

VIRGIN PEARL ENTERPRISE LIMITED

**Oyster Breeding and Pearl Production Project
Kau Ye Gyi Pearl Farm**

**Environmental Impact Assessment
Report**

**Prepared by
NeoTech Myanmar Co., Ltd.**

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- Bokpyin Township Report Oct 2017, Department of Population
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- Environmental Conservation Rules 2014
- Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines 2014
- Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure 2015
- Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline 2015
- National Environmental Policy of Myanmar 2019
- Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction, 2017
- Plant Species of IUCN Red List in Myanmar 2016, Forest Department

Acronyms and abbreviations

CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DICA	Directorate of Investment and Company Administration
ECC	Environmental Compliance Certificate
ECD	Environmental Conservation Department
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IFC	International Finance Corporation
LAeq	Equivalent Continuous Sound Level A-weighted
MOECAF	Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry
MONREC	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
MPPME	Myanma Pearl Production and Marketing Enterprise
NEQEG	National Environmental Quality Emission Guidelines
NTMCL	NeoTech Myanmar Company Limited
OPC	Orient Pearl Company
PSC	Product Sharing Contract
ToR	Terms of Reference
VPEL	Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited
WHO	World Health Organization

အစီရင်ခံစာအကျဉ်းချုပ်

စီမံကိန်း၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (Environmental Impact Assessment-EIA) အစီရင်ခံစာအား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံး လုပ်နည်းများ နှင့်အညီ ရေးဆွဲပြုစုထားပါသည်။

ဤ EIA အစီရင်ခံစာသည် စီမံကိန်း ဆောင်ရွက်သူအား စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သည့် အကျိုးဆက်များနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ဆုံးဖြတ်ချက်ချမှတ်နိုင်စေရန် လိုအပ်သည့်အချက်အလက်များအား ပံ့ပိုးပေးပါသည်။ အစီရင်ခံစာ၌ သက်ဆိုင်ရာ အာဏာပိုင်များလိုအပ်နိုင်မည့် သတင်းအချက်အလက်နှင့် လေ့လာဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းများ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ အဆိုပြု စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်မည့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်သိသာထင်ရှားစွာ သက်ရောက်မှုစေနိုင်မည့် အချက်အလက်များအား ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ သက်ဆိုင်ရာဌာနမှ ပေးအပ်သည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်မှု လက်မှတ်ရရှိနိုင်စေရန် EIA အစီရင်ခံစာအား လေ့လာပြုစုရေးသားထားပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းနောက်ခံအကြောင်းအရာ


အဆိုပြု စီမံကိန်းအား မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏ သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေများနှင့်အညီ တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်၊ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်း၊ ရေပြင်ဧရိယာ (၅၂၂၀) ဧက၊ မြေပြင်ဧရိယာ (၃၇) ဧက စုစုပေါင်း (၅၂၅၇) ဧက၌ မုတ်ကောင်သားဖောက်မွေးမြူခြင်း၊ မုတ်ကောင်ပြုစုစောင့်ရှောက်ခြင်း၊ ပုလဲမွေးမြူခြင်း၊ ပုလဲဖော်ယူခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက်ရန်အတွက် ၁၀၀ ရာခိုင်နှုန်း ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံဆောင်ရွက်လိုသည့် ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံသူများအား သယံဇာတနှင့် သဘာဝ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန (MONREC)၊ မြန်မာ့ပုလဲထုတ်လုပ်ရေးနှင့် ရောင်းဝယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်း (MPPME) မှ ၁၀-၇-၂၀၂၀ ရက်နေ့တွင် တင်ဒါခေါ်ယူခဲ့ပါသည်။

ဗာဂျင်းပီး(လ်)အင်တာပရိုက်(စ်)လီမိတက် (Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited - VPEL) က အဆိုပါတင်ဒါအား ဝင်ရောက်ယှဉ်ပြိုင်၍ ၅-၈-၂၀၂၀ ရက်နေ့တွင် အောင်မြင်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ VPEL အနေဖြင့် တင်ဒါအောင်မြင်ခဲ့သည့် ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်း ပုလဲမွေးမြူ

ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းစီမံကိန်း MPPME ၏ စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်မှုဖြင့် ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံဆောင်ရွက် သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် VPEL နှင့် MPPME တို့အကြား ထုတ်လုပ်မှုအပေါ်ခွဲဝေခံစားသည့်စာချုပ် (Production Sharing Contract - PSC) (မူကြမ်း) အား လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းနှင့်အညီ ပြင်ဆင်ထားပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံသူ

စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ဗာဂျင်းပီး(လ်)အင်တာပရိုက်(စ်)လီမိတက် (Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited - VPEL) သည် ကုမ္ပဏီများညွှန်ကြားမှုဦးစီးဌာန၌ ကုမ္ပဏီမှတ်ပုံတင် အမှတ်၊ ၁၀၀၈၇၇၄၇၃ ဖြင့် ၁၁-၈-၂၀၁၆ ရက်စွဲဖြင့် မှတ်ပုံတင်ထားသည့် ကုမ္ပဏီတစ်ခု ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

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Company Name (English)	Company Name (Myanmar)	Registration Number	Registration Date
VIRGIN PEARL ENTERPRISE LIMITED	ဗာဂျင် ပီး(လ်) အင်တာပရိုက်(စ်) လီမိတက်	100877473	11/08/2016
Company Type	Status	Foreign Company	Small Company
Private Company Limited by Shares	Registered	No	No
Annual Return Due Date			
11/09/2022			

DICA Website ၌ VPEL ကုမ္ပဏီမှတ်ပုံတင်ထားခြင်းအားတွေ့ရပုံ

အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းအား တင်ဒါအောင်မြင်ခဲ့သည့် VPEL မှ PSC သဘောတူစာချုပ်ပါ သတ်မှတ်ချက်များနှင့်အညီ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်း ပုလဲ မွေးမြူထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းစီမံကိန်းအား လက်ရှိ၌ အကြံပြုဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးကာလအဖြစ် ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိပါသည်။

VPEL သည် တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ကော့သောင်းခရိုင်၊ ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်၊ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်းရှိ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်း ပုလဲ မွေးမြူထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းစီမံကိန်း၏ ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံသူ/ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သူဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (EIA) ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း

VPEL သည် အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်း၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (EIA) အစီရင်ခံစာအား သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေများ၊ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များနှင့်အညီ ရေးဆွဲဆောင်ရွက်ရန် နီယိုတက်ချ် မြန်မာကုမ္ပဏီလီမိတက် (NeoTech Myanmar Company Limited) သို့ ၂၀၂၁ ခုနှစ် ဒီဇင်ဘာလအတွင်း လုပ်ငန်းအပ်နှံခဲ့ပါသည်။

VPEL က ဆောင်ရွက်သည့် အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်း၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ ဆန်းစစ်လေ့လာခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းများအား ၂၀၂၁ ခုနှစ် ဒီဇင်ဘာလ မှ စတင်၍ NeoTech Myanmar Company Limited ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပြီး၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများနှင့် ကိုက်ညီသော စီမံကိန်း၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ နယ်ပယ်အတိုင်း အတာသတ်မှတ်ခြင်းအစီရင်ခံစာ ကို ၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ် ဇန်နဝါရီလတွင် ပြင်ဆင်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆောင်ရွက်သည့်တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်း

NTMCL သည် ၁၁၊ ၁၂၊ ၂၀၁၃ မှစတင်၍ မှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ် ၁၀၀၁၄၀၈၀၂ ဖြင့် ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုနှင့်ကုမ္ပဏီများညွှန်ကြားမှုဦးစီးဌာန (DICA) တွင် မှတ်ပုံတင်ထားသော အစုရှယ်ယာများဖြင့် ပုဂ္ဂလိကကုမ္ပဏီလီမိတက်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

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Company Name (English)	Company Name (Myanmar)	Registration Number	Registration Date
NEO TECH MYANMAR COMPANY LIMITED	နီယို တက်(ချ်)မြန်မာ ကုမ္ပဏီ လီမိတက်	100140802	11/12/2013
Company Type	Status	Foreign Company	Small Company
Private Company Limited by Shares	Registered	No	No
Annual Return Due Date			
11/01/2023			
Principal Activity			
74 - Other professional, scientific and technical activities			

NTMCL မှ ကုမ္ပဏီများညွှန်ကြားမှုဦးစီးဌာနတွင် မှတ်ပုံတင်ထားခြင်း

NTMCL သည် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာန၊ သယံဇာတနှင့်သဘာဝ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန (MONREC) တွင် ကြားကာလအကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်သူ မှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ် ၀၀၀၄ ဖြင့် မှတ်ပုံတင်ရရှိထားပါသည်။

လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရမည့် မူဝါဒ၊ ဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေများ

အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းအနေဖြင့် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ၊ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း များအပြင် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ အမိန့်နှင့် ညွှန်ကြားချက်များအားလည်း လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက် သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရန် လိုအပ်သည့် ဥပဒေများအား အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြအပ်ပါသည် -

- ဖွဲ့စည်းပုံအခြေခံဥပဒေ (၂၀၀၈)
- ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၂)
- ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးနည်းဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၄)
- ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း (၂၀၁၅)
- အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအရည်အသွေး(ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု)လမ်းညွှန်ချက် (၂၀၁၅)
- အိုင်စီဒီလွှာပျက်စီးစေသော ခြပ်ပစ္စည်းများဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ကိုင်ခြင်းအမိန့် (၂၀၁၄)
- သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ်ဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၃)
- ဓာတုပစ္စည်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများအန္တရာယ်မှတားဆီးကာကွယ်ရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၃)
- ဓာတုပစ္စည်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများအန္တရာယ်မှတားဆီးကာကွယ်ရေးအမိန့်ကြော်ငြာ စာ အမှတ် ၈၅/၂၀၁၅-၂၀၁၆)
- ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲများ နှင့် ဘေးမွေ့တောများ ကာကွယ်စောင့်ရှောက်ရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၈)
- အမျိုးသားစားသောက်ကုန်ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၃)
- စက်ရုံအလုပ်ရုံဥပဒေ (၁၉၅၁)
- အလုပ်သမားအဖွဲ့အစည်းဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၁)

- အလုပ်သမားအဖွဲ့အစည်းအမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာအမှတ် (၁/၂၀၁၂)
- အလုပ်သမားရေးရာ အငြင်းပွားမှုဖြေရှင်းရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၄)
- လူမှုဖူလုံရေး ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၂)
- အနည်းဆုံးအခကြေးငွေဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၃)
- မြန်မာနိုင်ငံအဆောက်အဦးဆိုင်ရာ ကုဒ် (၂၀၁၆)
- အနည်းဆုံးအခကြေးငွေဆိုင်ရာအမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာ အမှတ် ၂/၂၀၁၈
- အလုပ်အကိုင်နှင့် ကျွမ်းကျင်မှု ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၃)
- ခွင့်ရက်နှင့်အလုပ်ပိတ်ရက်အက်ဥပဒေ (၁၉၅၁)
- အခကြေးငွေပေးချေရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၆)
- မြန်မာနိုင်ငံမီးသတ်တပ်ဖွဲ့ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၅)
- လျှပ်စစ်ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၄)
- လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးနှင့်ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၉)
- မြန်မာ့ပုလဲလုပ်ငန်းဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၈)
- မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၆)
- မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုနည်းဥပဒေများ (၂၀၁၇)
- မြန်မာ့အာမခံလုပ်ငန်းဥပဒေ (၁၉၉၃)
- တိုင်းရင်းသားလူမျိုးများ၏ အခွင့်အရေးကာကွယ်စောင့်ရှောက်သည့် ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၅)
- ရှေးဟောင်းဝတ္ထုပစ္စည်းများကာကွယ်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၂)
- ရှေးဟောင်းအဆောက်အအုံများကာကွယ်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၅)
- ယဉ်ကျေးမှုအမွေအနှစ်ဒေသများ ကာကွယ်စောင့်ရှောက်ရေးဥပဒေ (၁၉၉၈)
- ပြည်ထောင်စုမြန်မာနိုင်ငံ ပြည်သူ့ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ (၁၉၇၂)
- ကူးစက်ရောဂါများ ကာကွယ်နှိမ်နင်းရေး ဥပဒေ (၁၉၉၅)
- ဆေးလိပ်နှင့် ဆေးရွက်ကြီးထွက်ပစ္စည်းသောက်သုံးမှု ထိန်းချုပ်ရေးဥပဒေ (၁၉၉၅)
- သစ်တောဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၈)
- ရေအရင်းအမြစ်နှင့် မြစ်ချောင်းများထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၆)
- အလုပ်သမားလျော်ကြေးငွေဥပဒေ
- မြန်မာနိုင်ငံအင်ဂျင်နီယာကောင်စီဥပဒေ

- မော်တော်ယာဉ်ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၅)
- ရေနံနှင့် ရေနံထွက်ပစ္စည်းဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၇)
- မြေလွတ်၊ မြေလပ်နှင့်မြေရိုင်းများ စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၂)
- တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီးအစိုးရအဖွဲ့မှ ချမှတ်ထားသောအမိန့်များ
- ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာနမှ ချမှတ်ထားသောအမိန့်များ
- မြန်မာ့ပုလဲထုတ်လုပ်ရေးနှင့်ရောင်းဝယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းမှ ချမှတ်ထားသောအမိန့်များ

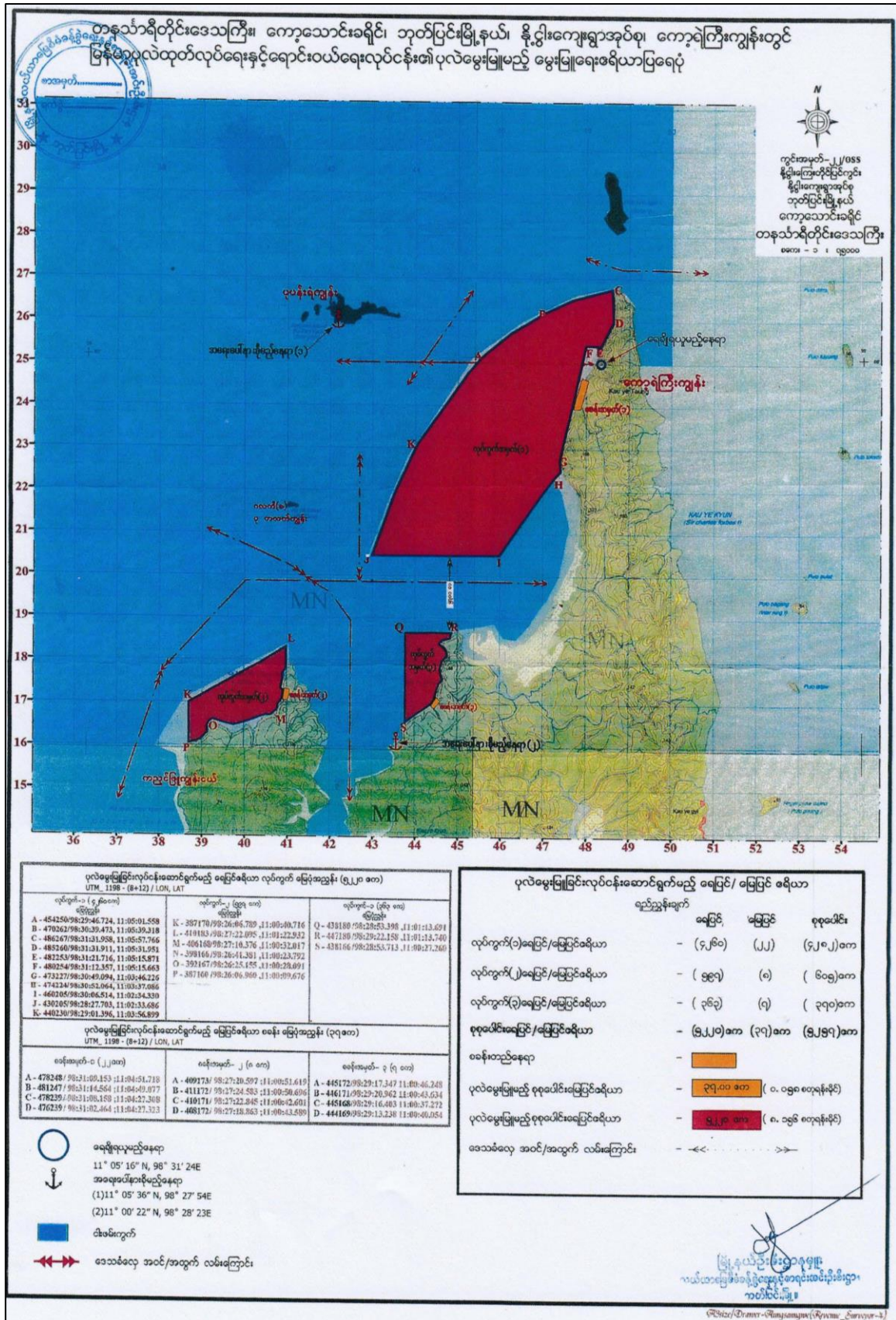
စီမံကိန်းအကြောင်းအရာများ

အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းအား ရာနှုန်းပြည့်ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံ၍ ဆောင်ရွက်သွားရန်အတွက် တင်ဒါခေါ်ယူခဲ့ပါသည်။ VPEL သည် တင်ဒါဝင်ရောက်ပြိုင်ဆိုင်၍ အနိုင်ရခဲ့ပြီး အဆိုပြု စီမံကိန်းဖြစ်သည့် ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်းပုလဲမွေးမြူရေးစီမံကိန်းအား လည်ပတ်ဆောင်ရွက် သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

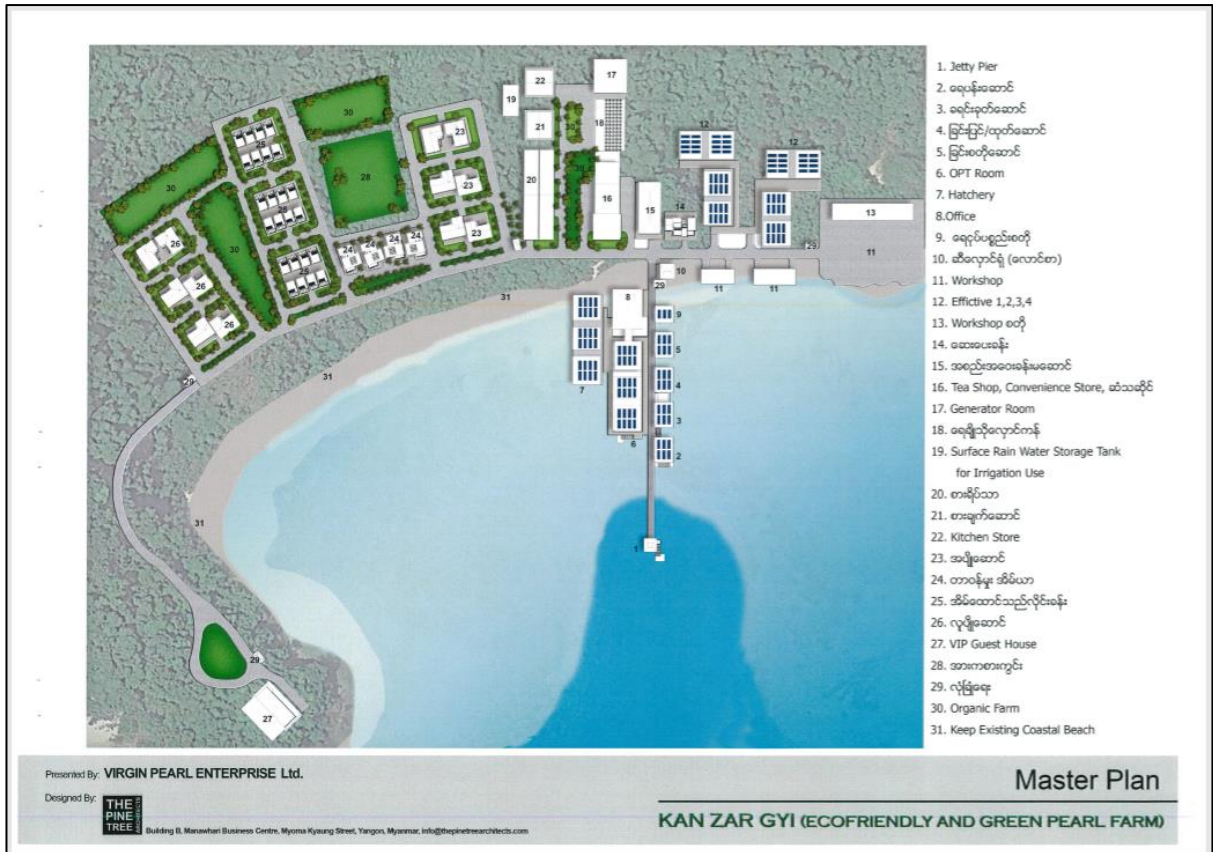
VPEL နှင့် မြန်မာ့ပုလဲလုပ်ငန်းတို့အကြား စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်ရန် ပြင်ဆင်မွမ်းမံ ထားသည့် စာချုပ်စည်းကမ်းချက်များနှင့်အညီ သက်ဆိုင်ရာမှ အတည်ပြုထားသော ပတ်ဝန်း ကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များပါဝင်သည့် PSC စာချုပ် (မူကြမ်း) အား ဆောင်ရွက်ထား ပါသည်။

အဆိုပြု စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းအား ဒေသအာဏာပိုင်များ ကန့်ကွက်ထားခြင်း မရှိကြောင်း နှင့် ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်းနှင့် အနီးတဝိုက်နေထိုင်သည့် ဒေသခံများသည်လည်း စီမံကိန်းမှ အလုပ်အကိုင် အခွင့်အလမ်းများ ဖန်တီးပေးနိုင်မှုနှင့် နေထိုင်သူများ၏ လူမှုဘဝအပေါ် ပံ့ပိုးနိုင်မှုတို့ကြောင့် စီမံကိန်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းအား သဘောတူကြပါသည်။

လေ့လာခဲ့သည့်ဧရိယာ၏ တည်နေရာ၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်နေရာချထားမှု တို့အား အောက်ပါပုံဖြင့် ဖော်ပြအပ် ပါသည်-



စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်မည့် တည်နေရာ၊ ရေပြင်/မြေပြင် ဧရိယာဖော်ပြချက်



စီမံကိန်း နေရာချထားမှုပြမြေပုံ

Pearl Production Farm Project Operation Brief Description

စီမံကိန်းတည်နေရာ	- ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်းပုလဲမွေးမြူရေးစခန်း၊ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်း၊ ကော့သောင်းမြို့နယ်၊ မြိတ်ခရိုင်၊ တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး
စီမံကိန်းအမျိုးအစား	- VPEL နှင့် MPPME တို့အကြား PSC စာချုပ် ချုပ်ဆို၍ ပုလဲမွေးမြူထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
ဆောင်ရွက်သူ	- Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited (VPEL)
စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ	- စုစုပေါင်းဧရိယာ (၅၂၅၇ ဧက) (ရေပြင်ဧရိယာ ၅၂၂၀ ဧက နှင့် မြေပြင်ဧရိယာ ၃၇ ဧက)
ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုပမာဏ	- ကျပ်သန်း (၅,၀၀၀)

စီမံကိန်းကာလ	-	(၂၀၂၁ ခုနှစ် ဇွန်လ မှ ၂၀၃၆ ခုနှစ်ထိ) ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးကာလ (၂၄ လ) ၊ လည်ပတ်ရေးကာလ (၁၅ နှစ်) ၊ ဖျက်သိမ်းရေးကာလ (၂၄ လ)
ဝန်ထမ်းဦးရေ	-	၁၅၀ ဦး
စီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာ ဆက်သွယ်ရန် ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်	-	ဒေါ်သဇင်နွယ်ဦး ဖုန်း - ၀၉၄၂၀၀၃၁၉၉၀ အီးမေးလ် - virginpearl.adm@gmail.com

ပုလဲမွေးမြူထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း၏ လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အဆင့်ဆင့်အား အောက်ပါပုံဖြင့် ရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြအပ်ပါသည်-



ပုလဲမွေးမြူထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အဆင့်ဆင့်

အခြားဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်သောနည်းလမ်းများ

စီမံကိန်း၏ ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ အခြားဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်သောနည်းလမ်းများအား စဉ်းစားဆုံးဖြတ်ရာတွင် စံသတ်မှတ်ချက်များစွာအား ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစားခဲ့ပါသည်။ လက်ရှိတွင် စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်ရန်အတွက် အခြားနေရာမရှိသေးဘဲ၊ အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းတည်နေရာ၌ ပုလဲ မွေးမြူထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန် ရည်ရွယ်ထားပါသည်။ မြန်မာ့ပုလဲ

လုပ်ငန်းနှင့် VPEL တို့အကြား ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် PSC သဘောတူစာချုပ်သဘောသဘာဝအရ စီမံကိန်း ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် အခြားရွေးချယ်ရန်နေရာမရှိသဖြင့် အခြားဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်သော နည်းလမ်းများ အား ဖော်ပြရန် မရှိပါ။

လေ့လာမှုအတွက် ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာခြင်း

VPEL သည် ၁၂၊ ၁၂၊ ၂၀၂၁ မှ ၁၇၊ ၁၂၊ ၂၀၂၁ ရက်နေ့အတွင်း NTMCL အား သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအကဲဖြတ်လေ့လာခြင်းဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန် လေ့လာရေးခရီးစဉ် ကို စီစဉ်ပေးခဲ့ပါသည်။ VPEL မှ စီစဉ်ပေးသော ကော့ရဲကြီးလေ့လာရေးခရီးစဉ် အစီအစဉ်အား အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်းပတ်ဝန်းကျင်လေ့လာရေးအဖွဲ့

1. ဦးခင်မောင်မျိုး လေ့လာရေးအဖွဲ့ခေါင်းဆောင် (Neo Tech)
2. ဒေါ်နုနုစ လေ့လာရေးအဖွဲ့ဝင် (Neo Tech)
3. ဦးဟိန်းသိုက် လေ့လာရေးအဖွဲ့ဝင် (Neo Tech)
4. ဦးစောထီးမူး လေ့လာရေးအဖွဲ့ဝင် (Neo Tech)
5. ဦးမိုးလှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ် (Local OPC/VPEL)
6. ဦးတေဇာမျိုး ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ရေးအရာရှိ (Head Office OPC/VPEL)

ကော့ရဲကြီးလေ့လာရေးခရီးစဉ်

စဉ်	ရက်စွဲ	ခရီးစဉ်		လမ်းကြောင်းခရီးစဉ်	မှတ်ချက်
		မှ	ထိ		
1	12-12-2021	ရန်ကုန်	မြိတ်	လေကြောင်း	မြိတ်၌ညအိပ်
2	13-12-2021	မြိတ်	သဲချောင်း	အမြန်ယာဉ်	
3	13-12-2021	သဲချောင်း	ဇင်ယော်ကျွန်း	ဇင်ယော်ကျွန်းအစီအစဉ်	ဇင်ယော်ကျွန်းညအိပ်
4	14-12-2021	ဇင်ယော်ကျွန်း	ကော့ရဲကြီး	ဇင်ယော်ကျွန်းအစီအစဉ်	ကော့ရဲကြီးညအိပ်
5	15-12-2021	ကော့ရဲကြီး	ဇင်ယော်ကျွန်း	ဇင်ယော်ကျွန်းအစီအစဉ်	ဇင်ယော်ကျွန်းညအိပ်
6	16-12-2021	ဇင်ယော်ကျွန်း	သဲချောင်း	ဇင်ယော်ကျွန်းအစီအစဉ်	
7	16-12-2021	သဲချောင်း	မြိတ်	အမြန်ယာဉ်	မြိတ်၌ညအိပ်
8	17-12-2021	မြိတ်	ရန်ကုန်	လေကြောင်း	

အနီးဝန်းကျင်အကြောင်းအရာဖော်ပြချက်

ပရောဂျက်ဧရိယာတစ်ဝိုက်ရှိ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်များကို စုဆောင်းရန်အတွက် အခြေခံစခန်းတစ်ခုစီ၏ အလယ်ဗဟိုမှ ၂ ကီလိုမီတာ အချင်းဝက်အတွင်း လေ့လာရေးဧရိယာနယ်နိမိတ်များကို ချမှတ်ထားသည်။ သတ်မှတ်လေ့လာမှုဧရိယာကို လက်ရှိပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်အတွက် စူးစမ်း လေ့လာပြီး ဤအတိုင်းအတာအစီရင်ခံစာတွင် ပြုစုထားပြီး အသေးစိတ်အချက်အလက်များ ကို ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအစီရင်ခံစာတွင် တင်ပြပါမည်။

လေ့လာမှုဆိုင်ရာနယ်နိမိတ်သတ်မှတ်ခြင်း

	Study Area 1	Study Area 2	Study Area 3
Center Point	11° 5'11.58"N, 98°31'22.39"E	11° 0'49.11"N, 98°27'20.32"E	11° 0'38.43"N, 98°29'13.82"E
Boundary	Radius 2km circles	Radius 2km circles	Radius 2km circles
Located Island	Kau Ye Gyi Island	Kanyin Phyu Island	Kau Ye Gyi Island

ရှုပဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအကြောင်းအရာများ

လေ့လာမှုနေရာ၌ အပူချိန်၊ လေထုအရည်အသွေးနှင့် ဆူညံသံစသည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အခြေခံအချက်အလက်များတိုင်းတာခြင်းကို ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပြီး၊ ရေနမူနာနှင့် မြေနမူနာများ ကောက်ယူကာ သက်ဆိုင်ရာဓာတ်ခွဲခန်းများသို့ ပေးပို့စမ်းသပ်ခဲ့သည်။

တည်နေရာနှင့်ရာသီဥတု ။ ။ အဆိုပါ စီမံကိန်းသည် ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ် အနောက်ဘက်ခြမ်းတွင် တည်ရှိသည်။ မြို့နယ်သည် N 10°19' မှ N 10°55', E 98°34' မှ E 98°56' (ဧရိယာ ၁၃.၄၃ စတုရန်းမိုင်နှင့် ပင်လယ်ရေမျက်နှာပြင်အထက် ၁၅ ပေ) အကြားတွင် တည်ရှိသည်။ ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်သည် ပူပြင်းစွတ်စိုသော ရာသီဥတုရှိပြီး အမြင့်ဆုံးအပူချိန်မှာ ၉၈ ဒီဂရီဖာရင်ဟိုက် နှင့် အနိမ့်ဆုံးအပူချိန် ၅၄ ဒီဂရီဖာရင်ဟိုက် ဖြစ်သည်။

သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ် (ငလျင်/ဆိုင်ကလုန်း) ။ ။ အဓိက အရင်းအမြစ်နှစ်ခုမှာ စစ်ကိုင်းပြတ်ရွှေ့ နှင့် Sunda subduction mega thrust zone တို့ ဖြစ်သည်။ ရခိုင်ကမ်းရိုးတန်းသည် MMI 8 နှင့် အားကောင်းသောဇုန်တွင် ကျရောက်ပြီး၊ ဧရာဝတီ မြစ်ဝကျွန်းပေါ်နှင့် တနင်္သာရီကမ်းရိုးတန်း တို့တွင် MMI 7 နှင့် အလယ်အလတ်ဇုန်တွင် ကျရောက်သည်။ ကမ်းရိုးတန်းဒေသများတွင် ဆိုင်ကလုန်းမုန်တိုင်းသည် လှိုင်းကြီးနိုင်သည်။ ရာသီဥတုပြောင်းလဲမှုသည် လက်ရှိ ဆိုင်ကလုန်း/မုန်တိုင်း၏ အန္တရာယ်ကို ပိုမိုဆိုးရွားစေဖွယ်ရှိသည်။

ဘူမိဆိုင်ရာ ။ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်းဧရိယာနှင့် ဆက်စပ်နေသော အဓိက Tectonic အသွင်အပြင်များမှာ စစ်ကိုင်း၊ ရနောင်းနှင့်၊ ရှမ်း သို့မဟုတ် မြိတ် ပြတ် ရွှေ့များဖြစ်သည်။ စစ်ကိုင်းပြတ်ရွှေ့သည် ကပ္ပလီပင်လယ်ပြင်မှ ဟိမဝန္တာတောင်တန်းအထိ ကီလိုမီတာ ၁၀၀၀ ကျော်အကွာတွင် တည်ရှိပြီး မြောက်-တောင်ဘက်သို့ ဦးတည်နေသော ညာဘက်ခြမ်းပြတ်ရွှေ့စနစ် (Geodia - Coyne et Bellier, 1995)။ မြိတ်နှင့် ရနောင်းပြတ်ရွှေ့များသည် စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအနီးတွင် ဖြစ်ပေါ်သည့် အရေးပါသော Seismic

structures ဖြစ်ပြီး စီမံကိန်းအတွက် အရေးပါသော ငလျင်အရင်းအမြစ် များ ဖြစ်နိုင်ဖွယ်ရှိသည်။

ဇလဗေဒ/ရေအရင်းအမြစ်။ ။ ပရောဂျက်ဧရိယာတွင် ဇလဗေဒဆိုင်ရာလက္ခဏာရပ်၏ အဓိက လက္ခဏာမှာ ကပ္ပလီပင်လယ် ဖြစ်သည်။ ကျွန်းပေါ်တွင် မြစ်မရှိပါ။ သို့သော်လည်း ချောင်းငယ်များ နှင့် ချောင်းများစွာရှိပြီး အများစုမှာ အချိန်ရာသီအလိုက် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နေပါသည်။ အမြဲစီးဆင်းနေသော အဓိက ရေအရင်းအမြစ်အနေဖြင့် ကော့ရေကြီးကျွန်းတွင် ရေအရင်းအမြစ်နှစ်ခုရှိပြီး၊ ကညင်ဖြူ ကျွန်းတွင် ရေအရင်းအမြစ်တစ်ခု ရှိသည်။

သဘာဝပေါက်ပင်။ ။ ပုလဲမွေးမြူရေးတည်ရှိရာ ကော့ရေကြီးကျွန်းသည် သစ်တောသစ်ပင် များနှင့် ချုံပုတ်များအပါအဝင် ထူထပ်သောသစ်ပင်များရှိသည်။ အဆိုပြုထားသော စီမံကိန်း ဧရိယာသည် သစ်တောကြိုးဝိုင်းဧရိယာနှင့် အခြားဒေသခံလူထု၏ မြေအသုံးချမှုမှ ဖယ်ထုတ် ထားသည်။ ပေါက်ရောက်သောအပင်အမျိုးအစားအများစုမှာ ချုံပုတ်များ၊ သစ်ပင်များ၊ သစ်ပင်ငယ်များနှင့် နွယ်ပင်များဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အပင်များကို အမြဲစိမ်း အမျိုးအစားအဖြစ် ဖော်ပြသည်။

သဘာဝထိန်းသိမ်းရေးနယ်မြေများ။ ။ တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီးတွင် သဘာဝထိန်းသိမ်းရေး နယ်မြေအနေဖြင့် သစ်တောဦးစီးဌာနက စီမံခန့်ခွဲသည့် မော့စကော့ကျွန်း တောရိုင်းတိရစ္ဆာန် ဘေးမဲ့တောနှင့် လန်ပိကျွန်း အဏ္ဏဝါအမျိုးသားဥယျာဉ် နှစ်ခုသာရှိသည်။ ပရောဂျက်ဧရိယာ သည် ဤဘေးမဲ့တောဧရိယာများ၏ ပြင်ပတွင် တည်ရှိသည်။

လက်ရှိပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအရည်အသွေး

စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း လက်ရှိပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အရည်အသွေး (မြေဆီလွှာ အရည်အသွေး၊ ရေအရည်အသွေး၊ လေထုအရည်အသွေး၊ ဆူညံသံထုတ်လွှတ်မှုစသည်) ကို သိရှိနိုင်ရန် စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာမှုကို ၂၀၂၁ ခုနှစ် ဒီဇင်ဘာ ၁၄ ရက်က ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့သည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အရည်အသွေး စောင့်ကြည့်ရေး အစီအစဉ်၏ အဓိက

ရည်ရွယ်ချက်မှာ ထိခိုက်မှု ဧရိယာအတွက် အရေအတွက် အခြေခံ အချက်အလက် ရရှိရန်နှင့် စီမံကိန်း လုပ်ဆောင်ချက် ကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုအား တွက်ချက်နိုင်ရန် ဖြစ်သည်။

လက်ရှိဝန်းကျင်အရည်အသွေးစစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူခြင်း

မြေအရည်အသွေး စစ်ဆေးခြင်း	နမူနာ ၁	တည်နေရာ (Lat:/Long:)	- 11°04.673'N, 98°31.190'E
	နမူနာ ၂	တည်နေရာ (Lat:/Long:)	- 11°05.042'N, 98°31.330'E
	နမူနာ ၃	တည်နေရာ (Lat:/Long:)	- 11° 0.887'N, 98° 27.375'E
	နမူနာ ၄	တည်နေရာ (Lat:/Long:)	- 11° 0.822'N, 98° 29.320'E
ရေအရည်အသွေး စောင့်ကြည့်လေ့လာခြင်း	ရေချိုနမူနာ ၁	တည်နေရာ (Lat:/Long:)	- 11°04.651'N, 98°31.195'E
	ရေချိုနမူနာ ၂	တည်နေရာ (Lat:/Long:)	- 11°05.041'N, 98°31.331'E
	ရေချိုနမူနာ ၃	တည်နေရာ (Lat:/Long:)	- 11°00.238'N, 98°26.971'E
	ရေချိုနမူနာ ၄	တည်နေရာ (Lat:/Long:)	- 11°00.728'N, 98°29.121'E
	ရေငံနမူနာ ၁	တည်နေရာ (Lat:/Long:)	- 11° 4.479'N, 98° 30.724'E
	ရေငံနမူနာ ၁	တည်နေရာ (Lat:/Long:)	- 11° 0.988'N, 98° 27.010'E
	ရေငံနမူနာ ၁	တည်နေရာ (Lat:/Long:)	- 11° 0.904'N, 98° 28.975'E
လေအရည်အသွေး စောင့်ကြည့်လေ့လာခြင်း		တိုင်းတာသည့်ကိရိယာ	-EPAS Haz scanner, Ozone Meter

	ပါရာမီတာ	-O ₃ , CO, SO ₂ , NO ₂ , PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ , RH
	ကြာချိန်	-24 hours
	တည်နေရာ (Lat:/Long:)	-11° 4.715'N, 98° 31.153'E
ဆူညံသံအဆင့် စောင့်ကြည့်လေ့လာခြင်း	တိုင်းတာသည့်ကိရိယာ	- Noise Level Meter
	ကြာချိန်	-24 hours
	တည်နေရာ (Lat:/Long:)	-11° 4.705'N, 98° 31.127'E

လူမှု-စီးပွား ဆိုင်ရာအကြောင်းအရာများ

ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်သည် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတောင်ပိုင်းတွင် တည်ရှိပြီး ဖွံ့ဖြိုးဆဲမြို့နယ်တစ်ခု ဖြစ်သည်။ ဤမြို့နယ်တွင် နေထိုင်ကြသူများ၏ အဓိကစီးပွားရေးမှာ စိုက်ပျိုးရေးနှင့် ရေလုပ်ငန်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ လေဆိပ်ရှိပြီး ရန်ကုန်သို့ လေယာဉ်ဖြင့် သွားနိုင်သည်။ အဓိကထွက်ကုန်မှာ ကွမ်း၊ ဆီအုန်းနှင့် ရော်ဘာဖြစ်ပြီး မြိတ်သို့ အဓိက တင်ပို့ရောင်းချပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာနှင့် ကပ်လျက်ကျေးရွာသည် ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်းအရှေ့ဘက်ခြမ်းရှိ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျေးရွာဖြစ်ပြီး နို့ငွားကျေးရွာအုပ်စုတွင်ပါဝင်ပါသည်။ နို့ငွားကျေးရွာအုပ်စု လူဦးရေမှာ ၈၈၂၀ ဦးနှင့် အိမ်ထောင်စု ၁၅၁၈ စုရှိသည်။ စက်ရုံများနှင့် မိုင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ ကဲ့သို့သော စက်မှုဧရိယာများ မရှိပါ။ ၎င်းဒေသများသည် စီးပွားရေးမဖွံ့ဖြိုးသေးဘဲ လျှပ်စစ်မီးနှင့် လမ်းပန်းဆက်သွယ်ရေးစသည့် အခြေခံဝန်ဆောင်မှုများ လုံလောက်စွာမရရှိ နိုင်သော နေရာများ ဖြစ်သည်။ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်းတွင် အခြေခံပညာမူလတန်းလွန်ကျောင်း တစ်ကျောင်းရှိပြီး ဆရာမ (၄)ဦးနှင့် ကျောင်းသားဦးရေ (၃၀-၄၀)ခန့် ရှိသည်။ ကော့ရဲကြီး ကျေးရွာတွင် နေထိုင်သူလူဦးရေ ၉၅ ရာခိုင်နှုန်းကျော်မှာ ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာဝင်များဖြစ်သည်။ ဘုန်းကြီး ၂ ပါးနှင့် သာမဏေ ၃ ပါး ရှိသည့် ဘုန်းကြီးကျောင်းတစ်ကျောင်း ရှိသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းနှင့်လျှော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်များ

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း၏ရည်ရွယ်ချက်မှာ ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုများကိုဖော်ထုတ်ရန်နှင့် စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုများမှပေါ်ပေါက်လာနိုင်သော သက်ရောက်မှုများကို တိုင်းတာရန်နှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ကိုထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုများကိုဖယ်ရှားရန်၊ ထိန်းချုပ်ရန် သို့မဟုတ် လျှော့ချရန်တို့ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

အဆိုပြုထားသောစီမံကိန်းအတွက် ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာစစ်ဆေးမှုများကို စီမံကိန်း ရေးဆွဲခြင်းနှင့် အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ခြင်း၏ အောက်ဖော်ပြပါအဆင့်များ၌ ဖြစ်နိုင်ချေရှိသော သက်ရောက်မှုများအတွက်ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

- (၁) တည်နေရာသက်ရောက်မှု။ ။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်သက်ရောက်မှုများနှင့် ပြန်လည် နေရာချထားရေး သို့မဟုတ် လူမှုအသိုင်းအဝိုင်းအပေါ်သက်မွေးဝမ်းကျောင်းဆိုင်ရာ သက်ရောက်မှုများအပါအဝင် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်နေရာ ရွေးချယ်ရေးနှင့်ဆက်စပ် သက်ရောက်မှု။
- (၂) ဒီဇိုင်းသက်ရောက်မှုများ။ ။ အသုံးပြုသောနည်းပညာ၊ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှု အတိုင်းအတာ၊ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းစနစ်များစသည့် စီမံကိန်းဒီဇိုင်းမှဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက် မှုများ။
- (၃) ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးသက်ရောက်မှုများ။ ။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ရှင်းလင်းခြင်း၊ မြေနေရာ ရှင်းလင်းခြင်း၊ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများစသည်တို့အပါအဝင် အဆင့်မြှင့်တင်ခြင်း/ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများမှ သက်ရောက်မှုရလဒ်များ။
- (၄) လည်ပတ်ခြင်းနှင့် ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်းသက်ရောက်မှု။ ။ အဆိုပြုထားသော ဟိုတယ် လုပ်ငန်းတွင် တည်ဆောက်ထားသော အခြေခံအဆောက်အအုံများ၏ လည်ပတ်မှု၊ ထိန်းသိမ်းမှုနှင့်သက်ဆိုင်သော သက်ရောက်မှုများ။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာသက်ရောက်မှုများကိုစစ်ဆေးခြင်းသည် သက်ရောက်မှုပမာဏ (နည်းမှု မရှိ၊ အလယ်အလတ် / ပြင်းထန် - အဆက်မပြတ်တိုးမြှင့်နိုင်ရန်အတွက်) နှင့် သက်ရောက်မှု ကြာချိန် (ယာယီ / အမြဲတမ်း) အပေါ်အခြေခံသည်။

အဆိုပြု စီမံကိန်း၏ အစိတ်အပိုင်းအားလုံးအတွက် အလားအလာရှိသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ သက်ရောက်မှုများနှင့် လျော့ချရေးအစီအမံများကို အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် အသေးစိတ်ဖော်ပြထားသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအနှစ်ချုပ်

စီမံကိန်းတည်ဆောက်ခြင်းကာလ၊ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းကာလ နှင့် ဖျက်သိမ်းခြင်း ကာလများအတွက် အထက်ဖော်ပြပါ သက်ရောက်မှု တွက်ချက်သည့် နည်းလမ်းများနှင့်အညီ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်သက်ရောက်နိုင်မှု အခြေအနေများအား တွက်ချက် ခဲ့ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်း၏ ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များကြောင့် သိသာထင်ရှားသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုအဆင့်များအနေဖြင့် စီမံကိန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလတွင် အလွန်ပြင်းထန်သည့် အဆင့် နှင့် ပြင်းထန်အဆင့်များ မရှိကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှု အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်းနှင့် လျော့ချရေးဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များ

လှုပ်ရှားမှု	ရူထောင်	ဖော်ထုတ်နိုင်သည့်အလားလာ ရှိသော သက်ရောက်မှုများ	အလုံးစုံ အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်းနှင့် အမှတ်ပေးခြင်း	လျော့ချရေး အစီအမံများ မပြုလုပ်မီ ထင်ရှားသော သက်ရောက်မှုများ	သက်ရောက်မှုလျော့ချရေးအစီအမံများ	လျော့ချရေးအစီအမံများ ပြုလုပ်ပြီး ကျန်ရှိနိုင်သော သက်ရောက်မှုများ
စီမံကိန်းအဆင့်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးဆဲအဆင့်						
တည်နေရာ	မြေအသုံးချမှု	လူမှုရေး၊ ယဉ်ကျေးမှု လူဦးရေ နှင့် လူမှုစီးပွားရေး	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	0.35 လျစ်လျူရှု	လူမှုသက်သာချောင်ချိရေးနှင့် CSR အစီအစဉ်များ စီစဉ်ပေးရန်။ ဒေသခံယဉ်ကျေးမှုနှင့် သမိုင်းဆိုင်ရာအလေ့အကျင့်အပေါ် တန်ဖိုးထားလိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=1၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	0.35 လျစ်လျူရှု
		ရုပ်ကြွင်းလောင်စာ အဖိုးတန်သတ္တု၊ စသည်	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု	0.35 လျစ်လျူရှု	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်းကျောက်ဖြစ် ရုပ်ကြွင်းလောင်စာနှင့်အဖိုးတန်သတ္တုများတွေ့ရှိပါက အာဏာပိုင်ထံသတင်းပို့ပါရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=1၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	0.35 လျစ်လျူရှု

			ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1			
		ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲများနှင့် တောရိုင်းတိရစ္ဆာန်များ (သစ်တောပြုန်းတီးခြင်း)	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	0.35 လျစ်လျူရှု	သစ်တောဥပဒေများကိုလိုက်နာရန်၊ စီမံကိန်းအဆောက်အဦးဆောက်လုပ် နေစဉ်အတွင်း မြေယာရှင်းလင်းရေး လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များကို ခွင့်ပြုချက်ဖြင့် သစ်ပင်ခုတ်လှဲခြင်း ထိန်းချုပ်ရန်။ စီမံကိန်းအဆောက်အဦးပြီးစီးပြီးနောက် သစ်ပင်များအားပြန်လည်စိုက်ပျိုးပေးရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=1၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	0.35 လျစ်လျူရှု
		အကာအကွယ် ပေးထားသောဧရိယာ နှင့် သမိုင်းဆိုင်ရာဧရိယာ။	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	0.35 လျစ်လျူရှု	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း သမိုင်းဝင်ပစ္စည်းများကိုတွေ့ရှိပါက အာဏာပိုင်သို့သတင်းပို့ပါရန်။ အဆိုပြုထားသော စီမံကိန်းအတွင်းရှိအကာအကွယ် ပေးထားသောဧရိယာ နှင့် သမိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ ဧရိယာမရှိစေရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=1၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	0.35 လျစ်လျူရှု

		မြေယာရယူခြင်း၊ ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားခြင်း နှင့် ပဋိပက္ခများ	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	0.35 လျစ်လျူရှု	မြေယာရယူခြင်းနှင့် ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားခြင်းများ လုပ်ဆောင်သောအခါ သက်ဆိုင်ရာအာဏာပိုင်များ၊ ရပ်ရွာလူထုနှင့်ပုံမှန်တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးရန်၊ CSR လှုပ်ရှားမှုများ လုပ်ဆောင်ပေးရန်။ ဒေသအာဏာပိုင်များ၏ညွှန်ကြားချက်များအရပဋိပက္ခများကို ရှောင်ရှားစေရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=1၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	0.35 လျစ်လျူရှု
ဒီဇိုင်း	မြင်ကွင်း	ကမ်းခြေမြင်ကွင်း	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	0.35 လျစ်လျူရှု	ဒေသဆိုင်ရာလမ်းညွှန်ချက်များနှင့်အညီ မြင်ကွင်းဆိုင်ရာများကို မထိခိုက်စေရန် စီမံကိန်း ပုံစံကို ဒီဇိုင်းရေးဆွဲသွားသင့်ပါသည်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=1၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	0.35 လျစ်လျူရှု (F = 1, L = 0.35, M = 1)

	ရှုခင်းမြင်ကွင်း	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	0.35 လျစ်လျူရှု	ဒေသဆိုင်ရာအစိုးရ၏ ရှုခင်းနှင့်ရှုခင်းဆိုင်ရာမြင်ကွင်းကို စီမံကိန်းပုံစံချသင့်ပါသည်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=1၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	ညွှန်ကြားချက်အတိုင်း မထိခိုက်စေရန် 0.35 လျစ်လျူရှု
အထွေထွေဒီဇိုင်းနှင့် စီမံဆောင်ရွက်မှု	စွမ်းအင်သုံးစွဲမှု	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	3 နည်းပါး	သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လိုက်လျောညီထွေရှိသောစက်ရုံဒီဇိုင်းနှင့် ထိရောက်မှု မြင့်မားသော စက်ယန္တရားများနှင့် ပစ္စည်းကိရိယာများ အသုံးပြုဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။ စွမ်းအင်နှင့်သဘာဝသယံဇာတများကို အသုံးချရာတွင်ပိုမိုကောင်းမွန်အောင် ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	0.7 လျစ်လျူရှု
	သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်)	2.1 နည်းပါး	ရာသီဥတုပြောင်းလဲခြင်း၊ မုန်တိုင်းနှင့်မြေငလျင်ထိခိုက်လွယ်မှု ကာကွယ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးရန်။	1.4 လျစ်လျူရှု

		<p>အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော)</p> <p>ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု)</p> <p>ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1</p> <p>ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1</p>		<p>စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းစုဆောင်းခြင်းနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်းနေရာစွန့်ပစ်ရေသန့်စင်ခြင်း/ စစ်ထုတ်ခြင်း စနစ်များ၊ အသံလုံ စက်ယန္တရားများနှင့်ကိရိယာများ ထားရှိပေးရန်။</p> <p>ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=2</p>	
	ကျန်းမာရေး	<p>အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်)</p> <p>အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော)</p> <p>ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု)</p> <p>ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1</p> <p>ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1</p>	3 နည်းပါး	<p>ဆေးမှူး ၂၄ နာရီ ထားရှိပေးရန်။ အရေးပေါ်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း အတွက် အဆင်သင့် သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးစနစ်၊ ရှေးဦးသူနာပြု ထားရှိပေးရန်။</p> <p>ဆေးပေးခန်းများ၊ နေအလင်းရောင် နှင့် လေဝင်လေထွက်ကောင်းသော နာနေဆောင်များ၊ ဆေးလိပ်သောက်သုံးရန်နေရာများ ထားရှိပေးရန်။</p> <p>ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1</p>	0.7 လျစ်လျူရှု
	ဘေးကင်းရေး	<p>အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်)</p> <p>အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော)</p> <p>ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏</p>	4.5 နည်းပါး	<p>ဘေးကင်းရေးအတွက် မီးဘေးနှင့်သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ် အရေးပေါ်အခြေအနေ တုံ့ပြန်မှုလုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း များကိုလိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ထားရှိရန် စက်ရုံအတွင်းရှိ ဝန်ထမ်းများ၊ စီမံကိန်းသို့အလည်လာရောက်သောဧည့်သည်များအတွက် အရေးပေါ် ဆုံမှတ် ထားရှိပေးရန်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ကျန်းမာရေး</p>	1.05 လျစ်လျူရှု

			နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1		မီးဘေးကင်းရေးအတွက် ဆေးလိပ်မသောက်သုံးရန်နေရာများထားရှိဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=3၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	
မဆောက်လုပ်မှီကာလ	ပစ္စည်း၊ စက်ကိရိယာ နှင့် စက်ယန္တရား	ပစ္စည်း၊ စက်ကိရိယာနှင့် စက် ပစ္စည်းများ၏ အရည်အသွေး	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	2.1 နည်းပါး	မှတ်ပုံတင်အသိမှတ်ပြုထားသော စံချိန်မှီပစ္စည်းကိရိယာနှင့်စက်ပစ္စည်းများကိုသာ အသုံးပြု ဆောင်ရွက်ထားရှိရန်။ ဥပမာအားဖြင့် ODS free Air Con Unit ကိုအသုံးပြုဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=1၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=2	0.7 လျစ်လျူရှု
	သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	လေ (ဖုန်)	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု	3 နည်းပါး	လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်းဖုန်ထူသော ဧရိယာများကိုရေလောင်းခြင်းဖြင့် ဖုန်မထူအောင် ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။	0.7 လျစ်လျူရှု

			ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1			
		ဆူညံသံ	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	3 နည်းပါး	ဆူညံသံများသည့် လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများအား နေ့အချိန် ဌာနအလုပ် လုပ်ဆောင်ရွက်ပါရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	0.7 လျစ်လျူရှု
		လမ်းအသုံးပြုမှု	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1	3 နည်းပါး	လမ်းအသုံးပြုသူစည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်း များကိုလိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးအတွက် မော်တော်ယာဉ်သုံးစွဲမှုကာလနှင့်ကြိမ်နှုန်းကို လျော့ကျအောင် စီမံ ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	0.7 လျစ်လျူရှု

			ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1			
		ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအမြင်	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	1 လျစ်လျူရှု	သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ကောင်းမွန်သောရှိပြီးသားအလေ့အကျင့်ကိုအသိအမှတ်ပြု လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊ ရှိပြီးသားသစ်ပင်၊ ပန်းမာန်များကို ဆက်လက်ထိန်းသိမ်း ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် နှင့် သစ်ပင်များပိုမိုစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်းတို့ကိုလုပ်ဆောင်ရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=5၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.1၊ ပြင်းအား=1	0.5 လျစ်လျူရှု
	လူမှုရေး	ရပ်ရွာကျန်းမာရေး	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	2.1 နည်းပါး	ရာသီအလိုက်ချောင်းဆိုးခြင်း၊ ခွေးရူးပြန်ရောဂါ၊ သွေးလွန်တုပ်ကွေး၊ မြွေကိုက်ခြင်း၊ ဝမ်းလျှောခြင်း စသည်တို့ကို သိရှိစေရန် အသိပညာပေးခြင်းတို့ကိုဆောင်ရွက်ပေးရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.1၊ ပြင်းအား=2	0.4 လျစ်လျူရှု

		လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံရေး	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	6 အသင့်အတင့်	အပူရှပ်ခြင်း၊ အဖြစ်အပျက်စသည်တို့ကိုလျော့နည်းအောင် ပေးခြင်းတို့ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးပါရန်။ မတော်တဆဖြစ်မှုနှင့် အသိပညာ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=4၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	1.4 လျစ်လျူရှု
ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးကာလ	သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	စက်ရုံ၏ကြံ့ခိုင်မှု	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	4.5 နည်းပါး	အဆောက်အဦး လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းအတိုင်းလိုက်နာရန်။ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေး ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	0.7 လျစ်လျူရှု
		လေ (ဖုန်)	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်)	4.5 နည်းပါး	လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း ဖုန်ထူ တက်ပါက ထိုဧရိယာကို ရေလောင်းပေးရန်။ အချိန်မှန်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဖြင့် စီမံကိန်း၏လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များအား စည်ပင်သာယာအောင် လုပ်ဆောင် ပေးရန်။	0.7 လျစ်လျူရှု

		အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1		ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	
	ဆူညံသံ	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	2.25 နည်းပါး	ဆူညံသံများသည့် လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများအား နေ့အချိန် ဌာနဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	0.7 လျစ်လျူရှု
	ရေဆိုး	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏	3 နည်းပါး	ရေဆိုးများအားစစ်ထုတ်သန့်စင်ပြီးမှသာလျှင် ရေနုတ်မြောင်းထဲသို့စွန့်ရန် ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	0.7 လျစ်လျူရှု

			နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1			
		ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းနှင့်အထွေထွေစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	6 အသင့်အတင့်	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း အမှိုက်များကို စွန့်ပစ်သောအခါစနစ်တကျစီမံခန့်ခွဲရန်။ ထိုသို့စွန့်ပစ်ရာတွင် 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) နည်းလမ်းများဖြင့် မလိုလား အပ်သော အမှိုက်များကိုလျော့ချရန်။ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအား ဘုတ်ပြင်းစည်ပင်သာယာမှ သတ်မှတ်ထားသောနေရာတွင်သာ ပစ်ရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=4၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	1.4 လျစ်လျူရှု
		မြေဆီလွှာပျက်စီးခြင်းနှင့် တိုက်စားခြင်း	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု	3 နည်းပါး	မြေဆီလွှာများပျက်စီးခြင်းနှင့် တိုက်စားခြင်းမှ ကာကွယ်နိုင်ရန် မြေထိန်းနံရံများ ထိန်းညှိပေးခြင်း၊ ရေနုတ်မြောင်းများထားရှိပေးခြင်း၊ သစ်ပင်ပန်းမာန်များ ပြန်လည် စိုက်ပျိုးခြင်းများကို ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	0.7 လျစ်လျူရှု

			ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1			
		လမ်းအသုံးပြုမှု	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	6 အသင့်အတင့်	လမ်းအသုံးပြုသူစည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများကို လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးအတွက် ယာဉ်သုံးစွဲမှုကာလနှင့် ကြိမ်နှုန်းကိုလျော့ချအောင် စီမံဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=4၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	1.4 လျစ်လျူရှု
	လူမှုရေး	ပဋိပက္ခ	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1	3 နည်းပါး	ပဋိပက္ခတစ်စုံတစ်ရာဖြစ်ခဲ့ပါက သက်ဆိုင်ရာ အာဏပိုင်များ၊ ရပ်ရွာလူထုများ နှင့် တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးဖြေရှင်းရန်။ လိုအပ်ပါက ကူညီပေးရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=4၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	1.4 လျစ်လျူရှု

			ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1			
		ရပ်ရွာကျန်းမာရေး	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	6 အသင့်အတင့်	ရာသီအလိုက်ချောင်းဆိုးခြင်း၊ ခွေးရှုံးပြန်ရောဂါ၊ သွေးလွန်တုပ်ကွေး၊ မြွေကိုက်ခြင်း၊ ဝမ်းလျှောခြင်းစသည်တို့ကို သိရှိစေရန် အသိပညာပေးခြင်းတို့ကိုဆောင်ရွက်ပေးရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	1.05 လျစ်လျူရှု
		လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေး နှင့် ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံရေး	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	3 နည်းပါး	အပူရှပ်ခြင်း၊ မတော်တဆ ဖြစ်မှုနှင့် အဖြစ်အပျက်စသည်တို့ကိုလျော့နည်း အောင်အသိပညာပေးခြင်းတို့ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးရန်။ အလုပ်သမားများအတွက်အစားအသောက်၊ သောက်သုံးရေ၊ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးနှင့် ကျန်းမာရေးအစီအစဉ်ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=4၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	1.4 လျစ်လျူရှု

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှု စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်မှုအဆင့်						
သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေး	သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	လေ	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	4.5 အသင့်အတင့်	မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများအတိုင်းလိုက်နာသော သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်ကိုထားရှိသင့်ပါသည်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	0.7 လျစ်လျူရှု
		လမ်းအသုံးပြုမှု	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	2.25 နည်းပါး	လမ်းအသုံးပြုရာတွင်လမ်းပိတ်ဆို့မှုများမရှိစေရန်လမ်းအသုံးပြုသူ စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်း များကိုလိုက်နာရန်။ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်ကို လုပ်ဆောင်သင့်ပါသည်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	0.7 လျစ်လျူရှု
	လူမှုရေး	ဘေးကင်းရေး	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း	2.25 နည်းပါး	ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံရေးအတွက် လမ်းအသုံးပြုသူစည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများကိုလိုက်နာရန်။ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်များကို EQEG လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များအတိုင်း ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံရေးအတွက်လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းကိုလိုက်နာရန်။	0.7 လျစ်လျူရှု

			လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1		ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	
သိုလှောင်ခြင်း	လူမှုရေး	လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေး နှင့် ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံရေး	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	4.5 နည်းပါး	အလုပ်ခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်ဘေးကင်းရေးအတွက် စံသတ်မှတ်ထားသောအလင်းရောင်၊ လေဝင်လေထွက်စနစ်၊ မီးဘေးလုံခြုံမှုစနစ်ထားရှိပေးရန်။ EQEG, FDA လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များနှင့် အစားအစာဘေးကင်း လုံခြုံရေးအတွက် လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းကိုလိုက်နာရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	0.7 လျစ်လျူရှု
ထုတ်ယူခြင်း (နေ့စဉ်လည်ပတ်မှု)	သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	ရေဆိုး	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	3 နည်းပါး	မုတ်ကောင်ခြင်းတောင်းသန့်ရှင်းရေးဆောင်ရွက်မှုအတွက် ပင်လယ်ရေ သန့်စင်စစ်ထုတ်ခြင်းစနစ်နှင့် သင့်လျော်သော ရေနုတ်မြောင်းစနစ်များထားရှိပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း ကြိမ်နှုန်း=4၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	1.4 လျစ်လျူရှု

		<p>ဆူညံသံ</p> <p>အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်)</p> <p>အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော)</p> <p>ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု</p> <p>ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1</p>	3 နည်းပါး	<p>ဆူညံသံမဖြစ်ပေါ်စေရန် ကျွမ်းကျင်မှုအလုပ်သမား / ကိုအသုံးပြု၍ စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း အမြဲလည်ပတ်နေသောပစ္စည်းကိရိယာများအား ပုံမှန်ပြုပြင် ထိန်းသိမ်းဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။</p> <p>စီမံကိန်းလည်ပတ်နေစဉ်အတွင်း ဝန်ထမ်းများအား ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းစေရန် HSE အသိပညာပေးခြင်း၊ PPE (မျက်မှန်များ၊ လက်အိတ်၊ နားကြပ်စသည်ဖြင့်) ဝတ်စုံများ မဖြစ်မနေ ဝတ်ရန်တိုက်တွန်းသင့်ပါသည်။</p> <p>ကြိမ်နှုန်း=4၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1</p>	1.4 လျစ်လျူရှု
	<p>ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲများနှင့်တောရိုင်းတိရစ္ဆာန်များ (ငှက်များ၊ သမင်များစသဖြင့်)</p>	<p>အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်)</p> <p>အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော)</p> <p>ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု</p> <p>ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1</p>	3 နည်းပါး	<p>သစ်တောဥပဒေနှင့် ချမှတ်ထားသော လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များနှင့်အညီ စီမံကိန်း ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များသည် ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲများနှင့်တောရိုင်း တိရစ္ဆာန်များအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှု မရှိစေရန်။</p> <p>ကြိမ်နှုန်း=4၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1</p>	1.4 လျစ်လျူရှု
	<p>စီမံကိန်းစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းနှင့်အထွေထွေစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း</p>	<p>အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်)</p> <p>အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော)</p> <p>ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့်</p>	3 နည်းပါး	<p>စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာတွင်း အမှိုက်များကို စွန့်ပစ်သောအခါစနစ်တကျစီမံခန့်ခွဲရန်၊ ထိုသို့ စွန့်ပစ်ရာတွင် 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) နည်းလမ်းများဖြင့် မလိုလားအပ်သော အမှိုက်များကို လျော့ချပေးပါရန်။</p> <p>စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအား ဘုတ်ပြင်းစည်ပင်သာယာမှ သတ်မှတ်ထားသောနေရာတွင်သာ ပစ်ရန်။</p> <p>ကြိမ်နှုန်း=4၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1</p>	1.4 လျစ်လျူရှု

			ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1			
	လူမှုရေး	လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေး နှင့် ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံရေး	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	4.5 နည်းပါး	အလုပ်ခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်ဘေးကင်းရေးအတွက် စံသတ်မှတ်ထားသောအလင်းရောင်၊ လေဝင်လေထွက်စနစ်၊ အရေးပေါ်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ခြင်းအတွက် အဆင်သင့်သယ်ယူ ပို့ဆောင်ရေးစနစ်၊ ရှေးဦးသူနာပြု၊ သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ်နှင့် အရေးပေါ်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ် မီးဘေးလုံခြုံမှုစနစ်တို့ ရေးဆွဲထားရှိပေးရန်။ EQEG, FDA လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များနှင့် အစားအစာဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံရေးအတွက် လုပ်ထုံး လုပ်နည်းကို လိုက်နာရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=3၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	1.05 လျစ်လျူရှု
စီမံကိန်းပြုပြင် ထိန်းသိမ်းမှု	သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	အထွေထွေစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	1.4 လျစ်လျူရှု	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း အမှိုက်များကို စွန့်ပစ်သောအခါစနစ်တကျစီမံခန့်ခွဲရန်၊ ထိုသို့ စွန့်ပစ်ရာတွင် 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) နည်းလမ်းများဖြင့် မလိုလားအပ်သော အမှိုက်များကို လျော့ချပေးပါရန်။ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအား ဘုတ်ပြင်းစည်ပင်သာယာမှ သတ်မှတ်ထားသောနေရာတွင်သာပစ်ရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=4၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	1.4 လျစ်လျူရှု
ထုပ်ပိုးမှု	သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	အထွေထွေစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်)	1.4 လျစ်လျူရှု	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း အမှိုက်များကို စွန့်ပစ်သောအခါစနစ်တကျစီမံခန့်ခွဲရန်၊ ထိုသို့ စွန့်ပစ်ရာတွင် 3R	1.4 လျစ်လျူရှု

			အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1		(Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) နည်းလမ်းများဖြင့် မလိုလားအပ်သော အမှိုက်များကို လျော့ချပေးပါရန်။ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအား ဘုတ်ပြင်းစည်ပင်သာယာမှ သတ်မှတ်ထားသောနေရာတွင်သာ ပစ်ရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=4၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	
နေရာထိုင်ခင်း	သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	အိမ်သုံးရေဆိုး	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	3 နည်းပါး	ရေဆိုးများကိုမိလ္လာကန်ထဲတွင်ထည့်၍စစ်ထုတ်သန့်စင်သင့်ပါသည်။ သန့်စင်ပြီးသောရေများအား သစ်ပင်ပန်းမာန်များ စိုက်ပျိုးရေးအတွက် အသုံးပြုသင့်ပါသည်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	0.7 လျစ်လျူရှု
		အထွေထွေစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု	3 နည်းပါး	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း အမှိုက်များကို စွန့်ပစ်သောအခါ စနစ်တကျစီမံခန့်ခွဲရန်၊ ထိုသို့ စွန့်ပစ်ရာတွင် 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) နည်းလမ်းများဖြင့် မလိုလားအပ်သော အမှိုက်များကို လျော့ချပေးပါရန်။ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအား ဘုတ်ပြင်းစည်ပင်သာယာမှ သတ်မှတ်ထားသောနေရာတွင်သာ ပစ်ရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=4၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	1.4 လျစ်လျူရှု

			ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1			
	လူမှုရေး	လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေး နှင့် ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံရေး	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	3 နည်းပါး	အပူရှုပ်ခြင်း၊ ဖြစ်မှုနှင့်အဖြစ်အပျက်စသည်တို့ကိုလျော့နည်းအောင် ပညာပေးခြင်းတို့ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးပါရန်။ အလုပ်သမားများအတွက်အစားအသောက်၊ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးနှင့် ကျန်းမာရေးအစီအစဉ်ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးရန်။ မတော်တဆ အသိ သောက်သုံးရေး၊ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးနှင့် ကျန်းမာရေးအစီအစဉ်ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=4၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	1.4 လျစ်လျူရှု
		ပဋိပက္ခ	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	4.5 အသင့်အတင့်	ပဋိပက္ခတစ်စုံတစ်ရာဖြစ်ခဲ့ပါက သက်ဆိုင်ရာ အာဏာပိုင်များ၊ ရပ်ရွာလူထုများ နှင့် တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးဖြေရှင်းရန်။ လိုအပ်ပါက ကူညီပေးရန်။ အဆောင်နေ ဝန်ထမ်းများကို ပဋိပက္ခဖြစ်ခဲ့ပါကလိုအပ်သည်များကိုဖြေရှင်းနိုင်ရန် လမ်းညွှန်ချက်ပေးထားသင့်ပါသည်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=3၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	1.05 လျစ်လျူရှု

စီမံကိန်းဖျက်သိမ်းခြင်းအဆင့် (၂၄ လ)						
ဖျက်သိမ်း	သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	ဖုန် (အမှုန်အမွှား)	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်)	4.5 အသင့်အတင့်	လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်းဖုန်ထူသော ဧရိယာများကိုရေလောင်းခြင်းဖြင့် ဖုန်မထူအောင် ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်	0.7 လျစ်လျူရှု

			အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1		ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	
		ဆူညံသံ	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	2.25 နည်းပါး	ဆူညံသံများသည် လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများအား နေ့အချိန် ဌာနအလုပ် လုပ်ဆောင်ရွက်ပါရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	0.7 လျစ်လျူရှု
		အမှိုက်များအားစွန့်ပစ်ဖျက် သိမ်းရေး	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု	6 အသင့်အတင့်	စက်ရုံဧရိယာအတွင်း အမှိုက်များကို စွန့်ပစ်သောအခါစနစ်တကျစီမံခန့်ခွဲရန်၊ ထိုသို့ စွန့်ပစ်ရာတွင် 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) နည်းလမ်းများဖြင့် မလိုလားအပ်သော အမှိုက်များကို လျော့ချပေးပါရန်။ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအား ဘုတ်ပြင်းစည်ပင်သာယာမှ သတ်မှတ်ထားသောနေရာတွင်သာ ပစ်ရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=4၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	1.4 လျစ်လျူရှု

			ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1			
		မြေဆီလွှာပျက်စီးခြင်း နှင့် တိုက်စားခြင်း	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	3 နည်းပါး	လက်ရှိထိန်းသိမ်းထားသည့်မြေထိန်းနံရံပေါ်တွင်အနှောက်အယှက်မဖြစ်စေရန်၊ သင့်တော်သောရေနုတ်မြောင်းစနစ် အဖြစ်လိုအပ်သောပြန်လည် ထူထောင်ရေးများ ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	0.7 လျစ်လျူရှု
		လမ်းအသုံးပြုမှု	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	6 အသင့်အတင့်	လမ်းအသုံးပြုရာတွင်လမ်းပိတ်ဆို့မှုများမရှိစေရန်လမ်းအသုံးပြုသူ စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများ ကိုလိုက်နာပါ။ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်ကို လုပ်ဆောင်သင့်ပါသည်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=2	1.4 လျစ်လျူရှု
	လူမှုရေး	ရပ်ရွာကျန်းမာရေး	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော)	6 အသင့်အတင့်	ရာသီအလိုက်ချောင်းဆိုးခြင်း၊ ခွေးရူးပြန်ရောဂါ၊ သွေးလွန်တုပ်ကွေး၊ မြွေကိုက်ခြင်း၊ ဝမ်းလျှောခြင်းစသည့် ဖြစ်ပျက်တို့ကိုလျော့နည်း အောင်အသိပညာပေးခြင်းတို့ဆောင် ရွက်ပေးပါရန်။ လိုအပ်ပါက ကူညီပေးရန်။	1.05 လျစ်လျူရှု

			ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1		ကြိမ်နှုန်း=3၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	
		လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံရေး	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	3 နည်းပါး	အပူရုပ်ခြင်း၊ မတော်တဆ ဖြစ်မှုနှင့်အဖြစ်အပျက်စသည်တို့ကို လျော့နည်းအောင် အသိပညာပေးခြင်းတို့ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးပါရန်။ စက်ရုံအလုပ်သမားများအတွက်အစားအသောက်၊ သောက်သုံးရေ၊ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးနှင့် ကျန်းမာရေးအစီအစဉ်ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=4၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	1.4 လျစ်လျူရှု
သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေး	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	လေ	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု	4.5 အသင့်အတင့်	မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများအတိုင်းလိုက်နာသောသယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်ကိုထားရှိသင့်ပါသည်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	0.7 လျစ်လျူရှု

			ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1			
		လမ်းအသုံးပြုမှု	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	2.25 နည်းပါး	လမ်းအသုံးပြုရာတွင်လမ်းပိတ်ဆို့မှုများမရှိစေရန်လမ်းအသုံးပြုသူစည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများ ကိုလိုက်နာပါ။ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်ကို လုပ်ဆောင်သင့်ပါသည်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	0.7 လျစ်လျူရှု
	လူမှုရေး	ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံမှု	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော) ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1	2.25 နည်းပါး	ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံရေးအတွက်လမ်းအသုံးပြုသူစည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများကိုလိုက်နာပါ။ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်များကို EQEG လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ အတိုင်း ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံရေးအတွက်လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းကိုလိုက်နာရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=2၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား=1	0.7 လျစ်လျူရှု
စီမံကိန်း ရပ်စဲခြင်းအဆင့်	လူမှုရေး	ပဋိပက္ခ (အလုပ်အကိုင် ဆုံးရှုံးမှု)	အတိုင်းအတာ- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ (၂ ကီလိုမီတာအောက်) အချိန်- ကြာချိန် (၆ လထက်များသော)	5 အသင့်အတင့်	ရပ်ရွာလူထုများ နှင့် တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးဖြေရှင်းရန်။ လိုအပ်ပါကူညီပေးရန်။ ကြိမ်နှုန်း=1၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.75၊ ပြင်းအား=5	3.75 နည်းပါး

		<div>ဆောင်ရွက်မှု- တိုက်ရိုက် (စီမံကိန်း၏ နယ်ပယ်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော သက်ရောက်မှု ထိခိုက်မှုအမှတ်- အကြိမ်ရေ - 1 ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေ=0.35၊ ပြင်းအား = 1</div>		
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ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်

အဆိုပြု ပုလဲမွေးမြူထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း စီမံကိန်းတွင် ပုံမှန် လုပ်ငန်း လည်ပတ်ခြင်းမှ အိမ်သုံးစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းထွက်ရှိမှုအား စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲသည့် စနစ်၊ မြေကြီး (သို့မဟုတ်) ပင်လယ်အတွင်းဆီယိုဖိတ်ညစ်ညမ်းခြင်းမှ တားဆီးရန်အတွက် ဆီသိုလှောင် သည့်ဧရိယာ အတွင်း ဆီယိုဖိတ်မှုကာကွယ်ရေးစနစ်၊ မီးဘေးလုံခြုံရေးစီမံချက်၊ သဘာဝ ဘေးစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုစနစ် နှင့် စီမံကိန်းဌာနထိုင်သည့် ဝန်ထမ်းများနှင့် ၎င်းတို့၏ မိသားစုဝင်များအတွက် လူမှုဘဝကြည့်ရှု စောင့်ရှောက်ရေးအစီအစဉ်များ ထောက်ပံ့မှုစနစ် စသည့်ကောင်းမွန်သော အစီအစဉ်များဖြင့် လုပ်ကိုင် ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိပါသည်။

ပုလဲထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်၏ တိကျသည့်သဘာဝအရ ကုန်းမြေနှင့် အလှမ်းကွာဝေးသည့် ပင်လယ်အတွင်းလုပ်ကိုင်ရပြီး၊ ကျွန်းတွင်းတည်ရှိသည့် မြေပေါ်ရေအား အဓိကရေအရင်း အမြစ်အဖြစ် သုံးစွဲပြီး၊ စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်းနေထိုင်သည့် ဝန်ထမ်းများနှင့် ၎င်းတို့မိသားစုဝင်များ သည်လည်း အဆိုပါရေအား အိမ်သုံးရေအဖြစ် သုံးစွဲကြပါသည်။ ရေလုံ လောက်စွာထောက်ပံ့နိုင်ရေးနှင့် ရေအရည်အသွေးကောင်းမွန်ရေး သည် စီမံကိန်းလည်ပတ် ရန်အတွက်မရှိမဖြစ်လိုအပ်ပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းလည်ပတ်ရန်အတွက် စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်းမှ မြေပေါ်ရေလုံလောက်စွာ ရရှိပြီး၊ ရေရရှိရန် ရေအရင်းအမြစ်အား ပုံမှန်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်းများဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းဖြင့် သဘာဝ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အား ကာကွယ်ထားပါသည်။ VPEL သည် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်အား အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ပြီး၊ လစဉ် အစီရင်ခံစာများအား (၄) လတစ်ကြိမ် စုစည်း၍ မြန်မာ့ပုလဲ ထုတ်လုပ်ရေးနှင့် ရောင်းဝယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းသို့ အစီရင်ခံပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူသည် ဝန်ထမ်းများ၏ကျန်းမာရေးအတွက် မသန့်ရှင်းသော သောက်သုံးရေကြောင့် ဝမ်းပျက်ဝမ်းလျောရောဂါများ ဖြစ်ပွားခြင်းနှင့်ပျံ့နှံ့ခြင်း မရှိစေရန် အတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်ပါအတိုင်း သောက်သုံးရေစောင့်ကြပ် ကြည့်ရှု စစ်ဆေးခြင်းများအား ဆောင်ရွက်ထားပါသည်။

နေထိုင်လျက်ရှိသည့် ဒေသခံဝန်ထမ်းများနှင့် မိသားစုဝင်များသည် စီမံကိန်း ဧရိယာအတွင်းရှိ မြေပေါ်ရေအားသောက်သုံးလေ့ရှိကြောင်းတွေ့ရှိရပြီး၊ ပြင်ပမှလာရောက်သူ များအတွက် သဘာဝမြေပေါ် ရေ အား သောက်သုံးလေ့မရှိပါက ရေသန့် သို့မဟုတ် ကျိုချက်ထားသည့်ရေအား သောက်သုံးရန် အကြံပေးထား ပါသည်။

စဉ်	လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်	တာဝန်ရှိသူ
၁	သက်ရောက်မှုတိုင်းတာခြင်း	ကျွန်းမန်နေဂျာ၊ လေ့ကျင့်ပေးထားသူ
၂	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်	ကျွန်းမန်နေဂျာ၊ EMP Officer
၃	လူထုတွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲ	ကျွန်းမန်နေဂျာ၊ EMP Officer
၄	အငြင်းပွားမှုဖြေရှင်းခြင်းနှင့်အလျော်ပေးခြင်း	VPEL စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအဖွဲ့
၅	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် စောင့်ကြပ်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း	VPEL စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအဖွဲ့၊ ECD, MPPME

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အကြောင်းအရာ	စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရန်	ပါရာမီတာ	နည်းလမ်း	နေရာ	အကြိမ်ရေ	ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်အဖွဲ့	နှစ်စဉ် အသုံးစရိတ်
ရူပပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	ရေအရည်အသွေး	pH, Turbidity, Texture, Coliform, Colour (true), Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃), Iron (Fe), Chloride (as Cl), Sulphate (as SO ₄), Total Suspended Solids	ရေထွက်များမှ ရရှိသည့် ရေအား ကောက်ယူ၍ ဓါတ်ခွဲခန်း၌ ဓာတ်ခွဲစမ်းသပ်ခြင်း	Fresh Water Sources (Water 1: 11° 5'2.73"N, 98°31'19.98"E) (Water 2: 11° 0'17.70"N, 98°26'58.82"E) (Water 3: 11° 0'39.15"N, 98°29'14.08"E)	(၆) လ (၁) ကြိမ်	တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	၂၀ သိန်း
	လေအရည်အသွေး	Nitrogen dioxide,	လေအရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာစက်ဖြင့် တိုင်းတာခြင်း	စီမံကိန်း အခြေစိုက်စခန်း အတွင်း	(၁) နှစ် (၁) ကြိမ်	တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	၂၀ သိန်း

		Ozone , Sulfur dioxide		(Air : 11° 4'35.67"N, 98°31'5.44"E)			
	မြေအရည်အသွေး	Moisture, pH, Texture, Organic Carbon, Humus, Total Nitrogen, Exchangeable Cations, Available Nutrients	မြေနမူနာ ကောက်ယူ၍ ဓါတ်ခွဲခန်း၌ ဓာတ်ခွဲစမ်းသပ်ခြင်း	စီမံကိန်း အခြေစိုက်စခန်း အတွင်း (Soil 1: 13° 7'36.53"N, 98°16'43.72"E) (Soil 2: 13° 7'33.01"N, 98°16'44.73"E) (Soil 3: 13° 7'35.26"N, 98°16'45.54"E)	(၁) နှစ် (၁) ကြိမ်	တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	၂၀ သိန်း
	ဆူညံသံ	dBA (70-70)	ဆူညံသံ တိုင်းတာစက်ဖြင့် တိုင်းတာခြင်း	မီးစက်နှင့် လေမှုတ်စက် များ အနီးရှိ နေအိမ်များ	(၃) လ (၁) ကြိမ်	တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	၁၅ သိန်း

	အမှုန်အမွှား	Particulate matter PM ₁₀ , Particulate matter PM _{2.5}	လေအရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာစက်ဖြင့် တိုင်းတာခြင်း	မီးစက်အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	(၁) နှစ် (၁) ကြိမ်	တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	၁၅ သိန်း
	စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း	ထွက်ရှိမှုပမာဏ မှတ်တမ်း	အမျိုးအစားနှင့် ပမာဏ မှတ်တမ်း	စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းထားရှိသည့် နေရာ	အပတ်စဉ်	တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	၂၀ သိန်း
	စွန့်ပစ်ရေဆိုး	5-day Biochemical oxygen demand, Active ingredients / Antibiotics, Chemical oxygen demand, Oil and grease, pH, Total coliform	စွန့်ပစ်ရေအား ကောက်ယူ၍ ဓါတ်ခွဲခန်း၌ ဓာတ်ခွဲစမ်းသပ်ခြင်း	ရေဆိုးစွန့်ပစ်သည့်နေရာ နှင့် သားဖောက်ခန်းမှ စွန့်ပစ်ရေထွက်ရှိသည့် နေရာ	(၆) လ (၁) ကြိမ်	တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	၁၅ သိန်း

		bacteria, Total nitrogen, Total phosphorus, Total suspended solids					
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ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုအလားအလာနှင့် လျော့နည်းသက်သာစေရေးနည်းလမ်းများ

အထူးသဖြင့် နောက်ဆက်တွဲ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းလေ့လာမှုများတွင် ကိုင်တွယ်ဖြေရှင်းရန်လိုအပ်သော သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်၊ လူမှုရေးနှင့် ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာ ကိစ္စရပ်များကိုအာရုံစိုက်ကာ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုများကို ယာယီသတ်မှတ်ဖော်ထုတ်မည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ဖြစ်နိုင်ချေရှိသော သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ထိခိုက်မှုများ

စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုများ	ရှုထောင့်	ထိခိုက်မှု		
		ဝန်းကျင်	လူမှု	ကျန်းမာရေး
ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးအဆင့်ကာလ				
တည်နေရာသတ်မှတ်ခြင်း၊ မြေရှင်းလင်းခြင်း၊ အဆောက်အအုံနှင့် တံတားတည်ဆောက်ခြင်း၊ အခြေခံအဆောက်အအုံနှင့် လည်ပတ်မှုဆိုင်ရာ အထောက်အကူပြုပစ္စည်းများ တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း၊ ပစ္စည်းထောက်ပံ့ပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း၊ ထောက်ပံ့ရေး လှေနှင့် လည်ပတ်ရေးလှေများ လှုပ်ရှားမှု၊ မုတ်ကောင် ဆေးကြောခြင်း	မြေပေါ်ရေအရင်းအမြစ်သုံးစွဲမှု၊ ကုန်းမြေနှင့် ပင်လယ်ဧရိယာ ကန့်သတ်ချက်၊ တရားမဝင်သစ်ခုတ်မှု၊ ဒီဇယ်အင်ဂျင်လည်ပတ်မှု၊ ဆီသယ်ဆောင်မှုနှင့် ဆီသိုလှောင်မှု အမှိုက်ထွက်ရှိခြင်းနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း (ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးနှင့် အထွေထွေ) တရားမဝင်ငါးဖမ်းခြင်း၊ အမဲလိုက်ခြင်းနှင့် တောရိုင်းတိရစ္ဆာန်များ ရောင်းဝယ်ဖောက်ကားခြင်း။ စာချုပ်အလုပ်ဖန်တီးခြင်း။	ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ မရရှိသေး	ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ	ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ချိန်ကာလ				
မုတ်ကောင်မွေးမြူခြင်းနှင့် ပုလဲထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း၊ လည်ပတ်ထောက်ပံ့ရေးနှင့် အဆောက်အအုံထိန်းသိမ်းမှု၊ ပစ္စည်းထောက်ပံ့ပို့ဆောင်ရေး၊ ထောက်ပံ့ရေးလှေနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းသုံးလှေများသွားလာ လှုပ်ရှားမှု	မြေပေါ်ရေအရင်းအမြစ် သုံးစွဲမှု၊ ကုန်းမြေနှင့် ပင်လယ် ဧရိယာ ကန့်သတ်ချက်၊ သစ်ပင်စိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း၊ ဒီဇယ်အင်ဂျင်လည်ပတ်မှု၊ ဆီသယ်ဆောင်မှုနှင့် ဆီသိုလှောင်မှု စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းထွက်ရှိခြင်းနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း (ပြည်တွင်းနှင့် အထွေထွေ) တရားမဝင်ငါးဖမ်းခြင်း၊ အမဲလိုက်ခြင်းနှင့် တောရိုင်းတိရစ္ဆာန်များ ရောင်းဝယ်ဖောက်ကားခြင်း။ အမြဲတမ်းအလုပ်ဖန်တီးခြင်း။	ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ မရရှိသေး	ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ	ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ မရရှိသေး
လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်း/ဖျက်သိမ်းရေးကာလ				
ပုလဲထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း၊ လည်ပတ်မှုအထောက်အကူပြုပစ္စည်းနှင့် အဆောက်အအုံများဖြိုဖျက်မှု၊	ရေမျက်နှာပြင် အရင်းအမြစ် သုံးစွဲမှု၊ ကုန်းမြေနှင့် ပင်လယ် ဧရိယာ ကန့်သတ်ချက်၊	ရှိ ရှိ	ရှိ ရှိ	ရှိ ရှိ

<p>ပစ္စည်းထောက်ပံ့ပို့ဆောင်မှု၊ ထောက်ပံ့ရေးလှေနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းသုံးလှေများ သွားလာလှုပ်ရှားမှု၊</p>	<p>ဒီဇယ်အင်ဂျင်လည်ပတ်မှု၊ ဆီလွှဲပြောင်းမှုနှင့် ဆီသိုလှောင်မှု စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း (ပြည်တွင်းနှင့် အထွေထွေ) တရားမဝင်ငါးဖမ်းခြင်း၊ အမဲလိုက်ခြင်းနှင့် တောရိုင်းတိရစ္ဆာန်များ ရောင်းဝယ်ဖောက်ကားခြင်း။ စာချုပ်/ယာယီအလုပ်ဖန်တီးခြင်း။</p>	<p>ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ မရရှိသေး</p>	<p>ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ ရှိ</p>	<p>ရှိ ရှိ မရရှိသေး ရှိ</p>
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အဆိုပြုထားသော စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းများမှ ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်သည့် အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများကို လျော့ချရန် လျော့ပါးသက်သာရေး အစီအမံများ ထားရှိထားပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းများအတွက် ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေရှိသော အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများနှင့် လျော့ပါးရေးအစီအမံများကို အခန်း ၅ တွင် အသေးစိတ်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

လူထုတွေ့ဆုံပွဲ

၂၀၂၁ ခုနှစ် ဒီဇင်ဘာလ ၁၅ ရက်နေ့မှ ၁၆ ရက်နေ့အထိ လူထုညှိနှိုင်းအစည်းအဝေးကို ကော့ရဲကြီးကျေးရွာ၊ ကော့ရဲငယ်ရွာ၊ ရွှေကျားခန့်ကျေးရွာ၊ ရွှေဖလားအော်ကျေးရွာနှင့် ညောင်ပင်အော်ကျေးရွာ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်တို့နှင့်အတူ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျေးရွာ စေတနာ့ဝန်ထမ်းတပ်ဖွဲ့မှများဦးစီး၍ ကျင်းပခဲ့ပါသည်။

လေ့လာရေးအဖွဲ့သည် ၁၅.၁၂.၂၀၂၁ ရက်နေ့တွင် ကော့ရဲကြီးကျေးရွာ အကြီးအကဲ နေအိမ်တွင် တစ်ညအိပ်ခဲ့သော်လည်း အကြီးအကဲမှာ မြိတ်တွင် ဆေးကုသမှုခံယူနေသောကြောင့် မတွေ့ဆုံနိုင်ခဲ့ပေ။

လေ့လာရေးခရီးစဉ်အတွင်း ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်းဒေသခံများနှင့် တွေ့ဆုံမေးမြန်းခဲ့ပါသည်။ လေ့လာရေးအဖွဲ့သည် ၁၆.၁၂.၂၀၂၁ ရက်နေ့တွင် ကော့ရဲကြီးကျေးရွာ ဘုန်းတော်ကြီးကျောင်းမှ ကျောင်းထိုင်ဆရာတော်နှင့်လည်းတွေ့ဆုံခဲ့ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းရေးဆွဲသူမှ ဒေသခံကိုယ်စားလှယ်မှ အဆိုပြုတင်ပြသည့် ပရောဂျက်နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ အကျဉ်းချုပ်တင်ပြပြီး ဆရာတော်မှ အခြေခံအဆောက်အအုံ၊ ပညာရေး၊ ကျန်းမာရေးကဏ္ဍများတွင် လူမှုစီးပွားဘဝ ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးအတွက် ပံ့ပိုးကူညီဆောင်ရွက်ပေးရန် ဆန္ဒရှိကြောင်း ထုတ်ဖော်ပြောဆိုခဲ့သည်။ VPEL ၏ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်မှ လူမှုရေးအရတာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း CSR ပရိုဂရမ်သည် ဒေသခံအသိုင်းအဝိုင်းအား ဖွံ့ဖြိုးမှုအတွက်ပံ့ပိုးပေးရန် အတွက် မဖြစ်မနေလိုအပ်ကြောင်းနှင့် VPEL မှလည်း မပျက်မကွက်လုပ်ဆောင်ရန် ကတိပြုခဲ့ပါသည်။

တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးရာတွင် အောက်ပါအကြောင်းအရာများအား အဓိကထားဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ပါသည်-

- ထုတ်လုပ်မှုအပေါ်ခွဲဝေခံစားသည့်စာချုပ်အရ အဆိုပြုထားသောစီမံကိန်းအား ရှင်းလင်းမှု ရှိစေရန် VPEL သည် သက်ဆိုင်ရာအစိုးရအရာရှိများ၊ ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ အာဏာပိုင် များနှင့်တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့သည်။
- ကျွန်းတွင်နေထိုင်သော ဒေသခံများအတွက် သတ်မှတ်ထားသော ပင်လယ်လမ်း ကြောင်းကို စီစဉ်ရန်အကြံပြုဆွေးနွေးခဲ့သည်။ တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး မြေယာအာဏာပိုင် များသည် အဆိုပြုထားသောစီမံကိန်းအတွက် ဒေသခံရပ်ရွာလူထုအပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုမရှိ နိုင်သော လုပ်ကွက်နှစ်ခု ကို သတ်မှတ်ပေးခဲ့ပါသည်။ ထိုသတ်မှတ်ထားသောစီမံကိန်း လုပ်ကွက်နှစ်ခု အား ဒေသခံများအားလုံးလက်ခံခဲ့ပါသည်။
- စီမံကိန်းသည် VPEL နှင့် MPPME တို့အကြား ထုတ်လုပ်မှုအပေါ်ခွဲဝေခံစားသည့် စာချုပ် သဘောတူညီချက်ဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
- ထုတ်လုပ်မှုအပေါ်ခွဲဝေခံစားသည့် စာချုပ်အပေါ် ပြင်ဆင်ရေးအတွက် သက်ဆိုင်ရာအစိုးရ အရာရှိများ၊ ဒေသဆိုင်ရာအာဏာပိုင်များနှင့် တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့သည်။
- လက်ရှိမြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏ ဥပဒေ၊ စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများ၊ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများ၊ ညွှန်ကြားချက် များ အတိုင်းလိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ပါမည်။
- ဒေသခံရပ်ရွာလူထုနှင့်လည်း တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ပါ သည်။
- စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ၏ လူမှုရေးအရတာဝန်ယူဆောင် ရွက်မှုများ လုပ်ဆောင်ပေးမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း ပြောကြားခဲ့ပါသည်။
- ဒေသခံပြည်သူများအတွက် အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းများ ပိုမိုဖန်တီးရန် ဒေသခံရပ်ရွာ လူထုမှ ထုတ်ဖော်ပြောဆိုခဲ့ပါသည်။

ဆွေးနွေးမှုရလဒ်များ

အကြောင်းအရာ	Yes	No
စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း ဒေသခံအစုအဖွဲ့ နေထိုင်ခြင်း ရှိပါသလား၊		✓
စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း နေထိုင်နေထိုင်မှုအတွက် ဒေသခံလူထု အနေဖြင့် ဝင်ငွေရရှိပါသလား။		✓
စီမံကိန်းဖွံ့ဖြိုးမှုဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းများနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ ပဋိပက္ခရှိပါသလား။	✓	

စီမံကိန်းဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးအတွက် နေရာချထားခြင်းနှင့် စပ်လျဉ်း၍ ပဋိပက္ခရှိပါသလား။	✓	
ကော့ရဲကြီးရွာ အသိုင်းအဝိုင်းမှ စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုအား သဘောတူ ပါသလား။	✓	
ကော့ရဲငယ်ရွာ အသိုင်းအဝိုင်းမှ စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုအား သဘောတူ ပါသလား။		✓
ရွှေကြားခုံရွာ အသိုင်းအဝိုင်းမှ စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုအား သဘောတူ ပါသလား။		✓
ရွှေဖလားအော်ရွာ အသိုင်းအဝိုင်းမှ စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုအား သဘောတူ ပါသလား။		✓
ညောင်ပင်အော်ရွာ အသိုင်းအဝိုင်းမှ စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုအား သဘောတူ ပါသလား။		✓
အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းအပေါ် ဒေသခံအသိုင်းအဝိုင်းမှ အကြံပြုရန် ရှိပါသလား။	✓	
ပဋိပက္ခများ/ပြဿနာများကို ကျော်လွှားရန် နောက်ထပ် ညှိနှိုင်းမှု လိုအပ်ပါသလား။	✓	
<p>ဒေသခံအသိုင်းအဝိုင်းထံမှ အကြံပြုချက် မည်မျှရှိသနည်း။</p> <p>စီမံကိန်းနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ ကျေးရွာ ၅ ရွာမှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များထံမှ အဓိကအကြံပြုချက် ၃ ချက် ရရှိပါသည်။ ၎င်းတို့မှ ကမ်းနီးငါးဖမ်းဧရိယာ၊ ငါးဖမ်းလှေလမ်းကြောင်း နှင့် အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းများနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ဆွေးနွေးမှုများ ရရှိခဲ့ပါသည်။</p>		
<p>အဓိက ပဋိပက္ခများ/ပြဿနာတို့မှာ မည်သည်တို့ဖြစ်ပါသလဲ။</p> <p>အဓိက ပဋိပက္ခများ/ပြဿနာမှာ ငါးဖမ်းလှေ များအတွက် ဝင်ထွက်လမ်းကြောင်းများ နှင့် လုပ်ကွက်ဧရိယာ ၁ နှင့် ၃ တို့ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ကော့ရဲငယ်၊ ရွှေကျားခုံ၊ ရွှေဖလားအော်၊ ညောင်ပင်အော် ရွာများမှ ဒေသခံအများစုသည် စီမံကိန်း၏ လုပ်ကွက်ဧရိယာ ၁ နှင့် ၃ တို့</p>		

သည် ကမ်းနီးငါးဖမ်းဧရိယာနှင့် ငါးဖမ်းလှေလမ်းကြောင်းများပေါ်၌ ရှိကြောင်း ယူဆကြသည်။

တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးမှု၏ရလဒ်မှာအောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်သည်-

- စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ၏ လူမှုရေးအရတာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်မှု များ ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် အတွက် သီးသန့်ရန်ပုံငွေ (နှစ်စဉ်အမြတ်ငွေ၏ ၂%) ထားရှိဆောင်ရွက်သွားပါမည်။
- VPEL အနေဖြင့် ကော့ရဲကြီးရွာ ဒေသခံများအတွက် လမ်း၊ တံတား၊ အဆောက်အဦ စသည့် လူမှုစီးပွားဖွံ့ဖြိုးမှုဆိုင်ရာ ပံ့ပိုးမှုများအား CSR အစီအစဉ်များ ဆောင်ရွက်၍ ပံ့ပိုးပေးသွားမည်
- အနားယူနိုင်မည့် ရေကြောင်းအဝင်အထွက် နှင့် ရေချိုရရှိနိုင်မည့် နေရာများအား သက်ဆိုင်ရာဌာနမှ သတ်မှတ်ချက်များ နှင့်အညီ ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်။

သတင်းအချက်အလက် ထုတ်ဖော်ခြင်း

နယ်ပယ်ချဲ့ထွင်မှု၏ တစ်စိတ်တစ်ပိုင်းအနေဖြင့်၊ စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူသည် အောက်ပါ အများပြည်သူဆိုင်ရာဆွေးနွေးတိုင်ပင်မှုနှင့် ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များကို သေချာစွာ ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။

(က) စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူ၏ ဝက်ဘ်ဆိုဒ် (များ) နှင့် ဒေသဆိုင်ရာမီဒီယာများတွင် အဆိုပြုထားသော စီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာအချက်အလက်များကို အများပြည်သူနှင့် အရပ်ဖက်အဖွဲ့အစည်းများထံ ထုတ်ဖော်ကြေငြာခြင်းအပါအဝင် အများသူငှာမြင်နိုင်သည့် ပရောဂျက်လုပ်ငန်းခွင်တွင် ထင်ရှားသောဆိုင်းဘုတ်များနှင့် ကြော်ငြာဘုတ်များတင်ခြင်းနှင့်

(ခ) ဝန်ကြီးဌာန၏အကြံပေးချက်အရ လိုအပ်သော ဖြည့်စွက်အစည်းအဝေးများကို ဒေသခံပြည်သူများ၊ အလားအလာရှိသော PAP များ၊ ဒေသဆိုင်ရာအာဏာပိုင်များ၊ ရပ်ရွာလူထုအခြေပြုအဖွဲ့အစည်းများနှင့် အရပ်ဘက်လူမှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းများနှင့် ညှိနှိုင်းကာ သတင်းစာရှင်းလင်းပွဲနှင့် မီဒီယာအင်တာဗျူးများတွင် သင့်လျော်စွာဖြင့်အချိန်နှင့်တစ်ပြေးညီ ရှင်းလင်းချက်ပေးခြင်း

စီမံကိန်းမှရရှိသည့် အကျိုးကျေးဇူးများ

အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်း၏ ပုလဲထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းမှ ပြည်တွင်း နှင့် ပြည်ပငွေကြေးများ ရရှိနိုင်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ လက်ရှိအဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းမှ ရရှိလာမည့် အကျိုးကျေးဇူး များမှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည် -

- (၁) နိုင်ငံတကာအဆင့်မီပုလဲများ ထုတ်လုပ်၍ နိုင်ငံအဝှမ်း စီးပွားရေးဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်အောင် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊
- (၂) ဝန်ထမ်းများအား သင့်လျော်သည့် သင်တန်းများ ပို့ချခြင်းဖြင့် ပုလဲထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းအတွက် လူသားအရင်းမြစ်များ၏ ကျွမ်းကျင်မှုများ မြင့်မားလာခြင်း၊
- (၃) စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ဒေသခံများအလုပ်အကိုင်ရရှိမှုသည် ၁၅၀ ဦး ဖြစ်သဖြင့် ဒေသခံများအတွက် အလုပ်အကိုင် အခွင့်အလမ်းများ တိုးတက် ပေါ်ပေါက်လာခြင်း၊
- (၄) သယံဇာတနှင့်သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ မြန်မာ့ပုလဲထုတ်လုပ်ရေးနှင့် ရောင်းဝယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်း နှင့် ထုတ်လုပ်မှုအပေါ် ခွဲဝေခံစားသည့်စနစ် (Production Sharing Contract-PSC) ဖြင့် အကျိုးတူပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း ဖြစ်သဖြင့် နိုင်ငံတော် ဘဏ္ဍာငွေရရှိခြင်း နှင့် ဒေသတွင်း၌လည်း သက်ဆိုင်ရာ အခွန်အခများမှတစ်ဆင့် ဘဏ္ဍာငွေရရှိခြင်း၊
- (၅) မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတွင် ပုလဲထုတ်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်း အရှိန်အဟုန်ဖြင့် တိုးချဲ့ဆောင်ရွက်လာသည် နှင့်အမျှ ပုလဲမွေးမြူရေးပညာရှင်များ နိုင်ငံတော်အတွက် ပြန်လည်အလုပ်အကျွေး ပြုနိုင်ခြင်း၊
- (၆) ဂျလန်းကျွန်း ပုလဲမွေးမြူခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းရှိ မြန်မာလုပ်သားများအနေဖြင့် နိုင်ငံတကာအဆင့်မီ ပုလဲမွေးမြူထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ အသိပညာဗဟုသုတများ တိုးပွားလာပြီး၊ ရေရှည်တွင် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ လုပ်သားထု၏ ပုလဲမွေးမြူခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ တစ်ဦးချင်းစွမ်းရည်များ မြင့်တက်လာမည် ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊
- (၇) ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံအတွင်း နိုင်ငံသားများအနေဖြင့် ဝင်ငွေရရှိခြင်းနှင့် နိုင်ငံတော်မှ အခွန်အခများပိုမိုရရှိလာခြင်း၊
- (၈) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်အရ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးအတွက် တစ်နှစ်လျှင် အမေရိကန် ဒေါ်လာ ၅၀၀၀ အား သီးခြားစီမံထားရှိခြင်း၊ စီမံကိန်းမှ နှစ်စဉ် ရရှိသည့် အကျိုး အမြတ်၏ ၂ ရာခိုင်နှုန်းအား လူမှုရေးအရ တာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းစဉ် အတွက် ထားရှိခြင်းနှင့်၊ အဆိုပါလုပ်ငန်းများအား မြန်မာ နိုင်ငံ၏ ပြဋ္ဌာန်းထုတ်ပြန် ထားသည့် ဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေများအား နှင့် အညီ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက် သွားမည်ဖြစ်ခြင်း။

နိဂုံးချုပ် နှင့် အကြံပြုချက်များ

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်နိုင်ရန်အလားအလာရှိသည့် ဆောင်ရွက်မှုအချက်စုစုပေါင်း ၅၄ ချက်ရှိကြောင်း လေ့လာဖော်ထုတ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ ရရှိလာသောသတ်မှတ်ထားသည့် အချက်အလက်များနှင့် ရှင်းလင်းသော သာမန်ဖြစ်ပေါ်လှုပ်ရှားမှုများအပေါ်အခြေခံ၍ လေ့လာရာ စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်း၏ ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များကြောင့် သိသာထင်ရှားသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှု အဆင့်များအနေဖြင့် စီမံကိန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလတွင် အလွန်ပြင်းထန်သည့်အဆင့်နှင့် ပြင်းထန်အဆင့်များ မရှိဘဲ၊ လျော့နည်းစေရေး ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များ ပြုလုပ်ပြီးနောက် နည်းပါး (၁) ခု၊ လျစ်လျူရှု (၅၃) ခုသို့ လျော့ချနိုင်မည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းအနေဖြင့် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေများ နှင့်အညီလိုက်နာ၍ စီမံကိန်းအား အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်သွားခြင်း၊ ရေးဆွဲတင်ပြထားသည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ချက် အစီရင်ခံစာပါအချက်များနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်များအား လိုက်နာအကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း စသည်တို့အား တိကျစွာလိုက်နာ အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်သွားရမည် ဖြစ်ကြောင်း အကြံပြုအပ်ပါသည်။

Executive Summary

The EIA Report of the proposed Project is prepared in accordance with Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (Notification No.616/2015 Dated: 29/12/2015) issued from relevant authority; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC).

This report provides the opportunity for investors to explore about the extent of the information required to make an informed decision about the project and its effects. This report involves the assessment and the determination, of the amount of information and analysis that authorities will need. The information relating to the proposed project's significant effects on the environment is gathered during the preparation of the EIA Report.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study, to achieve Environmental Compliance Certificate on Proposed Project to ensure environmentally sound operation granted by relevant authority; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC).

Project Background


Proposed Kau Ye Kyi Kyun Pearl Farm Project is identified and invited tender for eligible developer to operate with 100% investment by developer under Myanmar Laws by Myanma Pearl Production & Marketing Enterprise (MPPME), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) as one of possible areas to develop pearl farm in July 10th 2020.

Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited (VPEL) is awarded to operate the proposed Kau Ye Kyi Kyun Pearl Farm Project after the tender competition in August 5th 2020.

VPEL is going to invest Pearl Farm Project in Kau Ye Kyi Kyun Area under administration of MPPME, MONREC. Draft Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between VPEL and MPPME is prepared to develop as per procedure.

Project Investor

Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited is Private Company Limited by Shares registered at Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA) with registration number 100877473 since 11.08.2016.

 DIRECTORATE OF INVESTMENT AND COMPANY ADMINISTRATION Myanmar Companies Online (MyCO)			
HOME MYCO GUIDES COMPANY SEARCH HELP ~ CREATE AN ACCOUNT LOG IN			
COMPANY PROFILE BACK TO PREVIOUS PAGE			
Company Name (English) VIRGIN PEARL ENTERPRISE LIMITED	Company Name (Myanmar) ဗာဂျင် ပါး(လ်) အိတ်ဘာပရိုက်(စ်) လီမိတက်	Registration Number 100877473	Registration Date 11/08/2016
Company Type Private Company Limited by Shares	Status Registered	Foreign Company No	Small Company No
Annual Return Due Date 11/09/2022			

Virgin Pearl Company Registration on DICA Website

Proposed Project is currently continuing as pre-development phase of Kau Ye Kyi Kyun Pearl Farm Development Project under PSC contract to be run by tender awarded Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited.

Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited is the operator/investor of Kau Ye Kyi Kyun Pearl Farm Development Project to be developed in the Kau Ye Kyi Kyun Land and

Surrounding Preferred Sea Area, Bok Pyin Township, Kau Thaung District, Tanintharyi Region, Myanmar.

Conduct EIA

Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited has assigned NeoTech Myanmar Co., Ltd. in December 2021 to conduct environmental impact assessment study and to produce environmental management plan for the Proposed Project; complied with ECD instruction to be submitted by following existing Myanmar law, regulations, procedures, and standing instructions for further perusal.

Environmental Impact Studies works for the Proposed Kau Ye Kyi Kyun Pearl Farm Development Project operating by Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited has been commenced on December 2021 by NeoTech Myanmar. Environmental Scoping Report of Project has been prepared in January 2022 which complying with EIA Procedures.

Third Party EIA Study Team

Neo Tech Myanmar Limited is Private Company Limited by Shares registered at Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA) with registration number 100140802 since 11.12.2013.



DICA DIRECTORATE OF INVESTMENT AND COMPANY ADMINISTRATION
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COMPANY PROFILE

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Company Name (English) NEO TECH MYANMAR COMPANY LIMITED	Company Name (Myanmar) နီယို တက်(ချ်) မြန်မာ ကုမ္ပဏီ လီမိတက်	Registration Number 100140802	Registration Date 11/12/2013
Company Type Private Company Limited by Shares	Status Registered	Foreign Company No	Small Company No
Annual Return Due Date 11/01/2023			
Principal Activity 74 - Other professional, scientific and technical activities			

NeoTech Myanmar Company Registration on DICA Website

Neo Tech Myanmar Company Limited is registered as national transitional third-party consulting company with registered No.0004, at Environmental Conservation Department (ECD), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC).

Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

The proposed project operation is governing by relevant Myanmar laws and regulations, guidelines, procedures, instructions, and standards. The commitment of project proponents and third-party organization complying with relevant laws are presented briefly in below.

Myanmar Laws, Acts, Rules, Guidelines
The Myanmar Constitution Law (2008)
The Environmental Conservation Law (2012 Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 9)
The Environmental Conservation Rules (2014 MOECF Notification Order No.50)

Myanmar Laws, Acts, Rules, Guidelines
Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (2015 MOECAP Notification No.616)
National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015 MOECAP Order No.616) (NEQEG)
Working with ODS Notification (MOECAP Order No.37/2014) (25th April 2014)
Natural Disaster Management Law (2013)
Prevention from Danger of Chemical and Related Substances Law (2013)
Prevention from Danger of Chemical and Related Substances Rules Order No.85/2015-2016
Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Area Law (May 2018)
Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019 Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No.8)
The Factories Act No.65 (1951) (Amended)
The Labor Organization Law (2011 Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No.7)
The Labor Organization Rules Order No. (1/2012)
The Edited Settlement of Dispute Law (2014)
The Social Security Law, 2012 (Came into force on 1 April 2014)
The Minimum Wages Law (2013)
Myanmar National Building Code 2016
The Minimum Wages Notification Order No.2/2018
The Employment and Skill Development Law (2013 Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No, 29)

Myanmar Laws, Acts, Rules, Guidelines
The Leave and Holiday Rules (Order No.69/2018_
The Payment of Wages Law (2016 Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No.17)
Myanmar Fire Brigade Acts (2015 Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No.11)
Electricity Law (2014 Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No.44)
Myanmar Pearl Law (amended, 25.09.2018)
The Standing Instructions from Tanintharyi Region Government
The Standing Instructions from Environmental Conservation Department
The Standing Instructions from Myanmar Pearl Production and Marketing Enterprise

Project Description

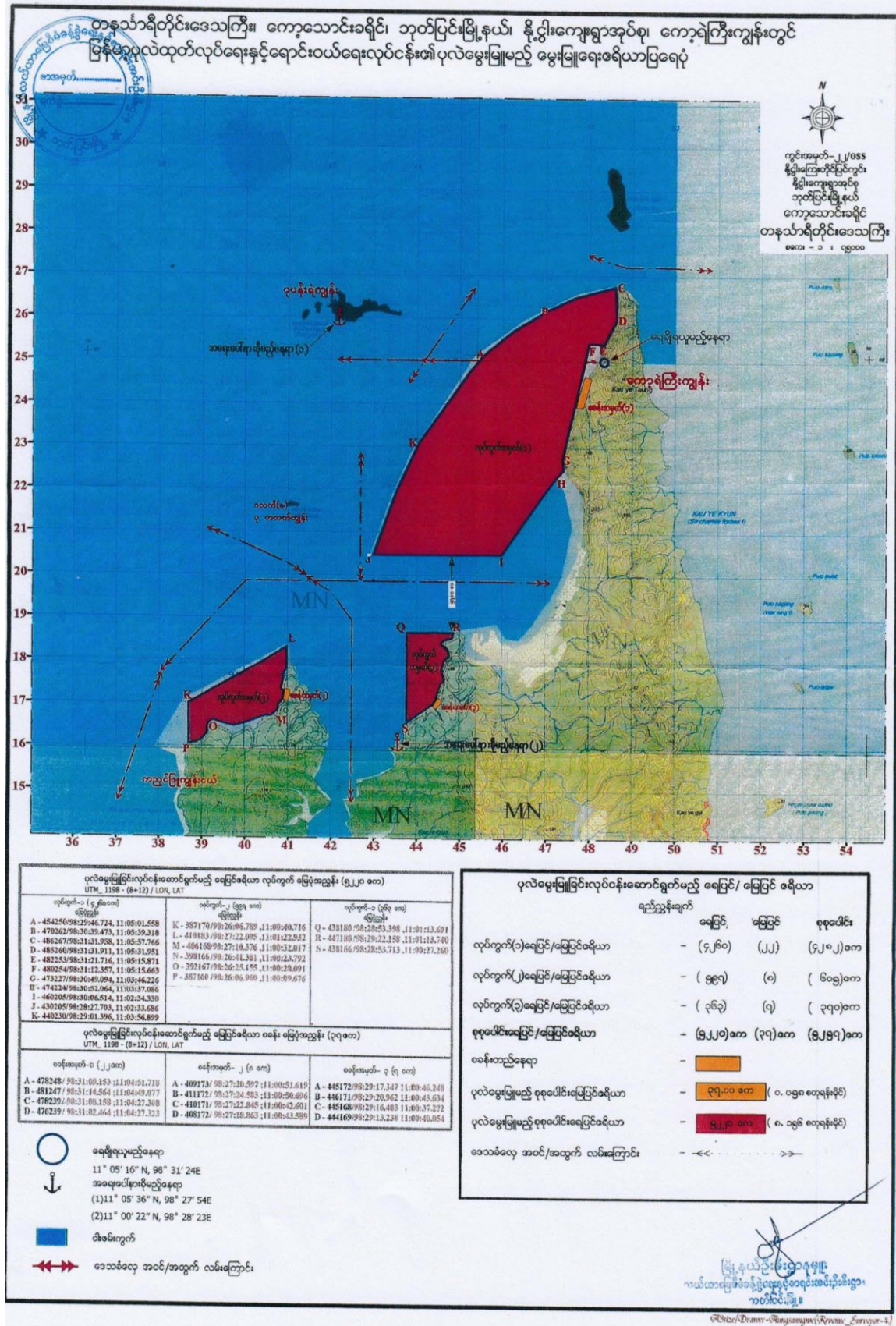
Proposed Kau Ye Kyi Kyun Pearl Farm Project is identified and invited tender for eligible developer to operate with 100% investment by developer under Myanmar Laws. Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited (VPEL) is awarded to operate the proposed Kau Ye Kyi Kyun Pearl Farm Project after the tender competition.

Drafted PSC contract, agreed by PSC both parties; MPPME and VPEL, has been prepared and updated contract terms and condition will be included in accordance with EIA process approved by relevant authority.

It is observed that local authority has no objection on the proposed Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Production Project and the local community living in the Kau Ye Kyun are also accepted for the proposed project as it can create the job opportunity as well

as it can support in living standard of people who living in and around Kau Ye Kyun.

Below Figures show the location, overview map and site layout map of the study area.



Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Production Project Area with defined coordinate points



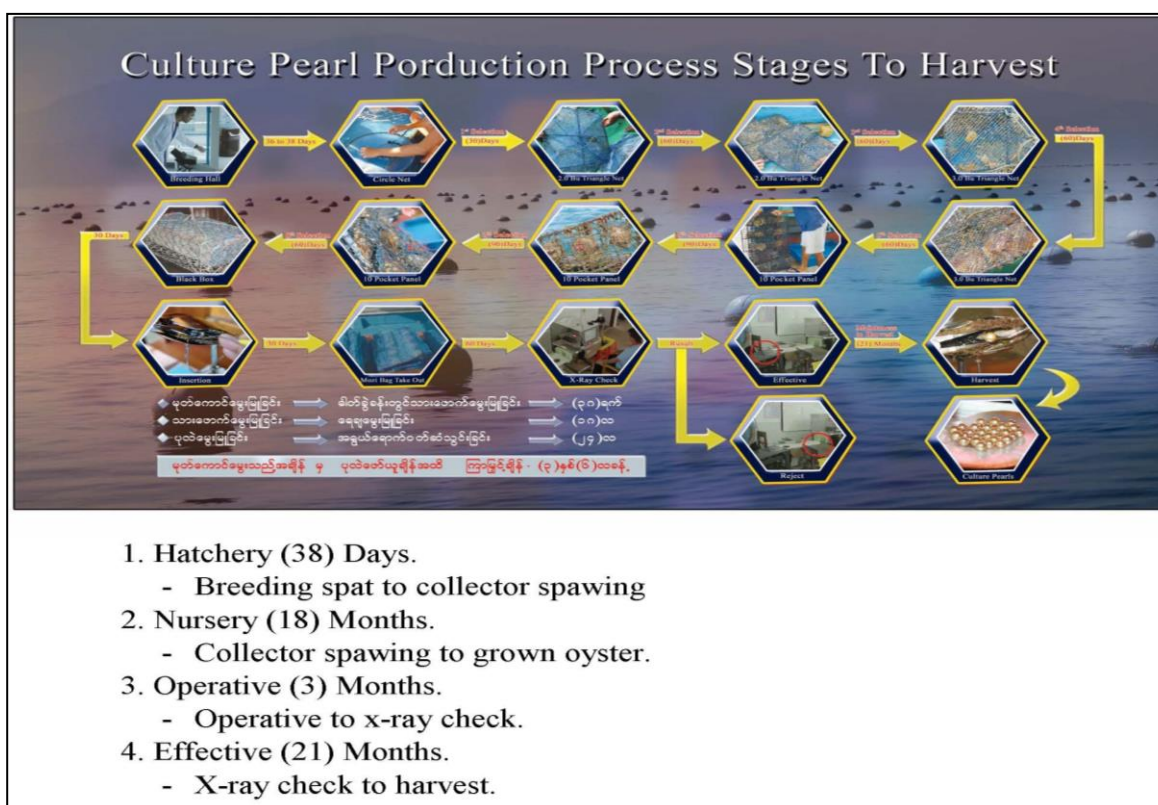
Proposed master plan of the project

Pearl Production Farm Project Operation Brief Description

Project Location	-	Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm, Kau Ye Kyun, Bokpyin Township, Kawthaung District, Tanintharyi Region
Project Type	-	Pearl Farming and Production under PSC agreement between VPEL and MPPME
Operator		Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited (VPEL)
Project Area	-	Total Area 5257 acres (Sea area (5220) acres and Land Area (37) acres)
Investment	-	(5000) Million Kyats
Project Period	-	(2021 June to 2036)

		Development (24 Months), Operation (15 Years) and Abandonment (24 Months)
Total Staff	-	150 persons
Project Contact Person	-	Daw Thazin Nwe Oo Phone: 09420031990 E-mail: virginpearl.adm@gmail.com

Pearl Production Farm Project is using standard operation procedure for pearl production process in its daily operation and it's presented in below Figures.



Flowchart of Culture Pearl Process Stages to Harvest

Alternatives

A range of criteria was considered in determining the development alternatives for the project. There is currently no alternative site for Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Production Operation and the proposed site is intended to serve as an immediate location to be used for Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Production business. There is no alternative site for Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Production Operation according to the nature of PSC agreement between MPPME and VPEL therefore there will be no further comparison and selection of the preferred alternatives.

Environmental Field Survey for Baseline Study

VPEL has arranged scouting trip on 12.12.2021 to 17.12.2021 for Neo Tech Myanmar Co. Ltd. accompanied with its staff to conduct environmental assessment study for the proposed project. The itinerary of Kau Ye Kyi Scouting Trip; arranged by project developer (Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited), is present below:

Kau Ye Kyi Kyun Scouting Trip Study Team

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. U Khin Maung Myoe | Study Team Leader (Neo Tech) |
| 2. Daw Nu Nu Aye | Study Team Member (Neo Tech) |
| 3. U Hein Thike | Study Team Member (Neo Tech) |
| 4. U Saw Hti Moo | Study Team Member (Neo Tech) |
| 5. U Moe Hla | Representative (Local OPC/VPEL) |
| 6. U Tay Zar Myo | Liaison Officer (Head Office OPC/VPEL) |

Kau Ye Kyi Kyun Scouting Trip Itinerary (12.12.2021 – 17.12.2021)

No.	Date	From	To	Travel by	Remark
1	12.12.2021		Myeik	Air Way	Stay overnight at Myeik
2	13.12.2021	Myeik	Thae Chaung	Coastal Express Liner	
3	13.12.2021	Thae Chaung	Zin Yaw Kyun	Johnson Fiber Boat	Stay overnight at Zin Yaw Kyun
4	14.12.2021	Zin Yaw Kyun	Kau Ye Kyi Kyun	Wooden Boat & Fiber Boat	Stay overnight at Kau Ye Kyi Kyun
5	15.12.2021	Kau Ye Kyi Kyun	Zin Yaw Kyun	Fiber Boat & Wooden Boat	Stay overnight at Zin Yaw Kyun
6	16.12.2021	Zin Yaw Kyun	Thae Chaung	Johnson Fiber Boat	
7	16.12.2021	Thae Chaung	Myeik	Coastal Express Liner	Stay overnight at Myeik
8	17.12.2021	Myeik	Yangon	Air Way	

Existing Environment

The study area boundaries are set up within 2kilometers radius from center of each basecamp to collect environmental and social information around the project area. The set study area is explored for existing environmental and socio-eco data info and compiled in this report, and detailed will be presented in the EIA report.

Baseline Study Area Boundary

	Study Area 1	Study Area 2	Study Area 3
Center Point	11° 5'11.58"N, 98°31'22.39"E	11° 0'49.11"N, 98°27'20.32"E	11° 0'38.43"N, 98°29'13.82"E
Boundary	Radius 2km circles	Radius 2km circles	Radius 2km circles
Located Island	Kau Ye Gyi Island	Kanyin Phyu Island	Kau Ye Gyi Island

Physical Environment

Environmental baseline data measurement was conducted on study site such as temperature, air quality, and noise were carried out and, water samples and soil samples were test at respective laboratories and results are within the acceptable levels of EQEG. Detailed results are present in Chapter 5.

Township Location and climate: The project is set in western part of Bote Pyin Township. The Township is located between N 10°19' to N 10°55', E 98°34' to E 98°56' (area 13.43 Sq. miles and 15 ft above sea level). Bote Pyin Township has hot and humid climate, the highest temperature is 98°F and the lowest temperature is 54°F.

Disaster (Earthquake/Cyclone): Two main sources: Sagaing fault, and the Sunda subduction mega thrust zone. Rakhine Coast falls in the Strong Zone with MMI 8, the Ayeyarwady Delta and Tanintharyi coasts fall in the Moderate Zone with MMI 7. In coastal areas, cyclone can cause storm surges. Climate change is likely to worsen the risk of existing cyclone/storm surge.

Geology: The main tectonic features relevant to the Kau Ye Gyi Island area are Sagaing, Ranong and Shan or Mergui Faults. The Sagaing Fault is an active, north-south trending right-lateral fault system mapped over more than 1000km from the Andaman Sea to the Himalayas (Geodia – Coyne et Bellier, 1995). Mergui and Ranong Faults are the significant seismic structures that occur near the project area, likely to be the critical seismogenic sources to the project

Hydrology/water resources: Major hydrological feature characterizes in the project area is Adaman Sea (there is no River on island). However, there are numerous minor creeks and streams, many of which are ephemeral. There are two main water resources on Kau Ye Gyi Island and one main water resource on Kanyin Phyu island from water attribute for whole season.

Vegetation: Kau Ye Gyi Island, where the pearl farm is located, is with thick vegetation, including forest trees and shrubs. The proposed project area excludes from forest reserve area and other local community land usage. The types of most plant growth habits were observed namely, shrubs, trees, small tree, and climbers. The vegetation community at the site is described as evergreen type.

Protected Area: There are only two protected areas in the Tanintharyi Division closed to Project area, namely the Moscos Island Wildlife Sanctuary and Lanpi island Marine National Park, both managed by the Forest Department of Myanmar. The project area is located outside of these protected areas.

Environmental Quality

On 14th December 2021, a field study was conducted in the project area to find out the current environmental quality (soil quality, water quality, air quality, noise emission, etc.) in the project area. The principal objective of environmental quality monitoring program was to obtain quantitative baseline data for the affected area and calculate the impact on the surrounding environment due to the project activity. Brief information of ambient environment quality survey shown in below.

Ambient Environmental Quality Survey

Soil Quality Test	Sample 1	Location (Lat:/Long:) -11°04.673'N, 98°31.190'E
	Sample 2	Location (Lat:/Long:) -11°05.042'N, 98°31.330'E
	Sample 3	Location (Lat:/Long:) -11° 0.887'N, 98° 27.375'E
	Sample 4	Location (Lat:/Long:) -11° 0.822'N, 98° 29.320'E
Water Quality Monitoring	Fresh water 1	Location (Lat:/Long:) -11°04.651'N, 98°31.195'E
	Fresh water 2	Location (Lat:/Long:) -11°05.041'N, 98°31.331'E
	Fresh water 3	Location (Lat:/Long:) -11°00.238'N, 98°26.971'E
	Fresh water 4	Location (Lat:/Long:) -11°00.728'N, 98°29.121'E
	Sea water 1	Location (Lat:/Long:) -11° 4.479'N, 98° 30.724'E
	Sea water 2	Location (Lat:/Long:) -11° 0.988'N, 98° 27.010'E

	Sea water 3	Location (Lat:/Long:) -11° 0.904'N, 98° 28.975'E
Air Quality Monitoring	Using Equipment	-EPAS Haz scanner, Ozone Meter
	Parameter	-O ₃ , CO, SO ₂ , NO ₂ , PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ , RH
	Period	-24 hours
	Location (Lat:/Long:)	-11° 4.715'N, 98° 31.153'E
Noise Level Monitoring	Using Equipment	- Noise Level Meter
	Period	- 24 hours
	Location (Lat:/Long:)	-11° 4.705'N, 98° 31.127'E

Environmental baseline data measurement was conducted on study site such as temperature, air quality, and noise were carried out and, water samples and soil samples were test at respective laboratories and results are within the acceptable levels of EQEG. Detailed results are present in Chapter 5.

Impact and Risk Assessment and Mitigation Measure

The objective of environmental impact assessment is to identify risks and to measure associated impacts which may arise from project activities, and to eliminate, control or mitigate the risk to environment.

The initial environmental examinations for the proposed project have been carried out for potential impacts during the following stages of the project planning and implementation:

- (i) **Location impacts.** Impacts associated with site selection, including impacts on environment and resettlement or livelihood related impacts on communities
- (ii) **Design impacts.** Impacts arising from project design, including the technology used, scale of operations, discharge standards etc.
- (iii) **Construction impacts.** Impacts result from upgrading/construction activities including site clearance, earthworks, civil works, etc.
- (iv) **O&M impacts.** Impacts associated with the operation and maintenance of the infrastructure built in the proposed Pearl project.

Screening of environmental impacts has been based on the impact magnitude (negligible/ moderate/ severe – in the order of increasing degree) and impact duration (temporary/ permanent). The potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures of all the components for Proposed Project are presented detailed in the report.

Summary of Environmental Impact Assessment

The potential impacts arising from the proposed project can be categorized as having Low residual risk levels. No residual risks were assessed as Medium, High or Severe. Below table presents a summary of the assessed level of residual (post-mitigation) environmental risk associated with the project activity. Below table also summarizes the key mitigation strategies and measures that VPEL and the contractor(s) will implement during the development activity to ensure that impacts are either eliminated or reduced to levels that are environmentally sound and acceptable.

Impact Assessment & Mitigation Measures for the Project Activities with Potential Environmental Impact Significance

Activity	Aspect	Issues and Impacts	Overall Assessment and Scoring	Potential significance before mitigation measure	Mitigation Measure	Potential significance after mitigation measure
Development Phase						
Location	Land use	Social, cultural (Population, socio-economic)	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency=1, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.35 Negligible	Social welfare and CSR program. Awareness on local cultural and historical practice. Frequency=1, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.35 Negligible
		Properties & irreversible resources (Fossil fuel, precious metal, etc.,)	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency=1, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.35 Negligible	Report to authority if found fossil fuel and precious metal within project area. Frequency=1, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.35 Negligible
		Biodiversity and wildlife (Deforestation, hunting, wildlife trading, etc.,)	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency=1, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.35 Negligible	To follow MPPME guidelines for longline laying procedure not to impact from anchoring activities. To follow Forest Law to protect biodiversity and wildlife. Controlled tree felling with permission of Forest Department for pearl	0.35 Negligible

					farm construction on land during land clearing activities. Replantation action after developing phase. Frequency=1, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	
		Protected / historical area (Lanpi Island, Moscos Island and Ancient Tanintharyi)	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency=1, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.35 Negligible	Report to authority if found historical properties within project area. Protected area is far from the propose project. Frequency=1, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.35 Negligible
		Land acquisition and resettlement / conflict	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency=1, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.35 Negligible	Regular consulting with relevant authority and community. Perform CSR activity. Sharing on existing land, water resources and sea route. Apply shared land use system with Kau Ye Kyun villagers to avoid conflict as per instruction of local authority. Frequency=1, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.35 Negligible
	Visual	Sea view	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency=1, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.35 Negligible	Include longline layout design not to impact Seaview as per JMC instruction. Frequency=1, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.35 Negligible
		Landscaping view	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the	0.35 Negligible	Camp master layout design not to impact sea view and landscaping view as per JMC instruction.	0.35 Negligible

			scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency=1, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1		Replantation action after developing phase. Frequency=1, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	
Design	General facility design and operation	Energy consumption	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency=2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2	3 Low	Eco-friendly facility design, high-efficiency machinery and equipment, optimize in utilization of energy and natural resources for wise use. Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.7 Negligible
		Environmental	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =2	2.1 Low	Include design for climate change and earthquake vulnerability, waste collecting and disposal site, waste water treatment/filtration systems, soundproof machinery and equipment. Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =2	1.4 Negligible
		Health	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency=2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2	3 Low	24/7 medic on site, standby transport system, first aid point, accommodation, ventilation, lighting, rest room, smoking area. Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.7 Negligible
		Safety	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood =1, Magnitude =1	4 Low	Fire and natural disaster emergency response procedure, muster point, non-smoking area. Frequency= 3, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	1.05 Negligible

Pre-construction	Material, equipment and machinery	Quality of material, equipment and machinery	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency=1, Likelihood =1, Magnitude =2	2 Low	Using registered, identified, and standard quality material, equipment and machinery only. (e.g., using ODS free Air Conditioning Machine) Frequency=1, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =2	0.7 Negligible
	Environmental	Dust/Particulate Matters	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency=2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2	3 Low	Watering dusty area. Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.7 Negligible
		Noise	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency=2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2	3 Low	Working only at day time while background noise from other activities is high. Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.7 Negligible
		Traffic	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency=2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2	3 Low	Short period of transport and less frequency. Comply with sea route user rules and regulation. Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.7 Negligible
		Visual	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 5, Likelihood = 0.1, Magnitude =2	1 Negligible	Acknowledge good existing practice. Maintain existing plants and trees. Frequency= 5, Likelihood = 0.1, Magnitude =1	0.5 Negligible

	Social	Community health	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude = 3	2.1 Low	Awareness on seasonal flues, rabies, dengue, snake bite, diarrhea, etc., Frequency=2, Likelihood = 0.1, Magnitude =2	0.4 Negligible
		Occupational health	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2	6 Medium	Awareness on heatstroke, accident & incident etc., Frequency= 4, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	1.4 Negligible
Construction	Environmental	Air	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency=2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 3	4.5 Medium	To follow building construction procedure. Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.7 Negligible
		Dust/Particulate Matter	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency=2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 3	4.5 Medium	Watering dusty area. Regular housekeeping. Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.7 Negligible
		Noise	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =1	2.25 Low	Working only at day time while background noise from other activities is high. Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.7 Negligible

		Wastewater	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency=2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2	3 Low	Treatment system (filtering) prior to dispose. Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.7 Negligible
		Construction waste and general waste	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2	6 Medium	On-site waste management system. Apply 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), optimize material usage. To send Bokpyin City Development Committee for proper disposal. Frequency= 4, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	1.4 Negligible
		Soil disturbance / erosion	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency=2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2	3 Low	Retaining wall, suitable drainage system. Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.7 Negligible
		Traffic	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2	6 Medium	Short period of transport and less frequency. Comply with sea route user rules and regulation. Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =2	1.4 Negligible
	Social	Conflict	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the	6 Medium	Regular consulting with relevant authority and community. Perform CSR activity. Frequency= 4, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	1.4 Negligible

			scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2			
		Community health	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2	6 Medium	Awareness on seasonal flues, rabies, dengue, snake bite, diarrhea, etc., Perform CSR program. Frequency= 3, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	1.05 Negligible
		Occupational health & safety	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =1	3 Low	Awareness on heatstroke, accident & incident etc., Social welfare program. (Arranging meals, drinking water, transportation, health, accommodation, etc.,) Frequency= 4, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	1.4 Negligible
Operation Phase						
Transportation	Environmental	Air	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2	4.5 Medium	To follow Myanmar's rules and regulation. Apply transport management plan. Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.7 Negligible
		Traffic	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the	2.25 Low	Comply with sea route user rules and regulation. Apply transport management plan. Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.7 Negligible

			scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =1			
	Social	Safety	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =1	2.25 Low	Comply with sea route user rules and regulation. Identify public water source to collect water at any time for local community. Apply transport management plan. Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.7 Negligible
Storage	Social	Occupational health & safety	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2	4.5 Medium	Standard lighting, air ventilation system, fire safety system, regular housekeeping. Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.7 Negligible
Processing (Daily Operation such as Oyster Breeding, Basket Cleaning, Seeding, Pearl Collection)	Environmental	Wastewater	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =1	3 Low	Sea water filtering/treatment system for basket cleaning. Install suitable drainage system. Frequency= 4, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	1.4 Negligible
		Noise	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =1	3 Low	Regular Maintenance for equipment. To use skill labor/mechanic. HSE awareness. PPE (goggle, glove, ear muff, etc.,) Frequency= 4, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	1.4 Negligible
		Biodiversity and wildlife (Birds,	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase)	3 Low	To follow MPPME guidelines for longline laying procedure not to impact from	1.4 Negligible

		Fish, Coral Reef, Plankton etc.,)	Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =1		anchoring activities. To follow Forest Law to protect biodiversity and wildlife. Frequency= 4, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	
		Operational solid waste	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =1	3 Low	On-site waste management system. Apply 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), optimize material usage. To send Bokpyin City Development Committee for proper disposal. Frequency= 4, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	1.4 Negligible
	Social	Occupational health & safety	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2	4.5 Medium	Standard lighting, air ventilation system, first aid, natural disaster and emergency management plan, fire safety system, regular housekeeping. HSE awareness. Frequency= 3, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	1.05 Negligible
Project maintenance	Environmental	General waste	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	1.4 Negligible	On-site waste management system. Apply 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), optimize material usage. To send Bokpyin City Development Committee for proper disposal. Frequency= 4, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	1.4 Negligible
Packaging	Environmental	General waste	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	1.4 Negligible	On-site waste management system. Apply 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), optimize material usage. To send Bokpyin City Development Committee for proper disposal. Frequency= 4, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	1.4 Negligible

Accommodation	Environmental	Domestic Wastewater	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency=2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2	3 Low	Treatment system (septic tank). Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.7 Negligible
		General waste	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =1	3 Low	On-site waste management system. Apply 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), optimize material usage. Frequency= 4, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	1.4 Negligible
	Social	Occupational health & safety	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =1	3 Low	Awareness on heatstroke, accident & incident etc., Social welfare program. (Arranging meals, drinking water, transportation, health, etc.,) Frequency= 4, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	1.4 Negligible
		Conflict	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2	4.5 Medium	Regular consulting with relevant authority and community. Guideline for employee residing at dormitory. Frequency= 3, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	1.05 Negligible
Abandonment Phase	(24 Months)					
Dismantling	Environmental	Dust/Particulate Matter	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the	4.5 Medium	Watering dusty area. Regular housekeeping. Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.7 Negligible

			scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency=2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 3			
		Noise	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =1	2.25 Low	Working only at day time while background noise from other activities is high. Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.7 Negligible
		Dismantling waste	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2	6 Medium	On-site waste management system. Optimize material usage. To send Bokpyin City Development Committee for proper disposal. Frequency= 4, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	1.4 Negligible
		Soil disturbance / erosion	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency=2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2	3 Low	No disturbance on existing retaining wall, suitable drainage system. Rehabilitation as necessary. Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.7 Negligible
		Traffic	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2	6 Medium	Short period of transport and less frequency. Comply with sea route user rules and regulation. Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =2	1.4 Negligible
	Social	Community health	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in abandonment phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the	6 Medium	Awareness on seasonal flues, rabies, dengue, snake bite, diarrhea, etc., Perform CSR program.	1.05 Negligible

			scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2		Frequency= 3, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	
		Occupational health & safety	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =1	3 Low	Awareness on heatstroke, accident & incident etc., Social welfare program. (Arranging meals, drinking water, transportation, health, accommodation, etc.,) Frequency= 4, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	1.4 Negligible
Transportation	Environ-mental	Air	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2	4.5 Medium	To follow Myanmar's rules and regulation. Apply transport management plan. Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.7 Negligible
		Traffic	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =1	2.25 Low	Comply with sea route user rules and regulation. Apply transport management plan. Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.7 Negligible
	Social	Safety	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =1	2.25 Low	Comply with sea route user rules and regulation. Apply transport management plan. Frequency=2, Likelihood=0.35, Magnitude =1	0.7 Negligible
Termination	Social	Conflict (Loss of job, value of life)	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only)	5 Medium	Regular consulting with relevant authority and community. Perform CSR activity.	3.75 Low

			Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency=1, Likelihood =1, Magnitude = 5		Frequency=1, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 5	
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Significant impacts will also be associated with emergencies and accidents. These are address in the emergency response plan partly.

Environmental Management Plan

VPEL will operate pearl production operation with supporting system and programs; Waste management system for the domestic waste generated from normal operation, Oil Spill Protection System at storage area to prevent contamination to soil (or) sea from oil spill, fire safety procedure, natural disaster management system, and social welfare programs for the staff and their family member living at Kau Ye Kyun.

Due to the specific nature of pearl production operation operating in the sea far from main land, main water resource will be surface water from the island for the Project Operation, domestic use of Staff and family member living in the Kau Ye Kyun project area. Sufficient amount of water supply and reliable standards of water quality is essential for the project operation.

Project is receiving enough surface water from existing reservoirs existing at project land area for the operation whilst performing routing maintenance of reservoirs to ensure conserving natural environment. VPEL will perform EMP covering monitoring and managing in monthly basis and reporting to MPPME as of quarterly environmental report.

VPEL continues monitoring drinking water quality 3-monthly as part of Environmental management plan accordingly Major health issue of staffs may be impacted to project operation from spreading of diarrhea disease by drinking impure water.

It's observed that local staff & family member living at there are used to drink the surface water collected in the project area and recommend for the visitors to drink potable water or boiled water only if not adapted to drink natural surface water.

EMP Implementation Organization (VPEL has assign duty to perform below tasks)

No.	Tasks	Responsible Person
1	Mitigation measure	VPEL Farm Manager, Training Officer
2	Environmental Management Plan	VPEL Farm Manager, EMP Officer
3	Public consultation	VPEL Farm Manager, EMP Officer
4	Conflict and Compensation	VPEL Management Committee
5	Supervision and Monitoring on EMP implementation	VPEL Management Committee, ECD, MPPME

Environmental Monitoring Plan for Construction, Operation and Abandonment Phases with estimated budget

Environment	Particular	Parameter	Method	Location	Frequency	Action Party	Annual Budget (Kyat)
Physical	Water	pH, Turbidity, Texture, Coliform, Colour (true), Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃), Iron (Fe), Chloride (as Cl), Sulphate (as SO ₄), Total Suspended Solids	Sample Collection and analysis at certified lab	Fresh Water Sources (Water 1: 11° 5'2.73"N, 98°31'19.98"E) (Water 2: 11° 0'17.70"N, 98°26'58.82"E) (Water 3: 11° 0'39.15"N, 98°29'14.08"E)	6 monthly	Third Party	2,000,000
	Air	Nitrogen dioxide, Sulfur dioxide and Carbon Monoxide	Haz Scanner	Project Inside (Air : 11° 4'35.67"N, 98°31'5.44"E)	Annually	Third Party	2,000,000
	Soil	Moisture, pH, Texture, Organic Carbon, Humus, Total Nitrogen,	Sample collection and analysis at certified lab	Within the Project (Soil 1: 13° 7'36.53"N, 98°16'43.72"E)	Annually	Third Party	2,000,000

	Exchangeable Cations, Available Nutrients		(Soil 2: 13° 7'33.01"N, 98°16'44.73"E) (Soil 3: 13° 7'35.26"N, 98°16'45.54"E)			
Noise	dBA (70-70)	Noise Meter	Near Generator and Compressor (Noise: 13° 7'35.14"N, 98°16'45.11"E)	3 Monthly	Third Party	1,500,000
Particulate Matter	Particulate matter PM ₁₀ , Particulate matter PM _{2.5}	Haz Scanner	Near Generator	Yearly	Third Party	1,500,000
Waste	Amount of Waste	Record on Weight and waste type	Waste Collection Point	Weekly	Third Party	2,000,000
Effluent Water	5-day Biochemical oxygen demand, Active ingredients / Antibiotics, Chemical oxygen demand, Oil and grease, pH, Total coliform bacteria, Total nitrogen, Total	Sample collection and analysis at certified lab	Waste Water Effluent Point	6 monthly	Third Party	1,500,000

		phosphorus, Total suspended solids					
Biological	Sea Water Pollution	Site inspection	Visual inspection	Near Longline	Monthly	Environmental Management Team	1,500,000
	Aquamarine	Monitor & record	Inspection and record	Near Longline	3 Monthly	Environmental Management Team	1,500,000
	Coral Reef	Area inspection	Record	Around the Longline	3 Monthly	Environmental Management Team	1,500,000
	Plants	Monitor & record	Record	Around the Project	6 monthly	Environmental Management Team	1,500,000
	Wildlife	Monitor & record	Record	Around the Project	6 monthly	Environmental Management Team	1,500,000

Socio-economic	Occupational Safety	Incident accident record	Record	Within the Project	Monthly	Medic	1,500,000
	Occupational Health	Treatment Record	Record	Within the Project	Monthly	Medic	1,500,000

Socio-Eco Environment

The Bote Pyin Township, is situated in southern part of Myanmar, is the developing Township. Main Business of people who live in this Township is agriculture and aquaculture. There is an airport and can go to Yangon by air. The main product is betel, oil-palm and rubber which are mainly exported to Myeik.

The village adjacent to project area is Kau Ye Gyi Village, Noet Ngwar village Tract locating in the eastern part of Kau Ye Gyi Island. Population of the Village Tract is 8820 person, and 1518 households. There are no industrial facilities such as factories and mines. They all belong to the typical fisheries zone, whose economy is underdeveloped and infrastructures such as power supply, transportation and communication are insufficient. There is one post primary school and 4 teachers with students around 30-40 in Kau Ye Kyi Island. More than 95% of the people living in the Kau Ye Gyi Village are Buddhists. Some are Christian and other. There is one monastery, with 2 monks and 3 novices. Main transport is local boat from Kau Ye Kyun to others (Bokpyin, other areas). Their daily living by earning in selling, farming and fishing.

Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Make provisional identification of Environmental Impacts, focusing in particular on the environmental, social and health issues that need to be address in subsequent EIA studies.

Potential Environmental Impacts

Activity/Activities	Aspect	Impact		
		Env	Social	Health
Development Phase				
Location setting, Land Clearance, Building & Bridge construction, infrastructure & operation facility installation, material logistics, supply boat and operation boats movement, oyster raising	Surface water resources	Yes	Yes	Yes
	consumption,	Yes	Yes	Yes
	land and sea area restriction,	Yes	Yes	Yes
	illegal tree felling,	Yes	Yes	Yes
	diesel engine operating, oil transfer and oil storage	Yes	Yes	Yes
	waste generating & disposal (construction & general)	Yes	Yes	N/A
	illegal fishing, hunting & wildlife trading	N/A	Yes	Yes
	creating contract job			
Operation Phase				
Oyster raising & Pearl Production operation, operation facility & building maintenance, material logistics, supply boat and	Surface water resources	Yes	Yes	Yes
	consumption,	Yes	Yes	Yes
	land and sea area restriction,	Yes	Yes	Yes
	tree planting,	Yes	Yes	Yes
	diesel engine operating, oil transfer and oil storage	Yes	Yes	Yes

operation boats movement	waste generating & disposal (domestic & general)	Yes	Yes	N/A
	illegal fishing, hunting & wildlife trading	N/A	Yes	Yes
	creating permanent job			
Abandonment Phase				
Pearl Production operation, fading out operation facility & building maintenance, material logistics, supply boat and operation boats movement	Surface water resources	Yes	Yes	Yes
	consumption,	Yes	Yes	Yes
	land and sea area restriction,	Yes	Yes	Yes
	diesel engine operating, oil transfer and oil storage	Yes	Yes	Yes
	waste generating & disposal (domestic & general)	Yes	Yes	N/A
	illegal fishing, hunting & wildlife trading	N/A	Yes	Yes
	creating contract/temporary job			

The mitigation measures are in place to reduce impacts which may arise from the proposed project activities. The potential impacts and mitigation measures for the project activities are detailed in section 6.

Public Consultation Meeting

Public Consultation Meeting was held on 15 - 16 December 2021 March 2021 with representative of Kau Ye Kyi village, Kau Ye Nge village, Shwe Kyar Khone village, Shwe Phalar Au village, and Nyaung Pin Au village with an interest in the project. at Kau Ye Kyi Village Head of Village Voluntary Guard Force.

During Kau Ye Kyi Kyun scouting trip, Study Team has stayed overnight on 15.12.2021 at house of Head of Kau Ye Kyi Village but unable to meet with the Head as he is receiving medical treatment in Myeik to recover from fever.

Interview with local people living in Kau Ye Kyi Kyun has been made during scouting trip. Study team also meet with the Senior Monk from Kau Ye Kyi Village Monastery on 16.12.2021. Brief presentation has been made about the proposed project by local representative of project developer and the Senior Monk express his willingness to get socio-economic development supporting in infrastructure, education, health for local community from proposed project while maintaining environmental conservation. The rep of VPEL explains that CSR program is mandatory for the developer to support local community and the VPEL commits to perform without fail.

Consultations included are briefed as below:

- VPEI has consulted with all relevant government officials and local authority to get clearance for proposed project under PSC.
- There is requirement to arrange the sea route for the local community living in the Kau Ye Kyun and suggested to have defined clear way. Tanintharyi land

authority has defined the preferred area for proposed project with two blocks without impacting to local community people. Some local people are not accepted for the defined project area.

- Proposed project is operating under original PSC agreement between MPPME and operator VPEL.
- Consulted with all relevant government officials and local authority to get clearance for amendment on PSC.
- Guideline to comply under existing Myanmar Law & regulations as well as procedures & instruction.
- Meeting with nearest local community.
- Consulted with MPPME official prior to PSC agreement.
- Consulted with religion leader (Head of Kau Ye Gyi Village Monastery) and Head of local villagers, at Kau Ye Gyi Village prior to project development.
- Monthly meeting with project concern persons to undertake information sharing, discussion existing CSR activities and fulfilling necessary related with project operation, and social welfare.
- Expression from local community to create more job opportunity for local people.

Consultation Outcomes

Description	Yes	No
Is any local community living within proposed project area?		✓
Is any local community earning for daily living in the project area?		✓

Is any conflict regarding project development activity?	✓	
Is any conflict regarding setting location for the project development?	✓	
Is Kau Ye Kyi village community agreed to develop the project?	✓	
Is Kau Ye Nge village community agreed to develop the project?		✓
Is Shwe Kyar Khon village community agreed to develop the project?		✓
Is Shwe Pha Lan Au village community agreed to develop the project?		✓
Is Nyaung Pin Au village community agreed to develop the project?		✓
Is any suggestion from local community on proposed project?	✓	
Is any further negotiation required to overcome conflicts/issues?	✓	
<p>How many suggestions from local community?</p> <p>- There are only three major suggestions from representative of 5 villages' local community about the proposed project. They suggested about inshore fishing area, fishing boat route and job opportunities.</p>		
<p>What are the key conflicts/issues?</p> <p>- The key conflicts/issues are the access and egress of sea route for fishing boats and the proposed project sea block area (Block 1 and Block 3). The most local community of Kau Ye Nge, Shwe Kyar Khon, Shwe Pha Lan Au, Nyaung Pin Au</p>		

villages suppose that the pearl farm sea area of Block 1 and 3 is located within inshore fishing area and fishing boat route.

Outcome of consultations are as follows:

- Undertaken to perform CSR activities with reserved CSR budget. (2% of annual net profit)
- VPEL involved CSR activities in providing sustainable socio-eco development for Kau Ye Kyun Villages Community People and future CSR activity plan includes new road, bridge, RC buildings, etc.
- Provide defined sea route for the resting and fresh surface water point of fishing boats during emergency has been set in the map and verified by relevant authority.

Information Disclosure

As part of the EIA reporting, the project proponent shall ensure that the following public consultation and participation process is carried out:

- a) Disclose information about the proposed project to the public and civil society through posting on the project or project proponent's website(s) and local media, including by means of the prominent posting of legible sign boards and advertising boards at the project site which are visible to the public; and
- b) Arrange the required complement of consultation meetings as advised by the Ministry, with local communities, potential PAPs, local authorities, community-

based organizations, and civil society, and provide appropriate and timely explanations in press conferences and media interviews.

Project Benefits

The Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Production project locating in Kau Ye Kyun and surrounded sea area, Kawthaung Township, Tanintharyi Region has proved improvements in flow of local and international currency from Pearl Production Farm through Pearl Production. The benefits accrued due to the present project components are:

- (i) Production of International Standard Pearl contribute greatly to the nationwide economic development from Pearl Production Farm Project sector;
- (ii) Enhancement of different level of skills of the Pearl Production manpower by providing appropriate trainings to employee;
- (iii) Created more opportunity for local human resources to work at Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Production Farm; local personnel manpower 150 nos.
- (iv) Direct income generation to the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar via the Myanmar Pearl Production and Marketing Enterprise, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (Former Ministry of Mining) according to PSC agreement has been accrued;
- (v) Direct income generation to the Region from revenue charged by relevant authorities has been accrued;
- (vi) Myanmar nationals working within Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Production will be able to acquire International Standard Pearl Qualification System know-how from the operation. This will contribute to the personal capability of the workforce of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar in the long term;
- (vii) From the standpoints of the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, personal income tax revenue will increase firstly and other tax revenue like income tax and commercial tax will also be generated;

- (viii) Separated budget estimated 3000USD yearly has been reserved for environmental conservation (Environmental Management Plan) and 2% of net profit reserves from VPEL Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Production yearly income will be used in CSR activities without fail which complying with existing laws & regulation of Myanmar.

CONCLUSION

Fifty-four (54) key activities/aspects were identified and assessed for potential environmental impacts. Based on the limited data available, and the non-complex nature of the construction activities, there was no significant potential adverse environmental impact identified. There were four (1) Low, and six (53) negligible environmental impacts after mitigation measure.

A number of action items have been prescribed, complete with parties responsible for implementation, for each potential environmental impact to ensure continual improvement in environmental management, in line with Laws & Regulation of Myanmar requirements.

1.0 Introduction

This report; Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), is prepared for the proposed project operating by Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited (VPEL) according to EIA Procedure PSC agreement and instruction from, MPPME and Environmental Conservation Department (ECD).

Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited has invested 5,000 million kyats (including machinery and equipment) in the Pearl Farm project at Kau Ye Kyun, Bokpyin Township, Tanintharyi Region. It will be carried out on the land area of coordinates (**Land Area 1** - $11^{\circ} 5'11.58''\text{N}$, $98^{\circ}31'22.39''\text{E}$, **Land Area 2** - $11^{\circ} 0'49.11''\text{N}$, $98^{\circ}27'20.32''\text{E}$ and **Land Area 3** - $11^{\circ} 0'38.43''\text{N}$, $98^{\circ}29'13.82''\text{E}$).



Figure 1-1: Location Map

The Environmental Conservation Law (2012) has stated that requirement to conduct either initial environmental examination or environmental impact assessment for any projects based on scale /size of project. Proponents of major development projects will be required to prepare and formally submit an environmental impact assessment report for approval by government authority; Environmental Conservation Department (ECD), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC).

Environmental Conservation Department has directed the drafting of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report to prevent and mitigate the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the projects.

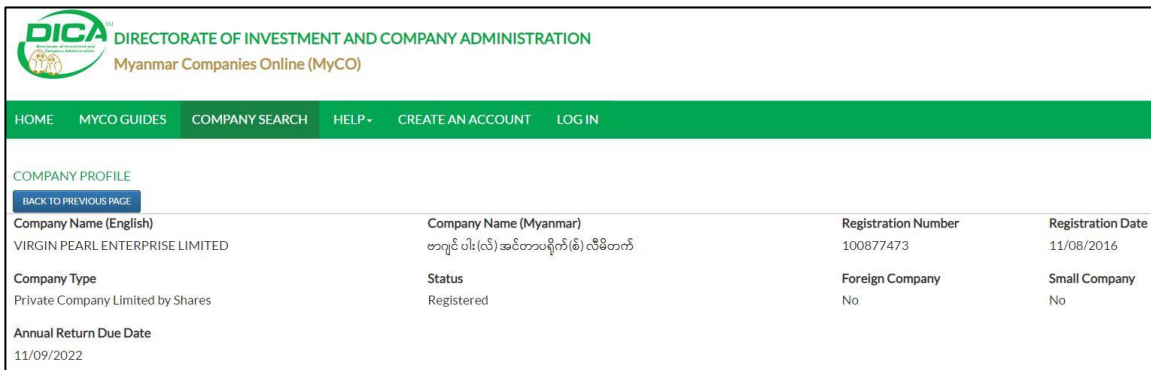
Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited has assigned Neo Tech Myanmar Co., Ltd. (Third Party) in 2021 to conduct assessment study for Environmental Impact Assessment report (EIA report). Project Proponent; VPEL is collaborated with Third Party Organization; NeoTech Myanmar Co., Ltd. in conducting Environmental Impact Assessment and submitting Environmental Management Plan. This report has been prepared which complying with Myanmar Laws and Regulations to achieve Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) issuing from Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC).

In while preparing the report, a team of experts conducted field study, meeting with stakeholders, information and ground data collection and analysis, ambient air/water/soil quality survey. This report covers the impacts of the project and identifies mitigation measures.

1.1 Project Proponent

Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited is Private Company Limited by Shares registered at Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA) with registration number 100877473 since 11.08.2016 according to Myanmar Companies Law and is solely proponent approved by relevant authority under Myanmar Laws & Regulations for the proposed business. (Annexure4)

The following company is solely proponent of the proposed project.




 DIRECTORATE OF INVESTMENT AND COMPANY ADMINISTRATION Myanmar Companies Online (MyCO)			
HOME MYCO GUIDES COMPANY SEARCH HELP CREATE AN ACCOUNT LOG IN			
COMPANY PROFILE			
BACK TO PREVIOUS PAGE			
Company Name (English) VIRGIN PEARL ENTERPRISE LIMITED	Company Name (Myanmar) ဗာဂျင် ပါး(လ်) အင်တာပရိုက်(စ်) လီမိတက်	Registration Number 100877473	Registration Date 11/08/2016
Company Type Private Company Limited by Shares	Status Registered	Foreign Company No	Small Company No
Annual Return Due Date 11/09/2022			

Figure 1-2: Virgin Pearl Company Registration on DICA Website



Figure 1-3: Certificate of Incorporation

Table 1-1: Project Proponent

Organization/Person	Responsibility	Address
Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited DICA Reg. No. (100877473)	Project Developer	No. (216/222), #4(A+B), Bo Myat Tun Housing, Corner of Mahabandoola Road & Bo Myat Tun Street, Pazundaung Township, Thanintharyi Region 01-200594, 09-795118811 virginpearlenterprise.ltd@gmail.com
U Thet Phyo Lwin (Director)	Rep. of VPEL	No. (216/222), #4(A+B), Bo Myat Tun Housing, Corner of Mahabandoola Road & Bo Myat Tun Street, Pazundaung Township, Thanintharyi Region 01-200594, virginpearlenterprise.ltd@gmail.com
U Hla Oo Kyi (General Manager)	Contact Person (Head Office)	No. (216/222), #4(A+B), Bo Myat Tun Housing, Corner of Mahabandoola Road & Bo Myat Tun Street, Pazundaung Township, Thanintharyi Region 01-200594, virginpearlenterprise.ltd@gmail.com

1.1.1 Project Brief Description

VPEL has proposed for the tender awarded Kau Ye Kyi Kyun Pearl Farm Development as briefed below:

Table 1-2: Pearl Farm Development

Category	Description	Note
Project Title	Kau Ye Kyi Kyun Pearl Farm	Oyster Raising & Pearl Production
Developer	VPEL and MPPME	(90:10/80:20) PSC Agreement
Project Investor	U Thet Phyo Lwin	(Director) Rep. of VPEL
Location	Tanintharyi Region, Kau Thaung District, Bokpyin Township, Kau Ye Kyi Kyun Boundary	
Area/Size	Sea (5,220 Acre) + Land (37 Acre) = Total (5,257 Acre)	Sea for Longline & transport Land for camp & pearl production
Budget	5,000 million Kyat	100% investment by VPEL
Period	15 years (2021– 2036)	To commence after signing the PSC agreement
Development	5 years (2021 June 2026 June)	For camp building construction & operation facility installation including oyster raising

Operation	10 years (2026 June – 2036 June)	Oyster raising & pearl production
Abandonment	2 years (2036 -2038)	(Operational requirement for pearl production & PSC agreement)

1.1.2 Presentation of the Project Proponent/Project Developer

Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited is the operator/investor of Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm operating in Kau Ye Kyun and Kanyin Phyu Kyun Nge, Bokpyin Township, Tanintharyi Region, Myanmar shown in Figure 2.1.

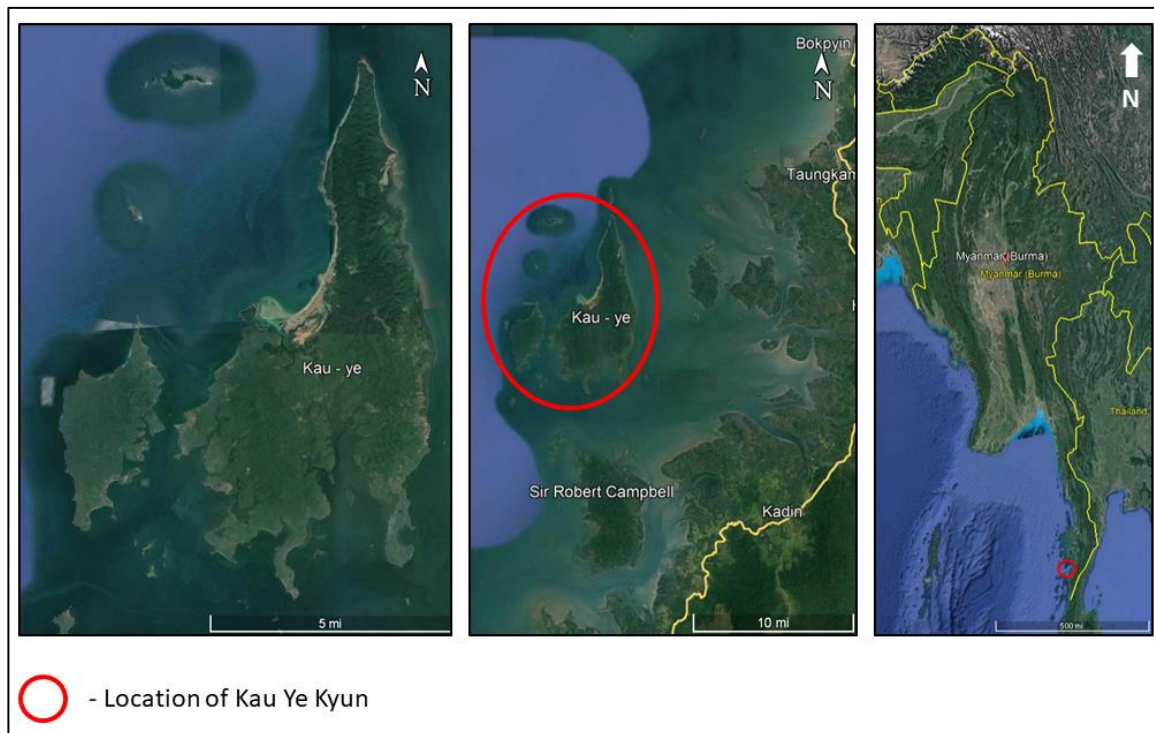


Figure 1-4: Location of Kau Ye Kyun, Bokpyin Township, Tanintharyi Region

Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited will be functioned as an administrative body of the Pearl Farm under the direction of investors of VPEL. The investors operate through appointed director and staff. The mentioned below investors are registered as directors in the certificate of incorporation according to Myanmar Companies Act.

The screenshot displays the Myanmar Companies Online (MyCO) interface. At the top, there is a header with the DICA logo and the text 'DIRECTORATE OF INVESTMENT AND COMPANY ADMINISTRATION Myanmar Companies Online (MyCO)'. A navigation bar includes links for HOME, MYCO GUIDES, COMPANY SEARCH, HELP, CREATE AN ACCOUNT, and LOGIN. The main content area is titled 'COMPANY PROFILE' and includes a 'BACK TO PREVIOUS PAGE' link. The profile details for 'VIRGIN PEARL ENTERPRISE LIMITED' are as follows:

Company Name (English) VIRGIN PEARL ENTERPRISE LIMITED	Company Name (Myanmar) ဗာဂျင် ပါး(လ်) အဓိကပါး(လ်) လီမိတက်	Registration Number 100877473	Registration Date 11/08/2016
Company Type Private Company Limited by Shares	Status Registered	Foreign Company No	Small Company No

Annual Return Due Date
11/09/2022

Principal Activity

- 01 - Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities
- 02 - Forestry and logging
- 03 - Fishing and aquaculture
- 05 - Mining of coal and lignite
- 06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas
- 07 - Mining of metal ores
- 08 - Other mining and quarrying
- 09 - Mining support service activities
- 10 - Manufacture of food products
- 11 - Manufacture of beverages
- 12 - Manufacture of tobacco products
- 13 - Manufacture of textiles
- 14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel
- 15 - Manufacture of leather and related products
- 16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting material
- 17 - Manufacture of paper and paper products
- 18 - Printing and reproduction of recorded media
- 19 - Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products
- 20 - Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
- 21 - Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
- 22 - Manufacture of rubber and plastics products
- 23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
- 24 - Manufacture of basic metals
- 25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
- 26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products
- 27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment
- 28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
- 29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers
- 30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment
- 31 - Manufacture of furniture
- 32 - Other manufacturing
- 33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment
- 35 - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- 36 - Water collection, treatment and supply
- 37 - Sewerage
- 38 - Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery
- 41 - Construction of buildings
- 42 - Civil engineering
- 43 - Specialized construction activities
- 45 - Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- 46 - Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- 47 - Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- 49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines
- 50 - Water transport
- 51 - Air transport
- 52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation
- 53 - Postal and courier activities
- 55 - Accommodation
- 56 - Food and beverage service activities
- 58 - Publishing activities
- 59 - Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities
- 60 - Programming and broadcasting activities
- 61 - Telecommunications
- 62 - Computer programming, consultancy and related activities

Figure 1-5: Company Extract and Director List

62 - Computer programming, consultancy and related activities
 63 - Information service activities
 64 - Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding
 65 - Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
 66 - Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities
 68 - Real estate activities
 69 - Legal and accounting activities
 70 - Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities
 71 - Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis
 72 - Scientific research and development
 73 - Advertising and market research
 74 - Other professional, scientific and technical activities
 75 - Veterinary activities
 77 - Rental and leasing activities
 78 - Employment activities
 79 - Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities
 80 - Security and investigation activities
 81 - Services to buildings and landscape activities
 82 - Office administrative, office support and other business support activities
 84 - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
 85 - Education
 86 - Human health activities
 87 - Residential care activities
 88 - Social work activities without accommodation
 90 - Creative, arts and entertainment activities
 91 - Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities
 92 - Gambling and betting activities
 93 - Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities
 94 - Activities of membership organizations
 95 - Repair of computers and personal and household goods
 96 - Other personal service activities
 97 - Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel
 98 - Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households for own use
 99 - Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

FILING HISTORY	ADDRESSES	OFFICERS	
Document No.	Form/Filing Type	Filing Date	Effective Date
22532840019	AR - Annual Return	15/06/2021	15/06/2021
18167810019	C-3 - Change to share capital or register of members	08/09/2020	09/09/2020
18145850017	AR - Annual Return	07/09/2020	07/09/2020
14112690019	AR - Annual Return	11/09/2019	11/09/2019
12915410012	I-14 - Notice of special resolution to maintain objects	16/05/2019	16/05/2019
10096000010	B-1 - Application for re-registration of a private company limited by shares	18/08/2018	18/08/2018

FILING HISTORY	ADDRESSES	OFFICERS
Type	Address	Effective Date
Principal Place Of Business In Union	MAHABANDoola ROAD, (CORNER OF BO MYAT TUN STREET) NO. (216/222), #4(A+B), BO MYAT TUN HOUSING PAZUNDAUNG TOWNSHIP, YANGON REGION, MYANMAR	15/06/2021
Registered Office In Union	MAHABANDoola ROAD, (CORNER OF BO MYAT TUN STREET) NO. (216/222), #4(A+B), BO MYAT TUN HOUSING PAZUNDAUNG TOWNSHIP, YANGON REGION, MYANMAR 01 200594, virginpearlenterprise.ltd@gmail.com	15/06/2021

FILING HISTORY	ADDRESSES	OFFICERS	
Name	Type	Nationality	N.R.C. (For Myanmar Citizens)
AUNG THU LWIN	Director	Myanmar	*****383
SU SU LWIN	Director	Myanmar	*****382
THET PHYO LWIN	Director	Myanmar	*****384

Figure 1-6: Company Extract and Director List

VPEL was incorporated under the Myanmar Companies Act with certification No.100877473 on 11-8-2016. VPEL has registered at Ministry of Planning and Finance for the business accordingly under Myanmar Laws & Regulations.

1.2 Project Benefits

The proposed Pearl Farm project has proposed improvements in flow of local and international currency from Operating. The benefits accrued due to the present project components are:

- i. Creating more opportunity for local human resources to work VPEL Pearl Farm Operation.
- ii. Enhancement of different level of skills of the International standard manpower by providing appropriate trainings to employee;
- iii. Created more opportunity for local human resources to work at proposed Project; local personnel manpower estimated 120 nos. will be appointed;
- iv. Direct income generation to the Union Government from operations service charges charged by relevant authorities has been accrued;
- v. Myanmar nationals working at proposed Project will be able to acquire International Standard technical know-how from the operation. This will contribute to the personal capability of the national workforce in the long term;
- vi. From the standpoints of the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, personal income tax revenue will increase firstly and other tax revenue like income tax and commercial tax will also be generated;

- vii. Implementation of EMP for the proposed project can enhance environmental awareness for the local community as well as other investors to comply properly;

2% of net profit reserves from proposed Project yearly income will be used in CSR activities (such as funding in educational sector, healthcare of local community as well as staff and its family by arranging clinic & medical doctor, etc.) without fail which complying with existing laws & regulation of Myanmar.

1.3 Identification of EIA Expert for Project

VPEL has assigned NeoTech Myanmar Co. Ltd. in June 2021 to conduct EIA assessment study and to produce environmental management plan for the Proposed Project; complied with MIC instruction to be submitted by following existing Myanmar law, regulations, procedures, and standing instructions for further perusal. EIA Study Team member is presented briefly in below and detailed are in the Annexure 17.

NeoTech Myanmar Company Limited (NTMCL) is a Private Company Limited by Shares; incorporated with registration no. 100140802 according to Myanmar Companies Law and is registered as third-party transitional consultant organization for the IEE/EIA studies approved by relevant ECD authority according to EIA procedure order No.616/2015 under Myanmar Laws & Regulations.

Table 1-3: NeoTech Myanmar EIA Study Team

EIA Study Team Company	Address
NeoTech Myanmar Co., Ltd. DICA Reg. No. (100140802) ECD Certificate No. (004)	No.218, 34 Ward, Tabin Shwe Hti Road, New Dagon North Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar 11421 Tel: 959-5026221 Fax: 951-584126 e-mail: neotechmyanmar.pc@gmail.com
ECD's Transitional Consultation Registration No.	ECD Certificate No. (004)
Permitted Areas of Expertise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Air Pollution Control 2. Ecology and Biodiversity 3. Geology and Soil 4. Land Use 5. Metrology, Modeling for Air Quality 6. Modeling for Water Quality 7. Noise and Vibration 8. Risk Assessment and Hazard Management 9. Socio-Economy 10. Water Pollution Control 11. Excavation and Slope Stability



DICA DIRECTORATE OF INVESTMENT AND COMPANY ADMINISTRATION
Myanmar Companies Online (MyCO)

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COMPANY PROFILE

[BACK TO PREVIOUS PAGE](#)

Company Name (English) NEO TECH MYANMAR COMPANY LIMITED	Company Name (Myanmar) နီရို တက်(ချ်) မြန်မာ ကုမ္ပဏီ လီမိတက်	Registration Number 100140802	Registration Date 11/12/2013
Company Type Private Company Limited by Shares	Status Registered	Foreign Company No	Small Company No
Annual Return Due Date 11/01/2023			
Principal Activity 74 - Other professional, scientific and technical activities			

Figure 1-7: NeoTech Myanmar Company Registration on DICA Website

1.3.1 EIA Study Team & Schedule

Duration - December 2021 (commenced study on 12 December 2021)

Study Team - NeoTech Myanmar Co., Ltd. (DICA Reg. No. 100140802, Date 11.12.2013)

ECD No. - 0004

Member -

1. U Khin Maung Myoe (Consultant, ECD No. 0015) working experience in environment since 1998
2. Daw Nu Nu Aye (Consultant, ECD No. 0014) working experience in environment since 2013
3. Dr. Khun Hline Myint (Consultant, ECD No. 0016) working experience in environment since 2000
4. Dr. Zin Min (Consultant, ECD No. 0018) working experience in environment since 2000
5. U Banyar Aung (Coordinator) working experience in environment since 2003

6. U Hein Thike (Field Surveyor) working experience in environment since 2012
7. U Aung Chan Min (Field Surveyor) working experience in environment since 2015
8. U Saw Hti Moo (Field Surveyor) working experience in environment since 2019
9. U Hein Htet (Field Surveyor) working experience in environment since 2018

Neo Tech Myanmar Company Limited (NTMCL) is transitional registered third party for environmental consulting, verified by Environmental Conservation Department (ECD), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC).

1.4 Purpose and Scope of work for the Proposed Project EIA

This EIA & EMP report has been prepared to achieve approval from relevant authority; MPPME, and to commit by project proponent throughout project period. This report aimed at gaining an early understanding of proposed project and background data info of its environment. The likely environmental impacts that may arise from the project has been highlighted and examined detail in this EIA. This report has been documented the activities taken place and the findings to cover for development phase, operation phase, and abandonment phase of the proposed project.

This report aims to identify stakeholders, nature and scale of the project, land acquisition issue, the sensitivity of the cultural, social, natural, and environment, the approach that is being adopted towards assessing the significance of impacts and the main consequences that may be anticipated from the Project's realization.

It is intended that this report will enable to track on suitable EIA studies which may lead mitigating on anticipated impacts and enhancing on benefits. Feedback from relevant authority and representative of local community, where appropriate, has been covered in the EIA process for the proposed project development and implementation. Stakeholder feedback into this process is therefore welcomed and, as such this report identifies the mechanisms by which stakeholders can comment on this Report.

The scope of EIA & EMP report is to conduct field reconnaissance surveys, in situ environmental data testing and analysis, and referring secondary data information sources. Stakeholder public consultation is also included as an integral part of the studies.

1.5 Setting Study Time Schedule, Boundary and Method

1.5.1 Setting Time Schedule

Setting time schedule of the EIA & EMP study for the proposed project is presented in below.

Table 1-4: Setting time boundary of the scoping report

Month 1-2	Month 3-4	Month 5-6	Month 7-8
Desktop Data Collection,	Field Data Analysis,	Report Preparation, Data Compilation,	Report Finalization Report Submission

On Site/Field Data Collection, Environmental Sample collection,	Sample Test at Lab, Lab Data Analysis	Desktop Review, Public Consultation	
--	--	--	--

EIA report will be confined specifically to an environmental impact assessment for the Proposed Project Phases (development, operation, and abandonment phases of project) to be operated by Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited.

1.5.2 Setting Study Boundary

The proposed study area is Kau Ye Kyi Kyun Project Area (land area and sea area). The study area boundary is set up within 2 km radius of center of proposed project land area to investigate existing environmental field data and socio-eco data (air, water, soil, and waste management practice) socio-eco data info to be compiled in this report. The identified risk which may impact to environment will be assessed to significant impacts will be mitigated by committing prepared proper environment management plan which enable continuous operation of the project.

1.5.3 Potential Stakeholders of the Proposed Project

Public consultation with potential stakeholders of the proposed project will be conducted as/when necessary and CSR activity will be included to provide social welfare of employee and better living standard of local community people.

Potential stakeholders of the proposed project have been defined as below:

- Government officials,
- Local authorities of Villages within proposed Kau Ye Kyi Kyun project, Bote Pyin Township, Tanintharyi
- Local community (fishermen (inshore), farmer, forest product collectors, water collectors, sea traveler)
- Employee

1.6 Methodology for the Preparation of EIA Report

Desktop reviews of existing environmental data/information have been carried out with combined data collection of desktop studies, field studies and consultation with various relevant parties. In this methodology section, the EIA report has been organized with collecting method for existing environmental, public & occupational health & safety data, socio-economic data, possible potential key impact identification and assessing intensity to calculate its significance which may come out from proposed project activities, measuring to mitigate to reduce the calculate risk & impact as low as reasonably practicable level for project operation activities. The residual impact from the proposed project after mitigation has been evaluated in this report.

The public consultation and information disclosure has been conducted as important part for all relevant stakeholders enable to understand about calculated positive & negative impacts and mitigation measures from the proposed project activities, prepared environmental management plan for environmental conservation, benefits from the proposed project, additional CSR activity to support local community. The


point of views, issues, suggestions received from relevant stakeholders, and all issue resolved had been included as information disclosure in this report.

1.6.1 Potential Key Environmental, Social, Health impacts from project activities

Proposed project activities which may produce potential key impacts are Environmental, Health (Public Health & Occupational Health), Safety, Social and Economic. The key potential impacts have been identified and mitigations are measured according to reduce as low as reasonably practicable level for project operation. Those are presented in section 6.

1.7 Using Materials and Equipment in Environmental Survey

Equipment for in situ environmental data measuring and sampling are used in environmental study and field work survey. The following are the main tools used to collect ambient environmental qualities data:

No.	Equipment Type	Parameter	Equipment photo
1	Haz Scanner (EPAS)	PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , SO ₂ , NO ₂ , CO, Temperature, Relative Humidity	
2	Ozone Meter	Ozone (O ₃) concentration in atmosphere	
3	Digital Sound Level Meter	Noise level	
4	Digital Camera	Photograph	
5	Garmin GPS	Marking coordinate points	
6	Augar	Soil Sample Collection	

There will be other certified instruments using in the certified laboratories for the collected sample (soil, water, etc.,) and those has been presented in Chapter 5.

1.8 Commitments on EIA Report for propose project

VPEL has submitted EIA Report with fulfilled form together directly (To) to Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC), and copy (cc) to Myanmar Pearl Production and Marketing Enterprise (MPPME) in accordance with the Environment Impact Assessment Procedure.

Environmental Impact Assessment Studies works for the Proposed Project Operation operating by VPEL has been commenced on December 2021 by NeoTech Myanmar Company Limited. Scoping Report of Proposed Project has been prepared and reported in December 2021. Commencement of preparation in EIA Report and EMP of proposed project is follow which compliance with EIA Procedure.

VPEL assign NeoTech Myanmar Company Limited to prepared this Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), EMP for the development, operation and abandonment phases of Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm, for submission to Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) in accordance with the Environment Impact Assessment Procedure.

VPEL promises to commit in implementation of environmental management plan (EMP) for the proposed project; VPEL in “Pearl Farm” throughout the project period by using separate environmental budget as present detailed in Chapter 8.

2.0 Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

Description of applicable laws, decrees, regulations, standards, guidelines and corporate policies related to environmental and social matters of the Project together with the relevant government agencies involved and their roles and responsibilities for the Project is present in this section.

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN MYANMAR

The environmental policy is to protect and conserve the environment while striving for national development. In other words, is to aim for sustainable development.

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

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

NCEA has adopted a National Environmental Policy in 1994 to ensure the incorporation of environmental concerns in planning for economic development. The

NEP emphasizes "the responsibility of the State and every citizen to preserve its natural resources in the interest of present and future generations". In accordance with Notification No. 26/94 made in 1994, National Environmental Policy was stated.

The commission also formulated a blue print, the Myanmar Agenda 21, in 1997 in response to the call of the Earth Summit to develop national strategies to implement the Global Agenda 21. This document may serve as a framework for integrating environmental considerations in future national development plans as well as sectorial and regional development plans in Myanmar with the purpose of securing the aims of sustainable development. Myanmar Agenda-21 was outlined which contains social, economic, institutional and infrastructural improvement programs and most of all, environmental conservations programs. Respective ministries devised 56 environmental policies and regulations directly related with environmental conservation and protection. The Myanmar Agenda 21 is divided into 4 Parts and 19 Chapters and encompasses a broad range of sectors and issues. Building on the National Environment Policy, the agenda takes into consideration the programme guidelines found in the Global Agenda 21 and is aimed at strengthening and promoting systematic environmental management in the country.

The National Environmental Conservation Committee (NECC) was formed 2011 with the aim to achieve sound environmental management in the country. With a view of effectively implementing the protection and conservation of the environment, the government in 2016 has created the new ministry, the MONREC. The ECD is the focal and coordinating agency for the overall and detail environmental management

throughout the country. The following environmental rules and regulations are describing by the Union of Myanmar and MONREC.

2.1.1 National Environmental Policy (2019)

National Environmental Policy of Myanmar was enacted by the Republic of the Union of Myanmar in 2019. This policy was described in section 8 as implementing the national environmental policy in which The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar is committed to putting this National Environmental Policy into action through a Strategic Framework and a series of master plans. The Strategic Framework applies the National Environmental Policy principles to priority thematic areas and sectors. It also provides environmental governance requirements for effective implementation, including institutional strengthening, monitoring and enforcement, public participation, dispute resolution and financing. The Strategic Framework provides guidance for preparing master plans for States and Regions and for the priority thematic areas and sectors. The master plans will contain specific activities, timeframes, budgets and performance targets for achieving the Strategic Framework objectives and, ultimately, the National Environmental Policy vision. The linkages between the National Environmental Policy, Strategic Framework and Master Plans are depicted in the following diagram:



Figure 2-1: National Environmental Policy in Myanmar

2.2 Relevant Department for Proposed Project Operation

The proposed project area is administering and operating under Myanmar Pearl Production and Marketing Enterprise (MPPME), Ministry of Natural Resources and

Environmental Conservation for long period till 2036 as per PSC agreement (draft) with VPEL. Original PSC will cover 15 years period with extendable option to be operated by joint management committee (JMC).

MPPME; Myanmar Pearl Production and Marketing Enterprise MPPME, is the officially authorized government body on behalf of Myanmar Union Government to operate pearl production and marketing in Myanmar Sea Territory.

The MPPME and VPEL have option to terminate or to extend the product sharing contract (PSC) agreement during or completion of agreed contract terms period (i.e., 15 Years PSC agreement with option for terminating and/or extending). The proposed project is to be operating under administration of MPPME.

2.3 Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited Environmental and Social Policy

VPEL has prepared environmental and social policy for its operations operating by the proponent within the country.

Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited (VPEL) commits to an objective of environmental excellence on the basis that this approach is:

- essential to efficient business performance,
- recognizes the company's role and responsibilities in the broader community,
- acknowledges it's environmental & corporate social responsibility commitments

“Environmental Conservation and Social Policy”

- It will take an approach that promotes sustainable development in decision making for project operation.
- It will be managed to minimize the use of human and material resources in all activities and to avoid losses.
- It will be managed to create a clean environment and a good workplace for improving the living standards of employees and occupational safety and health.

Specific elements of VPEL’s Environmental Policy are described below:

- Demonstrate clear commitment and leadership by management through policy, communication, participation, and commitment of resources with the objectives of achieving:
 - Continual environmental improvement, as measured against regularly reviewed environmental performance objectives, and
 - Adopting an operating philosophy based on pollution prevention;
- Meet or exceed all relevant regulatory and legislative requirements, and where these laws do not exist, apply responsible standards;
- Define and communicate the environmental responsibilities of VPEL staff as part of the employment induction program with the objectives of:
 - Informing all staff of the existence and importance of the company’s Environmental Policy,

- Heightening employee awareness of environmental issues at all levels within the organization, and
- Conduct ongoing awareness and technical training during the course of employment according to the individual's position within the company;
- Work with government and non-government groups, and the community at large, via research and other voluntary initiatives, to further understand the environmental effects of the operation, as well as support regional and national environmental initiatives where appropriate;
- Promote environmental awareness with customers, suppliers, contractors and partners, evaluate their performance and include the use of environmental criteria when conducting business with them; and
- Maintain a system for managing VPEL's environmental commitments and responsibilities, ensuring regular performance review by Senior Management, annual documentation of the results of the review, and revision as appropriate.

The Environmental Policy has signed by Managing Director of VPEL, displayed in a prominent position at the Head office and at the worksite (i.e., VPEL) in English and Myanmar, and made available to the public.

2.4 Applicable Laws & Regulations, Procedures & Guidelines

The Myanmar Government has requirement either for the conduct of necessary environmental examination or assessment for any projects based on scale /size of project. Proponents of major development projects will be required to prepare and formally submit an environmental impact assessment report for approval by government authority (Environmental Conservation Department, ECD). In the

meantime, existing legislation includes provisions for various ministries which have their own conservation and protection guidelines.

The investor; VPEL, has the duty to comply with laws, and regulation of host country; the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. The implementation of proposed project will be governed by the Laws, Acts, Rules, Procedures, Policies, and Regulations of the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar; Union Ministries; Ministry of Natural Resources & Environmental Conservation, Ministry of Health & Sports, Ministry of Labor, and the respective local authority; Regional Government of Tanintharyi Region, etc. These regulations impose restrictions on the activities to minimize/mitigate likely impacts on the environment. The following are the recent applicable Myanmar laws, rules & regulations relating (but not limited) to the proposed project that VPEL shall comply with are as follows:

Myanmar Laws, Acts, Rules	Objectives	Relevance to Environmental Assessment
The Myanmar Constitution Law, (2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To conserve the natural environment, - To prevent and upgrade the rights and lives of the workers 	<p>It provides several important references to environmental conservation and sustainable development. Section 390 states, " Every citizen has the duty to assist the Union in carrying out the following matters"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage • Environmental conservation • Striving for development of human resources • Protection and preservation of public property.
The Environmental Conservation Law (2012 Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 9)	- To implement the Myanmar National Environmental Policy;	Provision of basic guidance to integrate environmental conservation in sustainable development, ministry's responsibility to

	<p>- To enable to lay down the basic principles and give guidance for systematic integration of the matters of environmental conservation in the sustainable development process;</p>	<p>develop relevant guideline and regulation, setting up monitoring system, waste management, conservation of natural resource and cultural heritage.</p> <p>Section 7(o): managing to cause the polluter to compensate for environmental impact, cause to contribute fund by the organizations which obtain benefit from the natural environmental service system, cause to contribute a part of the benefit from the businesses which explore, trade and use the natural resources in environmental conservation works;</p> <p>Section 14: A person causing a point source of pollution shall treat, emit, discharge and deposit</p>
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		<p>the substances which cause pollution in the environment in accord with stipulated environmental quality standards</p> <p>Section 15: The owner or occupier of any business, material or place which causes a point source of pollution shall install or use an on-site facility or controlling equipment in order to monitor, control, manage, reduce or eliminate environmental pollution. If it is impracticable, it shall be arranged to dispose the wastes in accord with environmentally sound methods;</p> <p>Section 29: No one shall, without permission of the Ministry, import, export, produce, store, carry or trade any material which causes impact on the environment prohibited by the Ministry.</p>
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<p>The Environmental Conservation Rules (2014 MOECAP Notification Order No.50)</p>	<p>- To implement correctly according to the environmental management plan</p>	<p>The principle of this rule is to support the execution conducted by ministry as required by environmental conservation law.</p> <p>Section 69 (a): Any person shall not emit, ask to emit, dispose, ask to dispose, pile and ask to pile, by any means, hazardous waste or hazardous substances stipulated by notification according to any rules in this rule at any place which may affect the public directly or indirectly.</p> <p>Section 69 (b): Nobody shall carry out any activity which can damage the ecosystem and the natural environment which is affected due to such system, except for the permission of the Ministry for the interests of the people</p>
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Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (2015 MOECAP Notification No.616)	- To develop the environmental impacts and to draw the environmental management plan;	Provides the procedures for environmental screening, scoping, preparation of an IEE, preparation of EIA, preparation of and Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC). Delineates responsibilities for monitoring compliance with Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) and ECCs. Take appropriate actions to mitigate Adverse Impacts in accordance with the Law, the Rules, and other applicable laws.
Myanmar Investment Law, 2016	The objectives of the law are: (a) to develop responsible investment businesses which do not cause harm to the natural environment and the social	According to Section No. 50 and 51: the lease of land and building is needed to operate in accordance with the law According to Section No. 65 (e) to (o): Perform immediately informing to the Commission if it is found that natural

	<p>environment for the interest of the Union and its citizens;</p> <p>(b) to protect the investors and their investment businesses in accordance with the law;</p> <p>(c) to create job opportunities for the people,</p> <p>(d) to develop human resources;</p> <p>(e) to develop high functioning production, service, and trading sectors.</p> <p>(f) to develop technology, agriculture, livestock and industrial sectors;</p> <p>(g) to develop various professional fields</p>	<p>mineral resources or antique objects and treasure trove are not related to the investment permitted above and under the land, not making any significant alteration of topography or elevation of the land on which he is entitled to lease or to use, without the approval of the Commission, listing and keeping financial matters in accordance with internationally and locally recognized accounting standards, complying in accordance with the existing laws for employees and their wages, paying effective compensation for loss incurred to the victim, if there are damage to the natural environment and socioeconomic losses caused by logging or extraction of natural resources which are not related to the scope of permissible</p>
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	<p>including infrastructure around the Union;</p> <p>(h) to enable the citizens to be able to work alongside with the international community</p> <p>(i) to develop businesses and investment businesses that meet international standards.</p>	<p>investment, except from carrying out the measures required to conduct investment in a permit or an endorsement and insurance in accordance with law.</p>
Myanmar Investment Rules, (2017)	<p>- To develop responsible investment businesses which do not cause harm to the natural environment and the society for the benefit of the Union and its citizens</p>	<p>It provides the responsible business compliance with Environmental Conservation Law and EIA Procedure to prevent environment and social impact.</p> <p>Section 202: The project company must comply with the conditions of the Permit and other applicable laws when making an Investment.</p>

		<p>Section 206: If the project company is desirous to appoint a foreigner as senior management, technician expert or consultant according to section 51 (a) of the Law, it will submit such foreigner's passport, expertise evidence or degree and profile to the Commission Office for approval.</p> <p>Section 212: The project company holds the Permit or Tax Incentives must have taken out the relevant insurance at any insurance business that holds the license in the Union.</p> <p>Section 214: The project company will pay fees for the performance of relevant functions including Application and fees for the Permit, Endorsement, Tax Incentive and Land Rights Authorization.</p>
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Myanmar Pearl Law (1995)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To implement the policy of the Government relating to pearl production and marketing; - To encourage and supervise the development of pearl production; - To protect and conserve water area of oyster fishing grounds from destruction and oysters from extinction; - To conduct scientific research works relating to pearl production. 	<p>The law describes a person or an organization desirous of carrying out any or more of the following operations shall apply to the Ministry in accordance with the stipulations for obtaining a permit: -</p> <p>(a) oyster fishing and collecting, artificial breeding of oyster, oyster rearing, pearl culturing, pearl harvesting or marketing of shell</p> <p>(b) artificial breeding of oyster, oyster rearing, pearl culturing or pearl harvesting.</p> <p>The holder of a permit shall: -</p> <p>(a) abide by the provisions of this Law, rules, procedures, orders and directives made thereunder;</p> <p>(h) abide by the conditions contained in the permit;</p>
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		(c) pay the fees prescribed by the Ministry for the permit in Myanmar currency or foreign currency or in both Myanmar and Foreign currencies.
Myanmar Pearl Rules (2000)	- To implement the pearl farm operation in accord with the rules and law established by Ministry	The law describes a person or an organization desirous of carrying out pearl operations shall apply to the Ministry in accordance with the stipulations for obtaining a permit and Application for Permit, Granting and Refusal Thereof etc.
The Export and Import Law (2012)	- To implement the economic principles of the State successfully, - To lay down the policies to export and import that support the development of the State; and that are to be in conformity with the international trade standards.	Export and Import Law was enacted and the Control of Imports and Exports Act (1947) was abolished. According to Section No.5 and 7: It is necessary to follow the implementation of the economic principles of the State successfully, the policies to export and import that support the development of

		the State and that are to be in conformity with the international trade standards.
The Conservation of Cultural Heritage Objects Law (2015)	- To conserve the Cultural Heritage	Generally, set for steps to adhere in the event of discovering objects which are judged as culturally valuable. Types of cultural heritage objects and reporting process are also listed.
The protection and preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To implement the protection and preservation policy with respect to perpetuation of cultural heritage that has existed for many years; - To protect and preserve the cultural heritage regions and the cultural heritage. 	<p>Purpose: To ensure the protection of cultural heritages and the cultural heritage area from the damage by the natural disaster or manmade.</p> <p>Section 13 - The project proponent will report to the village-tract or ward administrators if the project proponent will find any ancient monument under the ground or on the ground or under the water.</p>

		<p>Section 15 - The project proponent will obtain permission of Department of Ancient Research Museum if the project area is in the prescribed area of Ancient Monument.</p> <p>Sub-section (f) of section 20 - The project proponent will obtain the prior permission, by written of Department of Ancient Research and National Museum if the project proponent disposes the chemical and solid waste in the Ancient Monument area.</p>
The Conservation of Antique Objects Law (2015)	- To conserve the Antique Objects;	The antique object is non-valuable for national heritage. So, anybody has to inform if he or she has found any antique object.

		Section 12 - The project proponent will inform to the village-tract office antique object is found.
The Protection and Preservation of Ancient Monument Law (2015)	- To conserve the Ancient Monuments	Section 12 - The project proponent will inform to the village-tract or ward administrators if the project proponent will find any antique object in the project area.
The Forest Law 1992 (repeal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To implement forest policy and environmental conservation policy, to promote public cooperation in implementing these policies, - To develop the economy of the State, - To prevent destruction of forest and biodiversity, 	Provisions to conserve water, soil, biological diversity and the environment; sustain forest produce yields; protect forest cover; establish forest and village firewood plantations; sustainably extract and transport forest products

	- To carry out conservation of natural forests and establishment of forest plantations	
Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law (May 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To protect wildlife, wild plants and conserve natural areas, - To contribute towards works of natural scientific research and - To establish zoological gardens and botanical gardens. 	According to Section No. 31, 34, 35 and 36: the law describes to implement the Government policy for wildlife protection and natural areas conservation, to carry out in accordance with the relevant International Conventions, to protect endangered species of wildlife and their natural habitats, to contribute for the development of research on natural science, and to protect wildlife by the establishment of zoological/botanical gardens.
The Conservation of Water Resources and Rivers Law, 2006	- To conserve and protect the water resources and river	The project will build the dam and has to dyke for avoiding the flood to low area so

	<p>systems for beneficial utilization by the public,</p> <p>- To smooth and enhance safety of waterways navigation along rivers and creeks, to contribute to the development of State economy through improving water resources and river systems,</p>	<p>to get the permission to build the dyke and avoiding the change of water way. Moreover, avoiding the disposal of stipulated material into river-creek.</p>
Conservation of Water Resources and Rivers Rules (2013)	<p>- To conserve and protect the water resources and rivers system for beneficial utilization by the public;</p> <p>- To prevent environmental impact.</p>	<p>For the cement plant, the project owner has to get the approval of Ministry of Transport and abide by the conditions in this approval, to know how to dispose, to pay the costs for repair the water pollution and environmental conservation and service-fees for measuring and inspecting.</p>

The Ethnic Rights Protection Law (2015). Rules under discussion (August 2017)	- To obtain equal citizen's rights for all ethnic groups and to preserve and develop their language, literature, arts, culture, custom, national character and historical heritage	Consists of four bills, as submitted to the legislature; Buddhist Women's Special Marriage Bill, Religious Conversion Bill, Monogamy Bill and Population Control Bill. Section 5: The matters of projects shall completely be informed, coordinated and performed with the relevant local ethnic groups in the case of development works, major projects, businesses and extraction of natural resources will be implemented within the area of ethnic groups.
Myanmar Coastal Authority Law (2015)	- "Any person who by himself or another so casts or throws any ballast or rubbish or any such other thing or so discharges any oil or water mixed with oil, or the master of any vessel from	Myanmar Coastal Authority Law state that: Section 19A and 19B: The authority will impose severe penalties on entities responsible for polluting the coastal waters by illegally dumping waste, oil and chemicals, etc. Moreover, the authority

	<p>which the same is so cast, thrown or discharged, shall be punishable with fine not exceeding fifty thousand kyats, and shall pay any reasonable expenses which may be incurred in removing the same”.</p>	<p>intends to impound the subjects in violation until the fine is settled.</p> <p>Section 21A: The authority shall cooperate with relevant government agencies and organizations in taking action against subject vessels that caused death or severe injury or that are involved in illegal haulage or disposal of prohibited materials such as explosives; radioactive materials; and biological, chemical and nuclear weapons or disposal of crude oil, natural gas or hazardous and toxic materials in coastal waters.</p> <p>Section 23A and 23B: The authority is responsible for distribution of relevant information related to and undertaking preventative actions against: accumulation of wastes on the sea bed;</p>
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		<p>illegal disposal of hazardous and toxic materials; oil and chemical spills; other causes of water pollution.</p> <p>Section 23C: The authority shall seek external help from experts for pollution prevention and efforts to clean up oil and chemical spill incidents. In doing so, the authority can request the responsible entities to be held responsible for expenses.</p>
Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law (1990)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To protect and conserve the marine resources - To protect environmental impact. 	<p>Section 39 of Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law states: “No person shall dispose of living aquatic creatures or any material into the Myanma Marine Fisheries Waters to cause pollution of water or to harass fishes and other marine organisms.”</p>
The Labor Organization Law (2011 Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No.7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To protect the rights of the workers, 	<p>Purpose: To ensure protection the rights of the employees, having the good</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<p>relationships between the employees and employer and enabling to form and carry out the labor organizations systematically and independently.</p> <p>Section 17 - The project owner promises to allow the labor organization to negotiate and settle with the employer if the workers are unable to obtain and enjoy the rights of the workers contained in the labor laws and to submit demands to the employer and claim in accord with the relevant law if the agreement cannot be reached.</p> <p>Section 18 - The project owner promises to demand the re-appointment of worker is dismissed by the employer without the conformity with the labor laws.</p> <p>Section 19 - The project owner promises to send the representatives to the</p>
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		<p>Conciliation Body in settling a dispute between the employer and the worker.</p> <p>Section 20 - The project owner promises the labor organization to participate and discuss in discussing with the government, the employer and the complaining employees in respect of employee's rights or interest contained in the labor laws.</p> <p>Section 21 - The project owner promises the labor organization to participate in solving the collective bargains of the employees in accord with the labor laws.</p> <p>Section 22 - The project owner promises the labor organization to carry out the holding the meetings, going on strike and other collective activities in line with the labor laws.</p>
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The Labor Organization Rules Order No. (1/2012)	- To protect the rights of the workers,	Enabling to form and carry out the labor organizations systematically and independently.
The Settlement of Labor Dispute Law, 2012	The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw hereby had enacted this Law for safeguarding the right of workers or having good relationship between employer and workers and making peaceful workplace.	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.
The Social Security Law, 2012 (Came into force on 1 April 2014)	<p>- To create the social security for the employees because the project is the business under the Myanmar Citizen Investment Law.</p> <p>- To ensure the social security for employees of the project,</p>	<p>According to Section No. 11: It is necessary to register for social security system and benefits.</p> <p>According to Section No. 15: Implement social security fund and the employers and workers of establishments will pay contributions after effecting compulsory registration to the fund.</p>

	- To register to the social security offices and to pay the prescribed funds.	<p>According to Section No. 18: Register and effect insurance for social security and contribute to the funds.</p> <p>According to Section No. 48: The employers may affect insurance by registering voluntarily for the workers who are not applied to provisions of compulsory registration for Employment injury benefit insurance system and by paying stipulated contribution to employment injury benefit insurance fund.</p>
The Social Security Rules (Notification No. 41/2014)	- To comply for social security in operating proposed project	Creation of the social security for the employees. because the project is the business under the Myanmar Citizen Investment Law
The Minimum Wages Law (2013)	This Law was enacted to meet with the essential needs of the workers, and their families, who	The law was replaced the 1949 Minimum Wage Act. The Law provides a framework for minimum wage determination, the

	are working at the commercial, production and service, agricultural and livestock breeding businesses and with the purpose of increasing the capacity of the workers and for the development of competitiveness,	presidential office establishing a tripartite minimum wage committee shall decide minimum wage with industrial variation base on a survey on living costs of workers possibly every two years. This also stipulates equal payment.
The Minimum Wages Rules (2013)	- To meet with the essential needs of the workers, and their families,	According to Section No. 43 a to l: It is necessary to comply for remuneration, employment skill, leave and holiday, health and injury at work site, minimum wage, working hours and overtime of the employer in accordance with the rules.
The Payment of Wages Law (2016 Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No.17)	(a) Pay in local currency or foreign currency recognized by the Central Bank of Myanmar. This may be in cash, check or	Purpose: To ensure the project owner pays the wages not less than prescribed wages and notify obviously these wages in work place, moreover to be inspected.

	<p>deposit into the bank account of Employee.</p> <p>(b) Moreover, pay can be in the means of...</p> <p>(1) Totally in cash OR half the cash and half in things set according to the local price to those employees working in trade, manufacturing and service sectors.</p> <p>(2) Totally in cash OR half the cash and half in things set as local price according to local traditions or common agreement to those working in agriculture and livestock sectors. But this must be for the sake of the employees</p>	<p>Receipt of wages is made regularly. Unlawful deductions are not to be made.</p> <p>The Law sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The obligations on employers regarding the payment of employees' wages • The methods and time frames for payment • The permissibility of deducting wages • The duties and responsibilities of the Director General and investigating officers of the Projects and General Labor Laws Inspection Department (the "Department") under the Ministry of Labor, Immigration and Population.
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	<p>and their families. And, it also must be reasonable/fair.</p> <p>(3) An employee shall receive the payment for 60 days when he/she is in Alternative Civil Service.</p>	
The Myanmar Insurance Law (1993)	<p>_ to overcome financial difficulties by effecting mutual agreement of insurance against social and economic losses which the people may encounter, due to common perils;</p> <p>(b) to promote the habit of savings individually by effecting life assurance, thus contributing to the accumulation of resources of the State;</p>	<p>The project can cause the damages to the environment and injuries to public so to ensure the needed insurances are insured at Myanmar Insurance.</p> <p>Section 15 - If the project owner uses the owned vehicles the project owner has to insure the insurance for injured person.</p> <p>Section 16 - The project owner has to insure the insurance to compensate for general damages because the project may cause the damages to the environment and injury to public.</p>

	(c) to win the trust and confidence of the people in the insurance system by providing effective insurance safeguards which may become necessary in view of the social and economic developments.	
Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923	- To protect personal injury caused to a workman by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment and to compensate in accordance with the provisions of Workman Compensation Act	Purpose: To ensure the compensations to injured employee while implementing in line with the above law. To abide by the prescribed compensations in various kinds of injury. Section 13 The project owner will pay the compensation in line with the provisions of said law.
The Employment and Skill Development Law (2013 Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No, 29)	- To facilitate employment which is appropriate to the age and ability of the job seeker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of employment opportunities • Implementing measures to reduce Unemployment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To help workers obtain employment and to provide stability of employment and skills development for employees - To help employers obtain appropriate employees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying out to enhance discipline and capacity of the workers • Carrying out for the skills development of the workers • Forming and guiding the Employment and Skills • Development Agencies
The Leave and Holiday Act, 1951 (Law Amended July, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To allow worker for leave and holiday allowances, religious or social activities with earn allowance, and benefits for Health allowances. - Concerned workers: Daily wage workers/ temporary workers/ permanent workers 	<p>Purpose: The employees can take the leaves and get the holidays legally and to ensure the right to get the holidays and leaves. The project owner will allow the leaves and holidays in line with the law.</p> <p>This act has been used as the basic framework for leaves and holidays for workers with minor amendment in 2006 and 2014. This defines the</p>

		public holidays that every employee shall be granted with full payment. It also defines the rules of leaves for workers including medical leave, earned leave and maternity leave.
Myanmar Fire Brigade Acts (2015 Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No.11)	<p>-To take precautionary and preventive measure and loss of state own property, private property, cultural heritage and the lives and property of public due to fire and other natural disasters</p> <p>-To organize fire brigade systemically and to train the fire brigade</p> <p>-To prevent from fire and to conduct release work when fire</p>	To ensure to prevent the fire, to provide the precautionary material and apparatuses, if the fire caused in the project area to be defeated because the project is business in which electricity and any inflammable materials such as petroleum are used. So, the project owner has to institute the specific fire service in line with the above law.

	<p>disaster, natural disaster, epidemic disease or any kind of certain danger occurs</p> <p>-To educate, organize an inside extensively so as to achieve public corporation</p> <p>-To participate if in need for national security, peace for the citizens and law and order</p>	<p>Sub-section (a) of section 25 - The project proponent promise not fails to institute the specific fire services.</p> <p>Sub-section (b) of section 25 - The project owner promise not fail to provide materials and apparatuses for fire precaution and prevention.</p> <p>Sub-section (b) of section 25. The project owner promises not fail to provide materials and apparatuses for fire precaution and prevention.</p>
The Public Health Law, 1972	<p>- To promote and safeguard public health and to take necessary measures in respect of environmental health.</p>	<p>Purpose: To ensure the public health include not only employees but also resident people and cooperation with the authorized person or organization of health department.</p>

		<p>The project owner will cooperate with the authorized person or organization in line with the section 3 and 5 of said law.</p> <p>Section 3 - The project owner will abide by any instruction or stipulation for public health.</p> <p>Section 5 - The project owner will accept any inspection, anytime, anywhere if it is needed.</p>
The Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases Law, 1995	<p>- To prevent the outbreak of Communicable Diseases, by implementing following project activities: -</p> <p>(a) immunization of children by injection or orally;</p> <p>(b) immunization of those who have attained majority, by</p>	<p>Purpose: To ensure the healthy work environment and prevention the communicable diseases by the cooperation with the relevant health department.</p> <p>The project owner will cooperate with the health officer in line with the clause (9) of sub-section (a) of section 3 of said law.</p>

	<p>injection or orally, when necessary;</p> <p>(c) carrying out health educative activities relating to Communicable Disease.</p>	<p>The project owner will abide by any instruction or stipulation for public health.</p> <p>Section 4.</p> <p>The project owner will inform promptly to the nearest health department or hospital if the following are occurred: (section 9)</p> <p>a) Mass death of birds or chicken</p> <p>b) Mass death of mouse</p> <p>c) Suspense of occurring of communicable disease or occurring of communicable disease</p> <p>d) Occurring of communicable disease which must be informed</p> <p>Section 11: The project owner will accept any inspection, anytime and anywhere if it is needed.</p>
Natural Disaster Management Law, 2013	- To implement systematically the programs related to natural	This law encourages to coordinate with organizations including governments and

	<p>disaster management to minimize the risks of disaster,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To conserve and restore the affected environment due to natural disasters, - To upgrade the living conditions of the affected people in terms of health, education, social and livelihood programs. 	<p>non-government, national and international to perform natural disaster management activities.</p> <p>Implementation of management plans including in this law for the protection of natural disaster and implement natural disaster management programs, to form the National Committee and Local Bodies and to coordinate with national and international government departments and other organizations in order to reduce disaster risks.</p>
Electricity Law (2014 Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No.44)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ensure the compliance with the conditions of permission for productions of electricity, abiding by any stipulation, implementing with the best practices and paying 	<p>According to Section No. 11, 14, 18 to 21 (a), 22(a), 23(a), 24 to 27, 28, 40, 44 to 53, 68: Project Investor has undertaken to follow such as a comprehensive piece of legislation covering licensing, a new regulatory commission, standards,</p>

	compensation in line with above law.	inspection, tariff, and restrictions stated by the law.
The Petroleum and The Petroleum Product law (2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To perform these tasks of issuing licenses for motor vehicles, watercraft and barges for the carriage of petroleum - To transport and store petroleum and any types of petroleum products in accord with the procedures. - To display a warning through the placement in easily visible words or signs in every container which contains dangerous petroleum or products. 	<p>The Ministry of Transport and Communications shall carry out the following functions relating to any petroleum and petroleum product;</p> <p>Section 9(a): issuing license to vehicles, vessels and barges that carry any petroleum and petroleum product;</p>
Prevention of Hazard from Chemicals and Related Substances Law (2013)	- To make the necessary arrangements to be safety of	Performing the sticking pictogram for being least the health impacts and

	<p>the occupational area and issuing orders and directives for preventing and decreasing the accident;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To lay down the proliferation plans on knowledge, and safety of chemical and related substances to administrators, license holders, public and workers; - To cooperating with local and foreign governmental departments, organizations and non-governmental organizations in respect of safety management for chemicals hazard 	<p>accident injuries in the occupational area according to the prescribed standards and norms of the Globally Harmonized System GHS);</p> <p>Establishes the licensing and approval system for the use of chemicals. Prohibited the operation of a chemical substances business without a license and prohibits the use of prohibited and unregistered chemicals or related substances.</p>
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The Explosive Substances Act (1908)	- To ensure the security and avoiding the accident in using the explosive substances in the construction phase.	<p>In this Act, the expression “explosive substance” shall be deemed to include any materials for making any explosive substance; also any apparatus, machine, implement or material used, on intended to be used, or adapted for causing, or aiding in causing, any explosion in or with any explosive substance; also any part of any such apparatus, machine or implement</p> <p>Section 3 - The project promises not to cause explosion of a nature likely to endanger life or serious injury to property in using or under control of the project.</p> <p>Sub-section (a) of section 4 - The project owner promises not to cause by an explosive substance, or conspires to cause by an explosive substance, an explosion of</p>
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		<p>a nature likely to endanger life or to cause serious injury to property.</p> <p>Sub-section (b) of section 4 - The project owner promises not to make or keep explosive substance with intent to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.</p> <p>Section 5 - The project owner promises not to make or keep the explosive substances under suspicious circumstances.</p>
Law Relating to Aquaculture (1989)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To conserve the water resources and to protect the water pollution - To develop and expand the Aquaculture 	<p>Section 29 (b) of Law Relating to Aquaculture states: “obstructing navigation and flowing of water or polluting the water within the fisheries water or abetting such acts”.</p>
The Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law (2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To have security, rule of law and tranquility for the interests of the State in the territorial sea, 	<p>Purpose: To prevent from pollution of air, water and marine environment in</p>

	<p>contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To protect and conserve, and excavate natural resources systematically for long term - To do marine scientific researches; - To protect and conserve from the pollutions on the sea, airspace and impact on marine environment 	<p>territorial sea and maritime zone of nation.</p> <p>Moving of any objects, including ancient objects and historic objects at the seabed of the contiguous zone need the permission of the Government.</p> <p>The permission of the Government is needed to act any of the followings in the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) exploration; (b) exploitation of natural resources; (c) doing research; (d) excavating or drilling for any purpose; (e) establishing, maintaining or using artificial island, off-shore terminal, installations and structures.
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The above-mentioned laws and guidelines are directly or indirectly related to the proposed project. The company will comply with all these laws. Any component included in proposed location shall comply with the above Myanmar laws, standards, rules and requirements. Key standards include those related to water quality, air quality, effluent discharge, and protected areas. Compliance is required in all stages of the project including development phase, operation phase, and abandonment. Staffs will be educated and trained for environmental awareness and for maintenance of environmental performance during the entire life of the project.

The project proponent has undertaken to comply under Myanmar Laws which direct relevant to project operation are presented in bellows:

Table 2-1: Direct Relevant Laws and Rules to Project Operation

Particular	Governing Law, Regulations, Guidelines
Investment	Myanmar Investment Law (6.6.2019) Myanmar Investment Rules (20.9.2018)
Environmental	Environmental Conservation Law
Biodiversity and protected area	Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Area Law (21 st May 2018)
Land Use	The Boundaries Law, 25.03.2019 The vacant land management Law, 11.09.2018
Energy Use	Electricity Law (2014 Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No.44)
Ground Water Use	THE UNDERGROUND WATER ACT
Chemical Use	Prevention from Danger of Chemical and Related Substances Rules Order No.85/2015-2016

Particular	Governing Law, Regulations, Guidelines
	Restricted Chemicals List Notification Order No.3/2016
Project	Myanmar Pearl Law (1995) Myanmar Pearl Rules (2000)
Employee	Labor Laws, Occupational Health & Safety law
Wages	The Minimum Wages Law, The Payment of Wages Law
Social Dispute	Settlement of Social Dispute Law
Skill Development	The Employment and Skill Development Law
Building & Facility	Myanmar Building Code
Social Security	The Social Security Law
Occupational Health & Safety	Occupational Health & Safety Law, 2019 The Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases Law Myanmar Fire Brigade Law (17.03.2015)
Export and Import	The Export and Import Law
Emissions (Solid, liquid, noise & air)	National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (NEQEG) 2015
Chemical Handling	Prevention from Danger of Chemical and Related Substances Law (2013)
Historical, Cultural, Heritage, Antique, Ancient Monument	Cultural Heritage Protection Law, The Protection and Preservation of Antique Objects Law, The Protection and Preservation of Ancient Monuments Law
Public Health & Safety	Public Health Law (1972), Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases Law (1995)

Particular	Governing Law, Regulations, Guidelines
	Instructions & Guidelines from Ministry of Health & Sports Myanmar Fire Brigade Law (17.03.2015)
Natural Disaster	Natural Disaster Management Law, 2013
Public Road Use	Myanmar Motor Vehicle Laws, Rules
Waste disposal	NEQEG & MIP Guidelines, MCDC Instructions & Guidelines
Socio-eco, CSR	Local Authority Guidelines

The project investor has undertaken to comply the above-mentioned Law, Rules & Regulations, Procedures & Guidelines etc. in accord with their relevant sections about the project and has also undertaken to comply Orders, Instructions, Regional order and instructions issued from time to time.

Any component included in proposed location shall comply with the above Myanmar laws, standards, rules and requirements. Key standards include those related to water quality, air quality, effluent discharge, and protected areas. Compliance is required in all stages of the project including development phase, operation phase, and abandonment.

Proposed Project Operation requires MONREC consent for investment in operation. The EIA Notification of 29th December 2015 and EIA Notification No.264/2019 of 20th December 2019 defined necessary action to perform environmental survey and reporting for investment in projects depending on the scale of project.

Table 2-2: Necessary Action to Perform IEE or EIA; Depending on Scales and Type of Project

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT		
Type of Economic Activity	Criteria for IEE Type Economic Activities	Criteria for EIA Type Economic Activities
Oyster Raising and Pearl Production (Pearl Farm)	Area 50 Hectare and above, below 200 Hectare (≥ 50 ha but < 200)	Area 200 Hectare and above (≥ 200 ha)

ECD has instructed VPEL to conduct EIA & EMP for the proposed project. VPEL has to comply under PSC agreement (i.e., 15 Years PSC agreement with option for terminating and/or extending) contracted by Myanmar Pearl Production and Marketing Enterprise (MPPME) for the project operation.

2.5 International Environmental Conventions / Protocols / Agreements Signed / Ratified by Myanmar

The proposed project has undertaken to comply to comply with the above-mentioned laws, and regulation of host country; the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and has also undertaken to comply International Conventions, Treaties and Agreements, and national & international standards and guidelines without violation.

Table 2-3: International Standards and Guidelines Ratified by Myanmar

International Environmental Conventions/Protocols/Agreement	Date of Signature	Date of Ratification	Date of Member	Cabinet Approval Date
ASEAN Agreement on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Kuala Lumpur (1995);	1985-07-09	1997-10-16		
Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro (1992);	1992-06-05	1994-11-25	1995-2-23	
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Washington, D.C., (1973) and this convention as amended in Bonn, Germany (1979);	1973-03-03	1997-6-13	1997-9-11	
Kyoto Protocol to the Convention on Climate Change, Kyoto (1997);	1997-12-11	2003-8-13	2005-2-16	
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, New York, 1992 (UNFCCC)	11-6-1992	25-11-1994 (Ratification)		41/94 9-11-1994
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Vienna, 1985		24-11-1993 (Ratification)	22-9-1994	46/93

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Montreal, 1987		24-11-1993 (Ratification)	22-9-1994	46/93
London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, London, 1990		24-11-1993 (Ratification)	22-9-1994	46/93
ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution	10-6-2002	13-3-2003 (Ratification)		7/2003 (27-2-2003)

2.5.1 National Environmental Quality Emission Guideline (NEQEG) by MONREC

VPEL has to follow National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (NEQEG) for section 2.2.5 Aquaculture.

Sr. No.	Project Activity Description	NEQEG Specific	Particular
Construction Phase			
1.	Base Camp Building (Construction)	General	Wastewater Solid Waste Noise
Operation Phase			
2. (a)	Pearl production Farm Oyster Breeding, Rinsing, Culturing and pearl production Activities	Aquaculture	Waste Air Emission Wastewater Noise Odor

2.6 Legal Requirements

In line with the National Health Policy NGOs, both national and international, are also taking some share of service provision and their roles are also becoming important as the needs for collaboration in health become more prominent.

2.6.1 National and International Guidelines for Proposed Project

National Guidelines and Internal standard guidelines are referred for Environmental Impact Assessment of the proposed project.

1. Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (2015)
2. National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)
3. World Health Organization Guidelines (WHO)
5. IFC Guidelines for Waste Management Facilities, 2007
6. IFC Guidelines for Water and Sanitation, 2007
7. IFC Guidelines for Community Health and Safety
8. IFC Guidelines for Occupational, Health and Safety

World Bank Group Safeguard Policies and regulations applicable to this project

- OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment
- OP/BP 4.10 Indigenous People
- Public Consultations and Information Disclosure
- The World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) General Guidelines
- World Bank Group Good Practice Note: Asbestos: Occupational and Community Health Issues

2.6.2 International Finance Corporation (IFC), Policy on Environmental and Social Sustainability (2012)

There are eight performance standards for a big company to do business in a new area. These 8 standards are simply enumerated as follow:

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

The IFC EHS Guidelines for Aquaculture will be considered in areas where there are no laws or regulations for aquaculture in Myanmar. VPEL has undertaken to follow these IFC EHS Guidelines a Standards at every stage of the project.

The following Table summarizes legal requirements and international guidelines relevant to environmental performance for the facilities.

Table 2-4: Legal Requirements and International Guidelines

Activity	World Bank Group 1988/95/98 Environmental Guidelines for Production	Project Objectives
Disposal of waste	No specific requirements relevant to Project	Ensure no spillage or disposal of industrial waste into normal waste disposing site. Hazardous Wastes cannot be exported without permission and extensive pre-notification.
Noise	Maximum increase of 3dB(A) above background noise levels, as measured at noise receptors, or conform to the following maximums: Daytime in residential areas: 55 dB(A) Night time in residential areas: 45 dB(A)	Maximum increase of 3dB(A) above background noise levels, as measured at noise receptors, or conform to the following maximums: Daytime in residential areas: 55 dB(A) Night time in residential areas: 45 dB(A)
Occupational Health & Safety (Process Safety, Chemical hazards,	No specific requirements relevant to Project	General EHS Guideline/ General Occupational health & Safety Limit

Decomposition, fires & explosions)		
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Air Emissions

Projects with significant sources of air emissions, and potential for significant impacts to ambient air quality, should prevent or minimize impacts by ensuring that: (i) emissions do not result in concentrations that reach or exceed national ambient quality guidelines and standards, or in their absence current World Health Organization (WHO) Air Quality Guidelines¹ for the most common pollutants as summarized below; and (ii) emissions do not contribute a significant portion to the attainment of relevant ambient air quality guidelines or standards (i.e., not exceeding 25% of the applicable air quality standards) to allow additional, future sustainable development in the same air shed.

The following EQEG air emission general guideline values, or as stipulated on a case-by-case basis, is applying during project operations in Pearl Production Farm.

Table 2-5: Air Emission (General)

Parameter	Averaging Period	Guideline Value
Nitrogen dioxide	1-year 1-hour	40
Ozone	8-hour daily maximum	100
Particulate matter PM ₁₀ ^a	1-year 24-hour	20
Particulate matter PM _{2.5} ^b	1-year 24-hour	10

Sulfur dioxide	24-hour 10-minute	20
		500

^a Particulate matter 10 micrometers or less in diameter

^b Particulate matter 2.5 micrometers or less in diameter

International Air Quality Guidelines and Standards

In terms of ambient air quality standard, the relevant guidelines and standards were used to compare with the findings. The following table presents the relevant air quality guidelines and standards.

Table 2-6: International ambient air quality standards/guidelines

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Limit/Guideline Value/ Standards (μgm^{-3})	Relevant Standards/ Guidelines
NO ₂	1 year	40	WHO Guideline
		100	NAAQS (USEPA)
	24 hours	100	NAAQS (USEPA)
		150	World Bank
	1 hour	200	WHO Guideline
SO ₂	1 year	50	WHO Guideline
		50	World Bank
	24 hours	20	WHO Guideline
		80	NAAQS (USEPA)
		125	World Bank
	1 hour	365	NAAQS (USEPA)
CO	8 hours	10,000	WHO Guideline
		10,000	World Bank

	1 hour	30,000	WHO Guideline
		40,000	NAAQS (USEPA)
PM _{2.5}	1 year	10	WHO
	24 hours	25	WHO
		35	NAAQS (USEPA)
PM ₁₀	24 hours	150	NAAQS (USEPA)
		50	WHO
TSPM	24 hours	100	WHO
CO		9 ppm (8hr)	USEPA (NAAQ)

The following EQEG guideline values apply during construction phase in Pearl Production Farm.

Table 2-7: Site Runoff and Wastewater Discharges (Construction Phase)

Parameter	Unit	Maximum Concentration
Biological oxygen demand	mg/l	30
Chemical oxygen demand	mg/l	125
Oil and grease	mg/l	10
pH	S.U.	6-9
Total coliform bacteria	100 ml	400
Total nitrogen	mg/l	10
Total phosphorus	mg/l	2
Total suspended solids	mg/l	50

The following EQEG guidelines values apply during overall projects period, covering storm water or surface water, and sanitary wastewater from all project sites.

**Table 2-8: Site Runoff and Wastewater Discharges (EQEG, Article 2.2.5
(Aquaculture))**

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Value
Biochemical oxygen demand	mg/l	50
Chemical oxygen demand	mg/l	250
Oil and grease	mg/l	10
pH	S.U. ^a	6-9
Temperature increase	°C	<3 ^b
Total coliform bacteria	100 ml	400
Total nitrogen	mg/l	10
Total phosphorous	mg/l	2
Total suspended solids	mg/l	50

^a Standard Unit

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

WHO Drinking Water Guideline (Geneva-1993)

World Health Organization Drinking Water guideline values (Geneva-1993) are shown in below Table 3.9 respectively. VPEL has to follow these following Guidelines for the overall project operation.

**Table 2-9: World Health Organization Drinking Water guideline values
(Geneva-1993)**

Test	Unit	Maximum Permissible Limit
Colour (TCU)	Pt-Co	15
Turbidity	NTU	5
Total Dissolved Solvent	mg/l	1000

Chloride	mg/l	250
Lead	mg/l	0.01
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	mg/l	500
Iron	mg/l	0.3
pH		6.5 – 8.5
Sulphate	mg/l	200
Zinc	mg/l	5
Calcium	mg/l	200
Magnesium	mg/l	150
Nitrate	mg/l	50
Arsenic	mg/l	≤0.01

Noise

Noise prevention and mitigation measures should be taken by all projects where predicted or measured noise impacts from a project facility or operation exceed the applicable noise level guideline at the most sensitive point of reception. Noise impact should not exceed the levels shown below, or result in a maximum increase in background levels of three decibels at the nearest receptor location off-site. Current noise levels are associated with natural elements i.e., wind, rains, waves and thunderstorms. Below table shows Ambient Noise Standards.

Table 2-10: Ambient Noise Standards

Receptor	World Bank Standards (dB)	
	Daytime 06:00-18:00	Evening 18:00-06:00
Residence, Public and Education Organizations	55	45

Industrial and Commercial Estate	70	70
Receptor	National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines	
	Daytime 10:00-22:00	Nighttime 22:00-10:00
Residential, institutional, educational	55	45
Industrial, Commercial	70	70

Odor (Environmental Quality Emission Guidelines -EQEG)

The detectability of an odor is a sensory property that refers to the minimum concentration that produces an olfactory response or sensation. An odorant unit is defined as the amount of odorant mixtures which distributed in one cubic meter of air results in odor intensities corresponding to a defined threshold value. The odorant unit is therefore defined by a physiologically measured amount of substance. In practice, offensive odor can only be judged by public reaction to the odor, with the nuisance level being as low as two odorant units and as high as ten odorant units for less offensive odors. An odor assessment criterion of five to ten odorant units is likely to represent the level below which offensive odors should not occur.

Standards and Codes of Practice

The VPEL environmental management plan, process safety management, chemical handling management, emergency response & fire safety procedures, occupational health & hygiene procedures, natural disaster response management plan will be made available which reference to Myanmar government requirement for the reporting.

Institutional Framework

The operational level for the environmental management plan will be responsible for overall environmental management of the project for Service Apartment. It will be headed by a Managing Director and consist of at least Fifteen person-team of marketing, operation, engineering, administrative & financial, and social/environmental.

There will be institutional framework set with categorized level to educate the person involved for the implementation of Project EMP, as described below:

Category 1: Customer / Visitor – Environmental Awareness

Category 2: General Environmental Awareness

Category 3: Specific Environmental Awareness

Category 4: Specific Environmental Training

2.7 Commitments

2.7.1 Commitments by Project Proponent

VPEL has undertaken to perform EIA for the project; Pearl Production Farm, for all period (development, operation & abandonment) prepared according to EIA procedure section 62 and existing relevant Laws & Regulation of Myanmar.

VPEL commits in respect of the proposed project that the EIA report:

- has been presented in a manner which is accurate and complete,
- has been prepared in strict compliance with applicable laws including the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, and
- Kau Ye Kyi Pearl Production Farm Project will at all times comply fully with the commitments, mitigation measures, and plans in the EIA Report. (Natural

Disaster & Emergency Response Plan, Fire Safety Procedure and Action Plan, Social Welfare Program, Waste Management Plan, CSR Plan, etc.).

- will be reviewed and new EMP as/when instructed to do so by official authority to suit with the changing modern technology in garment industry
- will be planed that covering to minimize and mitigate socio economic impacts which may cause by project abandonment activities

Project proponent; VPEL, has confirmed that above mentioned facts and data are correct. (Signed commitment letter is also presented in Attachment).

2.7.2 Commitment by Third Party

Neo Tech Myanmar Company Limited commits in respect of the proposed project that the EIA report has been:

- presented in a manner which is accurate and complete:
- prepared in accordance with the requirements of applicable laws, consistence with Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, and
- prepared under the guidance of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC)

Third Party; NeoTech Myanmar Co., Ltd. has confirmed that above mentioned facts are correct. (Signed commitment letter is also presented in Attachment).

2.8 Contractual and other Commitments

VPEL has under taken to operate which complying with PSC agreement signed between MPPME & VPEL. Proposed project operation commits to perform under JMC. VPEL promise undertaking responsibility to pay tax and charged as defined under Myanmar Tax Laws without fail.

VPEL committed to perform proposed project EIA & EMP implementation that prepared according to existing relevant Laws & Regulation of Myanmar by third party study team. VPEL has undertaken to follow standing instruction from government officials; local, regional, union level.

VPEL has undertaken to prepare effective management systems; environmental management plan, natural disaster responding management system, fire safety & responding system, social & cultural awareness programs, to be applied in the project site throughout project period.

VPEL commits in performing environmental management & monitoring in monthly basis with reporting to MPPME (or as instructed by), MONREC, in quarterly basis. In addition, Environmental Monitoring performance will be reported relevant Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) Head Office in 6-monthly basis (or) as instructed by Head Office of ECD (Naypyidaw).

The following personnel have been identified as key person to the proposed Project:

Managing Director	– Responsible for environmental performance of VPEL
Director	– Responsible for effective implementation of the EIA & EMP
Project Manager	– Management Champion for EIA & EMP Implementation

2.9 Environmental and Social Commitments and Budget Allotment

VPEL committed to perform environmental and social activities as mentioned in the Environmental and Social Policy. There will be separate budget allotted for the implementation in environmental management plan of VPEL throughout project

period. Environmental budget is initially estimated 5000 USD/year and budget allotment will be reviewed yearly basis to suit with requirements.

The proposed project will create job opportunity for local community. VPEL planned to appoint more workers from local community instead of workers from other regions. Which can lead to reduce conflict between local community and labor coming from other regions. The employee of proposed project will be administered under Myanmar Labor Law. VPEL committed to undertake in social welfare, occupational health and safety of employee of propose project will be under Myanmar relevant laws. VPEL commit to follow Myanmar Labor Laws. VPEL will comply with public health law for local community.

In addition, VPEL has undertaken to spend 2% of annual net profit in CSR program. The proposed project area is placing within Tanintharyi Region and can be considered as under developed area based on current living standard status. VPEL plans to cooperate with local community as part of CSR programs in developing infrastructure and living standard of local community by using set CSR budget within project area sponsored by VPEL is as below:

- Supporting in Education Sector by funding in school library, stationary, exercise book, etc., for the students from local community
- Supporting in health care service sector by funding in clinic, doctor & medicine for the patients from local community
- Supporting for Infrastructure development of local community

2.10 IFC's Standards and Guidelines

IFC's standards and guidelines relevant to this project are described in two documents:

- Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, January 1, 2012.
- Environmental, Health and Safety-General Guidelines, April 30, 2007.

The first document describes eight performance standards on environmental and social sustainability which IFC requires its clients to apply throughout the project life cycle.

The EHS Guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities by existing technology at reasonable costs. When host country regulations differ from the levels and measures presented in the EHS Guidelines, projects are expected to achieve whichever is more stringent. The EHS Guidelines for aquaculture include information relevant to aquaculture projects.

Extraction; The contents of both sector EHS Guidelines will be described in the following sections, after a brief presentation of the general EHS Guidelines.

General EHS Guidelines

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

Table 2-11: Organization of the IFC EHS General Guidelines

Main Area	Topic
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Emissions and Ambient Air Quality • Energy Conservation • Wastewater and Ambient Water Quality • Water Conservation • Hazardous Materials Management • Waste Management • Noise • Contaminated Land
Occupational Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Facility Design and Operation • Communication and Training • Physical Hazards • Chemical Hazards • Biological Hazards • Radiological Hazards • Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) • Special Hazard Environments • Monitoring
Community Health and Safety Construction and Decommissioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Quality and Availability • Structural Safety of Project Infrastructure • Life and Fire Safety • Traffic Safety • Transport of Hazardous Materials • Disease Prevention • Emergency Preparedness and Response

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment • Occupational Health & Safety • Community Health & Safety
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With respect to the environmental issues, IFC Guidelines refer to World Health Organization (WHO) standards that include the following:

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2-12: Ambient Air Quality Values – IFC EHS Aquaculture Guidelines

Test	Period	Maximum Limit Value (µg/m ³)
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	10 min	500
	1 hour	--
	24 hours	20
	Year	--
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	1 hour	200
	24 hours	--
	Year	40
Ozone (O ₃)	1 hour	--
	8 hours	100
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1 hour	-
	8 hours	-
Black Smoke (BS)	24 hours	--
	Year	--
Total Suspended Particles (TSP)	24 hours	--
	Year	--
Particular Matter <10 µm (PM ₁₀)	24 hours	50
	Year	20
Particular Matter <2.5 µm (PM _{2.5})	24 hours	10
	Year	25
Lead	Year	--

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

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

Table 2-13: Noise Level Guidelines – IFC EHS Guidelines for Aquaculture

Noise Level Guidelines		
Receptor	IFC - One Hour LAeq (dBA)	
	Daytime 07:00-22:00	Night-time 22:00-07:00
Residential; institutional; educational	55	45
Industrial; commercial	70	70

Noise monitoring programs should be designed and conducted by trained specialists. Typical monitoring periods should be sufficient for statistical analysis and may last 48 hours with the use of noise monitors that should be capable of logging data continuously over this time period, or hourly, or more frequently, as appropriate (or else cover differing time periods within several days, including weekday and weekend workdays). The type of acoustic indices recorded depends

on the type of noise being monitored, as established by a noise expert. Monitors should be located approximately 1.5 m above the ground and no closer than 3 m to any reflecting surface (e.g., wall). In general, the noise level limit is represented by the background or ambient noise levels that would be present in the absence of the facility or noise source(s) under investigation.

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

**Table 2-14: Noise Limits for Different Working Environments – IFC EHS
Aquaculture Guidelines**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.11 Health Standards for Projects with Health Impacts

VPEL will act in accordance with Occupational Health and safety law 2019 for the pearl farm project. VPEL has undertaken to perform Health Standards which refers to the Occupational Health Safety Standard used in international policies, guidelines and standards. These standards are World Health Organization (WHO), the U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the World Bank, and the

International Finance Corporation (IFC). The policies, guidelines and standards of the World Bank and IFC are cross referenced and complementary as the IFC is an organization of the World Bank Group. They are also adopted by most development organizations such as the Asian Development Bank, and Japan Bank for International Cooperation. It should be noted that the guidelines and standards recommended by the World Bank and IFC, especially those related to environmental pollution, also provide due consideration to the guidelines and standards of U.S. EPA and WHO.

Only those international policies, guidelines and standards relevant to this Project are discussed herein.

2.11.1 World Bank's Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook (1988) Toward Clear Production

The World Bank's Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook (PPAH) is a comprehensive document providing guidelines for industrial pollution control, and it recommends emission and ambient quality standards to be applied in environmental management. These recommends standards have taken into account the standards enforced by U.S.EPA and those recommended by WHO. They are referred to in the IFC's EHS Guidelines.

Table 2-15: Indicative Values for Treated Sanitary Sewage Discharges

Parameter		Unit	Guideline Value
pH		-	6-9
Biological Demand	Oxygen	mg/l	30

Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/l	125
Total nitrogen	mg/l	10
Total phosphorus	mg/l	2
Oil and grease	mg/l	10
Total suspended solids	mg/l	50
Total coliform bacteria	100ml	400 ^b
<p>Notes:</p> <p>a – Not applicable to centralized, municipal, wastewater treatment systems which are included in EHS Guidelines for Water Sanitation.</p> <p>b – Most Probable Number</p>		

3.0 Project Description and Alternative Selection

3.1 Project Background

Proposed Kau Ye Kyi Kyun Pearl Farm Project is identified and invited tender for eligible developer to operate with 100% investment by developer under Myanmar Laws. Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited (VPEL) is awarded to operate the proposed Kau Ye Kyi Kyun Pearl Farm Project after the tender competition.

About Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited (VPEL)

Company Name	Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited (VPEL)
Registration No	100877473
Director	U Aung Thu Lwin, Director, Myanmar Nationality Daw Su Su Lwin, Director, Myanmar Nationality U Thet Phyo Lwin, Director, Myanmar Nationality
Address	No.216/222 ,#4(A-B), Bo Myat Tun Housing, Bo Myat Htun Street, Corner of Maharbandoola Road, Pazundaung Township, Yangon
Phone	01 200594 , 09 43163556, 090420031990
Email Address	virginpearl.adm@gmail.com
Contact Person	Name: U Hla U Kyi Phone: 01 8200594

Proposed Project development has been commenced since after MIC approval and it is currently continuing as pre-development phase of Kau Ye Kyi Kyun Pearl Farm Development Project under PSC contract to be run by tender awarded Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited according to approved MIC permit.

Pearl Production Farm Project Operation Brief Description

Project Location	-	Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm, Bokpyin Township, Kawthaung District, Tanintharyi Region
Project Type	-	Pearl Farming and Production under PSC agreement between VPEL and MPPME
Operator		Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited (VPEL)
Project Area	-	Total Area 5257 acres (Sea area (5220) acres and Land Area (37) acres)
Investment	-	(5000) Million Kyats
Project Period	-	(2021 June to 2036) (Development phase, Operation phase, Abandonment phase)
Total Staff	-	150 persons
Project Contact Person	-	Daw Thazin Nwe Oo Phone: 09420031990 E-mail: virginpearl.adm@gmail.com

Drafted PSC contract, agreed by both parties, MPPME (on behalf of government) and VPEL (on behalf of investor), has been prepared and updated contract terms and condition will be included in accordance with MIC permit approved by relevant authority (MIC).

Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited is the operator/investor of Kau Ye Kyi Kyun Pearl Farm Development Project to be developed in the Kau Ye Kyi Kyun Land and Surrounding Preferred Sea Area, Bokpyin Township, Kawthaung District, Tanintharyi Region, Myanmar.

Proposed project located in (Coordinate 11° 0'41.40"N, 98°29'17.15"E) Kau Ye Kyun, Bokpyin Township, Kawthaung District, Tanintharyi Region. Below Figures show the location of the project and nearest area.

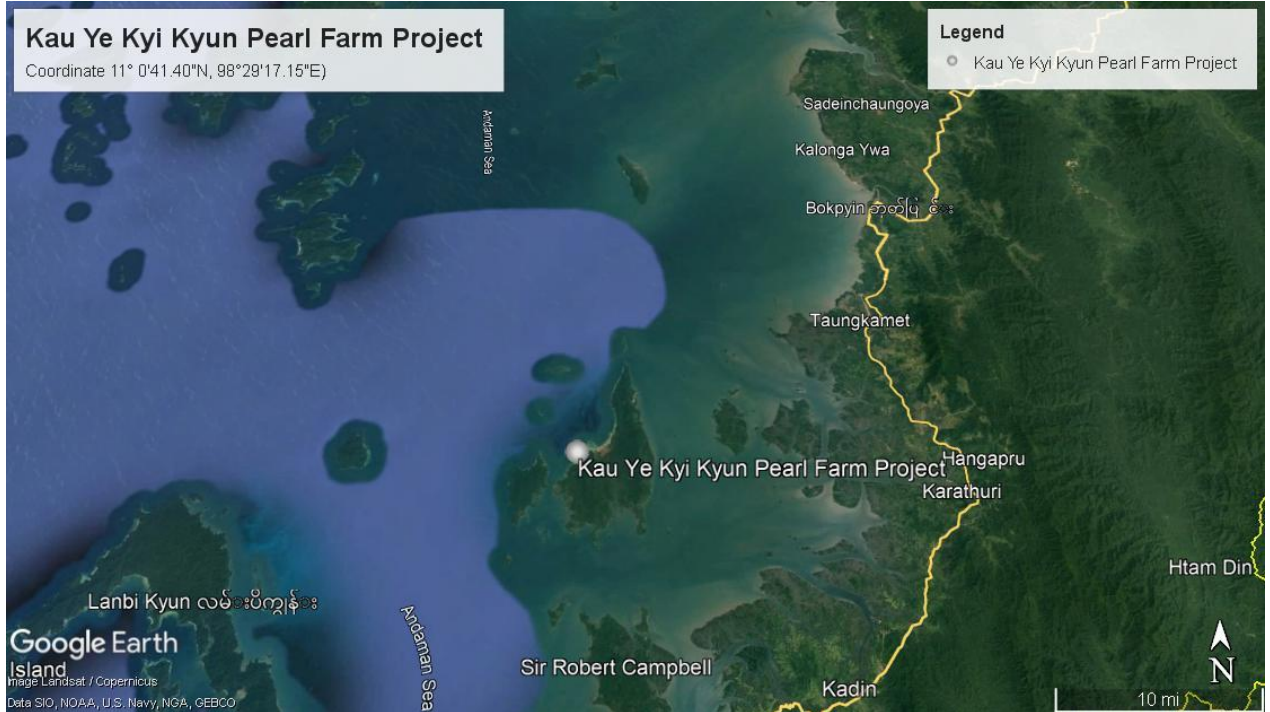


Figure 3-1: Project Location

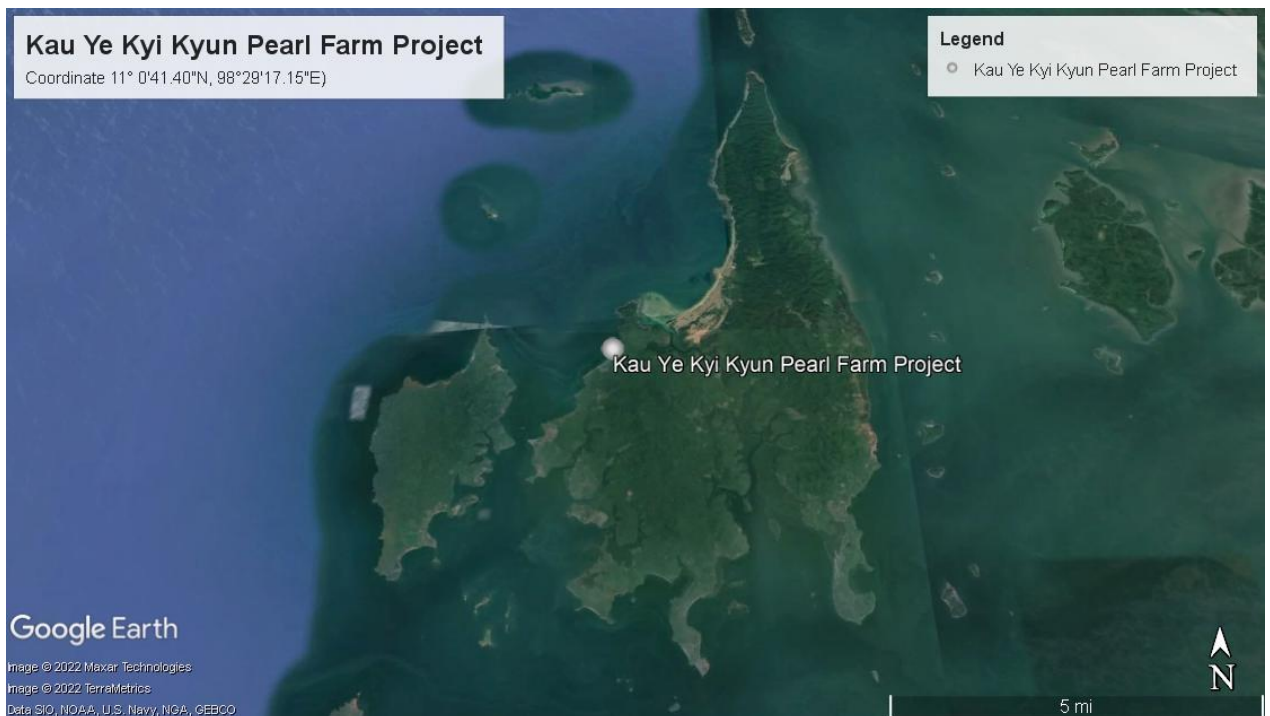


Figure 3-2: Project nearest area

The local land authority has verified that the proposed project area is; vacant land & sea area; locating outside of reserved forest & island area, no other competitors for the proposed project, no evidence of local community living and plantation activities within the proposed project area so that there will be no land acquisition issue occurrence.

EIA study team has been onsite and meet with representative of local community aspect of public consultation to ensure no land acquisition issue finding represent in existing environment and public consultation section.

3.2 Project Benefits

The Operator; VPEL, of proposed Pearl Farm project locating in Kau Ye Kyun and Related Area, Bokpyin Township, Kawthaung District, Tanintharyi Region has responsibility and accountability to prove improvements in flow of local and international currency from its Cultured Pearl Products. The benefits accrued due to the present project components are described.

MPPME on behalf of Ministry will receive 10% to 20% of production sharing from the project operator according to PSC agreement. VPEL understood the responsibility of the proposed project and undertaken to pay all taxes relating to the project without fail. VPEL has undertaken to spend 2% of annual net profit in CSR program. VPEL has undertaken to have separate budget for the project EMP implementation in environmental conservation.

Production of International Standard Pearl contributes greatly to the nationwide economic development from Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm Project sector;

1. Enhancement of different level of skills of the manpower by providing appropriate trainings to employee;
2. Created more opportunity for local human resources to work at Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited; local personnel manpower 150 nos. will be appointed;
3. Direct income generation to the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar via the MPPME, MONREC has been accrued;
4. Direct income generation to the Region via the relevant authorities;
5. Direct income generation to the Region from revenue charged by relevant authorities has been accrued;
6. Myanmar nationals working within Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm will be able to acquire International Standard Pearl Farming and Production System technical know-how from the operation. This will contribute to the personal capability of the workforce of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar in the long term;
7. From the standpoints of the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, personal income tax revenue will increase firstly and other tax revenue like income tax and commercial tax will also be generated;
8. Separated budget estimated 5,000 USD Kyats yearly has been reserved for Myanmar environmental conservation and 2% of net profit reserves from VPEL Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm yearly income will be used in CSR activities without fail which complying with existing laws & regulation of Myanmar.

3.3 Project Location, Overview Map and Site Layout Map

Kau Ye Kyun and related sea area is locating within Bokpyin Township, Kawthaung District and about 25 Nautical Mile distance from northern-east nearest Bokpyin

Township and about 70 Nautical Mile distance from southern-east nearest Kawthaung Township.

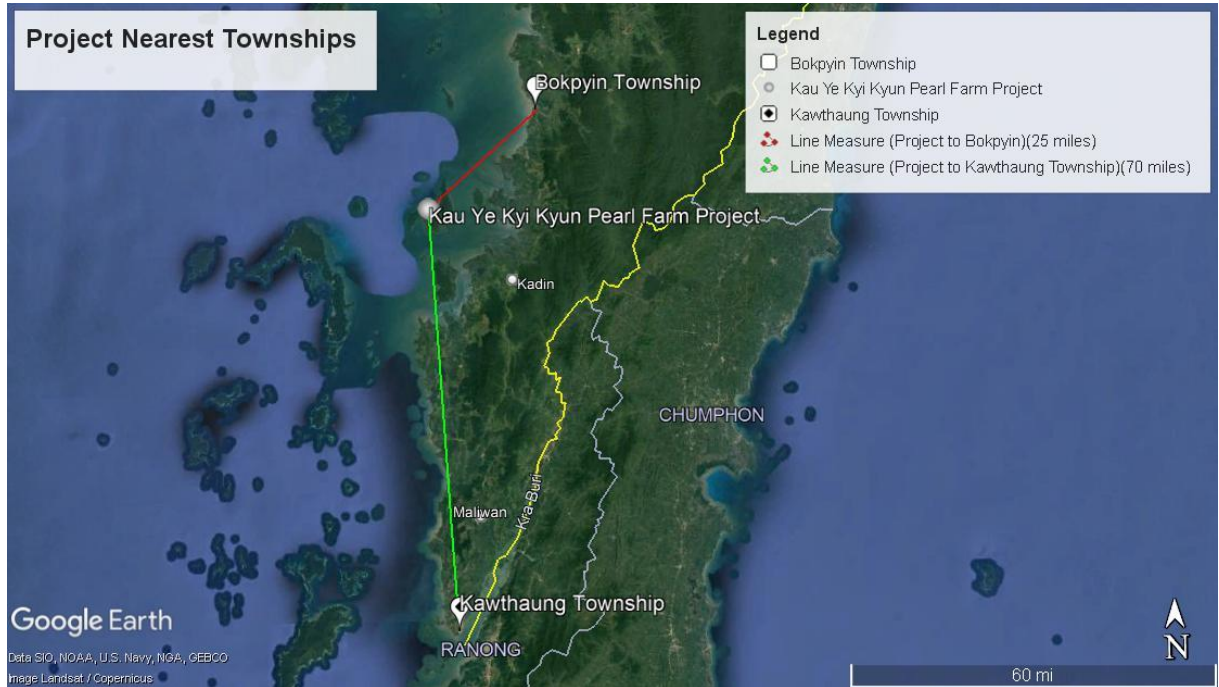


Figure 3-3 Project Nearest Township

3.4 Preferred Project Area as per PSC Agreement

Project total Area is 5257 acres (Sea area (5220) acres and Land Area (37) acres). There will be 3 plots and 3 camps for the project. Plots and camps location are as follow;



Figure 3-4 Location Coordinates of Plot (1) and Camp (1)

Plot (1) (4260 acres) Coordinates

A	98°29'46.724"E	11°05'01.558"N
B	98°30'39.473"E	11°05'39.318"N
C	98°31'31.958"E	11°05'57.766"N
D	98°31'31.911"E	11°05'31.951"N
E	98°31'21.716"E	11°05'15.871"N
F	98°31'12.357"E	11°05'15.663"N
G	98°30'49.094"E	11°03'46.226"N
H	98°30'52.064"E	11°03'37.086"N
I	98°30'06.514"E	11°02'34.330"N
J	98°28'27.703"E	11°02'33.686"N
K	98°29'01.396"E	11°03'56.899"N

Camp 1 (22 acres) Coordinates

A	98°31'09.153"E	11°04'51.718"N
B	98°31'14.564"E	11°04'49.077"N
C	98°31'08.158"E	11°04'27.308"N
D	98°31'02.464"E	11°04'27.323"N

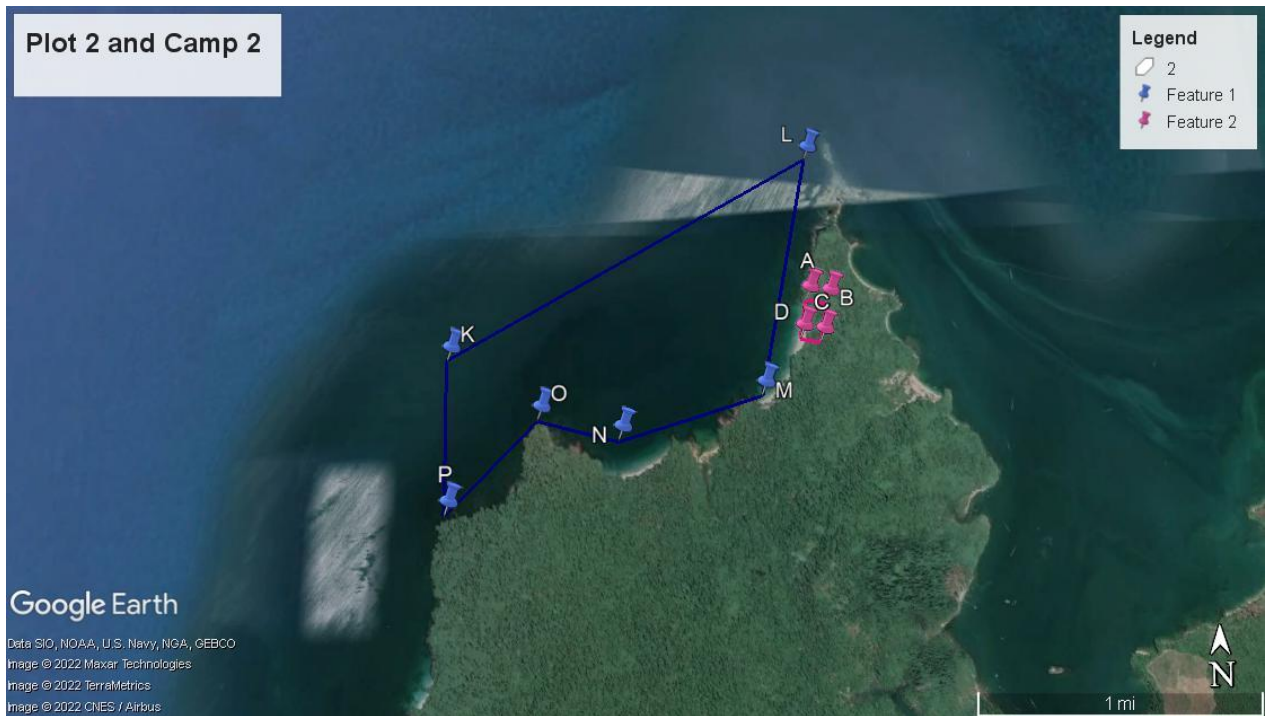


Figure 3-5 Location Coordinates of Plot (2) and Camp (2)

Plot (2) (597 acres) Coordinates

K	98°26'06.789"E	11°00'40.716"N
L	98°27'22.095"E	11°01'22.932"N
M	98°27'10.376"E	11°00'32.017"N
N	98°26'41.381"E	11°00'23.792"N
O	98°26'25.155"E	11°00'28.091"N
P	98°26'06.960"E	11°00'09.676"N

Camp 2 (8 acres) Coordinates

A	98°27'20.597"E	11°00'51.619"N
B	98°27'24.583"E	11°00'50.696"N
C	98°27'22.848"E	11°00'42.601"N
D	98°27'18.863"E	11°00'43.589"N

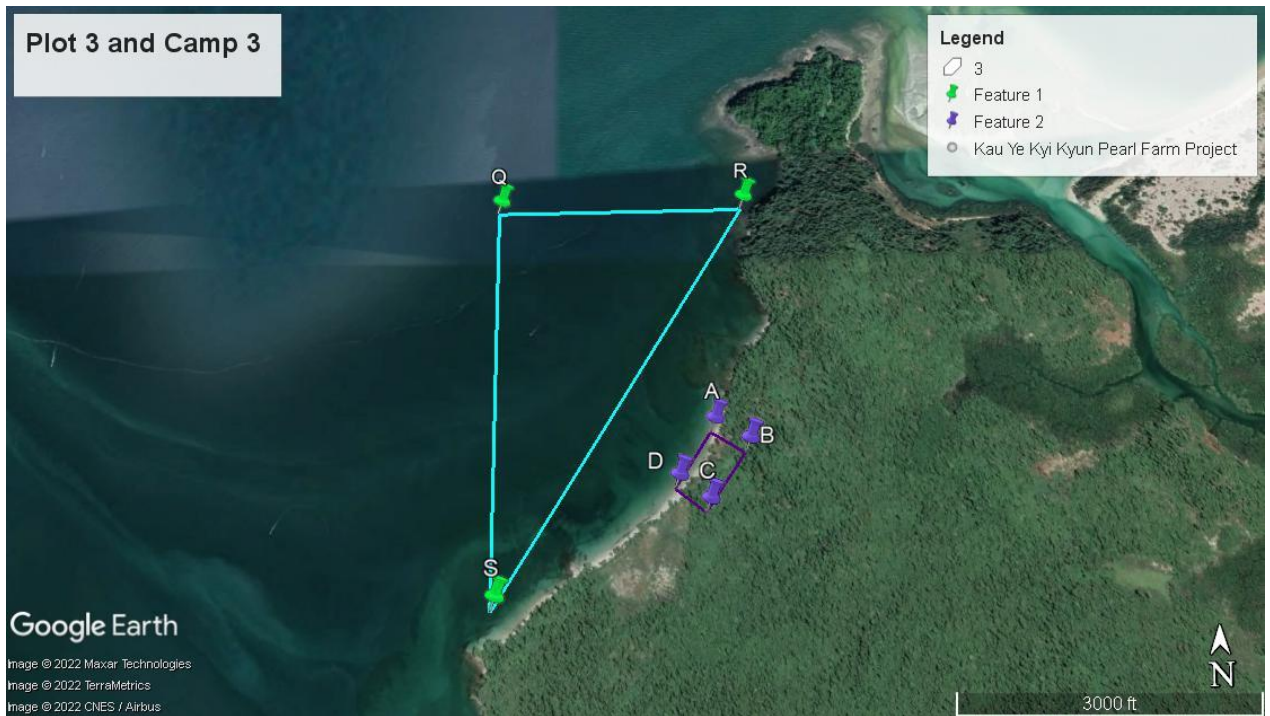


Figure 3-6 Location Coordinates of Plot (3) and Camp (3)

Plot (3) (363 acres) Coordinates

Q	98°28'53.398"E	11°01'13.691"N
R	98°29'22.158"E	11°01'13.740"N
S	98°28'53.713"E	11°00'27.760"N

Camp 3 (7 acres) Coordinates

A	98°29'17.347"E	11°00'46.248"N
B	98°29'20.962"E	11°00'43.634"N

C	98°29'16.403"E	11°00'37.272"N
D	98°29'13.238"E	11°00'40.054"N

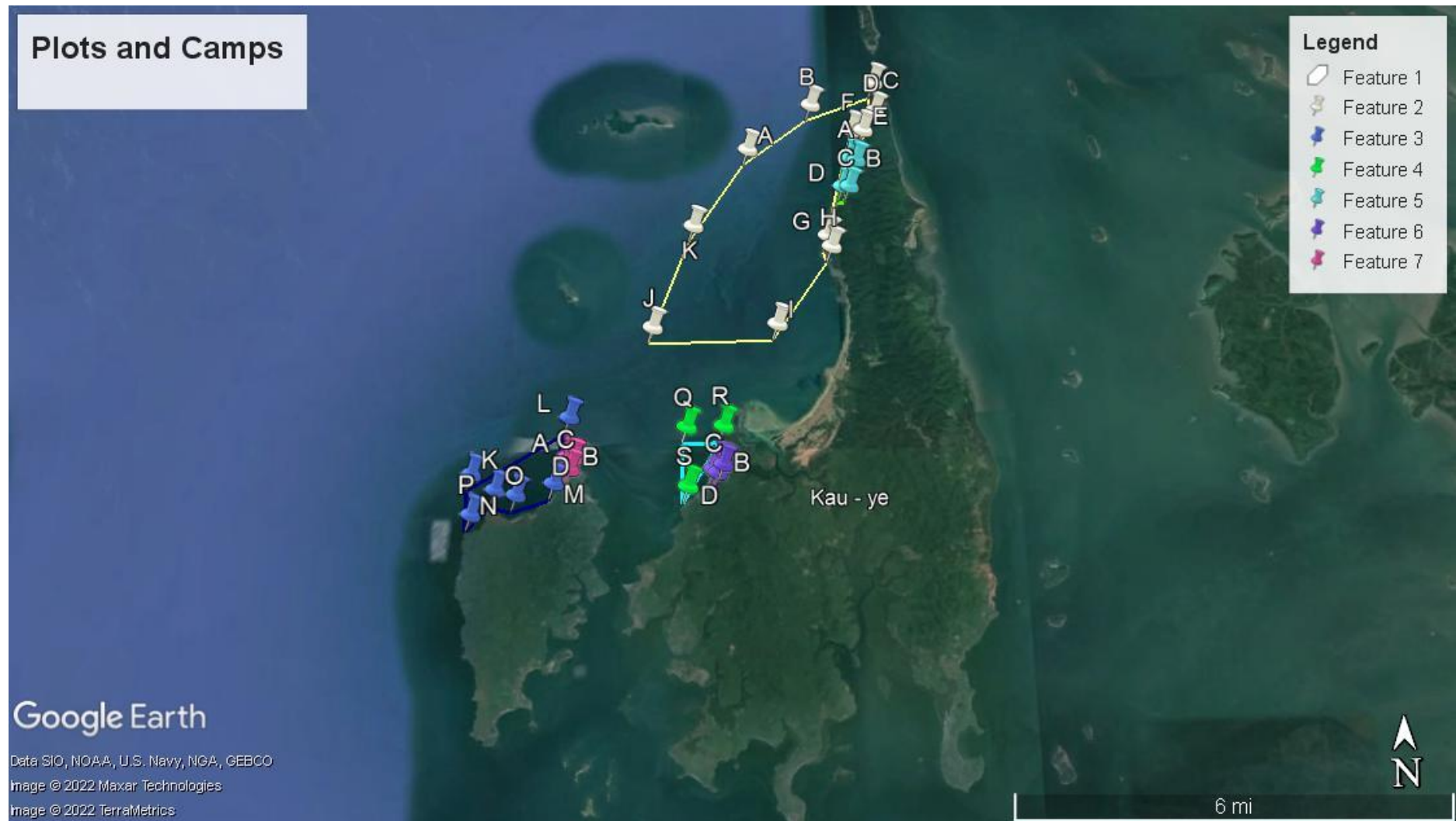


Figure 3-7 Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm Area with defined coordinate points

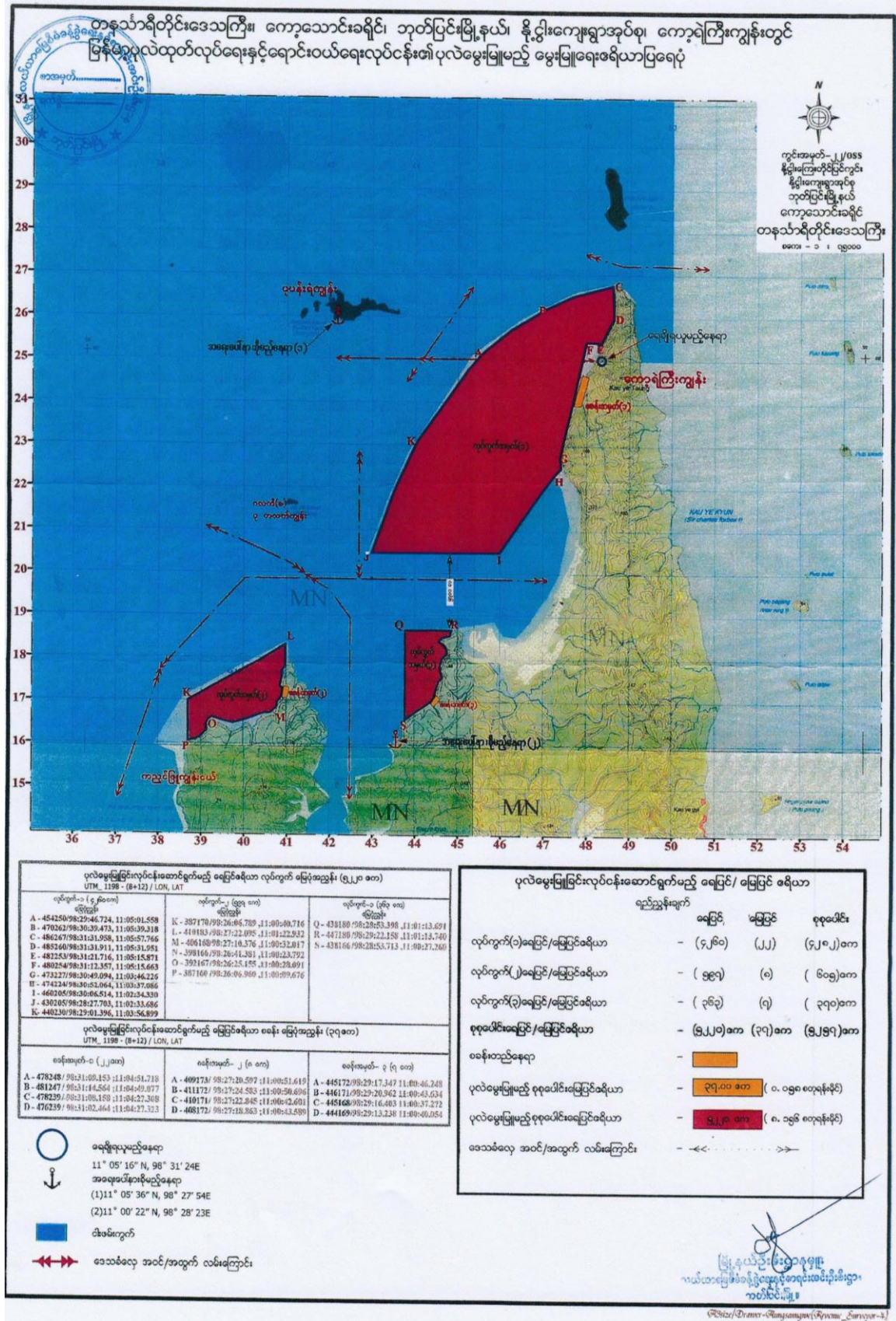


Figure 3-8 Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Production Project Area with defined coordinate points

The permitted Kau Ye Kyun and related area for the proposed cultured pearl production project as per PSC agreement will be used by VPEL as Pearl Production Farm. Existing & propose land use of proposed Project Area covers as per below Table.

Table 3-1: Kau Ye Kyun Related Area Land Use

Land use	Area in Acre	Percentage to total area
Residential	0	
Commercial	0	
Public and Semi-Public Uses	0	
Administrative	0	
Institutional	0	
Organized open spaces	0	
Graveyards	0	
Security	0	
Circulation	0	
Vacant Land Area	0	
Urban Agriculture	0	
Forests Land Area (vacant)	37	0.7
Water Bodies Sea Area (vacant)	5220	99.3
Total	5257	100

The preferred Kau Ye Kyun and related area are unmanned islands and rain forest covered in almost all hilly region with limited canopy (area space) to be used for the camp development. It is observed that Kann Zaw Plantation site are locating

adjacent to proposed project preferred land area at Kaw Ye Kyun. Inshore fishing activities by local community and surrounding area fisherman are in active during fishing season in Kaw Ye Kyun sea area. In addition, due to sea geographical condition most of Kaw Ye Kyun sea area are relying by local boat using as sea route during normal operation and safe transporting during strong weather conditions. West of Kaw Ye Kyun there is a water point for public fishing boat to get fresh water and temporary rest places.

The preferred Kau Ye Kyun & Related Area will be used as immediate location for the Proposed Project existing & Master land use plan and maps in the concerning area have been presented in below Figures.



Figure 3-9: Proposed project existing & Master land use plan map

3.5 Project Development and Implementation Time Schedules

VPEL may operate as per permitted period from 2021 to 2036 (15 years) accordingly.

The implementation of the Kau Ye Kyun and Related Area Pearl Production Project; can be divided as per below phase;

- (a) Development (2 years)
- (b) Operation phase (13 years run, with extendable option)
- (c) Abandonment phase (expiry of MIC permit period or termination by each of both party VPEL and/or Myanmar Pearl Production and Marketing Enterprise, Ministry of Mining)

Table 3-2: Project Implementation Schedule

Particular	Period
Development	2 years (2021-2023)
Operation	13 years (2023-2036)
Abandonment	2 years (As per PSC agreement)

The implementation time schedule of the Pearl Production Farm Project can be divided as per below Table;

Table 3-3: Project Implementation Schedule with Description

No.	Project Phase	Schedule Time Period	Description
1	Development	24 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Developing Pearl farming stations; ○ Developing Operation Stations;

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Developing of necessary infrastructure;
2	Operation	15 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Oyster Raising Process (from micro size to virgin) ○ Micro size oyster breeding at lab ○ Young Oyster Transfer into Basket for feeding and living in natural sea area ○ Laying Long Line Process (for oyster basket setting in the plankton enriched suitable sea area) ○ Anchoring Process (for the stability of long line block) ○ Oyster maintenance process (oyster & basket routine cleaning for the health of oyster) ○ Pearl Culturing Process (nucleus inserting, screening, harvesting) at Operation room ○ Social welfare, Occupational Health & Safety support for employee and community health & safety for family of employee staying in project area ○ Machinery & Boat Maintenance ○ Catering, Housekeeping, General Maintenance, Security ○ Vessel movement (supply boat, operation boat, etc.)

3	Abandonment	24 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reinstatement and Handover Pearl farming stations; ○ Reinstatement and Handover Operation Stations; and ○ Fade out
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3.5.1 Development Phase

It involves VPEL to apply permission for land use from local authority, land clearance, to get permission from forest department if tree felling involves for land use, camp building construction with JMC guideline. Developing of camp buildings on land at Kau Ye Kyun is shown in below table.

Proposed Project Master land use plan at Kau Ye Kyun Project area

Sr. No.	Description	Qty. (No.)
	Camp (1)	
1	Dormitory	2
2	Canteen/Recreation Hall	1
3	Generator House	1
	Camp (2)	
1	Dormitory	1
	Camp (3)	
1	Office Building	1
2	Dormitory	2
3	Warehouse	1
4	Canteen	1
5	Generator House	1

6	Workshop	1
7	OPT Hall	1
8	Bridge	1

Oyster culturing will be in placed by using longline laying in the suitable project sea area. Detailed study for suitable place of longline laying area will be done by VPEL in developing phase. Longline laying map will be reported by VPEL later.

Setting sea area boundary is necessary for preferred project sea area as to made clear mutual understanding with local community to ensure no conflict in sharing natural resources between proposed project activities; oyster culturing and pearl production, local community daily activities; sea route and fishing activities, which may be overlap with defined project area notified by MPPME.

3.5.2 Operation Phase

It involves VPEL to run oyster breeding, pearl culturing process, laying longlines at suitable area within project sea area as per guidance from MPPME experts. Produced pearl will be sent to Nay Pyi Taw MPPME office as per PSC agreement.

3.5.2.1 Monitoring and Control

The pearl farm project will be operated under JMC at the Pearl Farm Operation Station.

The following factors dictate the operating philosophy:

- The Pearl Farming operations will be simple in culturing and harvesting; hence its direct supervision will require minimal resources.

- There will be important roles in operating of compressor for the pearl culturing and harvesting operation as the diver may use the support from compressor air for diving.
- While much of the technical maintenance will be contracted to specialist firms, there is a continuing need for maintenance staff to undertake mechanical, electrical and control system maintenance, together with maintenance of the farm. These staff will be trained to respond to both routine and abnormal circumstances.
- Operation of Pearl Farm is relatively simple and the product will be trade as per PSC agreement.

The Station will incorporate the Supervisory Control in Pearl Farm Quality Control system with its own Hatchery (laboratory).

3.5.2.2 Personnel Transport

The pearl farm Project operation and maintenance will require a number of transport systems capable of delivering personnel and equipment to any location within the block as well as supply beyond the block follow:

- Transport/Supply vessel will be used for VPEL personnel to travel to & from Kau Ye Kyun and other port locations as well as to undertake as main transport/supply necessary food/materials for the project
- Operation boats will be used to support in daily operation
- Maintenance boat (regular and fiber) will be used to undertake continuous running of pearl farm operation and maintenance works

3.6 Project Component

VPEL is aimed to continue its operation; Pearl Production, by using the machinery, equipment, & materials (detailed list will be reported by VPEL) within project area

permitted by relevant authority under PSC agreement. Income money received from the project operation will be invested again into other allowed business within Myanmar.

VPEL seeks to operate cultured pearl production project using Longlines System for Oyster Farm as per below Figure.

တစ်ဖောင်နှင့်တစ်ဖောင် အကွာအဝေးနှင့်
ပင်မလောင်းလှိုင်းကြိုးများတည်ဆောက်ပုံ

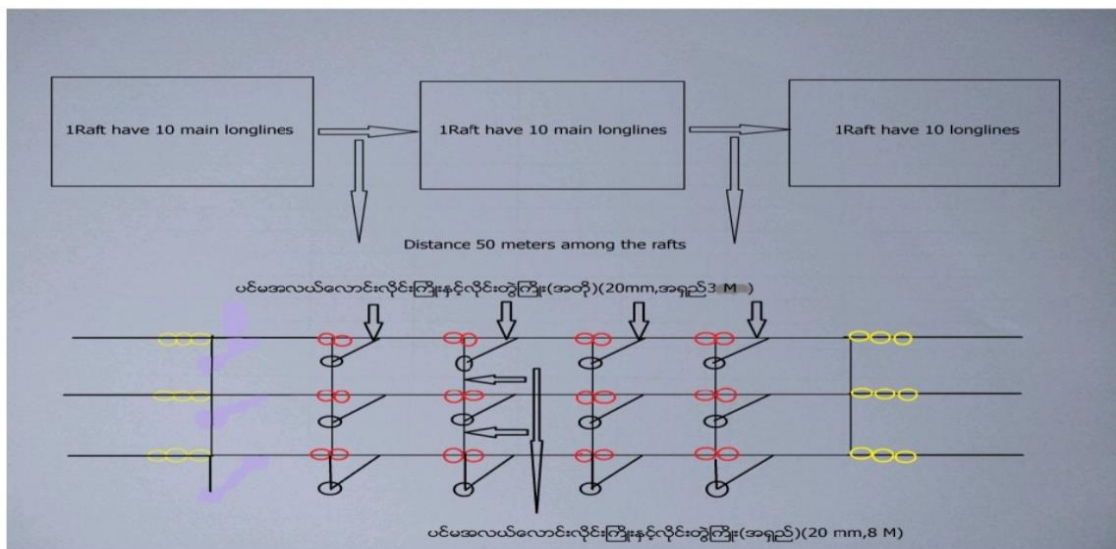


Figure 3-10: Sample Longline Laying Pattern

ပင်မလောင်းလိုင်းတစ်လိုင်းတည်ဆောက်ပုံ

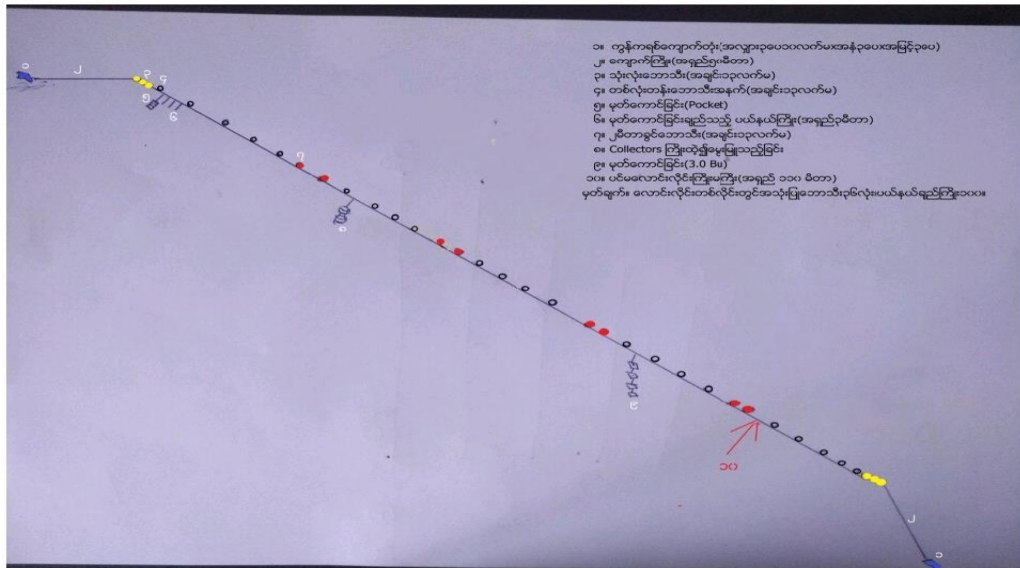


Figure 3-11: Sample Longline Laying Pattern

3.6.1 Pearl Culturing Process

Pearl Culturing Process includes Oyster Breeding, Virgin Oyster Operating, Laying Long Lines, Seawater analysis, pearl culturing process (Annexure). VPEL has to continue pearl culturing process by using modern technical knowhow and high standard techniques which able to protect environmental conservation as accepted by The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, to avoid waste or loss of water resources.

Pearl Culturing Process itself require extra care of good environmental condition; such as sea current speed, seawater pH, Temperature, natural seabed, etc., changes can affect the cultured oyster and then directly relating to the quality of pearl. VPEL is applying possible best system in to produce best quality pearl by continuous monitoring and managing properly whilst performing EMP.

Oyster breeding and Pearl Culturing are the parts of pearl farm process used to produce pearl.

Oyster breeding – breeding in the natural sea water and looking after baby oyster (received from laboratory) to grow up till the age of capable of seed operation for pearl culturing

Pearl Culturing – operating to insert the seed inside oyster, breeding of operated oyster in the natural sea water, pearl harvesting, and operating again onto pearl harvested oyster.

Although a wide range of pearl farm sea area is proposed, the actual oyster breeding area may be utilized at the suitable spotted sea area only within permitted project area base on environmentally sound for oyster breeding situational requirements.

မှတ်ကောင်သားဖောက်မွေးမြူခြင်း

- (၁) မှတ်ကောင်သားဖောက်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် Hatchery သားဖောက်စာတ်ခွဲခန်း တည်ဆောက်ရပါမည်။
- (၂) မှတ်ကောင်သားဖောက်ရမည့်ကာလသည် မှတ်ကောင်များ၏ မျိုးပွားအင်္ဂါမှ မျိုးထုတ်လွှတ်သည့် ရာသီဖြစ်သည့် အောက်တိုဘာလမှ ဇွန်လအထိဖြစ်ပါသည်။
- (၃) သားဖောက်မည့်မှတ်ကောင်အမျိုးအစားကို ပင်လယ်ပြင်မှ ဖမ်းဆီးစုဆောင်းရရှိသည့် Wild Oyster များ၊ ဆင့်ပွားမျိုးနွယ်သားဖောက်မှတ်ကောင်များ အသုံးပြုဆောင်ရွက်ပါသည်။
- (၄) ၂၄နာရီ Air Con ပေးထားသည့် သားဖောက်ခန်း၌ အထီး/အမ သားဖောက်အောင်မြင်သည့်နေ့မှ (၂၀)ရက် ပြည့်သည့်နေ့၌ သားလောင်အောင်မြင်မှု အခြေအနေကိုကြည့်၍ ကန်အရေအတွက် တိုးချဲ့မွေးမြူပါသည်။ ကန် (၁)ကန်လျှင် Collector (၁၀၀) ချိတ်ဆွဲမွေးမြူပါသည်။ သားဖောက် မွေးမြူသည့်နေ့မှ ရက်(၄၀)ပြည့်သည့်နေ့တွင် သားလောင်းများ တွယ်ကပ်နေသည့် Collector များကို မွေးမြူရေးပင်လယ်ရေပြင်သို့ ရေချမွေးမြူပါသည်။
- (၅) သားလောင်း Collector များအား Long Line ဖောင်များတည်ဆောက်၍ Russel Net, 2.0 Triangle Net 3.0, Triangle Net 4.0, Triangle Net, 12 Pocket Panel, 8-Pocket Pannel အဆင့်ဆင့်ပြောင်းလဲ၍ လပေါင်း (၂၀)ကြာခန့် မွေးမြူရပါသည်။
- (၆) ပတ်ဆံသွင်းရန် အရွယ်ရောက်မှတ်ကောင်သည် အချင်း (120 mm) ၊ အလေးချိန် (150 gm) ရှိရပါမည်။

ဝတ်ဆံသွင်းပုလဲမွေးမြူ/ ပုလဲထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း

- (၁) အရွယ်ရောက်ပြီး မုတ်ကောင်များအား ဝတ်ဆံလုံး (Nucleus)ကို Homo နည်းဖြင့် Operation ခန်း၌ ခွဲစိပ်ဝတ်ဆံသွင်း၍ ပြန်လည်ရေချမွေးမြူပါသည်။
- (၂) ဝတ်ဆံလုံး Nucleus ဆိုဒ်ကို 1.5 BU မှ 3.6 BU အထိ မုတ်ကောင်အရွယ်အစား မုတ်ကောင် အခြေအနေကြည့်၍ အသုံးပြုရပါသည်။
- (၃) ဝတ်ဆံသွင်းပြီး (၃)လ ပြည့်သောနောက် ဝတ်ဆံသွင်းမုတ်ကောင်များအား X-Ray Machine ဖြင့် ဝတ်ဆံမြဲ ဖြစ်မဖြစ် စစ်ဆေးရပါသည်။
- (၄) ဝတ်ဆံမြဲဖြစ်ပြီး မုတ်ကောင်များအား ဝတ်ဆံသွင်းသည့်နေ့မှ (၂)နှစ်အထိ Long Line ဖောင်များ တွင် 8-Pocket Panel, 6-Pocket Panel များ အသုံးပြု၍ ဆက်လက် မွေးမြူရပါသည်။ မွေးမြူထားသော ဝတ်ဆံမြဲမုတ်ကောင်များအား တစ်လတစ်ကြိမ်စစ်ဆေး၍ ရေပန်းထိုး၊ ခရင်းဆုတ် သန်ရှင်းရေး ဆောင်ရွက် ရပါသည်။
- (၅) ဝတ်ဆံသွင်းကာလ (၂)နှစ် ပြည့်ပြီးသည့် ဝတ်ဆံမြဲမုတ်ကောင်များအား (၂)နှစ်ပြည့်သည့်ကာလ၌ Operation ခန်းသို့ တင်၍ ပုလဲထုတ်ယူခြင်း (ပုလဲဖော်ယူခြင်း) ဆောင်ရွက်ပါသည်။

Pearl Culturing Process

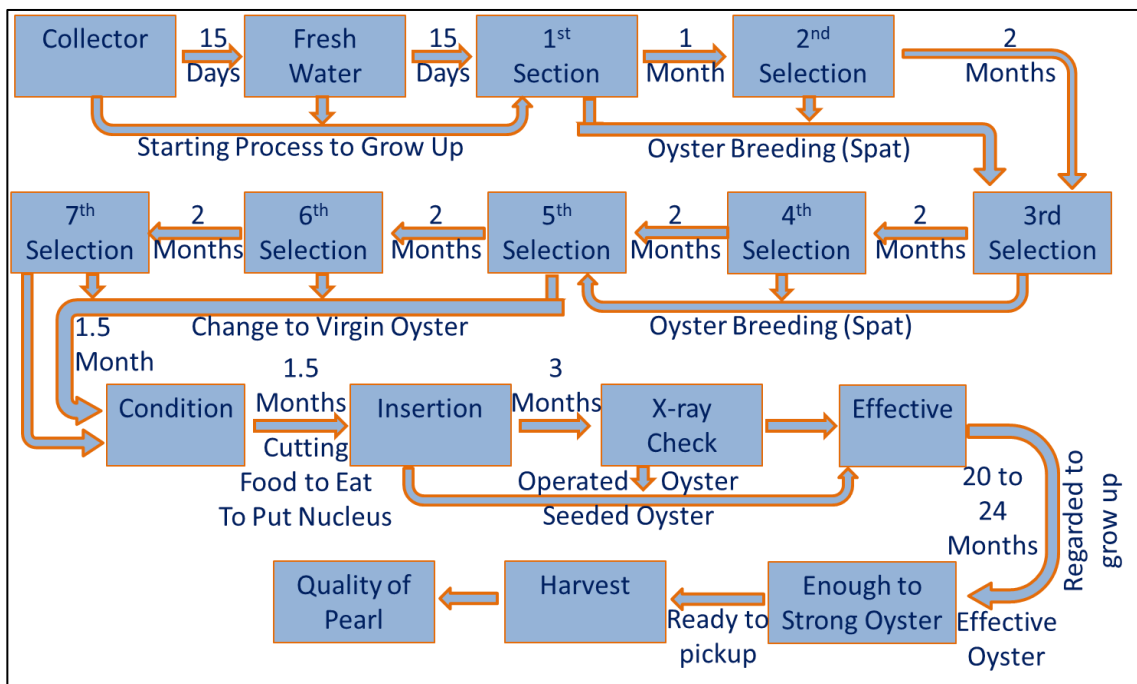


Figure 3-13: The Process of Pearl Culturing and Production



Figure 3-14: Sample Photo of Concrete Block using for Longline Laying (1m x 0.75m x 0.75m)

Longline Laying Procedure

The line used for the main line should be a minimum of $\frac{3}{4}$ -in (18-mm) polypropylene or nylon line.

To start, a diver ties one end of the main line to a coral or rock pinnacle or other anchoring point no deeper than 9 ft (3 m). Be sure the knot used to tie the main line to the anchoring point is very strong. It is wise to anchor the main line at multiple end points since occasionally the main line may fray where it is attached to the coral or rock pinnacle. Then play out the line in the direction of the next anchoring point. Continue until the end of the main line is reached. When tying the line at the last anchor point, it is important to pull the line as tightly as possible before knotting it securely around the anchor point. Usually, two people are needed to do this; one person pulls the line as hard as they can and holds it, while the second person ties the knot. It can also use a boat to pull lines tight.

Once the main line is securely attached at both ends, begin to attach the anchor lines at 66-ft (20-m) intervals. Use at least ½-in (12-mm) polyethylene or nylon rope for the anchor lines. Loop the anchor line over the main line and secure it, using a knot that holds firmly but can be untied easily, since the final adjustments to the anchor lines will be made later. Leave plenty of extra line for making adjustments and tying knots. Tie a weight to the free end of the rope and then drop it straight down. This keeps the anchor line positioned vertically below the main line. When feel that the weight has hit bottom, one diver follows it down and ties the end of the rope to the bottom. Be sure and tie the rope to a secure point. Divers can take turns doing the deep dives as this makes it safer because of the number of deep dives required. Depending on the current and location of the line, it may have to add some anchor lines tied at angles to the main line to keep it from drifting to one side.

In many cases, it may not be able to use coral heads or rocky pinnacles as anchor points, but will have to use weights as anchors instead. More care is needed in this case, as it is important that several sufficiently heavy weights be used at each end and for each anchor line. The end anchor point should have one anchor line tied directly under the main line, and three additional weighted lines tied at angles to the main line. When using weighted anchors, be sure that each anchor weighs at least 75 lb (34 kg). It may need to add more anchor weights, depending on how rough the water is. For several months, before adding the pearl oysters check the lines weekly to be sure that the anchors are not shifting and allowing the line to move.

Once all the anchor lines are in place, attach one float directly over each anchor line. Use a slipknot, which can be easily untied later but is strong enough to hold

the float in place. Once all the floats are attached, go back along the line and begin to pull the main line down to the correct depth by pulling down the anchor lines. The main line should be about 13-16 ft (4-5 m) deep, so when the chaplets are tied on, they will hang at a depth of 19-23 ft (6-7 m). When finished doing this, swim back along the line and check the depth at each anchor point. It may have to adjust some of the anchor lines and floats because the line tends to stretch and the weight of the pearl oysters may cause the line to sag. Recheck the depth of the line every week or so; may have to retie some of the anchor lines or add more floats as the lines stretch.

Proposed project will be using very few amounts of chemicals as the supplement for oyster breeding process. Therefore, the chemicals are very low-level toxicity and non-hazardous to the environment.

Chemical to be used for hatchery using for oyster breeding at Pearl Farm

Breeding of oysters:

Chemicals imported from Japan

1. Chloramphenicol
Lava nursery (dissolved in sea water tanks)
2. Clewat32
(for lava food culturing)
3. Antiformin
(dissolved in sea water tank for food culture)
4. Sodium Silicate Solution
(dissolved in sea water for food culture)
5. Sodium Thiosulphate Pentahydrate

- (dissolved in sea water for food culture)
6. Disodium Hydrogen Phosphate 12/water
(dissolved in sea water for food culture)
 7. Potassium Nitrate
(dissolved in sea water for food culture)
 8. Magnesium Chloride – breeding of oysters

Note: Chemicals are imported from Japan and Chemicals use during operation of breeding process only. Chemicals are using as supplements for oyster's energy and body resistance. Therefore, chemicals are not very dangerous and not harmful to the environment.

Hatchery will be Bachelor of Marine Biology graduated and have been trained by MPPME. Waste water is also produced from project operation which is from hatchery for oyster breeding.

3.6.2 Annual Chemical/Fuel Consumables

Chemicals and fuel consumables of the Project will be mainly for power supply generator and for the transportation facilities and annual usage has been estimated in below Table.

Table 3-4: Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm Annual Chemical/Fuel Consumption

Sr. No.	Description	Quantity
1	Chemical/Fuel Requirements per annum	2000
	1. Diesel (Gallon)	2000
	2. Petrol (Gallon)	200

	3. Grease /Gear Oil/ Engine Oil (Gallon)	
--	--	--

3.6.3 Annual Power Consumption

Power consumables of the Project will be mainly for normal operation for the operations facilities and annual consumption has been estimated in below Table. Generator Power supply will be main source for the Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm operation to provide continuous operational situation.

Table 3-5: Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm Annual Power Consumption

Sr. No.	Description	Quantity
1	Power Consumption per annum	
(a)	Electricity Power Supply from Diesel Generator	300 KVA

3.6.4 Annual Water Consumption

The preferred land areas (Kau Ye Kyun) have fresh water resources from natural water attribute due to forest coverage. Water consumables of the Project will be mainly for the VPEL employees and annual consumption has been estimated in below Table. Water supply from natural water attributes and streams within the project area will be main source for the operation. If water sources are not enough for project ground water tube well system will be used for water requirements.

Table 3-6: Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm Annual Water Consumption

Sr. No.	Description	Quantity
1	Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm	
(a)	Daily water requirement	500 (Gallon)
(b)	Annual water requirement	

		182,500 (Gallon)
--	--	---------------------

3.6.5 Investment Budget for Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm

The proposed project investor; VPEL is to invest 5,000 million Kyat to develop and operate. Investment of the Project will be for developing and operating of Kau Ye Kyun n Pearl Production in the project area Kau Ye Kyun, Bokpyin Township, Tanintharyi Region and normal operation for the operations facilities and budget has been estimated in below Table.

Table 3-7: Capital Investment for Kau Ye Kyi Kyun Pearl Farm Project

Sr. No.		Investment Particulars	Capital Investment Amount (Million)	
			US\$	Total Kyat (Million)
1	A	MIC Approved (22.06.18)		
	1	In Cash	-	2182.40
	2	Buildings/Land	-	814.00
	3	Machines, Tools, & Equipment	-	625.10
	4	Raw Material	-	1378.50
		Total MIC Approved Capital	-	5000.00

3.6.6 Manpower Consumption

Manpower of the Project will be mainly for normal operation of the operations facilities and required manpower has been estimated as (150) personnel. VPEL will pay the tax for the employee; who earns 4,800,000 Kyat per annum and above, as defined by authority of Taxation Department. VPEL will follow Labor Law for assigning the employee.

3.7 Project Component during Construction

3.7.1 Pollution Control

Possible environmental impact which may come out from Project construction activities (short term period only) are identified and measured to mitigate risk to reduce to tolerable level

Adequate measures are considered to reduce environmental impacts during constructions (e.g., noise, vibrations, wastewater, dust, exhaust gases, wastes, and oil leaks) to control pollution.

Noise, vibration, wastewater, dust exhaust gas, waste (domestic waste and construction wastes), oil leakage has been identified during construction and necessary mitigation measure have been done to control pollution. Mitigation measured are presented in the following sections.

3.7.2 Raw Material Usage in Building Construction

The construction phase has planned into four phases according to investor plan. Phase I will include construction of buildings. All building materials include wood and brick with reinforce concrete (RC) type. Buildings are planned to be equipped with up-to date electrical and communication system and air conditioning system with environmentally friendly refrigerants.

3.7.3 Water Usage

Daily amount of water use (maximum) during construction is 5 m³/day.

3.7.4 Power Consumption

Power consumables of the Project will be mainly for normal operation for the construction and annual consumption has been estimated in below Table. Generator Power supply will be main source for the Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm operation to provide continuous operational situation.

Table 3-8: Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm Annual Power Consumption

Sr. No.	Description	Quantity
1	Power Consumption per annum	
(a)	Electricity Power Supply from Diesel Generator	300 KVA

3.7.5 Occupational Health and Safety

VPEL has undertaken to manage occupational health and safety during construction (e.g., working condition, accident, sanitation, infection, management of hazardous substances, education and training).

3.7.6 Community Health and Safety

VPEL has undertaken to manage community health and safety during construction (e.g., traffic accident on road, intrusion prevention, sanitation).

3.7.7 Natural Disaster and Emergency Risks

APFCL has undertaken to natural disaster and emergency risk management during construction (e.g., fire extinguishing facilities, escape gate, flood risk control).

3.8 Location and socio-economic

3.8.1 Project surrounding area

The Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm is locating in Kau Ye Kyun and Related Area, near Nohngwar Village Group, Bokpyin Township, and Tanintharyi Region. Project area is surrounded by sea and unmanned islands and nearest villages (Kau Ye Gyee Village, Shwe Kyar Khone Village, Shwe Phalar Au Village, Nyaung Pin Au Village, Kau Ye Nge Village) under Nohngwar village group, Bokpyin Township, are locating in Kau Ye Gyee Kyun.

Occupations for the villager are farming, plantation, collection of forest products, fishing around islands for their daily life and ecotourism basic jobs.

3.8.2 Project area

Project area is locating within Bokpyin Township, Kawthaung District, Tanintharyi Region. Project area is combined with land (Kau Ye Kyun) and surrounded sea area.

3.9 Description of the selected Alternative(s) by project operation phase (pre-construction, construction, operation, decommissioning, closure and post-closure)

Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm is operating by VPEL under PSC agreement between MPPME & VPEL. Pearl Culturing Process itself require extra care of good environmental condition; such as sea current speed, seawater pH, Temperature, natural seabed, etc., changes can affect the cultured oyster and then directly relating to the quality of pearl. VPEL is applying possible best system in to produce best quality pearl by continuous monitoring and managing properly whilst performing EMP.

No hazardous waste will be produced from operation of pearl farm project. Therefore, hazardous waste utilization, storing, handling or production will not be considered in this study.

Operational used sea water for oyster cleaning and estimated amount is 500 gallons per day and it will be installed filtering to collect materials generated from oyster and basket cleaning activities. Collected material will be disposed as per waste management procedure not to impact aquamarine and sea bed. Operational used sea water for oyster cleaning and it will be collected, filtered/treated, and discharged within preferred project sea area. The filtered used sea water will be managed properly according to standing instruction & guideline from local authority, Bokpyin Township, Tanintharyi Region Government. The sea water filtering or treatment system and suitable drainage system will be installed for basket cleaning prior to dispose. The filtered used sea water will be discharged into the sea through the drain.

General waste produced from daily operation estimated is 75 kg (150-person x 0.5 kg). Appointed staffs will assign for waste collection daily and team (all staff) were performed waste collection at every Saturday. Collected waste are disposing by burning method at designated waste disposal site. The operation will also generate biodegradable waste (e.g., food waste, dead oyster, sewage and oyster shell). The shell waste is commonly used as fertilizer in landfill area. The proposed project will operate their own waste management and the oyster shells and dead oysters are mixed with soil and used at dam construction site.

Gaseous & particles emitted from proposed project operation (such as generator, supply boat, transportation/handling of materials, etc.,) will be SO_x, NO_x and some

particles. Those gaseous and particles has been determined during initial study period and regular monitoring will be included in environmental management plan.

There is currently no alternative site for Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm Operation and the proposed site is intended to serve as an immediate location to be used for Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm business. The proposed environmental management plan will be designed in compliance with the Rules and Regulation, 2015 of MOECA. The hygiene, efficiency and environmental suitability are the main criteria to manage general waste production, and water quality to residence.

Daily waste produced from Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm is mainly general waste and utility wastewater which can be managed properly according to standing instruction & guideline from local authority, Bokpyin Township, Tanintharyi Region Government.

Recyclable and reusable waste (e.g., water bottles, glasses, paper, can and metal scrap) and Hazardous waste (e.g., chemical waste and residue, paint, used oil, heavy metal waste and batteries), temporarily stored area at the Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm and then will be transferred to Bokpyin Township, for appropriate treatment/disposal. Therefore, project need to build temporary storage area for hazardous and recyclable waste. Waste management system will be operated by project because there is no company or organization for waste management near the pearl farm. Oyster shell and Dead Oysters are mixed with soil and used at land fill or construction site.

3.9.1 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

A range of criteria was considered in determining the development alternatives for the project. These included:

- Development of a design capable of maximizing production efficiency, within defined economic, environmental and health & safety constraints, during both construction and operation phases of the project;
- Avoidance of physical and geological hazards including area liable to flooding, strong winds and rain from storm, etc.;
- Maximizing the use of existing disturbed areas;
- Minimizing disturbance to sensitive resources, including natural habitats, local village, and the social assets and cultural traditions of indigenous populations;
- Maximizing the social benefits to the local communities.

Based on these criteria, alternatives for the following project elements were considered in detail:

- Pearl Farm, including the operations office;
- Location of support facilities and project-related infrastructure such as the supply dock, access road; operations office; and construction camp(s).

3.9.1.1 REGIONAL PEARL FARM ALTERNATIVES

The regional pearl farm alternatives available to VPEL were significantly limited by three factors: remaining island suitable for pearl farm project; vicinity of other existing Pearl Farm Projects under MONREC, excluded from other economic zone defined by MOE (i.e., Oil & Gas Offshore Blocks) or MOF (i.e., economically Offshore Fishing Zones) as well as excluded from proposed protected areas defined by MONREC.

At the time of the VPEL feasibility study, there are some pearl farms activities in this region (i.e., namely Tasaki, Orient, Pale Kyun, and Nino pearl, and Shwe Kyun & Andaman pearl farms are in north eastern of Kau Ye Kyun), working under PSC agreement with MPPME. The decision to select Kau Ye Kyun were influenced by regional geographic factors such as:

- The location of the regional town of Bokpyin Township which is close to Thai Border for overseas trading;
- The proximity of Kau Ye Kyun estuary and the associated areas which provide a suitable location for a pearl farm project;
- The location of the Kau Ye Kyun is excluded from economic zone of Oil & Gas offshore blocks defined by Ministry of Energy (MOE).
- The Kau Ye Kyun is excluded from economic zone of offshore fishing zone defined by Ministry of Fishery (MOF). It needs to identify by Ministry of Fishery (MOF) which proposed project preferred sea area is out of inshore fishing zone. It will be required to set clear sea area if within inshore fishing zone.
- The Kau Ye Kyun is excluded from proposed protected area far enough distance from nearest protected area (i.e., Lanpi Island) defined by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) (former Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forest).

3.9.1.2 LOCAL PEARL FARM CONSTRAINTS

The preferred pearl farm was selected in recognition of existing local village community's daily living life activities, and geological condition & weather condition as of nature of island.

The physical environment of Kau Ye Kyun is characterized by its distinct geographic regions:

- The island is locating in the Andaman Sea, generally combined with rocks and soil above sea level (200) meter in highest terrain areas.
- There are fresh surface water resources enough to supply (500) gallon per day.

The social environment is dominated by the regional center of Bokpyin Township.

Human occupation of the region has significantly modified the local biological environment, particularly fishing and natural pearl searching apart from sea trading and plantation.

At the time of the VPEL feasibility study, local community are living in the Kau Ye Kyun, Don Kyun, Howe Village, Warden Island, Street Island, Lyall Island, Bokpyin Township, Kawthaung District, Tanintharyi Region and using the island area for daily living business for the purpose of seagoing route in fishing, sailing, etc. The decision to select Kau Ye Kyun Area was influenced by regional social as well as geographic factors such as:

- To minimize impact to the daily social life and business of local Kau Ye Kyun villagers
- To minimize impact from the direction of monsoon associated strong winds and possible adverse weather condition in terms of Geographical condition of the Kau Ye Kyun

3.9.1.3 PREFERRED PEARL FARM

For the reason described above, the preferred pearl farm will be set in combination of three blocks.

- Not to disturb the existing location of the regional salon village and
- To set up suitable location for pearl farm together with a marine-based supply dock in eastern part of Kau Ye Kyun Area to minimize impact from the direction of monsoon associated strong south-west winds and possible adverse weather condition due to storm.

3.10 Comparison and Selection of the Preferred Alternatives

There is no alternative site for Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm Operation according to the nature of PSC agreement between MPPME and VPEL therefore there will be no further comparison and selection of the preferred alternatives as the project is running its normal oyster breeding & pearl culturing operation at suitable location permitted by relevant authority; MPPME, for the pearl production farm purpose after developed.

VPEL is operating its operation which complying under existing Myanmar laws & regulation, procedures, instructions without breaching. In addition, the condition of preferred pearl production farm located in the permitted area; Kau Ye Kyun and related area, is found out that suitable to operate accordingly. There is no alternative for the location and the permitted project area will be used as immediate location during this time in early operation stage. There will be requirement to look another additional location in later operation stage only if permitted sea area becomes insufficient to operate for expected pearl production capacity.

4.0 Description of the Surrounding Environment

4.1 Setting the Study Limits

The proposed project is located in Tanintharyi Region, Kau Thaung District, Bote Pyin Township, Noet Ngwar village tract, Kau Ye Gyi Island. It will be operated in certain northwest area of Kau Ye Gyi Island and Kanyin Phyu Island by inland basecamp 1, 2, 3.

The study area boundaries are set up within 2 kilometers radius from center of each basecamp to collect environmental and social information around the project area. The set study area is explored for existing environmental and socio-eco data info and compiled are present in this EIA report.

There are two distinct biophysical sub-regions in the project area. These are:

- Central focused island : Kau Ye Gyi Island, Kanyin Phyu Island
- Surrounded area : Andaman Sea

The study area comprises two distinct landforms; these can be described as follows:

- Beach and coastal floodplain
- Moderately high mountains

The project area is locating in Remote Island and sea 30 kilometers away from mainland seashore and no visual component is included. The affected areas by the pearl farm activities are defined in the below figure.

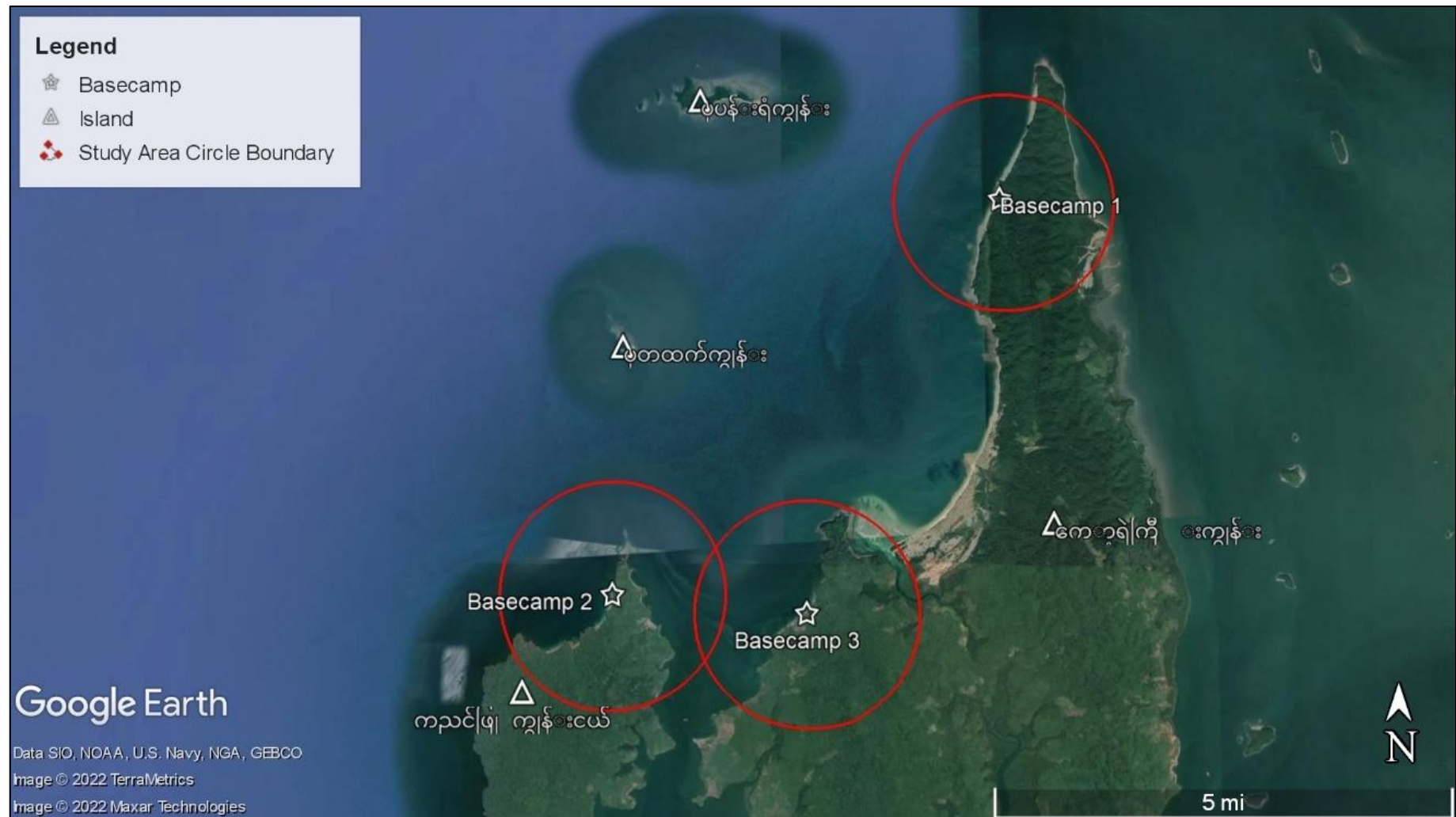


Figure 4-1: Affected Area Map (Study Area Overview Map)

The study area boundaries are shown in below Table.

Table 4-1: Study Boundary

	Study Area 1	Study Area 2	Study Area 3
Center Point	11° 5'11.58"N, 98°31'22.39"E	11° 0'49.11"N, 98°27'20.32"E	11° 0'38.43"N, 98°29'13.82"E
Boundary	Radius 2 km circles	Radius 2 km circles	Radius 2 km circles
Located Island	Kau Ye Gyi Island	Kanyin Phyu Island	Kau Ye Gyi Island

There is no sensitive recipient within the study areas. The study area map for basecamp 1, 2, 3 are shown in following Figures.

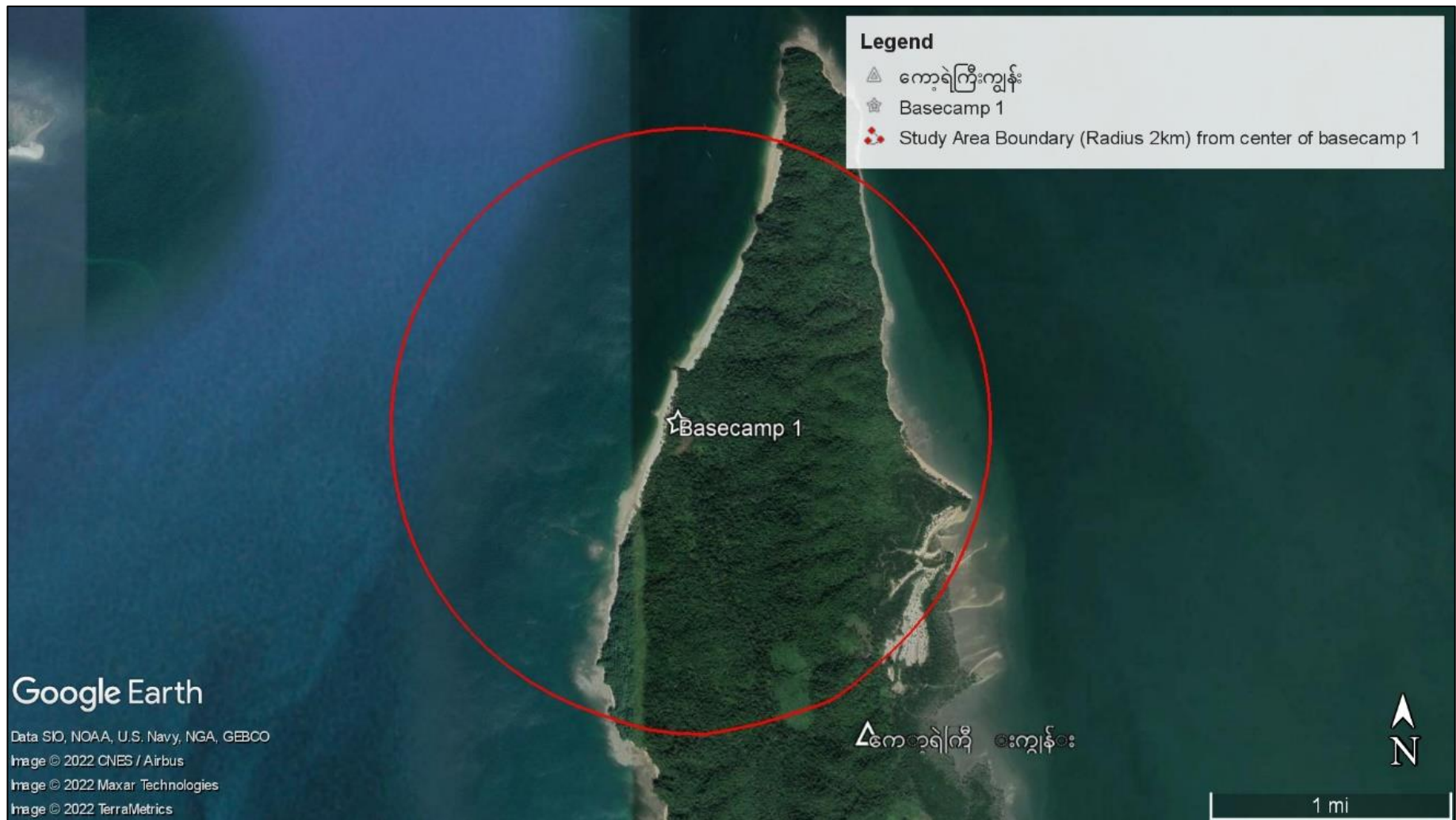


Figure 4-2: Study Area 1



Figure 4-3: Study Area 2

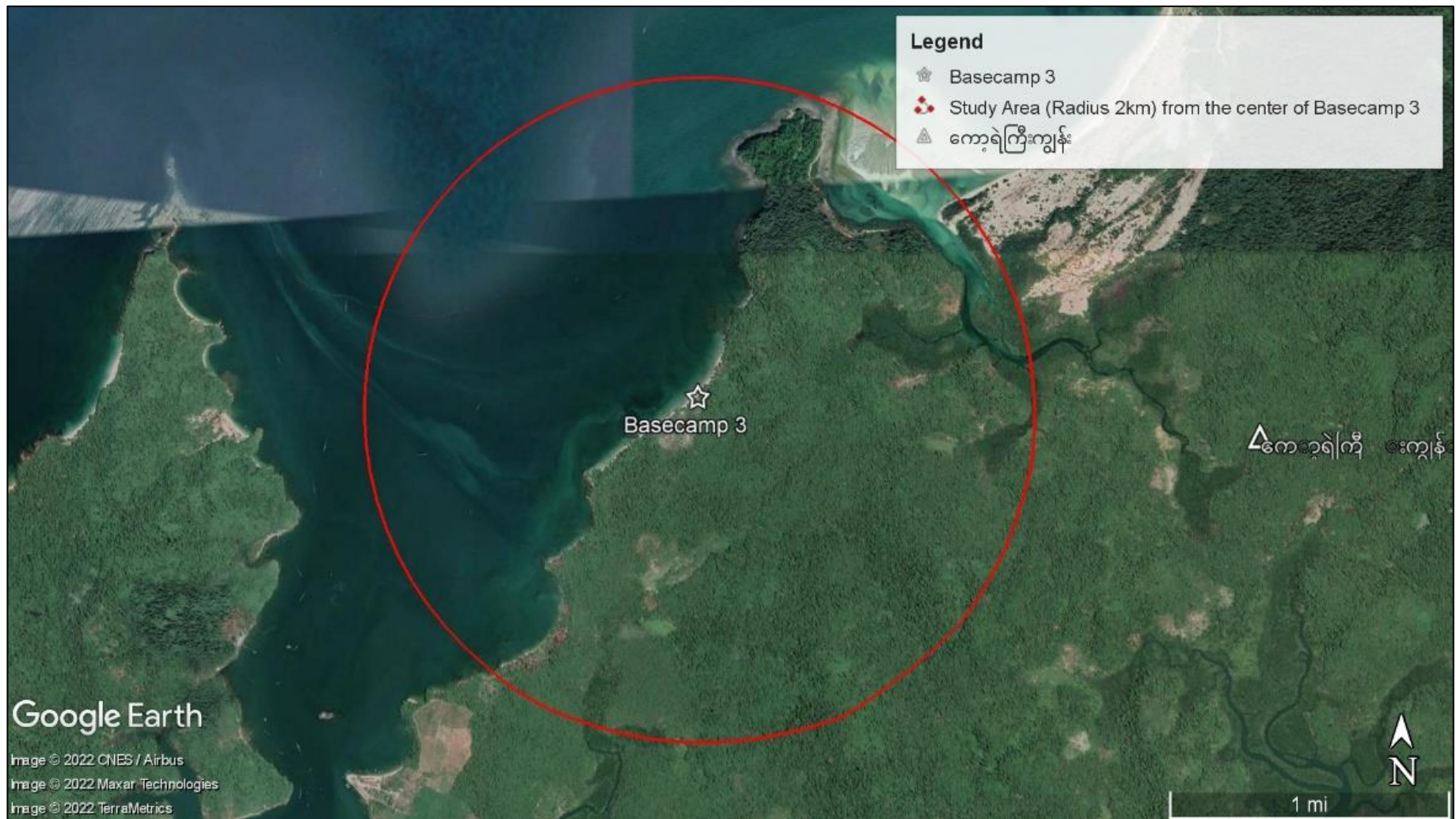


Figure 4-4: Study Area 3

4.2 Methodology

This study was conducted with two major methods; field base study and desktop study. Desktop study to collect existing environmental data/information from secondary sources have been carried out together with field-based study to collect existing environmental data, to collect sample to be tested at certified laboratory for analysis, and consultation with various relevant parties.

Environmental baseline data measurement was conducted on site such as temperature, air quality, and noise were carried out and, water samples and soil samples were sent to respective laboratories.

Information about land use was collected from secondary sources in combination with ground truth surveys. The survey provides to verify and fill gaps of the secondary information. Secondary data on land use was compiled from the following sources:

- Satellite image of GOOGLE EARTH PRO
- Arc Geographic Information System map
- General Administration Department Record of Tanintharyi Region

Based on the secondary data, initial land use maps were prepared and used as basic information for subsequent ground truth surveys.

4.3 Physical Environment

The physical components of the Proposed Project preferred land area have been studied (field base & desktop) for existing environmental data record and it will

be present in the final EIA report preparation. The physical components covered in this study are as below:

- Geography
- Climate
- Natural Disaster
- Soil Profile
- Geology
- Hydrology and water resources
- Protected area
- Earthquake

4.3.1 Geography

Proposed project is set in western part of Bote Pyin Township. The Township is located between N 10°19' to N 10°55', E 98°34' to E 98°56' (area 13.43 Sq. miles and 15 ft above sea level). It's bordered with Northern– Tanintharyi Township, Eastern– Thailand, Southern – Kau Thaung Township, and Western – Adaman Sea. In terms of topography, the Tanintharyi Mountains to the east; to the west are the sea and archipelagos; and the central region are the coastal.

(Ref: Bote Pyin Township Regional Data 2020 September of General Administration Department)

4.3.2 Climate

Bote Pyin Township has hot and humid climate, the highest temperature is 98°F and the lowest temperature is 54°F. Annual average temperatures and rainfalls are shown in following charts.

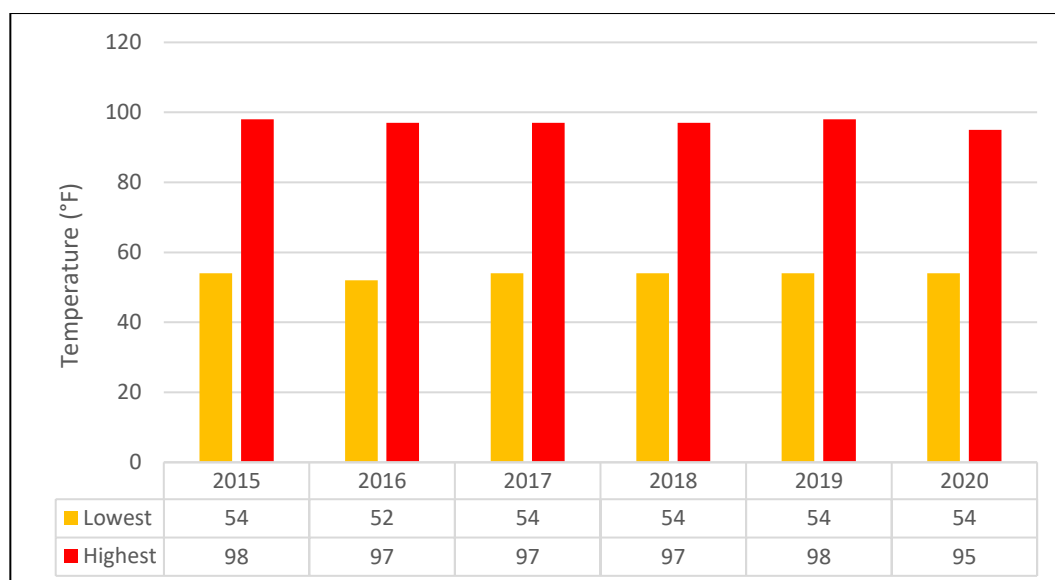


Figure 4-5: Average Highest and Lowest temperature (2015-2020)

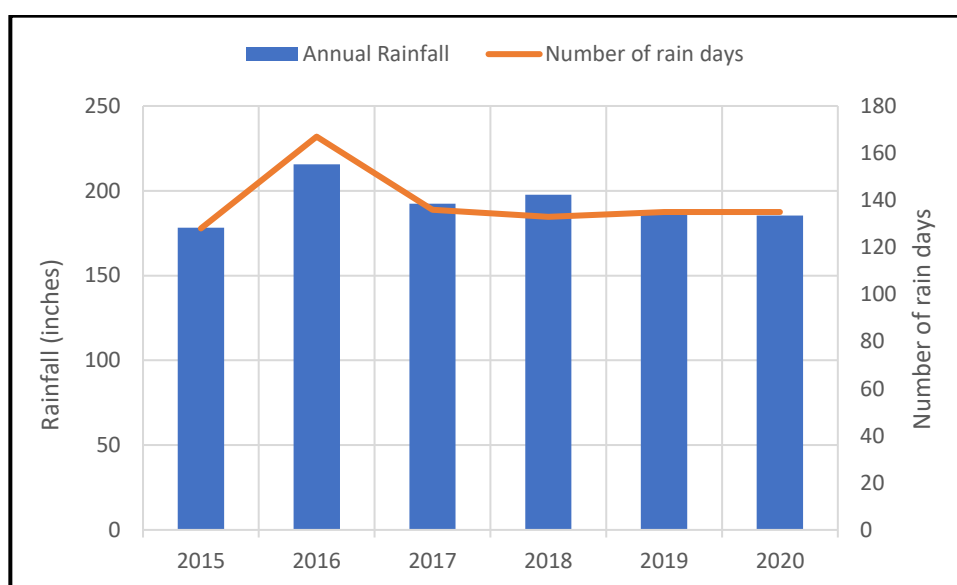


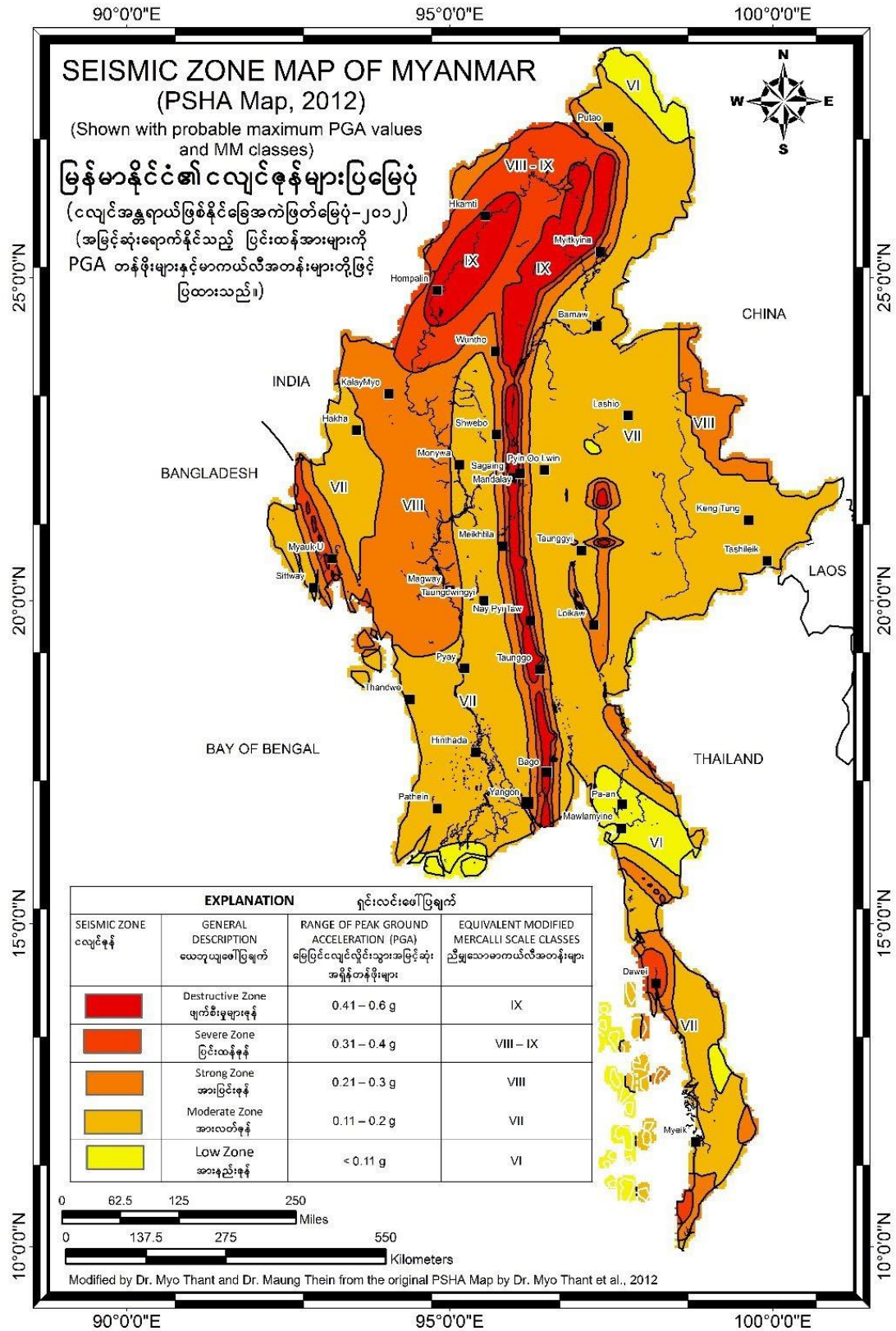
Figure 4-6: Annual rainfall and number of rain days

4.3.3 Natural Disaster

Myanmar is prone to almost all types of hazards, which include fire, forest fire, earthquake, strong wind/ cyclone, storm surge, tsunami, landslide, floods, drought and industrial/technological hazards. In recent years, the country is also witnessing a spate of localized disasters such as lightning and riverbank erosion.

In 2014-2017, lightning led to the loss of 175 lives. During the same period, Myanmar also experienced loss of 261 and 782 lives due to riverbank erosion and strong wind respectively. The 2015 floods caused damages and losses amounting to USD1.5 billion, while the 2008 Cyclone Nargis led to USD4.1 billion.

Earthquake: Two main sources: Sagaing fault, and the Sunda subduction mega thrust zone. Four areas are designated as the Destructive Zone: 1), Bago-Phyu, 2) Mandalay-Sagaing- Tagaung, 3) Putao-Tanaing, and Kale-Homalin. Although the latter two have major earthquake hazards, their risk-level is low because they are sparsely populated. In coastal areas of Myanmar: Rakhine Coast falls in the Strong Zone with MMI 8, the Ayeyarwady Delta and Tanintharyi coasts fall in the Moderate Zone with MMI 7.



Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Assessment Map (PSHA Map) of Myanmar showing expected peak ground acceleration (PGA) values with 100% probability in 500 years. (Note: 0.21 - 0.3 g zone in the northern part of Shan State is taken from the Seismic Zone Map of Myanmar by Dr. Maung Thein et al., 2005)

Figure 4-7: Seismic Zone of Myanmar 2012

Cyclone: Myanmar is highly vulnerable to these hazards, particularly, during the months of April and May, and also during October to November. Cyclones often occur in the middle of the monsoon season, but they usually don't reach their maximum strength. However, in 2015 Cyclone Komen had disruptive effects, causing heavy rain, landslides and flood. In coastal areas, cyclone can cause storm surges. Climate change is likely to worsen the risk of existing cyclone/storm surge.

(Source: Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction, 2017)

The natural disaster occurred in Bote Pyin Township according to GAD Department Data is show in below Table.

Table 4-2: Natural disaster occurred in Bote Pyin Township

No.	Type	Frequency	Death/Missing (person)	Building Losses/Damage	Total Losses (Million kyats)
1	Storm	-	-	-	-
2	Tsunami	-	-	-	-
3	Earthquake	-	-	-	-
4	Flood	10	-	246	250.42
5	Fire	-	-	-	-
6	Wind	6	-	6	2.8
7	Thunder	-	-	-	
8	Landslide	1	-	2	5.2
Total		17	-	254	258.42

(Ref: Bote Pyin Township Regional Data 2020 September of General Administration Department)

4.3.4 Soil Profile

According to the modern classification, there are 24 main soil types being recognized in the Union of Myanmar. The characteristic of these soils is determined upon (1) the physical and mineral composition of the parent material, (2) the relief (physical features), (3) the climate under which the soil material has been developed and, (4) the vegetation. Soil Classification has generally been made on the basis of the distribution of the important land resources for agriculture. Further detailed soil survey will bring more information on the particular soil characteristics required for any region and also for the individual kwin or cadastral map area.

The soil type occur in the project area is included in Red Brown Forest Soils (Rhodic Ferralsol) characterized by Soil Types and characteristic of Myanmar, Land Use Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. The Red Brown Forest soils are the typical soils of tropical evergreen forest of Myanmar. They occur on the well-drained hill slopes at the elevation from 1000 to 4000 feet above sea level. These soils also occur in the northern hilly region and on the hill slopes of Rakhine mountain range, Taninthari and Dorna range.

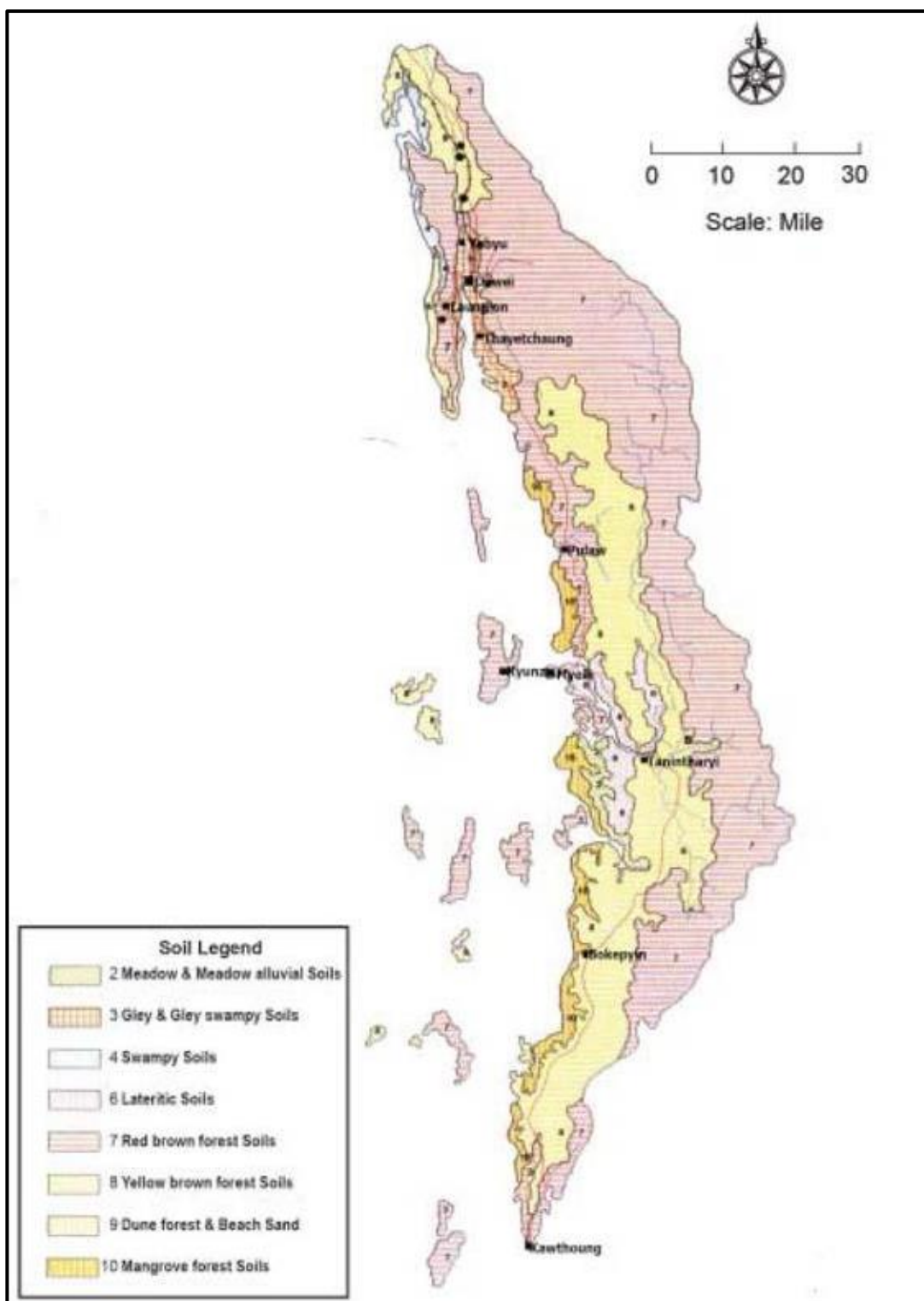


Figure 4-8: Soil Map of Tanintharyi Division

4.3.5 Geology

The sedimentary sequence is Paleozoic in age and is assigned in published maps to the pre-Carboniferous Mergui Series with possibly some occurrence of the Late Carboniferous Taungnyo Series (Bender, 1981). The Mergui Series is described as “hardened and crushed” shales and agglomerates with greatly subordinate quantities of quartzite, limestone and conglomerates. It is characterized by monotonous uniformity over great areas and over immense thickness of strata. Possibly overlying the Mergui Series is the Taungnyo Series, a late carboniferous aged series of sandstone and shales.

The sedimentary sequence has been intruded by granites and related felsic rocks of Mesozoic to Cenozoic age (Bender, 1981), particularly at the coastal end of southern Myanmar, where large outcrops of granite dominate.

Regional geological setting of Tanintharyi Offshore and Coastal areas is shown in below Figure. According to this regional geological map, the coastal area is mainly composed with granitic metamorphic rock. This granitic metamorphic rock performs as the base of slope flank. Sagaing fault and Shan or Mergui fault are in NS trends.

The main tectonic features relevant to the Kau Ye Gyi Island area are Sagaing, Ranong and Shan or Mergui Faults. The Sagaing Fault is an active, north-south trending right-lateral fault system mapped over more than 1000km from the Andaman Sea to the Himalayas (Geodia – Coyne et Bellier, 1995).

Mergui and Ranong Faults are the significant seismic structures that occur near the project area, likely to be the critical seismogenic sources to the project.

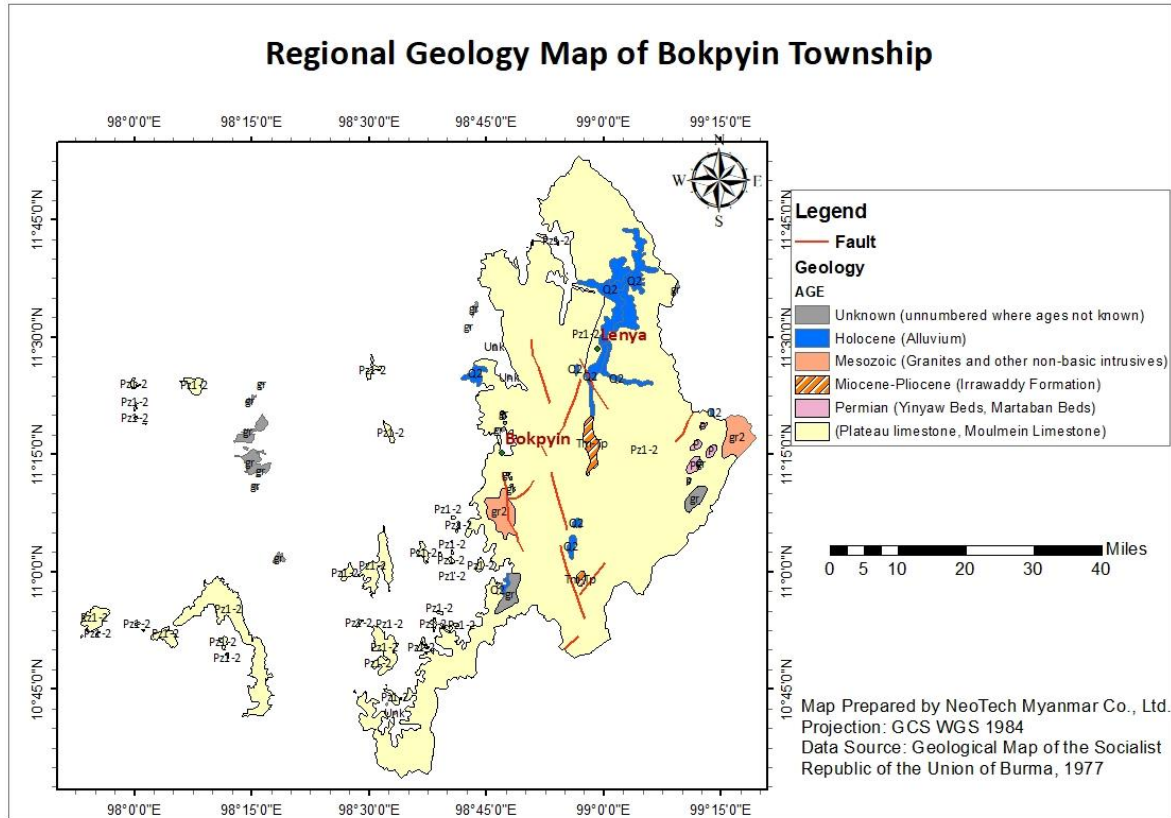


Figure 4-9: Geological Map

4.3.6 Hydrology and Water Resources

Major hydrological feature characterizes in the project area is Adaman Sea (there is no River on island). However, there are numerous minor creeks and streams, many of which are ephemeral.

There are two main water resources on Kau Ye Gyi Island and one main water resource on Kanyin Phyu island from water attribute for whole season. There is observed that water is collecting by using constructed tank. The water resources on the islands are shown in below Figure.

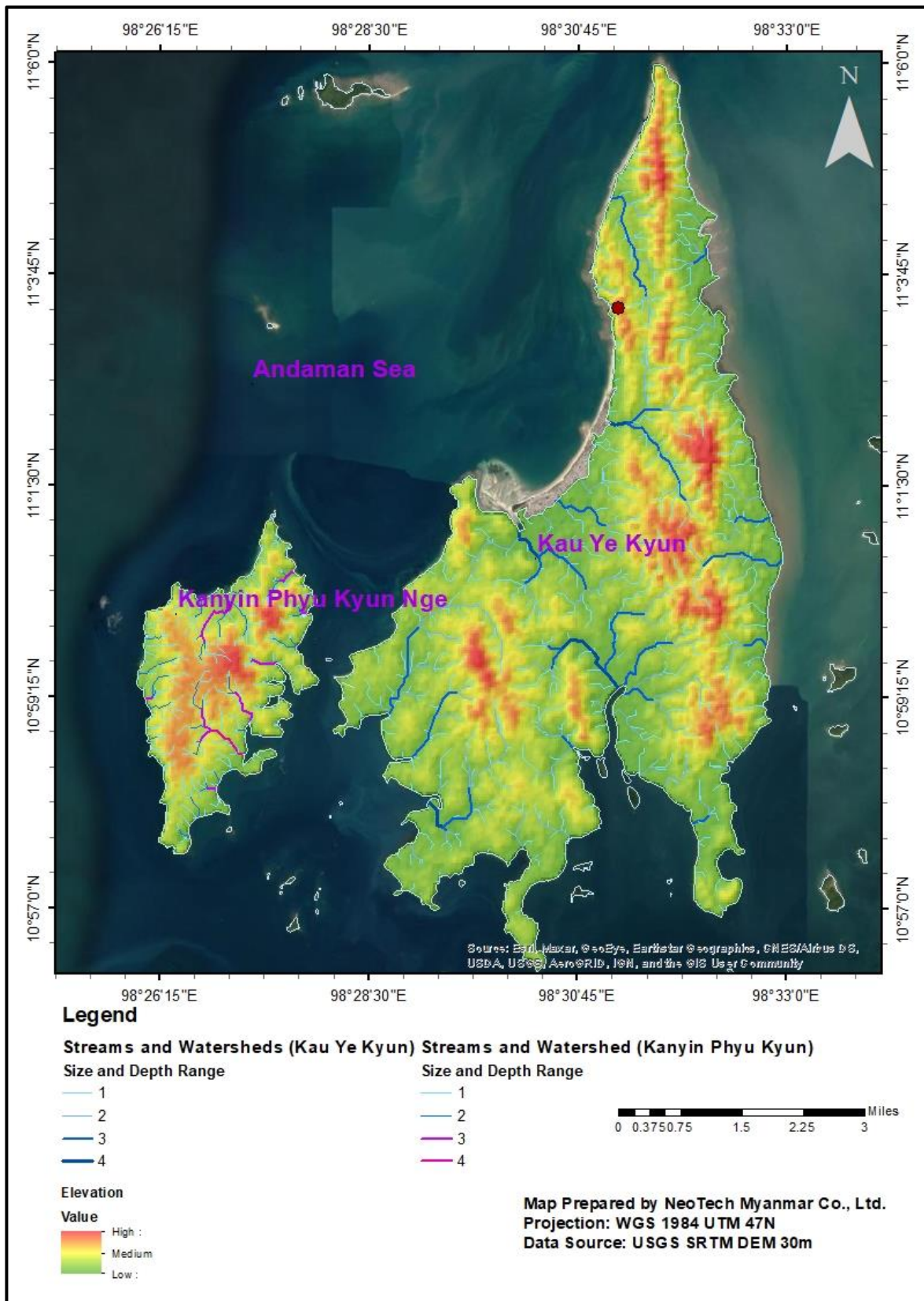


Figure 4-10: Hydrological Map

4.4 Biological Environment

The baseline study of the diversity of flora, fauna and plankton specimen collection and record were carried out in and around the project site area. The project was conducted for the assessment of the diversity of local natural flora groups such as trees, small trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses and climbers and the fauna as birds, fishes, mammals and plankton abundant to predict the impacts and biotic ecology.

Kau Ye Gyi Island, where the pearl farm is located, is with thick vegetation, including forest trees and shrubs. The proposed project area excludes from forest reserve area and other local community land usage. The types of most plant growth habits were observed namely, shrubs, trees, small tree, and climbers. The vegetation community at the site is described as evergreen type. The 80% - 85% of the site was covered by tree, shrub, and climber. Detail are presented in below;

Objectives

- To collect, identify and inventory the biotic species around the project area.
- To analyse the habitat relationship of biota (flora and fauna) and identify the impact in the area.
- To detect and analyse the effects of the project on the neighboring environment such as vegetation and ecosystem.

Survey Area

The items examined to forecast the impact were as bellow:

- Change of vegetation caused by the construction work and operation of project.
- Loss of important species and/or their habitats caused by project operation.
- Impact on biodiversity and ecosystem by project operation.

Therefore, the area examined to forecast the impact was set in and around proposed project area. The survey area was in and around the project site near Kau Ye Kyun and Kanyin Phyu Kyun also investigated focusing on study area, describing habitat, species assemblages and listed species within the region and within the area of Interest.

Methodology

During the site visit, the different biodiversity features, habitat and landscape units present at the site were identified. Walk-through-surveys were conducted across the site and all flora and fauna species observed were recorded. Searches for listed and rare and dominance plant species at the site were conducted and the location of all listed plant species observed was recorded using a GPS. Whenever necessary, depending on the kind of animal, sign and tracks of live animal are assessed using the point count method. Having interviewed with local peoples, the information of some fauna is gathered and identified. Species that were of ecological value were also recorded during this period.

Interview and Literature Survey for Flora and Fauna

In addition to the field observation, secondary data were also surveyed by interviewing local residents and through literature review. In the interview survey, the surveyor visited the residents in and around the survey area and asked about the name of plants and animals existing in and around the area. Also, the past situation of flora and fauna, and the change in biodiversity and ecosystem in the area were asked.

Desktop Study

Desktop study is to collect existing environmental data/information from secondary sources. Desktop reviews have been carried out based on collected existing environmental data results from outcome of desktop studies of some references and reports to study biodiversity of proposed project. The project was conducted for the assessment of the diversity of local natural the fauna such as birds, fishes and some mammals to predict the impacts and biotic ecology. The identification of the possible impact of the project recommended mitigation measures for potential impacts identified. The baseline data of the diversity of some (Fauna, Benthic, Zooplankton, Phytoplankton, Seabirds, Marine mammal and Coral) specimen collection and records were also collected by desktop study which is available secondary data from the following references study.

- 1) AATA International, Inc. October 1998. Yetagun Field Offshore Environmental Baseline Report for Premier Petroleum Myanmar.
- 2) AATA International, Inc. September 1998. Second Draft: Yetagun Environmental Impact assessment report for Premier Petroleum Myanmar.
- 3) EIA for M15 & YNE – 1 Exploration Drilling Wells, PCSB MO (2004)
- 4) CAT 3 EIA report for Exploration Marine 2d Seismic Surveying Block MD4, MD5, & MD6 Myanmar, May 2010 PCML
- 5) Food and Feeding Habit of *Pinctada Maxima* (Family: Pteriidae), from Elphinstone Island Myeik Archipelago, M.Res. (Thesis) Chaw Hsu Oo, Department of Marine Science, Myeik University, Myanmar, April 2017
- 6) A study of the Phytoplankton Populations in the waters off Pearl Island, Myeik Archipelago, M.Res. (Thesis) Thet Hmue San, Department of Marine Science, Myeik University, Myanmar, April 2018.

Table 4-3: Flora Species in Project Area Recorded by EIA Study Team

Sr.	Scientific Name	Myanmar Name	Family	Habit	IUCN Status
TREE					
1.	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i>	-	Rubiaceae	T	-
2.	<i>Areca catechu</i>	Kuam	Palmaceae	T	-
3.	<i>Areca triandra</i>	Taw-Kwan	Palmaceae	T	LC
4.	<i>Bassia longifolia</i>	Kan-zaw	Sapotaceae	T	-
5.	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	Pone-nyat	Calophyllaceae	T	LC
6.	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Pin le ka ve	Casuarinaceae	T	LC
7.	<i>Cinnamomum inunctum</i>	Ka ya way	Lauraceae	T	-
8.	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Ohn	Palmaceae	T	-
9.	<i>Diospyros ehretioides</i>	Aut-chin-sar	Ebenaceae	T	-
10.	<i>Dipterocarpus baudi</i>	Ka-nyin	Dipterocarpaceae	T	CR
11.	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>	Si own	palmae	T	LC
12.	<i>Ficus lanceolata</i>	Yay tha phan	Moraceae	T	-
13.	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Yay tha phan	Moraceae	T	LC
14.	<i>Ficus saemocarpa</i>	Yay tha phan	Moraceae	T	-
15.	<i>Ficus Spp</i>	Nyoung	Moraceae	T	-
16.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Ya-ma-nay	Lamiaceae	T	LC
17.	<i>Heritiera fomes</i>	Pinle-kanazo	Sterculiaceae	T	EN
18.	<i>Hopea odorata</i>	Thin gan	Dipterocarpaceae	T	VU
19.	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Pyin-ma	Lythraceae	T	-

20.	<i>Magnolia champaca</i>	Sagar	Magnoliaceae	T	LC
21.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Tha yat	Anacardiaceae	T	DD
22.	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Kant-kaw	Calophyllaceae	T	-
23.	<i>Pandanus tectorius</i>	Taw-Set Tha Phu	Pandanaceae	T	LC
24.	<i>Sterculia urens</i>	Shaw	Malvaceae	T	-
25.	<i>Syzygium grande</i>	Tha-byay-gyi	Myrtaceae	T	-
26.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Ma gyi	Caesalpiniaceae	T	LC
27.	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Ban Da	Combretaceae	T	LC
28.	<i>Xylocarpus granatum</i>	Pinle-ohn	Meliaceae	T	LC
SMALL TREE					
29.	<i>Millettia peguensis</i>	Nan-thar-gyi	Fabaceae	ST	DD
30.	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Taw-Ye-Yo	Rubiaceae	ST	-
SHRUB					
31.	<i>Calamus rotang</i>	Kyein	Palmaceae	S	-
32.	<i>Datura alba</i>	Pa-daing	Solanaceae	S	-
33.	<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>	Taw-bi-zat	Asteraceae	S	-
34.	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	Pin-lel-Kun- Zun	Convolvulaceae	S	LC
35.	<i>Phragmites karka</i>	Kyu	Poaceae	S	LC
36.	<i>Phragmites vallatorius</i>	Kyu	Poaceae	S	LC
HERB					
37.	<i>Musa spp.</i>	Nyet-pyaw	Musaceae	H	LC
CR= Critically Endangered DD= Data deficient, EN= Endangered LC= Least-concern, VU= Vulnerable					

Table 4-4: Fauna Species in Project area

Sr .	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Order	IUCN Status
FISH					
1	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	Nga shint	Anguillidae	Anguilliformes	-
2	<i>Abalistes stellaris</i>	Starry triggerfish	Balistidae	Tetraodontiformes	-
3	<i>Ablennes hians</i>	Barred long tom	Belonidae	Beloniformes	LC
4	<i>Aetobatus narinari</i>	Spotted eagle ray	Myliobatidae	Myliobatiformes	NT
5	<i>Aluterus monoceros</i>	Yellow-finned leather Jarcket	Monacanthidae	Tetraodontiformes	LC
6	<i>Aprion virescens</i>	Green jobfish	Tettigoniidae	Tettigonioidea	LC
7	<i>Argyrops spinifer</i>	Longspine seabream	Sparidae	Perciformes	LC
8	<i>Arius thalassinus</i>	Giant catfish	Ariidae	Siluriformes	-
9	<i>Caesio caerulaurea</i>	Blue and gold fusilier	Caesionidae	Perciformes	LC

10	<i>Carangoides gymnostethus</i>	Bare breast Jarck	Carangidae	Perciformes	LC
11	<i>Carangoides ciliaris</i>	Longfin cavalla	Carangidae	Perciformes	-
12	<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i>	Dorab wolfherring	Chirocentridae	Clupeiformes	LC
13	<i>Congresox talabon</i>	Yellow pike-conger	Muraenesocidae	Anguilliformes	-
14	<i>Cynoglossus macrolepidotus</i>	Largescale tongue sole	Cynoglossidae	Pleuronectiformes	-
15	<i>Dasyatis imbricatus</i>	Imbricated stingray	Dasyatidae	Myliobatiformes	-
REPTILE					
16	<i>Daboia russelii</i>	Mwe-Pway	Viperidae	Squamata	-
17	<i>Geckkota</i>	Lizard	-	Squamata	-
18	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Lizard	Varanidae	Squamata	LC
19	<i>Naja naja</i>	Mwe-Hauk	Elapidae	Squamata	LC
20	<i>Varanus Salvator</i>	Bindenwara n	Varanidae	Squamata	LC
AVIAN FAUNA					
21	<i>Columba liv</i>	Pigeon	Columbidae	Columbiformes	-
22	<i>Aerodramus fuciphagus</i>	Edible-nest Swiftlet	Apodidae	Apodiformes	LC

23	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	Great Hornbill	Bucerotidae	Bucerotiformes	VU
24	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	Ardeidae	Ciconiiformes	LC
25	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Large Billed Crow	Apodidae	Apodiformes	LC
26	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	Ardeidae	Ciconiiformes	LC
27	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	Falconidae	Falconiformes	LC
28	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	Accipitridae	Falconiformes	LC
29	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	Scolopacidae	Charadriiformes	NT
30	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	Apodidae	Apodiformes	LC
MAMMALS					
31	<i>Emballonura monticola</i>	Bat	Emballonuridae	Chiroptera	-
32	<i>Emballonura monticola</i>	Bat	Emballonuridae	Chiroptera	LC
33	<i>Herpestes auropunctatus</i>	Mway-par	Herpestidae	Carnivora	LC
34	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Long-tailed Macaque	Cercopithecidae	Primates	LC
35	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Mouse	Muridae	Rodentia	LC

36	<i>Rattus annandalei</i>	Rat	Muridae	Rodentia	LC
DD= Data Deficient, EN= Endangered, LC= Least-concern, VU= Vulnerable, NT=Near Threatened, EN= Endangered					

(Note: data are getting form interview with local people and also collected from research paper)

4.4.1 Vegetation and wildlife

Vegetation in Bote Pyin Township are Ka-nyin, Ou-Ban, Kan-zaw, Ya-ma-nay, Ka-tot, Aut-chin-sar, Sa-gar, Gant-gaw, Tha-yet, Pyin-ma, Zin-pyon, and Ma-ou-lat-tan-shay.

Wildlife in Bote Pyin Township are Elephant, Tiger, Hog, Bear, Rhino, Buffalo, Ibex, Antelope, Hyenas, Raccoon, Armadillo, and different kinds of monkeys.

(Ref: Bote Pyin Township Regional Data 2020 September of General Administration Department)

4.4.2 Protected Area

There are only two protected areas in the Tanintharyi Division, namely the Moscos Island Wildlife Sanctuary and Lanpi island Marine National Park, both managed by the Forest Department of Myanmar. The proposed project area is located outside of these identified protected areas.

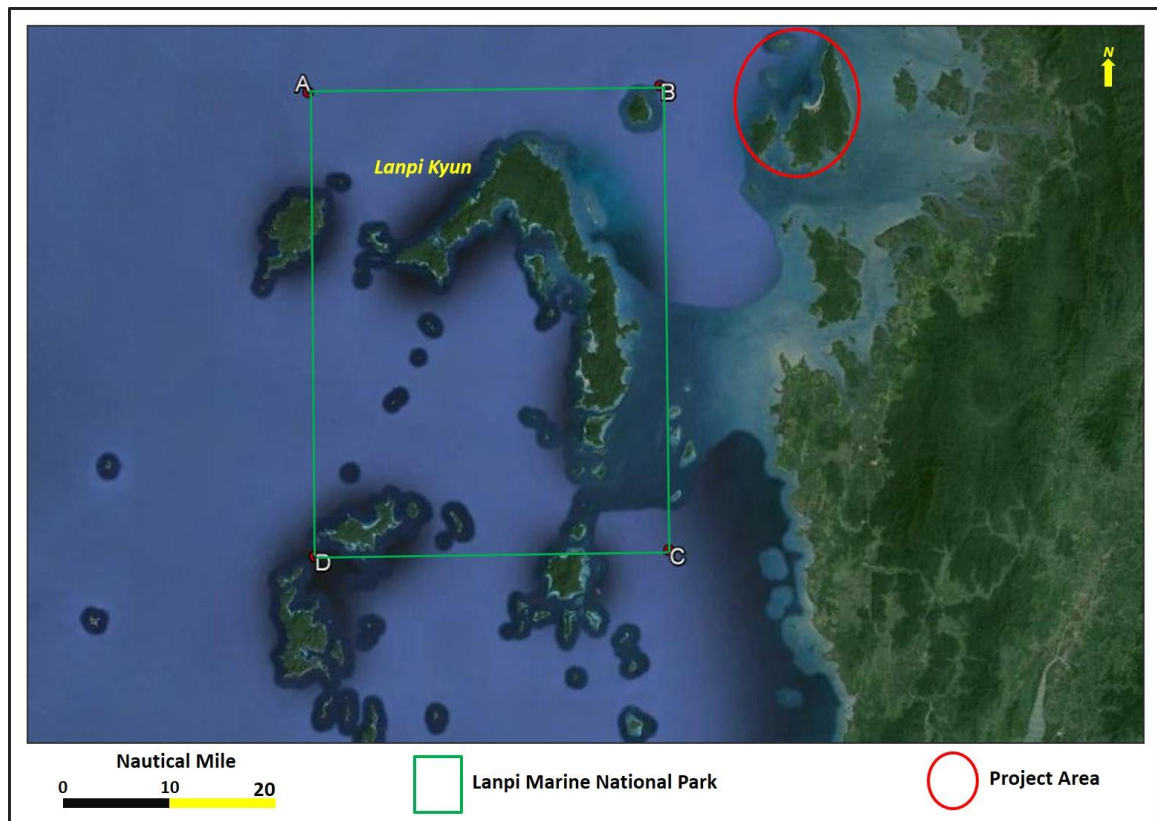


Figure 4-11: Lanpi island Marine National Park

- Lanpi island (20,484 ha) was reserved as a Marine National Park in 1996 to protect marine and terrestrial biota, including coral reefs (below Figure). The key species being protected in the area include coral reefs, mousedeer and the Salon ethnic culture, under the management of the Forest Department. The island is 160km south of Myeik and 30km southwest of Kau Ye Gyi Pearl Farm, Kau Ye Gyi Island.
- The Moscos Islands Wildlife Sanctuary was established in 1927. This wildlife sanctuary, which includes Heinze, Maungmagan and Launglon Bok, are a wild life sanctuary for the protection of marine species including coral, barking deer, Sambar and Swiftlet, reportedly present at Auk Bok (South Moscos Island), and turtle nesting beaches. The islands occupy 4921 ha of which South Moscos (2330

ha) is proposed as a National Park (FAO 1983). The island is 410km north of Kau Ye Gyi Pearl Farm, Kau Ye Gyi Island.

4.5 Chemical Environment

Description with data and maps on existing physical environment of

- Soil Quality
- Water Quality
- Noise Level
- Air Quality

4.5.1 Soil Quality

The principal objective of Soil Quality Monitoring program was to obtain quantitative baseline data for the area affected by the Proposed Project.

Soil sampling surveys involve analysis of samples collected from a particular soil horizon then sieved to retain a suitable size fraction. Many surveys have used B horizon samples to take advantage of the abundance of clays and iron oxides which scavenge many indicator elements. Soil can contain four basic ingredients:

1. Residual minerals or rock fragments,
2. Secondary minerals formed during weathering,
3. Soluble material (either in solution or temporarily precipitated by saturated groundwater), and
4. Organic material.

In December 14 study, a total of four surficial sediment samples was collected at specific locations along the proposed project area for analysis. Locality of the soil samples were taken by GPS. Soil samples were collected from B horizon of soil layers. A hand drill was used for the collection of samples and organic matter was avoided. All collected samples were labeled and sent to the laboratory of Department of Agriculture (Land Use Division), Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Brief description of soil survey is shown in below Table.

Table 4-5: Soil Survey

No.	Name	Collected Date	Latitude	Longitude	Location
1	Soil sample 1	14.12.2021	11°04.673'N	98°31.190'E	Near basecamp 1
2	Soil Sample 2	14.12.2021	11°05.042'N	98°31.330'E	Near basecamp 1
3	Soil sample 3	15.12.2021	11° 0.887'N	98° 27.375'E	Near basecamp 2
4	Soil Sample 4	15.12.2021	11° 0.822'N	98° 29.320'E	Near basecamp 3

Relevant sampling locations for soil in the vicinity of the project are shown in below Figure.



Figure 4-12: Soil Sample Location

Parameters in Soil Quality monitoring are as follow. The analytical and interpretation results of collected soil samples are presented in Annexure 14.

Table 4-6: Parameters in Soil Quality Monitoring

Sr. No.	Parameter
1	Moisture
2	pH
3	Texture
4	Organic Carbon
5	Humus
6	Total Nitrogen
7	Exchangeable Cations (Ca, Mg, and K)
8	Available Nutrients (P and K ₂ O)

4.5.2 Water Quality

The principal objective of this program was to obtain quantitative baseline data for the area least affected by local community usage and therefore potentially at greater risk to impacts from the Pearl Farm development.

The program therefore concentrated on the area of primary water resources. The main catchments in this area were delineated and representative water monitoring stations identified. Where possible, pairs of established: one immediately upstream of the farm, the other downstream. The water quality data therefore provides the basic for quantitatively determining the followings:

- Water quality in the “existing” natural environment (upstream of the project area); and
- The effect caused by the construction of the project station and the road to jetty on water quality (downstream of the station).

The monitoring program outlined above began recording data in December 2021, which corresponds with the end of wet monsoon. Water samples were collected from seven sampling stations by grab sampling technique. Location of each sampling station was recorded by GPS and photographed. All collected samples were labelled and sent to the laboratory. Brief descriptions of water survey are shown in below Table.

Table 4-7: Fresh Water Survey

Sample No.	Fresh water 1	Fresh water 2	Fresh water 3	Fresh water 4
Type of water	Surface water	Surface water	Surface water	Surface water
Sampling Date	14. 12. 2021	14. 12. 2021	15. 12. 2021	15. 12. 2021
Collected Time	11:45am	12:30pm	3:25pm	4:20pm
Examination Period	17.12.2021 - 18.12.2021	17.12.2021 - 18.12.2021	17.12.2021 - 18.12.2021	17.12.2021 - 18.12.2021
Latitude, Longitude	11°04.651'N, 98°31.195'E	11°05.041'N, 98°31.331'E	11°00.238'N, 98°26.971'E	11°00.728'N, 98°29.121'E

Table 4-8: Sea Water Survey

Sample No.	Sea water 1	Sea water 2	Sea water 3
Type of water	sea water	sea water	sea water
Sampling Date	14. 12. 2021	15. 12. 2021	15. 12. 2021
Collected Time	1:30am	3:35pm	4:50pm
Examination Period	17.12.2021 - 18.12.2021	17.12.2021 - 18.12.2021	17.12.2021 - 18.12.2021
Latitude, Longitude	11° 4.479'N, 98° 30.724'E	11° 0.988'N, 98° 27.010'E	11° 0.904'N, 98° 28.975'E

The water quality monitoring locations are indicated on below Figures.

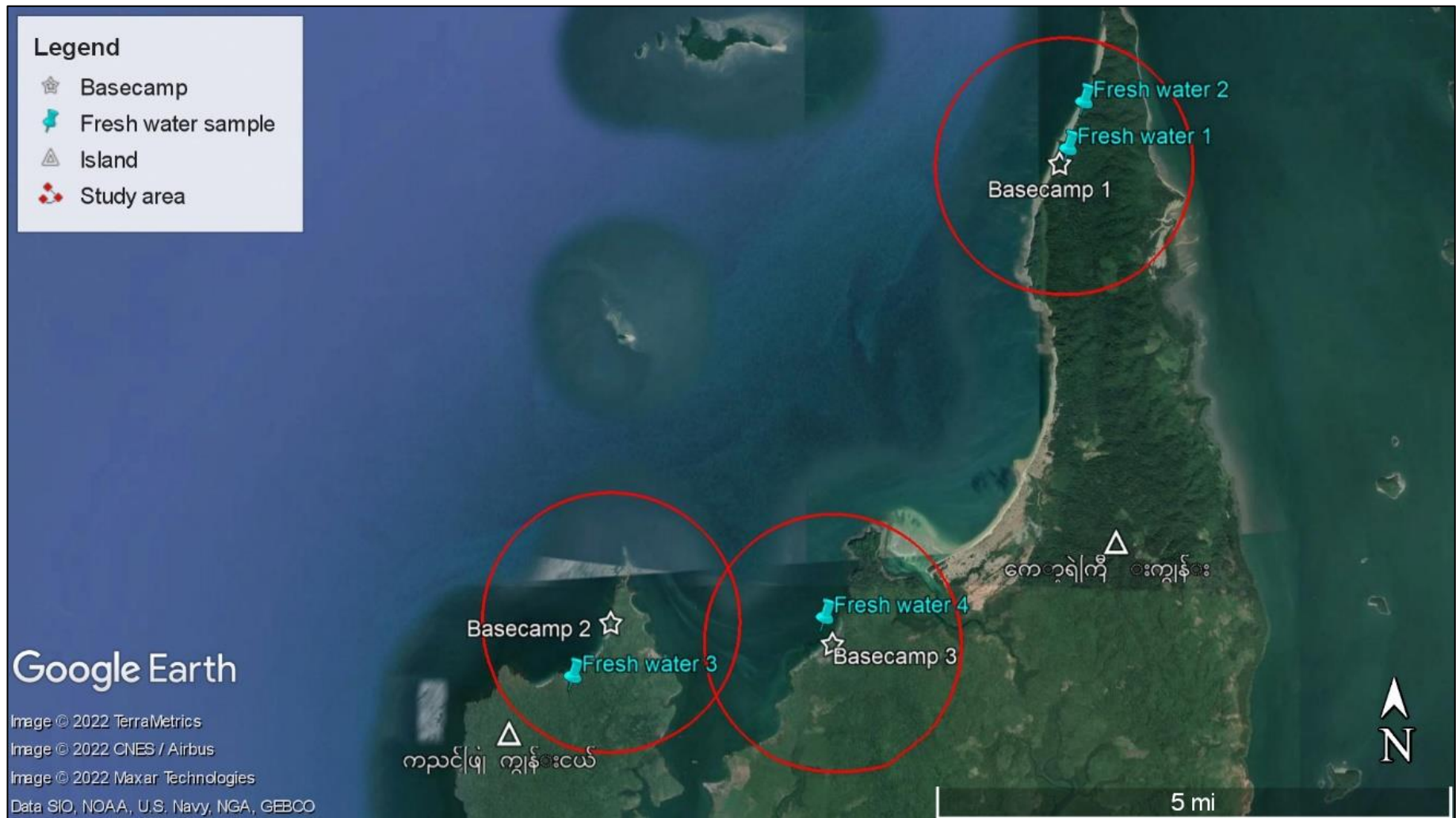


Figure 4-13: Fresh water sample location map



Figure 4-14: Sea water sample location map

The main parameters of interest are phosphate, pH, color, turbidity, conductivity, total hardness, iron, chloride, sulphate, suspended solids, dissolved solids, salinity, arsenic, zinc, copper. The results compare with guideline are described in Annexure 13.

4.5.3 Noise Level

Ambient noise levels are associated with Project Activities and natural elements i.e., waves, wind, rains, and thunderstorms. Measurement of environmental noise level was conducted by Digital Noise Level Meter in 14 December 2021.

The noise level measured in the perimeter of the project area can provide the indication of the existing noise level of the area. There are no significant sources of vibration in the project area. But, the sound of waves can contribute noise to the background noise.

Table 4-9: Ambient Noise Level Measuring

Date	Period	Subject	Latitude	Longitude	Location
14.12.2021 to 15.12.2021	24 hours	Noise Level Measurement	11° 4.705'N	98° 31.127'E	Kau Ye Island

Noise Measuring Location Point show in following Figure.

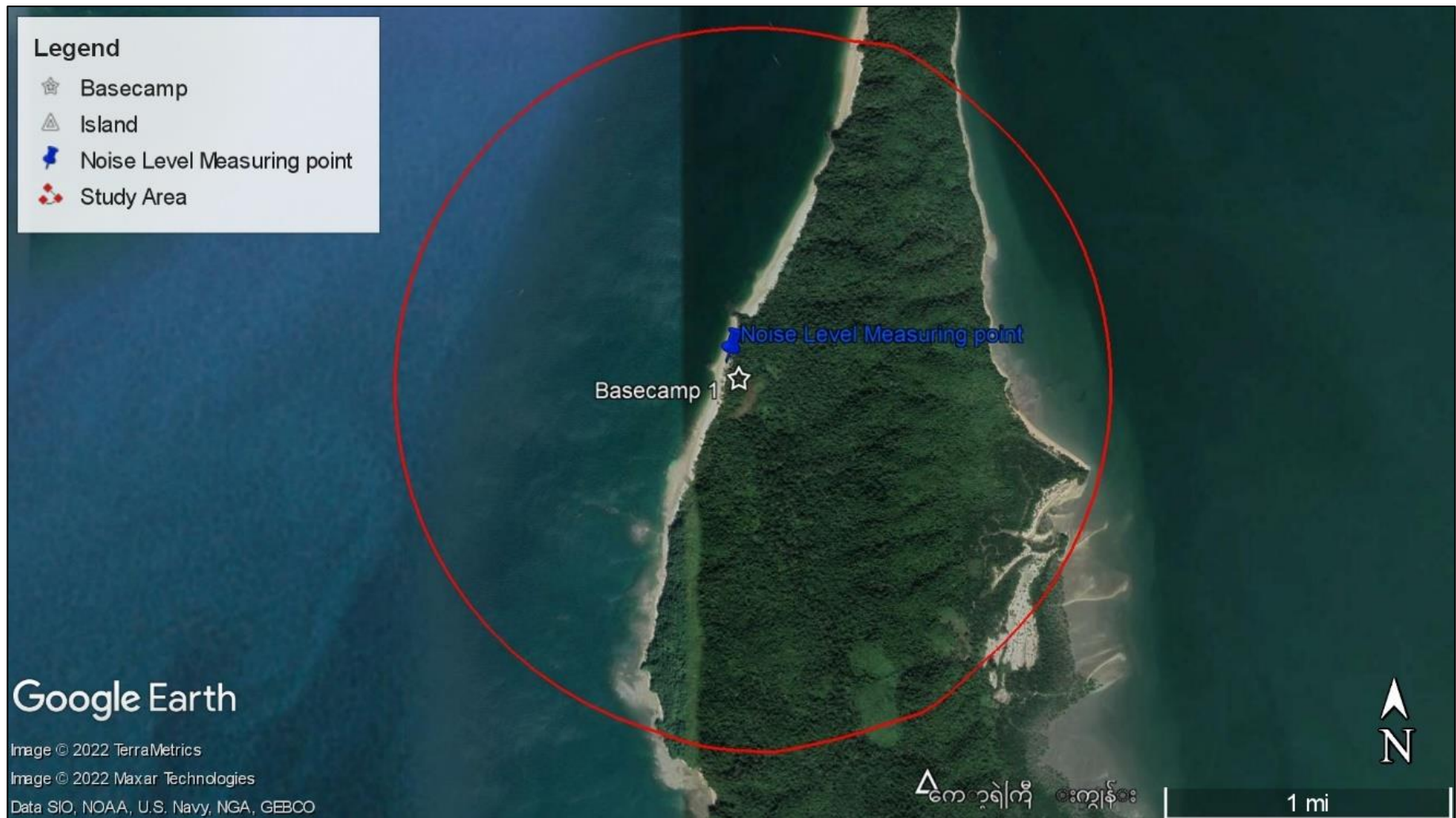


Figure 4-15: Noise Level Measurement Location Map

This measuring point was enough to obtain baseline data for the area which is affected by the Project activities. The result of ambient noise level compare with national guideline are present in here below;

Date	Time	Mean value	EQEG Standard		Weight	Day/ Night
			Daytime	Nighttime		
14.12.2021	09:05:30-10:05:00	60.31	55	70	A	Day
	10:05:30-11:05:00	60.20	55	70	A	Day
	11:05:30-12:05:00	61.45	55	70	A	Day
	12:05:00-13:05:00	62.45	55	70	A	Day
	13:05:30-14:05:00	62.45	55	70	A	Day
	14:05:30-15:05:00	62.45	55	70	A	Day
	15:05:30-16:05:00	66.00	55	70	A	Day
	16:05:30-17:05:00	66.00	55	70	A	Day
	17:05:30-18:05:00	65.49	55	70	A	Day
	18:05:30-19:05:00	65.45	55	70	A	Day
	19:05:30-20:05:00	63.20	55	70	A	Day
	20:05:30-21:05:00	63.20	55	70	A	Day
	21:05:30-22:05:00	61.70	55	70	A	Day
	22:05:30-23:05:00	60.45	55	70	A	Night
	23:05:30-00:05:00	59.42	55	70	A	Night
15.12.2021	00:05:00-01:05:00	59.42	55	70	A	Night
	01:05:30-02:05:00	59.35	55	70	A	Night
	02:05:30-03:05:00	59.30	55	70	A	Night
	03:05:30-04:05:00	58.30	55	70	A	Night
	04:05:30-05:05:00	58.30	55	70	A	Night
	05:05:30-06:05:00	58.00	55	70	A	Night
	06:05:30-07:05:00	58.00	55	70	A	Night
	07:05:30-08:05:00	58.00	55	70	A	Day
	08:05:30-09:05:00	58.00	55	70	A	Day

4.5.4 Air Quality

The Objectives of air quality monitoring are; to monitor the existing baseline air quality status of the proposed project area and to determine the potential air impact likely affected by proposed project. The findings present the baseline air quality measurements which were recorded per minute simultaneously in terms of 24-hours average. Brief description of air quality monitoring program is show in below Tables.

Table 4-10: Air Quality Monitoring

Subject	Air Quality Monitoring Program
Using Equipment	EPAS Haz-scanner, Ozone Meter, Air Quality Multimeter
Parameter	O ₃ , CO, SO ₂ , NO ₂ , PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ , Relative Humidity
Analysis Method	On site recording
Date	14. 12. 2021 to 15. 12. 2021
Period	24 hours
Location (Kau Ye Island)	Latitude: 11° 4.715'N, Longitude: 98° 31.153'E

Air Quality Monitoring location point show in following Figure.

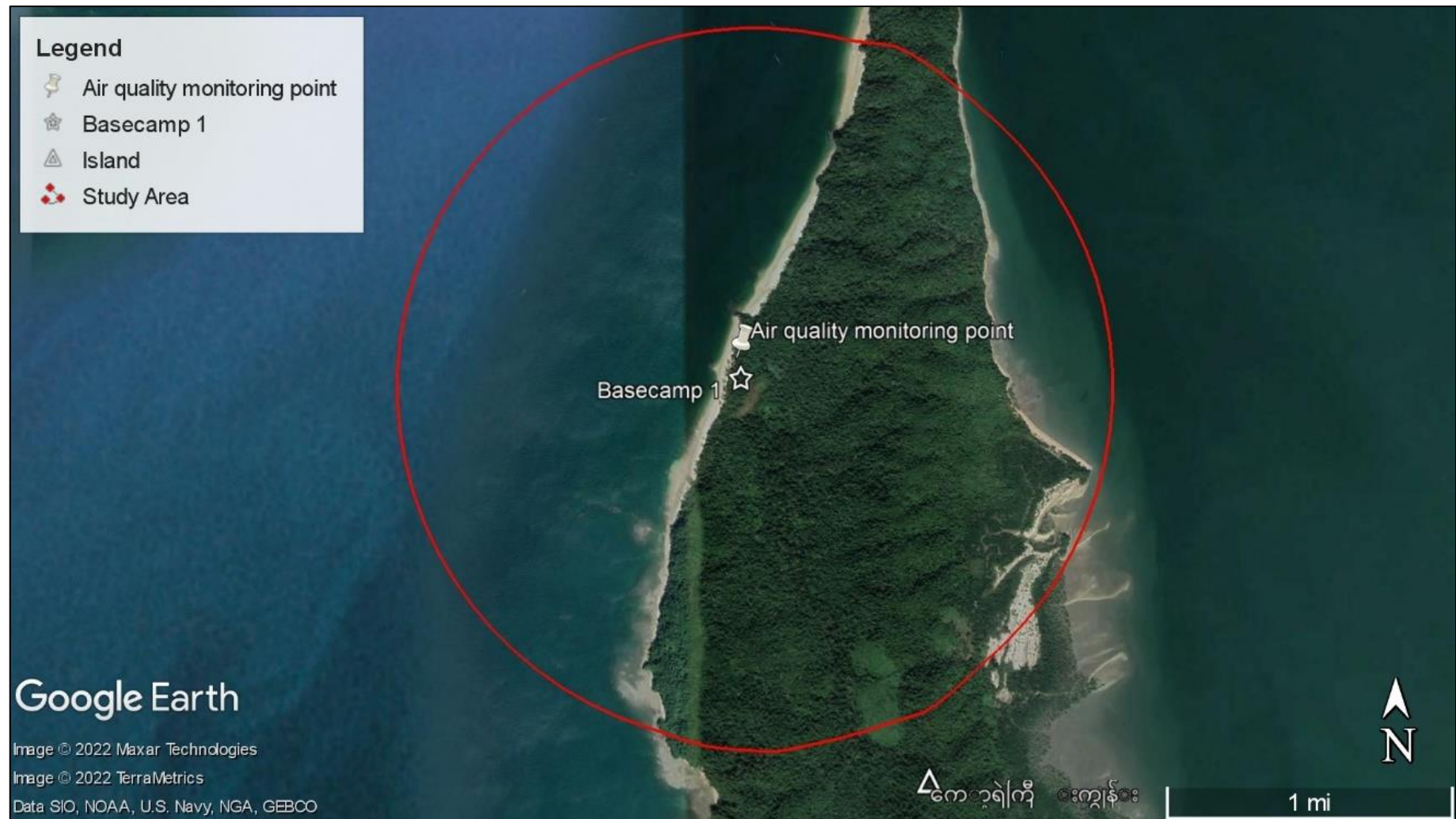
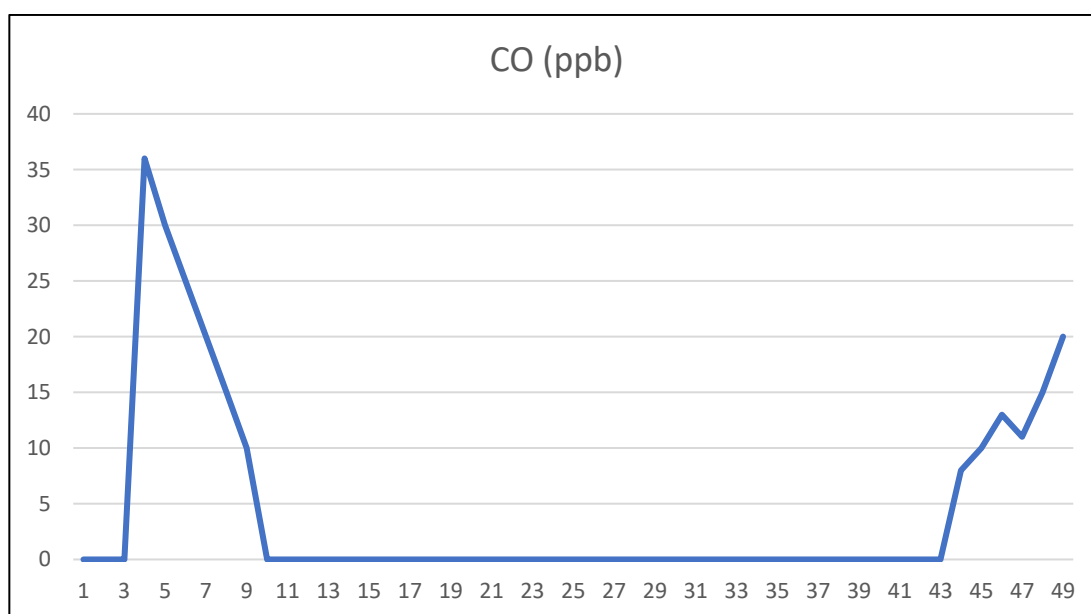
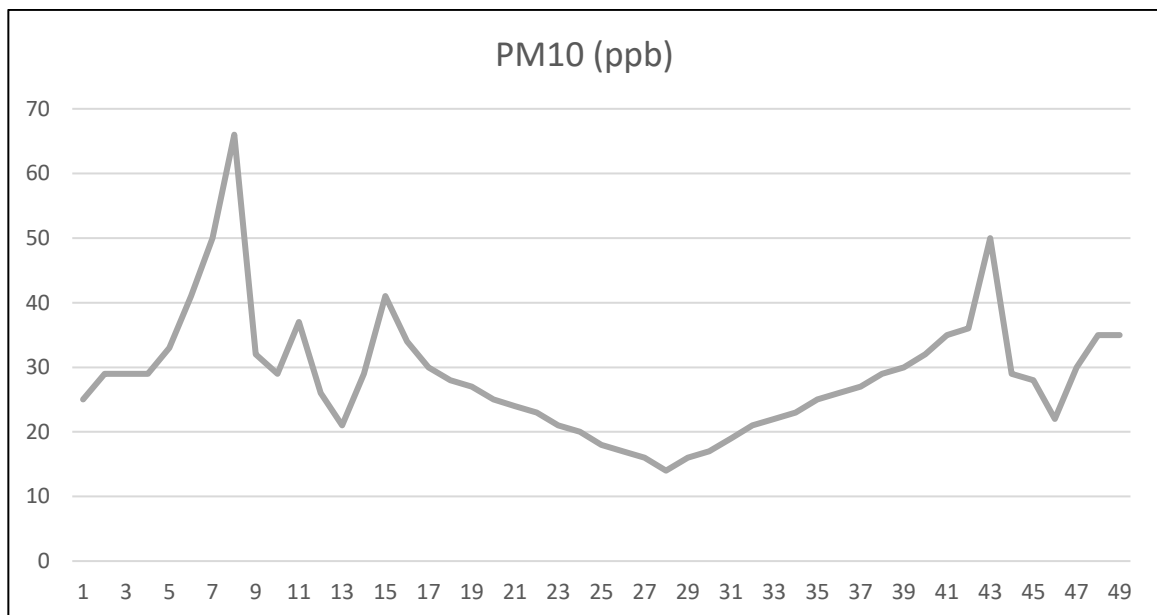
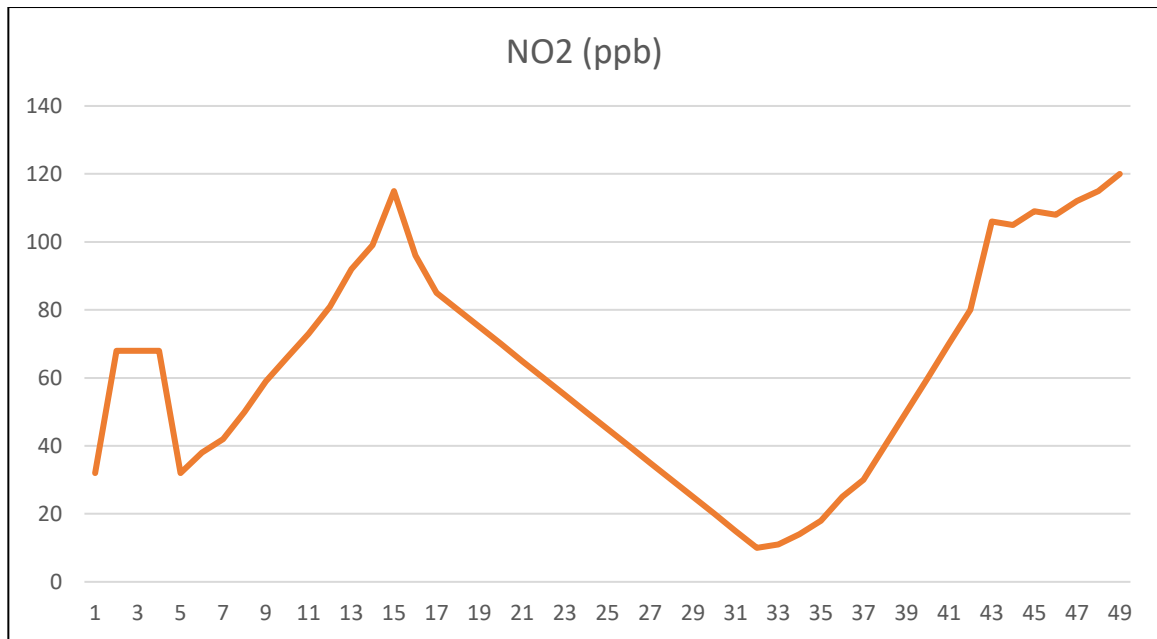


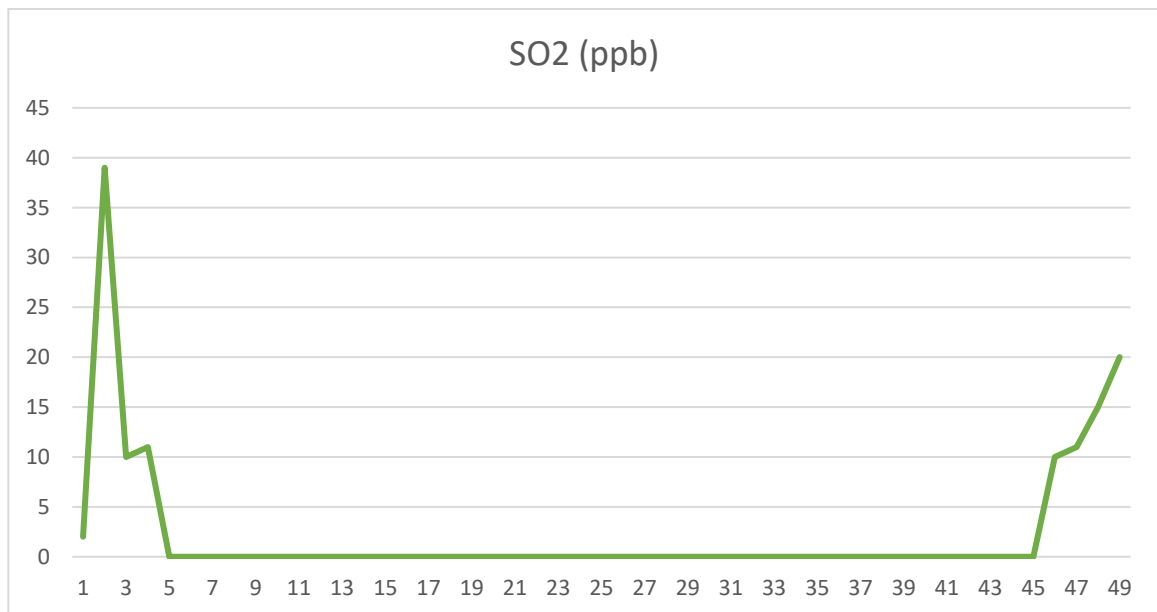
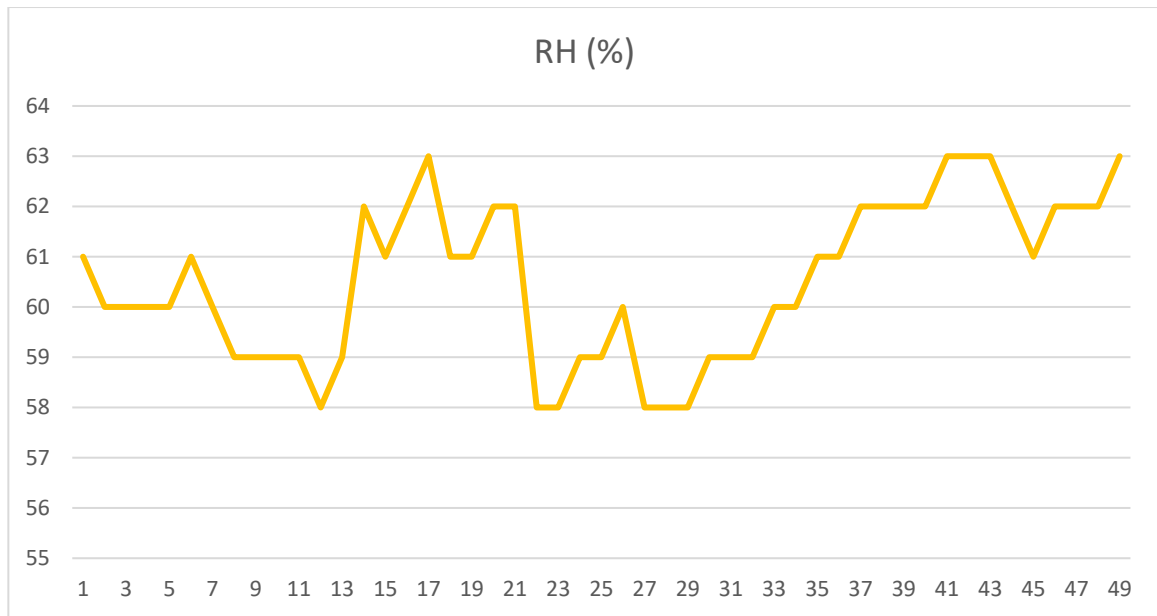
Figure 4-16: Air Quality Monitoring Location Map

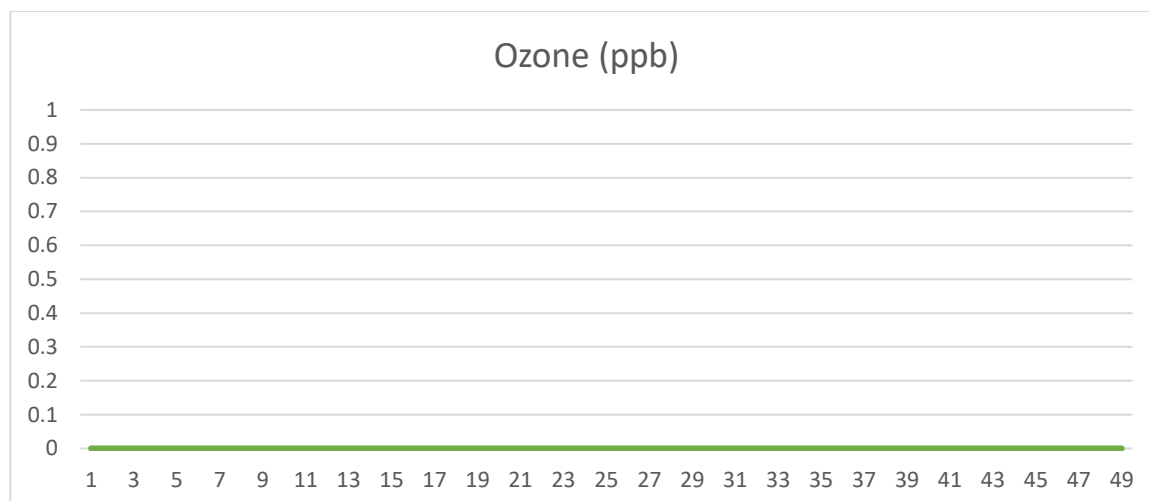
National Environmental Quality Emission Guideline designed as limits for protection of public health, welfare and environment were used to compare with the results of the baseline survey and to determine the existing baseline status of air quality at the locations within the proposed project area. Ambient Air Quality Monitoring result are described in below;

Parameter	NEQEG General Standard		Average 24-Hour Air Quality Monitoring (Project)
	Averaging P	Value $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	
Ozone	8-hour daily maximum	100	$0.000 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Carbon monoxide	-	-	$4.346 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Nitrogen dioxide	1 year	40	-
	1 hour	200	$61.469 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Sulphur dioxide	24 hours	20	$2.408 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
	10 minutes	500	-
Particulate matter 2.5	1 year	10	-
	24 hours	25	$28.591 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Relative Humidity	-	-	60.51 %









4.6 Socio-Eco Environment

The Bote Pyin Township, is situated in southern part of Myanmar, is the developing Township. Main Business of people who live in this Township is agriculture and aquaculture. There is an airport and can go to Yangon by air. The main product is betel, oil-palm and rubber which are mainly exported to Myeik.

The village adjacent to project area is Kau Ye Gyi Village, Noet Ngwar village Tract locating in the eastern part of Kau Ye Gyi Island. There are no industrial facilities such as factories and mines. They all belong to the typical fisheries zone, whose economy is underdeveloped and infrastructures such as power supply, transportation and communication are insufficient.

4.6.1 Population

The proposed project is belonged in Kau Ye Gyi Island, Noet Ngwar Village Tract, Bote Pyin Township, Tanintharyi Region. Population of Noet Ngwar Village Tract is 8820 person, and 1518 households.

(Ref: Oct 2017 Bote Pyin Township report, Department of Population)

4.6.2 Ethnicity

Most of the people who live in Kau Ye Gyi Village are Bamar, a few are Kayin people.

4.6.3 Occupation and Income

People who live in Kau Ye Kyi village mainly engaged in sale, fishing and farming. The main sources of livelihood in the Bote Pyin townships are aquaculture, agriculture, official employment in the government and other. The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Bote Pyin Township is 2.2 per cent with 2.0 per cent for males and 3.1 per cent for females.

(Ref: Oct 2017 Bote Pyin Township report, Department of Population)

Individual income of the people who live in Bote Pyin Township are shown in below Table.

Table 4-11: Individual Income

Year	Kyats
2016-2017	2153324
2017-2018	2299448
2018-2019	2538896

(Ref: Bote Pyin Township Regional Data 2020 September of General Administration Department)

4.6.4 Education

There is no university in Bote Pyin Township. Four B.E.H.S, Seven B.E.H.S (Sub), Five B.E.M.S, Ten B.E.M.S (Sub), Twenty-three Post B.E.P.S and Forty-eight B.E.P.S are situated within the Township area. The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Bote Pyin Township is 91.1 per cent. It is lower than the literacy rate of Tanintharyi Region (92.8%) and higher than the Union (89.5%). Female literacy

rate is 89.0 per cent and for the males it is 93.1 per cent. Kau Ye Gyi village has one post primary school and 4 teachers with students around 30-40.

(Ref: Oct 2017 Bote Pyin Township report, Department of Population)

4.6.5 Religion

More than 95% of the people living in the Kau Ye Gyi Village are Buddhists. Some are Christian and other. 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, 0.2% Other religion and 0.1% No religion. In Tanintharyi Region, it is 87.5% Buddhist, 7.2% Christian, 5.1% Islam, 0.2% Hindu and less than 0.1% each for Animist, other religion and those with no religion respectively.

(Ref: Oct 2017 Bote Pyin Township report, Department of Population)

4.6.6 Community Health

Due to the healthy living environment, people living there rarely get severed disease. The common symptoms that usually occur in the village are headache, diarrhea, and heatstroke. The seasonal influenza such as dengue and chikungunya which spread throughout Myanmar also occurred in Kau Ye Gyi Island. As an Indigenous society, people there rarely go to clinic and have treatment by themselves with indigenous medicine.

4.6.7 Power Supply

Generator Power supply will be main source for the island as its location is far away from mainland to provide electricity from national grid line. Power supply will also be from own power generators covering to provide enough power

consumption for the village need. Home use solar power system are also applied in this remote area.

4.6.8 Social Relationship

Almost all the population in the community is Buddhists. The relationship between the community leaders and the villagers is good even though the majority of the ethnic groups living in the community are Burma rather than Kayin.

The leader has important role to maintain peace and perfect order in the community as well as problem solving. The villagers also support their leaders and each other in management of community, social activity, local festivals and celebrations.

4.6.9 Cultural Heritage

There is no evidence of historical place and natural heritage within and around the proposed project area (i.e., 2 km radius of Kau Ye Gyi Island, Kanyin Phyu and related sea area). The preferred project is about 30 km away from the mainland of Bote Pyin, Tanintharyi Region. Tanintharyi ancient city town is located within Myeik District and therefore not included in this study.

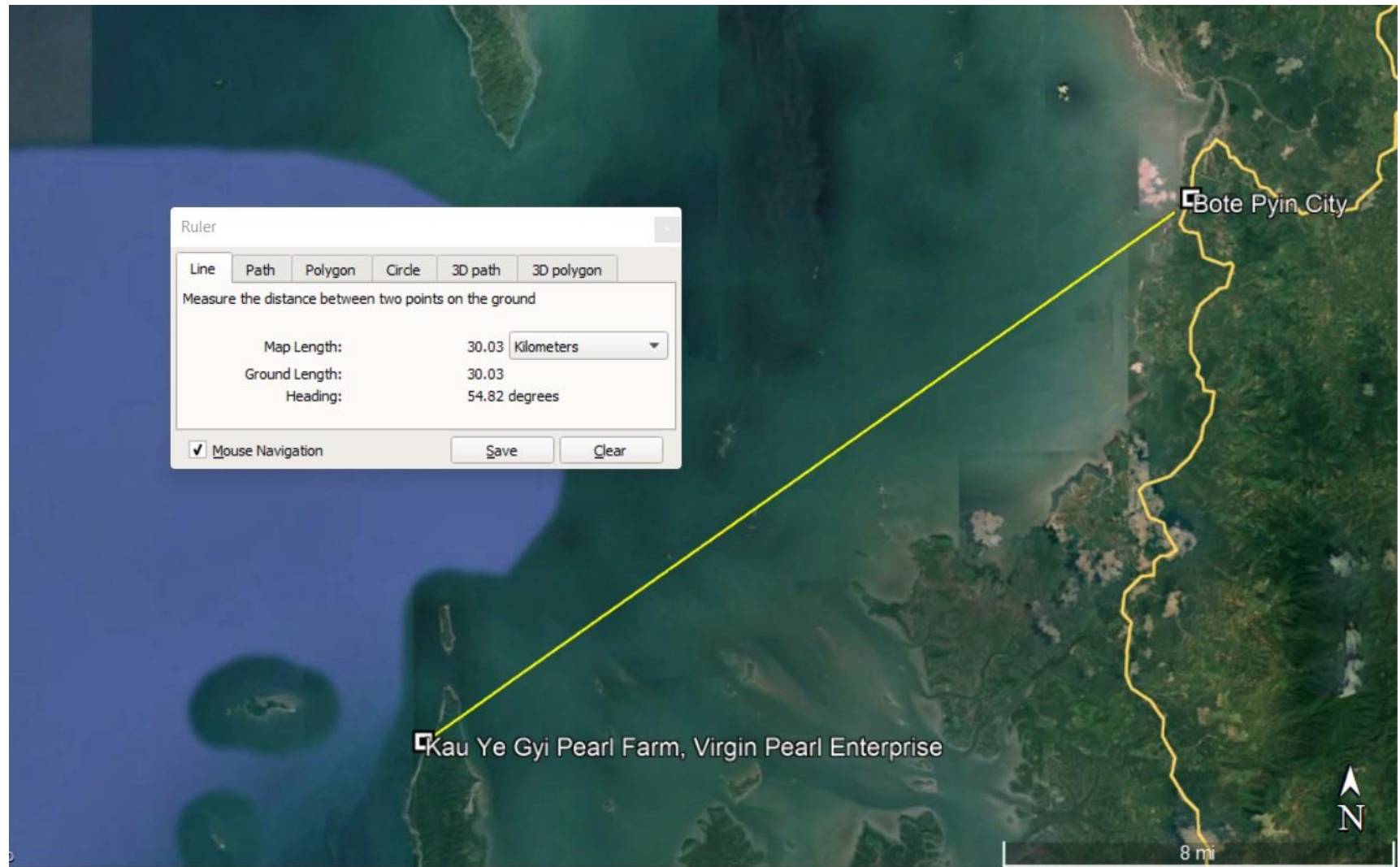


Figure 4-17: Distance Between Bote Pyin and Proposed Kau Ye Gyi Pearl Farm

5.0 Impact and Risk Assessment and Mitigation Measure

Identification and assessment of potential Environmental Impacts including assessment and description of Adverse Impacts and Residual Impacts with presentation of the spatial and temporal characteristics of the impacts using maps, images, aerial photos and satellite images identification and assessment of potential Environmental Impacts including assessment and description of Adverse Impacts and Residual Impacts with presentation of the spatial and temporal characteristics of the impacts using maps, images, aerial photos and satellite images.

In Identifying and evaluate of negative impact of the proposed project, potential negative impacts of the project period phase were identified and their impact on the environment and socio-economic impacts was assessed.

The framework of the methodology for the EIA study in order to transparent and to understand by all stakeholders including the public. It can be outline as below steps:

- Methodology
- Existing Environment Data
- Definition of Impacts
- Impact Assessment
- Mitigation Measure
- Evaluation of Residual Impacts after Mitigation

5.1 Impact and Risk Assessment Methodology

Desktop reviews of existing environmental data/information have been carried out with combined data collection of desktop studies, field studies and consultation with various relevant parties.

5.1.1 Existing Environment Data

All of the data collected as part of the study is relevant to the specific study area defined for each individual section. The data requirements for each environmental concern have been analyzed by experts and are administered by relevant Myanmar Laws, Legislation, Procedures, Guidelines, Policy, and Instruction requirements.

5.2 Impact Definition

An environmental impact is defined as a change in the environment or a violation of an environmental standard that results from an action or event that interact with it. The impact can be either positive or negative and actual or potential, and has been described in terms of the following:

- F – Frequency of impact occurrence;
- L – Likelihood of the impact occurring;
- M – Magnitude of size of the impact in the relation to set standards;
- E – Extent or spatial extent of the impact;
- D – Duration of the impact;
- S – Significance - overall importance of the impact.

5.3 Impact Assessment

Once an environmental impact is identified, the significance must be assessed before an attempt can be made to mitigate negative environmental impacts, the ultimate aim of the EIA process. The steps involved in the assessment involve the following steps:

Step 1: Identify activity;

Step 2: Identify environmental aspect;

Step 3: Identify environmental impact;

Step 4: Assess significance of environmental impact.

In this Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study, below mentioned impact has been considered:

- i. Positive and Negative Impact
- ii. Direct and Indirect Impact
- iii. Reversible and Irreversible Impact
- iv. Cumulative Impact

In this risk assessment method below factors has been included in consideration:

1. Risk Identification
2. Risk possibilities
3. Risk likelihood
4. Risk Intensity
5. Mitigation Measure

In this study, terminology that was used in assessing the significance of an environmental impact is defined in following Table.

Table 5-1: Terminology Used to Describe and Assess Environmental Impacts

Category	Terminology		Definition
Scoring of Impact	Frequency	Continuous - 5	Uninterrupted or on daily basis
		Frequent - 4	More than 10 times or > 50%
		Infrequent - 3	Between 5 – 10 times or > 10%
		Rare - 2	Less than 5 times or < 10%
		Single Event - 1	Single Event in a project period
	Likelihood	Certain - 1	Impact possibility estimated to be 100%
		Likely - 0.75	Impact possibility estimated as > than 50 but < 100%
		Unlikely - 0.35	Impact possibility estimated as > than 20 but < 50%
		Improbable - 0.1	Impact possibility estimated as greater than zero but < 20%.
		Not credible/ probable - 0	Zero estimated possibility of impact
	Magnitude (2)	Very low - 1	Parameter < 10 % limit criterion
		Low - 2	Parameter 10 – 50 % limit criterion
		Medium - 3	Parameter 50 – 100 % limit criterion
		High- 4	Parameter 100 – 200% limit criterion
		Very High - 5	Parameter > 200 % limit criterion
Potential Significance		Negligible < 2 Low – 2 - 4	Frequency x Likelihood x Magnitude

	Significance	Medium – 5 - 9 High - 10 -16 Critical - 17+	
Description of Impact (NOT SCORED)	Extent	Local Regional National International	Less than 2 km. More than 2 km, and within Myanmar Continental Shelf Impact to shore activities Beyond Myanmar Continental Shelf
	Duration	Short Medium Long	Within project period (30 + 60 days) Not more than 6 months after the project period Greater than 6 months
Type of Impact	Action	Direct Indirect	Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of the project Impact caused by activities partly outside the scope of the project.

All terms are characteristics of the impact (s). For example, duration refers to duration of impact, not the activity causing it.

Definition given is for resources in which numerical criteria are used to evaluate impacts. For resources in which numerical criteria are not appropriate qualitative criteria have been applied.

A pre-existing matrix has been constructed of all events considered, the hazard recorded and the receptor deemed to be most affected has been taken as being the worst-case impact that hazard. For example, if the hazard arising from oil spill was deemed to rate a minor impact (2) for coral reef, and a medium impact (6) for fisheries, with all other resources considered unaffected, then the moderate impact (6) would be taken as the worst-case impact for that hazard. Thus, the overall impact for this event would be rated as medium.

The significance of each impact is the product of Frequency x Magnitude x Likelihood of the Impact Occurring ranking is divided into five orders of significance, CRITICAL, HIGH, MEDIUM, LOW and NEGLIGIBLE as shown in below Tables.

Existing engineering control, standard procedures and standard specification that have been in place as mitigation measures to reduce associated impact or risk were also considered in the impact assessment.

Table 5-2: Environmental Impact Evaluation Criteria Table

Frequency x Likelihood	5	5	10	15	20	25
	4	4	8	12	16	20
	3	3	6	9	12	15
	2	2	4	6	8	10
	1	1	2	3	4	5
		1	2	3	4	5
		Magnitude				

Table 5-3: Environmental Impact Significance

Score (Frequency x Likelihood x Magnitude)	Significance
≥ 17	Critical
11 - 16	High
6 - 10	Medium
2 - 5	Low
<2	Negligible

For example, the impact category following an accidental event may be minor (2), but the probability of the event to occur may be medium (3) so the environmental risk for the event would be (6) and the risk ranking would be medium.

5.4 Impact Mitigation Measure and Monitoring

For each event, which is ranked as having the potential to cause and adverse environmental impact, mitigation of the effect is considered in order to either reduce the impact or reduce the risk. In this way, the overall effect of the project on the environment can be minimized. Residual impacts are those that remain following impact mitigation, appropriate monitoring techniques are proposed.

5.5 Scope of Assessment

The EIA study for the proposed project has been done following the scope outlined. The EIA Method is organized with environmental data collection, conducting of potential environmental risk & impact assessment, considering mitigation measures for the calculated environmental risk, and planning and commitment of environmental management plan for the proposed project; VPEL Pearl Farm project and details is provided in Section 6: Screening of Potential Environmental Risk Assessment and Mitigation Measures.

The Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed project has been carried out for potential impacts during the following stages of the project planning and implementation:

- (i) **Location impacts.** Impacts associated with site selection, including impacts on environment and resettlement or livelihood related impacts on communities
- (ii) **Design impacts.** Impacts arising from project design, including the technology used, scale of operations, discharge standards etc.

- (iii) **Construction impacts.** Impacts result from upgrading/construction activities including site clearance, earthworks, civil works, etc.
- (iv) **O&M impacts.** Impacts associated with the operation and maintenance of the infrastructure built in the proposed project; Pearl Farm.
- (v) **Abandonment Impacts.** Impact associated with the abandonment activities of the project including deinstallation of facility, etc.,

5.6 Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology

Screening of environmental impacts has been based on the impact magnitude (negligible/moderate/severe – in the order of increasing degree) and impact duration (temporary/permanent). The following table shows the screening of impacts; N/T represents the lowest impact while S/P represents the highest impact. Numerator represents the Degree of Impact and denominator represents the Duration of impact.

Table 5-4 SCREENING OF IMPACTS

Duration of Impact	Magnitude (Degree of Impact)		
	<i>Negligible (N)</i>	<i>Moderate (M)</i>	<i>Severe (S)</i>
<i>Temporary (T)</i>	N/T	M/T	S/T
<i>Permanent (P)</i>	N/P	M/P	S/P

The following section shows the potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures of all the components proposed for VPEL Pearl Farm Project.

5.6.1 Study Area of the Proposed Project

The study area of the project will cover the operation area within project area. The areas will be used to identify sensitive receptors in the assessment of impacts on physical resources, biological resources, human use values, and quality of life values. Examples of sensitive receptors are schools, temples, water resources, residential areas, etc.

The land is clear from other land users exact from one water point using as water collection point and temporary rest area in northern-west of Kay Ye Kyi Kyun. The sea area is currently using as sea route, fishing as inshore fishing zone by local community and local sea users. Relevant authority (MPPME and fishing department) have to made clear notification in inshore fishing zone and proposed project preferred sea area for natural resources sharing in sea.

5.6.2 Data Collection

Data collected for this EIA/EMP include details of the proposed project environmental baseline conditions of the potentially affected areas. Data were obtained from primary and secondary sources.

Primary data sources include:

- Environmental quality baseline survey for surface water, groundwater quality, and soil survey conducted in 2021;

- Environmental quality baseline survey for noise and air quality survey conducted in 2021;
- Focus Group interview meetings with staff in 2021

Secondary data sources came from internet and literature, relevant authorities, and previous reports conducted in and around the project area. The secondary data sources are cited throughout this report.

Current environmental and social economic data are within standard/guidelines criteria. Existing environmental data (Air Quality, Water Quality, Soil Quality, Noise) are present already in Chapter 5. Proposed project activities may generate changes in existing environmental quality in air quality, noise, and sharing in natural resources such as water consumption, sea area usage mainly for oyster breeding activities.

Existing energy consumption is mainly base on generator operating and solar system for local community. Proposed project energy consumption is generator operating.

Existing socio economic of local community is fishing, farming and selling only. Proposed project will create job opportunity for local community. Education of local community is relying on post primary school only. Proposed project support in education sector for local community via CSR program. Currently night watch lady is taking care of basic health for Kau Ye Gyi Village. One indigenous medic is also observed in Kau Ye Gyi Village. Proposed project will put certified medic onsite.

5.6.3 Public Consultation

The proposed project operating is locating in Kau Ye Kyun & Kanyin Phyu Kyun Nge, Bokpyin Township, Tanintharyi Region. The public involvement for this EIA consisted of four parts: focus groups from officials of Regional Government, key informant interviews, staff of VPEL and representative of local villages. Public consultation and results from meeting are described in Chapter 8.

5.7 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation

5.7.1 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation: Development Phase

In many environmental assessments there are certain effects that, although they will occur during either the construction or operation stage, should be considered as impacts primarily of the location or design of the project, as they would not occur if an alternative location or design was chosen.

In the case of this project there are few impacts that can clearly be said to result from the design or location. This is because:

- (i) The project locating at Kau Ye Kyun and Kanyin Phyu Kyun, Bokpyin Township Tanintharyi Region will be developed under PSC agreement with Myanmar Pearl Production and Marketing Enterprise (MPPME). MPPME has the authority to administer and/or manage pearl production in the Myanmar sea territory on behalf of Myanmar Union Government so there is no land acquisition involved. However, the land is clear from other land users exact from one water point using as water collection point and

temporary rest area in northern-west of Kay Ye Kyi Kyun. The sea area is currently using as sea route, fishing as inshore fishing zone by local community and local sea users. Relevant authority (MPPME and fishing department) has to made clear notification in inshore fishing zone and proposed project preferred sea area for natural resources sharing in sea.

- (ii) The existing and proposed project site is locating at Kau Ye Kyun and Kanyin Phyu Kyun, Bokpyin Township, Tanintharyi Region. MPPME; Myanmar Pearl Production and Marketing Enterprise MPPME, is the officially authorized government body on behalf of Myanmar Union Government to operate pearl production and marketing in Myanmar Sea Territory inclusive of Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Production Project Area. The MPPME and VPEL have option to terminate or expanded the product sharing contract (PSC) agreement during or completion of agreed contract terms period (i.e., 15 Years PSC agreement with option for terminating and/or extending).
- (iii) The proposed project will present significant development with its standard pearl products to be produced from Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Production and facilities over the existing Pearl Production Farm business operations of Myanmar.
- (iv) The infrastructure involves relatively straightforward continuing with locally purchased materials, machines & equipment as well as imported machinery, maintaining on developed and existing building facility and operation, so it is unlikely that there will be major environmental impacts;

- (v) Any sensitive environmental receptors (surface waters) will be protected by detailed design and proper engineering. Proper operation and maintenance of the Pearl Production Farm site will be critical to protecting the environment; therefore, training for Pearl Production Farm staff is built into the project.
- (vi) The project site is sufficiently elevated above water bodies to avoid flooding and impacts to groundwater.
- (vii) Standard storage (good ventilation system) warehouse to store raw materials to prevent property damage as well as to prevent fire accident.
- (viii) Pearl culturing process itself is sensitive and therefore whole pearl farming project require high environmental standard quality at all time to produce good quality pearl. Machine, boats, and equipment will be operated by using properly trained skilled labor to produce standard products (i.e., plan to reduce substandard products).
- (ix) The collected wastes throughout the Pearl Production Farm Project will be disposed at designated disposal site, so the project will not have impacts on surrounding inhabitants.

- (x) The proposed Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Production Project is to be operated by the employee (Estimated local 150 Nos. staff) and expressed in supporting significant benefits added as part of the country GDP.

5.7.2 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation: Operation Phase

VPEL Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm Project is in operation phase and operation activities include Pearl production process. Environmental risks which may come out from its normal operation are generation of domestic general solid waste and domestic wastewater only. Most of the potential impacts associated with normal operation of the Pearl Farm Project relate to the storage and disposal of wastes. A waste management plan in complying with standing instruction under ECD guidelines.

Domestic wastewater and general waste may come out during normal Pearl Farm operation.

Pearl Production Farm will be responsible for operating the waste management facilities and will be given further support by the VPEL in the form of staff training and financial assistance. All solid waste management activity is required to comply with the guideline/instruction from Bokpyin Township, Tanintharyi Region Government, and MOECAP.

Surface water run out from heavy rain combination with blockage of Drain line can cause flooding the project area leading property damage as well as electricity shock and fire hazard. Therefore, regular monitoring and properly maintaining of drainage system are to be included in EMP; the consultant responsible for the detailed design should ensure that:

- Surface water drains at the site are adequate to retain and dispose of the heaviest rains;
- O&M procedures require drains to be kept in working order at all times and checked regularly and cleared of any sediment or other debris.

Air pollution may come out from Pearl Production Farm project if there is process inclusive to provide electricity by using diesel power generator at Pearl Production Farm. The proposed project; Kau Ye Kyun & Kanyin Phyu Kyun Pearl Production Project, optimize generator operating with limited time and using less sulfur diesel fuel as of control measure to prevent air pollution from the operation. In addition, solar power system is considering as of replacement to supply electricity.

Given the social and environmental setting of the project is anticipated that, from time to time, employees, contractors, government agencies, Non-Government Organizations, and the general public (including the media) will request information on the project's environmental performance and management.

The current procedure for handling external and internal queries on the project in general is as follows:

- If the communication is from the media, it is directed to Managing Director.
- If the communication is from another source, it is referred to the Managing Director.

In future, internal environmental queries will be referred to the Manager, while external queries will be referred to the General Manager.

Manager to retain a complaints / communications register and record progress of complaint (refer to document control section).

There is a communications practice in place for disseminating environmental information on the project. This is as follows:

- Monthly Environmental Report;
- Pearl Production Farm News – newsletter every 3 months focusing on CSR and environmental information;
- Notice board displays at the VPEL Yangon Head Office, Myeik Branch Office, and Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Production Farm.

The Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Production Farm Worksite Notice Board will have similar display erected at VPEL, Yangon as well as Myeik Branch Office. There is merit in expanding the scope of the Notice Board displays to include data generated through the EMS on the environmental performance. This will have the effect of increasing staff awareness, interest and involvement in the environmental program.

5.7.3 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation: Abandonment

There will be time to stop the operation due to some reasons (foreseen or unforeseen) and VPEL will have to prepare properly for abandonment process not to impact the environment which complying with MOECAP procedure as well as not to impact the

personnel working at the Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Production Farm complying with Myanmar Labor Laws.

Termination of PSC Agreement by either VPEL or MPPME is included in PSC agreement mentioning in Section 20. Breaching of PSC agreement may lead termination with responsibility and penalty for OPCL. PSC Agreement can also be terminated by both party agreement as per clause 20-3.

Decommission/Closure/Post Closure activities may include returning of project facilities and housekeeping together with reinstatement activities according to PSC agreement between MPPME and VPEL. There will be no environmental impact due to nature of business and Environmental risks which may come out from its closure of are generation of domestic general solid waste and domestic wastewater only. However, there will be social impact to the employee working at Project and therefore it is requirement to comply with existing Myanmar rules & regulations, and procedures & standing instruction especially for the employee has been included.

5.8 Potential Environmental Impact Assessment

All activities associated with the pearl farm project have potential impact on the environment throughout pre (i.e., construction phase), during (i.e., operation phase), and post operation. This chapter outlines these activities and describes how they may impact on the environment based upon the methodology detailed in this Section.

The proposed mitigation measures are also described in this section. The work components of the pearl farm project that are anticipated to cause impacts to the environment (Environmental Aspect and Impact) include:

5.8.1 Project Development Phase

- Air pollution (dust) –which may arise from construction activities
- Water pollution – causing from construction activities
- Noise – which may arise from construction activities particularly from engine running
- Soil contamination – caused by accidental oil spill, discharging of hazardous waste
- Forest degrading – tree felling for the purpose of worksite area cleaning as well as to produce timber/wood to be used as construction raw material for the project
- Waste – Construction material waste (combustible and incombustible)
- Sanitary and food wastes – from construction workforce
- Generation of non-hazardous solid wastes (e.g., packaging materials)
- Hazardous waste – fluorescent lamp, used engine oil, etc. from generator
- Conflict – between local villager and construction workforce team in shared usage on Kau Ye Kyun Project
- Sustainable Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program for Kau Ye Kyun local community development by Kau Ye Kyun Project (as part of EMMP)

Pearl Farm Project Vessel and Boat Operation

- Killing Coral reef and other sea life (flora and fauna) – which may be caused by noise from vessel engine, hitting with propeller, sea water and shore beach contamination caused by oil spill
- Oil spill – Accidental oily water discharges from vessels
- Conflict – between local villager and project workforce team in shared usage on Kau Ye Kyun & Kanyin Phyu Kyun Project natural resources

5.8.2 Project Operation Phase

- Water pollution – causing from operation activities (pearl production process, and staff and kitchen)
- Noise – This may be arisen by operations activities particularly from engine running (power generator, air compressor, etc.).
- Soil contamination – caused by accidental oil spill, discharging of hazardous waste
- Forest degrading – for the purpose of worksite area cleaning and land clearing for the project
- Waste – Construction material waste (combustible and incombustible)
- Sanitary and food wastes – from operation workforce
- Generation of non-hazardous solid wastes (e.g., packaging materials)
- Hazardous waste – which may be unidentified objects, expired chemicals from laboratory, fluorescent lamp, used engine oil, etc. from generator
- Conflict – between local villager and construction workforce team in shared usage on Kau Ye Kyun Project

- Sustainable Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program for Kau Ye Kyun local community development by Kau Ye Kyun Project (as part of EMMP)

Pearl Farm Project Vessel and Boat Operation

- Killing Coral reef and other sea life (flora and fauna) – which may be caused by noise from vessel engine, hitting with propeller, sea water and shore beach contamination caused by oil spill
- Oil spill – Accidental oily water discharges from vessels
- Conflict – between local villager and project workforce team in shared usage on Kau Ye Kyun & Kanyin Phyu Kyun Project natural resources

5.8.3 Post Project Operation Phase (to rehabilitate the project area)

- Water decontamination – causing from operation activities
- Soil decontamination – caused by accidental oil spill, discharging of hazardous waste
- Forest restoration – Controlled tree felling with permission of Forest Department during abandonment activities and replantation action to rehabilitate the project area.
- Waste management – Construction material waste (combustible and incombustible)
- Fade out of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program in replacing with Sustainable Socio-economic program for continuous development of Kau Ye Kyun itself and its local community

Pearl Farm Project Vessel and Boat Operation

- Killing Coral reef and other sea life (flora and fauna) – which may be caused by noise from vessel engine, hitting with propeller, sea water and shore beach contamination caused by oil spill
- Oil spill – Accidental oily water discharges from vessels
- Conflict – between local villager and project workforce team in shared usage on Kau Ye Kyun & Kanyin Phyu Kyun Project natural resources

The main potential adverse environmental impact identified in the pearl farm project includes:

- Physical presence interference with other sea users and fishing
- Disturbance to marine inhabitants due to pearl farm project
- Disturbance to coral reef due to pearl farm project
- Sea water contamination due to hazardous and non-hazardous wastes
- Disturbance to marine inhabitants due to oil spill from pearl farm project vessel and boat

Table 5-5: Impact Assessment & Mitigation Measures for the Project Activities with Potential Environmental Impact Significance

Activity	Aspect	Issues and Impacts	Overall Assessment and Scoring	Potential significance before mitigation measure	Mitigation Measure	Potential significance after mitigation measure
Development Phase						
Location	Land use	Social, cultural (Population, socio-economic)	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 1, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.35 Negligible	Social welfare and CSR program. Awareness on local cultural and historical practice. Frequency= 1, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.35 Negligible
		Properties & irreversible resources (Fossil fuel, precious metal, etc.,)	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 1, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.35 Negligible	Report to authority if found fossil fuel and precious metal within project area. Frequency= 1, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.35 Negligible
		Biodiversity and wildlife (Deforestation, hunting, wildlife trading, etc.,)	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 1, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.35 Negligible	To follow MPPME guidelines for longline laying procedure not to impact from anchoring activities. To follow Forest Law to protect biodiversity and wildlife. Controlled tree felling with permission of Forest	0.35 Negligible

					Department for pearl farm construction on land during land clearing activities. Replantation action after developing phase. Frequency= 1, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	
		Protected/ historical area (Lanpi Island, Moscos Island and Ancient Tanintharyi)	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 1, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.35 Negligible	Report to authority if found historical properties within project area. Protected area is far from the propose project. (Moscos Island 406 km, Lanpi Island 59.2 km and Ancient Tanintharyi 216 km far from Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm) Frequency= 1, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.35 Negligible
		Land acquisition and resettlement/conflict	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 1, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude =1	0.35 Negligible	Regular consulting with relevant authority and community. Perform CSR activity. Sharing on existing land, water resources and sea route. Apply shared land use system with Kau Ye Kyun villagers to avoid conflict as per instruction of local authority. Frequency= 1, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude =1	0.35 Negligible
	Visual	Sea view	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 1, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.35 Negligible	Include longline layout design not to impact Seaview as per JMC instruction. Frequency= 1, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.35 Negligible

		Landscaping view	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 1, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.35 Negligible	Camp master layout design not to impact sea view and landscaping view as per JMC instruction. Replantation action after developing phase. Frequency= 1, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.35 Negligible
Design	General facility design and operation	Energy consumption	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 2	3 Low	Eco-friendly facility design, high-efficiency machinery and equipment, optimize in utilization of energy and natural resources for wise use. Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.7 Negligible
		Environmental	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 2	2.1 Low	Include design for climate change and earthquake vulnerability, waste collecting and disposal site, waste water treatment/filtration systems, soundproof machinery and equipment. Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 2	1.4 Negligible
		Health	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 2	3 Low	24/7 medic on site, standby transport system, first aid point, accommodation, ventilation, lighting, rest room, smoking area. Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.7 Negligible

		Safety	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 1, Magnitude = 1	4 Low	Fire and natural disaster emergency response procedure, muster point, non-smoking area. Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	1.05 Negligible
Pre-construction	Material, equipment and machinery	Quality of material, equipment and machinery	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 1, Likelihood = 1, Magnitude =2	2 Low	Using registered, identified, and standard quality material, equipment and machinery only. (e.g., using ODS free Air Conditioning Machine) Frequency= 1, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 2	0.7 Negligible
	Environmental	Dust/Particulate Matters	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2	3 Low	Watering dusty area. Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.7 Negligible
		Noise	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude =2	3 Low	Working only at day time while background noise from other activities is high. Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.7 Negligible
		Traffic	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months)	3 Low	Short period of transport and less frequency. Comply with sea route user rules	0.7 Negligible

			Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 2		and regulation. Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	
		Visual	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 5, Likelihood = 0.1, Magnitude = 2	1 Negligible	Acknowledge good existing practice. Maintain existing plants and trees. Frequency= 5, Likelihood = 0.1, Magnitude = 1	0.5 Negligible
	Social	Community health	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 3	2.1 Low	Awareness on seasonal flues, rabies, dengue, snake bite, diarrhea, etc., Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.1, Magnitude = 2	0.4 Negligible
		Occupational health	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 2	6 Medium	Awareness on heatstroke, accident & incident etc., Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	1.4 Negligible
Construction	Environmental	Air	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project)	4.5 Medium	To follow building construction procedure. Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.7 Negligible

			Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 3			
	Dust/Particulate Matter	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 3	4.5 Medium	Watering dusty area. Regular housekeeping. Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.7 Negligible	
	Noise	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 1	2.25 Low	Working only at day time while background noise from other activities is high. Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.7 Negligible	
	Wastewater	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 2	3 Low	Treatment system (filtering) prior to dispose. Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.7 Negligible	
	Construction waste and general waste	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 2	6 Medium	On-site waste management system. Apply 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), optimize material usage. To send Bokpyin City Development Committee for proper disposal.	1.4 Negligible	

					Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	
		Soil disturbance / erosion	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 2	3 Low	Retaining wall, suitable drainage system. Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.7 Negligible
		Traffic	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 2	6 Medium	Short period of transport and less frequency. Comply with sea route user rules and regulation. Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 2	1.4 Negligible
	Social	Conflict	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 2	6 Medium	Regular consulting with relevant authority and community. Perform CSR activity. Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	1.4 Negligible
		Community health	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project)	6 Medium	Awareness on seasonal flues, rabies, dengue, snake bite, diarrhea, etc., Perform CSR program.	1.05 Negligible

			Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 2		Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	
		Occupational health & safety	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 1	3 Low	Awareness on heatstroke, accident & incident etc., Social welfare program. (Arranging meals, drinking water, transportation, health, accommodation, etc.,) Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	1.4 Negligible
Operation Phase						
Transportation	Environmental	Air	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 2	4.5 Medium	To follow Myanmar's rules and regulation. Apply transport management plan. Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.7 Negligible
		Traffic	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 1	2.25 Low	Comply with sea route user rules and regulation. Apply transport management plan. Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.7 Negligible
	Social	Safety	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities	2.25 Low	Comply with sea route user rules and regulation. Identify public water source to collect water at any time for local	0.7 Negligible

			within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 1		community. Apply transport management plan. Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	
Storage	Social	Occupational health & safety	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 2	4.5 Medium	Standard lighting, air ventilation system, fire safety system, regular housekeeping. Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.7 Negligible
Processing (Daily Operation such as Oyster Breeding, Basket Cleaning, Seeding, Pearl Collection)	Environmental	Wastewater	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 1	3 Low	Sea water filtering/treatment system for basket cleaning. Install suitable drainage system. Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	1.4 Negligible
		Noise	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 1	3 Low	Regular Maintenance for equipment. To use skill labor/mechanic. HSE awareness. PPE (goggle, glove, ear muff, etc.,) Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	1.4 Negligible
		Biodiversity and wildlife (Birds, Fish, Coral Reef, Plankton etc.,)	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project)	3 Low	To follow MPPME guidelines for longline laying procedure not to impact from anchoring activities. To follow Forest Law to protect biodiversity and wildlife.	1.4 Negligible

			Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 1		Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	
		Operational solid waste	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 1	3 Low	On-site waste management system. Apply 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), optimize material usage. To send Bokpyin City Development Committee for proper disposal. Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	1.4 Negligible
	Social	Occupational health & safety	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 2	4.5 Medium	Standard lighting, air ventilation system, first aid, natural disaster and emergency management plan, fire safety system, regular housekeeping. HSE awareness. Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	1.05 Negligible
Project maintenance	Environmental	General waste	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	1.4 Negligible	On-site waste management system. Apply 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), optimize material usage. To send Bokpyin City Development Committee for proper disposal. Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	1.4 Negligible
Packaging	Environmental	General waste	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project)	1.4 Negligible	On-site waste management system. Apply 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), optimize material usage. To send Bokpyin City Development	1.4 Negligible

			Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1		Committee for proper disposal. Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	
Accommodation	Environmental	Domestic Wastewater	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 2	3 Low	Treatment system (septic tank). Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.7 Negligible
		General waste	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 1	3 Low	On-site waste management system. Apply 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), optimize material usage. Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	1.4 Negligible
	Social	Occupational health & safety	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in operating phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 1	3 Low	Awareness on heatstroke, accident & incident etc., Social welfare program. (Arranging meals, drinking water, transportation, health, etc.,) Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	1.4 Negligible
		Conflict	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Long (Greater than 6 months) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project)	4.5 Medium	Regular consulting with relevant authority and community. Guideline for employee residing at dormitory. Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	1.05 Negligible

			Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 2			
Abandonment Phase	(24 Months)					
Dismantling	Environmental	Dust/Particulate Matter	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 3	4.5 Medium	Watering dusty area. Regular housekeeping. Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.7 Negligible
		Noise	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 1	2.25 Low	Working only at day time while background noise from other activities is high. Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.7 Negligible
		Dismantling waste	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 2	6 Medium	On-site waste management system. Optimize material usage. To send Bokpyin City Development Committee for proper disposal. Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	1.4 Negligible
		Soil disturbance / erosion	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project)	3 Low	No disturbance on existing retaining wall, suitable drainage system. Rehabilitation as necessary.	0.7 Negligible

			Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 2		Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	
		Traffic	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 2	6 Medium	Short period of transport and less frequency. Comply with sea route user rules and regulation. Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 2	1.4 Negligible
	Social	Community health	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only in abandonment phase) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 2	6 Medium	Awareness on seasonal flues, rabies, dengue, snake bite, diarrhea, etc., Perform CSR program. Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	1.05 Negligible
		Occupational health & safety	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 1	3 Low	Awareness on heatstroke, accident & incident etc., Social welfare program. (Arranging meals, drinking water, transportation, health, accommodation, etc.,) Frequency= 4, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	1.4 Negligible
Transportation	Environ-mental	Air	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project)	4.5 Medium	To follow Myanmar's rules and regulation. Apply transport management plan.	0.7 Negligible

			Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 2		Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	
		Traffic	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 1	2.25 Low	Comply with sea route user rules and regulation. Apply transport management plan. Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.7 Negligible
	Social	Safety	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 3, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 1	2.25 Low	Comply with sea route user rules and regulation. Apply transport management plan. Frequency= 2, Likelihood = 0.35, Magnitude = 1	0.7 Negligible
Termination	Social	Conflict (Loss of job, value of life)	Extent: Local (Less than 2 km) Duration: Short (daytime only) Action: Direct (Impact caused solely by activities within the scope of project) Scoring of Impact: Frequency= 1, Likelihood = 1, Magnitude = 5	5 Medium	Regular consulting with relevant authority and community. Perform CSR activity. Frequency= 1, Likelihood = 0.75, Magnitude = 5	3.75 Low

Significant impacts will also be associated with emergencies and accidents. These are address in the emergency response plan partly.

Table 5-6: Impact Assessment & Mitigation activity for the activities with Potential to significantly impact the environment (Summarized Table)

Phase	Potential significance before mitigation					Potential significance after mitigation				
	measure					measure				
	Negligible	Low	Medium	High	Critical	Negligible	Low	Medium	High	Critical
Development Phase	8	13	7	-	-	28	-	-	-	-
Operation Phase	2	9	4	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
Abandonment Phase	-	5	6	-	-	10	1	-	-	-

5.9 Environmental Impact Assessment during Construction Phase

5.9.1 Air Environment

Construction activities related to the proposed Project will result in limited short term air quality impacts. Dust in term of Total Suspended Particulates (TSP) and fine particles (PM₁₀ and PM) are the key pollutants during construction. Emissions from construction worker vehicles and construction equipment are anticipated to have minimal short-term impacts.

Potential impacts to air quality and dust from the project may occur due to the following activities:

- Deforestation in the islands to make it suitable for making buildings and roads
- Site preparation activities of project building and relates facilities including site clearing and grubbing, excavation and filling, and construction of access road; and
- Vehicle movement on dirt road.

The construction phase will long approximately as 24 months and all of the impacts during construction phase are short-term, temporary and will not be significance.

Fugitive Dust Emissions

Fugitive dust emissions from site preparation activities and vehicles transportation on dirt roads are anticipated to have short-term impacts for approximately 24 months of Phase 1 construction phase. This might lead to increase in dust particles near construction site and roads, but those increases would be short-term in duration. The sensitive receptors/resources may be affected by potential impacts to air quality. The nearest sensitive receptor is construction workers and residences/communities on the island. The receptor sensitivity is considered low.

Vehicular Emission

During construction, the project will involve the movement of equipment in the construction areas such as dozer, trucks and transportation boats etc., which will contribute to gases emissions from the combustion of fuel. The most prevalent gases emitted from vehicle exhaust by fuel combustion are CO, CO₂, C₆H₆, and NO_x. The gases or greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that are likely to be emitted by the project, as related to the issue of climate change.

5.9.2 Noise Environment

The noise emission sources during construction phase will include construction machineries/equipment to be employed at site. The emission of noise will be generated from the operation of equipment and machineries such as Dozer, Truck, Concrete Mixer, Generator, etc. The noise levels in dependence of the distance from a source are expected to be a major source of noise generation within the project site and its surroundings. If improperly managed, there is risk of nuisance and health effects to nearby residents and construction workers onsite. Although there are no village and no local community within 5-kilometer of the project area on the island, impacts on fauna diversity is considerable. According to the Myanmar National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline's value, a distance from construction site boundary to acceptable sensitive receiver is 500 m and above. The impact rating for long term exposure (for construction period) and a Daytime Noise Level (LAeq) of less than 55 dB is equivalent to a negligible potential impact magnitude.

5.9.3 Surface Water

Potential construction-induced impacts to surface water quality will be soil erosion and sedimentation resulting from excavation and grading activities necessary for

the construction of infrastructure during rainy seasons. Drainage and seepage from construction waste dumping site will have potential to surface water pollution. Mobilization and transport of soil particles due to construction activities may result in sedimentation of surface drainage networks, which may result in impacts to the water quality in to the nearby seawater bodies via drains. This could result in localized impacts such as runoff and erosion of exposed bare soil, slopes and earth, and release of cement materials into sea water bodies with storm water runoff.

Dredging of the lagoons is commonly carried out to place pylon footings for jetties or piers of main building. Dredging of harbors is also an activity proposed in most instances during the construction stage of a resort. Dredging of the inner lagoon, for harbor development alters the current movement through creation of rip currents and also causes greater sedimentation on the coral colonies during the process of dredging leading to coral death by suffocation. Dredging physically disturbs or removes the bottom substrate, deposits sediments on the substrate, suspends sediments in the water column, reduces light penetration, increases turbidity, changes circulation, reduces dissolved oxygen and increases nutrient levels in the water column. Dredging also results in the direct elimination of the benthic habitat in the dredged area and a reduction of associated demersal species. The magnitude of the physical impacts on the reef varies considerably depending on the method used for dredging.

Storm water runoff will be drained to a common settlement tank to remove solids, before being discharged to a common drain. Potential impacts to surface water quality due to sedimentation are expected to be short-term and localized in nature, and can be controlled if runoff is adequately managed.

Construction and Domestic Wastes

The solid waste generated during construction will include steel pipes, steel plates, structural steel, wooden crates and domestic solid waste from the construction workers. In addition, there will also be biomass waste associated with the clearance of trees, shrubs and grass.

Small vessel and speed boats can leak fuel oil during transportation of construction materials and workers during construction phase. Moreover, lubricants and grease from construction machineries can also leak during construction phase.

Improper disposal of domestic waste, construction waste and hazardous waste such as waste oil and paints can have serious implications on the environment. Significant impacts associated with waste disposal include reduced aesthetic beauty of the surrounding beaches and the reef environment, marine pollution, water quality deterioration, increased sedimentation, increased turbidity as well as changes in the reef community structure. Construction material and waste if disposed into the marine environment will become a tremendous task to cleanup and will take long after operation of the resort for the reef to recover.

A large workforce is often temporarily accommodated on the island during the construction stage, and if raw sewage runs into the marine environment, lagoon environment gets contaminated with increases in fecal coliform bacteria, eutrophication and water pollution problems. Disposal of sewage can also lead to increase in the nutrient level of the water and result in growth of seagrass patches. The sewage generated onsite will be collected through underground pipes into a holding tank, from where the sewage will be routed to an onsite septic tank.

5.9.4 Soils and Groundwater

During construction phase, the following potential soil and groundwater impacts are anticipated: Soil and groundwater contamination due to improper construction and domestic wastes soil and groundwater contamination due to potential leaks, spills and contaminated fill materials during all phases of project construction. Construction debris such as packing materials and domestic wastes from construction workers will produce during construction phase. There will have potential to soil contamination and ground water pollution if these solid wastes are not properly disposed. Moreover, seepage and drainage from construction waste dump site will also impact on soil and ground water qualities.

5.9.5 Biodiversity Environment

Impacts to biodiversity have been evaluated in the context of the Project Facilities fully described in Chapter 5, including details of planned construction and operation activities. During the construction period these species might get disturbed, however, this situation will be for a very shorter period of time and multilayered peripheral greenbelt will provide an excellent habitat for these species once the project landscape becomes fully grown. Hence, no long-term impact to this local avifauna is envisaged from this project development.

Anticipated Impacts on biodiversity environment during pre-construction and construction phase will be as follows:

Impacts on Flora Diversity

In construction phase, Site and habitat clearance and construction of the new roads, lighting and noise will disturb the animal behavior and movement and loss

of the plant species which might be impacted in moderate level. Generation of dust, lighting and noise will disturb the animal behavior and movement,

- Damage and removal of existing vegetation will loss the habitats
- Land contamination will disturb the vegetation.

Impacts on Fauna Diversity

Clearing away trees and natural vegetation can cause hazards to the habitats of birds and butterflies. Noise due to construction activities at the site involving human and vehicular movement will disturb aril and wild animals in the area. If waste disposal is not done, there will be increased in the habitat loss of native species. Terrestrial micro flora at the site is also affected. The construction of solid jetties and piers restrict seawater circulation, and obstruct sand movement around the island. The physical changes from jetty construction result in changes to the biological life around the concrete structures. The diversity of fish is changed considerably and only certain species of fish are found near these structures.

During the construction period these species might get disturbed, however, this situation will be for a very shorter period of time and multilayered peripheral greenbelt will provide an excellent habitat for these species once the project landscape becomes fully grown. Hence, no long-term impact to this local avifauna is envisaged from this project development.

So, impacts on biodiversity environment during construction phase will be low or Moderate as follows:

5.9.6 Resource Consumption

During construction phase, there will be no high resource consumption.

5.9.7 Socio-Economic Environment

Social Impact Assessment involves the processes of analyzing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences both positive and negative of planned interventions and any social change processes invoked by those interventions. Its primary purpose is to bring about a more sustainable and equitable biophysical and human environment. This section discusses the proposed development, project activities and the extent of potential impacts anticipated from the proposed project development.

In this instance, there are no existing settlements or the villagers located within 5 kilometers radius of the project area. However, the impact assessment identified focusing base on near villages around the proposed project islands.

Economy and Livelihoods

The proposed project will have a positive effect in creation of job opportunities for the people in the project area. During construction phase, the proposed project will provide temporary employment opportunities for local people.

5.9.8 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

There are no historical or archeological monuments of significance within 10 kilometers radius of the project and hence no negative impact in this regard is anticipated.

5.10 Environmental Impact Assessment during Operation Phase

5.10.1 Health Risks Assessment based on three phases of pearl farm operation

5.10.1.1 Objectives

The main objective of this HRA is to assess and manage the health risks present at Kau Ye Kyun pearl farm project, in efforts to prevent adverse health effects of employees, whereas the specific objectives are as follows:

- To identify health hazards categorized as chemical, physical, biological, ergonomics and psychosocial present at the workplace.
- To evaluate the employees' degree of exposure to the identified health hazards.
- To evaluate the adequacy of existing control and recovery measures.
- To conclude the significance of risk to health posed by these health hazards.
- To recommend further appropriate control measures in order to prevent or mitigate health risks.

5.10.1.2 Methodology

An overview of the assessment process involves the following steps: -

- Gather information on health hazards, tasks and work practices
- Divide into work units
- Identify health hazards based on job / task description
- Assess employees' exposure and determine levels of risk
- Evaluate adequacy of existing control and recovery measures including ALARP
- Recommend additional control and recovery measures
- Formulate and monitor a Remedial Action Plan
- Documents

- Reviewing of HRA
- Follow-Up of HRA

5.10.1.3 Gather Information on Health Hazards, Tasks and Work Practices

The following approaches were used to gather information on health hazards, tasks and work practices.

1. Walk-about at work sites observing workers carrying out specific job tasks and processes.
2. Interviews of workers potentially exposed to the health hazards and identified from each assigned work group.

The information gathered for an HRA are:

1. The list of health hazards presents at site (e.g., chemicals Register)
2. Plant layout and work process flowchart
3. Organization chart, workers' job descriptions & working hours
4. Medical log book records
5. Sickness absence and medical referral records
6. Health prevalence records
7. Health hazard related training records
8. PPE programme (e.g., PPE Matrix, issuance and maintenance records)
9. Incident and near miss records
10. Engineering control design & maintenance records

5.10.1.4 Divide into Work Units

A group of workers who perform similar tasks and exposed to similar health hazards were categorized into a Work Unit. Observations and assessments were performed on a sample of workers representing the work unit. This approach

allows the HRA to be carried out efficiently, systematically and comprehensively. Findings and recommendations will consequently apply to all workers within the work unit.

Basic information gathered on the work unit is within FORM A – Work Unit Description

5.10.1.5 Identify the Health Hazards

All health hazards associated with the work unit were identified using Health Hazards Inventories (HHI). Health hazards were grouped in the following categories:

- Chemical
- Physical
- Ergonomics
- Psychosocial
- Biological

List of health hazards identified in the work unit was recorded in FORM B – Health Hazard Inventory.

5.10.1.6 Assess Employees Exposure and Determine Level of Risk

The qualitative risk assessment approach and HSE Risk Matrix (HSERM) tool were used to evaluate work unit exposure to health hazards. The HSERM is a standard tool used to qualitatively assess the level of risk posed from threats to health, safety, environment and reputation. The risks are initially assessed in relation to the probability or likelihood of occurrence against severity of impact to people. The RAM divides risk into Low, Medium, High and Very High. All hazardous

chemical is further assessed in detail regardless of its HSERM rating. For non-chemicals health hazards (i.e., physical, ergonomics, biological and psychosocial), a further detailed assessment is carried out for health risks with HSERM rating of Medium, High and Very High. The detailed assessment includes determining the workers' exposure as well as reviewing the adequacy of existing control and recovery measures.

Risk Rating for each health hazards evaluated in the work unit was recorded in FORM C – Work Unit Assessment.

5.10.1.7 Evaluate Control Adequacy & Conclude Assessment

The objective of this step is to evaluate the adequacy of existing control and recovery measures in mitigating the identified health risks. Control and recovery measures are evaluated based on its adequacy and efficiency in reducing exposure to below OEL and ALARP.

The risks are concluded utilizing a control chart which assigns an Action Priority based on level of risk (RR) and adequacy of control measures.

Description of Action Priority levels are as follows:

Action Priority 1 (AP-1)

RR is at or above 15 ($RR \geq 15$) with inadequate control measures.

Action Priority 2 (AP-2)

RR is less than 15 ($RR < 15$) with inadequate control measures.

Action Priority 3 (AP-3)

Adequate control measures irrespective of the RR.

Where Action Priorities are the same, the employer shall prioritize actions based on the magnitude of Risk Rating. For example, two recommendations with an Action Priority of 2, the recommendation with a Risk Rating of 12 is of higher priority than one with a Risk Rating of 5.

Action Priority concluded for the work unit is recorded in FORM D – Control Measures & Recommendations.

5.10.1.8 Establish recovery measures

Recovery measures are required to mitigate the potential impact and prevent potential escalation of health risks should exposure control measures fail. Recovery measures may include medical emergency response arrangements, emergency medical items and equipment, emergency escape protective equipment, and post-traumatic stress counselling. Pearl Project emergency response plan (ERP) and medical emergency preparedness plan were assessed in this exercise.

5.10.1.9 Formulate and monitor remedial action plans

The assessment is concluded by assigning Action Priority based on level of risk and adequacy of control measures. A Remedial Action Plan (RAP) is formulated to ensure exposure of workers to health hazards are controlled, based on Action Priority. The Remedial Action Plan is for Pearl Project to review and accept the proposed recommendations, consequently, plan and manage the closure of action items.

The formulated RAP for the work unit is recorded within FORM E – Control Measures & Recommendation.

5.10.1.10 Documents

A written record of HRA shall be kept and readily retrievable when required. The information gathered during the assessment is recorded in the Task Appraisal forms (FORM A to E).

5.10.1.11 Reviewing HRA

A review of the assessment is necessary to be conducted at least once in five years or earlier if conditions change significantly due to the following reasons:

- Changes in the health hazards presence
- Major process change
- A significant change in the quantity of hazardous chemicals used
- Changes in the method or rate of work

5.10.1.12 HRA Follow-Up

The follow-up of the recommendations arising from this HRA is the responsibility of Pearl Project management. It is proposed that Pearl Project maintain a register of the follow-up actions and regularly update the register. Documentations of the closed-out items should be retained by Pearl Project for possible inspection or evidence during subsequent HRAs.

Actions items from this assessment were recorded in FORM E – Remedial Action Plan of respective work units.

5.10.2 Positive Health Impacts

5.10.2.1 Developing infrastructures for local villagers

Easy access to food and water sources by clearing bushes and vegetation during construction phase. Both project and village people can utilize access roads to fetch water and foods. Basic health needs can be met by local people from one

health center run by appointed healthcare personnel although they rely on indigenous medicines before commencing the project. Basic first aids care can be shared with local people who are not familiar with it.

5.10.2.2 Supplementing physical improvement with education

A primary school located on the compound provides basic education to children of workers as well as of villagers. Good social interactions between and project people and villagers can be expected due to promoting the education. Free provision of school stationaries enhanced the children's regular attendance.

5.10.2.3 Enhancing peaceful coexistence through religious ceremonies

Both Buddhist monks and Christians priests visited the site and gave religious teaching during new year blessing and ritual ceremonies respectively. Accommodation is provided to them when long-stay is required for accomplishing the mission.

5.10.3 Minimizing negative health impacts

5.10.3.1 Sparing path accessing for fishing by Salon people

Psychosocial impacts would arise if access to regular fishing sites overseas was prohibited not to encroaching over the oyster farms. However, non-routine fishing activities like applying battery-operated shock waves and fish trawling need to be strictly forbidden not to hamper the oyster cultivation sites. Provision of foods like dry rations from time to time minimizes these impacts by promoting the relationship.

5.10.3.2 Non-discriminatory approach to intimate relationship with indigenous people

Marriage between local people and migrated workers could happen as anywhere in the country and this region was not also spared. Sex education and protection of sexually transmitted infections have to be taught for not occurring unwanted social and public health issues. Provision of condoms and promoting contraception techniques need to be practiced.

Work Unit Description

Table I: Summary of Work Units

No.	Department	Work Units	Overview Description of Job
1	Construction	Manual laborer	Manual handling
2	Transportation	Driver	Driving vehicles (cars, forklift, boats etc.)
3	Admin	Office staff	Supervision, storekeeping and clerical
4	Catering	Kitchen staff & housekeepers	Food handling, cooking, housekeeping
5	Security	Guards	security
6	Operation lab	Technicians	Culture and lab analysis
7	Pearl operation	Operators	Oyster Breeding, Virgin Oyster Operating, Laying Long Lines, Seawater sample collection etc.
8	Maintenance	Engineers and technicians	Mechanical and electrical maintenance
9	Medical	Health care personnel	Giving health care and treatment
10	HSE	Safety and environmental officer	Monitoring safety of workforce and environment

Appendices

Appendix A: Risk Assessment Matrix used for Health Risk Assessment

			Minor		Major		
			1	2	3	4	5
Consequence			SEVERITY				
			People	Slight Injury	Minor Injury	Major Injury Major Health Effects* Permanent Partial Disability*	Single Fatality Permanent Total Disability*
			Environment	Slight Impact	Minor Impact	Moderate Impact	Major Impact
			Asset	Slight Damage	Minor Damage	Local Damage	Major Damage
			Reputation	Slight Impact	Limited Impact	Considerable Impact	Major National Impact
LIKELIHOOD	E Almost Certain	Incident has occurred several times per year in OPU	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5
	D Likely	Incident has occurred in OPU; or more than once per year in PETRONAS	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
	C Possible	Incident has occurred in PETRONAS; or more than once per year in industry world wide	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
	B Unlikely	Incident has occurred in industry, world-wide	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5
	A Remotely likely to happen	Never heard of in industry world-wide but could occur	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5

* For chronic health effects

** Occupational illnesses including cancer to affected workers exposed to similar hazard in the same Operating Unit

Appendix B: Exposure rating for non-chemical hazards

EXPOSURE RATING (Based on assessed effectiveness of control in place)	EXPOSURE BAND	DEFINITION
Very Low (1)	<0.1 x PEL	Exposures are negligible
Low (2)	<0.5 x PEL	Exposures are controlled well below PEL and are likely to remain so in accordance with standards
Medium (3)	>0.5 x PEL	Exposures are currently controlled below PEL to meet standards but control may be reliant on less robust measures such as personal protective equipment
High (4)	>PEL	Exposures are not adequately controlled to meet standards and continuously/regularly exceed PEL
Very High (5)	>>PEL	Exposures are excessive and will almost certain result in health damage to person exposed

PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit

Appendix C: Action priority rating based on Control Chart

Risk Rating(RR)	Level of Risk	Adequacy of Control	ALARP	Action Priority (AP)
≥ 15	High	Inadequate	No	1
≥ 15	High	Adequate	No	1
≥ 15	High	Inadequate	Yes	1
< 15	Moderate/Low	Inadequate	No	2
< 15	Moderate/Low	Adequate	No	2
< 15	Moderate/Low	Inadequate	Yes	2
1 – 25	High/Moderate/Low	Adequate	Yes	3

5.10.4 How to Conduct a Risk Assessment

Step 1: Identify Hazards. Relating to your scope, brainstorm potential hazards. The list should be long and comprehensive and may include anything from falls and burns, to theft and fraud, to pollution and societal damage.

Step 2: Calculate Likelihood. For each hazard, determine the likelihood it will occur. This can be measured as a probability (a 90 per cent chance) or as a frequency (twice a year). Then, based on the likelihood, choose which bracket accurately describes the probability:

1. Unlikely

An unlikely hazard is extremely rare, there is a less than 10 per cent chance that it will happen.

2. Seldom

Seldom hazards are those that happen about 10 to 35 per cent of the time.

3. Occasional

An occasional hazard will happen between 35 and 65 per cent of the time.

4. Likely

A likely hazard has a 65 to 90 per cent probability of occurring.

5. Definite

These hazards will occur 90 to 100 per cent of the time. You can be nearly certain it will manifest.

Step 3: Calculate Consequences. In the same fashion as above, calculate potential loss using either quantitative measurements (dollar), qualitative measurements (descriptive scale) or a mix of both. Then, based on the magnitude of the consequences, choose which bracket accurately describes the losses:

1. Insignificant

The consequences are insignificant and may cause a near negligible amount of damage. This hazard poses no real threat. Examples: loss of \$1K, no media coverage and/or no bodily harm.

2. Marginal

The consequences are marginal and may cause only minor damage. This hazard is unlikely to have a huge impact. Examples: loss of \$10K, local media coverage and/or minor bodily harm.

3. Moderate

The consequences are moderate and may cause a sizeable amount of damage. This hazard cannot be overlooked. Examples: loss of \$100K, regional media coverage and/or minor bodily harm.

4. Critical

The consequences are critical and may cause a great deal of damage. This hazard must be addressed quickly. Examples: loss of \$1M, national media coverage, major bodily harm and/or police involvement.

5. Catastrophic

The consequences are catastrophic and may cause an unbearable amount of damage. This hazard is a top priority. Examples: loss of \$10M+, international media coverage, extreme bodily harm and/or police involvement.

Step 4: Calculate Risk Rating. Assign each hazard with a corresponding risk rating, based on the likelihood and impact you've already calculated. For example, a hazard that is very likely to happen and will have major losses will receive a higher risk rating than a hazard that's unlikely and will cause little harm. Risk ratings are based on your own opinion and divided into four brackets. They are:

1. Low

Low risks can be ignored or overlooked as they usually are not a significant threat. A definite hazard with insignificant consequences, such as stubbing your toe, may be low risk.

2. Medium

Medium risks require reasonable steps for prevention but they're not a priority. A likely hazard with marginal consequences, such as a small fall, may be medium risk.

3. High

High risks call for immediate action. An occasional hazard with critical consequences, such as a major car accident, may be high risk.

4. Extreme

Extreme risks may cause significant damage, will definitely occur, or a mix of both. They're a high priority. An unlikely hazard with catastrophic consequences, such as an aircraft crash, is an extreme risk.

Step 5: Create an Action Plan. Your risk action plan will outline steps to address a hazard, reduce its likelihood, and reduce its impact and how to respond if it occurs. Depending on the severity of the hazard, you may wish to include notes about key team members (i.e., project manager, PR or Communications Director, subject matter expert), preventative measures, and a response plan for media and stakeholders.

Step 6: Plug Data into Matrix. A risk assessment matrix simplifies the information from the risk assessment form, making it easier to pinpoint major threat in a single glance. This convenience makes it a key tool in the risk management process. Every risk assessment matrix has two axes: one that measures the consequence impact and the other measures likelihood. To use a risk matrix, extract the data from the risk assessment form and plug it into the matrix accordingly.

Green is low risk

Yellow is medium risk

Orange is high risk

Red is extreme riskthreats

The biofouling attaching to basket and oyster is normal in pearl culture process and therefore regular cleaning on basket and oyster is part of operation. The outcomes from cleaning of biofouling are using as landfill and feeding aquamarine. There is no affect from due to biofouling, therefore there is no obvious impacts appear from invasive species into existing aquamarine and coral reef.

Longline area become good habit for aquamarine as alternative in terms of food and stabilize from sea flow.

According to longline design (longline ropes are placed at sea surface and basket are suspended about 1-meter depth), there is no impact to coral reefs.



Figure 5-1: Biofouling attached to basket and oyster

5.10.5 Physical Presence Interference with other sea users

The physical presences of vessels that are involved in the pearl farm project have the potential to result in some environmental impacts. The potential impacts include:

- Interference to other sea users;
- Loss of access to fishing grounds;
- Increased risk of collision;
- Disturbance to marine organisms;

Mobilization of vessels and resources to the proposed location may have an effect along the entire route of pearl farm project. The geographical restriction could interfere with other users and/or deny fisherman access to fishing grounds.

Due to slight increase in the number of vessels involved, there is an increase probability of collision from the pearl farm project ship, support vessel and boats. The Project Team has undertaken to follow that vessel conform with IMO requirement for vessel movement, navigation lights, vessels lighting, continuous 24-hour monitoring of shipping traffic, adequate emergency response plans, appropriate cranes slings, wire rope and other transfer equipment.

5.10.6 Disturbance to Marine Inhabitants Due to pearl farm project

With reference to a detailed review on potential effects of pearl farm project on marine life presented by McCauley (1994), undertaken by the independent Scientific Review Committee (ISRC), it can be concluded that the level of disruption by pearl farm project activities appear to be minimal for most species. Nevertheless, according to the ISRC report, the environmental issues relating to pearl farm project are focused on the impact(s) from the sound associated with the power generator and compressor, and pollution associated with oil spill. The concerns are mainly on the pathological and behavioral effects.

The documentation of biological damage from sound may be categorized as:

- Biological effects (changes in behavioral patterns);
- Pathological effects resulting in either direct injuries (lethal, sub-lethal or non-lethal) or indirect effects.

Behavioral effects are changes in the natural movements or behavioral patterns of organisms. These may occur in the short term for example the startle response of fish to sudden burst of sound or longer-term changes such as mammals avoiding areas where there are high levels of noise. Pathological impacts are those where physical damage or mortality may occur in response to the sound.

Organisms such as fish are able to detect low-level noise at some considerable distance (several km) from the source and will move away. Considerable study has been performed on this subject from military and commercial exploration organization, although most of the data examines the effects of acute underwater sound or pressure on fish, birds and animals has been focused upon explosions as the sound source.

The immediate pathological effects are likely to be restricted to very short ranges and high sound intensities and are unlikely to occur for the majority of marine species as most free-swimming animals will practice ‘avoidance manoeuvres’ well before they get within the range at which pathological effects may occur. Below Table shows the lists of the overall pathological effects observed to occur as a result of exposure to sound waves under controlled conditions. From the observation, it can be concluded that the effects are minimal under controlled conditions.

Table 5-7: Pathological Effects Resulting from Sound Waves

Species	Sources	Level (dB re 1µPa@1 m)	Distance from Source	Exposure Level (dB re 1µPa@1 m)	Observed Effect	Reference
Cod (adults)	Single	220-240 (estimated)	Fish and Plankton	226-246	Haemorrhaging and eye damage	Kosheleva, 1992
Cod (adults)	Electrically generated signal in laboratory conditions	-	-	220-240	No harmful effects	Hastings, 1990
Anchovy	Single airgun	230 dB (estimated)	10	210	No injuries detected	Kostyvchenko, 1973
Fish Eggs	-	-	1	230	No injuries detected	Kostyvchenko, 1973
Mussels Periwinkles	Single airgun	223 (estimated)	0.5	229	No detectable effect, all three groups, continued to	Kosheleva, 1992

					function normally again after airgun exposure. Monitoring over next 30 days revealed no adverse effects.	
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5.10.6.1 Effect on Marine Invertebrates

Unlike terrestrial vertebrates and invertebrates, few marine invertebrates have sensory organs, which can perceive sound pressure. Although many invertebrates cannot sense the low amplitude particle motion component associated with higher frequency sounds or the pressure component of sound wave, they may be able to respond effectively to high amplitude low frequency (<100 Hz) sounds.

5.10.6.2 Effect on Fish, Juveniles, Eggs, Larvae, and Plankton

The key threshold values for certain types of damage and response from sound are shown in below Table. It can be seen that the subtle effects start at around 140 dB and avoidance is induced in certain species around 160 – 180 dB. Auditory damage to fish can start at 180 dB and more severe injuries are caused above 230 dB. The distance at which these thresholds are reached away from the sound source will be dependent on operational and environmental parameters.

Table 5-8: Key threshold values for response and certain types of damage to fish and cetaceans (based upon data reported in McCauley, 1994)

(dB/1 m) $\mu\text{Pa}/1$ m)	Response / damage levels
>230	- Pathological damage
220	- Startle response in fish
200	- General repulsion of fish
180 – 160	- Avoidance by most whales
	- Auditory damage to some fish
	- Humpbacks show little response
	- Avoidance behavioural changes in fish
140 - 160	-Subtle behavioural changes (avoidance) in whales.

Acoustic disturbance may occur from the firing of airgun (compressed air) operations. Areas believed to be most important for the presence of fish species and fish migration are the coastal waters, at water depth of less than 50 m. From the data in Table, it can be seen that some subtle behavioral effects may be noted around 160 dB and between 160 – 180 dB some fish species exhibit an avoidance response. It follows therefore that in the deeper coastal waters the main effect on fish in response to noise will be avoidance behavior.

Behavioral responses of marine mammals including flight, avoidance and changes in physical and vocal behavior, have been observed in whales at ranges of tens or hundreds of kilometers. The biological significance of these observed effects has not been measured. However, biologically plausible cases can be made to suggest in some cases feeding, migration breeding and social behavior could be affected

when significant long-term source of disturbance is present. No data is available regarding the effects of sound disturbance on, although it may be assumed that similar effects will be observed. These will be more apparent or significant in the near-shore zone, the preferred habitat for the species.

5.10.6.3 Effects on Birds

Acoustic disturbance to birds could be a potential problem if birds were in close proximity to the project facilities. The most vulnerable birds would be those diving or sitting on the surface of the sea.

While there is a lack of data on the distribution of seabirds in Andaman Sea, it is known that the abundance of birds in the project area will not be significant and the impact on birds will be negligible.

5.10.6.4 Effects on other Sea Users

In terms of other sea users in the project area, noise is unlikely to have a direct effect upon the vessels.

5.10.7 Summary of Offshore Noise Impacts Due to pearl farm project

Based on the 2013 Existing Environmental Baseline Data, the area around the Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm Project area is not an environmentally sensitive area.

Overall, taking into consideration that the pearl farm project will takes pre, during, and post operation under PSC agreement and that the nearest proposed protected islands and mainland is more than 80 km away, the operational activities are not expected to have a long-term impact on the behavior of organisms in the region.

In terms of actual effects arising from pearl farm project, initial avoidance behavior by fish may occur although this is expected to be short-lived. At present it is not possible, with the available evidence, to establish whether cetacean or other marine mammals will exhibit avoidance behavior.

5.10.8 Surface Water

The most significant wastewater flow generated by proposed project is domestic sewage from kitchen, toilet flushing and staff quarters, and utility wastewater from oyster and basket cleaning activities, but important streams are also produced by the operation process (oyster breeding, oyster and basket cleaning), staff quarters and kitchen/canteen and toilet. Effluents from kitchens may contain oils and grease and utility oyster and basket cleaning water may contain dirt and particles. There are significant impacts related to disposal of untreated sewage and wastewater effluent, which may affect lagoon water or sea water quality. The proposed project should be planned to use proper wastewater drainage systems and water efficient equipment should be used in kitchen/ toilet, oyster and basket cleaning site, oyster breeding department and staff quarters. The wastewater treatment systems are planned to install. After the wastewater is treated, the water released from the treated system should be reused in toilets, gardening, spraying ground and discharge into the sea.

5.10.9 Soil and Groundwater

During operation, Soil and groundwater contamination due to improper solid waste storage and disposal of proposed project. The following solid and liquid wastes will have potential to soil and groundwater pollutions if they are not properly managed.

Major solid wastes will be generated from daily project activities, kitchen, and staff quarters. Different kinds of solid wastes, such as oyster shell, dead oyster, tissue paper, food residues (organic wastes), glasses, tins, bottles, packing materials, stationeries, damaged/expired devices or appliances and other miscellaneous will be generated every day. Food wastes and dead oyster can generate offensive odor and make the people unpleasant and finally can affect to the health of employees and residences.

It is noted that soil and groundwater contamination due to improper Operation and Domestic Wastes would be the result of contaminated surface water runoff being discharged from waste storage and disposal areas. The production and discharge of this contaminated surface water is assessed extensively. It is considered that this impact has therefore already been covered to soil and groundwater. This is also the case with the impacts due to improper discharge of waste water and runoff which if direct to either a surface water, groundwater or soil receptor would all be subject to similar impacts.

5.10.10 Noise

During operation, the areas and sources of noise emissions include power generator room, kitchens and garages, jetty and operation area. All equipment will be accommodated inside building, quantitative assessment is considered not necessary for the operation phase. There may be some minor noise emitted from the operation of power generator. The generators are proposed to be installed during the operation phase for power supply and hence the noise pollution load will be increase. However, the generators sets will be provided with silent type (acoustic enclosures) so as to keep the noise level within the prescribed standards.

Noise management is largely an issue relevant to indoor environmental quality and guest comfort. It is, however, important to include noise management measures in the overall external design concept to prevent potential impacts on nearby human and environmental receptors.

5.10.11 Waste Management

During operation, there are a range of activities which have the potential to generate a range of liquid and solid waste streams.

5.10.11.1 Domestic (Non-Scheduled) Wastes

Routine discharges generated from the operation are restricted to treated sanitary wastes and food scraps. It is estimated about 200 personnel to be involved in the onshore worksite. The amount of domestic waste generated per person is estimated at 5 Kg per day. A total of 1000 Kg of domestic wastes discharged using landfill method or burning method according to the nature of waste (i.e., landfill method can be applied for biodegradable waste to be disposed at designated landfill area whilst burning method is good for general combustible waste to be burn at designated burning point). Food scraps or canteen waste can be used in feeding for animals. Domestic (non-scheduled) waste will not give any significant impact. Good & wise waste management practices as reduce consumption (minimize in usage), reusing (up to maximum lifetime), recycling, etc. will be implemented, too.

5.10.11.2 Industrial & Hazardous (Scheduled) Wastes

Other wastes generated from the project would be solid (packaging materials) and hazardous materials such as solvent, lubricating oil, oily water and cleaning chemicals. These wastes will be sent to shore for proper disposal to avoid

pollution in accordance with Waste Management Guide. However, usage of hazardous materials will be minimized. Good waste management practices such as recycling and segregation will be implemented, too.

5.10.11.3 Gaseous Emission

The gaseous emissions are mainly from the exhaust of power generation engines. The combustion of fuel oil generates carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide and smoke particulates. Low sulphur diesel fuel will be used. The high wind in the open sea will disperse them quickly. Its cumulative contribution to global warming is negligible.

5.10.11.4 Preferred Options for the Management of Major Operational Wastes

Wastes generated during the stations characterized first and then methods of waste minimization were evaluated. Alternatives of waste treatment and disposal were also described. Preferred options on the management of all operational wastes are summarized in below:

Type of Wastes	Preferred Options
Sewage water	To be treated and discharged
Domestics and industrial waste water and site runoff (oily water)	To be treated and discharged
Waste oil, lubricants and other liquid wastes of similar kind	Reuse as much as possible, the non-reusable portion will be collected and shipped to onshore for recycling or proper disposal

Domestic and industrial solid waste	Reuse to the maximum degree, collect the non-reusable portion and shipped to onshore for recycling or proper disposal
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The following measures will be put in place for the project during operation phase:

- A waste management plan is to be developed which includes specific requirements to manage, avoid, reduce and reuse waste during the operation phase for all of the waste streams identified;
- Waste disposal facilities shall be sited and signposted throughout the site;
- Provide training to workers for waste disposal in designated areas and use of sanitation facilities;
- Segregate hazardous and non-hazardous waste and provide appropriate containers for the type of waste type
- Store wastes in closed containers away from direct sunlight, wind and rain;
- Store waste systematically to allow inspection between containers to monitor leaks or spills;
- Ensure that storage areas have impermeable floors and containment, of capacity to accommodates 110% of the volume of the largest waste container
- Waste clean-up measures are to be undertaken on at least a fortnightly basis to collect any waste or unused materials from the Project site. All waste collected should be managed and disposed of in accordance with the required regulations;
- Monitoring of appointed waste contractors using chain-of custody documentation for the disposal of waste to ensure that it is able to be

disposed of in an environmental responsible manner and in accordance with all prevailing regulations.

5.10.11.5 Wastewater Treatment System

Wastewater come out from project activity has its own treatment system and treated waste water with equipped treatment equipment. Waste water generated from the operation will be treated to minimize environmental impact. Two different types of liquid wastes are expected, used water which is generated from operational process and from the kitchen with oil and grease (grey water) and sewer (black water) from toilets. Both wastewaters come out from project activity are treated with equipped treatment equipment.

The waste water treatment system has designed as main part of recycling process to control water quality as well as air quality prior to release into the environment. VPEL guarantee that environmental impact will be minimized, or in other word prevented.

The wastewater treatment systems are planned to install for treating grey water from operation process, kitchen and black water from the toilet. After the wastewater is treated, the water released from the treated system will be reused in toilets, gardening, spraying ground. This will prevent high consumption of water. Estimated waste water quantity which comes out from the project activities is 1000 gallons/day. The equipped treatment system for the waste water filtration/treatment system is sufficient and suitable with the generated daily waste water quantity.

5.10.11.6 Other Solid and Liquid Wastes

Other liquid and solid wastes generated during project operation are relatively small in quantity, approximately 70 m³ per day for 202 personnel on site. It will be managed properly (reuse, recycle or treat and discharge) and therefore, no significant impacts are expected.

Air emissions from the pearl farm operation will not have a direct impact on the general public and other terrestrial biota due to its remote location and clean air shed. The total amount of CO₂ emission from the operation will be rather very small on the global scale. Low Sulphur fuel will be used for the generators/engines utilized for the power generator.

5.10.12 Water Consumption

Operation of proposed resort, water consumption is related to personal use by project activity such as pearl production process, oyster cleaning, basket cleaning, kitchen, toilet and etc. Total water usage in proposed project may range from less than 100 l/day per person to over 1000 l/day per person. Moreover, cleaning process will increase fresh water consumption by as much as 10 percent. The water requirements are planned to be met through exiting tube well and if in case, ground water extraction is required. The project proposes to recycle treated wastewater for flushing, and landscaping thereby reducing the fresh water requirement.

The Project is not expected to have a significant impact on current water users (i.e., no residential area on the Island) and have negligible to low significant impact on ground water resource consumption.

Impact	Potential Impacts on increased water consumption from resort operation activities	
Dimension	Rating	Description
Nature	Negative	Potential impacts to water consumption would be considered to be adverse (Negative).
Type	Direct	Impacts to the ground water would be direct impacts from project activities.
Duration	Long-term	The impact is long-term because it happens during operation.
Extent	Local	Water use impacts from the project would be local to the project area
Magnitude	Negligible	The project during full operation is approximately about (400,000 gallons) of water a year to negligible potential impact magnitude.
Receptor/ Resource Sensitivity	Low	There is residential area on the island, the representative NSR of ground water resource consumption is low to moderate, and the overall receptor/resource sensitivity is rat as Low
Significance	Not Significant	The combination of a Low resource sensitivity and Negligible impact magnitude will result in an overall Not significant impact

Mitigating Measures

Mitigation measures should be carried out during operation phase as below:

- Use by communities and /Rainwater collection practiced through a network of gutters and pipes, and channeled into a cistern or a catchment basin. Rainwater collected can be used for irrigation, for evaporative cooling equipment, and for replacing tank water lost through evaporation and normal use;
- Biological treatment should be used to enable reuse of grey water, which can be reused for irrigating grounds or other non-potable purposes. Grey water from toilets and kitchens has limited toxicity, requiring minimal treatment, has good reuse potential, and can be easily separated into one stream. Wastewater streams used for this purpose should be carefully monitored to ensure that grey water is not mixed with other sewage resulting in potentially hazardous situations;
- Garden design and plant selections to enable irrigation water requirements to be met by rainwater and natural water percolation in soils;

5.10.13 Oil Spills and Accidents

An oil spill may cause adverse biological effects directly, by the chemo toxicity of the oil. Indirect effects can also be caused by mechanical stress, such as when oil adheres to organisms or substrate resulting in inhibition to vital functions such as respiration, photosynthesis, food consumption, thermal regulations, and behavior. Major environmental impacts on from oil spills generally occur in near shore coastal regions where extensive marine biota exists. The project area is over 80 km away from the nearest land and further more. The highest average surface drift current in the project region is 0.36m/sec toward SSE, and the nearest land to the Bokpyin is over 85 km to the east. It would take the spilled oil at least 65 hours with a direct hit current to reach the nearest island.

Although the risk of a large-scale accidental oil spill is extremely low at the proposed work site, it is necessary to identify possible environmental impacts and

required mitigation measures in the event of such an incident. The potential sources for an oil spill during survey include:

- Fuel storage tanks
- Fuel transfer

5.10.13.1 Oil Spill Risk Assessment

VPEL requires all operations or site to conduct an oil spill risk and response capability assessment once in every two (2) years. For the development project, this assessment is carried out as part of the EIA. Pearl farm development projects are not necessary to use crude oil. Hence, the risk of oil spill is mostly associated with and fuel oil on board the ship as well as fuel store on ground at work site. Major impacts from fuel transportation and storage are related especially to oil spill. Magnitude of impacts will depend on the scale of the spill with impacts range from slight to extensive impacts that can lead to long term alteration to ecosystem function and permanent species or asset loss. Accidental oil spill from vessels can discharge. Small vessel and speed boats can leak fuel oil during transportation of materials and workers during operation.

5.10.13.2 Oil Spill Effect on Shoreline Communities

Rocky shorelines may be particularly vulnerable if exposed to oil at low tide. Intertidal organisms may be killed by the toxic oil components or physically smothered by viscous and weathered oils and emulsion. Sessile organisms, such as oysters, are particularly susceptible.

However, due to the distance and the high evaporate rate of the condensate, it is highly unlikely that any spill from the project could reach the shoreline and cause significant impact.

5.10.13.3 Oil Spill Effect on Benthic Organisms

Benthic organisms in shallow waters may be affected by dispersed oil, especially in areas of strong waves. Sedimentation of oil usually occurs after evaporation and dissolution, which causes the specific gravity of the remaining spilled oil to become greater than that of the seawater. The incorporation of oil into sediments can lead to prolonged residence times with sub-lethal effects and tainting of commercial species of shellfish.

In the case of condensate spill (light oil), it is unlikely that any significant quantity will accumulate on the seafloor as tar balls. In cases of heavy oil spill such as diesel, lubricants and other oily materials, it is possible that tar balls will accumulate on the seabed.

However, due to the low diversity and abundance of benthic community in the area suggests that the impacts from an oil spill on the benthic community will not be significant.

5.10.13.4 Oil Spill Effect on Plankton

Plankton forms the base of marine food web and includes the eggs and young stages of fish, shellfish, and many bottom-living organisms, which are rather sensitive to oil pollution.

In the open sea, the rapid dilution of naturally dispersed oil and its soluble components, as well as the short life span of most of these species, high growth potential, and patchy, irregular distribution of plankton, make it unlikely that this resource would be adversely affected by an oil spill in the long-term.

5.10.13.5 Oil Spill Effect on Fisheries

Significant mortality in fish stocks caused by marine oil spills are rare and when fish kills have been reported, they have generally occurred in shallow, sheltered waters. Laboratory test show that oil can be lethal to many fish species, if it is dissolved in the sea water at concentration as low as 1-2 ppm.

These concentrations, however, are unlikely to be achieved beneath most oil slicks on the open ocean, and fish are unlikely to remain in such polluted waters unless they are restricted in their movements.

The youngest stage of an organism (eggs & larvae) is generally accepted as being the most susceptible to any kind of pollution. Laboratory studies indicate that the eggs and larvae of many species are affected via reducing oxygen uptake in waters with oil concentrations of 50µg/L and above water-soluble fractions

The distribution of fish schools is relatively concentrated in coastal waters of less than 40 m depth and in the vicinity of islands. Thus, the impacts on fisheries are of greatest concern in the coastal zone between the island of the Mergui Archipelago and the coast. Spilled condensate has to travel over 50 km from the drilling area to reach the coastal area where water depth is less than 40 m. By then, all of the condensate would have evaporated and any possible impacts to the fisheries should not be significant. In case of a large oil spill, and if the oil moves towards the coast, then there is a potential of significant impact on fisheries.

5.10.13.6 Oil Spill Effect on Coral

Coral forms diverse communities, which are locally and regionally important as habitat, commercial fisheries, and as a physical buffer for seasonally high-energy shorelines. The effect of oil spillage on the coral communities, and the likelihood of recovery from any impact depend on the effect on the dominant reef building corals and the community morphology (not solely on the sensitivity of coral species).

Although corals are sensitive to oil, they are not necessarily susceptible to oil pollution. Corals are protected from most oil spills by virtue of their depth. Exposure to spilled oil is likely only when heavy oils are involved, chemical dispersants have been used or where corals are in shallow water.

5.10.13.7 Oil Spill Effect on Seabirds

It is evidence that birds, especially those spending most of their time at sea, are vulnerable to surface oil spills. Ingestion of oil is likely during preening and self-cleaning, but mechanical stress by oil fouling, which causes drowning, starvation, and loss of body heat, is believed to be the most important factor. The ingestion of oil may cause liver, kidney and other tissue damage, and ultimately death.

In addition to the above effect on adult birds, oil may affect both newly hatched young and eggs. Oil deposited on feathers will, in turn, be deposited on eggs in nests and this has been shown to reduce the hatching success in a number of species (Albers, 1977).

Bird kills from oil spills mostly occur in coastal regions. The chance that an oil spill from the Pearl farm would reach the coastal region is very small thus the impact on seabirds is expected to be negligible.

5.10.13.8 Oil Spill Effect on Sea Turtles and Pearl Oysters

Sea turtles are rare and endangered on a global basis and their populations have been severely depleted in Myanmar. Turtles are most vulnerable to oil spills during the breeding, egg-laying and hatching season (September – May). Hatching generally occurs during August – December. Hatchlings are likely to be adversely affected by oil in the water and on the beach just after birth while crossing the beach to move from the nest site to the sea.

Pearl oysters are sensitive to oil and pearl operations are vulnerable to oiling because they are present in high densities close to the water surface. While an oil spill may not kill the pearl oysters, it is possible that the oil can cause discoloration of developing pearls and thus lose their commercial value.

The location of the Kau Ye Kyun and the possibility of an oil spill from the pearl farm operation resulting in a significant impact on the near-shore biota are extremely small.

5.10.13.9 Fuel/Oil Storage, Transportation Method and Emergency Response Plan

Fuel consumables of the project will be mainly for power supply generator and for the transportation facilities. A total of two storage section place is constructed to store and hold the fuel before being used. It will be constructed for each fuel with the dimensions calculated based on various factors such as, space availability and assumed. The proposed project stored estimated 500 gallons of fuel/oil in the storage area. Fuel/oil is stored safely inside an appropriate container, such as a steel drum and plastic can. And Fuel storage drums and cans are stored systematically in fuel storage area. The location and space between each drum

and can is arranged safely. The photo of the fuel storage area can be seen from the following figure. Fuel is also transported by putting it in an approved steel drum and plastic can. And these fuel storage drums and cans are transported by vessel or boat.

Emergency Response Plan

Major impacts from fuel storage area are related especially to oil spill and fire hazards. There are several types of fire hazards common to drum storing petroleum product. The hazards have different level of severity from simple fire vent fire to full liquid surface tank fire. Several types of fire incidents are more common than others, for example, an overfill ground fire; a vent fire and rim seal fire are more common than other types of fire. A complete Fire Response and Evacuation Plans will be prepared by professional operator that will run the facility for the first few months and provide training to the employees. As a general rule, however, minimum fire-fighting apparatus that need to be provided at the facility include:

- Design and size have to adhere to an international standard
- Fire extinguishers have to be made available in areas with highest risk from fire (around drums and cans containing gasoline and diesel fuel).

As part of the design, the facility has incorporated several fire-fighting response apparatuses including water tank and hydrant, foam and sand.

As for evacuation plan, minimum requirements are:

- Has to be prepared by professional operator
- Certified evacuation training for manager.

- Training for evacuation and emergency situation has to be provided for all employees
- Training also has to be provided for first aid and personal safety

In addition to the above, there is a need to establish alternative routes in the case of closure of the national road during emergency. The establishment of alternative route can be coordinated by the project with relevant agencies involved in disaster risk management.

5.10.13.10 Oil Spill Response Plan

Because of its potential severe impacts, an oil spill, regardless of how remote or unlikely it might be, is always a key component of any operation. blocks 1-2 3 are over 80 km west of the nearest land mass and spill would evaporate before reaching any coastal area under normal weather conditions.

However, there is a potential for any big fuel oil spill to reach the nearest island or mainland. Hence, a spill response plan and spill response capability have to be in place for the pearl farm operations.

Pearl Culturing Process itself require extra care of good environmental condition; such as sea current speed, seawater pH, Temperature, natural seabed, etc., changes can affect the cultured oyster and then directly relating to the quantity and quality of produced pearl. OPCL is applying possible best system in pearl production to produce best quality pearl with high production rate by continuous monitoring and managing properly whilst maintaining in good EMP performance.

The main objectives of the oil spill response plan are:

- Protecting the safety and health of the responders and the public

- Reducing the impact of the environment
- Protecting Property

Oil spill events can be categorized into three tiers according to the discharge volume, location and the possible impacts.

1. Tier 1

Accidental discharge occurring at the pearl farm or vessel as a result of routine operation. This type of spill includes leakage or overflow of tanks and leakage from pipeline, valves and transfer hoses.

Impacts are low and in house response capability is adequate.

2. Tier 2

Medium sized spill occurring within the vicinity of pearl farm or vessel as a result of non-routine event. This type of spill includes tank collapse near water, spill due to natural disaster or blowout and spill due to fire or explosion at the terminal. Significant impacts are possible and need to contact local authority for adequate spill response is required.

3. Tier 3

Large spills occurring either near or remote from the pearl farm or vessel as a result of non-routine event. This type of spill includes tank collapse near water, spill due to natural disaster or blowout, spill due to fire or explosion at the terminal, Cargo loss due to tanker grounding and collision and rupture of sub-sea pipe. Significant impacts are possible and need to contact local authority and worldwide spill co-operative for adequate spill response is required.

In case of oil spill accident, OPCL will act in accordance with Myanmar Port Authority Law (2015) and Natural Disaster Management law (2013).

5.10.14 Biodiversity Management Plan

Biodiversity forms the foundation of the vast array of [ecosystem services](#) that critically contribute to human [well-being](#). Biodiversity is important in human-managed as well as natural ecosystems. The main objectives of Biodiversity Management Plan are

- Protecting the natural environment and human well-being
- Reducing the impact of the ecosystem

Conservation-related activities specific to Protected Areas and general actions on biodiversity conservation:

- To avoid the loss of vegetation, monitoring plan should be performed in the pearl farm area
- Re-vegetation on bare soil with natural or semi-natural vegetation will reduce the spread of alien species
- To avoid the introduction of alien species, both flora and fauna
- To avoid hunting and wild resources consumption
- In order to mitigate light pollution on wildlife and to preserve the view of the night sky, artificial lighting will be limited in compliance with best practices
- Planning of project facilities in order to avoid sensitive areas, to avoid erosion and sediment runoff, to minimize site clearance
- Protect the natural areas by Company or Contractor personnel
- OPCL will organize the meeting for awareness-raising for local communities on the need for conservation
- Cooperate with local authority for plantation of indigenous specie during monsoon season.

5.10.15 Socio-economic

The notification of exclusive zone on project area will deny the access of fishing boats, which has the potential to cause some disruption of normal fishing operations conducted in this location. However, such area is relatively small and owing to the mobility of fish, it is unlikely that the presence of the exclusive zone will have a significant impact on fishing activities of the region. Some indirect positive impacts include economic earning for the Government of Myanmar as well as local employment.

The Department of Fisheries of Myanmar has created an appropriate legal framework and has formulated and implemented various strategies for the sustainable development and management of marine fisheries. Myanmar endowed with huge fisheries potential marine water in which fishing zones are allocated. The territorial fishing zone is within 12 nautical miles off shore from the baseline and the EEZ covers 200 nautical miles off shore from the base line. The total marine fisheries areas in Myanmar including exclusive economic zone is about 486000 square kilometers (below Figure).

Economy and Livelihoods

The proposed project will have a positive effect in creation of job opportunities for the people in the project area. During construction phase, the proposed project will provide about temporary employment opportunities for local people. It is anticipated that direct employment opportunities will be created during the operation phase. There will be a need for employing technical, nontechnical, administrative and support staff during this phase, for which due preference will be given to the locals based on their skill sets. In addition, the project will require goods throughout its lifecycle. There are opportunities for local businesses to

provide goods. As a result, existing local businesses may expand or new businesses may be established locally to meet these demands – providing employment opportunities. This is referred to as indirect employment. The improvement in the physical infrastructure and land use change will lead to significant appreciation of the land value. Scope will be widened for other investors and developers also to invest in the area.

Increased employment will improve household income levels and livelihood of local people. According to the secondary data collections, there is significant amount of unemployment in Tanintharyi Region as follow:

Workforce	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate
89733	65804	23929	26.67%

Moreover, according to the primary data collection, most of the workable aged people are relied on fishing and young people are going to Boarder City (Thailand) for jobs. So, long-term job opportunities in native town will be great benefit to local people, especially for local women in getting involved in such jobs. Job opportunities will provide an alternative livelihood to people in the project area other than going to Thailand (Boarder City) for jobs. The resulting impacts such as increase in employment opportunities, increase in income for local employed by the project were assessed as a positive beneficial to the local people.

The impact significance on economy and livelihoods during construction is provided in the following table.

Impact	Impacts to Economy and Livelihoods	
Dimension	Rating	Description
Nature	Positive	An increase in employment opportunities and demand for goods and services are positive. The project proponent is committed to capitalizing on local content opportunities.
Type	Direct	It directly impacts local people.
Duration	Short-term	The impact is short-term because it occurs during the construction phase.
Extent	Regional	The project will provide employment opportunities for local people in Bokpyin Township and possibly villages from within the surrounding areas. Therefore, the impact is regional.
Scale	Small	The impact scale is small.
Magnitude	Positive	The impact is positive

The impact significance on economy and livelihoods during operation is provided in the following table

Impact	Impacts to Economy and Livelihoods	
Dimension	Rating	Description
Nature	Positive	An increase in employment opportunities and demand for goods and services are positive. The project proponent is committed to capitalizing on local content opportunities.
Type	Direct	It directly impacts local people.

Duration	Long-term	The impact is long-term because it occurs during the operation phase.
Extent	Regional	The project will provide employment opportunities for local people in Bokpyin and possibly villages from within the surrounding areas. Therefore, the impact is regional.
Scale	Small	The impact scale is small.
Magnitude	Positive	The impact is positive

Mitigating Measures

The following measures will be put in place for the potential project benefits and manage

- Whenever necessary, collaboration between project authority and local bodies will be done on regular basis with an objective to build and maintain a good relationship which is necessary for smooth functioning of the project as well as progress and welfare of the people in the study area.
- Develop and implement a local content plan. The plan should establish measures to facilitate local recruitment and procurement. This should include targets so that performance can be tracked and evaluated. Development of the plan should involve consultation with relevant stakeholders, including government authorities and local villagers;
- Review opportunities to establish a skills training program with an aim of training interested local villagers to contribute to the project, including the operation phase. This should include a skills audit to determine what skills will be required by the project and what skills are available within the local villagers. This will need to be undertaken as early as possible so that a training program can be developed and implemented and villagers are able to meaningfully contribute to the project;

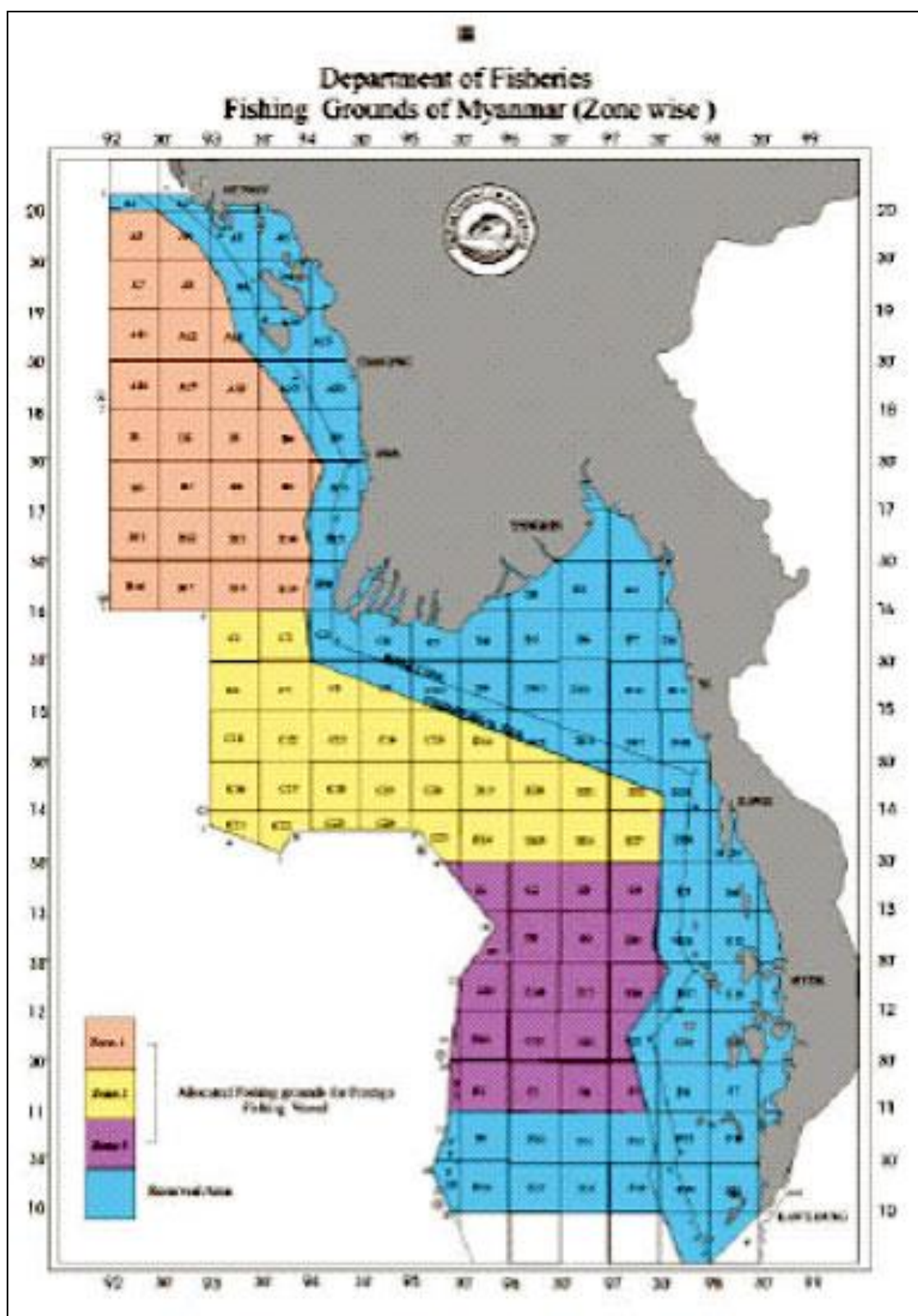


Figure 5-2: Fishing Ground of Myanmar (Zone wise)

5.10.16 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

It has been observed that there is no obvious cultural heritage locating near to the proposed project area. There are no historical or archeological monuments of significance within 10 kilometers radius of the project and hence no negative impact in this regard is anticipated.

5.10.17 Visual/Landscape Impact

In consideration of impacts due to the change of landscape of the region, the degree of significance of visual impact could be moderate to high. Anyway, there are control measures those can be adopted during the detailed design of the project such as base camp design and growing vegetation. OPCL has been planned take measure on consideration of landscape such as installation of planting trees, fence, and design and completed already.

5.11 Environmental Impacts Assessment during Abandonment Phase

There will be time to stop the operation due to some reasons (foreseen or unforeseen) and it will have to prepare properly for Abandonment process not to impact the environment as well as not to impact the personnel working at the proposed project.

There will be low impact from abandonment/decommissioning activities, including returning of project facilities and housekeeping together with reinstatement activities. There will be no environmental impact due to nature of business and Environmental risks which may come out from its closure of are generation of domestic general solid waste and domestic wastewater only. However, there will be social impact to the employee working at proposed project and therefore it is

requirement to comply with existing Myanmar rules & regulations, and procedures & standing instruction especially for the employee has been included.

Pearl Culturing Process itself require extra care of good environmental condition; such as sea current speed, seawater pH, Temperature, natural seabed, etc., changes can affect the cultured oyster and then directly relating to the quality of pearl. OPCL is applying possible best system in to produce best quality pearl by continuous monitoring and managing properly whilst performing EMP.

Domestic wastewater and general waste may come out during abandonment activities. The collected wastes throughout the Pearl Farm will be disposed properly at designated disposal site, so the project will not have impacts on surrounding inhabitants. Solid waste management activity is required to comply with the guideline/instruction from Bokpyin Township, Tanintharyi Region Government, and MOECAP.

Collected material will be disposed as per waste management procedure not to impact aquamarine and sea bed. Collected wastes are disposing by burning method at designated waste disposal site. In future, collected waste will be sent to Bokpyin Township waste disposal site when there is disposing facility. Gaseous & particles emitted from proposed project dismantling (such as generator, supply boat, transportation/handling of materials, etc.,) will be SO_x, NO_x and some particles.

Recyclable and reusable waste (e.g., water bottles, glasses, paper, can and metal scrap) and Hazardous waste (e.g., chemical waste and residue, paint, used oil, heavy metal waste and batteries), temporarily stored area at the Pearl Farm and

then will be transferred to Bokpyin Township for appropriate treatment/disposal. Waste management system will be operated by project because there is no company or organization for waste management near the pearl farm.

Air pollution may come out if there is process inclusive to provide electricity by using diesel power generator. The proposed project; Pearl Farm, optimize generator operating with limited time and using less sulfur diesel fuel as of control measure to prevent air pollution.

Manager to retain a complaints / communication register and record progress of complaint (refer to document control section).

Make provisional identification of Environmental Impacts, focusing in particular on the environmental, social and health issues that need to be address in subsequent EIA studies

Activity/Activities	Aspect	Impact		
		Env	Social	Heal
Development Phase				
Location setting, Land	Surface water resources	Yes	Yes	Yes
Clearance, Building &	consumption,	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bridge construction,	land and sea area restriction,	Yes	Yes	Yes
infrastructure &	illegal tree felling,	Yes	Yes	Yes
operation facility	diesel engine operating, oil transfer			
installation, material	and oil storage	Yes	Yes	Yes
logistics, supply boat				

and operation boats movement, oyster raising	waste generating & disposal (construction & general) illegal fishing, hunting & wildlife trading creating contract job	Yes N/A	Yes Yes	N/A Yes
Operation Phase				
Oyster raising & Pearl Production operation, operation facility & building maintenance, material logistics, supply boat and operation boats movement	Surface water resources consumption, land and sea area restriction, tree planting, diesel engine operating, oil transfer and oil storage waste generating & disposal (domestic & general) illegal fishing, hunting & wildlife trading creating permanent job	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes N/A	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes N/A Yes Yes
Abandonment Phase				
Pearl Production operation, fading out operation facility & building maintenance, material logistics, supply	Surface water resources consumption, land and sea area restriction, diesel engine operating, oil transfer and oil storage	Yes Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes Yes

boat and operation	waste generating & disposal	Yes	Yes	N/A
boats movement	(domestic & general)			
	illegal fishing, hunting & wildlife trading	N/A	Yes	Yes
	creating contract/temporary job			

The mitigation measures are in place to reduce impacts which may arise from the proposed project activities as below:

Activity/Activities	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Development Phase (Mid Term Period – 2 years)		
Environment		
Surface water resources consumption,	Natural Resources Depletion	Maintain water attribute area, wise use in consumption,
Illegal tree felling,	Deforestation and climate change, and global warming as well as instability weather condition	Forest replantation, monitoring and reporting for law enforcement
land and sea area restriction	Limitation of movement on land for island wildlife Protection of aquatic life within restricted zone	Consider to include the way for wildlife route Educate not to fish within restricted zone for commercial purpose

diesel engine operating, oil transfer and oil storage waste generating & disposal (construction, general)	Air Quality (Noise & Particulate Matter, Odor) emission from engine operating & waste disposal Soil contamination and water pollution from possible oil spill and waste disposal	sound-proof generator, less sulfur content diesel in engine operating, controlling running hour, set waste management system set oil spill management system & waste management system
illegal fishing, hunting & wildlife trading	Threatening Aquatic life, wildlife, and endanger species	Educate wildlife and environmental conservation in collaboration with ECD and Forest Department

Activity/Activities	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Development Phase (Mid Term Period – 2 years)		
Social		
Surface water resources consumption	Natural Resources Depletion	Develop suitable water storage system to store more water during rainy season Share with local community as and when required

land and sea area restriction	Blocking public route using for daily earning (fishing, forest products gathering, water collection) for living and lifesaving from bad weather condition	Set identified assess and egress public route within project area as/when required to do so
illegal tree felling	difficulty in farming, fishing, plantation, and ecotourism	Educate in collaboration with ECD, Forest Department, Hotel & Tourism Department
diesel engine operating, oil transfer and oil storage waste generating & disposal (construction & general)	Noise, Dust & Bad smell disturb people living nearby project area Contaminated soil and polluted water affect farming, fishing, and ecotourism	sound-proof generator, less sulfur content diesel in engine operating, controlling running hour, set waste management system set oil spill management system & waste management system
illegal fishing, hunting & wildlife trading	Business loss for ordinary people earning for living daily life and influence by poacher	Educate wildlife and environmental conservation in collaboration with ECD, Forest Department and Fishery Department

creating contract job	Using stranger other than local community people can cause language barrier, misunderstanding, conflict, not obeying local traditional custom, practice, etc.	Plan to use more local community people, supervise closely for all worker,
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Activity/Activities	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Development Phase (Mid Term Period – 2 years)		
Health		
Surface water resources consumption	Can cause Diarrhea and other health issues if drink impure water	Ensure water is pure to drink by using proper treatment system, visitor will be advised to drink drinking water or only boiled water if water is not treated,
land and sea area restriction	Delayed time and more difficult to visit for patient to get urgent medical treatment	Project site medic in place to take medical cover not only for project staff, family, and visitors but also for local community people.
illegal tree felling	Climate change and global warming as well as	Educate in collaboration with ECD, Forest

	instability weather condition affect human health resistance	Department, and Health Care Department
diesel engine operating, oil transfer and oil storage	Noise, Dust & Bad smell disturb people living nearby project area	sound-proof generator, less sulfur content diesel in engine operating, controlling running hour,
waste generating & disposal (construction & general)	Bad smell disturbs people living nearby project area Kitchen Waste invite rodent, rats, and can cause spread disease to human being. Snake chasing rats can cause snake bites to human being.	set waste management system
creating contract job	Unscreened employee may carry disease and fever which can distribute others leading to stop operation especially working at catering section	Screening all candidate before appointed to work by eligible hospital and proceed after screened result show fit for work at remote project area.

Activity/Activities	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Operation Phase (Long Term Period – 15 years)		
Environment		
Surface water resources consumption	Natural Resources Depletion	Maintain water attribute area, wise use in consumption,
land and sea area restriction	Limitation of movement on land for island wildlife Protection of aquatic life within restricted zone	Consider to include the way for wildlife route Educate not to fish within restricted zone for commercial purpose
Illegal tree felling	Deforestation and climate change, and global warming as well as instability weather condition	Forest replantation, monitoring and reporting for law enforcement
diesel engine operating, oil transfer and oil storage waste generating & disposal (domestic & general)	Air Quality (Noise & Particulate Matter, Odor) emission from engine operating & waste disposal Soil contamination and water pollution from possible oil spill and waste disposal	sound-proof generator, less sulfur content diesel in engine operating, controlling running hour, set waste management system set oil spill management system & waste management system

illegal fishing, hunting & wildlife trading	Threatening Aquatic life, wildlife, and endanger species	Educate wildlife and environmental conservation in collaboration with ECD and Forest Department
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Activity/Activities	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Operation Phase (Long Term Period – 15 years)		
Social		
Surface water resources consumption	Natural Resources Depletion	Develop suitable water storage system to store more water during rainy season Share with local community as and when required
land and sea area restriction	Blocking public route using for daily earning (fishing, forest products gathering, water collection) for living and lifesaving from bad weather condition	Set identified assess and egress public route within project area as/when required to do so
illegal tree felling	difficulty in farming, fishing, plantation, and ecotourism	Educate in collaboration with ECD, Forest Department, Hotel & Tourism Department

diesel engine operating, oil transfer and oil storage waste generating & disposal (construction & general)	Noise, Dust & Bad smell disturb people living nearby project area Contaminated soil and polluted water affect farming, fishing, and ecotourism	sound-proof generator, less sulfur content diesel in engine operating, controlling running hour, set waste management system set oil spill management system & waste management system
illegal fishing, hunting & wildlife trading	Business loss for ordinary people earning for living daily life and influence by poacher	Educate wildlife and environmental conservation in collaboration with ECD, Forest Department and Fishery Department
creating permanent job	Using stranger other than local community people can cause language barrier, misunderstanding, conflict, not obeying local traditional custom, practice, etc.	Plan to use more local community people, supervise closely for all worker,

Activity/Activities	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Operation Phase (Long Term Period – 15 years)		
Health		
Surface water resources consumption	Can cause Diarrhea and other health issues if drink impure water	Ensure water is pure to drink by using proper treatment system, visitor will be advised to drink drinking water or only boiled water if water is not treated,
land and sea area restriction	Delayed time and more difficult to visit for patient to get urgent medical treatment	Project site medic in place to take medical cover not only for project staff, family, and visitors but also for local community people.
illegal tree felling	Climate change and global warming as well as instability weather condition affect human health resistance	Educate in collaboration with ECD, Forest Department, and Health Care Department
diesel engine operating, oil transfer and oil storage	Noise, Dust & Bad smell disturb people living nearby project area	sound-proof generator, less sulfur content diesel in engine operating, controlling running hour,

waste generating & disposal (operation & general)	Bad smell disturbs people living nearby project area Kitchen Waste invite rodent, rats, and can cause spread disease to human being. Snake chasing rats can cause snake bites to human being.	set waste management system
creating permanent job	Unscreened employee may carry disease and fever which can distribute others leading to stop operation especially working at catering section	Screening all candidate before appointed to work by eligible hospital and proceed after screened result show fit for work at remote project area.

Activity/Activities	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Abandonment Phase (Short Term Period – 24 Months)		
Environment		
Surface water resources consumption,	Natural Resources Depletion	Maintain water attribute area, wise use in consumption,
Illegal tree felling,	Deforestation and climate change, and global warming as well as instability weather condition	Forest replantation, monitoring and reporting for law enforcement

land and sea area restriction	Limitation of movement on land for island wildlife Protection of aquatic life within restricted zone	Consider to include the way for wildlife route Educate not to fish within restricted zone for commercial purpose
diesel engine operating, oil transfer and oil storage waste generating & disposal (construction, general)	Air Quality (Noise & Particulate Matter, Odor) emission from engine operating & waste disposal Soil contamination and water pollution from possible oil spill and waste disposal	sound-proof generator, less sulfur content diesel in engine operating, controlling running hour, set waste management system set oil spill management system & waste management system
illegal fishing, hunting & wildlife trading	Threatening Aquatic life, wildlife, and endanger species	Educate wildlife and environmental conservation in collaboration with ECD and Forest Department

Activity/Activities	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Abandonment Phase (Short Term Period – 24 Months)		
Social		
Surface water resources consumption	Natural Resources Depletion	Develop suitable water storage system to store

		more water during rainy season Share with local community as and when required
land and sea area restriction	Blocking public route using for daily earning (fishing, forest products gathering, water collection) for living and lifesaving from bad weather condition	Set identified assess and egress public route within project area as/when required to do so
illegal tree felling	difficulty in farming, fishing, plantation, and ecotourism	Educate in collaboration with ECD, Forest Department, Hotel & Tourism Department
diesel engine operating, oil transfer and oil storage waste generating & disposal (construction & general)	Noise, Dust & Bad smell disturb people living nearby project area Contaminated soil and polluted water affect farming, fishing, and ecotourism	sound-proof generator, less sulfur content diesel in engine operating, controlling running hour, set waste management system set oil spill management system & waste management system
illegal fishing, hunting & wildlife trading	Business loss for ordinary people earning for living	Educate wildlife and environmental

	daily life and influence by poacher	conservation in collaboration with ECD, Forest Department and Fishery Department
creating contract job	Using stranger other than local community people can cause language barrier, misunderstanding, conflict, not obeying local traditional custom, practice, etc.	Plan to use more local community people, supervise closely for all worker,

Activity/Activities	Impact	Impact
Abandonment Phase (Short Term Period – 24 Months)		
Health		
Surface water resources consumption	Can cause Diarrhea and other health issues if drink impure water	Ensure water is pure to drink by using proper treatment system, visitor will be advised to drink drinking water or only boiled water if water is not treated,
land and sea area restriction	Delayed time and more difficult to visit for patient to get urgent medical treatment	Project site medic in place to take medical cover not only for project staff, family, and visitors but

		also for local community people.
illegal tree felling	Climate change and global warming as well as instability weather condition affect human health resistance	Educate in collaboration with ECD, Forest Department, and Health Care Department
diesel engine operating, oil transfer and oil storage	Noise, Dust & Bad smell disturb people living nearby project area	sound-proof generator, less sulfur content diesel in engine operating, controlling running hour,
waste generating & disposal (construction & general)	Bad smell disturbs people living nearby project area Kitchen Waste invite rodent, rats, and can cause spread disease to human being. Snake chasing rats can cause snake bites to human being.	set waste management system
creating contract job	Unscreened employee may carry disease and fever which can distribute others leading to stop operation especially working at catering section	Screening all candidate before appointed to work by eligible hospital and proceed after screened result show fit for work at remote project area.

Baseline environmental data and background social information to be investigated are collected during scouting trip and project description data is received from the project developer before and after trip. Online data collection is also made throughout preparation process for this report and further processing to proceed for the EIA of proposed project.

Provide an indication of the depth and breadth of the subsequent EIA investigations including what baseline data and information are required, what further studies and investigations must be carried out, and how such data collection, studies and investigations shall be undertaken.

Enable an efficient and comprehensive assessment process that save time, resources, and costs and avoids delays.

5.12 Cumulative Impact Assessment

Environmental risk after mitigation measure has been calculated and described in table 6.5.

The preferred project area is designed to be operated by approved operator itself as identified by MPPME in terms of PSC agreement so that potential environmental impact which may come out from the exact propose project operation only. Therefore, there is no other potential environmental impacts which may create cumulative impact in this study.

6.0 Environmental Management Plan

6.1 Project Description by Project phase

6.1.1 Design/Location

Proposed project is locating in MPPME permitted area; Kau Ye Gyi Island and related Area, Bote Pyin Township, under PSC agreement to develop without changing existing environment condition. There is no environmental impact from design and no mitigation measure is required for the proposed project. Preferred sea area identified by MPPME has to check/verify with Fishery Department to ensure clearance from inshore fishing zone whilst VPEL has to discuss with rep of local community as part of preferred sea area are using as sea route as well as inshore fishing area. Potential environmental impact and mitigation measure with regards to location setting is considered.

6.1.2 Pre-Construction

There is minor environmental impact from pre-construction stage if there is requirement to clear the land area for sufficient space area. There is a condition to get written permission in felling tree from relevant authority. Based on specific characteristic of cultured pearl production requirement, keeping existing forest is important to support for the quantity and quality products of project. VPEL will keen to protect existing forest coverage and try to conserve of natural environment in its best effort and no mitigation measure is required for the proposed project. The project pre-construction activities involve in development phase activity.

6.1.3 Construction

There is minor environmental impact from construction stage and mitigation measure required for the proposed project is considered. The Project construction activities involve in development phase activity. Environmental risks which may come out temporary from its construction activities are generation of

domestic general solid waste and domestic wastewater only. Most of the potential impacts associated with normal operation of the project development phase relate to the storage and disposal of wastes. A waste management plan is prepared to perform which complying with standing instruction and guidelines from relevant authority.

6.1.4 Operation

The proposed project plans to operate pearl production in its operation phase and operation activities include Pearl Production Process is already mentioned. Environmental risks which may come out from its normal operation are generation of domestic general solid waste and domestic wastewater only. Most of the potential impacts associated with normal operation of the project relate to the storage and disposal of wastes. A waste management plan is prepared to perform which complying with standing instruction and guidelines from relevant authority.

If new / different operations / activities arise, the Potential environmental impacts should be assessed by the environment section. Accordingly, all proposed operations modifications should be referred to the Kau Ye Gyi Pearl Farm General Manager/ Environmental Officer at the conceptual or design stage to ensure timely input.

6.1.5 Decommissioning/Closure/Post Closure

Decommission/Closure/Post Closure activities may include returning of project facilities and housekeeping together with reinstatement activities according to PSC agreement between MPPME and VPEL. There will be no environmental impact due to nature of business and Environmental risks which may come out from its closure of are generation of domestic general solid waste and domestic wastewater only. However, there will be social impact to the employee working at Kau Ye Gyi Island and related Area, Bote Pyin Township project and therefore

it is requirement to comply with existing Myanmar rules & regulations, and procedures & standing instruction especially for the employee has been included.

6.2 Project's Environmental, Socio-economic and, where relevant, Health Policies and Commitments, legal requirements and institutional arrangements

The following policy is presented as a Draft and is subject to review and confirmation by VPEL.

Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited commits to an objective of environmental excellence on the basis that this approach is:

- essential to efficient business performance,
- recognizes the company's role and responsibilities in the broader community,
- acknowledges it's environmental & corporate social responsibility commitments

Specific elements of VPEL's Environmental Policy are described below:

- Demonstrate clear commitment and leadership by management through policy, communication, participation, and commitment of resources with the objectives of achieving:
 - a) continual environmental improvement, as measured against regularly reviewed environmental performance objectives, and
 - b) adopting an operating philosophy based on pollution prevention;
- Meet or exceed all relevant regulatory and legislative requirements, and where these laws do not exist, apply responsible standards;
- Define and communicate the environmental responsibilities of VPEL staff as part of the employment induction program with the objectives of:
 - a) informing all staff of the existence and importance of the company's Environmental Policy,

- b) heightening employee awareness of environmental issues at all levels within the organization, and
- c) conduct ongoing awareness and technical training during the course of employment according to the individual's position within the company;
- Work with government and non-government groups, and the community at large, via research and other voluntary initiatives, to further understand the environmental effects of the operation, as well as support regional and national environmental initiatives where appropriate;
- Promote environmental awareness with customers, suppliers, contractors and partners, evaluate their performance and include the use of environmental criteria when conducting business with them; and
- Maintain a system for managing VPEL's environmental commitments and responsibilities, ensuring regular performance review by Senior Management, annual documentation of the results of the review, and revision as appropriate.

The Environmental Policy should be signed by Managing Director of VPEL, displayed in a prominent position at the worksite (i.e., Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm Area) in English and Myanmar, and made available to the public.

6.3 Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures

There may be changes and modification in development phase and that may generate potential environmental risks and hazards those are as low as reasonably practicable after mitigation measures.

During the course of the operation phase of the project, only very minor changes and modifications considerably may have been occurred. Such minor changes have the less potential to introduce new environmental risks and hazards to the project. All new activities or operation variations will require screening to ensure

that the environmental performance of the project is not compromised, and that opportunities for pollution prevention and risk avoidance are assessed.

For the abandonment phase there will be no changes in environmental risks due to project operation and, however, mitigation measure has been added to ensure no environmental impacts generate from project operation in abandonment phase.

6.4 Overall budget for implementation of the EMP

Separated EMP budget (estimated 5000 USD equivalent 10M Kyat) reserves from VPEL Proposed Project to be used in implementation of EMP activities without fail which complying with existing laws & regulation of Myanmar. The separated and dedicated budget has to be reserved by the operator (VPEL) EMP Team to implement effective environmental management plan EMP.

1. Development of Environmental awareness induction, training program and launching
2. Providing required laboratory use tools & equipment, personal protective equipment (PPE) & tools to run effective environmental management plan
3. Enhancing proposed Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm waste management system by management supporting in necessary budget (apart from allowed budget), tools & equipment as and when required.
4. Some flexible amount of environmental budget has to be reserved for EMP audit team (both internal and external auditors, government officials and 3rd party) apart from allotted EMP budget.

6.4.1 Objectives

6.4.1.1 OBJECTIVES OF EMP

The principal objective of the EMP is to develop an effective management tool that will ensure that the diverse range of management and monitoring tasks and

activities originally defined in the Environmental Management Plan can be systematically and efficiently performed. The EMP will allow environmental performance trends to be monitored and problem areas identified. This will assist VPEL to adopt a pollution prevention approach to environmental management, thereby potentially avoiding environmental damage, costly remedial action, and adverse public reaction.

The outcome will:

- Assure conformance with the Environmental Policy and specifically the dual objectives of pollution protection and continual environmental improvement;
- Demonstrate such conformance to others;
- Ensure the efficient and effective use of resources;
- Seek certification/registration of its EMP by an external organization, should this be deemed desirable.

Development and implementation of an EMP is an evolving process. The first stage, as described in this document, normally represents a formalization of the EMP has not been initiated during the developing phase to be used for the Pearl Farm. This EMP for Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm has been prepared and time by time modification of EMP is necessity to take account of the fact that the project is continuing normal operations phase which complying with Myanmar Laws & Regulations & Standing Instructions.

This EMP focuses on those operational activities that can be managed. These can be summarized as:

- Procurement of hazardous and non-hazardous chemicals;
- Hazardous and non-hazardous waste management;
- Effluent water treatment and discharge;
- Monitoring of Sea water quality
- Storage and handling of fuels and chemicals;
- Maintenance of the Pearl Farm facility;

- Monitoring of air emissions;
- Environmental noise monitoring;
- Chemical and oil spill management;

Subsequent stages will provide additional detail and allow greater external scrutiny and public disclosure.

The structure and hence key elements of this document will conform to the ISO 14001. The EMP described herein therefore forms the base upon which an internationally certifiable EMP can be developed.

The following table summarize the areas where additional detail and resources will need to be applied to achieve this international status, should this be desired. It is understood that VPEL's initial goal is to reach the Corporate-level standard within 12 months, at which time it will evaluate the merits of achieving ISO 14001 compliance.

Table 6-1: Comparative Assessment: VPEL EMP and ISO 14001

Element of the Environmental Management System	Specific requirements under ISO 14001	VPEL EMP (April 2022)
Policy	Appropriate commitment to continual improvement and pollution prevention Commitment to compliance with legislation Provides framework for objectives and targets Documented and communicated to all employees Publicly available	Yes* Yes* Yes* Yes* Yes*
Planning		
<i>-Environmental</i>	Maintain procedures for identifying environmental	Yes

<i>Aspects</i>	aspects of activities Ensure aspects related to significant impacts are considered in setting environmental objectives	Yes
<i>-Legal and Other Requirements</i>	Maintain a procedure to identify applicable requirements	Yes
<i>-Objectives and Targets</i>	Document environmental objectives Review objectives and targets Must be consistent with Policy (local/corporate)	Yes Yes Yes
<i>-Environmental Management Programs</i>	Establish and maintain program for achieving objectives and targets, designating a) responsibilities, b) method and time frame	Yes
Implementation and Operation		
<i>-Structure and Responsibility</i>	Document and communicate roles and responsibilities Management to provide resources required for implementation of EMP Appoint specific representative(s) responsible for ensuring implementation, and reporting on performance	Yes Yes Yes
<i>-Training awareness and competence</i>	Identify training needs Ensure appropriate training received Make employees aware of environmental impacts, and their roles and responsibilities Ensure competency	Yes Yes Yes No
<i>-Communication</i>	System for internal communication on environmental issues System for external communication on environmental issues Consider and document whether to communicate	Yes Yes No

	environmental impacts to external parties	
<i>-Environmental Management System documentation</i>	Maintain documentation of the core elements of the EMP, and related documents	Yes
<i>-Document Control</i>	Maintain procedures for document control to ensure that documents: a) can be located b) are periodically reviewed c) are readily available d) obsolete documents removed e) are dated, identifiable, and maintained for a specified period	No
<i>-Operational Control</i>	Identify operations associated with significant environmental aspects Establish and maintain procedures for operations which could result in significant impact Stipulate operating criteria Establish procedures relating to the use of goods and services by VPEL, which have associated significant environmental impacts, and communicate these procedures to suppliers	Yes Yes Yes No
<i>-Emergency preparedness and response</i>	Establish procedures to respond to accidents and emergencies Review and revise procedures Periodically test procedures	Yes Yes No
Checking and Corrective Action		
<i>-Monitoring and measurement</i>	Maintain monitoring procedures and record results Calibrate monitoring equipment and maintain	Yes

	records Establish documented procedure to evaluate compliance with environmental legislation	No Yes
- <i>Non-conformance and corrective and preventive action</i>	Establish procedures for investigating non-conformance and undertaking corrective action Ensure corrective action is of the appropriate scale Implement and record changes required to the procedure	Yes Subject to audit Yes
- <i>Record</i>	Maintain procedures for the identification, maintenance and storage of environmental records Establish and record retention times for environmental records	Yes No
- <i>EMP audit</i>	Establish a programmed and procedures for EMP audits	Yes
Management Review	Conduct and document periodic EMP audits by top management Management to address the need for change to the EMP, based on the findings of the audit	Yes Yes

6.4.2 Legal Requirements

The following Table summarizes legal requirements and international guidelines relevant to environmental performance for the facilities.

Table 6-2: Legal Requirements and International Guidelines

Activity	World Bank Group 1988/95/98 Environmental Guidelines for Pearl Production	Project Objectives
Disposal of wastes	No specific requirements relevant to Project	Ensure no spillage or disposal of industrial waste into normal waste disposing site. Hazardous Wastes cannot be exported without permission and extensive pre-notification.
Noise	Maximum increase of 3dB(A) above background noise levels, as measured at noise receptors, or conform to the following maximums: Daytime in residential areas: 55 dB(A) Night time in residential areas: 45 dB(A)	Maximum increase of 3dB(A) above background noise levels, as measured at noise receptors, or conform to the following maximums: Daytime in residential areas: 55 dB(A) Night time in residential areas: 45 dB(A)

Air Emissions

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

Table 6-3: NEQEG Air quality standards

Parameter	Averaging Period	Guideline Value µg/m ³
Nitrogen dioxide	1-year 1-hour	40
		200
Ozone	8-hour daily maximum	100
Particulate matter PM10 ^a	1-year 24-hour	20
		50
Particulate matter PM2.5 ^b	1-year 24-hour	10
		25
Sulfur dioxide	24-hour 10-minute	20
		500

^a Particulate matter 10 micrometers or less in diameter

^b Particulate matter 2.5 micrometers or less in diameter

Effluent Levels for Aquaculture

ECD has issued Environmental Quality Emission Guidelines included for effluent levels (Waste Water Effluent, Noise, Odor, Site Runoff and Wastewater Discharges - Construction Phase) are presented in below tables:

Table 6-4: Waste Water Effluent of Environmental Quality Emission Guidelines

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Value
Biochemical oxygen demand	mg/l	50
Chemical oxygen demand	mg/l	250
Oil and grease	mg/l	10
pH	S.U. ^a	6-9
Temperature increase	°C	<3 ^b
Total coliform bacteria	100 ml	400
Total nitrogen	mg/l	10
Total phosphorous	mg/l	2
Total suspended solids	mg/l	50

^a Standard Unit

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

Table 6-5: Noise (Environmental Quality Emission Guidelines -EQEG)

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

^a Equivalent continuous sound level in decibels

Odor (Environmental Quality Emission Guidelines -EQEG)

The detectability of an odor is a sensory property that refers to the minimum concentration that produces an olfactory response or sensation. An odorant unit is defined as the amount of odorant mixtures which distributed in one cubic meter of air results in odor intensities corresponding to a defined threshold value. The odorant unit is therefore defined by a physiologically measured amount of substance. In practice, offensive odor can only be judged by public reaction to the odor, with the nuisance level being as low as two odorant units and as high as ten odorant units for less offensive odors. An odor assessment criterion of five to ten odorant units is likely to represent the level below which offensive odors should not occur.

Table 6-6: Site Runoff and Wastewater Discharges (Construction Phase)
(Environmental Quality Emission Guidelines -EQEG)

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Value
Biochemical oxygen demand	mg/l	30
Chemical oxygen demand	mg/l	125
Oil and grease	mg/l	10
pH	S.U. ^a	6-9
Total coliform bacteria	100 ml	400
Total nitrogen	mg/l	10
Total phosphorous	mg/l	2
Total suspended solids	mg/l	50

^a Standard Unit

Standards and Codes of Practice

The VPEL Oil Spill Contingency Plan to be made available which reference to Myanmar government requirement for the reporting of oil spills.

6.4.3 Implementation Schedule

Implementation and Monitoring Procedures

In the development of the EMP, the following VPEL Procedures were reviewed:

- Safety Procedures & Practices – cover a range of environmental issues:
 - Waste Management Practice (Waste Handling, transportation and disposal)
 - Safety and Administration Practice
 - Health and Hygiene Procedures
 - Safe Working Procedures
 - Fire safety procedure
 - Natural disaster response management procedure
 - Staff Welfare Management Procedure
 - Tools & Equipment

- Operational Procedures for the VPEL Pearl Farm.

It was identified that procedures are required for:

- Contract / Purchasing Evaluation
- Incorporating environmental issues into new activities and operational variations Storage and Handling of fuels and chemicals
- Various monitoring and analysis tasks (including Environmental and Waste Auditing) (developed as part of the EMP)
- Waste Management Procedure (developed as part of the EMP)
- Taking Corrective Action (developed as part of the EMP)
- EMP auditing (developed as part of the EMP)

The monitoring procedures developed as part of the EMP are described in Appendix C listed in below tables.

Table 6-7: KAU YE GYI KYUN PEARL FARM MONITORING PROGRAM

1A	Fuel balance on the diesel tank
1B	Check on the number of diesel spills
1C	Inspection of the diesel tank area
1D	Monitor Integrity of pipes by leak testing
2A	Monthly Inspection of chemical and oil storage areas
2B	Count of the number of spills > 20 liters reported
2C	Check materials inventory against list of approved chemicals
3A	Noise Monitoring
4A	Air quality Monitoring
5A	Monitoring quality and recording daily consuming quantity of surface water in the Project Area
5B	Monitoring of sea water quality in the Project Area
5C	Inspection of the domestic wastewater drains
6A	General Waste Storage & Disposing Practices
7A	Diesel Consumption for Power Generator Operating

8A	Digital Photographic Data Recording for Operations & Maintenance activities
9A	Monitoring Manmade Fire in the project area
10A	Audit of waste storage and disposal practices
10B	Audit of hazardous waste tracking documentation
10C	Environmental audit

Objectives and Targets for Environmental Performance

The objectives for the Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm relate to two principal activities:

- continuing monitoring and maintenance of the Pearl Farm to enhance environmentally sound condition by proper waste management; and
- Limiting human impact to the Pearl Farm as a result of project itself is environmentally sensitive nature in terms of pearl culturing and harvesting processes.

Most of the Potential impacts associated with the project of the Kau Ye Gyi Pearl Farm relate to the storage and disposal (onsite and offsite) of wastes. A waste management procedure is running.

6.4.4 Management Actions

The following personnel have been identified as key to the EMP:

- Managing Director – Responsible for environmental performance of Kau Ye Gyi Pearl Farm (VPEL)
- General Manager – Responsible for effective implementation of the Kau Ye Gyi Pearl Farm EMP across all operating units
- Manager – Management Champion for Kau Ye Gyi Pearl Farm EMP
- Environment Coordinator – EMP Champion, to be the key person involved in development and implementation of Kau Ye Gyi Pearl Farm EMP

6.5 DOCUMENT CONTROL

The guiding principles for document control are as follows:

- They can be located;
- They are periodically reviewed, revised as necessary and approved for adequacy by authorized personnel;
- The current versions of all relevant documents are available at all locations where operations essential to the effective functioning of the EMS are performed;
- Obsolete documents are promptly removed from all points of issue and points of use, or otherwise assured against unintended use; and
- Any obsolete document retained for legal and/or knowledge preservation purposes are suitably identified.

Official documents forming part of the EMP, together with their storage location and the person responsible for their maintenance and upkeep, are summarized in below Table.

Table 6-8: Document and Data Control

DOCUMENT	MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY & PRINCIPAL STORAGE LOCATION	DISTRIBUTION
EMP	General Manager	Managing Director Director Farm Manager Environmental Officer
Individual Roles & Responsibilities	Kau Ye Gyi Pearl Farm Manager	All individuals with responsibilities for providing input into the EMP

Monthly Monitoring Plan	Environmental Officer	Managing Director General Manager Kau Ye Gyi Pearl Farm Manager
Data Record	Environmental Officer	Kau Ye Gyi Pearl Farm Manager
Corrective Action Record	Environmental Officer	Kau Ye Gyi Pearl Farm Manager
Environmental Data File	Environmental Officer	N/A
Raw Materials Inventory	Procurement Supervisor	Environmental Officer
Waste Disposal Inventory	Environmental	Kau Ye Gyi Pearl Farm Manager
Waste Disposal Manifest	Bote Pyin Township, Tanintharyi Region Development Supervisor Materials Logistics Controller	Environmental Officer
Environmental Site Audit	Kau Ye Gyi Pearl Farm Manager	Managing Director Director General Manager
EMP Audit	Director	VPEL Managing Director
Register of approved Materials and Suppliers	Procurement Supervisor	Kau Ye Gyi Pearl Farm Manager Environmental Officer
Complaints Register	Environmental Officer	Kau Ye Gyi Pearl Farm Manager
Incidents Report	Environmental Officer	Kau Ye Gyi Pearl Farm Manager

		Kau Ye Gyi Pearl Farm Admin
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All documents will be dated (with dates of revisions), referenced by the descriptors outlined in the above table, and maintained as hard copy in a ring-backed file as a minimum (except the Photographic Database) and as an electronic copy as appropriate. All environmental documents are to keep according to respective retention period defined by the authority.

6.6 ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Environmental Data Records are listed below.

Activity	Monitoring	Data Record Required
Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm		
1. Storage of diesel	1A. Conduct fuel balance checks every month to determine whether any diesel has been lost as a result of spills or leaks 1B. Monthly inspection of tank area, using a checklist, to identify and rectify spills, problems with secondary containment etc.	The % of fuel delivered, which was not dispensed (and potentially spilled) Non-compliances identified during audit
2. Storage and use of chemicals and oils	2A. Monthly inspection of storage area using a checklist to identify and rectify spills, non-compatible storages etc. 2B. Monthly count of the number of spills > 20 liters reported 2C. Check materials inventory every 6 months	The number of non-compliances identified during inspection The number of spills of >20 liters reported The number of chemicals not on approved list
3. Noisy	3A. Quarterly monitoring at the	The level of audible noise

Operations	nearest residences to the site. Initially, monitoring will involve observations only, to determine if noise is audible at the nearest residences at day and night time. Monitoring should be conducted during operation. If noise is audible, more detailed monitoring may be required	from the operations at the nearest residences
4. Air emission	4A. Air quality monitoring from established site (12 monthly)	The air emission from the operation at established site
5. Usage of Surface water & sea water, & Discharge of domestic wastewater	5A. Weekly/monthly monitoring surface water & sea water quality and usage 5B. Weekly checking of the drain way	Sea Water quality record for Kau Ye Gyi Pearl Farming and the surface water quality & usage record for Kau Ye Gyi Pearl Farm utility. Condition of drain way
6. Disposal of general solid waste and hazardous waste	6A. Audit of waste storage and disposal practices every 6 months 6B. Audit of hazardous waste tracking documentation every three months	Number of non-compliances with waste management plan identified during the audit
7. Operation of generator using diesel fuel	7A. Back-calculate estimated emissions, based on diesel usage, using E&P Guidelines, every year	Estimated emissions per year

8. Maintenance & Operation works activities	8A. Maintain a photographic record of the length of the facility monthly or if any events	Photos
9. Manmade fire	9A. Keep a record of manmade fires in the project area	Record

Organization and personnel resources required to effectively implement the EMP is presented in below table.

Table 6-9: Roles and Responsibilities

Position	Role	Responsibility	Specific Tasks
VPEL Management			
Managing Director	Management Commitment	Promote commitment to EMP amongst all staff	Ensure EMP is on Management agenda and discussed where appropriate at weekly management meetings
Director	Business Unit responsibility for EMP Check on a) performance of EMP b) Environmental support requirements	Oversee implementation of EMP Internal EMP auditing Provide support to all personnel on technical environmental issues Maintain register of legal and other	Conduct EMP auditing every 6 months Ensure sufficient resources are available for the successful implementation of the EMP Update register of legal and other requirements every 6 months Ensure EMP is discussed at weekly information exchanges Maintain a register of Environmental Complaints.

Position	Role	Responsibility	Specific Tasks
		requirements, particularly changing requirements of Myanmar government Handle environmental complaints Provide input to contacts and logistics department on environmental aspects of purchasing decisions	Address environmental complaints
General Manager	Operational Management Commitment	Promote implementation of EMP among all staff	Ensure EMP is on agenda and discussed at regular Integrated Operations meetings
	Training Officer	Conduct environmental awareness training and specific environmental training	Conduct environmental awareness training at induction Conduct environmental training annually,
Procurement Team Leader	Support	Ensure environmental considerations taken into account in letting of contracts/purchasing	Follow environmental procedure for letting of contracts

Position	Role	Responsibility	Specific Tasks
Kau Ye Gyi Pearl Farm			
Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm Manager (TBA)	Site EMP coordinator	Ensure EMP is implemented by Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm personnel	Ensure Site EMP and environmental issues are discussed at regular Integrated Operations meetings Review environmental comments in weekly reports from the Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm Admin Team
Admin Team	Commitment to EMP	Promote implementation of EMP Environmental reporting Oversee waste management	Discussion of EMP and environmental issues at regular staff meetings Weekly review of environmental comments from Environment officer, and summarize in report to Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm Manager
Operation Personnel / Environment officer	Monitoring and Reporting	Ensure monthly monitoring plan is completed Conduct environmental monitoring and reporting required as part of EMP: a) facility maintenance b) water quality c) noise	Complete monthly monitoring plan Monitoring / observation and recording of noise levels at the nearest residence, quarterly Visual inspection of drain ways weekly. Monitor along the length of the Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm long line facility for the condition of the culturing & harvesting works – every week in the dry season,

Position	Role	Responsibility	Specific Tasks
		d) check waste management practices	and every 3 days in the wet season, or following a storm. Maintain a photographic record of the facility of the Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm during operation works monthly. Measure and record quality in surface waters and sea water monthly. Keep a record of fires in the project area Check the record of surface water inventory and review Check the record of fuel/chemical inventory and review Check the record of waste being sent for disposal and review
Maintenance Personnel	Waste management Resources & utility usage management	Record and dispose of waste to landfill and burning area Record and utilize surface water and fuel / chemical at farm	Record the nature and quantity of waste sent for proper disposal. Record the surface water inventory Record the fuel /chemical inventory

Inter-relationships are shown in Figure 8.1.

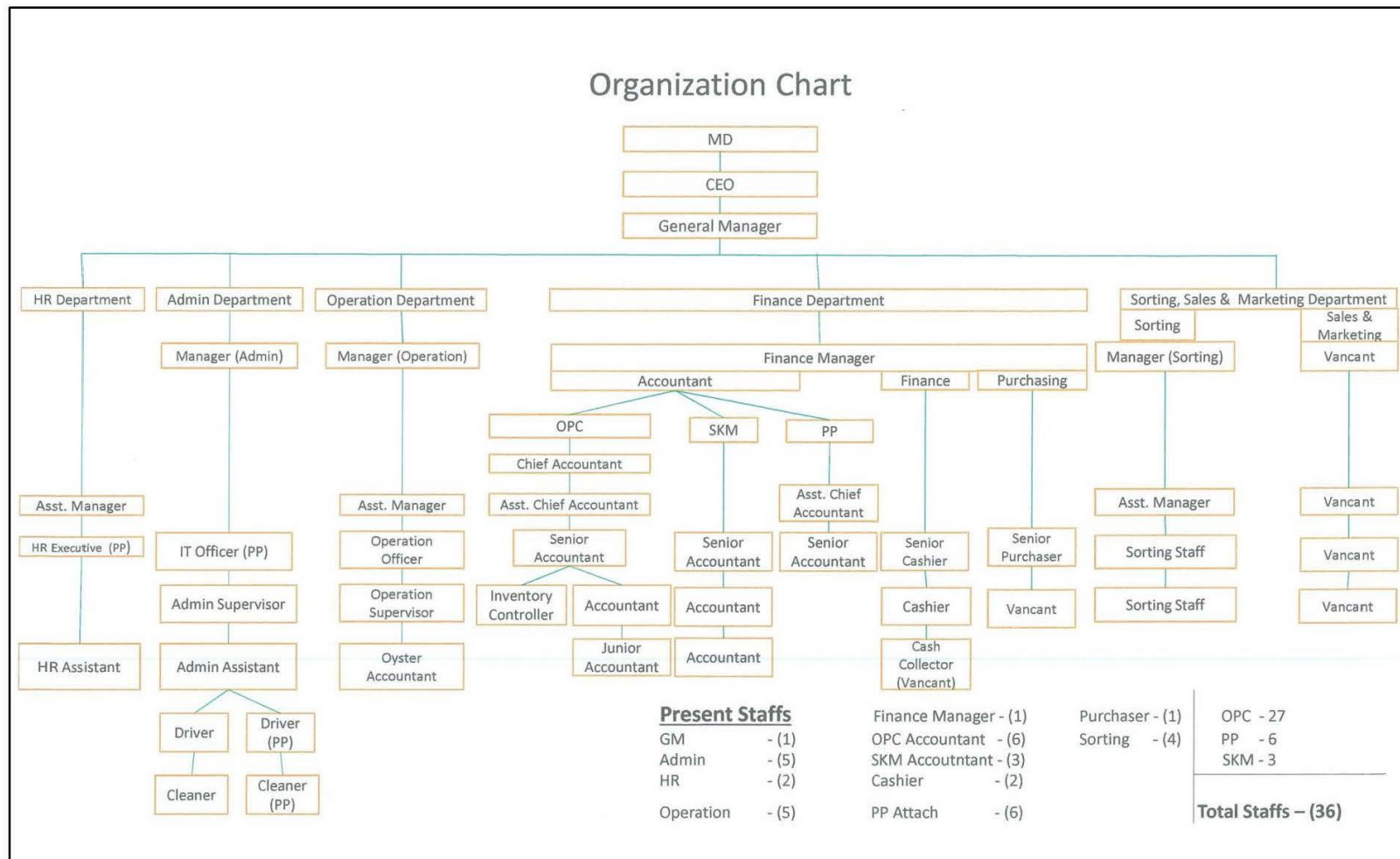


Figure 6-1: Personnel Involved in Implementation of Environmental Management Plan according to VPEL Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm Organization Chart

VPEL is assigned duty to perform Environmental Management and Monitoring tasks as per below Table 8.6.

Table 6-10: EMP Implementation Organization

No.	Tasks	Responsible Person
1	Mitigation measure	VPEL Farm Manager, Training Officer
2	Environmental Management Plan	VPEL Farm Manager, EMP Officer
3	Public consultation	VPEL Farm Manager, EMP Officer
4	Conflict and Compensation	VPEL Management Committee
5	Supervision and Monitoring on EMP implementation	VPEL Management Committee, ECD, MPPME

External and Internal Communication

Given the social and environmental setting of the project is anticipated that, from time to time, employees, contractors, government agencies, Non-Government Organizations, and the general public (including the media) will request information on the project's environmental performance and management.

The current procedure for handling external and internal queries on the project in general is as follows:

- If the communication is from the media, it is directed to the Managing Director.
- If the communication is from another source, it is referred to the Director.

In future, internal environmental queries will be referred to the Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm Site Manager or Environmental Officer, while external queries will be referred to the Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm Site Manager.

Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm Site Manager / Environment Officer will have to retain a complaints/communication register and record progress of complaint (refer to document control section).

There is a communications practice to be in place for disseminating environmental information on the project. This is as follows:

- Monthly Environmental Report;
- Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm News – newsletter every 3 months focusing on socio-economic and environmental information;
- Notice board displays at the VPEL Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm.

The Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm Notice Board has to have similar display erected at VPEL. There is merit in expanding the scope of the Notice Board displays to include data generated through the EMP on the environmental performance. This will have the effect of increasing staff awareness, interest and involvement in the environmental program.

6.6.1 Monitoring Plans

Monthly Monitoring Plans, which detail tasks to be undertaken and monitoring to be conducted as part of achieving objectives and targets, with frequency and responsibility, has been prepared and any further improvement or modification has to be generated by the Environment Coordinator in line with daily operation. A sample Monthly Monitoring Plan is presented in Appendix B.

Monitoring tasks could, in the future, be incorporated into the Maintenance Management System, which puts together daily work instructions, and was planned for implementation by 2022.

A Waste Management Plan has been developed by VPEL. This should incorporate auditing and waste tracking procedures, which have been developed as part of the EMP.

The natural disaster and emergency preparedness and response plan for VPEL proposed project operation has been prepared.

VPEL committed in performing environmental management & monitoring in monthly basis with reporting to MPPME in quarterly basis. In addition, EMP performance and Monitoring Report has to be reported Tanintharyi Region Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) in 6 Monthly basis (or) as instructed by Head Office of ECD (Naypyidaw).

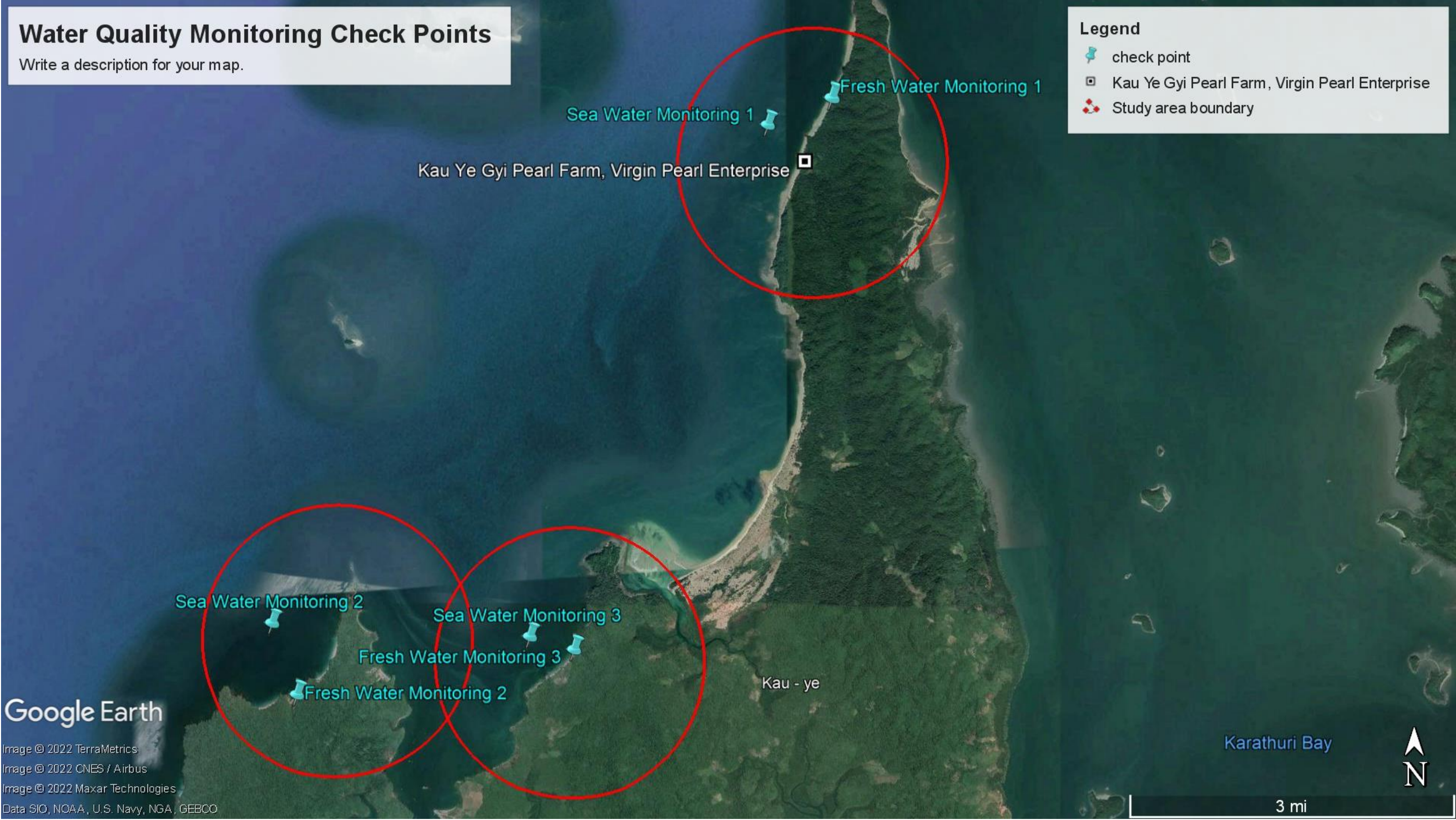
Procedures developed are described more detail in Appendix C.

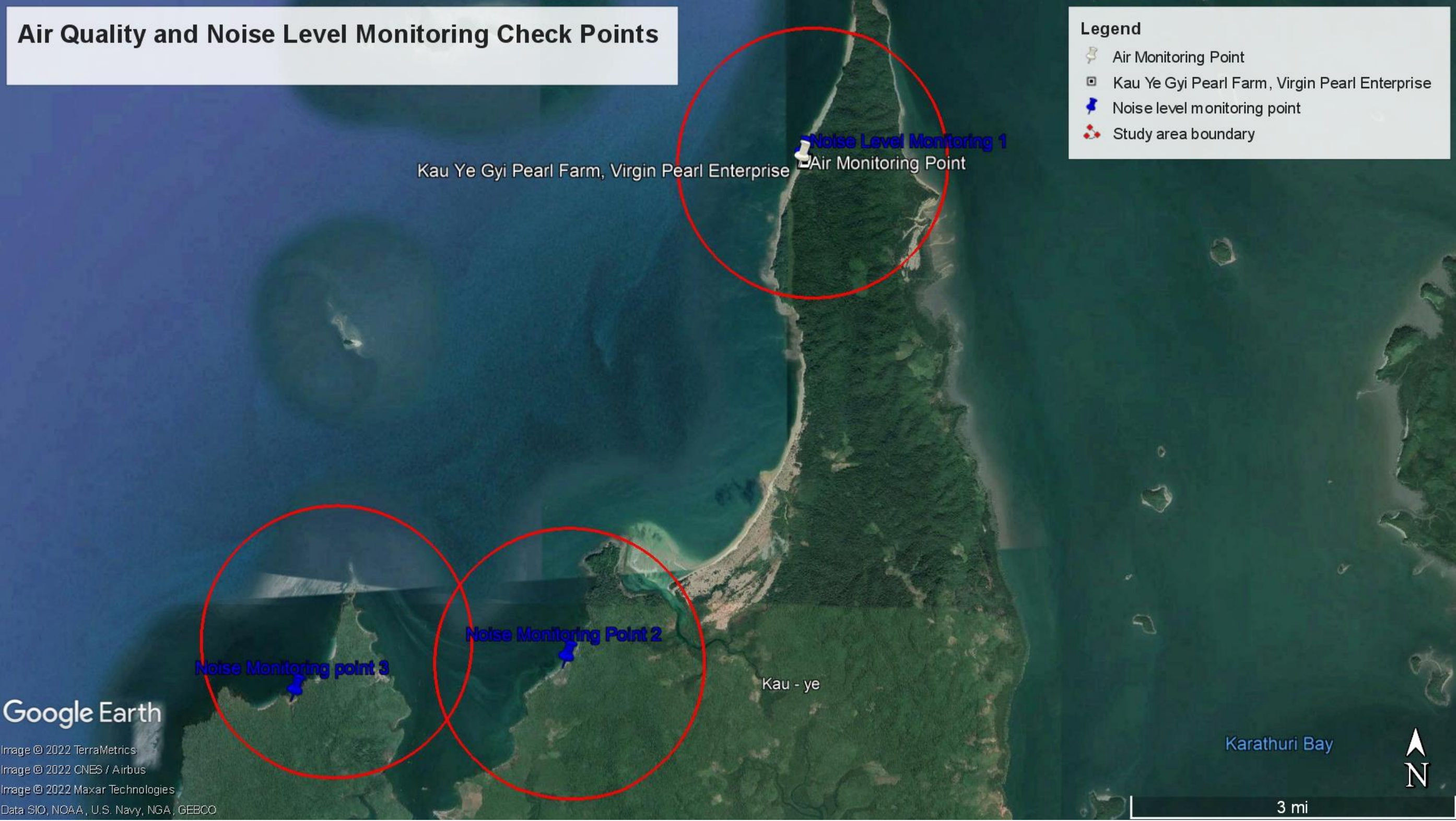
Summary of environmental monitoring plan for development, construction, operation and abandonment phases with estimated budget are as follow:

Environmental Monitoring Plan for Development, Construction, Operation and Abandonment Phases with estimated budget							
Environment	Particular	Parameter	Method	Location	Frequency	Action Party	Annual Budget (Kyat)
Physical	Water	pH, Turbidity, Texture, Coliform, Color (true), Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃), Iron (Fe), Chloride (as Cl), Sulphate (as SO ₄), Total Suspended Solids	Sample Collection and analysis at certified lab	Fresh Water Sources (Water 1: 11° 5'2.73"N, 98°31'19.98"E) (Water 2: 11° 0'17.70"N, 98°26'58.82"E) (Water 3: 11° 0'39.15"N, 98°29'14.08"E)	6 monthly	Third Party	2,000,000
	Air	Nitrogen dioxide, Sulfur dioxide and Carbon Monoxide	Haz Scanner	Project Inside (Air : 11° 4'35.67"N, 98°31'5.44"E)	Annually	Third Party	2,000,000
	Soil	Moisture, pH, Texture, Organic Carbon, Humus, Total Nitrogen, Exchangeable Cations, Available Nutrients	Sample collection and analysis at certified lab	Within the Project (Soil 1: 13° 7'36.53"N, 98°16'43.72"E) (Soil 2: 13° 7'33.01"N,	Annually	Third Party	2,000,000

				98°16'44.73"E) (Soil 3: 13° 7'35.26"N, 98°16'45.54"E)			
	Noise	dBA (70-70)	Noise Meter	Near Generator and Compressor (Noise: 13° 7'35.14"N, 98°16'45.11"E)	3 Monthly	Third Party	1,500,000
	Particulate Matter	Particulate matter PM ₁₀ , Particulate matter PM _{2.5}	Haz Scanner	Near Generator	Yearly	Third Party	1,500,000
	Waste	Amount of Waste	Record on Weight and waste type	Waste Collection Point	Weekly	Third Party	2,000,000
	Effluent Water	5-day Biochemical oxygen demand, Active ingredients / Antibiotics, Chemical oxygen demand, Oil and grease, pH, Total coliform bacteria, Total nitrogen, Total phosphorus, Total suspended solids	Sample collection and analysis at certified lab	Waste Water Effluent Point	6 monthly	Third Party	1,500,000
Biological	Sea Water Pollution	Site inspection	Visual inspection	Near Longline	Monthly	Environmental Management Team	1,500,000

	Aquamarine	Monitor & record	Inspection and record	Near Longline	3 Monthly	Environmental Management Team	1,500,000
	Coral Reef	Area inspection	Record	Around the Longline	3 Monthly	Environmental Management Team	1,500,000
	Plants	Monitor & record	Record	Around the Project	6 monthly	Environmental Management Team	1,500,000
	Wildlife	Monitor & record	Record	Around the Project	6 monthly	Environmental Management Team	1,500,000
Socio-economic	Occupational Safety	Incident accident record	Record	Within the Project	Monthly	Medic	1,500,000
	Occupational Health	Treatment Record	Record	Within the Project	Monthly	Medic	1,500,000





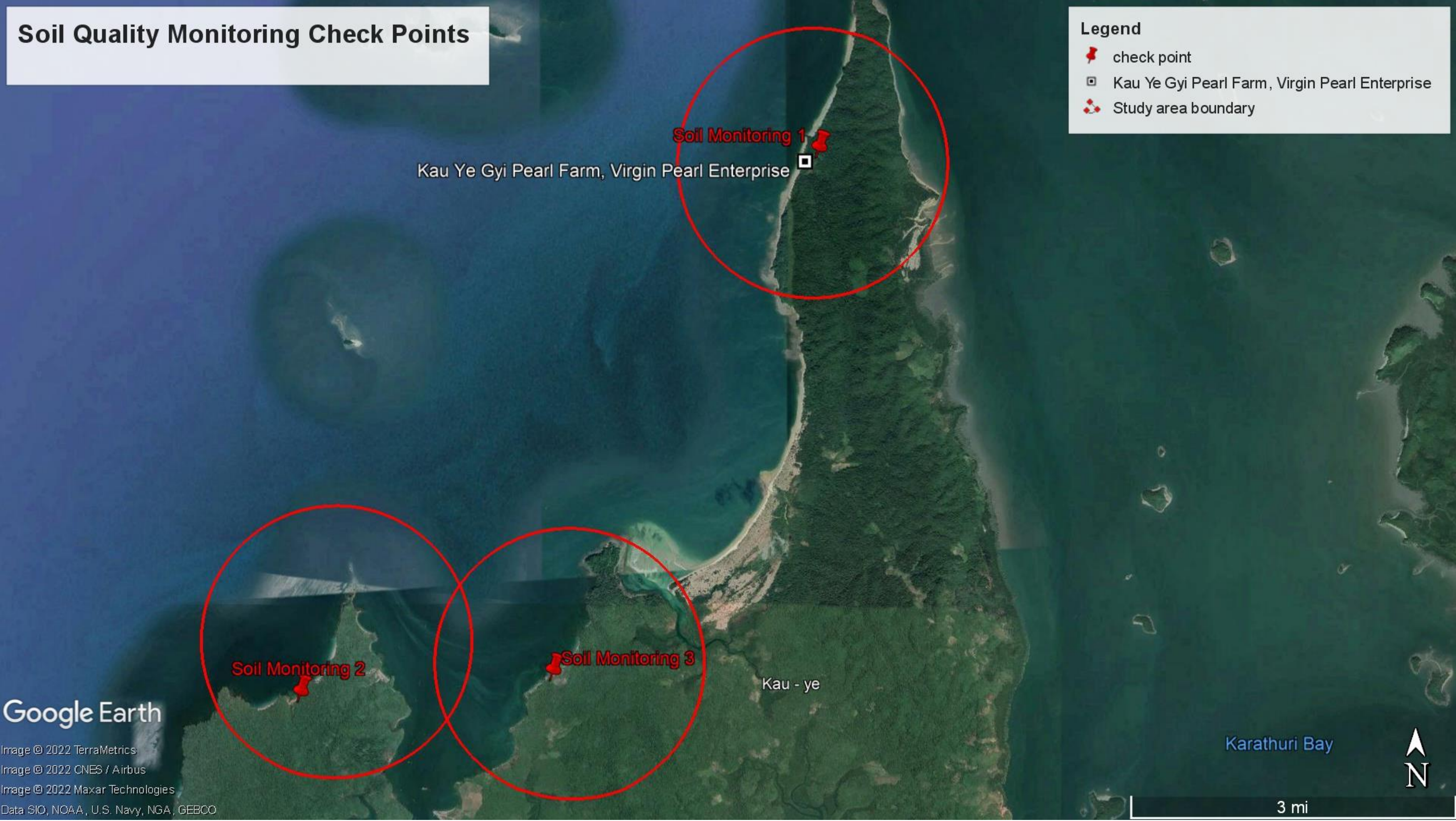


Table 6-11: Environmental Management Plan (to be performed by Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited)

Environmental Concern	Environmental Performance Indicator	Environmental Performance Objective	Environmental Management and Monitoring Activity	Frequency	Environmental Performance Budget (US\$) Annually	Responsible
Development Phase (2 Years from MIC Approval)					5000 USD	
Land use	Relocation issue Comply with Myanmar Laws	No Conflicts No Legal Issues No Resettlement	• Construction is completed	Quarterly		VPEL
			• check, review, plan, action	Yearly		
Air, Water, Soil Quality, Ambient Noise	Comply with Myanmar Laws, NEQEG	Zero non-compliance identified	• Construction is completed	-		VPEL
			• Training for environmental monitoring and management, waste management and awareness.	Yearly		
			• Air, Water, Soil Quality, Ambient Noise Monitoring	Yearly		
			• check, review, plan, action	Yearly		
Waste	Myanmar Law (Environmental Conservation Law etc.,)	Zero non-compliance identified	• Develop waste management system and procedure. Provide tools and equipment for waste collection, disposing and transferring.	Monthly		VPEL
			• Conduct waste awareness and waste management procedure training.			
			• Inspection.			
			• Auditing	6 Monthly		
Occupational Health and Safety	Myanmar Law (Labor law, Social Security Law etc.,)	Zero non-compliance identified	• Check, review, plan, action	Yearly		VPEL
			• 24/7 Medical Person on site (1:218) with necessary medicine, clinic, transportation (if necessary, to refer hospital in Kawthaung)	Monthly		
			• Technical skill training. Health and Safety awareness training.			
			• Inspection			

Environmental Concern	Environmental Performance Indicator	Environmental Performance Objective	Environmental Management and Monitoring Activity	Frequency	Environmental Performance Budget (US\$) Annually	Responsible
			• Auditing	6 Monthly		
			• Check, review, plan, action	Yearly		
Social Welfare	Myanmar Law (Labor law, Social Security Law etc.,)	Zero non-compliance identified	• Job opportunity for local employee, overtime fees, job contract, Social Welfare Identification	Monthly		VPEL
			• Insurance for most dangerous works person, clinic, canteen, supply for personnel cleaning materials.			
			• Soft skill and awareness training.			
			• Inspection			
Visual	Myanmar Law (Myanmar building code, Engineer Council Law, Myanmar's related law, etc.,)	Zero non-compliance identified	• Auditing	6 Monthly		VPEL
			• Check, review, plan, action	Yearly		
			• Design by JMC. Inspection	Monthly		
			• Auditing	6 Monthly		
Cultural, Historical Properties and Irreversible Resources	Myanmar Law (The protection and preservation of ancient monuments law, The protection and preservation of antique objects law, Environmental Conservation Law, Ethnic Right Protection Law, etc.,)	Zero non-compliance identified	• Awareness program, monitoring and reporting for cultural and historical properties and irreversible resources.	Monthly		VPEL
			• Inspection.			
			• Auditing	6 Monthly		
			• Check, review, plan, action	Yearly		

Environmental Concern	Environmental Performance Indicator	Environmental Performance Objective	Environmental Management and Monitoring Activity	Frequency	Environmental Performance Budget (US\$) Annually	Responsible
Biodiversity (Aquamarine Habitat, Corals, Shallow Sea Flora and Fauna, Endangered Species such as Dugong, Stingray, Whale, etc.) and Wildlife (Python, Hornbill, Pangolin, Boar, etc.)	Myanmar Law (Forest law, Wildlife Conservation Law, Environmental Conservation Law, etc.)	Zero non-compliance identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness on environmental conservation program. Monitoring and reporting for illegal invading, fishing / hunting, and wildlife trading. 	Monthly		VPEL
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection. 	6 Monthly		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auditing 	Yearly		
Fire Emergency and Natural Disaster	Myanmar Law (The Myanmar Fire Brigade law, Wildlife Conservation Law, Environmental Conservation Law, Natural Disaster Management Law, etc.)	Zero non-compliance identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop fire emergency and natural disaster emergency preparedness and response management plan. Conduct awareness, training, and regular drill exercise for readiness. 	Monthly		VPEL
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection. 	6 Monthly		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auditing 	Yearly		
Oil Spill and Contamination onto sea and ground	Myanmar Law (Coastal and maritime transportation law) and MARPOL & IMO	Zero non-compliance identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure no crude oil involve at project activities. Storage design to include secondary containment system for catching and collection of spill oil. Stand by sand/sawdust to absorb spill oil as part of oil spill contingency plan. Awareness training on oil spill response contingency plan. Monitoring and reporting for oil spill. Monitoring and reporting for oil discrepancy more than 5 	Monthly		VPEL

Environmental Concern	Environmental Performance Indicator	Environmental Performance Objective	Environmental Management and Monitoring Activity	Frequency	Environmental Performance Budget (US\$) Annually	Responsible
			liter per month compare to list vs actual onsite.			
			• Inspection.			
			• Auditing	6 Monthly		
			• Check, review, plan, action	Yearly		
Operation Phase						
Existing land use and socio-economic	Comply with Myanmar Laws	No Conflicts No Legal Issues	• Public consultation	Quarterly	CSR 2%	VPEL
			• Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities (Buildings for local villagers, Mawkin (Salon))			
			• Collaboration with local authority	Quarterly	1000	
			local community to promote their quality of life			
			• check, review, plan, action			
Ambient Air	Comply with NEQEG	Zero non-compliance identified	• Using high efficiency machinery (compressor, motor, engine) and high-quality fuel (less Sulphur contain diesel, unleaded petrol/octane) and perform routine maintenance. Optimize operation machinery usage.	Monthly	1000	VPEL
			• Air Quality Monitoring	Yearly		
			• check, review, plan, action	Yearly		
Ambient Noise	Comply with NEQEG	Zero audible noise	• Using sound proof machinery (compressor, motor, engine) and perform routine maintenance. Optimize operation machinery usage.	Monthly	500	VPEL
			• Monitoring at the area near worksite generator.			
			• Initially, monitoring will involve observations only, to determine if noise is audible at the nearest area at day and night time.			
			• Check, review, plan, action	Yearly		
Water	WHO standard for	Zero non-compliance	• Routine monitoring and maintenance of water sources	Monthly	1000	VPEL

Environmental Concern	Environmental Performance Indicator	Environmental Performance Objective	Environmental Management and Monitoring Activity	Frequency	Environmental Performance Budget (US\$) Annually	Responsible
	drinking water NEQEG for discharge water	identified	and storage tanks. Conserve forest to keep last long for water attribute. • Install onsite treatment system for drinking water. • Inspection for drinking water. • Inspection for discharge water treatment/filtering practice. • Water sample collection to analyze.			
			• Auditing	6 Monthly		
			• Check, review, plan, action	Yearly		
Sea water and sea bed	Comply with MPPME practice	Zero non-compliance identified	• Install filtering to collect materials generated from oyster and basket cleaning activities. Collected material to be disposed as per waste management procedure not to impact aquamarine and sea bed. Routine monitoring and maintenance of water filtering system. • Ensure strictly following MPPME instruction for concrete stone anchoring activities during laying new long line not to impact sea bed and corals. • Water sample collection to analyze.	Monthly	500	VPEL
			• Auditing	6 Monthly		
			• Check, review, plan, action	Yearly		
Soil	Soil disturbance / erosion	No soil disturbance / erosion No blockage of drain ways No contamination	• Replantation on canopy / space of tree felled down naturally due to storm. Plantation of seasonal fruits and vegetable. • Inspect drain ways, operation activity area Provide soil erosion control and conservation	Monthly at Dry Season and Weekly at	800	VPEL

Environmental Concern	Environmental Performance Indicator	Environmental Performance Objective	Environmental Management and Monitoring Activity	Frequency	Environmental Performance Budget (US\$) Annually	Responsible
		onto soil	structures / means where necessary. • Monitor areas of exposed soil during periods of heavy rainfall throughout the operation. • Inspection.	Rainy Season		
			• Auditing	6 Monthly		
			• Check, review, plan, action	Yearly		
Chemicals Utilization and Disposing Chemical Waste	Myanmar Law (Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances Law, etc.,)	Zero non-compliance identified	• Chemical transportation, storing, handling and waste disposal procedure training for relevant employee. Provide PPE and relevant response equipment such as Eye Washer. • Ensure only FDA approved chemicals onsite. Optimize chemical usage and treated properly to neutralize (minimize impacts) before dispose into drain. • Inspection	Monthly	500	VPEL
			• Auditing	6 Monthly		
			• Check, review, plan, action	Yearly		
Waste	Myanmar Law (Environmental Conservation Law etc.,)	Zero non-compliance identified	• Audit of waste storage and disposal practice. • Develop waste management system and procedure. Provide tools and equipment for waste collection, disposing and transferring. • Conduct waste awareness and waste management procedure training.	Monthly	1000	VPEL
			• Inspection.			
			• Auditing	6 Monthly		
			• Check, review, plan, action	Yearly		
Occupational Health	Myanmar Law (Labor	Zero non-compliance	• 24/7 Medical Person on site (1:218) with necessary	Monthly	2000	VPEL

Environmental Concern	Environmental Performance Indicator	Environmental Performance Objective	Environmental Management and Monitoring Activity	Frequency	Environmental Performance Budget (US\$) Annually	Responsible
and Safety	law, Social Security Law etc.,)	identified	medicine, clinic, transportation (if necessary, to refer hospital in Kawthaung) Technical skill training. Health and Safety awareness training.			
			• Inspection.			
			• Auditing	6 Monthly		
			• Check, review, plan, action	Yearly		
Social Welfare	Myanmar Law (Labor law, Social Security Law etc.,)	Zero non-compliance identified	• Job opportunity for local employee, overtime fees, job contract, Social Welfare Identification, Insurance for most dangerous works person, clinic, canteen, supply for personnel cleaning materials. Soft skill and awareness training. Inspection	Monthly	2000	VPEL
			• Auditing	6 Monthly		
			• Check, review, plan, action	Yearly		
Visual	Myanmar Law (Myanmar building code, Engineer Council Law, Myanmar's related law, etc.,)	Zero non-compliance identified	• Design by JMC for any new changes in building. Inspection	Monthly	500	VPEL
			• Auditing	6 Monthly		
			• Check, review, plan, action	Yearly		
Cultural, Historical Properties and Irreversible Resources	Myanmar Law (The protection and preservation of ancient monuments law, The protection and preservation of antique	Zero non-compliance identified	• Awareness program, monitoring and reporting for cultural and historical properties and irreversible resources.	Monthly	500	VPEL
			• Inspection.			
			• Auditing	6 Monthly		
			• Check, review, plan, action	Yearly		

Environmental Concern	Environmental Performance Indicator	Environmental Performance Objective	Environmental Management and Monitoring Activity	Frequency	Environmental Performance Budget (US\$) Annually	Responsible
	objects law, Environmental Conservation Law, Ethnic Right Protection Law, etc.,)					
Forest, Biodiversity (Aquamarine Habitat, Corals, Shallow Sea Flora and Fauna, Endangered Species such as Dugong, Stingray, Whale, etc.,) and Wildlife (Python, Crane, Boar, etc.,)	Myanmar Law (Forest law, Wildlife Conservation Law, Environmental Conservation Law, etc.,)	Zero non-compliance identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness on environmental conservation program in collaboration with ECD. Awareness on biodiversity and wildlife program in collaboration with Forest Department. Awareness on aquamarine life and habitat program in collaboration with MPPME & University of Myeik (Marine Bio Department). Monitoring and reporting for illegal invading, fishing / hunting, and wildlife trading. Inspection. 	Monthly	1000	VPEL
			• Auditing	6 Monthly		
			• Check, review, plan, action	Yearly		
Fire Emergency and Natural Disaster	Myanmar Law (The Myanmar Fire Brigade law, Wildlife Conservation Law, Environmental Conservation Law, Natural Disaster Management Law, etc.,)	Zero non-compliance identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop fire emergency and natural disaster emergency preparedness and response management plan in collaboration with Fire Service Department and Regional authority. Conduct awareness, training, and regular drill exercise for readiness. Inspection. 	Monthly	1000	VPEL
			• Auditing	6 Monthly		
			• Check, review, plan, action	Yearly		

Environmental Concern	Environmental Performance Indicator	Environmental Performance Objective	Environmental Management and Monitoring Activity	Frequency	Environmental Performance Budget (US\$) Annually	Responsible
Oil Spill and Contamination onto sea and ground	Myanmar Law (Coastal and maritime transportation law) and MARPOL & IMO	Zero non-compliance identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure no crude oil involve at project activities. Storage design to include secondary containment system for catching and collection of spill oil. • Stand by sand/sawdust to absorb spill oil as part of oil spill contingency plan. • Awareness training on oil spill response contingency plan in collaboration with Department of Marine Administration and NAVY. • Monitoring and reporting for oil spill. • Monitoring and reporting for oil discrepancy more than 5 liter per month compare to list vs actual onsite. • Inspection. 	Monthly	1000	VPEL
			• Auditing	6 Monthly		
			• Check, review, plan, action	Yearly		
			Abandonment (Activate rehabilitation activities and fading out as per PSC agreement.)		5,000	
Abandonment of land use and socio-economic	Comply with Myanmar Laws (Labor law & other relating laws), PSC agreement	No Conflicts No Legal Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public consultation • Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities (Buildings for local villagers, Mawkin (Salon)) • Collaboration with local authority local community to promote their quality of life check, review, plan, action 	as required		VPEL
Ambient Air	Comply with NEQEG	Zero non-compliance identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using high efficiency machinery (compressor, motor, engine) and high-quality fuel (less Sulphur contain diesel, unleaded petrol/octane) and perform routine maintenance. Optimize operation machinery usage. 	as required		VPEL
			• Air Quality Monitoring	as		

Environmental Concern	Environmental Performance Indicator	Environmental Performance Objective	Environmental Management and Monitoring Activity	Frequency	Environmental Performance Budget (US\$) Annually	Responsible
				required		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> check, review, plan, action 	as required		
Ambient Noise	Comply with NEQEG	Zero audible noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using sound proof machinery (compressor, motor, engine) and perform routine maintenance. Optimize operation machinery usage. Monitoring at the area near worksite generator. Initially, monitoring will involve observations only, to determine if noise is audible at the nearest area at day and night time. 	as required		VPEL
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check, review, plan, action 	as required		
Water	WHO standard for drinking water NEQEG for discharge water	Zero non-compliance identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine monitoring and maintenance of water sources and storage tanks. Conserve forest to keep last long for water attribute. Install onsite treatment system for drinking water. Inspection for drinking water. Inspection for discharge water treatment/filtering practice. Water sample collection to analyze. 	as required		VPEL
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auditing 	as required		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check, review, plan, action 	as required		
Sea water and sea bed	Comply with MPPME practice	Zero non-compliance identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install filtering to collect materials generated from oyster and basket cleaning activities. Collected 	as required		VPEL

Environmental Concern	Environmental Performance Indicator	Environmental Performance Objective	Environmental Management and Monitoring Activity	Frequency	Environmental Performance Budget (US\$) Annually	Responsible
			material to be disposed as per waste management procedure not to impact aquamarine and sea bed. Routine monitoring and maintenance of water filtering system. • Ensure strictly following MPPME instruction for concrete stone anchoring activities during laying new long line not to impact sea bed and corals. • Water sample collection to analyze.			
			• Auditing	as required		
			• Check, review, plan, action	as required		
Soil	Soil disturbance / erosion	No soil disturbance / erosion No blockage of drain ways No contamination onto soil	• Replantation on canopy / space of tree felled down naturally due to storm. Plantation of seasonal fruits and vegetable. • Inspect drain ways, operation activity area Provide soil erosion control and conservation structures / means where necessary. • Monitor areas of exposed soil during periods of heavy rainfall throughout the operation. Inspection.	as required		VPEL
			• Auditing	as required		
			• Check, review, plan, action	as required		
Waste	Myanmar Law	Zero non-compliance	• Audit of waste storage and disposal practice. Develop	as		VPEL

Environmental Concern	Environmental Performance Indicator	Environmental Performance Objective	Environmental Management and Monitoring Activity	Frequency	Environmental Performance Budget (US\$) Annually	Responsible
	(Environmental Conservation Law etc.,)	identified	waste management system and procedure. Provide tools and equipment for waste collection, disposing and transferring. • Conduct waste awareness and waste management procedure training.	required		
			• Inspection.	as required		
			• Auditing	as required		
			• Check, review, plan, action	as required		
Occupational Health and Safety	Myanmar Law (Labor law, Social Security Law etc.,)	Zero non-compliance identified	• 24/7 Medical Person on site (1:218) with necessary medicine, clinic, transportation (if necessary, to refer hospital in Kawthaung) Technical skill training. Health and Safety awareness training.	as required		VPEL
			• Inspection.	as required		
			• Auditing	as required		
			• Check, review, plan, action	as required		
Social Welfare	Myanmar Law (Labor law, Social Security Law etc.,)	Zero non-compliance identified	• Job opportunity for local employee, overtime fees, job contract, Social Welfare Identification, • Insurance for most dangerous works person, clinic, canteen, supply for personnel cleaning materials.	as required		VPEL

Environmental Concern	Environmental Performance Indicator	Environmental Performance Objective	Environmental Management and Monitoring Activity	Frequency	Environmental Performance Budget (US\$) Annually	Responsible
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft skill and awareness training. • Inspection 			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auditing 	as required		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check, review, plan, action 	as required		
Visual	Myanmar Law (Myanmar building code, Engineer Council Law, Myanmar's related law, etc.,)	Zero non-compliance identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design by JMC for any new changes in building. Inspection 	as required		VPEL
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auditing 	as required		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check, review, plan, action 	as required		
Cultural, Historical Properties and Irreversible Resources	Myanmar Law (The protection and preservation of ancient monuments law, The protection and preservation of antique objects law, Environmental Conservation Law, Ethnic Right Protection Law, etc.,)	Zero non-compliance identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness program, monitoring and reporting for cultural and historical properties and irreversible resources. • Inspection. 	as required		VPEL
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auditing 	as required		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check, review, plan, action 	as required		
Forest, Biodiversity (Aquamarine Habitat, Corals, Shallow Sea	Myanmar Law (Forest law, Wildlife Conservation Law,	Zero non-compliance identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate rehabilitation activities and fading out. • Awareness on environmental conservation program in collaboration with ECD. 	as required		VPEL

Environmental Concern	Environmental Performance Indicator	Environmental Performance Objective	Environmental Management and Monitoring Activity	Frequency	Environmental Performance Budget (US\$) Annually	Responsible
Flora and Fauna, Endangered Species such as Dugong, Stingray, Whale, etc.,) and Wildlife (Python, Crane, Boar, etc.,)	Environmental Conservation Law, etc.,)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness on biodiversity and wildlife program in collaboration with Forest Department. Awareness on aquamarine life and habitat program in collaboration with MPPME & University of Myeik (Marine Bio Department). Monitoring and reporting for illegal invading, fishing / hunting, and wildlife trading. Inspection. 			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auditing 	as required		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check, review, plan, action 	as required		
Fire Emergency and Natural Disaster	Myanmar Law (The Myanmar Fire Brigade law, Wildlife Conservation Law, Environmental Conservation Law, Natural Disaster Management Law, etc.,)	Zero non-compliance identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop fire emergency and natural disaster emergency preparedness and response management plan in collaboration with Fire Service Department and Regional authority. Conduct awareness, training, and regular drill exercise for readiness. Inspection. 	as required		VPEL
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auditing 	as required		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check, review, plan, action 	as required		
Oil Spill and Contamination onto sea and ground	Myanmar Law (Coastal and maritime transportation law) and MARPOL & IMO	Zero non-compliance identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure no crude oil involve at project activities. Storage design to include secondary containment system for catching and collection of spill oil. Stand by sand/sawdust to absorb spill oil as part of oil spill 	as required		VPEL

Environmental Concern	Environmental Performance Indicator	Environmental Performance Objective	Environmental Management and Monitoring Activity	Frequency	Environmental Performance Budget (US\$) Annually	Responsible
			contingency plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Awareness training on oil spill response contingency plan in collaboration with Department of Marine Administration and NAVY.Monitoring and reporting for oil spill.Monitoring and reporting for oil discrepancy more than 5 liter per month compare to list vs actual onsite.Inspection.			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Auditing	as required		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Check, review, plan, action	as required		

Note: Budget utilized in developing phase is estimated 5,000 USD total/annum. Budget utilized in abandonment phase is estimated 5,000 USD total.

6.6.2 Project Budgets and Responsibilities

6.6.2.1 Budget for Implementation of EMP

Separated EMP budget (estimated 5000 USD) reserves from VPEL Proposed Project will be used in implementation of EMP activities without fail which complying with existing laws & regulation of Myanmar. The separated and dedicated budget will be reserved by the operator (VPEL EMP Team) to implement effective environmental management plan EMP.

1. Development of infrastructure sector, environmental awareness induction, training program and launching
2. Providing required laboratory use tools & equipment, personal protective equipment (PPE) & tools to run effective environmental management plan
3. Enhancing proposed Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm waste management system by management supporting in necessary budget (apart from allowed budget), tools & equipment as and when required.
4. Some flexible amount of environmental budget will be reserved for EMP audit team (both internal and external auditors) apart from allotted EMP budget.

6.6.2.2 Budget for Implementation of CSR

The Proposed Project CSR program has been outlined as per below in sponsoring educational sector, healthcare of local community as well as staff and its family by arranging clinic & medical doctor, providing necessary equipment & training which relating to Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm throughout operational period without fail to promote CSR.

- (a) Continue library support in the Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm
- (b) Continue health care clinic support in the Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm
- (c) Maintenance of buildings and access roads in the Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm

(d) Foundation of educational scholarship for the local community living within and around the Kau Ye Gyi Kyun Pearl Farm, Bote Pyin Township

VPEL will administer in implementation of proposed project CSR program activities in collaboration with local authority and representative of local community.

7.0 Public Consultation and Disclosure

Results of the public consultation and public participation processes, recommendations received from the public, and the Project Proponent's written responses to comments received during that process is present in this section.

7.1 Introduction

Consultations with stakeholders on environmental issues have been taken up as an integral part of the process. These consultations provided inputs to the various sector specialists in identification of the felt needs of the communities, and the relevant stakeholders.

7.2 Methodology and Approach

Methodology applied as personal meeting, formal meeting, and official meeting method, discussion method, interview method, visual inspection method, etc. to consult with relevant parties for the proposed project. The outputs of the consultation sessions are documented in on Stakeholder Consultations. Consultations will hold with the following stakeholders:

- Officials of Union Government Departments;
- Officials of Regional Government Departments;
- Local Authority of Bote Pyin Township;
- contractors and employee, investors adjacent to Virgin Pearl Project Site and,
- Local Communities; village adjacent/around of the project area, Kau Ye Island, Bote Pyin Township, Tanintharyi Region.

7.3 Summary of Consultation Activities Undertaken

Kau Ye Kyun and Related Sea Area Pearl Production Farm under administration of MPPME on behalf of Myanmar Government and therefore mainly consultation has been made with Officials of Union Government Departments, Officials of Tanintharyi Regional Government Departments, and authority of Kau Ye Kyun and Related Area Pearl Production Farm.

Consultation initially has been done during developing phase by VPEL to get permission for the proposed project with officials of Union Government Departments, officials of Tanintharyi Region Government, Ministry of Mining, Myanmar Pearl Production and Marketing Enterprise and also with staff from local community. EIA study team held consultation with potentially affected communities and other stakeholders and interest in the project VPEL staff during EIA assessment period in 2021.

The proposed project preferred area, Kau Ye Kyun and Related Sea area, has local community living and earning their daily like long ago before proposed project opportunity created by MPPME. Therefore, public consultation with local community is essential before proceeding of the project activity to ensure no objection from local community in introduction of proposed project.

EIA Study team has visited, interviewed, and consulted with officials, VPEL employees working at site, local community people throughout study period (Dec 2021) and also held public consultation at Kau Ye Gyi Village.

Consultations with stakeholders on environmental issues have been taken up as an integral part of the process. These consultations provided inputs to the

various sector specialists in identification of the felt needs of the communities, and the relevant stakeholders.

Public Consultation for the Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Production Project has been held at Kau Ye Gyi Village, Bokpyin Township on 15th December 2021 to present project activities, affects & impacts, background condition & management plan for environmental conservation by VPEL in collaboration with Neo Tech environmental study team. Representatives of proposed project and Representatives of Local Community from villages located in Kau Ye Kyun are actively participated and discussed.

Consultations included are briefed as below:

- VPEL has consulted with all relevant government officials and local authority to get clearance for proposed project under PSC.
- There is requirement to arrange the sea route for the local community living in the Kau Ye Kyun and suggested to have defined clear way. Tanintharyi land authority has defined the preferred area for proposed project with two blocks without impacting to local community people. Some local people are not accepted for the defined project area.
- Proposed project is to operate under approved PSC agreement between MPPME and operator VPEL.
- Consulted with all relevant government officials and local authority to get clearance for approval on PSC.
- Guideline to comply under existing Myanmar Law & regulations as well as procedures & instruction.

- All operators working under PSC with MPPME to comply with amended Myanmar Pearl Law issued in 25-9-2018; to revise in tax payment and product sharing section in the PSC.
- Meeting with official authority (MPPME) and representatives of VPEL for the project development on 28th November 2018.
- Meeting with local authorities (Tanintharyi Region) for clearance on preferred land to be used for the proposed project on 24th March 2019.
- Meeting with nearest local community.
- Consulted with MPPME official prior to PSC agreement.
- Consulted with religion leader (Head of Kau Ye Gyi Village Monastery) and Head of local villagers, at Kau Ye Gyi Village prior to project development.
- Monthly meeting with project concern persons to undertake information sharing, discussion existing CSR activities and fulfilling necessary related with project operation, and social welfare.
- Expression from local community to create more job opportunity for local people.

Consultation has been done during operation phase by VPEL to get permission for the proposed project with officials of Union Government Departments, officials of Tanintharyi Region Government, and also with Kau Ye Kyun local community.

Provide an opportunity for consultants, relevant authorities, project developers, and interested and affected parties to express their views and concerns regarding the proposal.

Identify potentially affected communities and other stakeholders with an interest in the project as below:

- Potential stakeholders – local community, fishermen (inshore), farmer, forest product collectors, water collectors, sea traveler

Background Social Information and Issues to be solved. VPEL has made public consultation with potentially affected local communities and stakeholders with interest in the project as per below:

Table 7-1: Meeting with Stakeholder

Sr.	Date	Attended by
1.	28.11.2018	Relevant Authority, Representatives of VPEL, Local Community
2.	24.3.2019	Two Parliamentary Representative, Relevant Authority, Representatives of VPEL, Local Community
3.	15.12.21	Representative of 5 villages, Rep. of VPEL, EIA Study Team from Neo Tech Myanmar Co., Ltd.

Table 7-2: Consultation Outcomes

Description	Yes	No
Is any local community living within proposed project area?		✓
Is any local community earning for daily living in the project area?		✓
Is any conflict regarding project development activity?	✓	
Is any conflict regarding setting location for the project development?	✓	

Is Kau Ye Kyi village community agreed to develop the project?	✓	
Is Kau Ye Nge village community agreed to develop the project?		✓
Is Shwe Kyar Khon village community agreed to develop the project?		✓
Is Shwe Pha Lan Au village community agreed to develop the project?		✓
Is Nyaung Pin Au village community agreed to develop the project?		✓
Is any suggestion from local community on proposed project?	✓	
Is any further negotiation required to overcome conflicts/issues?	✓	
<p>How many suggestions from local community?</p> <p>- There are only three major suggestions from representative of 5 villages' local community about the proposed project. They suggested about inshore fishing area, fishing boat route and job opportunities.</p>		
<p>What are the key conflicts/issues?</p> <p>- The key conflicts/issues are the access and egress of sea route for fishing boats and the proposed project sea block area (Block 1 and Block 3). The most local community of Kau Ye Nge, Shwe Kyar Khon, Shwe Pha Lan Au, Nyaung Pin Au villages suppose that the pearl farm sea area of Block 1 and 3 is located within inshore fishing area and fishing boat route.</p>		

7.4 Summary Notes on the Pre-Stakeholders Meeting

Venue : Head and representative of village U Kyaw Ko's Home, Kau Ye Kyi Village, Bote Pyin Township, Tanintharyi Region

Date : 15 December 2021

Time : 9:00 – 11:00 a.m.

Organized by : NeoTech Myanmar Co., Ltd. in corporation with Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited.

Number of Participants: 11 participants (Representative of 5 villages, 2 Rep. of VPEL, 4 EIA Study Team members from NeoTech Myanmar Limited)

Table 7-3: Summary Notes on Pre-Stakeholders Meeting on 15 December 2021

No.	Name of Participant	Designation/ Organization	Discussion Notes
1.	U Moe Hla	Representative of VPEL (Manager, Zinyaw Island Pearl Production Farm, VPEL)	<p>1) I would like to explain the preparations made for the project implementation phase of this project: Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited (VPEL) is awarded to operate the proposed Kau Ye Kyi Kyun Pearl Production Farm Project after the tender competition. VPEL is going to invest Pearl Farm Project in Kau Ye Kyi Kyun Area under administration of MPPME, MONREC. Draft Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between VPEL and MPPME is prepared to develop as per procedure.</p> <p>2) VPEL has many experiences in the field of pearl culturing and production and we abide to the</p>

			<p>rules and regulations regarding conservation of the environment. We already have our environmental and social objectives and regulations to take care of our environment.</p> <p>3) Now the proposed project is to set location and construct project bases and sea blocks area.</p> <p>4) We will also implement CSR Program. Since the project proponent has ever operated other pearl farms, education and health sectors will be the priority for CSR project support.</p> <p>5) We will also create the vacancies for job opportunities to local people/villagers.</p> <p>6) We will also try to create easier transportation system such as vehicle road or motorcycle way between the proposed project and village in Kau Ye Gyi Island.</p> <p>7) You are welcome to ask any questions needing clarification regarding this project. Thank you.</p>
2.	U Khin Maung	Environmental	1) Today's Meeting is held to

	Myoe	Team Leader, Senior Consultant, NeoTech Myanmar Co., Ltd.	<p>explain the projects' works on Virgin Pearl Farm Project that will be implemented by Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited and for the pre stakeholders meeting for the environmental impact assessment work of this project.</p> <p>2) The project proponent will explain about the proposed project and we; the third-party organization will update our progress made regarding to environmental and social impact assessment on this project.</p> <p>3) I would like to encourage all participants to freely ask questions and request of anything that needs clarification and to discuss transparently at this meeting. Thank you.</p>
3.	U Than Win	Representative of Nyaung Pin Au Village	<p>1) I would like to ask about the pearl farm Block area 1 and 2 because they are located adjacent to the inshore fishing area and fishing boat route. So, our villagers and local communities consider that the proposed project may</p>

			<p>affect our socio-economic and lifestyle. So, I would not like to agree about the proposed project.</p> <p>2) Please think and decide again about the proposed project for socio-economic and lifestyle of the local communities/fishermen.</p>
4.	U Yin Min Han	Representative of Kau Ye Nge Village	<p>1) We are representative of villages and the comment and attitudes of our villages, Kau Ye Nge, Shwe Kyar Khon, Shwe Pha Lan Au, Nyaung Pin Au, are same.</p> <p>2) Not only the block area (1 and 2) of proposed project is located/adjacent within our fishing area but also it disturbs and may stop our fishing boat route. So, it may stop our fishing work and affect our transportation of fishing boat.</p> <p>3) I consider that the proposed project may cause troubles for the socio-economic and lifestyle of local fishermen. So, the proposed project sea block area (1 and 2) should be changed and reset to other suitable area by consulting and discussing</p>

			with us.
5.	U Kyaw Ko	Head and representative of Kau Ye Kyi Village (Gardener)	<p>1) I will agree and welcome the proposed project completely if the activities of the project will not impact/affect the local communities/ villagers.</p> <p>2) When the proposed project meets difficulties and needs help, I will support as I can.</p>

Conclusion of local communities' attitudes and comments

The comments and attitudes of the rest villages, Shwe Kyar Khon, Shwe Pha Lar Au, Shwe Taung, Chaung Ka Phee, Kan Taw and Kyein Nee Taung, etc., are same with the above-mentioned comments which is discussed by the representative of Nyaung Pin Au Village and Kau Ye Nge Village. They considered that the proposed project may stop their inshore fishing work and that can affect their socio-economic. So, the proposed project should be reset and change its sea block area (1 and 2). But if it is not easy to change and reset their block area, the proposed project should implement the operation processes such as laying longline in the sea block area by consulting and discussing with local communities and the project must allow and manage the access and egress of sea route for fishing boats within the laying long line block area.

Conclusion of answers and redress by the representative of proposed project

The representatives of VPEL redressed and answered to the grievances and comments of local communities. They redressed that the implementation of the proposed pearl farm project not impact the natural environment critically/seriously. The social environment and surrounding villages will

develop/improve their situation in some sectors such as healthcare, education, occupation, income, communication and transportation, etc., as the implementation of the proposed project. The project will emphasize and undertake more job opportunities for the local communities. The project will also undertake to develop transportation and will construct road for vehicles or at least construct motor cycle way to connect between the villages and the project base. For the major grievance, the sea block area (1 and 2), the project will join and operate with local communities by consulting in implementation of laying long line process in the sea block area. The request of access and egress of sea route for fishing boats will consider and undertake by reporting the relevant authority person of VPEL.





Figure 7-1: Public consultation Meeting with representatives of local communities

7.5 Results of Consultation

Outcome of consultations are as follows:

- Undertaken to perform CSR activities with reserved CSR budget. (2% of annual net profit)
- VPEL involved CSR activities in providing sustainable socio-economic development for Kau Ye Kyun Villages Community People and future CSR activity plan includes new road, bridge, RC buildings, etc.
- Provide defined sea route for the resting and fresh surface water point of fishing boats during emergency has been set in the map and verified by relevant authority.
- Undertaken to perform CSR activities with reserved CSR budget. (2% of annual net profit)
- Provide defined sea route for the resting and fresh surface water point of fishing boats during emergency has been set in the map and verified by relevant authority.

These issues raised during public consultation, together with the findings of the baseline data gathering, have been considered when compiling the EIA. Some

Union level Government departments highlighted the importance of following national regulations, verifying baseline data and community development needs. Requests for community development, corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs and local job creation were also raised. MONREC provided details on the regulatory submission and approvals process. Ministry of Mining and MPPME highlighted the proposed project to apply business by following complete project description and by using proper methods/system; which minimizes possible impacts; environment, social, & health; and to have proper fire protection system whilst conserving the environment and suggested to reserve 2% of annual net profit from the proposed project for CSR.

There is the concerning on affecting project operation to the land and access route of local community (Kau Ye Kyun Villages) if there is more extension from the permitted project land. VPEL confirmed that there is no more extension apart from permitted project land and activity. Providing to local community development through corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs has been consulted and more local job opportunity was also raised.

VPEL also express worries on fishing practice using the illegal & restricted methods (such as net dragging on sea ground, millimeter size net usage, etc.) near and within project area impacting natural environment flora and fauna as the Pearl Farm Project depending solely on it. There will be cooperation between VPEL, local authority, and local community to find alternative ways of living such as farming, plantation, etc., as part of CSR program.

Local community development, corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs and more job creation for local community were also taken by the promoter.

7.6 Public Consultation and Public Participation Process

Public consultation is held with the purpose such as ability to present of information about the project to local community, being able to know about CSR and local development performance of the proposed project, being able to know the opinions of the local community on the proposed project, being able to know and participate in activities that will not impact the environment and monitoring etc., by consulting with local community around the project area. It is a mutually beneficial process as the project and the local community can establish a mutual understanding and relationship by continuing the implementation of commerce complaints, advices and grievances mechanism.

The Proposed Project has planned to conduct as continuous consultation program with relevant parties as a project in the preparation of EIA process to ensure all necessary information to be used in the report and environmental management plan.

Dispute settlement program will be in place as part of Local Community CSR Program. On-Site Project Manager undertakes to settle conflicts and dispute during development phase and abandonment phase, and Pearl Farm Manager takes responsibility during operation phase. VPEL contact person with contact phone number will be displayed at VPEL project site to complaint if found misconduct in VPEL operation activity.

VPEL management is keen in collaboration with relevant village authority, Local Authority if any issues happen due to project operation activities.

Given the social and environmental setting of the project is anticipated that, from time to time, employees, contractors, government agencies, Non-Government Organizations, and the general public (including the media) will request information on the project's environmental performance and management.

The current procedure for handling external and internal queries on the project in general is as follows:

- If the communication is from the media, it is directed to Managing Director.
- If the communication is from another source, it is referred to the Director.

In future, internal environmental queries will be referred to the Manager, while external queries will be referred to the Managing Director.

Manager to retain a complaints / communication register and record progress of complaint (refer to document control section).

There is a communications practice in place for disseminating environmental information on the project. This is as follows:

- 6 monthly Environmental Management Plan Implementation Report;
- EMP & CSR Information – newsletter every year focusing on CSR and environmental information;
- Notice board displays at the VPEL Head Office, and VPEL pearl farm project site.

Environmental conservation activities and CSR activities notice board will have similar display erected at the VPEL Head Office, and pearl farm project site. There is merit in expanding the scope of the Notice Board displays to include data generated through the project period on the environmental performance. This will have the effect of increasing staff and guest awareness, interest and involvement in the environmental conservation and CSR program.

In conducting of public consultation process, consultation will be held with not only with the local communities but also with the regional relevant authorities within region of the proposed project by project proponent.

The further ongoing consultation will be held by VPEL as follows:

- Invitation to local community, relevant authority and stakeholders around the proposed project, Invitation to interested parties to attend from the project website, Invitation by invitation method of standing poster/vinyl near the project for the public consultation.
- Presentation of proposed project information and Environmental Conservation Information at public consultation.
- Discussion with participants and if there are any requests, replying action points and responsibilities with action plans.
- Implementation of comments and suggestions of attendees, necessary action by preparing and recording meeting minutes.

Another public consultation is scheduled in December 2022.

7.7 VPEL CSR Programs

The Proposed Project CSR program has been outlined as per below in sponsoring educational sector, healthcare of local community as well as staff and its family by arranging clinic & medical doctor, providing necessary equipment & training which relating to VPEL Head Office, and pearl farm project site throughout operational period without fail to promote CSR.

VPEL is planning to spend 2 % of monthly profit for the following sectors at the Kau Ye Gyi Islands and it's surrounded area as the Corporate Social Responsibility program.

- (1) Education
- (2) Health
- (3) Social
- (4) Residential Ward Development

7.8 Information Disclosure

As per Myanmar regulations, this prepared EIA Report will be made available for public comment. The full report will be made available to the public in English and a non-technical summary will be made available in Myanmar. The report will be disclosed to stakeholders, at proposed project worksite and at VPEL head office in Yangon.

The Pearl Farm Notice Board will have similar display erected at VPEL. There is merit in expanding the scope of the Notice Board displays to include data generated through the EMP on the environmental performance and CSR activities

of VPEL. This will have the effect of increasing staff awareness, interest and involvement in the environmental conservation & CSR program.

Summary of EIA report will also be distributed to all key stakeholders as public disclosure process. Draft EIA report was distributed to all key stakeholders and will be made available for public comment for a period of 30 days in the following ways;

- By raising comments during a series of public meetings where the content of the draft EIA Report will be presented;
- By completing a comment sheet made available together with the report at the public places, and by submitting additional written comments, by email or fax, or by telephone, to the NeoTech Myanmar Company Limited.

All comments and issues raised during the comment period on the draft EIA report will be added to the comment and response report that will accompany the Final Report.

Approved report of VPEL Project (summary) will display at VPEL project site while full report can be found at VPEL Head Office. VPEL and ECD will include VPEL EIA info in their website respectively. Softcopy of EIA report and information of the proposed project will be available in VPEL and ECD website. The Proposed Project EIA will be submitted to ECD by VPEL and the softcopy of EIA Report will be displayed at VPEL's Notice Board of Head office/Pearl Farm Site and available website for the disclosure of information.

The Proposed Project EIA will be submitted to ECD by VPEL and the softcopy of EIA Report will be displayed at VPEL's Notice Board of Head office and available website for the disclosure of information.

7.9 External and Internal Communication

Given the social and environmental setting of the project is anticipated that, from time to time, employees, contractors, government agencies, Non-Government Organizations, and the general public (including the media) will request information on the project's environmental performance and management.

The current procedure for handling external and internal queries on the project in general is as follows:

- If the communication is from the media, it is directed to the Managing Director.
- If the communication is from another source, it is referred to the Director.

In future, internal environmental queries will be referred to Project Manager or Environmental Officer, while external queries will be referred to VPEL Head Office, and VPEL Project Manager.

Manager to retain a complaints / communication register and record progress of complaint (refer to document control section).

Project Manager / Environment Officer will have to retain a complaints/communications register and record progress of complaint (refer to document control section).

There is a communications practice in place for disseminating environmental information on the project. This is as follows:

- 6 monthly environmental report to ECD;
- 3 monthly environmental report to MPPME;
- VPEL News – newsletter every 3 months focusing on socio-economic and environmental information;
- Website/Facebook/Internet/Notice board displays at the VPEL Head Office, and Pearl Farm Project Site.

7.10 Complaint System

Project component has to establish the following complaint system in overall project period (construction, operation and abandonment) to know the requirements/attitude of local people about the project:

The Pearl Farm Notice Board will have similar display erected at VPEL. There is merit in expanding the scope of the Notice Board displays to include data generated through the EMP on the environmental performance and CSR activities of VPEL. This will have the effect of increasing staff awareness, interest and involvement in the environmental conservation & CSR program.



8.0 CONCLUSION

Fifty-four (54) key activities/aspects were identified and assessed for potential environmental impacts. Based on the limited data available, and the non-complex nature of the construction activities, there was no significant potential adverse environmental impact identified. There were four (1) Low, and six (53) negligible environmental impacts after mitigation measure.

A number of action items have been prescribed, complete with parties responsible for implementation, for each potential environmental impact to ensure continual improvement in environmental management, in line with Laws & Regulation of Myanmar requirements.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

DOCUMENTS

EMP DOCUMENTS

Individual Roles & Responsibilities
Corrective Action Request
Raw Materials Inventory
Waste Disposal Manifest
Medical Waste Disposal and Manifest
Register of approved Materials and Suppliers
Complaints Registrar
Environmental Incidents Record

INDIVIDUAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER

FREQUENCY	TASK / ACTION
DAILY	None
WEEKLY	SM: Visual inspection of drains where treated domestic wastewater is disposed from the Pearl Production Farm.
	Review the Data Records, and report any non-conformances to the Farm Manager as part of the weekly report
	Facilities: Measure and record pH& turbidity in surface waters in the area
	Facilities: Measure and record pH & temperature in sea water in the area
MONTHLY	Complete the Monthly Monitoring Plan
	SM: If discharge is present at the drains due to blockage, take photo record and report manager for necessary action.
	SM: Check that record of waste being disposed to landfill and the burning point are being completed, and review the records
	Facilities: Photographic monitoring of the sites established for monitoring
QUARTERLY	SM: Monitoring / observation and recording of noise levels at the nearest residence
	Facilities: At the Pearl Production Farm site established for monitoring of noise level, monitor: quarterly for the first 12 months and thereafter 6-monthly
6-MONTHLY	Facilities: Maintain a photographic record of the length of the Pearl Production Farm after 12 months recording Waste Management Plan auditing by Farm Manager
ANNUALLY	Air Quality, Water Quality, Soil Quality monitoring by third party Internal EMP auditing by MD VPEL External EMP auditing by Relevant Authority, ECD
OTHER	SM: Inspection and reporting of sediment load and oil sheen in storm water following rain events Facilities: Keep a record of manmade fires in the project area Maintain file of Data Records for the Pearl Production Farm

CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUEST (CAR)

1. DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT

CAR Completed by:

Date:

Describe Incident / Circumstance Requiring Corrective Action:

Describe Corrective Action Taken

Describe any further Corrective or Preventive Action Required:

Identify Person Responsible for Conducting Corrective/Preventive Action:

Date by which Corrective / Preventive Action Will be Completed:

2. DATE CAR FORWARDED TO FARM MANAGER:

3. DATE CAR FORWARDED TO RESPONSIBLE PERSON FOR ACTION:

4. CORRECTIVE / PREVENTIVE ACTION TAKEN

Describe Corrective / Preventive Action Taken:

Date of Corrective / Preventive Action:

Corrective / Preventive Action Taken by: (Name and Sign):

5. SIGN OFF AND DATE BY FARM MANAGER

RAW MATERIALS INVENTORY

COMPLETED BY:

DATE:

LOCATION: Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm, Bote Pyin Township

LIST OF RAW MATERIALS: List Type, Quantities, Date of Procurement

WASTE DISPOSAL MANIFEST

COMPLETED BY:

DATE:

SOURCE OF WASTE: Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm, Bote Pyin Township

DESCRIPTION OF WASTE: Type, Quantity, Storage Vehicle/Container

RECEIVED BY:

(Block Letters)

.....

(Signature)

MEDICAL WASTE DISPOSAL MANIFEST

COMPLETED BY:

DATE:

ORIGIN OF WASTE: Kau Ye Kyun Pearl Farm, Bote Pyin Township

DESCRIPTION OF WASTE: Type, Quantity, Storage Vehicle/Container

RECEIVED BY: (Block Letters)

..... (Signature)

REGISTER OF APPROVED MATERIALS AND SUPPLIERS

COMPLETED BY:

DATE:

MATERIAL

SUPPLIER

COMPLAINTS REGISTER

COMPLETED BY:

DATE:

SOURCE OF COMPLAINT:

DATE OF COMPLAINT:

DESCRIPTION OF COMPLAINT:

FOLLOW-UP ACTION: (including responsible person and timing)

ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS RECORD

COMPLETED BY:

DATE:

LOCATION AND DATE OF INCIDENT:

DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT:

INITIAL IMPACT:

RECOMMENDATIONS :(including responsible person and timing)

APPENDIX B

MONTHLY MONITORING PLAN

MONTHLY MONITORING PLAN – KAU YE KYUN PEARL PRODUCTION

Activity	Monitoring Task	Responsibility	Frequency	MONTHLY SCHEDULE			
				Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
Discharge of produced water	Oil and grease content in and produced water discharged		Monthly		*		
	Metals and phenolic compounds		3-monhtly			*	
Discharge of domestic wastewater	Weekly inspection for blockage of drains		Weekly	*	*	*	*
	Monthly inspection for stuck water inside drain		Monthly				*
Discharge of general waste	Weekly monitoring for general waste disposing site		Weekly	*	*	*	*

Environmental Element	Monitoring Item	Location/Source	Frequency
Water use from operation and employee	Water consumption amount	Pumping Record, Drinking water supplier bill	Monthly
Water Quality	Turbidity, pH, Conductivity, (Laboratory Test Result)	Water Discharge Area	Monthly
	12 parameters (National Health Laboratory Test Result)	Water Discharge Area	Yearly
Domestic wastewater discharging from operation employee	Weekly monitoring domestic wastewater drains	Pearl Farm Area	Weekly
	Monthly monitoring for leakage	Pearl Farm Area	Monthly
Noise	Record noise level, check boilers (if any) and generator regularly	Operation area	Monthly
Air Quality	NO ₂ , SO ₂ , CO, PM ₁₀ , and TSPM (EPAS HAZ Scanner)	Operation area	Once a year
Waste (Non-hazardous and hazardous)	General Waste Storage & Disposing Practices	Pearl Farm area	Weekly/ Monthly
	Food Waste Storage & Disposing Practices		Weekly
	Monitoring sewage water treatment system		Monthly
	Waste Storage & Disposing Practices		Monthly
	Record type and amount of chemical and hazardous materials (if applicable), disposal system		Once a month
Fuel consumption	Amount of diesel fuel consume for (if applicable)	diesel generator	Monthly
Environmental Awareness on Project activities	EMP implementation on project operation activities CSR Programs sponsorship in local community's Health and educational care	Digital photo records of Project Operation activities and CSR programs	Weekly/ Monthly/ Event

APPENDIX C

EMP PROCEDURES

JAR LANN KYUN PEARL PRODUCTION EMP PROCEDURES

1A	Fuel balance on the diesel tank
1B	Check on the number of diesel spills
1C	Inspection of the diesel tank area
1D	Monitor Integrity of pipes by leak testing
2A	Monthly Inspection of chemical and oil storage areas
2B	Count of the number of spills > 20 litres reported
2C	Check materials inventory against list of approved chemicals
3A	Noise Monitoring
4A	Air quality Monitoring
5A	Monitoring quality and recording daily consuming quantity of surface water
5B	Monitoring of sea water quality in the Project Area
5C	Inspection of the domestic wastewater drains
6A	General Waste Storage & Disposing Practices
7A	Diesel Consumption for Power Generator Operating
8A	Digital Photographic Data Recording for Operations & Maintenance activities
9A	Monitoring Manmade Fire in the project area
10A	Audit of waste storage and disposal practices
10B	Audit of hazardous waste tracking documentation
10C	Environmental audit

KAU YE KYUN PEARL PRODUCTION EMP PROCEDURES

1A - FUEL BALANCE ON THE DIESEL TANK

Responsibility: Safety Officer

Frequency: Monthly

Equipment required: None

Procedure:

1. Obtain data on the amount of diesel delivered to the PEARL PRODUCTION FARM in the last month from the stores personnel (A).
2. Obtain data on the amount of diesel dispensed from the bowser from the stores personnel (B).
3. Calculate $(A-B)/A \times 100$.
4. This represents the % of fuel potentially leaked or spilled, with some consideration for volume changes in hot and cold conditions.

Reporting:

Record the date and the calculated result on a Data Record sheet. If the result is > 5%, this represents a non-conformance. Record the reason and any corrective action taken, on the Data Record.

1B - CHECK ON THE NUMBER OF DIESEL SPILLS

Responsibility: Safety Officer

Frequency: Monthly

Equipment required: None

Procedure:

1. Review incident reports.
2. Note the number of diesel spills more than 20 litres which occurred at the bowser, fuel tank or jetty in the last month.

Reporting:

Record the number of spills and the date on a Data Record. If any spills over 20 litres have occurred, this is a non-conformance. Record the reason and any corrective action taken, on the Data Record.

1C - INSPECTION OF DIESEL TANK AREA

Responsibility: Safety Officer

Frequency: Monthly

Equipment required: None

Procedure:

1. Go to the diesel tank:
Are there any spills, leaks or staining on the concrete around the tank?
Is there any staining of soils or grave outside the secondary containment?
2. Inspect inside the secondary containment:
Are there any cracks or holes in the concrete sides or base?
Is the valve leading from the containment open?

If YES, this represents a non-conformance.

Reporting:

Record the date and number of non-conformances on a Data Record, along with an explanation of the non-conformances and any corrective action taken.

1D - MONITOR INTEGRITY OF PIPES BY LEAK TESTING

Responsibility: Safety Officer

Frequency: Annually, if tank imbalances are > 5%.

Equipment required: None

Procedure:

- 1 Review the results of 1A – Fuel Balance on the Diesel Tank
- 2 If results show >5% discrepancy over the year, it will be necessary to test the integrity of the underground piping
- 3 With the assistance of the Environmental Coordinator, arrange for an external contractor to conduct integrity testing.

Reporting:

Record the date of the test, and the results, on a Data Record. If leaks are found, arrange and record corrective action.

2A - MONTHLY INSPECTION OF CHEMICAL AND OIL STORAGE AREAS

Responsibility: Safety Officer

Frequency: Weekly

Equipment: None

Procedure:

1. Conduct visual inspections of all areas designated for the storage of diesel, chemicals and oils.
2. Record any evidence of spills, staining or odours, describing the extent of the spill or stain, it's likely composition and source.
3. Determine whether the cause of any spills or stains have been rectified, and record the nature of the corrective action. If no action is evident, correct the situation immediately and complete a Corrective Action Record.
4. Look for evidence of corrosion on storage vessels and containers, and replace as appropriate in accordance with the Corrective Action Procedure.
5. Note whether all storage vessels and containers are properly labelled and whether the materials are segregated according to MSDS specifications.
6. Confirm that all materials in the designated storage areas are listed on the Approved Materials and Suppliers list.
7. Identify and remove any materials not requiring storage in the designated storage area

Reporting:

Record the date of inspection, any non-conformances with good storage practices, and corrective actions taken on a data Record.

2B -COUNT OF THE NUMBER OF SPILLS > 20 LITRES REPORTED

Responsibility: Safety Officer

Frequency: Monthly

Equipment required: None

Procedure:

1. Review incident reports.
2. Note the number of chemicals, oil or fuel spills more than 20 litres which occurred in the last month.

Reporting:

Record the number of spills and the date on a Data Record. If any spills over 20 litres have occurred, this is a non-conformance. Record the reason and any corrective action taken, on the Data Record.

2C - CHECK MATERIALS INVENTORY AGAINST LIST OF APPROVED CHEMICALS

Responsibility: Safety Officer
Frequency: Every 6 months
Equipment Required: None

Procedure:

1. Obtain the List of Approved Chemicals from the Environmental Coordinator or Logistics Manager.
2. Obtain the Materials Inventory from the purchasing personnel.
3. Compare the chemicals and hazardous materials on the Materials Inventory with those approved on the List of Approved Chemicals.
4. If there are any on the Inventory which are not approved, this represents a non-conformance.

Reporting:

Record the number of non-conformances, the nature of the non-conformance, and any corrective action taken, on a Data Record.

3A – NOISE MONITORING

Responsible: Environment Officer

Frequency: Quarterly

Equipment required: None

Procedure:

The best time to observe noise is during loading offloading operation, however, if these activities are not planned close to the quarter, and then observe noise during normal operations.

1. Go to the closest area to the Pearl Production Farm. If there is a cross-wind, go to the closest down-wind of the Pearl Production Farm.
2. Listen for about 10 minutes to see if you can hear Pearl Production Farm activities.

This is best done at night; however, security or safety arrangements may need to be considered in observation of noise at night.

Reporting:

Note the date, activities occurring at the Pearl Production Farm (e.g. “Normal operations”), and record the absence or presence of noise on a Data Record sheet.

If noise is audible, investigate and take corrective action. Note corrective action on Data Record.

4A – AIR QUALITY MONITORING

Responsible: Environment Officer

Frequency: Annually

Equipment required: EPAS-HAZ Scanner

Procedure:

The best time to observe ambient air quality is during operation.

1. Go to the area closest to the Pearl Production Farm. If there is a cross-wind, go to the closest area down-wind of the Pearl Production Farm.
2. Test for at least two days, one-week day and one weekend (e.g. Friday and Saturday).

Reporting:

Note the date, activities occurring at the PEARL PRODUCTION FARM (e.g. “Normal operations”), and record the data on a Data Record sheet.

If ambient air quality is audible, investigate and take corrective action. Note corrective action on Data Record.

5A SAMPLING & MONITORING OF SURFACE WATER IN THE PROJECT AREA

Responsible: Environment Officer

Frequency: Weekly,

Equipment required: pH & Temperature Meter (Field Type)/ (Bench Type), Clean (sterile) sampling container

Procedure:

1. Sterilise a sample container, or obtain a pre-sterilised container
2. Collect a sample from the identified point
3. Note the date and time of sample collection, and label the sample
4. Analyse the sample in the laboratory, within the holding time prescribed in the testing kit

Reporting:

Record the time, date and results of the test on the data record. If the result does not meet the performance objective, take corrective action.

5B SAMPLING & MONITORING OF SEA WATER IN THE PROJECT AREA

Responsible: Environment Officer

Frequency: Weekly,

Equipment required: pH & Temperature Meter (Field Type)/ (Bench Type), Clean (sterile) sampling container

Procedure:

5. Sterilise a sample container, or obtain a pre-sterilised container
6. Collect a sample from the discharge point
7. Note the date and time of sample collection, and label the sample
8. Analyse the sample in the laboratory, within the holding time prescribed in the testing kit

Reporting:

Record the time, date and results of the test on the data record. If the result does not meet the performance objective, take corrective action.

6A GENERAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

Responsibility:	Maintenance Team
Frequency:	Every two days (minimum) or as required
Equipment:	White coloured bin, Fire Extinguisher
Location:	Designated Burn Pit area.

Procedure:

1. Inspect segregated waste to confirm conformance.
2. Pack segregated wastes (recyclable and non-recyclable) separately and properly.
3. Store recyclable wastes at dedicated areas and send to recycling points as soon as possible.
4. Send all non-hazardous and non-recyclable wastes to disposing site.
5. Check wastes to ensure all wastes are combustible prior to burn.
6. Record and report to Farm Manager for management commitment for compiled monthly reporting in end of the month as monthly basis.

Reporting:

Record the date of action, any non-conformances with good disposing practices, and corrective action taken on a data record.

Explanation of items numbered above.

1. Before burning view waste to ensure that only wastes that has to be or can be burned is burned. All dangerous material such as aerosols must be segregated prior to burning.
2. Ensure that before leaves the camp that the waste is packed in drums or cartons.
3. Ensure that no products that can be recycled, such as tyres, are burned and that the labourers are instructed to place it in the correct area.
4. Ensure all bins containing waste to be burned are emptied. In other words, ask the labourers.
5. This is as number 1. If the product for burning contains such items as glass etc. this should be put into the landfill area.

Record and report to Farm Manager to track frequency and amount of waste disposed in correct method.

Non-hazardous Waste Datasheet (Monthly)

No.	Date (DMY)	Waste description	Estimated Weight (KG)	Disposal Method	In charge person	Remark
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

Recorded by:

Name –

Date: -

7A - RECORD THE NUMBER OF DIESEL CONSUMPTION

Responsibility: Admin Team

Frequency: Monthly

Equipment required: None

Procedure:

1. Review monthly reports.
2. Note the number of diesel gallon consumed in the last month.

Reporting:

Record the number of diesel gallon consumed and the date on a Data Record. Note if consumed more than normal and any corrective action taken, on the Data Record.

8A - RECORD THE OPERATION & MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Responsibility: Operation Team

Frequency: Weekly/Monthly/Events

Equipment required: Digital Camera

Procedure:

1. Take digital photographic records on normal operation / maintenance activities weekly and also on function / event activities if any done by VPEL
2. Keeps all digital-photographic data record in both softcopy and hardcopy as those can be witnessed VPEL awareness on Environmental Conservation and CSR program complying with guideline and instruction from relevant government authorities.

Reporting:

Record the number of diesel gallon consumed and the date on a Data Record. Note if consumed more than normal and any corrective action taken, on the Data Record.

9A - RECORD THE MANMADE FIRE IN THE PROJECT AREA

Responsibility: Admin Team

Frequency: Monthly

Equipment required: None

Procedure:

1. Record if any manmade fire occurred in the project area.

Reporting:

Report recorded number of manmade fire occurred in the project area and the date on a Data Record.

10A - AUDIT OF WASTE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL PRACTICES

Responsibility: Farm Manager

Frequency: Every 6 months

Equipment Required: Checklist

Procedure:

1. Complete the attached Waste Audit Checklist
2. If there are any non-conformances, take corrective / preventive action.

Reporting:

Record the number of non-conformances, and any corrective action taken, on a Data Record

WASTE AUDIT CHECKLIST

DATE: _____

AUDITOR: _____

Tick Yes or No for each of the following:

1. Inspect Storage areas for hazardous wastes (waste oil, medical waste, waste solvents and chemicals, empty drums or tins (which contained hazardous materials etc.) at the Pearl Production Farm, and landfill:	Yes	No
Are the wastes labelled?		
Are the wastes segregated?		
Is the storage area free of spills?		
Is the storage area containing such that surface runoff cannot enter surface drains or creeks		
(NO = Non-conformance)		
2. Randomly inspect general rubbish bins, the incinerator area, and areas for storage of non-hazardous wastes:		
Are there any spills in the area?		
Are there any hazardous wastes in these areas?		
(YES = Non-conformance)		
3. Inspect the hazardous waste landfill:		
Is there any leachate evident in the landfill?		
Has any general rubbish or waste been placed in the landfill?		
(YES = Non-conformance)		

3. Talk to the persons responsible for managing the hazardous waste (Maintenance personnel, Medical officer and Environment Officer):		
Are they aware of where the wastes are being disposed?		
Do they know when the next batch is being sent?		
Do they have files with copies of the Tracking Manifests?		
Do they have an up to date Waste Inventory, showing the date, nature and quantity of waste leaving the Pearl Production Farm and being disposed in the landfill?		
(NO = Non-conformance)		
TOTAL NUMBER OF NON-CONFORMANCES		

COMMENT ON THE NATURE OF THE NON-CONFORMANCES AND CORRECTIVE / PREVENTIVE ACTION REQUIRED

10B - AUDIT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TRACKING DOCUMENTATION

Responsibility: Farm Manager

Frequency: Every 3 months

Equipment required: None

Procedure:

1. Review the waste inventories held by the:

- Pearl Production Farm Maintenance Personnel
- Medical Officer
- Environment Officer

2. Review samples of the associated Waste Manifests for the last 3 months:

Have the wastes noted on the inventories been disposed at the appropriate location?

Are Waste Manifests being completed at each location?

Are Waste Manifests being appropriately filed?

If not, this represents a non-conformance.

Reporting:

Record the number of non-conformances, and reasons for the non-conformance on a Data Record. Take corrective/ preventive action, and record this on the Data Record.

10C - ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Responsibility: General Manager

Frequency: Every 6 months

Equipment Required: Checklist

Procedure:

1. Complete the attached Environmental Audit Checklist
2. If there are any non-conformances, take corrective / preventive action.

Reporting:

Record the number of non-conformances, and any corrective action taken, on a Data Record.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT CHECKLIST**DATE:****AUDITOR:**

Tick Yes or No for each of the following:

	Yes	No
1. Inspect Storage areas for hazardous materials and wastes (waste oil, medical waste, waste solvents and chemicals, empty drums or tins (which contained hazardous materials)) at the Pearl Production Farm:		
Are the materials labelled?		
Are the materials segregated?		
Is the storage area free of spills?		
Is the storage area containing such that surface runoff cannot access soils or surface drains?		
(NO = Non-conformance)		
2. Randomly inspect other working areas at the Pearl Production Farm:		
Are there any spills in the area?		
Are there any hazardous wastes or materials in these areas?		
(YES = Non-conformance)		
3. Check the appearance of the nearest drain and creek:		
Is there hydrocarbon sheen on the water surface?		
Are there floating solids visible, being discharged from the Pearl Production Farm?		
Is the creek or drain odorous?		
Can you see any discharges which should not be occurring, reaching the creek?		
(YES = Non-conformance)		
4. Observe emissions from diesel powered back up equipment (if it is running):		
Do emissions appear to be excessive?		
(YES = Non-conformance)		
5. Talk to the Safety Officer and Environment Officer:		
Do they have up to date files with copies of the Data Record?		
Have recent corrective actions required been acted on?		
(NO = Non-conformance)		
6. Inspect the Laboratory:		
Is it clean?		
Are sample containers clean?		
Is equipment operating?		
(NO = Non-conformance)		
7. Inspect the hazardous waste landfill:		
Are there any wastes in the landfill which should not be there – including general rubbish, medical waste and unacceptable hazardous waste?		
Are there any spills evident at the waste storage area near the landfill?		
(YES = Non-conformance)		
TOTAL NUMBER OF NON-CONFORMANCES		

COMMENT ON THE NATURE OF THE NON-CONFORMANCES AND CORRECTIVE / PREVENTIVE ACTION
REQUIRED

RECORD ANY SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDED BY THE SAFTY OFFICER, ENVIRONMENT
OFFICER OR SUPERVISOR

CORRECTIVE ACTION PROCEDURE

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this procedure is to provide a mechanism for reporting and requesting corrective actions, ensuring that actions are completed, and implementing preventive action. Corrective action requests may be issued by anyone within the organisation.

PROCEDURE

There are two types of corrective actions:

- 1. Corrective actions which are required as a result of not meeting an environmental performance objective during routine monitoring.**

These corrective actions could include, for example:

- Cleaning up the chemical storage area; or
- Maintaining the water polisher to improve the quality of wastewater discharged

If the corrective action can be implemented by the person responsible for completing the monitoring, the action should be taken, and recorded on the Data Record.

If the corrective action requires significant input from others (expertise or resources), a Corrective Action Request (CAR) should be completed as described below.

- 2. Corrective and preventive actions required as a result of an actual or potential spill, leak, loss of containment, or other environmental incidents.**

On observation of a situation which has the Potential to impact the environment:

- a. If possible, take immediate action to prevent the impact (for example, clean up a spill, fixes a leak), then report the incident to the Supervisor and discuss the action required.

- b. Complete a Corrective Action Request (attached), and forward copies to the Supervisor and the General Manager.

The person identified as responsible for completing the corrective action should do so within the indicated time period, sign off the CAR form, and return it to the General Manager for review and filing in the central CAR file.

The General Manager will conduct weekly checks of the CAR file. Any CARs which have not been acted on in the required time period will be investigated by the General Manager.

CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUEST (CAR)

1. DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT

CAR Completed by:

Date:

Describe Incident / Circumstance Requiring Corrective Action:

Describe Corrective Action Taken

Describe any further Corrective or Preventive Action Required:

Identify Person Responsible for Conducting Corrective/Preventive Action:

Date by which Corrective / Preventive Action Will be Completed:

2. DATE CAR FORWARDED TO GENERAL MANAGER

3. DATE CAR FORWARDED TO RESPONSIBLE PERSON FOR ACTION

4. CORRECTIVE / PREVENTIVE ACTION TAKEN

Describe Corrective / Preventive Action Taken:

Date of Corrective / Preventive Action:

Corrective / Preventive Action Taken by: (Name and Sign):

9. SIGN OFF AND DATE BY GENERAL MANAGER

EMP Auditing Procedure

The objectives of the EMP Audit are to:

- Determine whether the EMP conforms to planned arrangements for environmental management and whether it has been properly implemented and maintained;
- Identify areas where the EMP can be streamlined and generally improved; and
- Provide information on the results to management.

The audit should be undertaken by the VPEL Director with assistance from an external party as appropriate.

The audits should be conducted on a six-monthly basis and cover all elements of the operation i.e., PEARL PRODUCTION FARM.

The scope will include:

- Review of documents that form the basis of the information flow of the EMP and evaluate overall compliance with the nominated procedure, including degree of completeness of each data record, timing of submittal, distribution to nominated parties and filing;
- Assessment of regulatory compliance;
- Evaluation of follow-up action regarding on Corrective Action Records, the Complaints Register; and the Incidents Record;
- Interviews with individuals providing direct input to the EMP with the objective of assessing effectiveness of the EMP data gathering process and format;
- Assessment of the adequacy of resources to accomplish the EMP tasks; and
- Assessment of the environmental awareness and training program.

The audit will document areas that have not conformed with the EMP requirements and will be supported with appropriate evidence and backup. The audit report should also include suggestions on how the EMP can be improved and an assessment of whether the EMP has been effective in meeting the intent of the Environmental Policy. All recommendations will be action-oriented and include details on priorities, responsible parties, resources and timing.

List of Annexures

Annexure 1: Pearl Production Tinder Invitation from MPPME [For Kau Ye Gyi Island, Bokpyin

Annexure 2: Kau Ye Gyi Island, Pearl Production Tinder Pass Confirmation Letter

Annexure 3: Commend Letter to Conduct Environmental Impact Assessment from ECD

Annexure 4: Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited's Certificate of Incorporation

Annexure 5: Organization Chart of MPPME

Annexure 6: Land Use Endorsement Letter for Kau Ye Gyi Peal Farm

Annexure 7: Pearl Production Procedure

Annexure 8: Employee List

Annexure 9: Investment, Value of Building, Machinery and Equipment

Annexure 10: Bibliography of Environmental Study Team, NeoTech Myanmar Company Limited

Annexure 11: Relevant Authority Endorsement Letter

Annexure 12: Relevant Authority Endorsement Letter

Annexure 13: Ambient Water Quality Results

Annexure 14: Soil Quality Analytical and Interpretation Results

Annexure 15: Corporate Social Responsibility Plan

Annexure 16: Environmental Monitoring Plans

Annexure 1: Pearl Production Tender Invitation from MPPME [For Kau Ye Gyi Island, Bokpyin Township, Kawthaung District, Tanintharyi Region]

**သယံဇာတနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
မြန်မာ့ပုလဲထုတ်လုပ်ရေးနှင့်ရောင်းဝယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်း
မှတ်ကောင်သားဖောက်မွေးမြူခြင်း၊
မှတ်ကောင်ပြုစုစောင့်ရှောက်ခြင်း၊ ပုလဲမွေးမြူခြင်း၊
ပုလဲဖော်ယူခြင်း
လုပ်ငန်းဖက်စပ်လုပ်ကိုင်ရန် အိတ်ဖွင့်တင်ဒါခေါ်ယူခြင်း**

၁။ မြန်မာ့ပုလဲထုတ်လုပ်ရေးနှင့် ရောင်းဝယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းသည် မြန်မာ့ပုလဲလုပ်ငန်းဥပဒေနှင့်အညီ ပုလဲမွေးမြူထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ ပိုမိုဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်လာစေရန် ရည်ရွယ်၍ တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်၊ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်း ရေပြင်ဧရိယာ(၅၂၂၀)ဧက၊ မြေပြင်ဧရိယာ(၃၇)ဧက စုစုပေါင်း (၅၂၅၇)ဧကတွင် မှတ်ကောင်သားဖောက်မွေးမြူခြင်း၊ မှတ်ကောင်ပြုစုစောင့်ရှောက်ခြင်း၊ ပုလဲမွေးမြူခြင်း၊ ပုလဲဖော်ယူခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ လုပ်ကိုင်ဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၂။ သို့ဖြစ်ပါ၍ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်းဧရိယာတွင် မြန်မာ့ပုလဲထုတ်လုပ်ရေးနှင့် ရောင်းဝယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းနှင့်ပူးပေါင်း၍ အကျိုးတူမှတ်ကောင်သားဖောက်မွေးမြူခြင်း၊ မှတ်ကောင်ပြုစုစောင့်ရှောက်ခြင်း၊ ပုလဲမွေးမြူခြင်း၊ ပုလဲဖော်ယူခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ ဖက်စပ်ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် စိတ်ပါဝင်စားသူများ၊ ကုမ္ပဏီများအား အိတ်ဖွင့်တင်ဒါတင်သွင်းရန် ဖိတ်ခေါ်အပ်ပါသည်။

၃။ တင်ဒါပုံစံများအား မြန်မာ့ပုလဲထုတ်လုပ်ရေးနှင့် ရောင်းဝယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်း၊ ရုံးချုပ်၊ မြန်မာ့ကျောက်မျက်ရတနာပြတိုက်၊ နေပြည်တော်တွင် (၁၀-၇-၂၀၂၀) ရက်နေ့မှစတင်၍ ရောင်းချပေးမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ တင်ဒါပိတ်သိမ်းမည့်နေ့ရက်မှာ (၅-၈-၂၀၂၀)ရက်နေ့ မွန်းတည့်(၁၂:၀၀)နာရီဖြစ်ပြီး တင်ဒါဖွင့်ဖောက်မည့်ရက်အား ထပ်မံအကြောင်းကြားပါမည်။

၄။ တင်ဒါပုံစံနှင့် အသေးစိတ်အချက်အလက်များကို မြန်မာ့ပုလဲထုတ်လုပ်ရေးနှင့် ရောင်းဝယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်း(ရုံးချုပ်)၊ မြန်မာ့ကျောက်မျက်ရတနာပြတိုက်၊ နေပြည်တော်၊ ဖုန်း-၀၆၇-၄၁၄၁၈၄သို့ ရုံးချိန်အတွင်း ဆက်သွယ်မေးမြန်းနိုင်ပါသည်။

မြန်မာ့ပုလဲထုတ်လုပ်ရေးနှင့် ရောင်းဝယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်း

Annexure 2: Kau Ye Gyi Island, Pearl Production Tinder Pass Confirmation Letter

သယံဇာတနှင့်သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
မြန်မာ့ပုလဲထုတ်လုပ်ရေးနှင့်ရောင်းဝယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်း
(၅.၈.၂၀၂၀) ရက်နေ့တွင် မြို့လုပ်သော တင်ဒါစစ်ဆေးရန်အတွက် တင်ဒါများဖွင့်ဖောက် စစ်ဆေးချက်အရ တင်ဒါအောင်မြင်သူစာရင်း

စဉ်	အကြောင်းအရာ	ကုမ္ပဏီအမည်၊ လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအမည်	ပုလဲမြေပေါ်ရှိ လုပ်ငန်းနှင့် ပတ်သက်သည့် အတွေ့အကြုံ၊ နှစ်၊ အရင်းအနှီး၊ အကျိုးအမြတ်	စုစုပေါင်းရင်းနှီး မြှုပ်နှံမှု ပမာဏ (ကျပ်သန်း)	နှစ်အလိုက် ထည့်ဝင်မည့် ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု ပမာဏ (ကျပ်သန်း)	ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုဖြင့် လုပ်ရန် လိုအပ်သောငွေ အရင်းအနှီး ရရှိရေးဆောင်ရွက် မည့် အစီအစဉ် (ဘဏ်ချေးငွေ/အစု စပ်/ကိုယ်ပိုင်ငွေ)	မှတ်ကောင်မှူးဖြူခြင်း၊ ဝတ်ဆံသွင်း ပုလဲ မွေးမြူခြင်း၊ ပုလဲဖော် ယူခြင်းဆောင်ရွက် မည့် အစီအစဉ် (ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်မှု အဆင့် ၂ နှစ်)	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီ အစဉ်နှင့် နှစ်စဉ်သုံးစွဲရန် လျာထား သည့်ပမာဏ	ဒေသတွင်း လူမှုရေးလုပ်ငန်း များ ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် အစီအစဉ်နှင့် လျာထားသည့် ငွေပမာဏ	တင်ဒါအောင် မြင်သောကုမ္ပဏီ
၁	တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ကျောက်ဆည်ခရိုင်၊ တုတ်ပြင်မြို့နယ်အတွင်းရှိ ကျောက်ကြေးကျွန်းစုရှိယာ တွင်းမှတ်ကောင်သားဖောက် ပုလဲမြေမြို့ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်း ဖက်စပ် ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်	နှစ်(၂၀) လုပ်ငန်းအတွေ့အကြုံရှိ	မရှိသေးပါ။	(၅,၀၀၀) သန်း	(၁)နှစ်-(၁,၀၀၀)သန်း (၇)နှစ်-(၁,၀၀၀)သန်း (၈)နှစ်-(၁,၀၀၀)သန်း (စတုတ္ထ)နှစ်-(၂၀၀)သန်း (ပဉ္စ)နှစ်-(၁,၀၀၀)သန်း	ကိုယ်ပိုင်ငွေဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ပါမည်။	သားပေါက် (၈၅,၀၀၀)ကောင် ဝတ်ဆံသွင်း (၆၀,၀၀၀)ကောင် ပုလဲဖော် (၄၃,၈၀၀)လုံး	(၁)နှစ် (၆၀)သိန်း (၁)လ(၅)သိန်း	(၁၀)သန်းမှ (၅၀)သန်း အထိ	Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited


 အမြဲတမ်းအတွင်းဝန်
 ဝန်ကြီးရုံး
 ဦးဆောင်ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး
 မြန်မာ့ပုလဲလုပ်ငန်း


 ဦးဆောင်ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး
 အမှတ်(၂)သတ္တုတွင်းလုပ်ငန်း



 ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး
 ဒါရိုက်တာ
 ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်
 သတ္တုတွင်းဦးစီးဌာန


 ဦးဆောင်ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး
 မြန်မာ့ကျောက်မြက်လုပ်ငန်း


 ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်
 ဘ.စ.ရ


 ဒု-ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်
 သတ္တုတွင်းဦးစီးဌာန

Annexure 3: Commend Letter to Conduct Environmental Impact Assessment from
ECD



ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ
သယံဇာတနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာန
ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်ရုံး
စာအမှတ်၊ အီးအိုင်အေ - ၂/၉ (၁၆၈၇၈)/၂၀၂၁
ရက်စွဲ၊ ၂၀၂၁ ခုနှစ် အောက်တိုဘာလ ၇ ရက်

သို့

ဦးဆောင်ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး

မြန်မာ့ပုလဲထုတ်လုပ်ရေးနှင့် ရောင်းဝယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်း၊ နေပြည်တော်

အကြောင်းအရာ။ ဗားဂျင်ပါး(လ်)အင်တာပရိုက်(စ်)လီမိတက်မှ တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ကော့သောင်းခရိုင်၊ ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်အတွင်းရှိ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်း ရေပြင် ဧရိယာ (၅၂၂၀)ဧကနှင့် မြေပြင်ဧရိယာ (၃၇)ဧက၊ စုစုပေါင်း ရေပြင်၊ မြေပြင်ဧရိယာ(၅၂၅၇)ဧကတွင် မုတ်ကောင်သားဖောက် ပုလဲမွေးမြူထုတ် လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း လုပ်ကိုင်ရန် သဘောထားမှတ်ချက်တောင်းခံလာမှု အပေါ် ပြန်ကြားခြင်း

ရည်ညွှန်းချက်။ မြန်မာ့ပုလဲထုတ်လုပ်ရေးနှင့် ရောင်းဝယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်း၏ ၁၄-၉-၂၀၂၁ ရက်စွဲ ပါ စာအမှတ်၊ ၆၈-၂၁/ ၀၈/ ၂၁(၁၅၈၁)

၁။ အကြောင်းအရာပါကိစ္စနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ဗားဂျင်ပါး(လ်)အင်တာပရိုက်(စ်) လီမိတက်မှ တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ကော့သောင်းခရိုင်၊ ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်အတွင်းရှိ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်း ရေပြင် ဧရိယာ (၅၂၂၀)ဧကနှင့် မြေပြင်ဧရိယာ (၃၇)ဧက၊ စုစုပေါင်း ရေပြင်၊ မြေပြင် ဧရိယာ ၂၁၂၇ ဟတ်တာ(၅၂၅၇ ဧက)တွင် မုတ်ကောင်သားဖောက် ပုလဲမွေးမြူထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း စာချုပ် ချုပ်ဆို ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဝန်ကြီးဌာနများနှင့် တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီးအစိုးရအဖွဲ့ သဘောထားမှတ်ချက်များအရ သယံဇာတနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးကော်မတီ(သတ္တုရေးရာ)၏ ၃၀-၈-၂၀၂၁ ရက်နေ့ (၁၈/၂၀၂၁)ကြိမ်မြောက် အစည်း အဝေးမှ Environmental Impact Assessment(EIA) အတည်ပြုရန်ကိစ္စအပေါ် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာနနှင့် ညှိနှိုင်း၍ ပြန်လည်တင်ပြရန်နှင့် သဘောထားပြန်ကြားပေးနိုင်ပါရန် ရည်ညွှန်းပါစာဖြင့် ညှိနှိုင်းအကြောင်းကြားလာပါသည်။

၂။ ဗားဂျင်ပါး(လ်)အင်တာပရိုက်(စ်) လီမိတက်မှ တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ကော့သောင်း ခရိုင်၊ ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်အတွင်းရှိ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်းတွင် မုတ်ကောင်သားဖောက် ပုလဲမွေးမြူ ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်အတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း နောက်ဆက်တွဲ(က) အမှတ်စဉ် (၃၆)အရ “မုတ်ကောင်မွေးမြူခြင်း၊ ပုလဲ ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ဧရိယာသည် ဧရိယာဟတ်တာ ၅၀ ဟတ်တာ(၁၂၄

ကေ)နှင့်အထက် ဟတ်တာ ၂၀၀ (၄၉၄ ကေ) အောက်ဖြစ်ပါက ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (Initial Environmental Examination - IEE) ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်နှင့် ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ဧရိယာသည် ဟတ်တာ ၂၀၀ (၄၉၄ ကေ)နှင့်အထက်ဖြစ်ပါက အထက်ဖြစ်ပါက ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA) အစီရင်ခံစာ ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်” ဟု သတ်မှတ်ထားရှိပါသည်။

၃။ သို့ရာတွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း ဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းအပိုဒ်(၂၅)တွင် “စီမံကိန်းသည် အမျိုးသားအဆင့်၊ တိုင်းဒေသကြီးနှင့် ပြည်နယ်အဆင့် သတ်မှတ် ကာကွယ်ထားသည့် နေရာဒေသများဖြစ်သည့် ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲ ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးအပါအဝင် သစ်တော ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး ဧရိယာ၊ အများပြည်သူဆိုင်ရာ သစ်တော၊ အဏ္ဏဝါဥယျာဉ်အပါအဝင် ဥယျာဉ်၊ ဒီရေတော ရေဝပ်ဧရိယာ၊ အခြားအရေးပါသော ကမ်းရိုးတန်းဒေသများ၊ သဘာဝဘေးမဲ့တော၊ သိပ္ပံပညာရပ်ဆိုင်ရာ ထိန်းသိမ်းထားသောနယ်မြေ၊ သဘာဝ ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးနယ်မြေ၊ ဘူမိဗေဒဆိုင်ရာ ထိန်းသိမ်းထားသော အထင်ကရနေရာ၊ ဝန်ကြီးဌာနက သတ်မှတ်ကြေညာထားသော အခြားသဘာဝ ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးနယ်မြေများ၊ ထိန်းသိမ်းကာကွယ်ထားသော ယဉ်ကျေးမှု အမွေအနှစ် နေရာနှင့် ထိန်းသိမ်းကာကွယ်ထားသော ရှေးဟောင်းသုတေသနဆိုင်ရာ သို့မဟုတ် သမိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ အထင်ကရ နေရာများတွင် တည်ရှိနေခြင်း သို့မဟုတ် အကန့်အသတ်မရှိ ပါဝင်နေခြင်း သို့မဟုတ် ယင်းနေရာများအပေါ် ကြိုတင်သိမြင်နိုင်သော ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှု ရှိနိုင်သည့် ကိစ္စရပ်အားလုံးတွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း(EIA)ကို ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်”ဟု သတ်မှတ်ထားရှိပါသည်။

၄။ အထက် အပိုဒ်(၂)နှင့်(၃)အရ ဗားဂျင်ပါး(လ်)အင်တာပရိုက်(စ်) လီမိတက်မှ တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ကော့သောင်းခရိုင်၊ ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်အတွင်းရှိ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်း ရေပြင် ဧရိယာ (၅၂၀)ဧကနှင့် မြေပြင်ဧရိယာ (၃၇)ဧက၊ စုစုပေါင်း ရေပြင်၊ မြေပြင် ဧရိယာ ၂၁၂၇ ဟတ်တာ (၅၂၅၇ ဧက)တွင် မုတ်ကောင်သားဖောက် ပုလဲမွေးမြူထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း နောက်ဆက်တွဲ(က) အမှတ်စဉ် (၃၆) အရသော်လည်းကောင်း၊ ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်ဧရိယာသည် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရှိ အရေးကြီး ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲဒေသများ(KBAs) ဧရိယာအတွင်း ကျရောက်လျက်ရှိခြင်းကြောင့်သော်လည်းကောင်း၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ် ခြင်း (Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA) အစီရင်ခံစာ ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း စိစစ်သုံးသပ်ရပါသည်။

၅။ သို့ဖြစ်ပါ၍ ဗားဂျင်ပါး(လ်)အင်တာပရိုက်(စ်) လီမိတက်မှ တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ကော့သောင်းခရိုင်၊ ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်အတွင်းရှိ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်း ရေပြင်၊ မြေပြင် ဧရိယာ ၂၁၂၇ ဟတ်တာ (၅၂၅၇ ဧက)တွင် မုတ်ကောင်သားဖောက် ပုလဲမွေးမြူထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ရန် တစ်ဖက်ပါအတိုင်း သဘောထားမှတ်ချက်အား ပြန်ကြားအပ်ပါသည်-

- (က) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ အပိုဒ် ၄၅ အရ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆောင်ရွက်ရန် လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်ရရှိထားသည့် အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ်/အဖွဲ့အစည်းတွင် ပါဝင်သည့် ပညာရှင်အဖွဲ့ဝင်များ၏ အမည်၊ ပညာရပ်ဆိုင်ရာ၊ ကျွမ်းကျင်မှုနယ်ပယ် စသည်တို့ကို Submission Form နှင့် အတူ တင်ပြ အတည်ပြုချက် ရယူရန်၊
- (ခ) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း အပိုဒ် ၅၀၊ ၅၁၊ ၅၂၊ ၅၃ တို့အရ နယ်ပယ်အတိုင်းအတာသတ်မှတ်ခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာ (Scoping Report) နှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းတွင် ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည့် လုပ်ငန်းတာဝန်များ (Terms of Reference for EIA Study) ကို တင်ပြအတည်ပြုချက်ရယူရန်၊
- (ဂ) နယ်ပယ်အတိုင်းအတာသတ်မှတ်ခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာ Scoping Report တွင် အဆိုပြု စီမံကိန်းတွင်ပါဝင်သည့် လုပ်ငန်း တစ်ခုချင်းအလိုက် နယ်ပယ်အတိုင်းအတာကို ရှင်းလင်းပြည့်စုံစွာ သတ်မှတ်ဖော်ပြရန်၊
- (ဃ) နယ်ပယ်အတိုင်းအတာသတ်မှတ်ခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းတွင် ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည့် လုပ်ငန်းတာဝန်များ (Terms of Reference for EIA Study) တို့အပေါ် အခြေခံ၍ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ အပိုဒ် ၅၉၊ ၆၀၊ ၆၁၊ ၆၂၊ ၆၃၊ ၆၄၊ ၆၅ တို့နှင့်အညီ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA) အစီရင်ခံစာများကို ရေးဆွဲပြုစု၍ သယံဇာတနှင့်သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနသို့ တင်ပြအတည်ပြုချက်ရယူရန်၊



(လှမောင်သိန်း)

ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်

အ

အ

မိတ္တူကို

ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီးရုံး၊ သယံဇာတနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ ရုံးအမှတ်(၂၈)၊

ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီးရုံး၊ သယံဇာတနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ ရုံးအမှတ်(၁၉)၊

ရုံးလက်ခံ၊ မျှောစာတွဲ

Annexure 4: Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited's Certificate of Incorporation



ကုမ္ပဏီမှတ်ပုံတင်လက်မှတ် Certificate of Incorporation

ဗာဂျင် ပါး(လ်) အင်တာပရိုက်(စ်) လီမိတက်
VIRGIN PEARL ENTERPRISE LIMITED
Company Registration No. 100877473

မြန်မာနိုင်ငံကုမ္ပဏီများအက်ဥပဒေ ၁၉၁၄ ခုနှစ် အရ
ဗာဂျင် ပါး(လ်) အင်တာပရိုက်(စ်) လီမိတက်
အား ၂၀၁၆ ခုနှစ် ဩဂုတ်လ ၁၁ ရက်နေ့တွင်
အစုရှယ်ယာအားဖြင့် တာဝန်ကန့်သတ်ထား သည့် အများနှင့်မသက်ဆိုင်သောကုမ္ပဏီ
အဖြစ် ဖွဲ့စည်းမှတ်ပုံတင်ခွင့် ပြုလိုက်သည်။

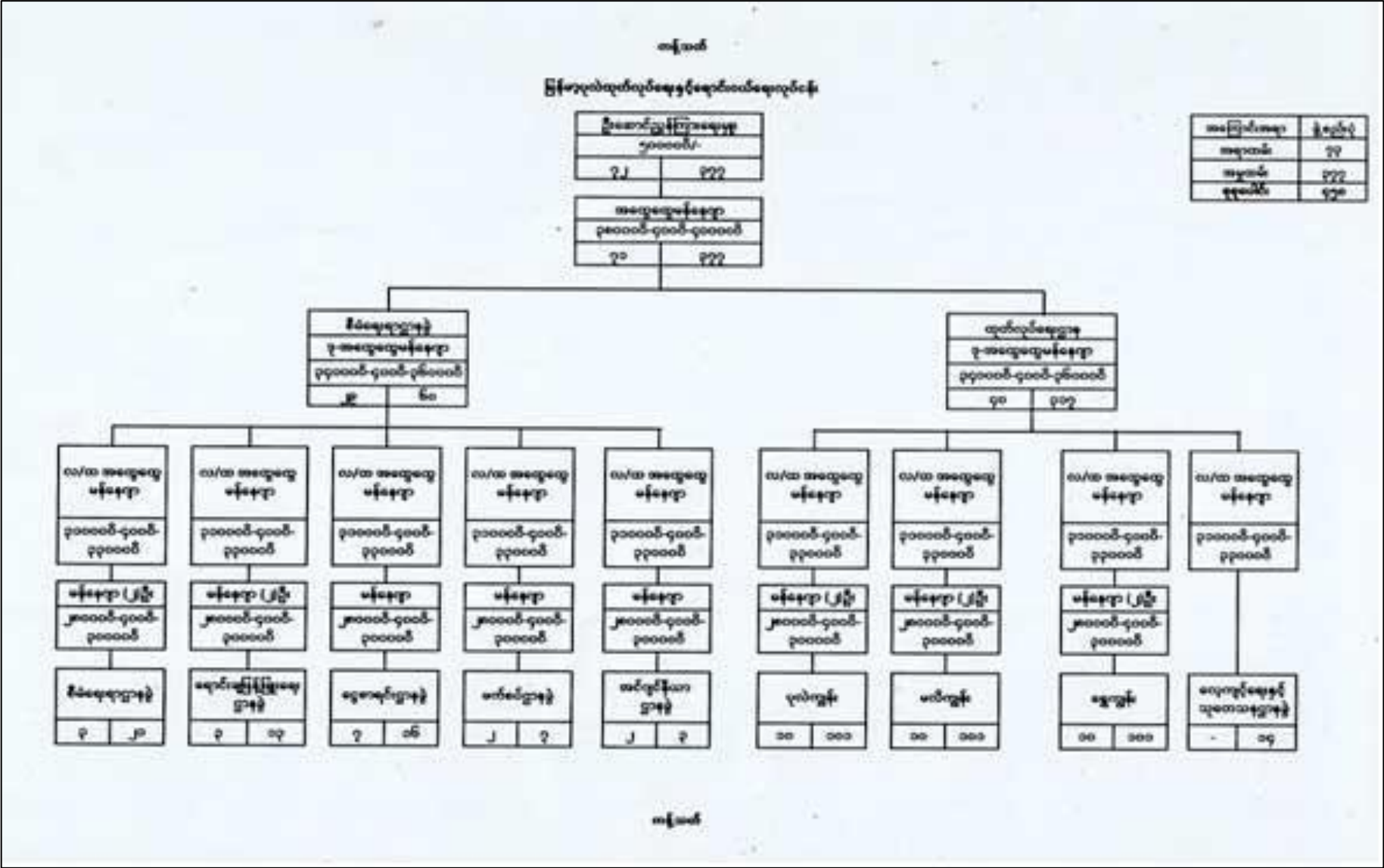
This is to certify that
VIRGIN PEARL ENTERPRISE LIMITED
was incorporated under the Myanmar Companies Act 1914 on 11 August
2016 as a Private Company Limited by Shares.



ကုမ္ပဏီမှတ်ပုံတင်အရာရှိ
Registrar of Companies
ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုနှင့်ကုမ္ပဏီများညွှန်ကြားမှုဦးစီးဌာန
Directorate of Investment and Company Administration

Former Registration No. 2137/2016-2017(YGN)

Annexure 5: Organization Chart of MPPME



Annexure 6: Land Use Endorsement Letter for Kau Ye Gyi Peal Farm



Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited မှ မြေလွတ်မြေလပ်နှင့်မြေရိုင်းများအား
ပုလဲမွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်းအခြေပြုစခန်းဆောက်လုပ်ရန်အတွက်
အခြားနည်းအသုံးပြုခွင့်လျှောက်ထားမှုအပေါ်ကွင်းဆင်းစစ်ဆေးချက်အစီရင်ခံစာ

၁။ လျှောက်ထားသူအမည်နှင့်နေရပ်လိပ်စာ

ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်၊ နို့ငွါကျေးရွာအုပ်စု ၊ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်းဒေသအနီး၊ ကွင်းအမှတ် (၂၂/OSS)၊ နို့ငွါကျေးတိုင်ပြင်ကွင်းအတွင်းမြေဧရိယာ(၃၀.၀၀)ဧကခန့်တွင်မြေလွတ်မြေလပ်နှင့် မြေရိုင်းများအားပုလဲမွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်းအခြေပြုစခန်းဆောက်လုပ်ရန်အတွက်အခြားနည်းအသုံး ပြုခွင့်လျှောက်ထားသူမှာ Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited၏ မန်းနေးဂျင်းဒါရိုက်တာဦးအောင်သူလွင် ဖြစ်ပြီးအမှတ်(102/A) ခရေပင်လမ်း ၊ ဒဂုံမြို့နယ် ၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့ တွင်နေထိုင်သူဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၂။ လျှောက်ထားသည့်အကြောင်းအရာ

ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်၊ နို့ငွါကျေးရွာအုပ်စု ၊ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်းဒေသအနီး၊ ကွင်းအမှတ် (၂၂/OSS)၊ နို့ငွါကျေးတိုင်ပြင်ကွင်းအတွင်းမြေဧရိယာ(၃၀.၀၀)ဧကခန့်တွင်မြေလွတ်မြေလပ်နှင့် မြေရိုင်းများအားပုလဲမွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်းအခြေပြုစခန်းဆောက်လုပ်ရန်အတွက်အခြားနည်းအသုံး ပြုခွင့်လျှောက်ထားခြင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၃။ လျှောက်ထားသည့်မြေတည်နေရာနှင့်မြေအမျိုးအစား၊လျှောက်ထားသည့်ဧရိယာ(ဧက)၊စိစစ် တွေ့ရှိရသည့်ဧရိယာ (ဧက)

Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited၏ မန်းနေးဂျင်းဒါရိုက်တာ ဦးအောင်သူလွင် မှ နို့ငွါကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်းဒေသအနီး၊ ကွင်းအမှတ်(၂၂/OSS) ၊ နို့ငွါကျေးတိုင် ပြင်ကွင်း၊ မြေပုံအချပ်အမှတ် - UTM 1198-(8+12)ခန့်မှန်းမြေပုံညွှန်း(A- 478248, B- 481247, C-478239, D-476239)ရှိစုစုပေါင်းမြေဧရိယာ(၃၀.၀၀)ဧကခန့်တွင် ပုလဲမွေးမြူ ထုတ်လုပ်ရေးအခြေပြုစခန်းအဖြစ် လျှောက်ထားသည့်မြေသည် တောရိုင်းမြေဖြစ်ပါသည်။ လျှောက်ထားသည့် မြေဧရိယာအတွင်းဒေသခံတောင်သူများ စိုက်ပျိုးထားသည့်လုပ်ကွက်များမပါရှိ ခြင်း၊အစိုးရသစ်တောကြီးဝိုင်းမြေများနှင့်လွတ်ကင်းခြင်း၊ အခြားကုမ္ပဏီများမှလည်းပုလဲမွေးမြူ ရန်အလို့ငှာအဆောက်အဦများဆောက်လုပ်ထားရှိမှုမရှိကြောင်း စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။

၄။ လျှောက်ထားသည့်မြေပိုင်ဆိုင်မှု၊ မွေးမြူလုပ်ကိုင်မှုအခြေအနေ

Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited၏ မန်းနေးဂျင်းဒါရိုက်တာ ဦးအောင်သူလွင် မှနို့ငွါကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်းဒေသအနီး၊ ကွင်းအမှတ်(၂၂/OSS) ၊ နို့ငွါကျေးတိုင် ပြင်ကွင်းအတွင်းမြေဧရိယာ (၃၀.၀၀)ဧက ခန့်တွင်ပုလဲမွေးမြူထုတ်လုပ်ရေးအခြေပြုစခန်းအဖြစ်


လျှောက်ထားသည့်မြေသည်တောရိုင်းမြေဖြစ်ပြီးလျှောက်ထားသည့် မြေဧရိယာအတွင်းစိစစ်သည့် အချိန်တွင် ပုလဲမွေးမြူထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းနှင့် အဆောက်အဦများ ဆောက်လုပ်ထားရှိမှုမရှိပါကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။

၅။ လက်ရှိ/လက်ငုတ်ပြဿနာ ရှိ/မရှိ

လျှောက်ထားသည့်မြေသည်ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နှင့် (၂၁) မိုင်ခန့်ကွာဝေးပြီး လျှောက်ထားသည့်မြေအတွင်း ဒေသခံတောင်သူလုပ်ကွက်ဧရိယာများမပါဝင်ခြင်း ၊ လျှောက်ထားသည့်မြေအပါအဝင်ပင်လယ်ပြင်နှင့်ဆက်စပ်လျက်ရှိသောလျှောက်ထားမြေနေရာများအား အခြားစီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းရှင်များဝင်ရောက်လျှောက်ထားလုပ်ကိုင်မှုမရှိသည့်အတွက်လက်ရှိ/လက်ငုတ်ပြဿနာများမရှိပါကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။

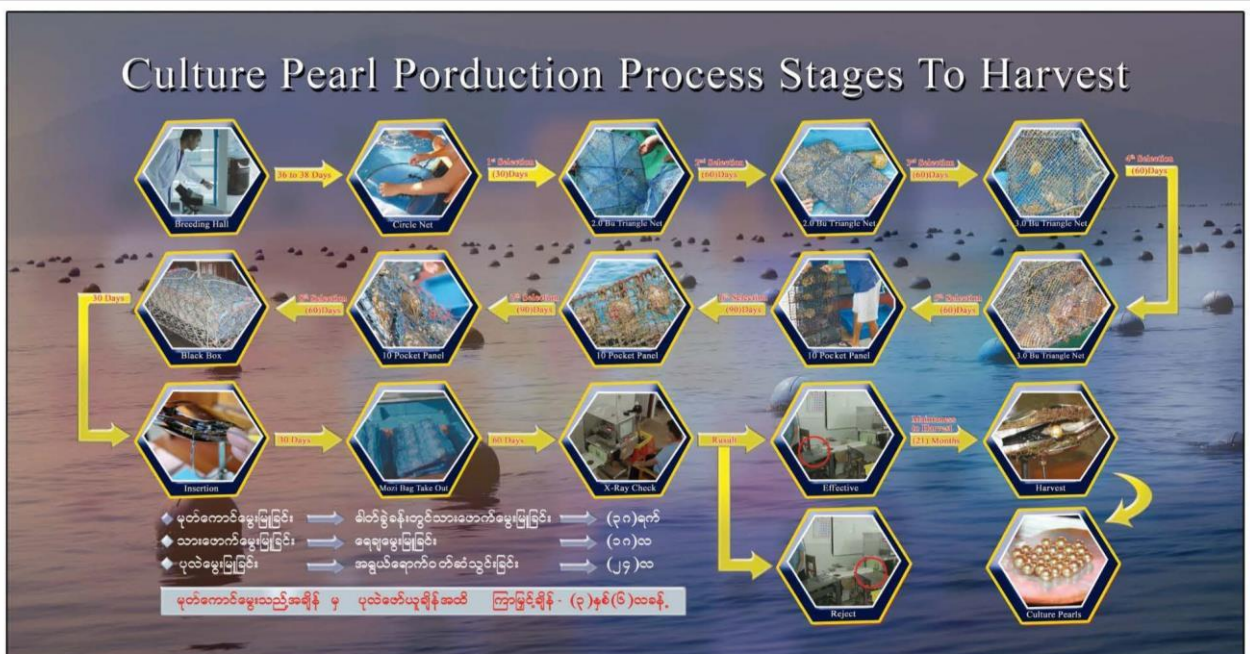
၆။ မြို့နယ်လယ်ယာမြေစီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးနှင့်စာရင်းအင်းဦးစီးဌာနမှူး၏သဘောထား

Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited၏ မန်းနေဂျင်းဒါရိုက်တာဦးအောင်သူလွင်မှ နို့ငှါးကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ ကွင်းအမှတ် (၂၂/OSS)၊ နို့ငှါးကြေးတိုင်ပြင်ကွင်းအတွင်းပုလဲမွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်းအခြေပြုစခန်းဆောက်လုပ်ရန်အတွက် လျှောက်ထားသည့်မြေသည်တောရိုင်းမြေဖြစ်ပြီးအပြိုင်လျှောက်ထားသူမရှိခြင်း၊ စားကျက်မြေ/ရွာမြေများနှင့်လွတ်ကင်းခြင်း၊ ဒေသခံတောင်သူများ၏လုပ်ကွက်ဧရိယာများနှင့်လွတ်ကင်းခြင်း၊ Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited၏ မန်းနေဂျင်းဒါရိုက်တာဦးအောင်သူလွင်မှ ပုလဲမွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်းအခြေပြုစခန်းဆောက်လုပ်ရန်အတွက်လျှောက်ထား သည့်မြေဧရိယာ (၃၀.၀၀) ဧကခန့်သည်အစိုးရသစ်တောကြီးပိုင်းမြေနှင့်လွတ်ကင်းသောကြောင့် ပုလဲမွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်းအခြေပြုစခန်းဆောက်လုပ်ရန်အတွက်အစိုးရက ခွင့်ပြုသောဥပဒေနှင့်ညီညွတ်သည့်အခြားလုပ်ငန်းများတွက်လုပ်ပိုင်ခွင့်၊အသုံးပြုခွင့်လျှောက်ထားမှုအပေါ်မြေလွတ် မြေလပ်နှင့်မြေရိုင်းများစီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးဥပဒေနှင့်အညီအခြားနည်းအသုံးပြုခွင့်ပေးသင့်ပါကြောင်းတင်ပြအပ်ပါသည်။


(ကျော်နိုင်ထက်)
မြို့နယ်ဦးစီးဌာနမှူး

ရက်စွဲ၊ ၂၀၁၈ ခုနှစ်၊ ဩဂုတ်လ(၁၁)ရက်။

Annexure 7: Pearl Production Procedure



1. Hatchery (38) Days.
 - Breeding spat to collector spawning
2. Nursery (18) Months.
 - Collector spawning to grown oyster.
3. Operative (3) Months.
 - Operative to x-ray check.
4. Effective (21) Months.
 - X-ray check to harvest.

ဂျပန်ကျွန်းမှတ်ကောင်သားဖောက်မွေးမြူခြင်း၊ ပုလဲမွေးမြူခြင်း၊ ထုတ်လုပ်မှုနည်းစဉ် အဆင့်ဆင့် ဖော်ပြချက် အကျဉ်းချုပ်။

မှတ်ကောင်သားဖောက်မွေးမြူခြင်း

(၁)မှတ်ကောင်သားဖောက်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် Hatchery သားဖောက်ဓါတ်ခွဲခန်း တည်ဆောက်ရပါမည်။

(၂)မှတ်ကောင်သားဖောက်ရမည့်ကာလသည် မှတ်ကောင်များ၏ မျိုးပွားအင်္ဂါမှ မျိုးထုတ်လွှတ်သည့် ရာသီဖြစ်သည့် အောက်တိုဘာလမှ ဇွန်လ အထိဖြစ်ပါသည်။

(၃)သားဖောက်မည့် မှတ်ကောင်အမျိုးအစားကို ပင်လယ်ပြင်မှ ဖမ်းစီးစုဆောင်းရရှိသည့် Wild Oyster များ၊ ဆင့်ပွားမျိုးနွယ်သားဖောက်မှတ်ကောင်များ အသုံးပြုဆောင်ရွက်ပါသည်။

(၄)၂၄ နာရီ Air Con ပေးထားသည့် သားဖောက်ခန်း၌ အထီး/ အမ သားဖောက်အောင်မြင်သည့် နေ့မှ (၂၁) ရက်ပြည့် သည့်နေ့၌ သားလောင်းအောင်မြင်မှု အခြေအနေကို ကြည့်၍ ကန်အရေအတွက် တိုးချဲ့ မွေးမြူပါသည်။ ကန် (၁) ကန်လျှင် Collector (၁၀၀) ချိတ်ဆွဲမွေးမြူပါသည်။ သားဖောက်မွေးမြူသည့်နေ့မှ ရက် (၄၀) ပြည့်သည့်နေ့တွင် သားလောင်းများတွယ်ကပ်နေသည့် Collector များကို မွေးမြူရေးပင်လယ်ရေပြင်သို့ ရေချမွေးမြူပါသည်။

(၅)သားလောင်း collector များအား Long Line ဖောင်များတည်ဆောက်၍ Russel Net 2.0 Triangle Net 3.0, Triangle Net 4.0, Triangle Net 12 Pocket Panel, 8 – Pocket Pannel အဆင့်ဆင့်ပြောင်းလဲ၍ လ ပေါင်း (၂၀) ကြာခန့် မွေးမြူရပါသည်။

(၆)ဝတ်ဆံသွင်းရန် အရွယ်ရောက်မှတ်ကောင်သည် အချင်း (120 mm) ၊ အလေးချိန် (150 gm) ရှိရပါမည်။

ဝတ်ဆံသွင်းပုလဲမွေးမြူ / ပုလဲထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း

(၁)အရွယ်ရောက်ပြီးမှတ်ကောင်များအား ဝတ်ဆံလုံး (Nucleus) ကို Homo နည်းဖြင့် Operation ခန်း၌ ခွဲစိတ်ဝတ်ဆံသွင်း၍ ပြန်လည်ရေချမွေးမြူပါသည်။

(၂)ဝတ်ဆံလုံး Nucleus ဆိုဒ်ကို 1.5BU မှ 3.6BU အထိ မှတ်ကောင်အရွယ်အစား မှတ်ကောင် အခြေအနေကိုကြည့်၍ အသုံးပြုရပါသည်။

(၃)ဝတ်ဆံသွင်းပြီး (၃)လ ပြည့်သောနေ့၌ ဝတ်ဆံသွင်းမုတ်ကောင်များအား X- Ray Machine ဖြင့် ဝတ်ဆံမြဲ ဖြစ်မဖြစ် စစ်ဆေးရပါသည်။

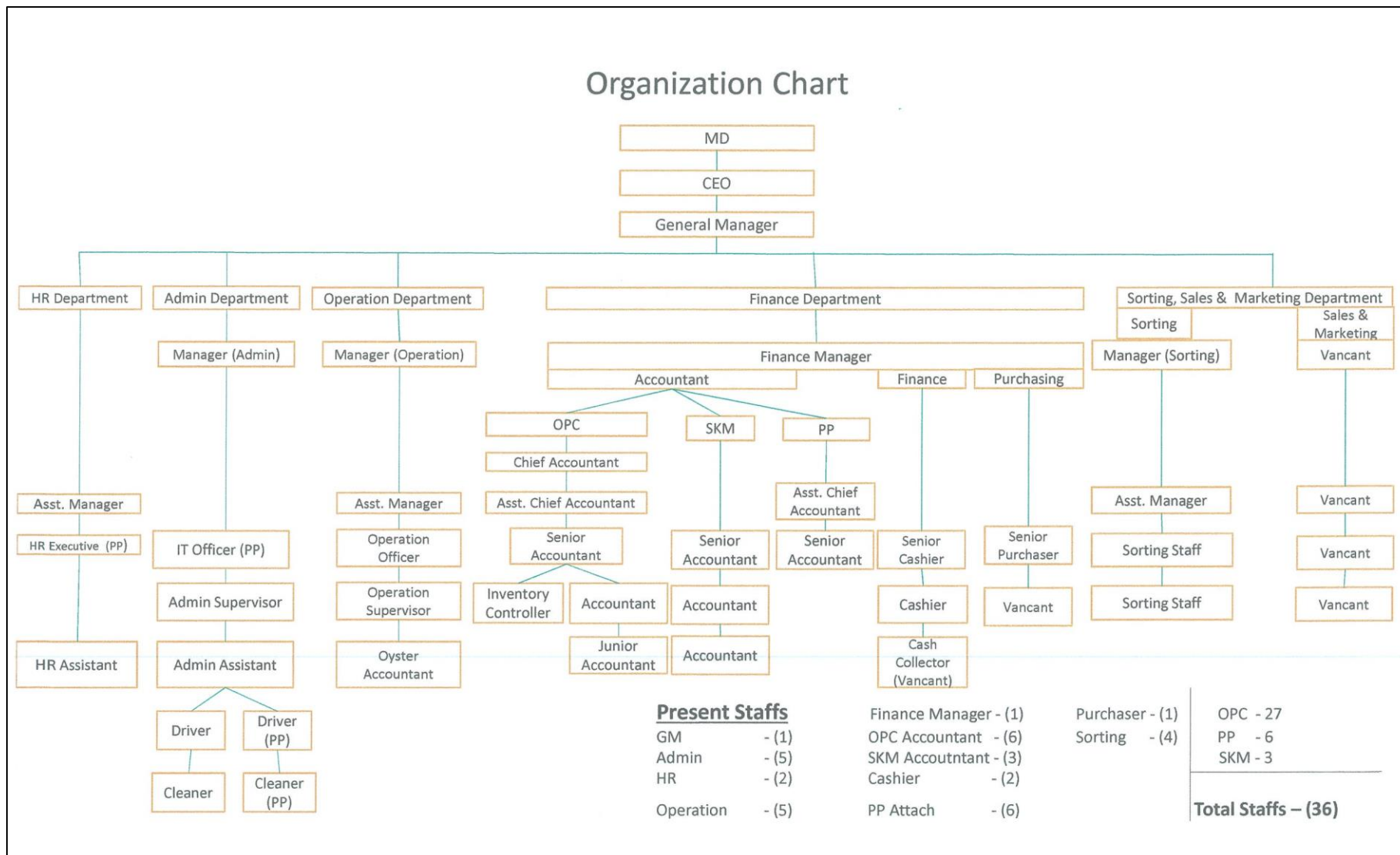
(၄)ဝတ်ဆံမြဲဖြစ်ပြီး မုတ်ကောင်များအား ဝတ်ဆံသွင်းသည့်နေ့မှ (၂) နှစ်အထိ Long Line ဖောင်များတွင် 8 - Pocket Panel, 6 - Pocket Panel များ အသုံးပြု၍ ဆက်လက်မွေးမြူရပါသည်။ မွေးမြူထားသော ဝတ်ဆံမြဲမုတ်ကောင်များ အား တစ်လ တစ်ကြိမ် စစ်ဆေး၍ ရေပန်းထိုး၊ ခရင်းခုတ် သန့်ရှင်းရေးဆောင်ရွက်ပေးရပါ သည်။

(၅)ဝတ်ဆံသွင်းကာလ (၂)နှစ် ပြည့်ပြီးသည့် ဝတ်ဆံမြဲမုတ်ကောင်များအား (၂)နှစ် ပြည့်သည့် ကာလ၌ Operation ခန်းသို့တင်၍ ပုလဲထုတ်ယူခြင်း (ပုလဲဖော်ယူခြင်း) ဆောင်ရွက်ပါသည်။

Annexure 8: Employee List

PROPOSAL FORM (1) RE-ITEM 11 (a),12(g)																
LIST OF PERSONNEL REQUIREMENT AND INDIRECT SALARIES																
VIRGIN PEARL ENTERPRISE LIMITED																
(KAU YE KYUNN PEARL PRODUCTION)																
Exhibit No. 9(C)																
(Kyat in Million)																
Sr. No	Description	Nos of Requirement	Per Month Salaries(k)	Per Year Salaries (k,000,000)	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025 to 2037	
					Staff No.	Salaries	Staff No.	Salaries	Staff No.	Salaries	Staff No.	Salaries	Staff No.	Salaries	Staff No.	Salaries
(A)	LOCAL PERSONNEL															
1	General Manager	1	1,000,000	12.00	-	-	-	-	1	12.00	1	12.00	1	12.00	1	12.00
2	Assistant General Manager	1	800,000	9.60	1	9.60	1	9.60	1	9.60	1	9.60	1	9.60	1	9.60
3	Manager	2	600,000	14.40	1	7.20	1	7.20	1	7.20	2	14.40	2	14.40	2	14.40
4	Assistant Manager	3	500,000	18.00	-	-	-	-	2	12.00	2	12.00	3	18.00	3	18.00
5	Chief Accountant	1	700,000	8.40	1	8.40	1	8.40	1	8.40	1	8.40	1	8.40	1	8.40
6	Senior Accountant	2	500,000	12.00	1	6.00	1	6.00	2	12.00	2	12.00	2	12.00	2	12.00
7	Accountant	3	300,000	10.80	-	-	1	3.60	2	7.20	3	10.80	3	10.80	3	10.80
8	HR Executive	1	400,000	4.80	-	-	1	4.80	1	4.80	1	4.80	1	4.80	1	4.80
9	HR Staff	2	250,000	6.00	-	-	-	-	1	3.00	2	6.00	2	6.00	2	6.00
10	Chief Pearl Operator	1	800,000	9.60	1	9.60	1	9.60	1	9.60	1	9.60	1	9.60	1	9.60
11	Pearl Operator	6	500,000	36.00	1	6.00	3	18.00	6	36.00	6	36.00	6	36.00	6	36.00
12	Chief Saibo	1	450,000	5.40	1	5.40	1	5.40	1	5.40	1	5.40	1	5.40	1	5.40
13	Saibo Staff	7	300,000	25.20	2	7.20	3	10.80	7	25.20	7	25.20	7	25.20	7	25.20
14	OPT Helper	5	250,000	15.00	1	3.00	2	6.00	5	15.00	5	15.00	5	15.00	5	15.00
15	Hatchery Technician	1	600,000	7.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7.20	1	7.20	1	7.20
16	Hatchery Staff	2	300,000	7.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7.20	2	7.20	2	7.20
17	Department Head Officer	6	400,000	28.80	2	9.60	3	14.40	4	19.20	6	28.80	6	28.80	6	28.80
18	Supervisor	2	300,000	7.20	-	-	-	-	1	3.60	2	7.20	2	7.20	2	7.20
19	Stock Inventory Clerk	3	250,000	9.00	-	-	1	3.00	1	3.00	3	9.00	3	9.00	3	9.00
20	Chief Mechanic	1	400,000	4.80	1	4.80	1	4.80	1	4.80	1	4.80	1	4.80	1	4.80
21	Mechanic	3	300,000	10.80	-	-	1	3.60	2	7.20	3	10.80	3	10.80	3	10.80
22	Helmsman	1	400,000	4.80	1	4.80	1	4.80	1	4.80	1	4.80	1	4.80	1	4.80
23	Boat's crew	3	200,000	7.20	2	4.80	2	4.80	2	4.80	3	7.20	3	7.20	3	7.20
24	Boat-driver	7	250,000	21.00	1	3.00	3	9.00	5	15.00	7	21.00	7	21.00	7	21.00
25	Diver	7	250,000	21.00	2	6.00	4	12.00	7	21.00	7	21.00	7	21.00	7	21.00
26	General Labour	48	150,000	86.40	20	36.00	25	45.00	40	72.00	50	90.00	70	126.00	70	126.00
	Total	120		402.60	39	114.60	55	174.00	93	294.00	117	364.20	142	442.20	142	442.20
(B)	FOREIGN PERSONNEL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grant Total	120		402.60	39	114.60	55	174.00	93	294.00	117	364.20	142	442.20	142	442.20

Annexure 9: Organization Chart of VPEL



Annexure 10: Investment, Value of Building, Machinery and Equipment

PROPOSAL FORM (1) Re-ITEM 12 (d)

YEARLY INVESTMENT / CAPITAL COST

VIRGIN PEARL ENTERPRISE LIMITED

KAU YE KYUNN PEARL PRODUCTION

Exhibit No.(2)

(Kyat Million)

Sr.No		Particular	Investment					
			1st Year (2020)	2nd Year (2021)	3rd Year (2022)	4th Year (2023)	5th Year (2024)	Total
1		INVESTMENT TYPE						
	A	LOCAL CAPITAL						
	1	In Cash	272.99	256.42	456.79	584.30	611.90	2,182.40
	2	In Building	256.50	167.50	145.00	115.00	130.00	814.00
	3	In Machineries & Equipment	155.51	191.18	193.71	3.90	80.80	625.10
	4	Raw Material	315.00	384.90	304.50	196.80	177.30	1,378.50
		Total Capital	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	900.00	1,000.00	5,000.00

Exhibit No.(2)
(Kyat Million)

PROPOSAL FORM (1) RE-ITEM 8 A(2), 9H
VALUE OF BUILDING

Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited
(KAU YE KYUNN PEARL PRODUCTION)

Exhibit No.(3)


Sr. No	Description	Nos of Building	Estimate Cost in Kyat	Investment (Kyat in Million)					Total (Kyat in Million)
				2,020	2,021	2,022	2,023	2,024	
1	Jetty Pier	1	40,000,000	40.00	-	-	-	-	40.00
2	Water Sprinkler Building	1	17,500,000	-	17.50	-	-	-	17.50
3	Hack Barnacle Building	1	17,500,000	-	17.50	-	-	-	17.50
4	Repair Pannel House	1	17,500,000	-	17.50	-	-	-	17.50
5	Pannel Store	1	20,000,000	-	-	20.00	-	-	20.00
6	Operation Room	1	40,000,000	-	40.00	-	-	-	40.00
7	Hatchery	1	50,000,000	-	-	50.00	-	-	50.00
8	Main Office	1	34,000,000	34.00	-	-	-	-	34.00
9	Camp Office	2	20,000,000	-	10.00	10.00	-	-	20.00
10	Diving Material Store	1	15,000,000	-	-	15.00	-	-	15.00
11	Fuel Tank Building	1	20,000,000	-	-	20.00	-	-	20.00
12	Workshop	1	20,000,000	20.00	-	-	-	-	20.00
13	Clinic	1	15,000,000	15.00	-	-	-	-	15.00
14	Convention Hall	1	25,000,000	-	-	-	25.00	-	25.00
15	Convenience Shop	1	15,000,000	-	15.00	-	-	-	15.00
16	Generator Room	1	12,500,000	12.50	-	-	-	-	12.50
17	Freshwater Storage Tank	1	20,000,000	-	20.00	-	-	-	20.00
18	Kitchen & Mess Room	1	30,000,000	30.00	-	-	-	-	30.00
19	Staff Quarter (Male)	3	90,000,000	30.00	30.00	-	30.00	-	90.00
20	Staff Quarter (Female)	4	120,000,000	30.00	-	30.00	30.00	30.00	120.00
21	Staff Quarter (married person)	2	60,000,000	30.00	-	-	30.00	-	60.00
22	VIP Guest House	1	100,000,000	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
23	Security Building	1	15,000,000	15.00	-	-	-	-	15.00
Grand Total		30	814,000,000	256.50	167.50	145.00	115.00	130.00	814.00

PROPOSAL FORM(1), RE-ITEM-8A(3), 8B(1)
LIST OF MACHINERIES AND EQUIPMENT Etc.
Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited
(KAU YE KYUNN PEARL PRODUCTION)


Exhibit No.(4)

Sr. No	Particular	Qty	Unit Price	Total (Kyat)	Investment (kyat in Million)					
					2,020	2,021	2,022	2,023	2,024	Total
	Boats & Vessels									
1	Transportation Vessel	1	60,000,000	60,000,000	-	-	60.00	-	-	60.00
2	Fibre Boat (Johson)	10	15,000,000	150,000,000	75.00	30.00	45.00	-	-	150.00
3	Maintainance Boat	2	45,000,000	90,000,000	45.00	45.00	-	-	-	90.00
4	Cleaning Machine Boat	3	80,000,000	240,000,000	-	80.00	80.00	-	80.00	240.00
	Vehicle & Machinery									
5	Generator	2	10,000,000	20,000,000	10.00	10.00	-	-	-	20.00
6	Pressure Pump 30CN	20	500,000	10,000,000	5.00	5.00	-	-	-	10.00
7	Pressure Pump 75CN	20	700,000	14,000,000	7.00	7.00	-	-	-	14.00
8	Floating House	2	7,500,000	15,000,000	7.50	7.50	-	-	-	15.00
	Furniture									
9	Table	20	30,000	600,000	0.15	0.15	0.30	-	-	0.60
10	Chair	150	10,000	1,500,000	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	-	1.50
11	Bed	150	20,000	3,000,000	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	-	3.00
12	Cuboard	10	80,000	800,000	0.16	0.48	0.16	-	-	0.80
	Tools & Equipment									
13	Computer	10	600,000	6,000,000	1.20	1.80	1.80	1.20	-	6.00
14	CDMA Phone	3	500,000	1,500,000	1.00	-	0.50	-	-	1.50
15	Tank	20	120,000	2,400,000	1.20	-	1.20	-	-	2.40
16	Safe Box	1	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	-	1.50	-	-	1.50
17	Refrigerator	2	500,000	1,000,000	-	0.50	-	0.50	-	1.00
18	Freezer	3	400,000	1,200,000	0.40	0.40	0.40	-	-	1.20
19	Digital Weight Scale	4	250,000	1,000,000	-	0.25	0.50	0.25	-	1.00
20	Air con	10	400,000	4,000,000	-	1.20	1.20	0.80	0.80	4.00
21	TV	4	400,000	1,600,000	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	-	1.60
	Grand Total			625,100,000	155.51	191.18	193.71	3.90	80.80	625.10

Annexure 11: Bibliography of Environmental Study Team, NeoTech Myanmar Company Limited



REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
CERTIFICATE FOR TRANSITIONAL CONSULTANT REGISTRATION
 (ကြားကာလအကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်သူမှတ်ပုံတင်ခြင်းအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ်)



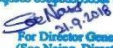
No. **0004** Date _____

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, hereby, issues this certificate to the organization under Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, Notification No. 616/2015.
 (ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာအမှတ်၊ ၅၁၆/၂၀၁၅ အရ သတ်မှတ်ထားသော သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ကြီးကြပ်မှုသည် ဤအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ်ကို အဖွဲ့အစည်းအား ထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည်။)

(a) Name of Organization (အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည်)	Neo Tech Myanmar Co.,Ltd.
Name of the representative in the organization (အဖွဲ့အစည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်၏ အမည်)	Engr. U Hsan Wynn
(b) Citizenship of the representative in the organization (အဖွဲ့အစည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်၏ နိုင်ငံသား)	Myanmar
(c) Identity Card /Passport Number of the representative person in the organization (အဖွဲ့အစည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်၏ မှတ်ပုံတင်/ နိုင်ငံကူးလက်မှတ် အမှတ်)	12/ Ah Sa Na (N) 014472
(d) Address of organization (ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ)	34/218, Tabin Shwe Hti Road, New Dagon North Township; Yangon hsanwynn@gmail.com , 09 5108547
(e) Type of Consultancy (အကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်မှုအမျိုးအစား)	Organization
(f) Duration of validity (သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးရက်)	31 March 2018





 Director General
 Environmental Conservation Department
 Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation


EXTENSION
 သက်တမ်းတိုးချက်ခြင်း
 The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for one year from (1.4.2018) to (31.3.2019)
 ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၄-၂၀၁၈) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၃-၂၀၁၉) ရက်နေ့အထိ တစ်နှစ်သက်တမ်းတိုးချက်သည်။

 For Director General
 (Soe Naing, Director)
 Environmental Conservation Department


Areas of Expertise Permitted
 (ခွင့်ပြုသည့် ကျွမ်းကျင်မှုနယ်ပယ်များ)

1. Ecology and Biodiversity

EXTENSION
 သက်တမ်းတိုးချက်ခြင်း
 The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for one year from (1.1.2020) to (31.12.2020)
 ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၁-၂၀၂၀) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၁၂-၂၀၂၀) ရက်နေ့အထိ တစ်နှစ်သက်တမ်းတိုးချက်သည်။

 For Director General
 (Soe Naing, Director)
 Environmental Conservation Department

EXTENSION
 သက်တမ်းတိုးချက်ခြင်း
 The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for nine months from (1.4.2019) to (31.12.2019)
 ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၄-၂၀၁၉) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၁၂-၂၀၁၉) ရက်နေ့အထိ (၉)လသက်တမ်းတိုးချက်သည်။

 For Director General
 (Soe Naing, Director)
 Environmental Conservation Department

EXTENSION
 သက်တမ်းတိုးချက်ခြင်း
 The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for six month from (1.1.2021) to (30.6.2021)
 ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၁-၂၀၂၁) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၀-၆-၂၀၂၁) ရက်နေ့အထိ (၆)လသက်တမ်းတိုးချက်သည်။

 For Director General
 (Soe Naing, Director)
 Environmental Conservation Department

EXTENSION
 သက်တမ်းတိုးချက်ခြင်း
 The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for six months from (1.7.2021) to (31.12.2021)
 ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၇-၂၀၂၁) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၁၂-၂၀၂၁) ရက်နေ့အထိ (၆)လသက်တမ်းတိုးချက်သည်။

 For Director General
 (Soe Naing, Director)
 Environmental Conservation Department



REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
CERTIFICATE FOR TRANSITIONAL CONSULTANT REGISTRATION

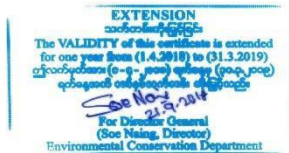


No. **10014** Date **09 JUL 2017**

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, hereby, issues this certificate to the person under Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, Notification No. 616/2015.

(ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာအမှတ်၊ ၅၁၆/၂၀၁၅ အရ သယ်စာတနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်သိမ်းဆီးရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနသည် ဤအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ်ကို လူပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အားထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည်။)

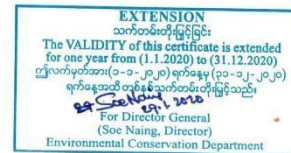
- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Name of Consultant
(အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အမည်) | Daw Nu Nu Aye |
| (b) Citizenship
(နိုင်ငံသား) | Myanmar |
| (c) Identity Card / Passport Number
(မှတ်ပုံတင်/နိုင်ငံကူးလက်မှတ် အမှတ်) | 12/Ah La Na (N) 016118 |
| (d) Address
(ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ) | 34/218, Tabin Shwe Hti Road, New Dagon North
Township, Yangon.
nunuaveygn@gmail.com , 09 5026221 |
| (e) Organization
(အဖွဲ့အစည်း) | Neo Tech Myanmar Co.,Ltd. |
| (f) Type of Consultancy
(အကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်မှုအမျိုးအစား) | Person |
| (g) Duration of validity
(သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးရက်) | 31 March 2018 |



Director General
Environmental Conservation Department
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Areas of Expertise Permitted
(ခွင့်ပြုသည့် ကျွမ်းကျင်မှုနယ်ပယ်များ)

1. Air Pollution Control
2. Ecology and Biodiversity
3. Geology and Soil
4. Land use
5. Meteorology, Modeling for Air Quality
6. Modeling for Water Quality
7. Noise and Vibration
8. Risk Assessment and Hazard Management
9. Socio-Economy
10. Water Pollution Control
11. Excavation & Slope Stability





REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
CERTIFICATE FOR TRANSITIONAL CONSULTANT REGISTRATION



(ကြားကာလအကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်သူမှတ်ပုံတင်ခြင်းအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ်)

No. **10015** Date **1 JUL 2018**

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, hereby, issues this certificate to the person under Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, Notification No. 616/2015.

(ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာအမှတ်၊ ၅၁၆/၂၀၁၅ အရ သတ်မှတ်ထားသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ကြီးကြပ်သူသည် ဤအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ်ကို လူပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အားထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည်။)

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Name of Consultant
(အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အမည်) | U Khin Maung Myoe |
| (b) Citizenship
(နိုင်ငံသား) | Myanmar |
| (c) Identity Card / Passport Number
(မှတ်ပုံတင်/နိုင်ငံကူးလက်မှတ် အမှတ်) | 12/Ah La Na (N) 016117 |
| (d) Address
(ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ) | 34/218, Tabin Shwe Hti Road, New Dagon North Township, Yangon.
khinmg.myoe@gmail.com , 09 5193315 |
| (e) Organization
(အဖွဲ့အစည်း) | Neo Tech Myanmar Co., Ltd. |
| (f) Type of Consultancy
(အကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်မှုအမျိုးအစား) | Person |
| (g) Duration of validity
(သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးရက်) | 31 March 2018 |

EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးချက်
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended
for one year from (1.4.2018) to (31.3.2019)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၄-၂၀၁၈) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၃-၂၀၁၉)
ရက်နေ့အထိ တစ်နှစ်သက်တမ်း တိုးမြှင့်သည်။
Soe Naing
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

Soe Naing
Director General
Environmental Conservation Department
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Areas of Expertise Permitted
(ခွင့်ပြုသည့် ကျွမ်းကျင်မှုနယ်ပယ်များ)

1. Air Pollution Control
2. Meteorology, Modeling for Air Quality
3. Modeling for Water Quality
4. Water Pollution Control

EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးချက်
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended
for one year from (1.1.2018) to (31.12.2019)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၁-၂၀၁၈) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၁၂-၂၀၁၉)
ရက်နေ့အထိ တစ်နှစ်သက်တမ်း တိုးမြှင့်သည်။
Soe Naing
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးချက်
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended
for nine months from (1.4.2019) to (31.12.2019)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၄-၂၀၁၉) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၁၂-၂၀၁၉)
ရက်နေ့အထိ (၉)လသက်တမ်း တိုးမြှင့်သည်။
Soe Naing
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးချက်
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended
for six months from (1.1.2021) to (31.6.2021)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၁-၂၀၂၁) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၆-၂၀၂၁)
ရက်နေ့အထိ (၆)လသက်တမ်း တိုးမြှင့်သည်။
Soe Naing
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးချက်
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended
for six months from (1.7.2021) to (31.12.2021)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၇-၂၀၂၁) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၁၂-၂၀၂၁)
ရက်နေ့အထိ (၆)လသက်တမ်း တိုးမြှင့်သည်။
Soe Naing
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department



REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation



CERTIFICATE FOR TRANSITIONAL CONSULTANT REGISTRATION
(ကြားကာလအကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်သူမှတ်ပုံတင်ခြင်းအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ်)

No. **0016** Date **01 JUL 2017**

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, hereby, issues this certificate to the person under Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, Notification No. 616/2015.

(ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာအမှတ်၊ ၅၁၆/၂၀၁၅ အရ သယံဇာတနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနသည် ဤအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ်ကို လူပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အားထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည်။)

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Name of Consultant
(အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အမည်) | Dr. Khun Hline Myint |
| (b) Citizenship
(နိုင်ငံသား) | Myanmar |
| (c) Identity Card / Passport Number
(မှတ်ပုံတင်/နိုင်ငံကူးလက်မှတ် အမှတ်) | 9/Ma Hta La(N) 005953 |
| (d) Address
(ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ) | 34/218, Tabin Shwe Hti Road, New Dagon North Township, Yangon.
khunhm@gmail.com , 09 5193646 |
| (e) Organization
(အဖွဲ့အစည်း) | Neo Tech Myanmar Co.,Ltd. |
| (f) Type of Consultancy
(အကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်မှုအမျိုးအစား) | Person |
| (g) Duration of validity
(သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးရက်) | 31 March 2018 |

EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးချဲ့ခြင်း
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended
for one year from (1.4.2018) to (31.3.2019)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၄-၂၀၁၈) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၃-၂၀၁၉)
ရက်နေ့အထိ တစ်နှစ်သက်တမ်း တိုးချဲ့သည်။
Soe Naing
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

Soe Naing
Director General
Environmental Conservation Department
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Areas of Expertise Permitted
(ခွင့်ပြုသည့် ကျွမ်းကျင်မှုနယ်ပယ်များ)

1. Risk Assessment and Hazard Management

2. Socio-Economy

EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးချဲ့ခြင်း
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended
for one year from (1.1.2020) to (31.12.2020)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၁-၂၀၂၀) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၁၂-၂၀၂၀)
ရက်နေ့အထိ တစ်နှစ်သက်တမ်း တိုးချဲ့သည်။
Soe Naing
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးချဲ့ခြင်း
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended
for nine months from (1.4.2019) to (31.12.2019)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၄-၂၀၁၉) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၁၂-၂၀၁၉)
ရက်နေ့အထိ (၉)လသက်တမ်း တိုးချဲ့သည်။
Soe Naing
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးချဲ့ခြင်း
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended
for six months from (1.1.2021) to (30.6.2021)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၁-၂၀၂၁) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၀-၆-၂၀၂၁)
ရက်နေ့အထိ (၆)လသက်တမ်း တိုးချဲ့သည်။
Soe Naing
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးချဲ့ခြင်း
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended
for six months from (1.7.2021) to (31.12.2021)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၇-၂၀၂၁) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၁၂-၂၀၂၁)
ရက်နေ့အထိ (၆)လသက်တမ်း တိုးချဲ့သည်။
Soe Naing
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department



REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
CERTIFICATE FOR TRANSITIONAL CONSULTANT REGISTRATION



(ကြားကာလအကြိမ်ပေးလုပ်ကိုင်သူမှတ်ပုံတင်ခြင်းအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ်)

No. **0018** Date **01 JUL 2017**

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, hereby, issues this certificate to the person under Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, Notification No. 616/2015.

(ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာအမှတ်၊ ၅၁၆/၂၀၁၅ အရ သယံဇာတနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်သိမ်းစေမှုဝန်ကြီးဌာနသည် ဤအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ်ကို လူပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အားထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည်။)

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Name of Consultant
(အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အမည်) | Dr. Zin Min |
| (b) Citizenship
(နိုင်ငံသား) | Myanmar |
| (c) Identity Card / Passport Number
(မှတ်ပုံတင်/နိုင်ငံကူးလက်မှတ် အမှတ်) | 12/Ah La Na (N) 000394 |
| (d) Address
(ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ) | 34/218, Tabin Shwe Hti Road, New Dagon North
Township, Yangon.
mzinmin@gmail.com , 09 5026223 |
| (e) Organization
(အဖွဲ့အစည်း) | Neo Tech Myanmar Co.,Ltd. |
| (f) Type of Consultancy
(အကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်မှုအမျိုးအစား) | Person |
| (g) Duration of validity
(သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးရက်) | 31 March 2018 |

EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးခြင်း
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended
for one year from (1.4.2018) to (31.3.2019)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၄-၂၀၁၈) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၃-၂၀၁၉)
ရက်နေ့အထိ တစ်နှစ်သက်တမ်းတိုးချိန်သည်။
Soe Naing
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

Director General
Environmental Conservation Department
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Areas of Expertise Permitted
(ခွင့်ပြုသည့် ကျွမ်းကျင်မှုနယ်ပယ်များ)

1. Geology and Soil

2. Land use

EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးခြင်း
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended
for one year from (1.1.2020) to (31.12.2020)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၁-၂၀၂၀) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၁၂-၂၀၂၀)
ရက်နေ့အထိ တစ်နှစ်သက်တမ်းတိုးချိန်သည်။
Soe Naing
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးခြင်း
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended
for nine months from (1.4.2019) to (31.12.2019)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၄-၂၀၁၉) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၁၂-၂၀၁၉)
ရက်နေ့အထိ နှစ်လသက်တမ်းတိုးချိန်သည်။
Soe Naing
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးခြင်း
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended
for six month from (1.1.2021) to (30.6.2021)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၁-၂၀၂၁) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၀-၆-၂၀၂၁)
ရက်နေ့အထိ (၆)လသက်တမ်းတိုးချိန်သည်။
Soe Naing
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးခြင်း
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended
for six months from (1.7.2021) to (31.12.2021)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၇-၂၀၂၁) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၁၂-၂၀၂၁)
ရက်နေ့အထိ (၆)လသက်တမ်းတိုးချိန်သည်။
Soe Naing
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

Annexure 12: Relevant Authority Endorsement Letter




သက်ဆိုင်ရာသို့-

မြို့နယ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးရုံး
(အထွေထွေအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးဦးစီးဌာန)
ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့
“ ထောက်ခံချက် ”

ရက်စွဲ။ ၂၀၁၈ခုနှစ်၊ နိုဝင်ဘာလ ၂၀ ရက်

တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ကော့သောင်းခရိုင်၊ ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်အတွင်းရှိ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်း (အနောက်ဘက် အော်ပိုက်) ဧရိယာအတွင်း မုတ်ကောင်သားဖောက်မွေးမြူခြင်း၊ ဝတ်ဆံသွင်း ပုလဲမွေးမြူထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း လုပ်ကိုင်ရန်အတွက် Virgin Pearl Enterprise Ltd မှ တင်ပြ လျှောက်ထားခြင်းအပေါ် (၂၀.၁၁.၂၀၁၈)ရက်နေ့တွင် မြို့နယ်အထွေထွေအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးဦးစီးဌာန၊ မြို့နယ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး ရုံးခန်း၌ကျင်းပပြုလုပ်သော မြို့နယ်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုကော်မတီလုပ်ငန်းညှိနှိုင်း အစည်းအဝေး အမှတ်စဉ်(၃၆/၂၀၁၈)ဆုံးဖြတ်ချက်(က)အရ ကျေးရွာအုပ်စုအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး၏ ထောက်ခံချက်အပေါ် ကန့်ကွက်ရန် မရှိကြောင်း ထပ်ဆင့်ထောက်ခံအပ်ပါသည်။


မြို့နယ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး
(တင်မျိုးအောင်၊ ၁/၃၇၄၉)

စာအမှတ်၊ ၀၁၂ / ၃၁၄ / ၅- ၈ / မ န အ
ရက်စွဲ၊ ၂၀၁၈ ခုနှစ်၊ နိုဝင်ဘာလ ၂၀ ရက်



ကျေး ရွာ အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးရုံး
နီငွါးကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်
စာအမှတ်၊
ရက်စွဲ၊ ၂၀၁၈ ခုနှစ်၊ နှိုက်လ၊ ၂၀ ရက်

“ထောက်ခံချက်”

တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ကော့သောင်းခရိုင်၊ ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်အတွင်းရှိ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်း (အနောက်ဘက် အော်ပိုက်) ဧရိယာအတွင်း မှတ်ကောင် သားဖောက်မွေးမြူခြင်း၊ ဝတ်ဆံသွင်း ပုလဲမွေးမြူ ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း လုပ်ကိုင်ရန်အတွက် Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited ၏ မန်နေဂျင်း ဒါရိုက်တာ ဦးအောင်သူလွင် (၁၂/လသန(နိုင်)၀၂၀၃၈၃) မှ တင်ပြလျှောက်ထားခြင်း အပေါ် နီငွါးကျေးရွာအုပ်စု အနေဖြင့် ကန့်ကွက်ရန်မရှိပါကြောင်း ထောက်ခံအပ်ပါသည်။


အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး
နီငွါးကျေးရွာအုပ်စု
ချောင်းကမ်းရွာ၊ ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်

မိတ္တူကို
-ရုံးလက်ခံ

တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်၊ နို့ငါးကျေးရွာအုပ်စု
ကျေးရွာအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့ဝင် (ရာအိမ်မှူး) များ၏
"ထောက်ခံချက်"

စဉ်	အမည်	မှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်	ရာထူး	ထိုးမြဲလက်မှတ်	လက်မွေ
၁။	ဦး ခဲလွင်	၆/၈၈၇(ရိုး) ၆၃၆၁၄၄	ဆယ်စိတ်မှူး	Luin	
၂။	ဦး ဖေ ညို	၆/၈၈၇(ရိုး) ၀၄၅၃၈၀	ဒီပဲတဲမှူး		
၃။	ဦး မြန်မာသား	၆/၈၈၇(ရိုး) ၀၃၈၃၅၃	ရပ်စဲရပ်ဘ		
၄။	ဦး တင်ဦး	-	ရပ်စဲရပ်ဘ		
၅။	ဦး ဖေ နိုး	၆/၈၈၇(ရိုး) ၀၀၅၁၃၄	ဆယ်စိတ်မှူး		
၆။	ဦး စိန်ဦး	၆/၈၈၇(ရိုး) ၀၄၇၆၈၀	ဆယ်စိတ်မှူး	စိန်ဦး	
၇။	ဦး နိုးကေ	-	ဆယ်စိတ်မှူး	နိုးကေ	
၈။	ဦး ချီးဖေဦး	၁၄/၈၈၇(ရိုး) ၁၇၄၃၄၇	ဆယ်စိတ်မှူး	ဖေ	
၉။	ဒေါ်ခင်စု	၆/၈၈၇(ရိုး) ၀၃၈၇၃၆	ဆယ်စိတ်မှူး	ခင်	
၁၀။	ဦး စင်စိန်	၆/၈၈၇(ရိုး) ၀၇၀၀၀၈	ဆယ်စိတ်မှူး	စိန်	
၁၁။					
၁၂။					



တိုင်းရင်းသားလူမျိုးများ ရေးရာဝန်ကြီးဌာန
တိုင်း ရင်း သား အ ခွင့် အ ရေး များ
ကာ ကွယ် စောင့် ရှောက် ရေး ဦး စီး ဌာ န
တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးရုံး
စာအမှတ်၊ ၆ / ၁ - ၃ / ၂၀၂၁ (၀၀၅)
ရက်စွဲ၊ ၂၀၂၁ ခု နှစ် ၊ ဇန် န ဝါ ရီ လ ၅ ရက်

သို့

U Aung Thu Lwin
Managing Director
Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited

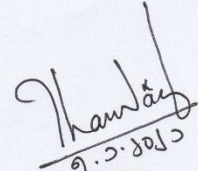
အကြောင်းအရာ။ ထောက်ခံချက်ပေးနိုင်ပါရန် တင်ပြခြင်းကိစ္စ
ရည်ညွှန်းချက်။ Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited ၏ ၂၈.၁၂.၂၀၂၀ ရက်စွဲပါ စာအမှတ် စီမံ-
၂(ပုလဲ)/(၂၀-၂၁) (၅၆)

၁။ တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ကော့သောင်းခရိုင်၊ ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်၊ နို့ငြိုးကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊
ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်းတွင် မြန်မာ့ပုလဲထုတ်လုပ်ရေးနှင့်ရောင်းဝယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းနှင့် အကျိုးတူပူးပေါင်း
ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ဗာဂျင်ပီး(လ်)အင်တာပရိုက်(စ်) လီမိတက်မှ မုတ်ကောင်စမ်းသပ်မွေးမြူခြင်း
လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရေးအတွက် တိုင်းရင်းသားအခွင့်အရေးများကာကွယ်စောင့်ရှောက်ရေး
ဦးစီးဌာန၏ ထောက်ခံချက်ပေးနိုင်ပါရန် Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited မှ ရည်ညွှန်းချက်
ပါစာဖြင့် တင်ပြလာပါသည်။

၂။ အဆိုပါကိစ္စနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ မြန်မာ့ပုလဲထုတ်လုပ်ရေးနှင့်ရောင်းဝယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းနှင့် Virgin
Pearl Enterprise Limited တို့ အကျိုးတူပူးပေါင်းပြီး ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်၊ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်းအနီး
ရေပြင်ဧရိယာ (၅၂၂၀) ဧကနှင့် မြေပြင်ဧရိယာ (၃၇) ဧကကို အသုံးပြုဆောင်ရွက်မည့် စီမံကိန်း
ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊ တိုင်းဒေသကြီးအစိုးရအဖွဲ့က ကန့်ကွက်မှုမရှိခြင်း၊ ကွင်းဆင်းဆောင်ရွက်ရေးအဖွဲ့မှ
ထောက်ခံတင်ပြထားခြင်း၊ ဒေသခံများ၊ သက်ဆိုင်ရာအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးများနှင့် လွှတ်တော်
ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များက ကန့်ကွက်မှုမရှိခြင်း၊ ဒေသခံများ ရေချိုရရှိရေး၊ Longline ဖောင်များနှင့်
ကင်းလွတ်သော ရေပြင်တွင် ငါးဖမ်းခွင့်ရရှိရေး၊ အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းရရှိရေးတို့အတွက်
ကတိကဝတ် ပြုထားခြင်း၊ နိုင်ငံတော်မှ ပထမ (၇)နှစ်အတွင်း ၁၀% နှင့် ဒုတိယ (၈)နှစ်အတွင်း
၂၀% အကျိုးအမြတ် ခွဲဝေရရှိခြင်းတို့ကြောင့် နိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ၏ ခွင့်ပြုချက်ဖြင့် မြန်မာ့ပုလဲ
ထုတ်လုပ်ရေးနှင့်ရောင်းဝယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်း၏ သတ်မှတ်စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းလုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများနှင့်

၂

အညီ ဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဆိုပါက တိုင်းရင်းသားအခွင့်အရေးများကာကွယ်စောင့်ရှောက်ရေးဦးစီးဌာန၊
တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးရုံးအနေဖြင့် ကန့်ကွက်ရန်မရှိပါကြောင်း သဘောထား
မှတ်ချက်ပြန်ကြားပါသည်။


၅.၁.၂၀၂၁
သန်းနိုင်
ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး

မိတ္တူကို

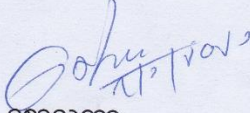
ကရင်တိုင်းရင်းသားလူမျိုးရေးရာဝန်ကြီး၊ တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီးအစိုးရအဖွဲ့
ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်၊ တိုင်းရင်းသားအခွင့်အရေးများကာကွယ်စောင့်ရှောက်ရေးဦးစီးဌာန
ရုံးလက်ခံ



ထောက်ခံချက်

ရက်စွဲ၊ ၂၀၂၁ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇန်နဝါရီလ ၇ ရက်

တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ကော့သောင်းခရိုင်၊ ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်၊ နို့ငါးကျေးရွာ အုပ်စု၊ ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်းတွင် မြန်မာ့ပုလဲထုတ်လုပ်ရေးနှင့် ရောင်းဝယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းနှင့် အကျိုးတူပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်မည့် Virgin Pearl Enterprise Ltdမှ မုတ်ကောင်စမ်းသပ် မွေးမြူခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းအား လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းနှင့်အညီ ဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဆိုပါက ကန့်ကွက်ရန်မရှိ ကြောင်း ထောက်ခံပါသည်။


စောလှကာ

(ကရင်တိုင်းရင်းသားလူမျိုးရေးရာဝန်ကြီး)

မိတ္တူကို

လက်ခံ



သစ် တော ဦး စီး ရွာ *
 ဦးစီးအရာရှိရုံး - ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့ *
 စာအမှတ်။ ၃၅၄၇ / ၈ (၁) *
 ရက်စွဲ။ ၂၀၁၈ ခုနှစ်၊ ဒီဇင်ဘာလ (၄) ရက်။

သို့

မြို့နယ်ဦးစီးဌာနမှူး၊

- လယ်ယာမြေစီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးနှင့် စာရင်းအင်းဦးစီးဌာန
 ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့။

အကြောင်းအရာ။ ။ Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited မှ ပုလဲမွေးမြူထုတ်လုပ်ရေး
 သဘောထား မှတ်ချက် တောင်းခံခြင်းကိစ္စ။

ရည်ညွှန်းချက် ။ ။ မြို့နယ်လယ်ယာမြေစီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးနှင့် စာရင်းအင်းဦးစီးဌာန၊ ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့၏
 (၁၆.၁၁.၂၀၁၈)ရက်စွဲပါစာအမှတ်။ ၄၄၄/မလ(၄)။

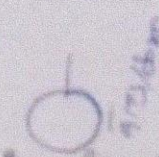
၁။ အကြောင်းအရာပါကိစ္စနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ရည်ညွှန်းပါစာအရ ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်၊ နိဌါးကျေးရွာ
 အုပ်စု၊ နိဌါးကြေးတိုင်ပြင်ကွင်းအမှတ်(၂၂/OSS)အတွင်းရှိ မြေဧရိယာ(၃၀)ဧကအား Virgin
 Pearl Enterprise Limited မှ ပုလဲမွေးမြူထုတ်လုပ်ရေးအခြေပြုစခန်းဆောက်လုပ်ရန်အတွက်
 လုပ်ပိုင်ခွင့်လျှောက်ထားခြင်းနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ (၂၁.၁၁.၂၀၁၈)ရက်နေ့တွင် အဆိုပါမြေဧရိယာ (၃၀)
 ဧကအား ကွင်းနင်းစစ်ဆေးခြင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

၂။ ကွင်းနင်းစစ်ဆေးတွေ့ရှိချက်အရ-

(က) Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited လျှောက်ထားသည့် ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်၊
 နိဌါးကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ နိဌါးကြေးတိုင်ပြင်ကွင်းအမှတ်(၂၂/OSS)အတွင်းရှိ မြေဧရိယာ
 (၃၀)ဧကသည် ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်း၏ အနောက်ဘက်တွင် တည်ရှိပါသည်။ လျှောက်
 ထားသည့်မြေနေရာသည် ပင်လယ်ကမ်းခြေဖြစ်သောကြောင့် အဖိုးတန်သစ်ပင်များ
 မရှိဘဲ တောအဆင့်အတန်းနိမ့်ကျနေသည့်အခြေအနေကို တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။

(ခ) လျှောက်ထားသော မြေဧရိယာ(၃၀)ဧကသည် ကြိုးပြင်အပတ်အတွင်း ကျောက်
 တည်ရှိပြီး သစ်တောစိုက်ခင်း၊ ကျေးရွာပိုင်ထင်းစိုက်ခင်း၊ ဆည်မြောင်းတာဝန်များ
 ၏ ရေဝေရေလဲဧရိယာအတွင်း ပါဝင်ကျရောက်မှုမရှိခြင်း၊ ဒေသခံပြည်သူအစုအဖွဲ့ပိုင်
 သစ်တော(ဥက္ကံကန်းဇော်တော)ဧရိယာ(၁၂၁)ဧကအတွင်း (၈)ဧကခန့် ပါဝင်နေသည်
 ကို တွေ့ရှိရပြီး ကျန်ဧရိယာ(၂၂)ဧကသည် အဖိုးတန်သစ်ပင်များမရှိသော်လည်း ရင်စို
 လုံးပတ်(၁)ပေနှင့်အထက် စာရင်းကောက်ယူမှုအရ (၁)ဧကလျှင် ပျမ်းမျှ(၁၉)ပင်ခန့်
 ပါဝင်ပေါက်ရောက်ပြီး ကျန်ဧရိယာ(၂၂)ဧကတွင် (၄၁၈)ပင်ခန့် ပေါက်ရောက်နေသည်
 ကို စစ်ဆေးတွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။

၃။ သို့ဖြစ်ပါ၍ Virgin Pearl Enterprise Limited မှ လျှောက်ထားသည့် မြေနေရာသည် ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်၊ နိဋ္ဌါးကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ နိဋ္ဌါးကျေးတိုင်ပြင်ကွင်းအမှတ်(၂၂/ဝဏ္ဏ)အတွင်းရှိ မြေဧရိယာ(၃၈)ဧကသည် ကော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်း၏ အနောက်ဘက်တွင် တည်ရှိပြီး ကြီးပြည်အပ်တောအတွင်းကျရောက်ခြင်း၊ သစ်တောစိုက်စင်း၊ ကျေးရွာပိုင်လင်းစိုက်စင်း၊ ဆည်မြောင်းတာဝန်များ၏ ရေဝေရေလဲဧရိယာအတွင်း ပါဝင်ကျရောက်မှုမရှိခြင်း၊ ဒေသခံပြည်သူအစုအဖွဲ့ပိုင်သစ်တော၊ ဥက္ကံကန်းစော်တော ၊ မြေဧရိယာ(၁၂၁)ဧကအတွင်း (၈)ဧကခန့် ပါဝင်နေသဖြင့် အစုအဖွဲ့ပိုင်ကန်းစော်တောဧရိယာအား ချန်လှပ်၍ ကျန်ဧရိယာ(၂၂)ဧကကို လုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်ပျက်စီးမှု နည်းပါးစေရန် စီမံချက်များ ချမှတ်ဆောင်ရွက်ပြီး လုပ်ကိုင်မည်ဆိုပါက ကန်ကွက်ရန် မရှိပါကြောင်း သဘောထားပြန်ကြားအပ်ပါသည်။


ဦးစီးအရာရှိ(ကစ)
သစ်တောဦးစီးဌာန
ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့
(ဣလံမောင်လမ်း၊ တောအုပ်ကြီး)

မိတ္တူကို-
(၁) ရုံးလက်ခံ၊
(၂) မျှောစာတွဲ။

Annexure 13: Ambient Water Quality Result



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)



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Issue Date - 01-12-2012
Effective Date - 01-12-2012
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WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client Neo - Tech Myanmar Co.,Ltd.
Nature of Water Fresh Water (1)
Location တော့ခိုင်းကျွန်း၊ အုတ်မြင်းမြို့နယ်။
Date and Time of collection 15.12.2021
Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory 17.12.2021
Date and Time of commencing examination 18.12.2021
Date and Time of completing 20.12.2021

Results of Water Analysis

WHO Drinking Water Guideline (Geneva - 1993)

pH	7.2	6.5 - 8.5
Colour (True)	30 TCU	15 TCU
Turbidity	40 NTU	5 NTU
Conductivity	42 micro S/cm	
Total Hardness	10 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	0.83 mg/l	0.3 mg/l
Chloride (as CL)	9 mg/l	250 mg/l
Sodium Chloride (as NaCL)	mg/l	
Sulphate (as SO ₄)	Nil mg/l	500 mg/l
Total Solids	mg/l	1500 mg/l
Total Suspended Solids	34 mg/l	
Total Dissolved Solids	21 mg/l	1000 mg/l
Manganese	mg/l	0.05 mg/l
Phosphate	mg/l	
Phenolphthalein Acidity	mg/l	
Methyl Orange Acidity	mg/l	
Salinity	ppt	

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

Tested by

Signature: Zaw Hein Oo

Name: B.Sc (Chemistry)
Sr.Chemist

ISO Tech Laboratory

Approved by

Signature: Thinzar Theint Theint

Name: B.E (Civil)
Assistant Technical Officer

ISO Tech Laboratory

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Laboratory Technical Consultant: U Saw Christopher Maung
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WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client Neo - Tech Myanmar Co.,Ltd.
Nature of Water Fresh Water (1)
Location တော့ခိုင်းကျွန်း၊ အုတ်မြင်းမြို့နယ်။
Date and Time of collection 15.12.2021
Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory 17.12.2021
Date and Time of commencing examination 18.12.2021
Date and Time of completing 20.12.2021

Results of Water Analysis

WHO Drinking Water Guideline (Geneva - 1993)

Temperature (°C)	°C	
Fluoride (F)	mg/l	1.5 mg/l
Lead (as Pb)	mg/l	0.01 mg/l
Arsenic (As)	Nil mg/l	0.01 mg/l
Nitrate (N.NO ₃)	mg/l	50 mg/l
Chlorine (Residual)	mg/l	
Ammonia Nitrogen (NH ₃)	mg/l	
Ammonium Nitrogen (NH ₄)	mg/l	
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/l	
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/l	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5 days at 20 °C)	mg/l	
Cyanide (CN)	mg/l	0.07 mg/l
Zinc (Zn)	Nil mg/l	3 mg/l
Copper (Cu)	Nil mg/l	2 mg/l
Silica (SiO ₂)	mg/l	

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: Thinzar Theint Theint

Name: B.E (Civil)
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Issue Date - 01-12-2012

Effective Date - 01-12-2012

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WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client Neo - Tech Myanmar Co., Ltd.
Nature of Water Fresh Water (2)
Location တော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်း၊ အုတ်ပြင်မြို့နယ်၊
Date and Time of collection 14.12.2021
Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory 17.12.2021
Date and Time of commencing examination 18.12.2021
Date and Time of completing 20.12.2021

Results of Water Analysis

WHO Drinking Water Guideline (Geneva - 1993)

pH	7.2		6.5 - 8.5
Colour (True)	20	TCU	15 TCU
Turbidity	35	NTU	5 NTU
Conductivity	48	micro S/cm	
Total Hardness	8	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	0.80.	mg/l	0.3 mg/l
Chloride (as CL)	8	mg/l	250 mg/l
Sodium Chloride (as NaCL)		mg/l	
Sulphate (as SO ₄)	Nil	mg/l	500 mg/l
Total Solids		mg/l	1500 mg/l
Total Suspended Solids	28	mg/l	
Total Dissolved Solids	24	mg/l	1000 mg/l
Manganese		mg/l	0.05 mg/l
Phosphate		mg/l	
Phenolphthalein Acidity		mg/l	
Methyl Orange Acidity		mg/l	
Salinity		ppt	

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

Tested by

Signature:

Name:

Hein

Zaw Hein Oo

B.Sc (Chemistry)

Sr.Chemist

Approved by

Signature:

Name:

Thinzaar Theint Theint

Thinzaar Theint Theint

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WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client Neo - Tech Myanmar Co., Ltd.
Nature of Water Fresh Water (2)
Location တော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်း၊ အုတ်ပြင်မြို့နယ်၊
Date and Time of collection 14.12.2021
Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory 17.12.2021
Date and Time of commencing examination 18.12.2021
Date and Time of completing 20.12.2021

Results of Water Analysis

WHO Drinking Water Guideline (Geneva - 1993)

Temperature (°C)	°C	
Fluoride (F)	mg/l	1.5 mg/l
Lead (as Pb)	mg/l	0.01 mg/l
Arsenic (As)	Nil mg/l	0.01 mg/l
Nitrate (N.NO ₃)	mg/l	50 mg/l
Chlorine (Residual)	mg/l	
Ammonia Nitrogen (NH ₃)	mg/l	
Ammonium Nitrogen (NH ₄)	mg/l	
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/l	
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/l	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5 days at 20 °C)	mg/l	
Cyanide (CN)	mg/l	0.07 mg/l
Zinc (Zn)	Nil mg/l	3 mg/l
Copper (Cu)	Nil mg/l	2 mg/l
Silica (SiO ₂)	mg/l	

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

Tested by

Signature:

Name:

Hein

Zaw Hein Oo

B.Sc (Chemistry)

Sr.Chemist

ISO Tech Laboratory

Approved by

Signature:

Name:

Thinzaar Theint Theint

Thinzaar Theint Theint

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WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client Neo - Tech Myanmar Co.,Ltd.
Nature of Water Fresh Water (3)
Location တည့်မြို့နယ်၊ အုတ်မြင်းမြို့နယ်။
Date and Time of collection 14.12.2021
Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory 17.12.2021
Date and Time of commencing examination 18.12.2021
Date and Time of completing 20.12.2021

Results of Water Analysis

**WHO Drinking Water Guideline
(Geneva - 1993)**

pH	7.2		6.5 - 8.5
Colour (True)	Nil	TCU	15 TCU
Turbidity	3	NTU	5 NTU
Conductivity	56	micro S/cm	
Total Hardness	8	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	0.20	mg/l	0.3 mg/l
Chloride (as CL)	12	mg/l	250 mg/l
Sodium Chloride (as NaCL)		mg/l	
Sulphate (as SO ₄)	Nil	mg/l	500 mg/l
Total Solids		mg/l	1500 mg/l
Total Suspended Solids	5	mg/l	
Total Dissolved Solids	28	mg/l	1000 mg/l
Manganese		mg/l	0.05 mg/l
Phosphate		mg/l	
Phenolphthalein Acidity		mg/l	
Methyl Orange Acidity		mg/l	
Salinity		ppt	

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

Tested by

Signature: *Hein*
Name: Zaw Hein Oo
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Signature: *Thinzar Theint*
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WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client Neo - Tech Myanmar Co.,Ltd.
Nature of Water Fresh Water (3)
Location တည့်မြို့နယ်၊ အုတ်မြင်းမြို့နယ်။
Date and Time of collection 14.12.2021
Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory 17.12.2021
Date and Time of commencing examination 18.12.2021
Date and Time of completing 20.12.2021

Results of Water Analysis

**WHO Drinking Water Guideline
(Geneva - 1993)**

Temperature (°C)	°C	
Fluoride (F)	mg/l	1.5 mg/l
Lead (as Pb)	mg/l	0.01 mg/l
Arsenic (As)	Nil	0.01 mg/l
Nitrate (N.NO ₃)	mg/l	50 mg/l
Chlorine (Residual)	mg/l	
Ammonia Nitrogen (NH ₃)	mg/l	
Ammonium Nitrogen (NH ₄)	mg/l	
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/l	
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/l	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5 days at 20 °C)	mg/l	
Cyanide (CN)	mg/l	0.07 mg/l
Zinc (Zn)	Nil	3 mg/l
Copper (Cu)	Nil	2 mg/l
Silica (SiO ₂)	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
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Approved by

Signature: *Thinzar Theint*
Name: Thinzar Theint
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WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client Neo - Tech Myanmar Co., Ltd.
Nature of Water Fresh Water (4)
Location တော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်း၊ ဘုတ်မြင်းမြို့နယ်၊
Date and Time of collection 15.12.2021
Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory 17.12.2021
Date and Time of commencing examination 18.12.2021
Date and Time of completing 20.12.2021

Results of Water Analysis

**WHO Drinking Water Guideline
(Geneva - 1993)**

pH	7.3	6.5 - 8.5
Colour (True)	5 TCU	15 TCU
Turbidity	13 NTU	5 NTU
Conductivity	320 micro S/cm	
Total Hardness	114 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	0.40 mg/l	0.3 mg/l
Chloride (as CL)	33 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	18 mg/l	
Total Dissolved Solids	160 mg/l	1000 mg/l
Manganese	mg/l	0.05 mg/l
Phosphate	mg/l	
Phenolphthalein Acidity	mg/l	
Methyl Orange Acidity	mg/l	
Salinity	ppt	

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

Tested by

Signature: Hein

Name: Zaw Hein Oo

B.Sc (Chemistry)
Sr.Chemist

Approved by

Signature: Thinzar Theint Theint

Name: B.E (Civil)

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WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client Neo - Tech Myanmar Co., Ltd.
Nature of Water Fresh Water (4)
Location တော့ရဲကြီးကျွန်း၊ ဘုတ်မြင်းမြို့နယ်၊
Date and Time of collection 15.12.2021
Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory 17.12.2021
Date and Time of commencing examination 18.12.2021
Date and Time of completing 20.12.2021

Results of Water Analysis

**WHO Drinking Water Guideline
(Geneva - 1993)**

Temperature (°C)	°C	
Fluoride (F)	mg/l	1.5 mg/l
Lead (as Pb)	mg/l	0.01 mg/l
Arsenic (As)	Nil mg/l	0.01 mg/l
Nitrate (N.NO ₃)	mg/l	50 mg/l
Chlorine (Residual)	mg/l	
Ammonia Nitrogen (NH ₃)	mg/l	
Ammonium Nitrogen (NH ₄)	mg/l	
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/l	
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/l	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5 days at 20 °C)	mg/l	
Cyanide (CN)	mg/l	0.07 mg/l
Zinc (Zn)	Nil mg/l	3 mg/l
Copper (Cu)	Nil mg/l	2 mg/l
Silica (SiO ₂)	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: Thinzar Theint Theint

Name: B.E (Civil)

Assistant Technical Officer
ISO Tech Laboratory

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W1221 470

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client Neo - Tech Myanmar Co.,Ltd.
Nature of Water Sea Water (1)
Location ကော့ရှင်းကျွန်း၊ ဘုတ်မြင်းမြို့နယ်။
Date and Time of collection 14.12.2021
Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory 17.12.2021
Date and Time of commencing examination 18.12.2021
Date and Time of completing 20.12.2021

Results of Water Analysis

**WHO Drinking Water Guideline
(Geneva - 1993)**

pH	8.0		6.5 - 8.5
Colour (True)	Nil	TCU	15 TCU
Turbidity	4	NTU	5 NTU
Conductivity	20800	micro S/cm	
Total Hardness	1310	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	0.20	mg/l	0.3 mg/l
Chloride (as CL)	17100	mg/l	250 mg/l
Sodium Chloride (as NaCL)		mg/l	
Sulphate (as SO ₄)	1010	mg/l	500 mg/l
Total Solids		mg/l	1500 mg/l
Total Suspended Solids		mg/l	
Total Dissolved Solids	10400	mg/l	1000 mg/l
Manganese		mg/l	0.05 mg/l
Phosphate		mg/l	
Phenolphthalein Acidity		mg/l	
Methyl Orange Acidity		mg/l	
Salinity	10.4	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

Approved by

Signature: Thinzar Theint Theint
Name: B.E (Civil)
Assistant Technical Officer
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W1221 471

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client Neo - Tech Myanmar Co.,Ltd.
Nature of Water Sea Water (2)
Location ကညပ်မြို့ကျွန်း၊ ဘုတ်မြင်းမြို့နယ်။
Date and Time of collection 15.12.2021
Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory 17.12.2021
Date and Time of commencing examination 18.12.2021
Date and Time of completing 20.12.2021

Results of Water Analysis

**WHO Drinking Water Guideline
(Geneva - 1993)**

pH	8.2		6.5 - 8.5
Colour (True)	Nil	TCU	15 TCU
Turbidity	3	NTU	5 NTU
Conductivity	22400	micro S/cm	
Total Hardness	1710	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	0.24	mg/l	0.3 mg/l
Chloride (as CL)	18100	mg/l	250 mg/l
Sodium Chloride (as NaCL)		mg/l	
Sulphate (as SO ₄)	1050	mg/l	500 mg/l
Total Solids		mg/l	1500 mg/l
Total Suspended Solids		mg/l	
Total Dissolved Solids	11200	mg/l	1000 mg/l
Manganese		mg/l	0.05 mg/l
Phosphate		mg/l	
Phenolphthalein Acidity		mg/l	
Methyl Orange Acidity		mg/l	
Salinity	11.2	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

Approved by

Signature: Thinzar Theint Theint
Name: B.E (Civil)
Assistant Technical Officer
ISO Tech Laboratory

(a division of WEG Co.,Ltd.) **ISO Tech Laboratory**

No.18, Lanthit Road, Nanthargone Quarter, Insein Township, Yangon, Myanmar.

Ph: 01-640955, 09-880100172, 09-880100173, 01-644506, E-mail: isotechlaboratory@gmail.com, Website: weg-myanmar.com

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client Neo - Tech Myanmar Co., Ltd.
Nature of Water Sea Water (3)
Location ကော့ရဲကြီးကွန်း၊ ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့နယ်။
Date and Time of collection 15.12.2021
Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory 17.12.2021
Date and Time of commencing examination 18.12.2021
Date and Time of completing 20.12.2021

Results of Water Analysis

**WHO Drinking Water Guideline
(Geneva - 1993)**

pH	8.2		6.5 - 8.5
Colour (True)	Nil	TCU	15 TCU
Turbidity	3	NTU	5 NTU
Conductivity	21840	micro S/cm	
Total Hardness	1780	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)	18100	mg/l	250 mg/l
Sodium Chloride (as NaCL)		mg/l	
Sulphate (as SO ₄)	1190	mg/l	500 mg/l
Total Solids		mg/l	1500 mg/l
Total Suspended Solids		mg/l	
Total Dissolved Solids	10920	mg/l	1000 mg/l
Manganese		mg/l	0.05 mg/l
Phosphate		mg/l	
Phenolphthalein Acidity		mg/l	
Methyl Orange Acidity		mg/l	
Salinity	10.9	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

Approved by

Signature: Thinzar Theint Theint
Name: B.E (Civil)
Assistant Technical Officer
ISO Tech Laboratory

(a division of WEG Co.,Ltd.)

ISO Tech Laboratory

No. 18, Lanthit Road, Nanthargone Quarter, Insein Township, Yangon, Myanmar.

Ph: 01-640955, 09-880100172, 09-880100173, 01-644506, E-mail: isotechlaboratory@gmail.com, Website: weg-myanmar.com

Annexure 14: Soil Quality Analytical and Interpretation Results



ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ
စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေးနှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန
စိုက်ပျိုးရေးဦးစီးဌာန
(မြေအသုံးချရေးဌာနခွဲ)
ရန်ကုန်မြို့

စာအမှတ်- ၁၁- ၂(၁) / ၂၀၂၁-၂၀၂၂ (၀၆၇)

နေ့စွဲ၊ ၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇန်နဝါရီလ (၁၂) ရက်

အကြောင်းအရာ။ မြေနမူနာ ဓာတ်ခွဲအဖြေများပေးပို့ခြင်း။

ရည်ညွှန်းချက်။ Neo Tech Myanmar မှ (17.12.2021) နေ့တွင် ပေးပို့သော
နမူနာများ။

အထက်အကြောင်းအရာပါ ကိစ္စနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ရည်ညွှန်းစာဖြင့် ပေးပို့
လာသော မြေနမူနာ (၄ - မျိုး) အား ဓာတ်ခွဲစစ်ဆေးပြီးဖြစ်၍ ဓာတ်ခွဲတွေ့ရှိချက်
အဖြေများကို ဤစာနှင့် အတူ ပူးတွဲပေးပို့ပါသည်။

(ဒေါက်တာသန္တာညီ)
ဒုတိယညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး
ဓာတ်ခွဲခန်းတာဝန်ခံ
မြေအသုံးချရေးဌာနခွဲ

Neo Tech Myanmar

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (LAND USE)

SOIL ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

Neo Tech Myanmar (1712.2021)

Division -တနင်္သာရီတိုင်း

Township - ဘုတ်မြင်း

Sheet No. 1

Sr No. S 1-4 /2022

Sr No.	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) (B)	K ₂ O mg/100gm
			1	Soil Sample -01	0.95	4.52	66.84	10.08	23.08	100	0.77	1.32	0.12	4.48	3.84
2	Soil Sample -02	0.03	5.9	87.56	9.98	2.46	100	0.08	0.14	0.11	3.80	2.53	0.05	0.40	2.4
3	Soil Sample -03	0.78	4.97	56.84	20.28	22.88	100	0.36	0.62	0.14	3.83	3.19	0.12	0.20	6.04
4	Soil Sample -04	1.25	5.07	87.16	9.78	3.06	100	0.28	0.49	0.11	3.85	3.21	0.10	0.20	4.86

B = Bray & Kurtz Method

Tham
(ဒေါက်တာသန္တာညီ)
ဒုတိယညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး
ဓာတ်ခွဲခန်းတာဝန်ခံ
မြေအသုံးချရေးဌာနခွဲ

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (LAND USE)

SOIL INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Neo Tech Myanmar (1712.2021)

Division -တနင်္သာရီတိုင်း

Sheet No. 1

Township - ဘုတ်မြင်း

Sr No. S 1-4 /2022

Sr No.	Sample	pH Soil:Water 1:2.5	Texture	Organic Carbon	Total N	Exchangeable Cations		Available Nutrients	
						Ca ⁺⁺	Mg ⁺⁺	P	K ₂ O
1	Soil Sample -01	Strongly Acid	Sandy Clay Loam	Very Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low
2	Soil Sample -02	Moderately Acid	Loamy Sand	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Low
3	Soil Sample -03	Strongly Acid	Sandy Clay Loam	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Medium	Low	Low
4	Soil Sample -04	Strongly Acid	Loamy Sand	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Medium	Low	Low



(ဒေါက်တာသန္တာညီ)

ဒုတိယညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး

ဓာတ်ခွဲခန်းတာဝန်ခံ

မြေအသုံးချရေးဌာနခွဲ

လူမှုရေးအရတာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း (CSR) အစီအစဉ်

နိဒါန်း

စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူအနေဖြင့် စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်သည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် အဆိုပါ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိသူများ၏ လူမှု-ဘဝပိုမိုတိုးတက်ကောင်းမွန်ပြီး ရင်းနှီးမှုခိုင်မာစေရန်အတွက် စီမံကိန်းမှ နှစ်စဉ်ရရှိသည့် အသားတင်အကျိုးအမြတ်များထဲမှ လူမှုရေးအရတာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းစဉ် (Corporate Social Responsibility-CSR) အတွက် သုံးစွဲသွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

နေထိုင်ရန် ကောင်းမွန်သည့် အသိုင်းအဝန်းတည်ဆောက်ခြင်း

နေထိုင်ရန် ကောင်းမွန်သည့် အသိုင်းအဝန်းတည်ဆောက်ရာတွင် ဒေသခံများနှင့် ဆက်ဆံရေး ကောင်းမွန်စေရေး မြှင့်တင်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း နှင့် အကူအညီများပေးအပ်ခြင်း၊ ကိုးကွယ်ယုံကြည်မှု ဓလေ့ထုံးတမ်း၊ ရိုးရာယဉ်ကျေးမှု၊ ပညာသင်ကြားနိုင်မှုဆိုင်ရာများအတွက် လိုအပ်သည့် အဆောက်အအုံ များ တည်ဆောက်ထိန်းသိမ်းပြုပြင်ပေးခြင်း၊ ဆေးရုံ၊ ဆေးပေးခန်းများ၊ ရေတွင်းများ၊ ကစားကွင်းများ နှင့်ပတ်သက်သည့်အထောက်အပံ့များ ကူညီထောက်ပံ့ပေးခြင်းများကို ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ သဟဇာတဖြစ်စေရေးဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း

စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ဆောင်ခြင်းကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်သက်ရောက်မှုများရှိနိုင်ပါသည်။ ထို့ကြောင့် ချမှတ်ထားသည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေးစံချိန်စံညွှန်း များနှင့် ကိုက်ညီမှုရှိစေရန် အဓိကထားဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် သဟဇာတဖြစ်စေရန်အတွက်လည်း သစ်ပင် များစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း ဆောင်ရွက်သွားပါမည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်းအား ပိုမိုနားလည်သိရှိစေခြင်း

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်သဟဇာတဖြစ်မည့် ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းနည်းလမ်းစဉ်များနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်းဆိုင်ရာကိစ္စရပ်များအပေါ် ပိုမိုနားလည်သိရှိနိုင်စေရန်အတွက် ပညာရေးဆိုင်ရာ အဖွဲ့အစည်းများ၊ အစိုးရအဖွဲ့အစည်းများနှင့် အစိုးရမဟုတ်သည့်အဖွဲ့အစည်းများနှင့် ပူးပေါင်းဆောင် ရွက်သွားပါမည်။

ဘဏ္ဍာငွေလျာထားချက်

CSR လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်အတွက် အသားတင် အမြတ်ငွေ၏ ၂% ကို အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ လုပ်ငန်းများအတွက် အချိုးကျသတ်မှတ်ပြီး သုံးစွဲသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်-

၂	ကျန်းမာရေးစောင့်ရှောက်မှု ကဏ္ဍဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်စေရန်အတွက်	၂၀ %
၃	လူမှုဖူလုံရေး ကဏ္ဍဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်စေရန်အတွက်	၂၀ %
၄	သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ် လျော့ပါးစေရေးဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း ကဏ္ဍ ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်စေရန်အတွက်	၂၀ %
၅	ဒေသခံအသိုင်းအဝိုင်းများ ကဏ္ဍဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်စေရန်အတွက်	၂၀ %

နိဂုံး

လူမှုရေးအရတာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း (Corporate Social Responsibility-CSR) အစီအစဉ်အား အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းဖြင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာ ရေရှည် ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်မှုများရရှိမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

Annexure 16: Waste Management Plan

၁။ နိဒါန်း

စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းမှထွက်ရှိလာသည့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအမျိုးမျိုးအား စီမံခန့်ခွဲနိုင်ရေးအတွက် လျှော့ချသုံးစွဲခြင်း၊ ပြန်လည်သုံးစွဲခြင်း၊ ပြုပြင်သုံးစွဲခြင်း အလေ့အကျင့်များ တိုးတက်ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်အား ရေးဆွဲရခြင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။

စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်တွင်

- (က) စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းထွက်ရှိမှု အမျိုးအစားနှင့်အရေအတွက်
- (ခ) စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း စုဆောင်းခြင်းနှင့်စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း
- (ဂ) စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းထွက်ရှိမှုအနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း
- (ဃ) စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းထွက်ရှိမှုအနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်အစီအစဉ်အား စောင့်ကြည့်ထိန်းချုပ်ခြင်း

၂။ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအမျိုးအစားများ

စီမံကိန်းမှ အထွေထွေစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း (ပလပ်စတစ်များ၊ အိတ်များ၊ သစ်ကိုင်းများ၊ မီးဖိုချောင်ထွက်အမှိုက်များ စသည်) နှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ရှိ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ (ဆေးပစ္စည်း၊ တစ်ကိုယ်ရေသုံးပစ္စည်း၊ အမျိုးသမီးလစဉ်သုံးပစ္စည်း၊ ဂျုတ် စသည်) ထွက်ရှိနိုင်ပါသည်။

၂.၁ အမျိုးအစား

စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအမျိုးအစားနှင့် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု (Australian Waste Classification system AA004643 2011).

အမျိုးအစား	အရည်/အစိုင်အခဲ	လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်	ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်
မုတ်ကောင်ခွံများ	အစိုင်အခဲ	ရောင်းချခြင်း၊ မြေဖို့ခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းပိုင်ရှင် မှ တာဝန် ပေးအပ်သူ
အဏ္ဏဝါအခွံများ (ခရင်း၊ ခရု စသည်)	အရည်/အစိုင်အခဲ	မြေဖို့ခြင်း	။
စက္ကူ	အစိုင်အခဲ	မြေဖို့ခြင်း/ ပြန်လည် သုံးစွဲခြင်း	။

ပလပ်စတစ် (ထုတ်ပိုးမှုမှ)	အစိုင်အခဲ	ပြန်လည်ပြုပြင်သုံးစွဲခြင်း	။
ပလပ်စတစ်အိတ်များ	အစိုင်အခဲ	ပြန်လည်ပြုပြင်သုံးစွဲခြင်း	။
ကတ်ထူပြား	အစိုင်အခဲ	ပြန်လည်ပြုပြင်သုံးစွဲခြင်း	။
အဝတ်စ	အစိုင်အခဲ	မြေဖိုခြင်း (သို့) ပြန်လည်သုံးစွဲခြင်း	။
သစ်သား နှင့် သစ်သားအပိုင်းအစ	အစိုင်အခဲ	ပြန်လည်သုံးစွဲခြင်း၊ မီးဖိုချောင်	။
တစ်ကိုယ်ရေသုံး/ လစဉ်သုံး ပစ္စည်းများ	အစိုင်အခဲ	မီးရှို့ခြင်း	။
စက်ဆီချောဆီဟောင်း	အရည်	ပြန်လည်ပြုပြင်သုံးစွဲခြင်း	။
မိလ္လာရေ/သုံးစွဲပြီးရေ	အရည်	မိလ္လာကန်ဖြင့် သန့်စင်ခြင်း/ပန်းပင် ရေလောင်းခြင်း	။

စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအား စီမံခန့်ခွဲရာတွင် ပြန်လည်သုံးစွဲခြင်း၊ ပြုပြင်သုံးစွဲခြင်း/အခြားနည်းသုံးစွဲခြင်း၊ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအကြွင်းအကျန် နှင့် မြေဖိုခြင်းတို့ဆောင်ရွက်သွား ပါမည်။

၂.၁.၁ ပြန်လည် သုံးစွဲခြင်း

သုံးစွဲပြီးလက်ကျန်ပစ္စည်းများ (ကြိုးလက်ကျန်များ၊ ပိုက်ကွန်လက်ကျန်များစသည်) အား နောင်တွင်ထပ်မံသုံးစွဲနိုင်ရန်အတွက် စနစ်တကျ သိမ်းဆည်း၍ ပြန်လည်သုံးစွဲသွားပါမည်။

၂.၁.၂ ပြုပြင်သုံးစွဲခြင်း / အခြားနည်းသုံးစွဲခြင်း

သုံးစွဲပြီးလက်ကျန်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် သုံးစွဲပြီးပစ္စည်းများ စသည်တို့အား ထပ်မံသုံးစွဲရန် မရှိတော့ပါက ပြန်လည်ပြုပြင် သုံးစွဲသွားနိုင်ရန်အတွက် စနစ်တကျသိမ်းဆည်းထားပြီး ပြုပြင်သုံးစွဲသွားပါမည်။ (စက်ဆီ ချောဆီဟောင်းများအား လိုအပ်သလိုသုံးစွဲခြင်း၊ အဏ္ဏဝါ အခွံများ ကြိတ်ခွဲ၍ မြေဩဇာအဖြစ်သုံးစွဲခြင်း စသည်)

၂.၁.၃ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအကြွင်းအကျန်

စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအကြွင်းအကျန်များအနေဖြင့် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ အခြေအနေများတွင် တွေ့ရှိနိုင်ပါသည်-

- တာရာအဟောင်း၊ သတ္တု နှင့် မသန့်ပြန့်သည့် အဆိပ်အတောက် ရောဂါကပ်ညှိနေနိုင်သည့် ပစ္စည်းများအား ပြန်လည်သုံးစွဲနိုင်ရန် နှင့် စွန့်ပစ် နိုင်ရန် စနစ်တကျထားရှိခြင်း၊
- မသုံးစွဲတော့သည့် ပစ္စည်းကိရိယာများ၊ အပိုပစ္စည်းများ စသည်တို့အား စနစ်တကျ ထားရှိ၍ နောင်သုံးစွဲနိုင်ရန် စီမံထားရှိခြင်း၊ စွန့်ပစ်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် စနစ်တကျသိမ်းဆည်းထားခြင်း၊

စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအကြွင်းအကျန်များသည် အမြင်မလှခြင်း၊ မီးလောင်နိုင်သည့် အန္တရာယ် ရှိခြင်း၊ ၎င်းမှအရည်များကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်သက်ရောက်နိုင်ခြင်း စသည်တို့ကြောင့် သိုလှောင်သိမ်းဆည်းမှုအပေါ် လစဉ်စစ်ဆေးပြီး စီမံခန့်ခွဲသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၂.၁.၄ မြေဖို့ခြင်း

အထက်ပါနည်းလမ်းများဖြင့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအား ဖြေရှင်းပြီးနောက် ကျန်ရှိသည့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအား မြေဖို့ခြင်း နည်းလမ်းဖြင့် ဖြေရှင်းသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၃။ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ သိမ်းဆည်းခြင်းနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း

၃.၁ မုတ်သေများ

မုတ်သေကောင်များနှင့်မုတ်ခွံများအား ကြွတ်နှင့်ပိုးမွှားများ အန္တရာယ်နှင့် အနံ့အသက်များမှ ကင်းဝေးစေရန်အတွက် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းသိုလှောင်ရာနေရာတွင်ထားရှိပြီး သက်ဆိုင်ရာစွန့်ပစ်သည့်နေရာများသို့ ပို့ဆောင်သွားပါမည်။

၃.၂ ခရင်းများ

မုတ်ကောင်များရေပန်းထိုးခြင်းနှင့်၊ ခရင်းခုတ်ခြင်းတို့မှ ထွက်ရှိသည့် ပစ္စည်းများ အား ပင်လယ်ကြမ်းပြင်ညစ်ညမ်းမှု၊ ရေညစ်ညမ်းမှုတို့မှ ကာကွယ်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် ဇကာများ အဆင့်ဆင့်တပ်ဆင်၍စစ်ထုတ်ပြီး ရရှိသည့် အပိုင်းအစများအား ကြိတ်ခွဲပြီးနောက် မြေဩဇာအဖြစ် သုံးစွဲသွားပါမည်။

၃.၃ လောင်းလိုင်းများ နှင့် အထွေထွေ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ

စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းမှ ကြိုးများ၊ ဘောသီးများအား လဲလှယ်သုံးစွဲသွားပါမည်။ နေ့စဉ်လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ရာမှလည်း အထွေထွေ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ (စာရွက်၊ ပလပ်စတစ်၊ အိတ်နှင့်ထည့်စရာများ ထွက်ရှိမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အဆိုပါ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအား စုစည်း၍ ကုန်းမြေသို့ ပို့ဆောင်စွန့်ပစ်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၃.၄ ဓါတုပစ္စည်းများ

ဓါတုပစ္စည်း (သားဖောက်ခန်းသုံးဓါတုပစ္စည်းအနည်းငယ်မျှ နှင့် ဆီ စသည်) တို့အား စနစ်တကျ စုစည်း၍ ကုန်းမြေသို့ ပို့ဆောင်စွန့်ပစ်ပါမည်။

၃.၅ မိလ္လာရေ/သုံးစွဲပြီးရေ နှင့် တစ်ကိုယ်ရေသုံး/ လစဉ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများ

တစ်ကိုယ်ရေသုံး/ လစဉ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများအား စနစ်တကျစုဆောင်း၍ မီးရှို့ဖျက်ဆီး စွန့်ပစ်ပါမည်။ မိလ္လာရေ/သုံးစွဲပြီးရေများအား စနစ်တကျ သွယ်တန်း၍ ပန်းပင်ရေလောင်း ခြင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ပါမည်။

၃.၆ ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ရှိ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ

စီမံကိန်းမှ ထွက်ရှိသည့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ရှိ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ၏ မီးလောင်လွယ်မှု၊ ပေါက်ကွဲနိုင်မှု၊ ကူးစက်နိုင်မှု၊ အဆိပ်သင့်နိုင်မှု၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှု စသည့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ရှိနိုင်မှု အခြေအနေ နှင့် အတန်းအစား တို့အား ဝန်ထမ်းများသိရှိပြီး ကောင်းမွန်စွာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲနိုင်စေရေးအတွက် သင့်လျော် ကောင်းမွန်သည့် သင်တန်းများ ပို့ချပေးသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အဆိုပါ ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ရှိ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအား စနစ်တကျ စုဆောင်း၍ ကုန်းမြေသို့ ပို့ဆောင်စွန့်ပစ်ပါမည်။

၄။ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေခြင်း

စီမံကိန်းမှ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်အဏ္ဏဝါအား ညစ်ညမ်းစေနိုင် မည့် အန္တရာယ်ရှိသဖြင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ရှိမှုများအား လျော့ချနိုင်ရန်အတွက် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်အား အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်၍ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းထွက်ရှိမှု အနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေရန် စီမံဆောင်ရွက်သွားရမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူ အနေဖြင့် စီမံခန့်ခွဲသူများ၊ ဝန်ထမ်းများ နှင့် ဆက်စပ်သူများအား စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းထွက်ရှိမှု အနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အစီအမံများအား သိရှိလိုက်နာရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ရ ပါမည်။

စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူအနေဖြင့် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ အလေ့အကျင့်များအား ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာစေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ပါမည်-

- စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများတတ်နိုင်သမျှ လျော့ချခြင်း၊ ပြန်လည်သုံးစွဲခြင်း နှင့် ပြန်လည်ပြုပြင်သုံးစွဲခြင်း
- အထွေထွေအမှိုက်များအား ကမ်းခြေသို့ပို့ဆောင်၍ စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း၊
- မိလ္လာရေနှင့်စွန့်ပစ်ရေများအား အပင်ရေလောင်းရာတွင် ပြန်လည်သုံးစွဲခြင်း၊
- စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအကြွင်းအကျန်များအား ကုန်းမြေသို့ ပို့ဆောင်၍ သက်ဆိုင်ရာမှ တစ်ဆင့် စွန့်ပစ်သွားပါမည်။

စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် တာဝန်ပေးအပ်ခြင်းခံရသူအနေဖြင့် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲသူများ၊ ဝန်ထမ်းများ၊ ဆက်စပ်သူများအား စီမံကိန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလတစ်လျှောက် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်အား လိုက်နာကျင့်သုံးစေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည့် တာဝန်ရှိပါသည်။

စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအား ခွဲခြားခြင်း၊ ကိုင်တွယ်ခြင်း၊ ပြန်လည်ပြုပြင်ခြင်း၊ ပြန်လည်သုံးစွဲခြင်း နည်းလမ်းများအား သက်ဆိုင်သူအားလုံး သိရှိလိုက်နာစေရန် ပုံမှန်သင်တန်းပို့ချခြင်း၊ တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးခြင်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်ရပါမည်။

၅။ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းထွက်ရှိမှုအနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်အစီအစဉ်အား စောင့်ကြည့်ထိန်းချုပ်ခြင်း

စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူအနေဖြင့် စီမံကိန်းမှ ထွက်ရှိသည့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် ၎င်း၏ ဘေးအန္တရာယ်တို့အား အနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေရန်အတွက် နားလည်သိရှိပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်း မှ ထွက်ရှိသည့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း အမျိုးအစားနှင့်အရေအတွက်တို့အား စောင့်ကြည့် ထိန်းချုပ်နိုင်ရန် အစီရင်ခံစာ စာအုပ်ထားရှိ၍ ပုံမှန်မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိသွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းတွင် သုံးစွဲသည့် ပစ္စည်းများအား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်သဟဇာတဖြစ်မှု နှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း အနည်းဆုံးထွက်ရှိမှု စသည့် အမြင်များဖြင့် ချင့်ချိန်သုံးစွဲသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းသိုလှောင်ရာနေရာများအား ကောင်းမွန်နေစေရန်နှင့် သန့်ရှင်းမှုရှိစေရန် အတွက် အပတ်စဉ်စစ်ဆေးသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်အား လိုအပ်သလို အဆင့်မြှင့်တင်ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန် လေးလပတ်ပုံမှန်အစည်းအဝေးများတွင် ဆွေးနွေးညှိနှိုင်းသွားပါမည်။

၆။ ကိုးကား

ဤစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်အား အောက်ဖော်ပြပါတို့မှ ကိုးကားရေးဆွဲထားပါသည်-

1	Braithwaite, R.A., Cadavid Carrascosa, M.C. and McEvoy, L.A. (2007) Biofouling of salmon cage netting and the efficacy of a typical copper-based antifoulant. <i>Aquaculture</i> 262 : 219-226.
2	Environment Protection Authority (2007) EPA <i>Guidelines -Managing aquaculture stock mortalities</i> . EPA, South Australia.
3	Umwelt Pty Ltd (2003) <i>Proposed Pearl Farm -Environmental Impact Statement</i> . Prepared for Port Stephens Pearls, Salamander Bay.
4	Worth, G. and Joyce, N. (2001) <i>Environmental Impact Statement For A Commercial Snapper Farm Proposed For Providence Bay, NSW</i> . Pisces Marine Aquaculture Pty. Ltd., Nelson Bay.

Annexure 16: Environmental Monitoring Plan

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရေးစီမံချက်များ

- ၁။ လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုလျော့ချရေးနှင့် ထိန်းချုပ်ရေးစီမံချက်
- ၂။ စွန့်ပစ်ရေစီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးစီမံချက်
- ၃။ အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းထိန်းချုပ်ရေးစီမံချက်
- ၄။ အန္တရာယ်ရှိပစ္စည်းများစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုစီမံချက်
- ၅။ ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲထိန်းသိမ်းရေးစီမံချက်
- ၆။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးစီမံချက်
- ၇။ အရေးပေါ်အခြေအနေတုန့်ပြန်ရေးစီမံချက်

၁. လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုလျှော့ချရေးနှင့် ထိန်းချုပ်ရေးစီမံချက်

စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များကြောင့် လေထုအတွင်း ညစ်ညမ်းမှုဖြစ်စေမည့် ဓါတ်ငွေ့များ၊ အမှုန်အမွှား ဖြစ်ပေါ်မှု အနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေရန်အတွက် လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုလျှော့ချရေး နှင့် ထိန်းချုပ်ရေးစီမံချက် အား ရေးဆွဲဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၁.၁. ရည်ရွယ်ချက်များ

စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များကြောင့် လေထုအတွင်း ဓါတ်ငွေ့များ၊ အမှုန်အမွှားများ ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုမရှိစေရန်၊ အနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေရန်တို့အတွက် လိုအပ်မည့်အစီအမံများ ချမှတ်ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန် ရည်ရွယ်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၁.၂. ဥပဒေဆိုင်ရာလိုအပ်ချက်များ

လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုလျှော့ချရေးနှင့် ထိန်းချုပ်ရေးစီမံချက်အား အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် တည်ဆဲဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ၊ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ ညွှန်ကြားချက်များနှင့် အညီ လိုက်နာ ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး၊ အထူးသဖြင့် အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး(ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု)လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များတွင် ပါရှိသည့် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များအောက် လျော့နည်းနေစေရေး ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်-

အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များပါ

လေအရည်အသွေးဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ

Parameter	Averaging Period	Guideline Value $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Nitrogen dioxide	1-year	40
	1-hour	200

Ozone	8-hour daily maximum	100
Particulate matter	1-year	20
PM ₁₀ ^a	24-hour	50
Particulate matter	1-year	10
PM _{2.5} ^b	24-hour	25
Sulfur dioxide	24-hour	20
	10-minute	500

၁.၃. အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အစီအစဉ်

လေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာရေးလုပ်ငန်းများအား တိုင်းတာဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်ပြီး၊ အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ အမျိုးသား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ဆိုင်ရာအရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များပါ လေအရည်အသွေးဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းညွှန် ချက်များအတွင်း တည်ရှိနေစေရန် လိုအပ်သည့် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆိုင်ရာ ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များအား ဖြည့်ဆည်းဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များပါ
လေအရည်အသွေးဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ

Parameter	Averaging Period	Guideline Value $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Nitrogen dioxide	1-year	40
	1-hour	200
Ozone	8-hour daily maximum	100

Particulate matter	1-year	20
PM ₁₀	24-hour	50
Particulate matter	1-year	10
PM _{2.5}	24-hour	25
Sulfur dioxide	24-hour	20
	10-minute	500

၁.၄. စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များ

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များပါ လေအရည်အသွေးဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များအတွင်း တည်ရှိနေစေရန် လိုအပ်သည့် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆိုင်ရာ ကိစ္စရပ်များ ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့အား ဖွဲ့စည်းဆောင်ရွက်သွားပါမည်-

စဉ်	ရာထူး	တာဝန်
၁	အထွေထွေမန်နေဂျာ	ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ
၂	စီမံကိန်းမန်နေဂျာ	အတွင်းရေးမှူး
၃	စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးဌာနခေါင်းဆောင်	အဖွဲ့ဝင်
၄	ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဌာနခေါင်းဆောင်	အဖွဲ့ဝင်
၅	အင်ဂျင်နီယာဌာနခေါင်းဆောင်	အဖွဲ့ဝင်

ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့အနေဖြင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးဆိုင်ရာ ကိစ္စရပ်များနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်း၊ အစီရင်ခံတင်ပြခြင်း၊ ဘဏ္ဍာငွေတောင်းခံခြင်း စသည့် ကိစ္စရပ်များအား ဖြည့်ဆည်းဆောင်ရွက်သွားရန်တာဝန်ရှိပါသည်။

၁.၅. စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့် အစီအစဉ်များ

လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုလျှော့ချရေးနှင့် ထိန်းချုပ်ရေးတို့အတွက် စီမံကိန်းဝန်းကျင်အတွင်း အပတ်စဉ် မျက်မြင်ကြည့်ရှုစစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ လေ့လာတွေ့ရှိမှုအခြေအနေများအား လစဉ်အစီရင်ခံတင်ပြခြင်းတို့ ဆောင်ရွက်ပါမည်။ လေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာခြင်းအား (၁) နှစ်လျှင် (၁) ကြိမ်ခန့် ပွင့်လင်းရာသီ များတွင် တိုင်းတာမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး၊ Nitrogen dioxide, Particulate matter PM₁₀, Particulate matter PM_{2.5}, Sulfur dioxide တို့အား တိုင်းတာဆောင်ရွက်၍ ရလဒ်များအား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာနသို့ တင်ပြသွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၁.၆. ရန်ပုံငွေလျာထားချက် နှင့် တာဝန်များ

လေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာရေး လုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက်ရန်အတွက် တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ခန့်မှန်း သီးခြားဘဏ္ဍာငွေ (၂၀) သိန်းခန့် သုံးစွဲသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး၊ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ရာတွင် သုံးစွဲသည့် စက်ပစ္စည်းများမှထွက်ရှိသည့် အခိုးအငွေ့များကြောင့် လေအရည်အသွေး ညစ်ညမ်းမှု မရှိစေရန်အတွက် စက်ပစ္စည်း/အင်ဂျင်များပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းစရိတ်အား လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှု ဆိုင်ရာ ဘဏ္ဍာငွေလျာထားချက်အတွင်းထည့်သွင်းလျာထား၍ ဆောင်ရွက်သွားပါမည်။

နှစ်စဉ်လေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာရေး လုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက်ရန်အတွက် တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်းများနှင့် ဆက်သွယ်ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းအတွင်း ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်းကိစ္စရပ်များနှင့် လစဉ်အစီရင်ခံစာရေးဆွဲတင်ပြခြင်း
တို့အား ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့မှ ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၂. စွန့်ပစ်ရေစီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးစီမံချက်

စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များကြောင့် ရေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှု မဖြစ်ပေါ်စေရန်အတွက် စွန့်ပစ်ရေစီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးစီမံချက် အား ရေးဆွဲဆောင်ရွက်ရခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၂.၁. ရည်ရွယ်ချက်များ

စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များကြောင့် ရေထုအတွင်း ညစ်ညမ်းသည့် စွန့်ပစ်ရေများ စီးဆင်းဝင်ရောက်၍ ရေထုညစ်ညမ်းခြင်းမရှိစေရန်၊ အနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေရန်တို့အတွက် လိုအပ်မည့်အစီအမံများ ချမှတ်ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန် ရည်ရွယ်ဆောင်ရွက်ရခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၂.၂. ဥပဒေဆိုင်ရာလိုအပ်ချက်များ

စွန့်ပစ်ရေစီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးစီမံချက်အား အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် တည်ဆဲ ဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ၊ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ ညွှန်ကြားချက်များနှင့် အညီ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက် သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး၊ အထူးသဖြင့် အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များတွင်ပါရှိသည့် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ အခွံမာရေနေတိရစ္ဆာန်၊ ခရု၊ ပင်လယ်ရေညှိ နှင့် ဆူးတောင်ရှိငါးအပါအဝင် ရေနေ မျိုးစိတ် များ စီးပွားဖြစ်မွေးမြူစိုက်ပျိုးထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း (Semi-intensive and Intensive Commercial Aquaculture Production) အတွက် စွန့်ထုတ် အရည်အဆင့် လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များအောက် လျော့နည်းနေစေရေး ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ် ပါသည်-

စွန့်ထုတ်အရည်အဆင့်သတ်မှတ်ချက်များ (Effluent Levels)

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Value
5-day Biochemical oxygen demand	mg/l	50

Active ingredients / Antibiotics	To be determined on a case specific basis	
Chemical oxygen demand	mg/l	250
Oil and grease	mg/l	10
pH	S.U. ^a	6-9
Temperature increase	°C	<3 ^b
Total coliform bacteria	100 ml	400
Total nitrogen	mg/l	10
Total phosphorus	mg/l	2
Total suspended solids	mg/l	50

အထွေထွေလမ်းညွှန်ချက်များနှင့်လုပ်ငန်းကဏ္ဍအလိုက် လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များကို စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်နေစဉ်ကာလအတွင်း လိုက်နာရမည့်အပြင် လုပ်ငန်းတည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလအတွင်း နေရာအားလုံးမှစီးဆင်းရေ (Storm Water) မိလ္လာစွန့်ပစ်ရေ စွန့်ထုတ်မှုများအတွက် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ လမ်းညွှန်တန်ဖိုးများကို လိုက်နာရမည်-

လုပ်ငန်းနေရာမှ စီးဆင်းရေနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ရေ စွန့်ထုတ်မှု (Site Runoff and Wastewater Discharges (Construction Phase))

Parameter	Unit	Maximum Concentration
Biological oxygen demand	mg/l	30
Chemical oxygen demand	mg/l	125
Oil and grease	mg/l	10

pH	S.U.	6-9
Total coliform bacteria	100 ml	400
Total nitrogen	mg/l	10
Total phosphorus	mg/l	2
Total suspended solids	mg/l	50

၂.၃. အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အစီအစဉ်

ရေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာရေးလုပ်ငန်းများအား စီမံကိန်း၏ စွန့်ပစ်ရေစုဆောင်းထားရှိသည့်နေရာ နှင့် စွန့်ပစ်သည့်နေရာများမှ နမူနာများရယူ၍ တိုင်းတာဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်ပြီး၊ အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ အမျိုးသား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များပါ ရေအရည်အသွေးဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များအတွင်း တည်ရှိနေစေရန် လိုအပ်သည့် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆိုင်ရာ ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များအား ဖြည့်ဆည်းဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များပါ

စွန့်ထုတ်အရည်အဆင့်သတ်မှတ်ချက်များ (Effluent Levels)

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Value
5-day Biochemical oxygen demand	mg/l	50
Active ingredients / Antibiotics	To be determined on a case specific basis	
Chemical oxygen demand	mg/l	250
Oil and grease	mg/l	10
pH	S.U. ^a	6-9

Temperature increase	°C	<3 ^b
Total coliform bacteria	100 ml	400
Total nitrogen	mg/l	10
Total phosphorus	mg/l	2
Total suspended solids	mg/l	50

၂.၄. စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များ

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များပါ ရေအရည်အသွေးဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များအတွင်း တည်ရှိနေစေရန် လိုအပ်သည့် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆိုင်ရာ ကိစ္စရပ်များ ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့အား ဖွဲ့စည်းဆောင်ရွက်သွားပါမည်-

စဉ်	ရာထူး	တာဝန်
၁	အထွေထွေမန်နေဂျာ	ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ
၂	စီမံကိန်းမန်နေဂျာ	အတွင်းရေးမှူး
၃	စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးဌာနခေါင်းဆောင်	အဖွဲ့ဝင်
၄	ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဌာနခေါင်းဆောင်	အဖွဲ့ဝင်
၅	အင်ဂျင်နီယာဌာနခေါင်းဆောင်	အဖွဲ့ဝင်

ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့အနေဖြင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးဆိုင်ရာ ကိစ္စရပ်များနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်း၊ အစီရင်ခံတင်ပြခြင်း၊ ဘဏ္ဍာငွေတောင်းခံခြင်း စသည့် ကိစ္စရပ်များအား ဖြည့်ဆည်းဆောင်ရွက်သွားရန်တာဝန်ရှိပါသည်။

၂.၅. စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့် အစီအစဉ်များ

ရေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုလျှော့ချရေးနှင့် ထိန်းချုပ်ရေးတို့အတွက် စီမံကိန်းဝန်းကျင်အတွင်း အပတ်စဉ် မျက်မြင်ကြည့်ရှုစစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ လေ့လာတွေ့ရှိမှုအခြေအနေများအား လစဉ်အစီရင်ခံ တင်ပြခြင်းတို့ ဆောင်ရွက်ပါမည်။ ရေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာခြင်းအား (၃) လလျှင် (၁) ကြိမ်ခန့် တိုင်းတာမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး၊ Chemical oxygen demand, Oil and grease, pH, Temperature, Total coliform bacteria, Total nitrogen, Total phosphorus, Total suspended solids တို့အား တိုင်းတာဆောင်ရွက်၍ ရလဒ်များအား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာနသို့ တင်ပြသွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၂.၆. ရန်ပုံငွေလျာထားချက် နှင့် တာဝန်များ

ရေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာရေး လုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက်ရန်အတွက် တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ခန့်မှန်း သီးခြားဘဏ္ဍာငွေ (၁၅) သိန်းခန့် သုံးစွဲသွားပါမည်။

နှစ်စဉ် ရေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာရေး လုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက်ရန်အတွက် တတိယအဖွဲ့ အစည်းများနှင့်သော်လည်းကောင်း၊ စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူ ကိုယ်တိုင်သော်လည်းကောင်း ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းအတွင်း ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း ကိစ္စရပ်များနှင့် လစဉ် အစီရင်ခံစာရေးဆွဲတင်ပြခြင်းတို့အား ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့မှ ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၃. အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းထိန်းချုပ်ရေးစီမံချက်

စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်တွင် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းထွက်ရှိမှု အမျိုးအစားနှင့် အရေအတွက်၊ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း စုဆောင်းခြင်းနှင့်စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း၊ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းထွက်ရှိမှု အနည်းဆုံး ဖြစ်စေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းထွက်ရှိမှုအနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အစီအစဉ်အား စောင့်ကြည့်ထိန်းချုပ်ခြင်းတို့ ပါဝင်ပါသည်။

၃.၁. ရည်ရွယ်ချက်များ

စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းမှထွက်ရှိလာသည့် အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအမျိုးမျိုးအား စီမံခန့်ခွဲနိုင်ရေးအတွက် လျှော့ချသုံးစွဲခြင်း၊ ပြန်လည်သုံးစွဲခြင်း၊ ပြုပြင်သုံးစွဲခြင်း အလေ့အကျင့်များ တိုးတက်ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန်နှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအမျိုးအစားအလိုက် စီမံခန့်ခွဲနိုင်ရန်အတွက် ရည်ရွယ်ဆောင်ရွက်ရခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၃.၂. ဥပဒေဆိုင်ရာလိုအပ်ချက်များ

အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းထိန်းချုပ်ရေးစီမံချက်အား အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် တည်ဆဲဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ၊ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ ညွှန်ကြားချက်များနှင့် အညီ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၃.၃. အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အစီအစဉ်

စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအား စီမံခန့်ခွဲရာတွင် ပြန်လည်သုံးစွဲခြင်း၊ ပြုပြင်သုံးစွဲခြင်း / အခြားနည်း သုံးစွဲခြင်း၊ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအကြွင်းအကျန် နှင့် မြေဖို့ခြင်းတို့ဆောင်ရွက်သွားပါမည်။

၃.၃.၁. ပြန်လည်သုံးစွဲခြင်း

သုံးစွဲပြီးလက်ကျန်ပစ္စည်းများ (ကုန်ပစ္စည်းလက်ကျန်၊ ကြိုးလက်ကျန်စသည်) အား နောင်လိုအပ်ချိန်တွင် ထပ်မံသုံးစွဲနိုင်ရန်အတွက် စနစ်တကျသိမ်းဆည်း၍ ပြန်လည်သုံးစွဲသွား ပါမည်။

၃.၃.၂. ပြုပြင်သုံးစွဲခြင်း / အခြားနည်းသုံးစွဲခြင်း

သုံးစွဲပြီးလက်ကျန်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် သုံးစွဲပြီးပစ္စည်းများ စသည်တို့အား ထပ်မံသုံးစွဲရန် မရှိတော့ပါက ပြန်လည်ပြုပြင် သုံးစွဲသွားနိုင်ရန်အတွက် စနစ်တကျသိမ်းဆည်းထားပြီး ပြုပြင် သုံးစွဲသွားပါမည်။ (စက်ဆီ ချောဆီဟောင်းများအား လိုအပ်သလိုသုံးစွဲခြင်း၊ စက္ကူ၊ ကတ်ထူ များအား စိုက်ပျိုးရေးတွင်သုံးစွဲခြင်းစသည်)

၃.၃.၃. စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအကြွင်းအကျန်

စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအကြွင်းအကျန်များအနေဖြင့် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ အခြေအနေများတွင် တွေ့ရှိနိုင်ပါသည်-

- တာရာအဟောင်း၊ သတ္တုနှင့် မသန့်ပြန့်သည့်အဆိပ်အတောက် ရောဂါကပ်ညီ နေနိုင်သည့် ပစ္စည်းများအား ပြန်လည်သုံးစွဲနိုင်ရန် နှင့် စွန့်ပစ်နိုင်ရန် စနစ်တကျ ထားရှိခြင်း၊
- မသုံးစွဲတော့သည့် ပစ္စည်းကိရိယာများ၊ အပိုပစ္စည်းများ စသည်တို့အား စနစ်တကျ ထားရှိ၍ နောင်သုံးစွဲနိုင်ရန် စီမံထားရှိခြင်း၊ စွန့်ပစ်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် စနစ်တကျ သိမ်းဆည်းထားခြင်း၊
- စားကြွင်းစားကျန်များအား တိရိစ္ဆာန်အစာနှင့် စိုက်ပျိုးရေးသုံးအလို့ငှာ သုံးစွဲခြင်း၊

စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအကြွင်းအကျန်များသည် အနံ့ဆိုးခြင်း၊ အမြင်မလှခြင်း၊ မီးလောင်နိုင်သည့် အန္တရာယ်ရှိခြင်း၊ ၎င်းမှအရည်များကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်သက်ရောက်နိုင်ခြင်း စသည်တို့ကြောင့် သိုလှောင်သိမ်းဆည်းထားပါက လစဉ်စစ်ဆေးပြီး စီမံခန့်ခွဲသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၃.၃.၄. မြေဖို့ခြင်း

အထက်ပါနည်းလမ်းများဖြင့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအား ဖြေရှင်းပြီးနောက် ကျန်ရှိသည့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအား မြေဖို့ခြင်း နည်းလမ်းဖြင့် ဖြေရှင်းသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၃.၄. စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များ

လိုအပ်သည့် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆိုင်ရာ ကိစ္စရပ်များ ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့အား ဖွဲ့စည်း ဆောင်ရွက်သွားပါမည်-

စဉ်	ရာထူး	တာဝန်
၁	အထွေထွေမန်နေဂျာ	ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ
၂	စီမံကိန်းမန်နေဂျာ	အတွင်းရေးမှူး
၃	စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးဌာနခေါင်းဆောင်	အဖွဲ့ဝင်
၄	ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဌာနခေါင်းဆောင်	အဖွဲ့ဝင်
၅	အင်ဂျင်နီယာဌာနခေါင်းဆောင်	အဖွဲ့ဝင်

ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့အနေဖြင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးဆိုင်ရာ ကိစ္စရပ်များနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်း၊ အစီရင်ခံတင်ပြခြင်း၊ ဘဏ္ဍာငွေတောင်းခံခြင်း စသည့် ကိစ္စရပ်များအား ဖြည့်ဆည်းဆောင်ရွက်သွားရန်တာဝန်ရှိပါသည်။

၃.၅. စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့် အစီအစဉ်များ

စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူအနေဖြင့် စီမံကိန်းမှ ထွက်ရှိသည့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် ၎င်း၏ ဘေးအန္တရာယ်တို့အား အနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေရန်အတွက် နားလည်သိရှိပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းမှ ထွက်ရှိသည့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအမျိုးအစားနှင့်အရေအတွက်တို့အား စောင့်ကြည့် ထိန်းချုပ်နိုင်ရန် အစီရင်ခံစာ စာအုပ်ထားရှိ၍ ပုံမှန်မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိသွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းတွင် သုံးစွဲသည့်ပစ္စည်းများအား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်သဟဇာတဖြစ်စေမှုနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအနည်းဆုံးထွက်ရှိစေမှု စသည့်အမြင်များဖြင့် ချင့်ချိန်သုံးစွဲသွားပါမည်။ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း သိုလှောင်ရာနေရာများအား ကောင်းမွန်နေစေရန်နှင့်သန့်ရှင်းမှုရှိစေရန်အတွက် အပတ်စဉ် စစ်ဆေးသွားပါမည်။ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်အား လိုအပ်သလို အဆင့်မြှင့်တင် ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန် လေးလပတ်ပုံမှန်အစည်းအဝေးများတွင် ဆွေးနွေးညှိနှိုင်းသွားပါမည်။

၃.၆. ရန်ပုံငွေလျာထားချက် နှင့် တာဝန်များ

အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းထိန်းချုပ်ရေးစီမံချက်ပါ လုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက်ရန်အတွက် တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ခန့်မှန်း သီးခြားဘဏ္ဍာငွေ (၂၀) သိန်းခန့် သုံးစွဲသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းအတွင်း ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်းကိစ္စရပ်များနှင့် လစဉ်အစီရင်ခံစာရေးဆွဲတင်ပြခြင်း တို့အား ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့မှ ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၄. အန္တရာယ်ရှိပစ္စည်းများစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုစီမံချက်

အန္တရာယ်ရှိပစ္စည်းများစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုစီမံချက်တွင် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းထွက်ရှိမှု အမျိုးအစားနှင့် အရေအတွက်၊ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း စုဆောင်းခြင်းနှင့်စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း၊ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းထွက်ရှိမှု အနည်းဆုံး ဖြစ်စေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အစီအစဉ်အား စောင့်ကြည့်ထိန်းချုပ်ခြင်းတို့ ပါဝင်ပါသည်။

၄.၁. ရည်ရွယ်ချက်များ

စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းမှထွက်ရှိလာသည့် အန္တရာယ်ရှိပစ္စည်းအမျိုးမျိုးအား စီမံ ခန့်ခွဲနိုင်ရေးအတွက် အမျိုးအစားသတ်မှတ်ခြင်း၊ လျှော့ချသုံးစွဲခြင်း၊ ပြန်လည်သုံးစွဲခြင်း၊ ပြုပြင်သုံးစွဲခြင်း အလေ့အကျင့်များ တိုးတက်ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန် ရည်ရွယ်ဆောင်ရွက်ရခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၄.၂. ဥပဒေဆိုင်ရာလိုအပ်ချက်များ

အန္တရာယ်ရှိပစ္စည်းများစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုစီမံချက်အား အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် တည်ဆဲ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဥပဒေ၊ စည်ပင်သာယာဥပဒေ၊ ဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ၊ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ ညွှန်ကြားချက်များနှင့် အညီ လိုက်နာ ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၄.၃. အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အစီအစဉ်

အန္တရာယ်ရှိပစ္စည်းများအား စီမံခန့်ခွဲရာတွင် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါအတိုင်း ဆောင်ရွက်သွား ပါမည်-

၄.၃.၁. ပြန်လည်သုံးစွဲခြင်း

သုံးစွဲပြီးလက်ကျန်ပစ္စည်းများ (ကုန်ပစ္စည်းလက်ကျန်၊ ကြိုးလက်ကျန်စသည်) အား နောင်လိုအပ်ချိန်တွင် ထပ်မံသုံးစွဲနိုင်ရန်အတွက် စနစ်တကျသိမ်းဆည်း၍ ပြန်လည်သုံးစွဲသွား ပါမည်။

၄.၃.၂. ပြုပြင်သုံးစွဲခြင်း / အခြားနည်းသုံးစွဲခြင်း

သုံးစွဲပြီးလက်ကျန်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် သုံးစွဲပြီးပစ္စည်းများ စသည်တို့အား ထပ်မံသုံးစွဲရန် မရှိတော့ပါက ပြန်လည်ပြုပြင် သုံးစွဲသွားနိုင်ရန်အတွက် စနစ်တကျသိမ်းဆည်းထားပြီး ပြုပြင် သုံးစွဲသွားပါမည်။ (စက်ဆီ ချောဆီဟောင်းများအား လိုအပ်သလိုသုံးစွဲခြင်း စသည်)

၄.၃.၃. ဓါတုပစ္စည်းများ

ဓါတုပစ္စည်း (သန့်ရှင်းရေးသုံးဓါတုပစ္စည်းအနည်းငယ်မျှ နှင့် ဆီ စသည်) တို့အား စနစ်တကျ စုစည်းထားရှိပြီး၊ သက်ဆိုင်ရာစည်ပင်သာယာရေးအဖွဲ့နှင့်ဆက်သွယ်၍ စွန့်ပစ် ပါမည်။

၄.၃.၄. မိလ္လာရေ/သုံးစွဲပြီးရေ နှင့် တစ်ကိုယ်ရေသုံး/ လစဉ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများ

တစ်ကိုယ်ရေသုံး/ လစဉ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများအား စနစ်တကျစုဆောင်း၍ မီးရှို့ဖျက်ဆီးစွန့်ပစ် ပါမည်။ မိလ္လာရေများအား သက်ဆိုင်ရာစည်ပင်သာယာရေးအဖွဲ့နှင့်ဆက်သွယ်၍ စုပ်ထုတ် စွန့်ပစ်ပါမည်။ သုံးစွဲပြီးရေများအား စနစ်တကျသွယ်တန်း၍ ပန်းပင်ရေလောင်းခြင်း ဆောင်ရွက် ပါမည်။

၄.၃.၅. ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ရှိ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ

စီမံကိန်းမှထွက်ရှိသည့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ရှိ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ ၎င်းတို့၏ မီးလောင်လွယ်မှု၊ ပေါက်ကွဲနိုင်မှု၊ ကူးစက်နိုင်မှု၊ အဆိပ်သင့်နိုင်မှု၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှု စသည့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ရှိနိုင်မှုအခြေအနေ နှင့် အတန်းအစားတို့အား ဝန်ထမ်းများသိရှိပြီး ကောင်းမွန်စွာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲနိုင်စေရေးအတွက် သင့်လျော်ကောင်းမွန်သည့် သင်တန်းများ ပို့ချပေးသွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အဆိုပါဘေးအန္တရာယ်ရှိ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအား စနစ်တကျ စုဆောင်း၍ စွန့်ပစ်သွားပါမည်။

၄.၃.၆. စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအကြွင်းအကျန်

စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအကြွင်းအကျန်များအနေဖြင့် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ အခြေအနေများတွင် တွေ့ရှိနိုင်ပါသည်-

- တာရာအဟောင်း၊ သတ္တုနှင့် မသန့်ပြန့်သည့်အဆိပ်အတောက် ရောဂါကပ်ညှိ နေနိုင်သည့် ပစ္စည်းများအား ပြန်လည်သုံးစွဲနိုင်ရန် နှင့် စွန့်ပစ်နိုင်ရန် စနစ်တကျ ထားရှိခြင်း၊
- မသုံးစွဲတော့သည့် ပစ္စည်းကိရိယာများ၊ အပိုပစ္စည်းများ စသည်တို့အား စနစ်တကျ ထားရှိ၍ နောင်သုံးစွဲနိုင်ရန် စီမံထားရှိခြင်း၊ စွန့်ပစ်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် စနစ်တကျ သိမ်းဆည်းထားခြင်း၊

စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအကြွင်းအကျန်များသည် အနံ့ဆိုးခြင်း၊ အမြင်မလှခြင်း၊ မီးလောင်နိုင်သည့် အန္တရာယ်ရှိခြင်း၊ ၎င်းမှအရည်များကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်သက်ရောက်နိုင်ခြင်း စသည်တို့ ကြောင့် သိုလှောင်သိမ်းဆည်းထားပါက လစဉ်စစ်ဆေးပြီး စီမံခန့်ခွဲသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၄.၄. စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များ

လိုအပ်သည့် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆိုင်ရာကိစ္စရပ်များဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ကြီးကြပ်ရေး အဖွဲ့အား ဖွဲ့စည်းဆောင်ရွက်သွားပါမည်-

စဉ်	ရာထူး	တာဝန်
၁	အထွေထွေမန်နေဂျာ	ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ
၂	စီမံကိန်းမန်နေဂျာ	အတွင်းရေးမှူး
၃	စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးဌာနခေါင်းဆောင်	အဖွဲ့ဝင်
၄	ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဌာနခေါင်းဆောင်	အဖွဲ့ဝင်
၅	အင်ဂျင်နီယာဌာနခေါင်းဆောင်	အဖွဲ့ဝင်

ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့အနေဖြင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးဆိုင်ရာ ကိစ္စရပ်များနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်း၊ အစီရင်ခံတင်ပြခြင်း၊ ဘဏ္ဍာငွေတောင်းခံခြင်း စသည့် ကိစ္စရပ်များအား ဖြည့်ဆည်းဆောင်ရွက်သွားရန်တာဝန်ရှိပါသည်။

၄.၅. စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့် အစီအစဉ်များ

စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူအနေဖြင့် စီမံကိန်းမှ ထွက်ရှိသည့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် ၎င်း၏ ဘေးအန္တရာယ်တို့အား အနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေရန်အတွက် နားလည်သိရှိပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်း မှ ထွက်ရှိသည့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအမျိုးအစားနှင့်အရေအတွက်တို့အား စောင့်ကြည့်ထိန်းချုပ်နိုင်ရန် အစီရင်ခံစာ စာအုပ်ထားရှိ၍ ပုံမှန်မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိသွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းတွင် သုံးစွဲသည့်ပစ္စည်းများအား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်သဟဇာတဖြစ်စေမှုနှင့် စွန့်ပစ် ပစ္စည်းအနည်းဆုံးထွက်ရှိစေမှု စသည့်အမြင်များဖြင့် ချင့်ချိန်သုံးစွဲသွားပါမည်။ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း

သိုလှောင်ရာနေရာများအား ကောင်းမွန်နေစေရန်နှင့်သန့်ရှင်းမှုရှိစေရန်အတွက် အပတ်စဉ် စစ်ဆေးသွားပါမည်။ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်အား လိုအပ်သလို အဆင့်မြှင့်တင် ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန် လေးလပတ်ပုံမှန်အစည်းအဝေးများတွင် ဆွေးနွေးညှိနှိုင်းသွားပါမည်။

၄.၆. ရန်ပုံငွေလျာထားချက် နှင့် တာဝန်များ

အန္တရာယ်ရှိပစ္စည်းများစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုစီမံချက်ပါ လုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက်ရန်အတွက် တစ်နှစ် လျှင် ခန့်မှန်း သီးခြားဘဏ္ဍာငွေ (၁၅) သိန်းခန့် သုံးစွဲသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းအတွင်း ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်းကိစ္စရပ်များနှင့် လစဉ်အစီရင်ခံစာရေးဆွဲတင်ပြခြင်း တို့အား ကြီးကြပ်ရေး အဖွဲ့မှ ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၅. ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲထိန်းသိမ်းရေးစီမံချက်

စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များကြောင့် ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲများ လျော့နည်းကွယ်ပျောက်ခြင်း မရှိစေရန်အတွက် ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲထိန်းသိမ်းရေးစီမံချက်အား ရေးဆွဲဆောင်ရွက်ရခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၅.၁. ရည်ရွယ်ချက်များ

စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များကြောင့် ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲများအပေါ် ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများ မပေါ်ပေါက်စေရန်အတွက် လိုအပ်မည့်အစီအမံများ ချမှတ် ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန် ရည်ရွယ်ဆောင်ရွက်ရခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၅.၂. ဥပဒေဆိုင်ရာလိုအပ်ချက်များ

ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲထိန်းသိမ်းရေးစီမံချက်အား အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် တည်ဆဲဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ၊ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ ညွှန်ကြားချက်များနှင့် အညီ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး၊ အထူးသဖြင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေများ၊ သစ်တောဥပဒေများနှင့်အညီ ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၅.၃. အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အစီအစဉ်

ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲများ လျော့နည်းကွယ်ပျောက်ခြင်း မရှိစေရန်အတွက် ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲထိန်းသိမ်းရေးစီမံချက်အား အောက်ဖော်ပြပါအတိုင်း ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်-

စဉ်	ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်အစီအစဉ်
၁	ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲတည်ရှိမှုများအား မှတ်တမ်းများ ရယူထားခြင်း

၂	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအသုံးချမှုကြောင့် ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲတည်ရှိမှုများအပေါ် ချိမ်းခြောက်မှု အနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေရန် စီစဉ်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း
၃	လက်ရှိသစ်တောသစ်ပင်များအား ထိန်းသိမ်းထားခြင်းနှင့် မြေလွတ်များ တွင် သစ်ပင်၊ ပန်းပင်များ ထပ်မံစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း၊
၄	တရားမဝင်သစ်ပင်ခုတ်လှဲခြင်းနှင့် အမဲလိုက်ခြင်းများ မရှိစေရန် ပညာ ပေးခြင်း နှင့် အရေးယူဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်စေရန် သက်ဆိုင်ရာသို့ အသိပေး အကြောင်းကြားခြင်း၊
၅	ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲများထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်းမှ ရရှိမည့် ကောင်းကျိုးများအား သက်ဆိုင်ရာဝန်ထမ်းများအား သင်ကြားပို့ချခြင်း၊
၆	ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲများထုတ်ယူသုံးစွဲခြင်းအား ခွင့်မပြုကြောင်း ပိုစတာ၊ ဆိုင်းဘုတ်၊ လက်ကမ်းစာဆောင် စသည်တို့မှတစ်ဆင့် အသိပေးအကြောင်း ကြားခြင်း၊
၇	အပြစ်ပေးအရေးယူခြင်း။

၅.၄. စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များ

လိုအပ်သည့် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆိုင်ရာ ကိစ္စရပ်များ ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့အား ဖွဲ့စည်း ဆောင်ရွက်သွားပါမည်-

စဉ်	ရာထူး	တာဝန်
၁	အထွေထွေမန်နေဂျာ	ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ
၂	စီမံကိန်းမန်နေဂျာ	အတွင်းရေးမှူး
၃	စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးဌာနခေါင်းဆောင်	အဖွဲ့ဝင်

၄	ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဌာနခေါင်းဆောင်	အဖွဲ့ဝင်
၅	အင်ဂျင်နီယာဌာနခေါင်းဆောင်	အဖွဲ့ဝင်

ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့အနေဖြင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးဆိုင်ရာ ကိစ္စရပ်များနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်း၊ အစီရင်ခံတင်ပြခြင်း၊ ဘဏ္ဍာငွေတောင်းခံခြင်း စသည့် ကိစ္စရပ်များအား ဖြည့်ဆည်းဆောင်ရွက်သွားရန်တာဝန်ရှိပါသည်။

၅.၅. စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့် အစီအစဉ်များ

စီမံကိန်းဝန်းကျင်အတွင်း အပတ်စဉ်မျက်မြင်ကြည့်ရှုစစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ လေ့လာတွေ့ရှိမှု အခြေအနေများအား လစဉ်အစီရင်ခံ တင်ပြခြင်းတို့ ဆောင်ရွက်ပါမည်။ ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲတည်ရှိမှု လျော့ပါးသွားမှုအခြေအနေများအား သိရှိနိုင်ရန် (၁) နှစ်လျှင် (၁) ကြိမ်ခန့် ပွင့်လင်းရာသီ များတွင် စာရင်းကောက်ယူမှတ်တမ်းပြုစု၍ ရလဒ်များအား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး ဦးစီးဌာနသို့ တင်ပြသွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၅.၆. ရန်ပုံငွေလျာထားချက် နှင့် တာဝန်များ

ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲထိန်းသိမ်းရေးစီမံချက်ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်အတွက် တစ်နှစ်လျှင် သီးခြား ဘဏ္ဍာငွေ ခန့်မှန်း (၁၅) သိန်းခန့် သုံးစွဲသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ နှစ်စဉ် ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲတည်ရှိမှု လျော့ပါးသွားမှုအခြေအနေများအား သိရှိနိုင်ရန်အတွက် တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်းများနှင့်သော် လည်းကောင်း၊ စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူ ကိုယ်တိုင်သော်လည်းကောင်း ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းအတွင်း ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း ကိစ္စရပ်များနှင့် လစဉ် အစီရင်ခံစာရေးဆွဲ တင်ပြခြင်းတို့အား ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့မှ ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၆. လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးစီမံချက်

တာဝန်ထမ်းဆောင်နေသော ဝန်ထမ်းများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေးစောင့်ရှောက်မှုနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေး၊ မတော်တဆ ထိခိုက်မှုမဖြစ်ပွားစေရေးတို့အတွက် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးစီမံချက် ရေးဆွဲဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၆.၁. ရည်ရွယ်ချက်များ

ဝန်ထမ်းများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးသည် အောက်ပါ အချက်များ ကို ရည်ရွယ်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်-

- (က) ဝန်ထမ်းများကျန်းမာသန်စွမ်းပြီး လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းကြောင့် လုပ်ငန်းများအောင်မြင်တိုးတက်စေရန်၊
- (ခ) လုပ်ငန်းခွင်တွင် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်သော ဘေးအန္တရာယ်များကို လျော့ချနိုင်ရန်၊
- (ဂ) အသိပညာပေးခြင်းဖြင့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းစေရန်၊
- (ဃ) လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးကို ရေရှည်တည်တံ့စေရန်၊

၆.၂. ဥပဒေဆိုင်ရာလိုအပ်ချက်များ

စီမံချက်အား အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် တည်ဆဲဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ၊ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ ညွှန်ကြားချက်များနှင့် အညီ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး၊ အထူးသဖြင့် ပြည်သူ့ကျန်းမာရေးဥပဒေ နှင့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးနှင့် ကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ တို့အား လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၆.၃. အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အစီအစဉ်

ဝန်ထမ်းများ ကျန်းမာသန်စွမ်းစေရန် အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ကျန်းမာရေး စောင့်ရှောက်မှု များကို ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးနိုင်ရန် စီစဉ်ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိပါသည်။

- (က) ကျန်းမာရေးစစ်ဆေးခြင်း (Medical Check)။ အသစ်ရောက်လာသော ဝန်ထမ်းများကို အလုပ်သမားအလုပ်အကိုင်နှင့် လူမှုဖူလုံရေးမှ ဆရာဝန်ဖြင့် ပမာဏ ကျန်းမာရေးစစ်ဆေးခြင်း။
- (ခ) အရေးပေါ်ကုသခြင်း (Emergency Care)။ ရှေးဦးစွာ ပြုလုပ်သင့်သော ကုသမှုများကို ဆေးခန်းတွင် ဆောင်ရွက်ပြီး၊ ပြည်သူ့ဆေးရုံကြီးသို့ သို့ အချိန်မှီ ရောက်ရှိအောင် ပို့ဆောင်ပေးပြီး၊ ပြည်သူ့ဆေးရုံကြီးသို့ လွှဲပြောင်းဆေးကုသမှု ခံယူစေခြင်း။
- (ဂ) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ကျန်းမာရေး (Environmental Health)။ ရေသိုလှောင်ပြီး၊ ရေပိုက်များဖြင့်သွယ်ယူ၍ ဌာနများနှင့် လူနေထိုင်ရာနေရာ များသို့ (၂၄) နာရီ ပတ်လုံး ရေအပြည့်အဝသုံးစွဲနိုင်ရန် ဖြန့်ဝေပေးခြင်း၊ ဝန်ထမ်းနေအိမ်များ၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်များအတွင်းမှ ထွက်ရှိလာသော စွန့်ပစ်ရေများကို ပင်လယ်ပြင် အတွင်းသို့ မစီးဆင်းစေရေးအတွက် ကွန်ကရစ်ရေနုတ်မြောင်းများ ပြုလုပ်ပြီး၊ ရေဆိုးကန်ထဲသို့ စီးဆင်းနိုင်ရေးစီစဉ်ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးထားပြီး အဆိုပါ ရေမြောင်း များအား တစ်လလျှင်တစ်ကြိမ် စုပေါင်းသန့်ရှင်းရေး ဆောင်ရွက်စေပါသည်။ မိလ္လာစနစ်အနေဖြင့် ဝန်ထမ်းများအား ရေလောင်းအိမ်သာများ စီစဉ်ပေးထားပြီး ထွက်ရှိလာသော အညစ်အကြေးမိလ္လာများကို Septic Tanks အတွင်းသို့ စီးဆင်းစေပါသည်။ Septic Tank တွင်လည်း မိလ္လာကန်၊ ရေစစ်ကန်၊ ရေစုပ်ကန် ဟူ၍ အဆင့်ဆင့် တည်ဆောက်ထားပြီး Septic Tank မှ ထွက်ရှိလာသော

အပေါ်ယံအရေကြည်များကို ရေစုပ်ကန်မှတစ်ဆင့် မြေကြီးအတွင်းစိမ့်ဝင်သွား
နိုင်ရေး စီစဉ်ထားရှိပါသည်။

၆.၄. စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များ

လိုအပ်သည့် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆိုင်ရာ ကိစ္စရပ်များ ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ
ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့အား ဖွဲ့စည်း ဆောင်ရွက်သွားပါမည်-

စဉ်	ရာထူး	တာဝန်
၁	အထွေထွေမန်နေဂျာ	ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ
၂	စီမံကိန်းမန်နေဂျာ	အတွင်းရေးမှူး
၃	စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးဌာနခေါင်းဆောင်	အဖွဲ့ဝင်
၄	ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဌာနခေါင်းဆောင်	အဖွဲ့ဝင်
၅	အင်ဂျင်နီယာဌာနခေါင်းဆောင်	အဖွဲ့ဝင်

ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့အနေဖြင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးဆိုင်ရာ ကိစ္စရပ်များနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍
စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်း၊ အစီရင်ခံတင်ပြခြင်း၊ ဘဏ္ဍာငွေတောင်းခံခြင်း စသည့်
ကိစ္စရပ်များအား ဖြည့်ဆည်းဆောင်ရွက်သွားရန်တာဝန်ရှိပါသည်။

လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် အန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးအတွက် ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့အနေဖြင့်
စဉ်ဆက်မပြတ် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း အန္တရာယ်ရှိသော အခြေအနေများကို လေ့လာ၍ အန္တရာယ်
မရှိအောင် မူဝါဒများချမှတ်ညွှန်ကြားရမည့်အပြင် ဝန်ထမ်းများအနေဖြင့်လည်း တစ်ဦးချင်း
သတိထား လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းဖြင့် ပျော်ရွှင်ချမ်းမြေ့ဖွယ် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်တစ်ခုအနေဖြင့်
ဖန်တီးတည်ဆောက် နိုင်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၆.၅. စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့် အစီအစဉ်များ

လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သည့်အန္တရာယ်များ၊ ဖြစ်ပွါးခဲ့သော အန္တရာယ်များကို ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့အနေဖြင့် အောက်ပါအတိုင်းအကဲဖြတ်ရန်လိုအပ်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်-

(က) အန္တရာယ်များကို စူးစမ်းရှာဖွေခြင်း (Hazard Identification)။ အလုပ်၏ သဘောသဘာဝ၊ ကြုံတွေ့နိုင်သည့်အန္တရာယ်များ၊ မမြင်နိုင်သည့် အန္တရာယ်များ စသည်တို့ကို သင့်တော်သည့်နည်းလမ်းများဖြင့် စူးစမ်းရှာဖွေပြီး ကြီးကြပ်ရေး အဖွဲ့ဝင်များ တိုင်ပင်ဖော်ထုတ်ရမည်။ မိမိတို့လုပ်ငန်းသာမက အခြားပြင်ပ ပယောဂကြောင့် ရနိုင်မည့် အန္တရာယ်များကိုပါ ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစားရမည်။

(ခ) အန္တရာယ်အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်း (Risk Evaluation)။ ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့အနေဖြင့် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ငန်းများတွင် အန္တရာယ်နည်းသည် (သို့) များသည်ကို အောက်ပါ ဇယားအတိုင်း အကဲဖြတ်ပါမည် -

ဖြစ်နိုင်ချေ ပြင်းအား	ဖြစ်တောင့်ဖြစ်ခဲ	တစ်ခါတစ်ရံဖြစ်	မကြာခဏဖြစ်
အသက်အန္တရာယ်ရှိ	အန္တရာယ် အတန်အသင့် ရှိ	အန္တရာယ်များ	အန္တရာယ်များ
ဒဏ်ရာပြင်းထန်	အန္တရာယ်နည်း	အန္တရာယ် အတန်အသင့်ရှိ	အန္တရာယ်များ
မပြောပလောက်	အန္တရာယ်နည်း	အန္တရာယ်နည်း	အန္တရာယ် အတန်အသင့် ရှိ

(ဂ) အန္တရာယ်ကိုထိန်းချုပ်ခြင်း (Risk Control)။ ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့အနေဖြင့် အန္တရာယ်အကဲဖြတ်ဇယားတွင် အန္တရာယ်ဦးစားပေး အဆင့်ကိုသတ်မှတ်လိုက်ပြီး

နောက် ထိုအန္တရာယ်များကိုလျော့နည်းကျဆင်းသွားအောင် (သို့) ပပျောက်သွားအောင် အောက်ပါထိန်းချုပ်နည်းလမ်းများဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်-

- (က) **ဖျောက်ဖျက်ခြင်း (Elimination)**။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်မှ အန္တရာယ်များကို ဖျောက်ဖျက်ခြင်းသည် ပထမဦးဆုံးလုပ်ရမည့် အန္တရာယ် ကာကွယ်ရေး လုပ်ငန်းဖြစ်သည်။ (ဥပမာ- ပျဉ်ပြားတွင် သံများရှိနေပါက ထိုသံများကို နှုတ်ပစ်လိုက်ခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။ သံများကို နှုတ်လိုက်ပါက သံစူးမည့်အန္တရာယ် မရှိတော့ချေ။)
- (ခ) **အစားထိုးခြင်း (Substitution)**။ အကယ်၍ အန္တရာယ်ကို ဖျောက်ဖျက်ရန် မလွယ်ကူ၊ မဖြစ်နိုင်ပါက အန္တရာယ် ပိုနည်းသည့်ပစ္စည်း၊ စက်ကိရိယာ နည်းလမ်းများဖြင့် အစားထိုးဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း ဖြစ်သည်။ (ဥပမာ- မျက်နှာကြက်ကို ဆေးသုတ်ရမည်ဆိုပါက ငြမ်းဆင်ပြီး အပေါ်တက်သုတ် ပါက ပြုတ်ကျနိုင်သည့်အန္တရာယ်ရှိသဖြင့် ဝါးလုံးရှည် ဖြင့် အောက်မှ လှမ်းသုတ်ခြင်း၊ အလွန်ဆူညံသော မီးစက်အစား အသံလုံမီးစက်များကို အစားထိုး သုံးစွဲခြင်း စသည်တို့ဖြစ်သည်။)
- (ဂ) **အင်ဂျင်နီယာနည်းဖြင့် ထိန်းချုပ်ခြင်း (Engineering Control)**။ အထက်ပါ နည်းလမ်းများဖြင့် ထိန်းချုပ်၍ မရသည့်အခါမျိုးတွင် အင်ဂျင်နီယာ နည်းဖြင့်ထိန်းချုပ်ခြင်းကို ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်သည်။ (ဥပမာ-ဆေးသုတ် နေသည့်အခန်းတွင် လေစုတ်ထုတ်သည့်ပန်ကာ တပ်ဆင်ပေးခြင်း၊ လုပ်ငန်းသုံး Fiber လှေများ ပြုပြင်ရန် Back-hoe ဖြင့်ဆွဲတင်နေရသည့် နေရာတွင် လျောလမ်းပြုလုပ်၍ ဆွဲတင်ခြင်းမျိုး ဖြစ်သည်။)

(ဃ) အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးပိုင်းမှထိန်းချုပ်ခြင်း (Administrative Control)။ အုပ်ချုပ်ရေး ပိုင်းမှ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု မျိုးဖြင့် ထိန်းချုပ်ခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။ (ဥပမာ- အန္တရာယ် ရှိသောအလုပ်များတွင် ထိုအလုပ်နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ကျွမ်းကျင်သောဝန်ထမ်း အား ရွေးချယ်ဆောင်ရွက်စေခြင်း၊ ဆူညံသောနေရာများတွင် အလှည့်ကျ စနစ်ဖြင့် လုပ်ခိုင်းခြင်းမျိုး ဖြစ်သည်။)

၆.၆. ရန်ပုံငွေလျာထားချက် နှင့် တာဝန်များ

လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေး လုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက်ရန် အတွက် တစ်နှစ်လျှင် သီးခြားဘဏ္ဍာငွေ ခန့်မှန်း (၁၅) သိန်းခန့် သုံးစွဲသွားပါမည်။ စီမံကိန်း အတွင်း ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်းကိစ္စရပ်များနှင့် လစဉ်အစီရင်ခံစာရေးဆွဲတင်ပြခြင်း တို့အား ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့မှ ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၇. အရေးပေါ်အခြေအနေတုန့်ပြန်ရေးစီမံချက်

မမျှော်လင့်ပဲဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်သည့် သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ်များ ကျရောက်ခြင်းကြောင့် ပျက်စီးဆုံးရှုံးမှုများ မဖြစ်ပေါ်စေရေး နှင့် အနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေရေးတို့အတွက် အရေးပေါ်အခြေအနေတုန့်ပြန်ရေးစီမံချက် ရေးဆွဲအကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရန်လိုအပ်ပါသည်။

၇.၁. ရည်ရွယ်ချက်များ

ကမ္ဘာပေါ်တွင် ရာသီဥတုပြောင်းလဲမှုများမှ ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသည့် သဘာဝ ဘေးအန္တရာယ်များ၊ လူသားများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သည့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်များကြောင့် အသက်အိုးအိမ်စည်းစိမ်များ ပျက်စီးဆုံးရှုံးမှုမရှိစေရန် နှင့် လျော့နည်းသက်သာစေရန်တို့အတွက် အရေးပေါ်အခြေအနေတုန့်ပြန်ရေးစီမံချက်အား ကြိုတင်ရေးဆွဲထားခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၇.၂. ဥပဒေဆိုင်ရာလိုအပ်ချက်များ

စီမံချက်အား အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် တည်ဆဲဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ၊ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ ညွှန်ကြားချက်များနှင့်အညီ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး၊ အထူးသဖြင့် သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ်ဆိုင်ရာစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဥပဒေ၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေးနှင့် ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ တို့အား လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၇.၃. အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အစီအစဉ်

မမျှော်လင့်ပဲဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်သည့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်များကျရောက်ခြင်းကြောင့် ပျက်စီးဆုံးရှုံးမှုများ မဖြစ်ပေါ်စေရေး နှင့် အနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေရေးတို့အတွက် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ အစီအစဉ်များအား ရေးဆွဲဆောင်ရွက်ထားပါသည်-

- (က) သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေး အစီအစဉ်များ
- (ခ) မုန်တိုင်း ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးအစီအစဉ်
- (ဂ) မီးဘေးလုံခြုံရေးအစီအစဉ်

၇.၄. စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များ

လိုအပ်သည့် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆိုင်ရာ ကိစ္စရပ်များ ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့အား ဖွဲ့စည်းဆောင်ရွက်သွားပါမည်-

စဉ်	ရာထူး	တာဝန်
၁	အထွေထွေမန်နေဂျာ	ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ
၂	စီမံကိန်းမန်နေဂျာ	အတွင်းရေးမှူး
၃	စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးဌာနခေါင်းဆောင်	အဖွဲ့ဝင်
၄	ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဌာနခေါင်းဆောင်	အဖွဲ့ဝင်
၅	အင်ဂျင်နီယာဌာနခေါင်းဆောင်	အဖွဲ့ဝင်

ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့အနေဖြင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးဆိုင်ရာ ကိစ္စရပ်များနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်း၊ အစီရင်ခံတင်ပြခြင်း၊ ဘဏ္ဍာငွေတောင်းခံခြင်း စသည့် ကိစ္စရပ်များအား ဖြည့်ဆည်းဆောင်ရွက်သွားရန်တာဝန်ရှိပါသည်။

၇.၅. စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့် အစီအစဉ်များ

မမျှော်လင့်ဘဲဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်သည့် အခြေအနေများအတွက် သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေးအစီအစဉ်များ၊ မုန်တိုင်းဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးအစီအစဉ်၊ မီးဘေးလုံခြုံရေး

အစီအစဉ်စသည်တို့ပါဝင်သည့် အရေးပေါ်အခြေအနေတုန့်ပြန်ရေးစီမံချက်အား အရေးပေါ်အခြေအနေ ဖြစ်ပေါ်ချိန်တွင် ဝန်ထမ်းများအနေဖြင့် အကောင်းဆုံးတုံ့ပြန်ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် (၂) လ တစ်ကြိမ်ခန့် ဇာတ်တိုက်လေ့ကျင့်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၇.၆. ရန်ပုံငွေလျာထားချက် နှင့် တာဝန်များ

အရေးပေါ်အခြေအနေတုန့်ပြန်ရေးစီမံချက်များအား ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်အတွက် တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ခန့်မှန်း သီးခြားဘဏ္ဍာငွေ (၁၅) သိန်းခန့် သုံးစွဲဆောင်ရွက်သွားပါမည်။ စီမံကိန်းအတွင်း ပုံမှန် လေ့ကျင့်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းနှင့် လစဉ်အစီရင်ခံစာ ရေးဆွဲတင်ပြခြင်း တို့အား ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့မှ ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလအတွက် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့် အစီအစဉ်ပြဇယား

ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်ကဏ္ဍ	လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်	ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် နေရာ	ကြိမ်နှုန်း
လေအရည်အသွေး	လေအရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာခြင်း (CO, SO ₂ , NO, PM 10, PM 2.5)	စီမံကိန်း ဧရိယာ အတွင်း	နှစ်စဉ်
	အဆောက်အဦအတွင်း လေဝင်လေထွက် စနစ် ကောင်းမွန်မှုရှိ/မရှိ စစ်ဆေးခြင်း နှင့် မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိခြင်း	စီမံကိန်း အဆောက်အဦ အတွင်း	လစဉ်
ရေအရည်အသွေး	ရေစီးဆင်းမှု နှင့် ရေမြောင်းများ ကောင်းမွန်မှု ရှိ/မရှိ မျက်မြင်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း	ရေဆိုး စီးဆင်းသည့် ရေမြောင်း	အပတ်စဉ်
	မိလ္လာကန် ကောင်းမွန်မှု ရှိစေရန် ကြည့်ရှုစစ်ဆေးခြင်း	ရေဆိုးစွန့်ပစ်သည့် ရေထွက်ပေါက်	၃ လ တစ်ကြိမ်
	ရေအရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာခြင်း (BOD, COD, pH, Temperature, Turbidity, Suspended Solid) နှင့် မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိခြင်း	ရေဆိုးစွန့်ပစ် သည့် ရေထွက်ပေါက်	၆ လ တစ်ကြိမ်
အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း	ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ရှိ/မရှိ စွန့်ပစ် ပစ္စည်း အမျိုးအစားများ၊ သိမ်းဆည်းထားရှိမှု အခြေအနေများ၊ စွန့်ပစ်သည့်ပမာဏ/ နည်းလမ်းများ အား မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိခြင်း	စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း သိုလှောင်သည့် နေရာနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်သည့် နေရာ	လစဉ်
ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ရှိ ပစ္စည်းများ	ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ရှိ ပစ္စည်း အမျိုးအစားများ၊ သိမ်းဆည်းထားရှိမှု အခြေအနေများ၊ စွန့်ပစ်သည့်ပမာဏ/ နည်းလမ်းများ အား မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိခြင်း	ဓာတုဗေဒ သန့်စင်ရည်၊ လောင်စာဆီ စသည့် ပစ္စည်းများ သိုလှောင်သည့် နေရာနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်သည့် နေရာ	လစဉ်

ဆီဖိတ်စဉ်မှုမရှိစေရေး ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	မြေပြင်နှင့်ရေထုအတွင်း ဆီဖိတ်စဉ်မှုမရှိစေရေး ကြီးကြပ် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊ မတော်တဆဆီဖိတ်ပါက လျော့ပါးစေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ပစ္စည်းကိရိယာများ အသင့်စီမံထားရှိခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ အတွင်း	အပတ်စဉ်
မြေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှု	စွန့်ပစ်အရည်များ၊ လောင်စာဆီများ ယိုဖိတ်မှုများအား မျက်မြင်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း နှင့် မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ အတွင်း	အပတ်စဉ်
ဆူညံသံနှင့်တုန်ခါမှု	ဆူညံသံဖြစ်ပေါ်မှု ရင်းမြစ်များအား စစ်ဆေးခြင်းနှင့် မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ အတွင်း	လစဉ်
အနံ့	အနံ့ဆိုးများ ထွက်ရှိမှုအား စစ်ဆေးခြင်းနှင့် မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ နှင့် အဆောက်အဦ အတွင်း	လစဉ်
မြေယာရှုခင်း	သစ်ပင်၊ ပန်းပင်များ စိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း၊ ပြုစု ပျိုးထောင်ခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းအတွင်း	လစဉ်
မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်	မီးသတ်ကိရိယာများ၊ အရေးပေါ်ထွက်ပေါက်၊ အချက်ပေးစနစ်၊ အရေးပေါ်စုရပ်စသည်တို့အား ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း နှင့် အရေးပေါ်တုံ့ပြန်မှု အစီအစဉ် ရေးဆွဲထားရှိခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ	လစဉ်
ရေကြီးရေလျှံမှု	ရေမြောင်းစနစ်များ ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း နှင့် အရေးပေါ်တုံ့ပြန်မှု အစီအစဉ် ရေးဆွဲထားရှိခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ	လစဉ်
ငလျင်ဘေး အန္တရာယ်	အဆောက်အဦ၊ ဆက်စပ်နေရာများနှင့် အရေးပေါ်စုရပ် စသည်တို့အား ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း နှင့် အရေးပေါ်တုံ့ပြန်မှု အစီအစဉ် ရေးဆွဲထားရှိခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ	လစဉ်
ဒီဇင်္ဂါးစိုက်ပျိုးကွဲများ	ဒီဇင်္ဂါးစိုက်ပျိုးကွဲများ အနှောင့်အယှက်မရှိစေရေး စီမံကိန်းနှင့်သက်ဆိုင်သူများအား သတိပေးခြင်း၊	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ	လစဉ်

	အသိပညာပေးခြင်း နှင့် တည်ရှိမှုအခြေအနေများအား မှတ်တမ်းတင်ထားရှိခြင်း နှင့်		
ဒေသခံများအတွက် အခွင့်အလမ်းများ	လူမှုရေးအရ တာဝန်ယူ ဆောင်ရွက်မှု (CSR) များ ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊ ဒေသခံများအတွက် အလုပ်အကိုင် အခွင့်အလမ်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်း နှင့် မှတ်တမ်းများ ထားရှိခြင်း	စီမံကိန်း ဒေသ	နှစ်စဉ်
လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေး နှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး	တစ်ကိုယ်ရည် ကာကွယ်ရေးပစ္စည်း (PPE) များ ပေးအပ်ခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းအတွင်း	လစဉ်
	သက်ဆိုင်ရာကဏ္ဍ အလိုက် အသိပညာပေးခြင်း/ သင်တန်းပေးခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းအတွင်း	၆ လ တစ်ခါ
	ကျန်းမာရေးစစ်ဆေးခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းအတွင်း	နှစ်စဉ်
	လုပ်ငန်းခွင် သန့်ရှင်းအောင် ထားရှိခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ	အပတ်စဉ်
	စက်ပစ္စည်းကိရိယာ များ ပုံမှန်ပြုပြင် ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းအတွင်း	လစဉ်
လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်၊ ကျန်းမာရေး နှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး	ဖုန်မှုန့်မဖြစ်ပေါ် စေရန် ရေဖြန်းခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ	လစဉ်
	လုပ်ငန်းခွင် သန့်ရှင်းအောင် ထားရှိခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ	လစဉ်

	ဒေသခံများ၏ တိုင်ကြားချက်များ နှင့် ယင်းအပေါ် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု မှတ်တမ်းများ	စီမံကိန်းအတွင်း	၆ လ တစ်ခါ
	လုံခြုံမှုရှိစေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ	လစဉ်

လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းသည့်ကာလအတွက် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့် အစီအစဉ်ပြဇယား

ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်ကဏ္ဍ	လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်	ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် နေရာ	ကြိမ်နှုန်း
လေအရည်အသွေး	ဖုန်မှုန့်များ မထွက်ပေါ်စေရန် ရေဖြန်းခြင်း၊ လုပ်ငန်းသုံးပစ္စည်းကိရိယာများ ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း	စီမံကိန်း ဧရိယာ	အပတ်စဉ်
ရေအရည်အသွေး	ရေစီးဆင်းမှု ကောင်းမွန်မှု ရှိ/မရှိ မျက်မြင်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း	စီမံကိန်း ဧရိယာ	အပတ်စဉ်
	ယာယီ မိလ္လာကန် ကောင်းမွန်မှု ရှိစေရန် ကြည့်ရှုစစ်ဆေးခြင်း	စီမံကိန်း ဧရိယာ	လစဉ်
ဆူညံသံနှင့်တုန်ခါမှု	ဆူညံသံဖြစ်ပေါ်မှု ရင်းမြစ်များအား တိုင်းတာစစ်ဆေးခြင်းနှင့် မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ အတွင်း	အပတ်စဉ်
	ဆူညံသံဖြစ်ပေါ်မှုများအား စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း (လက်ကိုင် ကွန်ကရစ်ဖောက်စက်၊ ဖြိုဖျက်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း စသည်)	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ အတွင်း	အပတ်စဉ်
	ဆူညံသံသက်ရောက်ခြင်းခံရမည့် အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အား အသိပေးခြင်းနှင့် တတ်နိုင်သမျှ နောက်ခံအသံဆူညံမှုရှိသည့် နေ့ခင်းဘက်များတွင် ဆောင်ရွက်စေခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ အတွင်း	အပတ်စဉ်
မြေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှု	စွန့်ပစ်အရည်များ၊ လောင်စာဆီများ ယိုဖိတ်မှုများအား မျက်မြင်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း နှင့် မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ အတွင်း	အပတ်စဉ်
စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ	ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ရှိ/မရှိ စွန့်ပစ် ပစ္စည်း အမျိုးအစားများ၊ သိမ်းဆည်းထားရှိမှု အခြေအနေများ၊ စွန့်ပစ်သည့်ပမာဏ/ နည်းလမ်းများ အား မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိခြင်း	စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း သိုလှောင်သည့် နေရာနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်သည့် နေရာ	လစဉ်

ဆီဖိတ်စဉ်မှုမရှိစေရေး ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	မြေပြင်နှင့်ရေထုအတွင်း ဆီဖိတ်စဉ်မှုမရှိစေရေး ကြီးကြပ် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊ မတော်တဆဆီဖိတ်စဉ်ပါက လျော့ပါးစေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ပစ္စည်းကိရိယာများ အသင့်စီမံထားရှိခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ အတွင်း	အပတ်စဉ်
	ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ရှိ ပစ္စည်း အမျိုးအစားများ၊ သိမ်းဆည်းထားရှိမှု အခြေအနေများ၊ စွန့်ပစ်သည့်ပမာဏ/ နည်းလမ်းများ အား မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိခြင်း	ဓာတုဗေဒ သန့်စင်ရည်၊ လောင်စာဆီ စသည့် ပစ္စည်းများ သိုလှောင်သည့် နေရာနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်သည့် နေရာ	လစဉ်
အနံ့	အနံ့ဆိုးများ ထွက်ရှိမှုအား စစ်ဆေးခြင်းနှင့် မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ နှင့် အဆောက်အအုံ အတွင်း	လစဉ်
မြေယာရှုခင်း	လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းပြီးနောက် စနစ်တကျ ကျန်ရှိစေရန် စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းအတွင်း	လစဉ်
မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်	မီးသတ်ကိရိယာများ၊ အရေးပေါ်ထွက်ပေါက်၊ အချက်ပေးစနစ်၊ အရေးပေါ်စုရပ်စသည်တို့အား ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း နှင့် အရေးပေါ်တုံ့ပြန်မှု အစီအစဉ် ရေးဆွဲထားရှိခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ	လစဉ်
ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲများ	ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲများ အနှောင့်အယှက်မရှိစေရေး စီမံကိန်းနှင့်သက်ဆိုင်သူများအား သတိပေးခြင်း၊ အသိပညာပေးခြင်း နှင့် တည်ရှိမှုအခြေအနေများအား မှတ်တမ်းတင်ထားရှိခြင်း နှင့်	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ	လစဉ်
လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေး နှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး	တစ်ကိုယ်ရည် ကာကွယ်ရေးပစ္စည်း (PPE) များ ပေးအပ်ခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းအတွင်း	လစဉ်

	သက်ဆိုင်ရာကဏ္ဍ အလိုက် အသိပညာပေးခြင်း/ သင်တန်းပေးခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းအတွင်း	၆ လ တစ်ခါ
	ကျန်းမာရေးစစ်ဆေးခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းအတွင်း	နှစ်စဉ်
	လုပ်ငန်းခွင် သန့်ရှင်းအောင် ထားရှိခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ	အပတ်စဉ်
	စက်ပစ္စည်းကိရိယာ များ ပုံမှန်ပြုပြင် ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းအတွင်း	လစဉ်
လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်၊ ကျန်းမာရေး နှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး	ဖုန်မှုန့်မဖြစ်ပေါ် စေရန် ရေဖြန်းခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ	လစဉ်
	လုပ်ငန်းခွင် သန့်ရှင်းအောင် ထားရှိခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ	လစဉ်
	ဒေသခံများ၏ တိုင်ကြားချက်များ နှင့် ယင်းအပေါ် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု မှတ်တမ်းများ	စီမံကိန်းအတွင်း	လစဉ်
	လုံခြုံမှုရှိစေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ	လစဉ်
ဒေသခံများအတွက် အခွင့်အလမ်းများ	ဒေသခံများအတွက် အလုပ်အကိုင် အခွင့်အလမ်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်း နှင့် မှတ်တမ်းများ ထားရှိခြင်း	စီမံကိန်း ဒေသ	လစဉ်

တည်ဆောက်ခြင်းကာလ၊ လည်ပတ်ခြင်းကာလ နှင့် ပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်းကာလများအတွက် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့်အစီအစဉ် (အကျဉ်းချုပ်)

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အကြောင်းအရာ	စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရန်	ပါရာမီတာ	နည်းလမ်း	နေရာ	အကြိမ်ရေ	ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်အဖွဲ့	နှစ်စဉ် အသုံးစရိတ်
ရှုပ်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	ရေအရည်အသွေး	pH, Turbidity, Texture, Coliform, Colour (true), Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃), Iron (Fe), Chloride (as Cl), Sulphate (as SO ₄), Total Suspended Solids	ရေထွက်များမှ ရရှိသည့် ရေအား ကောက်ယူ၍ ဓါတ်ခွဲခန်း၌ ဓာတ်ခွဲစမ်းသပ်ခြင်း	ရေထွက်နေရာများ နှင့် မြေအောက်ရေ တူးဖော်ရရှိသည့်နေရာ	(၆) လ (၁) ကြိမ်	တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	၂၀ သိန်း
	လေအရည်အသွေး	Nitrogen dioxide , Ozone , Sulfur dioxide	လေအရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာစက်ဖြင့် တိုင်းတာခြင်း	စီမံကိန်း အခြေစိုက်စခန်း အတွင်း	(၁) နှစ် (၁) ကြိမ်	တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	၂၀ သိန်း
	မြေအရည်အသွေး	Moisture, pH, Texture, Organic Carbon, Humus, Total Nitrogen, Exchangeable Cations, Available Nutrients	မြေနမူနာ ကောက်ယူ၍ ဓါတ်ခွဲခန်း၌ ဓာတ်ခွဲစမ်းသပ်ခြင်း	သားဖောက်ခန်းအနီး ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	(၁) နှစ် (၁) ကြိမ်	တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	၂၀ သိန်း
	ဆူညံသံ	dBA (70-70)	ဆူညံသံ တိုင်းတာစက်ဖြင့် တိုင်းတာခြင်း	မီးစက်နှင့် လေမှုတ်စက် များ အနီးရှိ နေအိမ်များ	(၃) လ (၁) ကြိမ်	တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	၁၅ သိန်း
	အမှုန်အမွှား	Particulate matter PM ₁₀ , Particulate matter PM _{2.5}	လေအရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာစက်ဖြင့် တိုင်းတာခြင်း	မီးစက်အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	(၁) နှစ် (၁) ကြိမ်	တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	၁၅ သိန်း
	စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း	ထွက်ရှိမှုပမာဏ မှတ်တမ်း	အမျိုးအစားနှင့် ပမာဏ မှတ်တမ်း	စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းထားရှိသည့် နေရာ	အပတ်စဉ်	တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	၂၀ သိန်း
	စွန့်ပစ်ရေဆိုး	5-day Biochemical oxygen demand, Active ingredients / Antibiotics, Chemical oxygen demand, Oil and grease, pH, Total coliform bacteria, Total nitrogen, Total phosphorus, Total suspended solids	စွန့်ပစ်ရေအား ကောက်ယူ၍ ဓါတ်ခွဲခန်း၌ ဓာတ်ခွဲစမ်းသပ်ခြင်း	ရေဆိုးစွန့်ပစ်သည့်နေရာ နှင့် သားဖောက်ခန်းမှ စွန့်ပစ်ရေထွက်ရှိသည့် နေရာ	(၆) လ (၁) ကြိမ်	တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	၁၅ သိန်း

ဇီဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	ပင်လယ်ပြင်ညစ်ညမ်းမှု	ညစ်ညမ်းမှုအခြေအနေ စစ်တမ်း ကောက်ယူခြင်း	မျက်မြင်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း	Longline များအနီး ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	လစဉ်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးအဖွဲ့	၁၅ သိန်း
	ရေနံသတ္တဝါများ ရှင်သန် ကျက်စားမှု	တွေ့ရှိရသည့် အရေအတွက် နှင့် မျိုးစိတ်များ မှတ်တမ်းတင်ခြင်း	စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူခြင်း	Longline များအနီး ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	(၃) လ (၁) ကြိမ်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးအဖွဲ့	၁၅ သိန်း
	သန္တာကျောက်တန်း	ဧရိယာအကျယ်အဝန်း	မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိခြင်း	Longline များအနီး ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	(၃) လ (၁) ကြိမ်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးအဖွဲ့	၁၅ သိန်း
	အပင်မျိုးစိတ်များ	တွေ့ရှိရသည့် အရေအတွက် နှင့် မျိုးစိတ်များ မှတ်တမ်းတင်ခြင်း	မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိခြင်း	စီမံကိန်း အခြေစိုက်စခန်း အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	(၆) လ (၁) ကြိမ်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးအဖွဲ့	၁၅ သိန်း
	တောရိုင်းတိရစ္ဆာန်	တွေ့ရှိရသည့် အရေအတွက် နှင့် မျိုးစိတ်များ မှတ်တမ်းတင်ခြင်း	မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိခြင်း	စီမံကိန်း အခြေစိုက်စခန်း အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	(၆) လ (၁) ကြိမ်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးအဖွဲ့	၁၅ သိန်း
လူမှု-စီးပွား	လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး	ထိခိုက်မှုမှတ်တမ်း ထားရှိခြင်း	မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းအတွင်း	လစဉ်	ကျန်းမာရေးမှူး	၁၅ သိန်း
	လုပ်သားများ ကျန်းမာရေး	မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိခြင်း	မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းအတွင်း	လစဉ်	ကျန်းမာရေးမှူး	၁၅ သိန်း