

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED**



Prepare for;

SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED

**No.M -10, Road -4, Maubin Industrial Park, Maubin
Township, Ayeyarwaddy Division, Myanmar**

Jun, 2022

စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူ၏ ကတိကဝတ်အတည်ပြုဝန်ခံချက်

၂၀၂၂ခုနှစ် ဇွန်လအတွင်းတွင် Shengze Gloves Company Limited ၏ လက်အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုးချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းစက်ရုံအတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် (Environmental Management Plan) ကို Shengze Gloves Company Limited ၏ စက်ရုံတာဝန်ရှိဌာနခေါင်းဆောင်များမှ တာဝန်ယူပြင်ဆင်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူအနေဖြင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် (Environmental Management Plan) နှင့်ပတ်သတ်၍ အောက်ပါအချက်အလက်များမှန်ကန်ကြောင်းနှင့် တည်ဆဲဥပဒေလုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများ၊ နည်းဥပဒေများအတိုင်းလိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း ကတိကဝတ်အတည်ပြု ဝန်ခံပါသည်။

(က) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် အစီရင်ခံစာသည် တိကျခိုင်မာ၍ လုပ်ငန်းဆိုင်ရာအချက် အလက်များသည် မှန်ကန်ပါသည်။

(ခ) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းအပါအဝင် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ တည်ဆဲဥပဒေ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများ၊ နည်းဥပဒေများအတိုင်း တိကျစွာလိုက်နာ၍ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်အစီရင်ခံစာကိုရေးဆွဲထားပါသည်။

(ဂ) စီမံကိန်းသည် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် အစီရင်ခံစာပါ ကတိကဝတ်၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှုလျော့ချရေးလုပ်ငန်းများနှင့်အစီအစဉ်များကို အပြည့်အဝအစဉ်အမြဲ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက် မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

(ဃ) လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ဆောင်ရွက်နေသည့်ကာလအတွင်း အတည်ပြုထားသည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်အား တိုးတက်နေသည့် နည်းညာများ၊ စနစ်များနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းလိုအပ်ချက် အပေါ်မူတည်၍ပိုမိုကောင်းမွန်သည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် ဖြစ်စေရန်အတွက် ပြင်ဆင်ဖြည့်စွက်ရန် ညွှန်ကြားချက်များရှိလာပါက လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်သွားပါမည်။

(င) စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူအနေဖြင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်အားပြင်ဆင်ဖြည့်စွက်လိုပါက တင်ပြအတည်ပြုချက်ရယူ၍ ပြင်ဆင်ဆောင်ရွက်သွားပါမည်။

(စ) စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းများပြီးစီး၍ စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းချိန်တွင် လူမှုဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုအနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်ပြီး၊ ထိခိုက်မှုများရှိလာပါက ထိခိုက်မှု အနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေမည့်အစီအမံများ၊ လူမှုစီးပွားအကျိုးပြုပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ချက်အစီအမံများ ချမှတ်ဆောင်ရွက်သွားပါမည်။

(စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူ)

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LISTS OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

အနှစ်ချုပ်အစီအရင်ခံစာ

၁။ နိဒါန်း

SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED သည် မြန်မာကုမ္ပဏီများအက်ဥပဒေအရဖွဲ့စည်းထားသော ပုဂ္ဂလိကကုမ္ပဏီလီမိတက်ဖြစ်သည်။ SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITEDသည် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုနှင့် ကုမ္ပဏီများညွှန်ကြားမှုဦးစီးဌာန(DICA)တွင် မှတ်ပုံတင်နံပါတ်(၁၂၂၉၀၆၇၀) ရရှိပြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်။ SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED ၏ လုပ်ငန်းသုံးလက်အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုး ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းစက်ရုံသည် အမှတ်M1-၁၀၊(၄)လမ်း-၊မအူပင်စက်မှုဥယျာဉ်၊မအူပင်မြို့နယ်၊ဧရာဝတီတိုင်းဒေသကြီးတွင်တည်ရှိသည်။ စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာတွင် ရုံး၊ စက်ရုံ၊ လုံခြုံရေးဂိတ်၊ ကုန်ကြမ်းသိုလှောင်သည့်နေရာများပါဝင် တည်ဆောက်ထားသည်။ စက်ရုံ၏တည်နေရာမှာလတ္တီကျု (16°42'29.84"N)နှင့် လောင်ဂျီကျု (95°40'16.23"E)တွင်တည်ရှိပါသည်။ SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED၏ လုပ်ငန်းသုံးလက်အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုးချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းစက်ရုံအတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် (Environmental Management Plan)ကို စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူ SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITEDစက်ရုံ၏ တာဝန်ရှိသူများမှ ၂၀၂၂ခုနှစ်၊ ဇွန်လအတွင်းတွင် စတင်စုစည်းရေးသားပြုစုခြင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ဇယား (က) Shengze Gloves Company Limited ၏ စီမံကိန်းပိုင်ရှင်၏အချက်အလက်

စီမံကိန်းပိုင်ရှင်၏အချက်အလက်	ဖော်ပြချက်
ပိုင်ရှင်အမည်	Mr.Yuan Xiaoyu
နိုင်ငံသား	တရုတ်နိုင်ငံသား
နိုင်ငံကူးလက်မှတ်	(G60380388)
ရာထူး	ဒါရိုက်တာ

ရုံးလိပ်စာ	အမှတ်M1-၁၀၁(၄)လမ်း- ၊မအူပင်စက်မှုဥယျာဉ်၊မအူပင်မြို့နယ်၊ဧရာဝတီတိုင်း ဒေသကြီး
ဆက်သွယ်ရန်ဖုန်းနံပါတ်	09- 890092014

ဇယား (ခ) Shengze Gloves Company Limited ၏ စက်ရုံဆိုင်ရာအချက်အလက်

စက်ရုံဆိုင်ရာအချက်အလက်	Description
ကုမ္ပဏီအမည်	Shengze Gloves Company Limited
ပရောဂျက်အမျိုးအစား	လုပ်ငန်းသုံးလက်အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုး ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်း
တည်နေရာ	အမှတ်M1-၁၀၁(၄)လမ်း- ၊မအူပင်စက်မှုဥယျာဉ်၊မအူပင်မြို့နယ်၊ဧရာဝတီတိုင်း ဒေသကြီး
ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု အမျိုးအစား	နိုင်ငံခြားရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု
ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုပမာဏနှင့် ကာလ	ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုနှစ် ၅၀ အတွက်အမေရိကန်ဒေါ်လာ ၁.၈ သန်း
စီမံကိန်းစတင်သည့်ကာလ	၂၀၁၉ ခုနှစ်
စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ	(၂.၁၀)ဧက

၂။ Shengze Gloves Company Limited စက်ရုံပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးအဖွဲ့မှ တင်ပြခြင်း။

Shengze Gloves Company Limited စက်ရုံ၏ တာဝန်ရှိသူများမှ သည် Shengze Gloves Company Limited စက်ရုံအတွက် EMP လေ့လာခြင်းနှင့် အစီရင်ခံခြင်းအတွက် စီစဉ်ပေးခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။ EMP အဖွဲ့တွင် အောက်ပါအသင်းနှင့် ကဏ္ဍအလိုက်ပါဝင်သူများပါဝင်သည်။ ဤပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်အား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းလုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း (စာပိုဒ် ၇၆-၇၇-၈၂) ၏ သတ်မှတ်ချက်များနှင့်အညီ ကျိုးကြောင်းဆီလျော်သော ကျွမ်းကျင်မှု၊ ဂရုစိုက်မှုနှင့် လုံ့လဝီရိယတို့ဖြင့်

လုပ်ဆောင်ထားပါသည်။ Shengze Gloves Company Limited စက်ရုံ EMP အဖွဲ့တွင် အဓိကအဖွဲ့နှင့် ကဏ္ဍအလိုက် ပါဝင်သူများ ပါဝင်သည်။

ဇယား (ဂ) Shengze Gloves Company Limited စက်ရုံပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးအဖွဲ့

စဉ်	အဖွဲ့ဝင်အမည်	ရာထူး	တာဝန်ယူမှု နယ်ပယ်
1	ဦးအောင်မင်းကျော်	စက်ရုံမန်နေဂျာ	အစီရင်ခံခြင်းနှင့် ပြည်သူ့ဆက်ဆံရေး
2	ဦးကောင်းမင်းခန့်	စက်ရုံကြီးကြပ်ရေးမှူး	အစီရင်ခံခြင်းအစီအစဉ်
3	ဒေါ်ယဉ်ယဉ်	ဝန်ထမ်းရေးရာ	ဒေတာစုဆောင်းခြင်း။
4	ဦးဇော်ဇော်အောင်	ကြီးကြပ်ရေးမှူး	ဒေတာစုဆောင်းခြင်း။
5	ဒေါ်နန်းအုန်းခမ်း	ဝန်ဆောင်မှုနှင့် ဘာသာပြန်	ဒေတာစုဆောင်းခြင်း။

၃။ ဥပဒေသုံးသပ်ချက် ဥပဒေလိုအပ်ချက်များ

Shengze Gloves Company Limited မှ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်မည့်ဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေများနှင့် လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများ မှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်သည်။

၁. မြန်မာ့ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာမူဝါဒ

၂. သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၂)၊

၃. သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှု အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများ

၄. အလုပ်အကိုင်နှင့် ကျွမ်းကျင်မှုဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၃)၊

၅. စက်ရုံဥပဒေ (၁၉၅၁)၊

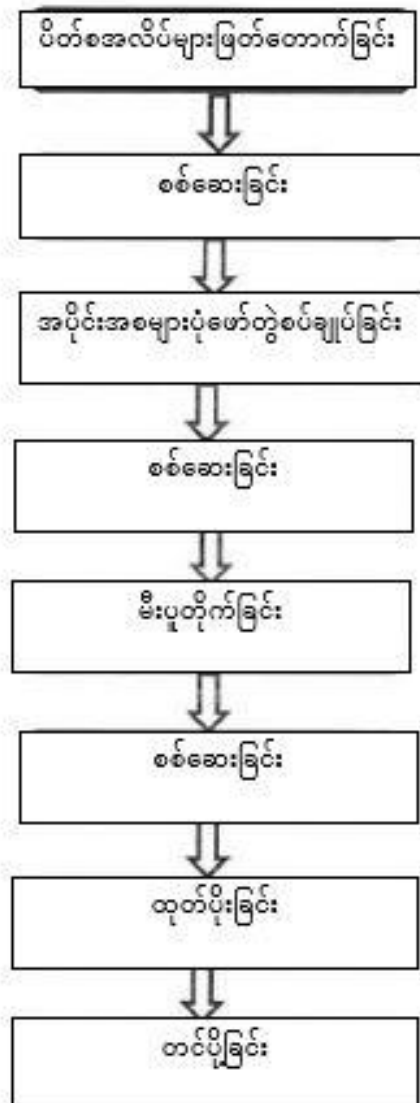
၆. အနည်းဆုံးအခကြေးငွေဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၃)၊

၇. မြန်မာနိုင်ငံမီးသတ်တံတားဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၅)၊

၈. လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဘေးကင်းရေးနှင့် ကျန်းမာရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၉)
၉. အလုပ်သမားအဖွဲ့အစည်းဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၁)၊
၁၀. အလုပ်သမားရေးရာ အငြင်းပွားမှုဖြေရှင်းရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၂)၊
၁၁. ခွင့်နှင့်အားလပ်ရက်အက်ဥပဒေ (၁၉၅၁)၊
၁၂. ဓာတုနှင့်ဆက်စပ်စည်းများအန္တရာယ်တားဆီးကာကွယ်ရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၃)၊
၁၃. ဆေးလိပ်နှင့် ဆေးရွက်ကြီး ထုတ်ကုန် သုံးစွဲမှု ထိန်းချုပ်ရေး ဥပဒေ (၂၀၀၆)၊
၁၄. အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်ခြင်း) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်
၁၅. အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာမူဝါဒ (၂၀၁၉)၊
၁၆. လူမှုဖူလုံရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၂)၊
၁၇. မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ အာမခံဥပဒေ ၁၉၉၃
၁၈. အလုပ်သမားလျော်ကြေးငွေအက်ဥပဒေ ၁၉၅၁
၁၉. ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ဆိုင်ရာစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဥပဒေ ၂၀၁၁
၂၀. ရန်ကုန်မြို့တော်စည်ပင်သာယာရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၈)၊
၂၁. လျှပ်စစ်ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၄)၊
၂၂. အသေးစားစက်မှုလက်မှုလုပ်ငန်းမြှင့်တင်ရေးဥပဒေ
၂၃. မြန်မာနိုင်ငံကုမ္ပဏီများဥပဒေ (၂၀၀၇)၊
၂၄. ပြည်ထောင်စု အကောက်ခွန်ဥပဒေ (၂၀၀၇)၊
၂၅. ပြည်သူ့ကျန်းမာရေးဥပဒေ (၁၉၇၂)၊
- ၂၆။ ကူးစက်ရောဂါများ ကာကွယ်ထိန်းချုပ်ရေးဥပဒေ (၁၉၉၅)၊
၂၇. မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၁) နည်းဥပဒေ (၂၀၀၃)၊ အသိပေးစာ အမှတ် (၂၀၀၃)၊

၄။ SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED ၏ လုပ်ငန်းသုံးလက်အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုး ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းထုတ်လုပ်မှုလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်

SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED မှ CMP ထုတ်လုပ်မှုစနစ်ဖြင့် လုပ်ငန်းသုံးလက်အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုးထုတ်လုပ်သည်။ ထုတ်ကုန်အများစုကိုပြည်ပသို့တင်ပို့ရန်စီစဉ်ထားရှိသည်။ ပုံမှန် ထုတ်လုပ်မှုလုပ်ငန်းအဆင့်များကို အောက်ပါပုံ (က)တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။



ပုံ (က) SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED ၏ လုပ်ငန်းသုံးလက်အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုးပုံမှန်ထုတ်လုပ်မှု လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်

အဓိကထုတ်လုပ်မှုလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များမှာ ပြည်ပမှတင်သွင်းထားသောကုန်ကြမ်းများကို ချည်ဖြတ်ခြင်း၊ ပြန်လည်ပြုပြင်ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ အရည်အသွေးစစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ ထုတ်ပိုးခြင်းစသည့် လုပ်ငန်းစဉ် တို့ပါဝင်သည်။ ထုတ်လုပ်မှုလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်တွင် စွန့်ပစ်အရည်ထွက်ရှိမှုမရှိသော်လည်းမီးစက်အသုံးပြုမှုတွင် အခိုးအငွေ့ ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုအနည်းငယ်မျှသာရှိပါသည်။ ဤလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်တွင် အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ ထွက်ရှိမှုသည်အဓိကအားဖြင့်လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အားလုံးတွင်ပါဝင်နိုင်သည်။ ထိုအစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို မအူပင်မြို့နယ်၊ စည်ပင်သာယာရေးကော်မတီ၏ ခွင့်ပြုချက်ဖြင့် စွန့်ပစ်ရန်စီစဉ်ထားရှိသည်။

၃။ လက်ရှိပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အခြေအနေ


SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED၏ လက်အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုးထုတ်လုပ်မှုသည် လက်ရှိအခြေအနေတွင် စမ်းသပ်ထုတ်လုပ်နေဆဲကာလဖြစ်သည်။စက်ရုံရှိလက်ရှိအခြေအနေများ၏ စစ်ဆေးမှုရလဒ်များကို ဇယား (က) တွင်ပြထားသည်။

ဇယား (ဃ) စက်ရုံ၏လက်ရှိအခြေအနေများ၏ စစ်ဆေးတွေ့ရှိမှု အခြေအနေများ

စဉ်	စစ်ဆေးတွေ့ရှိမှု အခြေအနေများ	မှတ်ချက်
၁	စက်ရုံဝင်ပေါက်	

၂	ရေဆိုးမြောင်းစနစ်	
၃	အလုပ်သမားများအတွက် ကိုယ်လက်သန့်စင်နေရာထားရှိ ခြင်း	

၄	မီးသတ်ဆေးဗူးများထားရှိခြင်း	
၅	မီးသတ်ပိုက်များနှင့် အရေးပေါ်အချက်ပေးခလုတ် များ တပ်ဆင်ထားခြင်း	

၆	အရေးပေါ်ထွက်ပေါက်များကို ဖော်ပြထားခြင်း	
၇	အရေးပေါ်စုရပ်ထားရှိခြင်း	
၈	စက်ရုံအတွင်း သန့်စင်သော လေရရှိ စေရန် လေထုတ်ပန်ကာများ တပ်ဆင်ထားခြင်း	

၉	<p>စက်ရုံဝင်းအတွင်း အမှိုက်ပုံးများနှင့် အမှိုက်စုဆောင်းနေရာထားရှိခြင်း</p>	 
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၄။သက်ရောက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းနှင့် ကုစားခြင်း

SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED၏ လက်အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုးထုတ်လုပ်ပုံလုပ်ငန်း အဆင့်ဆင့်ပေါ်မူ တည်၍ သက်ရောက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းနှင့်ကုစားခြင်းကို အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ဇယား(င)နှင့် (စ)တွင် ဖော်ပြ ထားပါသည်။

ဇယား (င) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် သက်ရောက်စေမည့် အကြောင်းအချက်များနှင့် သက်ရောက်မှုများ

စဉ်	လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်	သက်ရောက်မှုဖြစ်ပေါ်စေသည့် အကြောင်းအချက်	သက်ရောက်မှု
၁	ကုန်ကြမ်း၊ ကုန်ချော ပစ္စည်းများ ကိုင်တွယ် ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း	ကုန်ကြမ်းကုန်ချောပစ္စည်းများ အတင်အချ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း	ထိခိုက်ပွန်းရှခြင်း အလေးအပင်မရာမှ ဒဏ်ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊
		ထုပ်ပိုးစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း	အစိုင်အခဲ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း၊
၂	ချည်ကြိုးများ ဖြတ်တောက်ခြင်း	ချည်ကြိုးဖြတ်စက် အသုံးပြုခြင်း	ထိခိုက်ပွန်းရှခြင်း အလေးအပင်မရာမှ ဒဏ်ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊
၃	အပ်ချုပ်ခြင်းနှင့် ချုပ်ရိုးစစ်တပ်ခြင်း	ချည်ဖြတ်တောက်မှု၏အပိုင်း အစများ၊ အပ် နှင့် ထိတွေ့ခြင်း	ထိခိုက်ပွန်းရှခြင်း၊ စက်ယန္တရားအန္တရာယ်၊ ဆူညံသံ၊ အစိုင်အခဲ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း၊
၄	တံဆိပ်၊နံပါတ်များ တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း စစ်ဆေးခြင်း ပြန်လည်ပြုပြင်ခြင်း	ချည်ဖြတ်တောက်မှု၏ အပိုင်းအစများ၊ အပ်များ နှင့် ထိတွေ့ခြင်း	ထိခိုက်ပွန်းရှခြင်း၊ အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း
၅	ထုပ်ပိုးခြင်းနှင့်	စက္ကူပုံးစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း	အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း

	သိုလှောင်ခြင်း	အိတ်ခွံများစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း	အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း
		ပစ္စည်းများအတင်အချ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း	အလေးအပင်မရာမှ ဒဏ်ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊
၆	ကုန်ချောသိုလှောင် သိမ်းဆည်းထားခြင်း	ကုန်ချောပစ္စည်းများ အတင်အချ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း	ထိခိုက်ပွန်းရှဲခြင်း အလေးအပင်မရာမှ ဒဏ်ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊

ဇယား (စ) ကုစားရန် နည်းလမ်းများ

သက်ရောက်မှု	ရင်းမြစ်	ကုစားခြင်း
မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်	တားမြစ်နေရာများတွင် ဆေးလိပ်သောက်ခြင်း	(၁)စက်ရုံဝင်းအတွင်းဆေးလိပ်သောက် ခြင်းကိုလုံးဝပိတ်ပင်တားမြစ် ခြင်း (၂)အရေးပေါ်ထွက်ပေါက်များကိုရှင်းလင်း စွာဖော်ပြခြင်း (၃)ထွက်ပေါက်လမ်းများကိုအမြဲသန့်ရှင်း အောင် ထားခြင်း (၄)မီးသတ်ဆေးဘူးများကို ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေး၊ ဖြည့်တင်းခြင်း (၅)မီးငြိမ်းမှု ဇာတ်တိုက်လေ့ကျင့်ခန်းများ ပုံမှန်ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း
အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ် ပစ္စည်း	- ချည်ကြိုးအပိုင်းအစများ ဖြတ်တောက်မှုအပိုင်းအစများ၊ - ထုပ်ပိုးစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း	(၁) စဉ်ဆက်မပြတ်နှင့် ပုံမှန်သန့်ရှင်းရေး လုပ်ရန် (၂)အိတ်များဖြင့် နိုင်လွန်အထည်စွန့်ပစ်

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ပလပ်စတစ်အမှိုက်များ - အထွေထွေအမှိုက်များ 	<p>ပစ္စည်းထုပ်ပိုးထားခြင်း</p> <p>(၃)စွန့်ပစ်အိတ်များကိုစနစ်တကျသိုလှောင်ခြင်း</p> <p>(၄)စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းစုဆောင်းသူကိုပုံမှန်ခေါ်ယူခြင်း</p> <p>(၅)အမှိုက်ပုံးများလုံလောက်စွာထားခြင်း</p>
ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှု	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ကုန်ကြမ်း၊ ကုန်ချော ပစ္စည်းများအတင်အချပြုလုပ်ခြင်း -အလေးချိန်ပိုသော ပစ္စည်းများ သယ်ဆောင်ခြင်းမှ ထိခိုက်ခြင်း - ဖြတ်စက်ကိုင်တွယ်အသုံးပြုခြင်း၊ အပ်နှံထိခိုက်မိခြင်း 	<p>(၁) ကုန်ပစ္စည်းများ အလွယ်တကူမရန် အထောက်အကူပြု သယ်ဆောင်ကိရိယာအသုံးပြုခြင်း</p> <p>(၂) ထိခိုက်ပွန်းရှင်သည့် ပစ္စည်းများ ကိုင်တွယ်ရာတွင် လက်အိတ်အသုံးပြုခြင်း</p> <p>(၃) စက်တွင် အကာအရံတပ်ဆင်ခြင်း</p>
ဆူညံသံ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -မီးစက်နှင့်စက်များ မောင်းနှင်အသုံးပြုခြင်း 	<p>(၁) စက်ပစ္စည်းများအား ပုံမှန်ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းမှုများ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း</p> <p>(၂) မီးစက်အသုံးပြုခြင်း နေရာတွင် အသံလုံ အကာအကွယ် တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း</p>
စက်ယန္တရားအန္တရာယ်	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ရေနွေးငွေ့ဖြင့် ပေါင်းခံစက်အသုံးပြုခြင်း 	<p>(၁) လုပ်ငန်းခွင် အန္တရာယ် ကာကွယ်ရေးပစ္စည်းများ (မျက်မှန်၊ လက်အိတ်၊ နားကြပ်) တို့ကို မပျက်မကွက်</p>

	<p>- ခေါက်စက်ကိုအသုံးပြုခြင်း</p>	<p>ဝတ်ဆင်ခြင်း</p> <p>(၂) စက်ပေါ်တွင် အမှိုက်၊ ဖုန်၊ ဆီတင်ကျန်မှုရှိ/ မရှိ စစ်ဆေးပြီး ပုံမှန်သန့်ရှင်းခြင်း</p> <p>(၃) ဆီယိုစိမ့်မှုရှိ/ မရှိ စစ်ဆေးပြီး လိုအပ်သော ဆီပမာဏဖြည့်ခြင်း</p> <p>(၄) စက်ယန္တရားများ လည်ပတ်ရာနေရာတွင် မီးလောင်ပေါက်ကွဲနိုင်သောပစ္စည်းများ မရှိ အောင်ကြိုတင်ရှင်းလင်းခြင်း</p> <p>(၅) စက်ယန္တရားများ လည်ပတ်ရာနေရာတွင် လုံခြုံရေး အကာအကွယ်များ တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း</p> <p>(၆) စက်တွင် ပါဝင်သော မော်တာပတ္တားကြိုး၊ ဂီယာ၊ ချိန်းကြိုး နှင့် ရွှေ့လျားအစိတ်အပိုင်းများကို ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း</p> <p>(၇) စက်ယန္တရား၏ အစိတ်အပိုင်းများကို စနစ်တကျ တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း</p> <p>(၈) စက်စတင် အသုံးမပြုမီ စက်၏ လျှပ်စစ်ကြိုးများကို စစ်ဆေးပြီး ပေါက်ပြဲပျက်စီး နေလျှင် ပြုပြင်လဲလှယ်ခြင်း</p> <p>(၉) စက်စတင် အသုံးမပြုမီ ကြိုတင်</p>
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		<p>စစ်ဆေးရမည့် အချက်များကို စာရင်း ပြုလုပ် ထားပြီး အလွယ်တကူ မြင်နိုင်မည့် နေရာတွင် ကပ်ထားခြင်း</p> <p>(၁၀) စက်ယန္တရားများကို ကျမ်းကျင် ဝန်ထမ်း များသာလျှင် ကိုင်တွယ် အသုံးပြု ခြင်း</p> <p>(၁၁) စက်ယန္တရားများတွင်စက်လည် ပတ်မှု အရေးပေါ် ရပ်နားသည့် ခလုတ် /စနစ်များကို</p> <p>အလွယ်တကူမြင်နိုင်သည့်နေရာတွင် တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း</p>
ဖုန်း၊ အနံ့အသက်	ပစ္စည်းများနေရာချခြင်းကြောင့် ဖုန်း၊အမှုန်အမွှားထွက်ရှိခြင်း	<p>(၁) လုပ်သားများအတွက် နှာခေါင်း စည်းများ အလုံအလောက်စီစဉ် ထားရှိခြင်း</p> <p>(၂) အမှုန်အမွှားထွက်ရှိသည့် အလုပ်နေရာတွင် လုပ်သားများ နှာခေါင်းစည်းအသုံးပြုမှုကို ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေး ကြပ်မတ်ခြင်း</p> <p>(၃) အမှုန်ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု တိုင်းတာသည့် ကိရိယာတပ်ဆင်ခြင်း</p> <p>(၄) အမှုန်ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု ၅၀ထက် ကျော်လွန် လျှင်လုပ်ငန်းအားလုံးကို</p>

		ခေတ္တရပ်နား ထားခြင်း (၅) အမှုန်အမွှားစုပ်စက် အသုံးပြုခြင်း
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၈။ လူထုညှိနှိုင်းမှုရလဒ်များ

ဌာနဆိုင်ရာတာဝန်ရှိသူများ၊ ဇုန်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုကော်မတီမှ တာဝန်ရှိသူများ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုစီးပွား ထိခိုက်မှုမရှိစေရေးအတွက် နယ်မြေခံပြည်သူများနှင့် ပုံမှန်ဆွေးနွေးညှိနှိုင်းမှုများ ပြုလုပ်သွားမည်။

၉။ အများပြည်သူနှင့်တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်များ ထုတ်ဖော်ခြင်း၊ လိုအပ်ချက်များနှင့်အညီ စီမံချက်ချ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း

စက်ရုံ၏အပေါ် လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များအပေါ်အများသူငှာ အချိန်တိုင်းတုံ့ပြန်ချက်ပေးနိုင်ရန် အကြံပြုချက်စာပုံးတစ်ခုထားရှိပါမည်။ စက်မှုဇုန်ကော်မတီနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်ရာဌာနများ၏ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များကို အမြဲတမ်းလိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်သည်။ စီမံကိန်းကြေညာချက်များကို စက်မှုဇုန်ကော်မတီရုံးနှင့် စက်ရုံကြော်ငြာဘုတ်များတွင် အချိန်နှင့်တပြေးညီ ထုတ်ပြန်ပေးမည်ဖြစ်သည်။

၁၀။ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုနှင့် စောင့်ကြည့်ရေးအစီအစဉ်အတွက် လျာထားသည့်ဘတ်ဂျက်

EMP စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုလုပ်ဆောင်ချက်များနှင့် စောင့်ကြည့်ရေးလိုအပ်ချက်များကို အကောင်အထည် ဖော်ရန်အတွက် ခန့်မှန်းထားသော ဘတ်ဂျက်ကို Shengze Gloves Company Limited မှ တစ်ကြိမ်ကုန်ကျစရိတ် စုစုပေါင်းငွေကျပ် (၇၀,၀၀၀)သိန်း နှင့် EMP ကို အောင်မြင်စွာ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရန်နှင့် စောင့်ကြည့်လေ့လာရန်အတွက် နှစ်စဉ်ကုန်ကျစရိတ်ကျပ် (၄,၀၀၀,၀၀၀)သိန်း ကို ခွဲဝေသုံးစွဲမည်ဖြစ်သည်။ ခန့်မှန်းဘတ်ဂျက် မလုံလောက်ပါက Shengze Gloves Company Limited မှ ဘတ်ဂျက်များကို လိုအပ်သလို ဖြည့်စွက်ထည့်ဝင်မည်ဖြစ်သည်။

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

Shengze Gloves Company Limited is a Private Company Limited incorporated under the Myanmar Companies Act. Shengze Gloves Company Limited is a specialized company in Registration Department (DICA) with registration Number (121736381). The company is located at No.M1 -10,Road -4, Maubin Industrial park, Maubin Township, Ayeyarwaddy Division, Myanmar. The project area land includes office, factory, security office, raw materials storage area, and canteen and product storage area. The factory is located latitude 16°42'29.84"N and longitude 95°40'16.23"E. The plant is start operation process as pilot production in current condition.

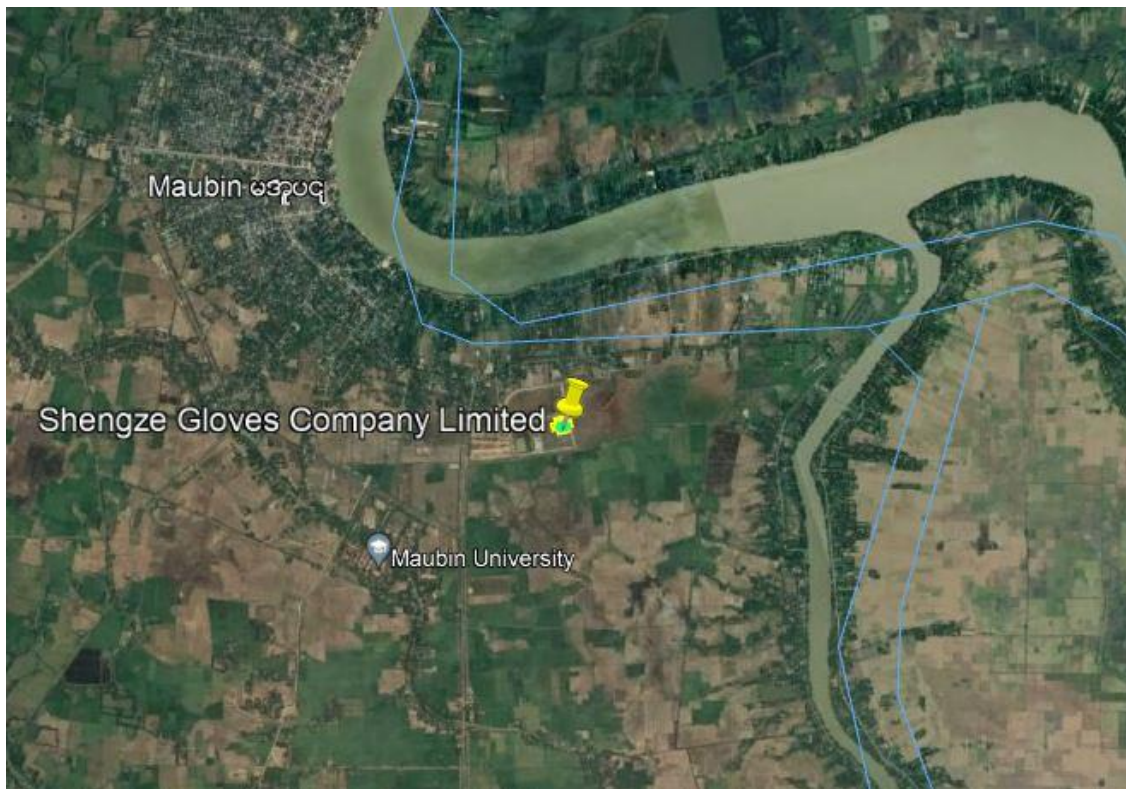




Figure (A) Location of Shengze Gloves Company Limited

Table (A). Project Owner data of Shengze Gloves Company Limited

Project Owner data	Description
Project Owner Name	Mr.Yuan Xiaoyu
Citizen	China
Citizen No.	(G60380388)
Position	Managing Director
Office Address	No.M1 -10,Road -4, Maubin Industrial park, Maubin Township, Ayeyarwaddy Division, Myanmar
Contact Phone No.	09- 890092014/ emp.reporting.to.ecd@gmail.com

Table (B) List of the factory data of Shengze Gloves Company Limited

No.	Project Data	Description
1	Company Name	Shengze Gloves Company Limited

2	Project Type	Manufacturing of gloves on CMP basis
3	Location	No.M1 -10,Road -4, Maubin Industrial park, Maubin Township, Ayeyarwaddy Division, Myanmar
4	Investment type	Foreign
5	Investment amount and period	US\$ 1.8 million for 50 years
6	Project started period	2019
7	project area	(2.1) acres
4	Project Owner	Mr.Yuan Xiaoyu (G60380388)
5	Office Address	No.M1 -10,Road -4, Maubin Industrial park, Maubin Township, Ayeyarwaddy Division, Myanmar

2. Presentation of the Environmental Team of Shengze Gloves Company Limited factory

Shengze Gloves Company Limited was arranged for EMP study and reporting for Shengze Gloves Company Limited factory. EMP team consists of the following team and sector-wise participants. This Environmental Management Plan has been done with reasonable skills, care and diligence in accordance with the stipulations of Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (Paragraph 76-77-82). Shengze Gloves Company Limited factory EMP team consists of the core team and sector-wise participants.

Table (C). EMP Team Member

Sr.	Name	Position	Area of Responsibility
1	U Aung Min Kyaw	Factory Manager	Reporting and Public relation
2	U Kaung Min Khant	Factory Supervisor	Reporting Arrangement
3	Daw Nam Ohmm Khan	HR Manager	Data Collection
4	U Zaw Zin Aung	Operation Supervisor	Data Collection
5	Daw Yin Yin	Customer service and translator	Data Collection

3. Law review and Legal Requirements

The Laws, Rules and Procedures should be compliance from Shengze Gloves Company Limited is as follows.

1. Myanmar Environmental Policy
2. Environmental Conservation Law (2012)
3. Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures
4. Employment and Skill Development Law (2013)
5. Factory Act (1951)
6. Minimum Wages Law (2013)
7. Myanmar Fire Bridgate Law (2015)
8. Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019)
9. The Labour Organization Law (2011)
10. The Settlement of Labour Dispute Law (2012)
11. The Leave and Holiday Act (1951)
12. The Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and related Substances Law (2013)
13. The Control of Smoking and Consumption of Tobacco Product Law (2006)
14. National Environmental Quality (Emitting) Guideline
15. National Environmental Policy (2019)
16. Social Security Law (2012)
17. Myanmar Insurance Law 1993
18. Workers' Compensation Act 1951
19. Disaster Management Law 2011
20. Ayeyarwaddy region City Development Law (2018)
21. Electricity Law (2014)
22. Small Industries Promotion Law
23. Myanmar Companies Law (2007)
24. Union Customs Law (2007)
25. Public Health Law (1972)
26. Law on the Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases (1995)
27. Myanmar Investment Law (2011) Rule (2003); Notice No. (2003)

4. Project Operation

The factory produces gloves with CMP production scheme. Majority of the products are exported. Routine production works can be seen in the following flow diagram.

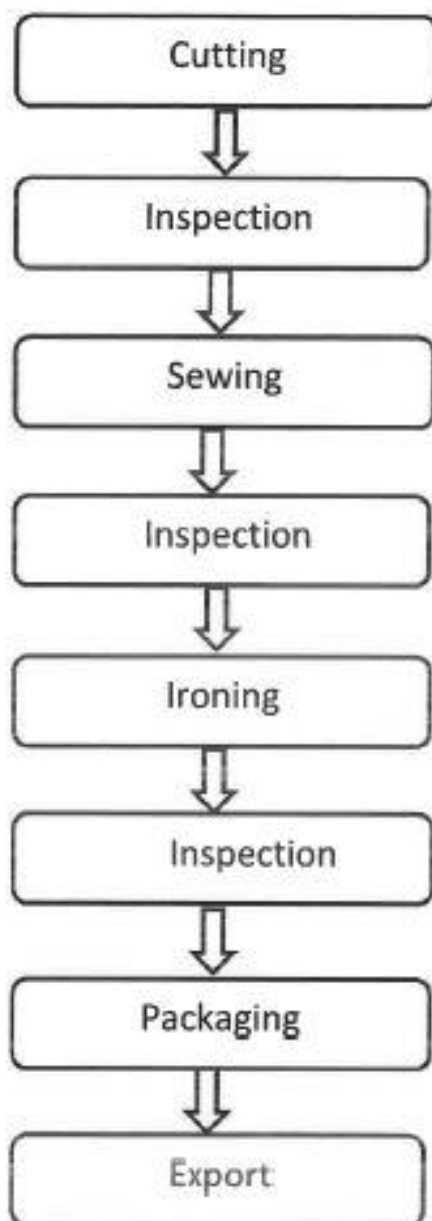


Figure (A) Process Flow Diagram for Shengze Gloves Company Limited



Primary production scheme is raw materials storing, cutting, sewing, and quality inspection, ironing and packing. The production process is labor intensive which is a trademark of CMP industry. The production process produces no liquid effluent and slightly




gaseous emission from boiler. The process produce solid waste mainly consists of all process and these solid wastes are managed to collect by the government waste collector.

5. Current Conditions of the Factory



Shengze Gloves Company Limited is not start operation process in current condition. Inspection Results of Current Conditions of the Factory is shown in table D.

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

Sr.	Particular	Remark
1	Factory Entrance	
2	Drainage system	

3	Providing hand washing area for labor	
4	Fire extinguishers are provided within the factory compound	
5	Fire hose cabinets and fire alarm is provided for emergency cases	

6	Emergency exits sign are installed	
7	Assembly point for emergency case	
8	Installed exhaust fans for air cleaning	

9	Waste bins and solid waste collecting area were prepared in factory compound	 
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6. Impact Assessment and Mitigation

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

Table E. Environmental Aspect and Impact

Sr.	Activity List	Aspect	Impact
1	Receiving	Overweight lifting	Injury from overweight lifting
		Packing waste	Solid waste generation

2	Fabric Cutting	Operation of cutting machine	Injury from cutting machine, Solid waste generation
3	Sewing, stitching and iron	Pieces of thread cuts, needle	Solid waste generation, Injure by needle and heat injury
4	Finishing, Tag & Code	Pieces of thread cuts, needle cuts	Solid waste generation, Injure by needle
5	Packing	Packing waste	Solid waste generation
6	Storage	Pieces of plastic	Solid waste generation
		Overweight lifting	Injury from overweight lifting

Table F. Mitigation Measures

IMPACTS	Impact Source	Mitigation
Fire hazard	-Smoking in prohibited area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strictly prohibit smoking within factory compound 2. Clearly define and notify emergency exits 3. Passage ways must always be kept clean and clear 4. Regularly check and refill fire extinguishers 5. Exercise fire drill regularly
Solid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pieces of nylon fabric - Pieces of thread cuts, needle cuts - Packing waste - Plastic waste - General waste 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Packing nylon fabric waste in bags 2. Cleaning continuous and regularly 3. Stacking waste bags systematically 4. Calling waste collector regularly 5. Providing adequate dust bins
Physical hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Injury from overweight lifting - Contact with cutting machine 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Using necessary lifting and carrying aid apparatus and machinery 2. Using metal hand gloves for cutting machine operators

	- Injury by needle	3. Installing needle guards
Noise	- Operation of generator and machine	1. Carrying out regular maintenance works for all the equipment and generator 2. Installation cover in generator room for noise
Machinery hazard	- Operation machine	1. Wearing necessary PPE (goggle, hand gloves, ear muffs) 2. Regular inspection and cleaning of debris, dusts and oils on machine components 3. Regular inspection of lubricant leakage and refilling as necessary 4. Clearing work place of flammable materials before using machine 5. Installation safety guard on machine 6. Regular inspection of belt, gears, sprockets, chains, and other moving parts. 7. Systematically installing machine parts 8. Regular inspection of power cable 9. Preparing checklist, warning signs or lights of inspection for using machine and displaying at visible location near machine 10. Allow only qualified workers to operate or maintain machine. 11. Install emergency stop devices on machine to enable workers to shut off the equipment within easy reach of workers in an emergency.

Emission dust	- Operation of fabric settling	1.Wearing necessary PPE (goggle, gloves) 2. Regular inspection and supervision of the usage of the masks for the workers working at odor producing areas 3. Installation of a particle monitoring meter 4. Temporarily stopping the works if PM 2.5 and PM 10 emission reached above 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in a day 5. Cleaning with dust collector
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7.Public Consultation and Disclosure

Shengze Gloves Company Limited. is located at No.M1 -10, Road -4, Maubin Industrial Park, Maubin Township, Ayeyarwaddy Division, Myanmar. The project will include industrial zone management committee meetings; Compliance with departmental inspections; other departmental officials in the vicinity of the project; Special emphasis is placed on building good relationships with other business people and the public.

8. Results of public consultation

Departmental officials, officials from the Zone Management Committee; Regular consultations will be held with the people in the area and public opinion will be taken to ensure that there is no harm to the environment and the socio-economy.

9. Disclosure of information on public consultation; The plan will be implemented in accordance with the requirements

The factory will have a suggestion box to provide public feedback on the project at all times. The guidelines of the Industrial Zone Committee and relevant departments will always be followed. Project announcements will be made in real time at the Industrial Zone Committee Office and the factory notice board.

10. Projected Budgets for Management and Monitoring Plan

Projected budget for implementation of EMP management actions and monitoring requirements could be summarized from detailed particulars described in previous section of the report. Shengze Gloves Company Limited will allocate 720,000 kyats total of one-time cost and 4,000,000 kyat of annual recurring cost for successful implementation and monitoring of the EMP. If the estimated budget isn't enough, Shengze Gloves Company Limited. will be used by adding the enough budgets as necessary.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Shengze Gloves Company Limited is a Private Company Limited incorporated under the Myanmar Companies Act. Shengze Gloves Company Limited is a specialized company in Registration Department (DICA) with registration Number (121736381). The company is located at No.M1 -10, Road -4, Maubin Industrial Park, Maubin Township, Ayeyarwaddy Division, Myanmar. This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Shengze Gloves Company Limited factory was prepared by company organization itself. This Environmental Management Plan has been done with reasonable skills, care and diligence in accordance with the stipulations of Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (Paragraph 76-82). Shengze Gloves Company Limited factory EMP team consists of the core team and sector-wise participants. Shengze Gloves Company Limited No.M1 -10, Road -4, Maubin Industrial Park, Maubin Township, Ayeyarwaddy Division, Myanmar

Table 1. List of the factory data of Shengze Gloves Company Limited

No.	Project Data	Description
1	Company Name	Shengze Gloves Company Limited
2	Project Type	Manufacturing of gloves on CMP basis
3	Location	No.M1 -10,Road -4, Maubin Industrial park, Maubin Township, Ayeyarwaddy Division, Myanmar
4	Investment type	Foreign
5	Investment amount and period	US\$ 1.8 million for 50 years
6	Project started period	2019

7	project area	(2.1) acres
4	Project Owner	Mr.Yuan Xiaoyu (G60380388)
5	Office Address	No.M1 -10,Road -4, Maubin Industrial park, Maubin Township, Ayeyarwaddy Division, Myanmar

Table 2. Project Owner data of Shengze Gloves Company Limited

Project Owner data	Description
Project Owner Name	Mr.Yuan Xiaoyu
Citizen	China
Citizen No.	(G60380388)
Position	Managing Director
Office Address	No.M1 -10,Road -4, Maubin Industrial park, Maubin Township, Ayeyarwaddy Division, Myanmar
Contact Phone No.	09- 890092014/ emp.reporting.to.ecd@gmail.com

1.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The project involves the production of a wide range of gloves using the CMP system, which produces high-quality products of international standard by hand to international orders, in order to increase workers' skills. Just as the project owner, so does the state to receive relevant sector taxes and foreign currency. To provide employment opportunities to the people around the project; and 2% of business profits to support public development that follow CSR policy.

1.3 PRESENTATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL TEAM OF SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED FACTORY

Shengze Gloves Company Limited was arranged for EMP study and reporting for Shengze Gloves Company Limited factory. EMP team consists of the following team and sector-wise participants. This Environmental Management Plan has been done with reasonable skills, care and diligence in accordance with the stipulations of Environmental

Impact Assessment Procedure (Paragraph 76-77-82). Shengze Gloves Company Limited factory EMP team consists of the core team and sector-wise participants.

Table 3. EMP Team Member

Sr.	Name	Position	Area of Responsibility
1	U Aung Min Kyaw	Factory Manager	Reporting and Public relation
2	U Kaung Min Khant	Factory Supervisor	Reporting Arrangement
3	Daw Nam Ohmm Khan	HR Manager	Data Collection
4	U Zaw Zin Aung	Operation Supervisor	Data Collection
5	Daw Yin Yin	Customer service and translator	Data Collection

Table 4. Contact Data of Shengze Gloves Company Limited

Company Name	Shengze Gloves Company Limited
Address	No.M1 -10,Road -4, Maubin Industrial park, Maubin Township, Ayeyarwaddy Division, Myanmar
Ph.no/E-mail	09- 977399258/ emp.reporting.to.ecd@gmail.com

2 COMMITMENT

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Shengze Gloves Company Limited was prepared by company organization itself. This Environmental Management Plan has been done with reasonable skills, care and diligence in accordance with the stipulations of Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (Paragraph 76-77-82). I hear by signed this report on behalf of the Shengze Gloves Company Limited to certify that all the information in it is true and convincing to the best of our knowledge.

- (a) The accuracy and completeness of the EMP;
- (b) That the EMP has been prepared in strict compliance with applicable laws including the EIA Procedure; and
- (c) That the Project will at all times comply fully with the commitments, mitigation measures, and plans in the EMP Report.

(d) Improving the environmental management plan approved during the period of operation; Depending on the systems and business requirements, instructions will be followed to make better environmental management plans.

(e) If the project proponent wants to amend the environmental management plan, we will get the approval and amendment.

(f) When the project is completed and closed, it will minimize the impact on the community. In the event of an accident, minimize the risk; Socio-economic cooperation plans will be made.

No	List of Commitment	Commitment description	Mention chapter
1	The accuracy and completeness	The environmental management plan is rigorous and comprehensive.	All chapter
2	strict compliance with applicable laws	That the EMP has been prepared in strict compliance with applicable laws including the EIA Procedure; and That the Project will at all times comply fully with the commitments, mitigation measures, and plans in the EMP Report	Chapter 2(Commitments), 3 (legal requirement)
3	Improving the environmental management plan approved during the period of operation	Improving the environmental management plan approved during the period of operation; Depending on the systems and business requirements, instructions will be followed to make better environmental management plans.	Chapter (13) Management and Monitoring plan

4	Amending the environmental management plan	If the project proponent wants to amend the environmental management plan, he/she will get the approval and amendment	Chapter 3 (legal requirement)
5	Factory decommissioning	When the project is completed and closed, it will minimize the impact on the community. In the event of an accident, minimize the risk; Socio-economic cooperation plans will be made.	Chapter 18 Factory Decommissioning Management Plan

3 LAW REVIEW AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The Laws, Rules and Procedures should be compliance from Shengze Gloves Company Limited is as follows.

1. Myanmar Environmental Policy
2. Environmental Conservation Law (2012)
3. Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures
4. Employment and Skill Development Law (2013)
5. Factory Act (1951)
6. Minimum Wages Law (2013)
7. Myanmar Fire Bridgate Law (2015)
8. Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019)
9. The Labour Organization Law (2011)
10. The Settlement of Labour Dispute Law (2012)
11. The Leave and Holiday Act (1951)
12. The Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and related Substances Law (2013)
13. The Control of Smoking and Consumption of Tobacco Product Law (2006)
14. National Environmental Quality (Emitting) Guideline
15. National Environmental Policy (2019)
16. Social Security Law (2012)
17. Myanmar Insurance Law 1993

18. Workers' Compensation Act 1951
19. Disaster Management Law 2011
20. Ayeyarwaddy region City Development Law (2018)
21. Electricity Law (2014)
22. Small Industries Promotion Law
23. Myanmar Companies Law (2007)
24. Union Customs Law (2007)
25. Public Health Law (1972)
26. Law on the Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases (1995)
27. Myanmar Investment Law (2011) Rule (2003); Notice No. (2003)

3.1 Myanmar Environmental Policy

The Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar stipulates the Government to protect and conserve the natural environment and implies every citizen of Myanmar to assist the Government in environmental conservation.

National Environmental Policy (1994) is the basis for the integration of environmental consideration into development in Myanmar which proclaims the Government's commitment to sustainable development. It highlights the integration of environmental considerations with development process for a better quality of life of all citizens. The State has the responsibility to preserve its natural resources in the interest of present and future generations and that environmental protection should always be the primary objective in seeking development.

The Myanmar Agenda 21 was developed in 1997 for all-natural resource management and environmental conservation work in pursuit of activities relating to biodiversity conservation. National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) prepared in 2009 includes three goals: (i) sustainable management of natural resources; (ii) integrated economic development and (iii) sustainable social development. One of the Government's main priorities is to mainstream sustainable environmental considerations into the national development planning and to develop an effective safeguards system to prevent the social and environmental impacts associated with rapid economic growth.

3.2 Environmental Conservation Law

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

Table 5. Relevant Stipulations in Environmental Conservation Law

Sr.	Paragraph	Stipulation
1	14	A person causing a point source of pollution shall treat, emit, discharge and deposit the substances which cause pollution in the environment in accord with stipulated environmental quality standards.
2	15	The owner or occupier of any business, material or place which causes a point source of pollution shall install or use an on-site facility or controlling equipment in order to monitor, control, manage, reduce or eliminate environmental pollution. If it is impracticable, it shall be arranged to dispose the wastes in accord with environmentally sound methods.
3	16	A person or organization operating business in the industrial estate or business in the special economic zone or category of business stipulated by the Ministry: (a) is responsible to carry out by contributing the stipulated cash or kind in the relevant combined scheme for the environmental conservation including the management and treatment of waste;

		<p>(b) shall contribute the stipulated users' charges or management fees for the environmental conservation according to the relevant industrial estate, special economic zone and business organization;</p> <p>(c) shall comply with the directives issued for environmental conservation according to the relevant industrial estate, special economic zone or business.</p>
4	39 (b)	If any terms and conditions of environmental conservation contained in the prior permission for a business is not complied with, the power to cancel the issued license, permit or register or suspend it for a limited period is granted for relevant government department, or government organization.

3.3 Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures

Former MOECAAF developed the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures which were approved in December 2015. MOECAAF is already applying the main principles of EIA Procedures before their approval. Under the Foreign Investments Rules, the environmental impact assessment and social impact assessment reports are needed to be attached together with the investment proposal. Capital intensive investment projects and designated businesses need to be assessed by the MOECAAF in terms of environmental impacts and compliance. Under the EIA procedures, all projects undertaken in Myanmar that can cause significant adverse impacts are required to undertake an IEE or EIA and to obtain an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC).

3.4 Employment And Skill Development Law

With the objectives to facilitate employment which is appropriate to the age and ability of the job seeker, to help workers obtain employment and to provide stability of employment and skills development for employees, to help employers obtain appropriate employees, the Employment and Skill Development Law came into force in late 2013. The

law stipulates the facts required to be included and specified in the employment agreement between the employer and employee.

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

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

3.5 Factory Act

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

3.5.1 Working hours

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

3.5.2 Overtime

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

3.5.3 If working on days-off

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

3.5.4 Calculation of overtime wages

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

3.5.5 Worksite Safety and Health Measures

- The factory must be kept clean and the workspace must be situated away from drains, latrines or other things which create a bad or unhealthy smell.
- There must be proper ventilation, light and heat.
- There must be no dust or smoke in the hall or factory.
- There must be clean drinking water in proper places for all workers.
- Population of workers must not be dense and there must be sufficient light.
- The latrines must be in suitable places.
- The generators and other auxiliary units must be kept undercover.
- There must be arrangements made for any emergency cut out of electricity service.
- In weaving or spinning machines, any female workers and any children must not be allowed to handle.

- Females and young workers are not allowed to lift heavy loads.
- Floors, stairs and paths must be well-built and hand rails are to be built and necessary covers must be placed.
- In every factory, the arrangement of escape routes and fire alarms must be kept.

3.5.6 Welfare

- There must be washing and cleaning facilities for workers.
- There must be sufficient seats for workers if a chance is given for sitting.
- There must be sufficient First Aid Boxes.
- If the workers in a factory exceed 250, doctors or nurses in clinic are to be appointed.
- If the workers of a factory exceed 100, recreation centers and canteens are to be kept for food.
- For factories with over 50 female workers, there must be a child nursery center available for the children under 6 year of age.

3.6 Minimum Wages Law

3.6.1 Duties of the Employer

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

3.6.2 Penalty for violation

- If anybody violates the law they may be punished with a maximum of one year imprisonment or with a maximum of five hundred thousand kyats fine or with both

- If anybody violates the rules and orders they may be punished with a maximum of three months' imprisonment or with a fine or with both.

3.7 Myanmar Fire Bradgate Law

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

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

3.8 Occupational Safety and Health Law

The objectives of this Law are given hereunder:

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

- f. to support and help research activities carried out for the development of Occupational Safety and Health matters.

3.9 The Labor Organization Law

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

The Law emphasized for the employer is as follows.

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

3.10 The Settlement of Labor Dispute Law

The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw hereby enacts this Law for safeguarding the right of workers or having good relationship between employer and workers and making peaceful workplace or obtaining the rights fairly, rightfully and quickly by settling the dispute of employer and worker justly.

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

- (a) if there is any labor organization, form the Workplace Coordinating Committee with the view to make a collective bargaining as follows:
 - (i) two representatives of workers nominated by each of the labour organizations;
 - (ii) an equivalent number of representatives of employer;

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

- (i) two representatives of workers elected by them;
- (ii) two representatives of employer.

3.11 The Leave and Holiday Act

3.11.1 Causal Leave (6) days

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

3.11.2 Earned leave (10) days

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

3.11.3 Medical Leave (30) days

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

3.11.4 Maternity leave

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

3.11.5 Public Holidays (21) days

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

3.12 The Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances Law

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

- To protect from being damaged the natural environment resources and being hazardous any living beings by chemical and related substances;
- To supervise systematically in performing the chemical and related substances business with permission for being safety;
- To perform the system of obtaining information and to perform widely educative and research for using the chemical and related substance systematically;
- To perform the sustainable development for the occupational safety, health and environmental conservation.

3.13 The Control of Smoking and Consumption of Tobacco Product Law

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

- To convince the public that health can be adversely affected due to smoking and consumption of tobacco product and to cause refraining from the use of the same;
- To protect from the danger which affects public health adversely by creating tobacco smoke-free environment;
- To obtain a healthy living style of the public including child and youth by preventing the habit of smoking and consumption of tobacco product;
- To uplift the health, economy and social standard of the public through control of

smoking and consumption of tobacco product;

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

3.14 NATIONAL QUALITY (EMISSION) GUIDELINE

National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (NEQEG) for waste water and noise levels are referenced in this EMP report. Followings are the environmental standards and guidelines adopted by EMP team.

Table 6. Environmental Standards for Wastewater Discharge (NEQG)

Sr.	Parameter	Unit	Guideline Value
1	5-day BOD	mg/l	50
2	COD	mg/l	250
3	Oil and grease	mg/l	10
4	pH	Standard unit	6-9
5	Temperature increase	°C	<3
6	Total coliform bacteria	100 ml	400
7	Total nitrogen	mg/l	10
8	Total phosphorus	mg/l	2
9	Total suspended solids	mg/l	50

Table 7. Noise Level Standard (NEQG)

Receptor	One Hour LAeq (dBA)	
	Daytime (7:00-22:00) (10:00-22:00 for public holidays)	Nighttime (22:00-7:00) (22:00-10:00 for public holidays)
Residential, institutional, educational	55	45
Industrial, commercial	70	70

Table 8. Air Quality Standard (NEQG)

Sr.	Parameter	Averaging Period	Guideline Value µg/m ³
1	Nitrogen dioxide	1-year	40
		1-hour	200
2	Ozone	8-hour daily Maximum	100
3	PM ₁₀	1-year	20
		24 hour	50
4	PM _{2.5}	1-year	10
		24 hour	25
5	Sulfur dioxide	24-hour	20
		10-minute	500

4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Shengze Gloves Company Limited is a Private Company Limited incorporated under the Myanmar Companies Act with registration Number (121736381). The company is located at No.M1 -10, Road -4, Maubin Industrial Park, Maubin Township, Ayeyarwaddy Division, Myanmar. The list of Directors of the project owner and project data are shown in following table.

Table 9. List of the factory data of Shengze Gloves Company Limited

No.	Project Data	Description
1	Company Name	Shengze Gloves Company Limited
2	Project Type	Manufacturing of gloves on CMP basis
3	Project Location and Office Address	No.M1 -10,Road -4, Maubin Industrial park, Maubin Township, Ayeyarwaddy Division, Myanmar
4	Investment type	Foreign
5	Investment amount and period	US\$ 1.8 million for 50 years

6	Project started period/end period	2019/2020
7	Construction period	1 years
8	project area	(2.1) acres
9	Project Owner	Mr.Yuan Xiaoyu (G60380388)

4.1 PROJECT LOCATION

Shengze Gloves Company Limited is located at No.M1 -10,Road -4, Maubin Industrial park, Maubin Township, Ayeyarwaddy Division, Myanmar. The project area land includes office, factory, security office, raw materials storage area, and canteen and product storage area. The factory is located latitude 16°42'33.27"N and longitude 95°40'19.77"E.

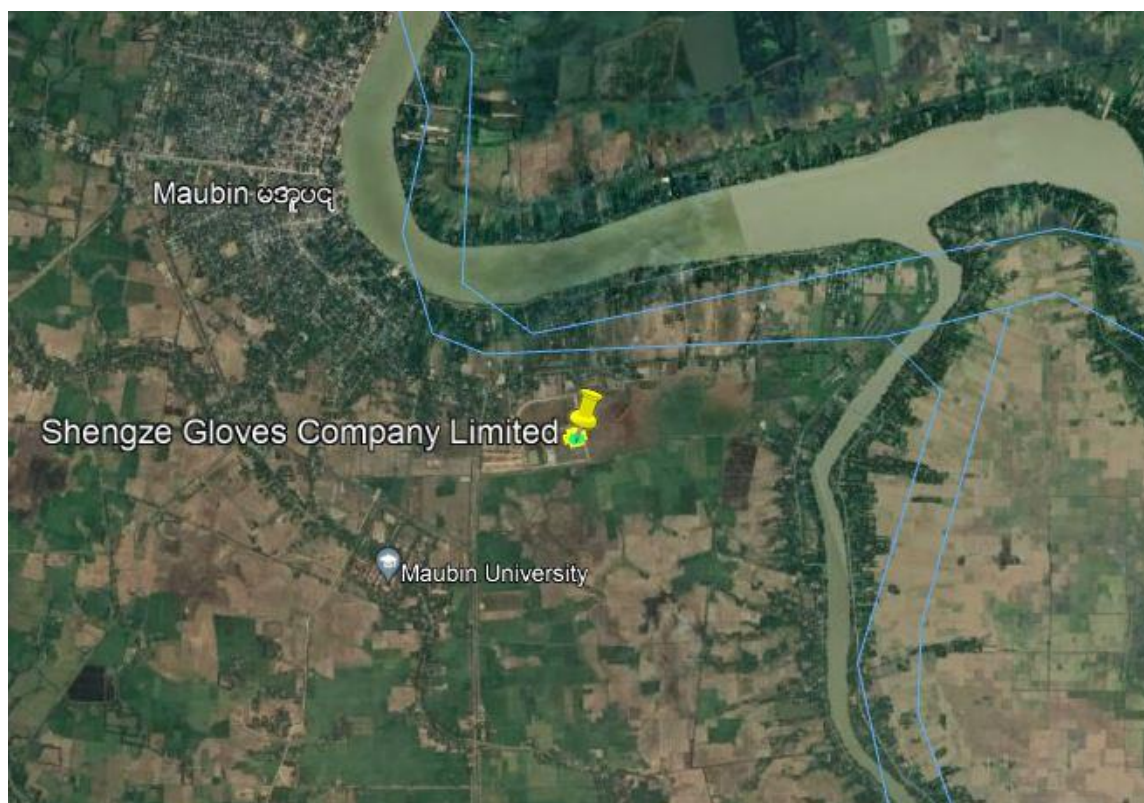




Figure 1. Location of Shengze Gloves Company Limited

4.2 LAYOUT PLAN AND MAIN BUILDING

Layout Plan of Shengze Gloves Company Limited is shown in following figure 2 and structural drawing are shown in appendix 10. The project area is (2.1) acres of land and it include office, factory building, security gate, raw materials storage area, canteen and product storage area.

Table 10. List of the factory building data of Shengze Gloves Company Limited

Main Building Size	Number	Item
1 floor building (106.8 × 160) feet	1 building	Dormitory
2 floor building (80 × 24) feet	1 building	Warehouse
3 floor building (207.4 × 160) feet	1 building	Future plan

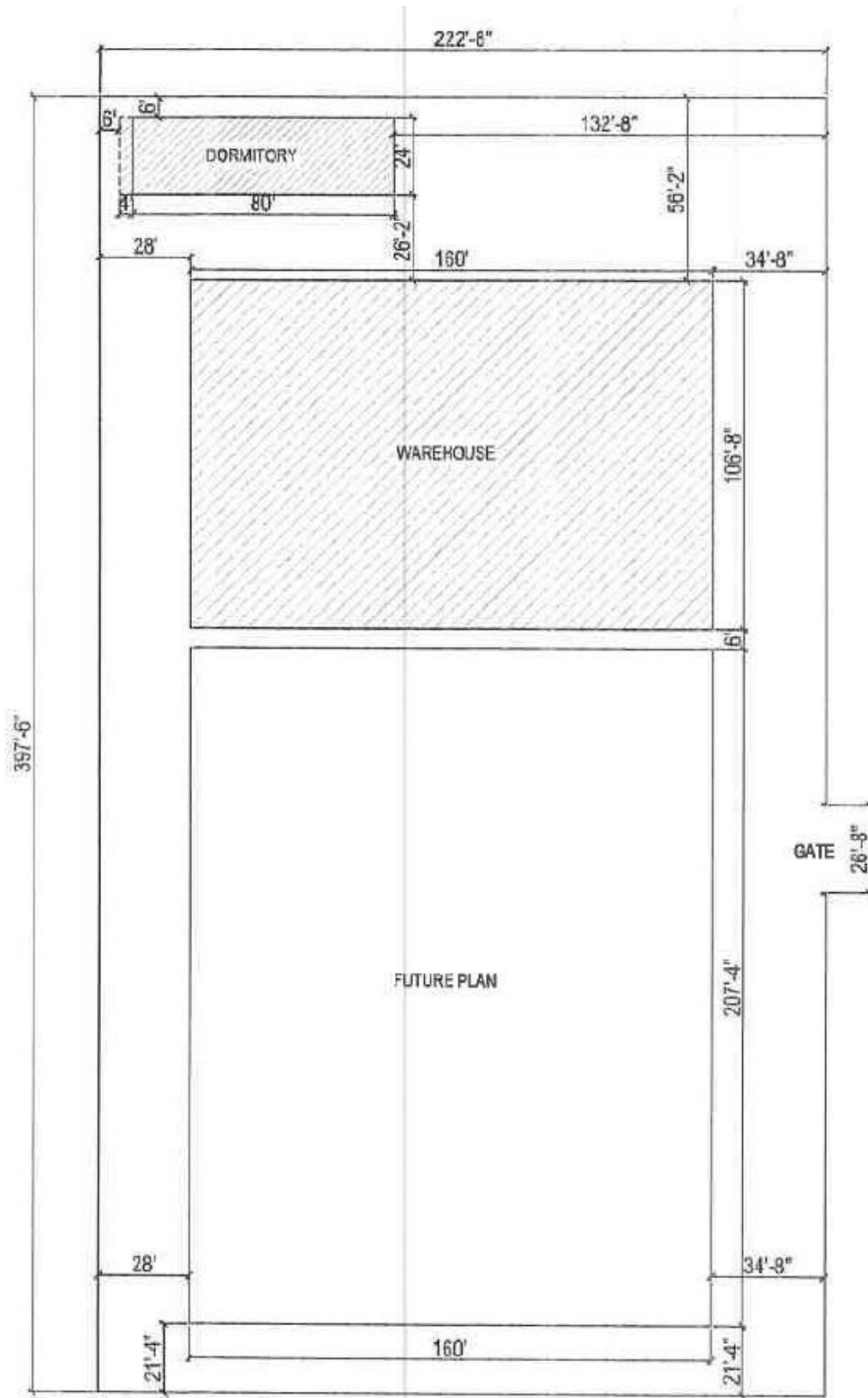


Figure 2. Layout Plan for Shengze Gloves Company Limited

4.3 PROJECT OPERATION

The factory produces gloves with CMP production scheme. Majority of the products are exported. Routine production works can be seen in the following flow diagram.

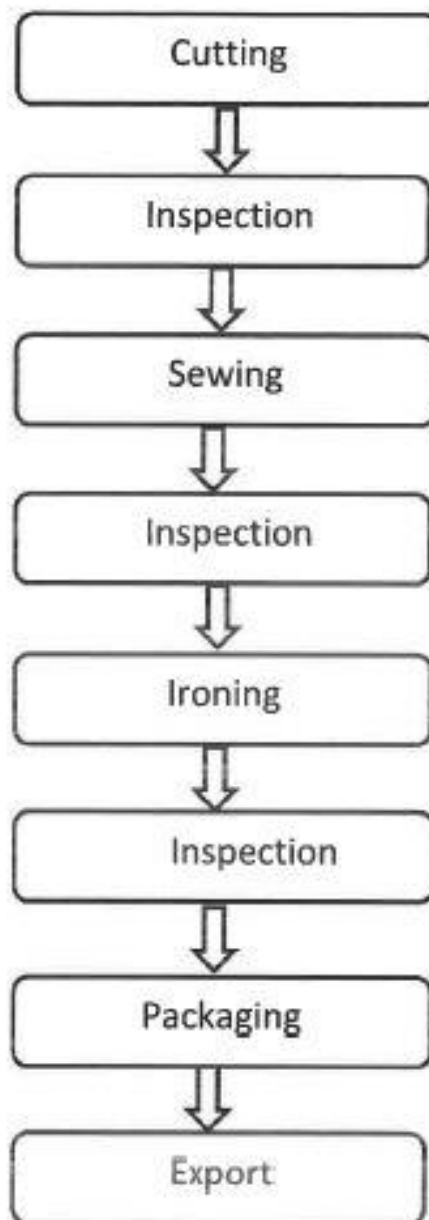


Figure 3. Process Flow Diagram for Shengze Gloves Company Limited

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

4.3.1 Storing

The fabric store department is centralized in the apparel industry and all the fabric comes to this unit first from the supplier and audited here and kept until it is distributed to other units. For an export-oriented and bulk production gloves industry, it is essential to maintain a well-organized & well-equipped inventory system. The main responsibility of this department is to store all the raw material necessary to produce gloves. Before starting the gloves production, the required amount of fabric has to store in the gloves. All the next processes such as spreading, cutting, sewing, and so on. As result, store department plays an important role to get smooth production.

4.3.2 Cutting

Cutting is separating of the gloves into its components and in a general form, it is the production process of separating (sectioning, curving, severing) a spread into gloves parts that are the precise size and shape of the pattern pieces on a marker.

Cut Panel Inspection;

1. Quality an inspector will check Panel using Hard pattern after cut from three different position Top, Middle, and Bottom
2. If there any discrepancy, a correction will be immediate. If the panel found plus from hard patterns, it will have to cut extra part. If panel found minus from hard pattern, will have to place the fabric under marker as per lay chart to remake again.
3. All cut panels will be inspected to detect any types of fabric fault if any defective panel found, will be replaced from lay chart wise remnants by following the shade and pattern grain line.

Production Order Sheet: Cutting Section firstly takes the PO sheet. They find out all detailed information in the PO sheet especially size breakdown, size-wise and color-wise order quantity.

Pattern receives: They receive the approved pattern from the sample section.

Marker Making: After pattern receiving, they make marker according to the order sheet and pattern size.

Fabric receives: Fabric is the main raw material in the cutting section. All success depends on cutting. So, the cutting section has to become serious when they receive the fabric.

Fabric Spreading: Before spreading the fabric on table they relax the unrolled fabric for 12-24 hr. After completing relaxation, they spread the fabric on a table with proper tension.

Marker Placing: Marker is a thin paper which carries all the gloves components and placed on fabric lay for cutting. Before cutting the marker from CAD placed on fabric lay. Marker checked very carefully before placement on fabric.

Cutting: In this step, cutting is done by a cutter machine. Straight knife cutting machine, round knife cutting machines are mostly used for cutting.

Sorting: After cutting the cut parts are sorted according to shade, size-wise.

Numbering & checking: In this step, the cut parts are numbering and checking carefully so that the single components never mistake. QC checks the cut parts. If any defect found they replace the cut piece.

Bundling: The cut pieces are bundled finally.

Input to Sewing: The bundled cut piece ready for sewing.

4.3.3 Sewing Clerk

Sewing is the process of fastening or attaching two parts of fabric using stitches made with a needle and thread. It is one of the basic steps of the apparel manufacturing process. The sewing section is the most important department of the gloves manufacturing industry. Gloves manufacturing is quite different from any other conventional manufacturing. It is not a continuous production method. Each style is a different product that requires a different type of fabric, color, buttons, thread, etc. The sewing process is one of the most important stages in labor-intensive ready-made clothing enterprises.

In this section, each and every sewing machine and job of machine operators should be inspected on a routine basis for identifying, correcting, and controlling faults and maintaining the quality of products. To ensure the quality of the product, quality control personnel have to control quality in a different section in the gloves industry, which is directly or indirectly involved with the production.

4.3.4 Finishing

After stitching, there will be some hanging sewing threads on the finished product. Trimming is the operation of removing these extra hanging threads. Sometimes, finished products get stained during the production process. Some of the sewn products may also have some open seams or other stitching faults. The finishing department repairs such products before packing. The last objective of finishing department is ironing. The sewn products are pressed to remove the wrinkles and to enhance the look of the gloves.

4.3.5 Packaging

The packing is always done in the carton boxes and there are several criteria for the packing of the gloves. There are generally two kinds of packing the gloves. The gloves are individually packed/ wrapped in the poly bag whose design will be specified by the buyer. i.e., either with the hanger attached or plain poly bag packing and then the entire gloves (as per the packing criteria) are arranged in the carton box. The other method is that the gloves are just folded and arranged in the carton boxes without putting them in the poly bag.

4.4 Description of Raw Materials

The basic raw materials used are nylon fabric and yarn. The basic raw materials used are nylon fabric and yarn. These raw materials are imported directly from China. Raw material lists and annual requirements are shown in appendix 5.



Figure 4. Raw Material Storage Area of Shengze Gloves Company Limited

4.5 DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCTS

The main products of Shengze Gloves Company Limited is produced various gloves (Work gloves, warm gloves, mechanic gloves, micro fiber gloves, leather gloves, PU and Ski gloves) and export to European countries. The production rate of Shengze Gloves Company Limited is show in appendix 6.



Figure 5. Sample Product (Jacket) of Shengze Gloves Company Limited



Figure 6. Product Storage Area in Factory

4.6 Equipment and Machinery List

Equipment and Machinery lists used in Shengze Gloves Company Limited are described in appendix 4.

4.7 Energy Supply

Shengze Gloves Company Limited purchase electricity from government power source. The plant installed 1000 kVA transformers, 315 KVA diesel generator for supply electricity. The electrical power consumption of the factory is (267,200) KWh/year.. Diesel fuel for diesel generator was bought from outside supplier. Therefore, the fuel storage room is absent. The amount of diesel fuel usage is 200 gal per year. Fuel boilers are not currently in use.



Figure 7. 1000 KVA Transformers And 315 KVA Diesel Generator for Electricity Supply

4.8 Operational Workforce

The work force during operation for the entire plant is 645 members and foreigner labor is about (10) person. Total operational workforce is (655) person. The female worker is 500 and male worker is (60). The working hours for the worker from the plant were (8) hrs from Monday to Friday and only Saturday for (4) hr. The employment list for the Shengze Gloves Company Limited is shown in appendix 7.

4.9 Institutional Arrangements

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

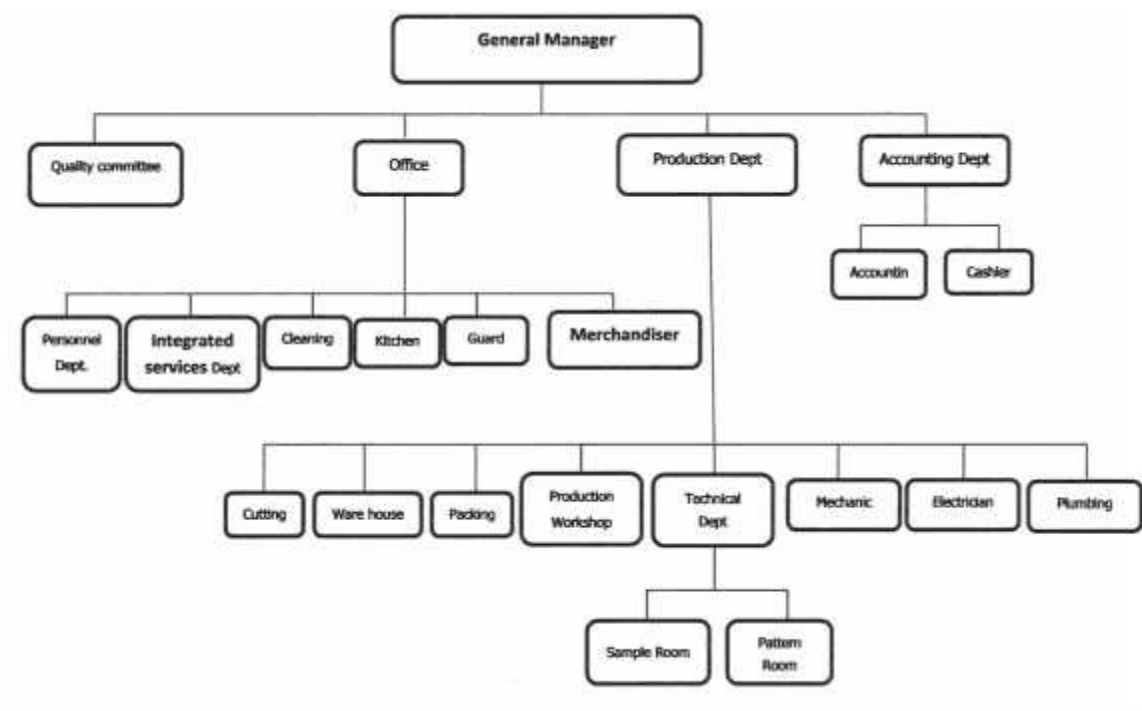


Figure 8. Organization Structure of Shengze Gloves Company Limited

4.10 SOLID WASTE

The gloves factory produces solid wastes mainly comprised of nylon fabric cuts. These wastes are valuable for reuse in places such as stuffing for pillow and doll. But the solid waste from Shengze Gloves Company Limited is discharged by calling solid waste collector. Systematic management of these solid wastes is of importance as mismanagement of the waste will lead critical occupational hazard including fire hazard. Following table depicts waste generation from the whole production process.

Table 11. Waste Generation from Apparel Manufacturing

Sr.	Process	Waste Type	Waste Amount by Annually
1	Receiving	Packing waste	100 kg
2	Cutting	Linen cuts, nylon fabric cuts	500 kg
3	Sewing	Linen cuts, Thread cuts	
4	Sticker and	Metal waste, Thread cuts	10 kg

	level stitching		
5	Tag and Code	Paper waste, Packing material	100 kg
6	Packing	Packing waste	18 kg

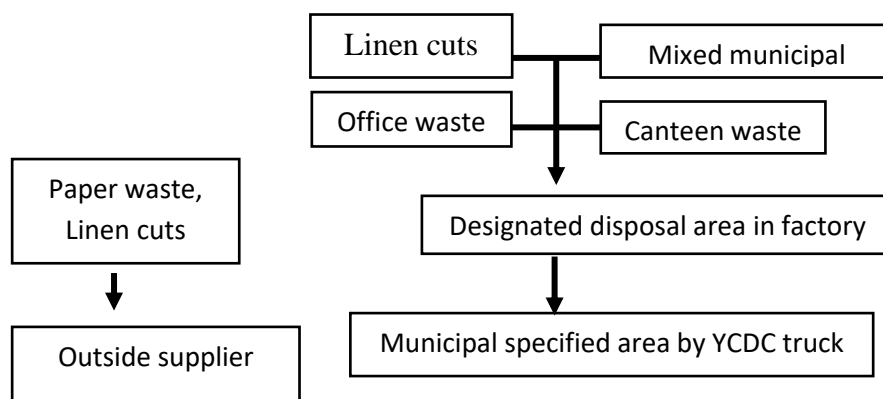


Figure 9. Waste Management System of Shengze Gloves Company Limited








Figure 10. Solid Waste Collecting Area In Facyory Compound

4.11 CURRENT CONDITIONS OF THE FACTORY



Shengze Gloves Company Limited is not start operation process in current condition. Inspection Results of Current Conditions of the factory is shown in following table.

Table 12. Inspection Results of Current Conditions of the Factory

Sr.	Particular	Remark
1	Factory Entrance	
2	Drainage system	

3	Providing hand washing area for labor	
4	Fire extinguishers are provided within the factory compound	
5	Fire hose cabinets and fire alarm is provided for emergency cases	

6	Emergency exits sign are installed	
7	Assembly point for emergency case	
8	Installed exhaust fans for air cleaning	

9	Waste bins and solid waste collecting area were prepared in factory compound	 
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5 CURRENT CONDITION OF ENVIRONMENT

5.1 WATER QUALITY

Water supply for Shengze Gloves Company Limited is obtained mainly from the tube well. Water is extracted from one tube well for hand washing, bathing, toilets and kitchen.

5.1.1 Tube Well Water

Water supply for Shengze Gloves Company Limited is obtained mainly from the tube well and storage with one concrete pool (1000gal). Water is extracted from one tube well usage is hand washing, bathing, toilets and kitchen for labor. Production process has not contained usage for process water. Daily usage of tube well water is (4000) gal and annually usage is (1,400,000) gal. Tube well water sample is collected and analyzed at ISO Tech laboratory. The water has no color and odor. The pH of the water is 7.2 which is well within the limit of acceptable WHO drinking water value 6-9. The turbidity of the tube well water is 12 because ground water of the Maubin Township is originally high turbidity and containing lime in ground. Iron (0.59, mg/l) is over than the acceptable limit of 0.3 mg/l (WHO) drinking water guideline. Therefore, we installed drinking water treatment system for drinking water. Another parameter is shown in table.

Table 13. Tube well Water Quality Analysis Results

Sr	Particular	Unit	Tube Well Water	WHO Drinking Water guideline value (Geneva-1993)
1	pH	S.U	7.2	6.5 - 8
2	Colour	TCU	5	15
3	Turbidity	NTU	12	5
4	TDS	mg/l	147	1000
5	TSS	mg/l	2	1000
6	Iron	mg/l	0.59	0.3
7	Sulphate	mg/l	18	500
8	Magness	mg/l	Nil	0.05
9	Chloride	mg/l	12	250



Figure 11. Water Collection from Steel Tank

5.1.2 Waste Water Quality

Water is extracted from one tube well and this water is used for hand washing and toilets. In the factory, washing system isn't including in operation steps. Therefore, the discharged water amount from the factory is very little. Domestic waste water is discharge from toilets, kitchen and labor house. This waste was discharged to roadside drain. The plant has no water treatment unit. The location of waste water collection for the project is shown in following figure.

One sample of waste water was collected at latitude (16°42'35.28"N) and longitude (95°40'19.74"E) and analyzed at ISO TECH laboratory. The sampling point was the outlet of the drain of the plant. The pH of the water is 7.6. The suspended solid from the water can be seen about 36 mg/l, dissolved solids 174 mg/l. The BOD and COD result of waste water is in the range of NEQG about 30 and 96 mg/l. From the following table, pH, BOD, COD, TSS and TS are within the range of NEQG guideline value. Total Suspended Solid (TSS) is within

the range of NEQG. Wastewater quality analysis result is shown in table 7 compare with NEQG for gloves industrial.

Table 14. Wastewater Quality Analysis Result

Sr.	Particular	Unit	NEQG (gloves industrial)	Waste Water Result
1	pH	-	6-9	7.6
2	BOD	mg/l	50	30
3	COD	mg/l	250	96
4	Total Suspended Solid (TSS)	mg/l	50	36
5	Total Dissolved Solid	mg/l	-	174
6	Total Solid	mg/l	-	210
7	Nitrate	mg/l	-	3.4



Figure 12. Waste Water Sampling from Outlet Drainage



Figure 13. Tube Well Water Sampling point



Figure 14. Waste Water Sampling point

5.2 AIR QUALITY

5.2.1 Air Monitoring and Environment

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

5.2.2 Survey Methodology

Sampling and analysis of ambient air quality were conducted by referring to the recommendation of the United State Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). The Haz-Scanner Environmental Perimeter Air station (EPAS) was used to collect ambient air survey data. Sampling rate or air quality data were measured automatically every one minute and directly read and recorded onsite for measured EMP for Shengze Gloves Company Limited 12 parameter (NO₂, O₃, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, CO₂, CO, Relativity humidity, win speed, win direction and temperature), as shown in table.

Table 15. Air analysis info

Sample site	Shengze Gloves Company Limited	Sample I.D.	AS0921-02
Location (township)	Maubin Township	Method	HAZ-SCANNER™ Model-EPAS
		Station height (elevation)	Ground
Location (Region / state)	Ayeyarwaddy Division	Latitude	16°42'34.83"N
		Longitude	95°40'17.60"E
Name of client	Shengze Gloves Company Limited	log on time (Date, Time)	1.2.2022(09:00 AM)
Air Monitoring Date	1.2.2022	log off time (Date, Time)	2.2.2022 (09:00 AM)
		Logging Duration (hours)	24 hours

5.2.3 Identification of Air Pollutants and Its Impacts

The proposed Shengze Gloves Company Limited factory is not operating the machines by the time monitoring the air quality. Therefore, the air station is set on to collect data of the current air quality impacted by operational works and moving vehicles for the transportation

of loads. Therefore, the site has to measure the surrounding air quality to know whether SO₂, NO₂, CO₂, CO, H₂S, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ are exceeding the limiting amount of National Environmental Quality Emission Guideline or not. The impacts of pollutants are defined below.

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

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) is the primary greenhouse gas pollutant, accounting for nearly three-quarters of global greenhouse gas emissions. Carbon pollution leads to long lasting changes in our climate, such as rising global temperatures, rising sea level, changes in weather and precipitation patterns and changes in ecosystems, habitats and species diversity. Children, older adults, people living in poverty may be at risk from the health impacts of climate change.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) is a nasty-smelling gas. The main effect of breathing in raised levels of nitrogen dioxide is the increased likelihood of respiratory problems. Nitrogen dioxide inflames the lining of the lungs, and it can reduce immunity to lung infections. This can cause problems such as wheezing, coughing, colds, flu and bronchitis. Increased levels of nitrogen dioxide can have significant impacts on people with asthma because it can cause more frequent and more intense attacks. Children with asthma and older people with heart disease are most at risk.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) is an invisible gas and has a nasty, sharp smell. It reacts easily with other substances to form harmful compounds, such as sulfuric acid, sulfurous acid and sulfate particles. Sulfur dioxide affects human health when it is breathed in. It irritates the nose, throat and airways to cause coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, or a tight feeling around the chest. The effects of sulfur dioxide are felt very quickly and most people would feel the

worst symptoms in 10 or 15 minutes after breathing in. Those most at risk of developing problems if they are exposed to sulfur dioxide are people with asthma or similar conditions.

Ozone (O₃) has a strong odor. Breathing ozone can trigger a variety of health problems including chest pain, coughing, throat irritation, and congestion. It can worsen bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma. It can also reduce lung function and inflame the linings of the lungs. Repeated exposure may permanently scar lung tissue.

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

5.2.4 Measurement Result of Air Quality Measurement Comparing with the Air Quality Standard and Guidelines

CO, CO₂, NO₂, SO₂, O₃, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are measured at the proposed project site. The site is in operation stage and the collected data shown below are due to the process activities. Air quality and noise result data report is described in appendix.

Table 16. Result of Air Quality

No	Parameters	Results		Avg. Period	Guideline value (NEQEG)	Averaging Period
		Observed value	Converted value			
1	Nitrogen dioxide NO ₂	54 ppb	101.5(μg/m ³)	1-hour*	40 (μg/m ³) 200 (μg/m ³)	1-year 1-hour
2	Ozone (O ₃)	32 ppb	62.7(μg/m ³)	8-hour	100 (μg/m ³)	8-hour daily maximum
3	Particulate matter PM ₁₀	23 (μg/m ³)		24-hour	20 (μg/m ³) 50 (μg/m ³)	1-year 24-hour
4	Particulate matter PM _{2.5}	11 (μg/m ³)		24-hour	10 (μg/m ³) 25 (μg/m ³)	1-year 24-hour
5	Sulfur dioxide SO ₂	2 ppb	5.24(μg/m ³)	24-hour	20 (μg/m ³) 500 (μg/m ³)	24-hour 10 minute

6	Carbon dioxide CO ₂	240 ppm		24-hour	-	
7	Carbon monoxide CO	2 ppb		24-hour	-	



Figure 15. Air Sampling Point

5.3 NOISE

5.3.1 Sources of the noise

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

5.3.2 Noise Measurement Method

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

Table 17. National Emission Quality Guideline (NEQG) for Noise level

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

Table 18. The location of Noise sample point

No	Sample Name	Shengze Gloves Company Limited		Location
		Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	
1.	Noise Sample Point (NS)	16°54'2.59"N	96°13'14.14"E	Factory compound

Table 19. Average Values of Noise Level (dB) at the sampling point

Noise Sample Point	Date/Time (2.11.2020)	Observed Noise Level (Mean Value) (dBA)	NEQEG One Hour LAeq (dBA)a	
			Daytime 07:00-22:00 (10:00-22:00 for public holidays)	Night time 22:00-07:00 (22:00-10:00 for public holidays)
NS	9: 00 -9:59	60.8	70	70
	10: 00-10: 59	62.1		
	11: 00-11: 59	60.7		
	12: 00-12: 59	54.1		
	13: 00-13: 59	57.7		
	14: 00-14: 59	59.7		

	15: 00-15: 59	60.2		
	16: 00-16: 59	56.9		

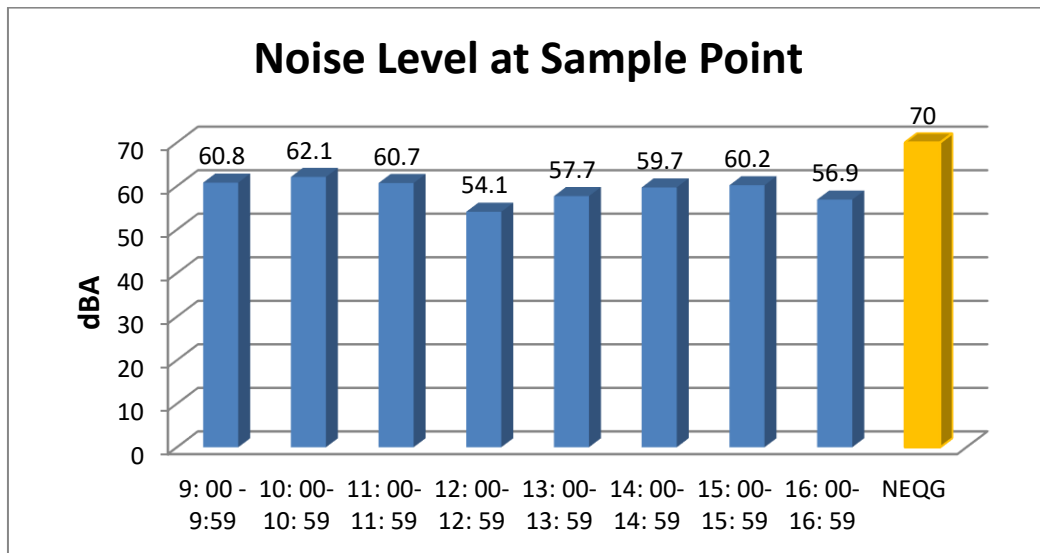


Figure 16. Air Quality Sampling



Figure 17. Noise Level Meter for Measuring Noise

5.4 SOIL QUALITY

One sample of soil was collected around the Shengze Gloves Company Limited to record the current condition of soil. The samples were analyzed for their physiochemical properties in Soil Laboratory, Land Use Department of Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Potential negative impacts by the project relating to soil degradation may have occurred in the early project construction works. Such impacts include excavation, displacement or importation of soil, stockpiling, mixing, wetting, compaction and pollution of soil, Oil

leakage and sedimentation. But the anticipated impacts on soil may have been occurred only to a limited area within the project compound.

According to test results, pH value of soil sample which was collected within the Shengze Gloves Company Limited which are moderately alkaline conditions. Under this condition, following phenomena would occur:

- Above a pH of 7.0 there is an increase in the availability of Iron, Manganese, Zinc, Cobalt, and Copper
- Increased risk of ammonia volatilization
- First increasing availability of Phosphorus and Boron, but deficiencies may occur at higher pH values
- Insoluble Calcium-Phosphates may be formed at higher pH
- Electric conductivity is generally high at higher pH values



Figure 18. Soil Sampling Photo

Table 20. Results of Soil Quality Analysis

Sample	Moisture %	pH Soil: Water 1:2:5	Texture				Organic Carbon	Humus %	Total N	Exchangeable cations			Available Nutrients	
			Sand %	Silt %	Clay %	Total %				Ca	Mg	K	P	K ₂ O
SS-1	1.08	7.88	84.34	7.00	8.66	100.0	0.45	0.77	0.18	24.24	0.67	0.54	41.66	24.88

Table 21. Interpretation of Soil Quality Results

Sample	pH Soil: Water	Texture	Organic Carbon	Total N	Exchangeable cations			Available Nutrients	
					Ca	Mg	K	P	K ₂ O
SS-1	Moderately alkaline	Loamy sand	Very Low	Low	High	Very Low	High	High	High

5.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC COMPONENTS

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

5.5.1 Living conditions

The project area is located in No.M1 -10, Road -4, Maubin Industrial Park, Paw Taw Mu ward, Maubin Township, Ayeyarwaddy Division, Myanmar. The total number of households in Paw Taw Mu ward, Maubin Township is 876 only. The following table and figure show the household numbers in the study area.

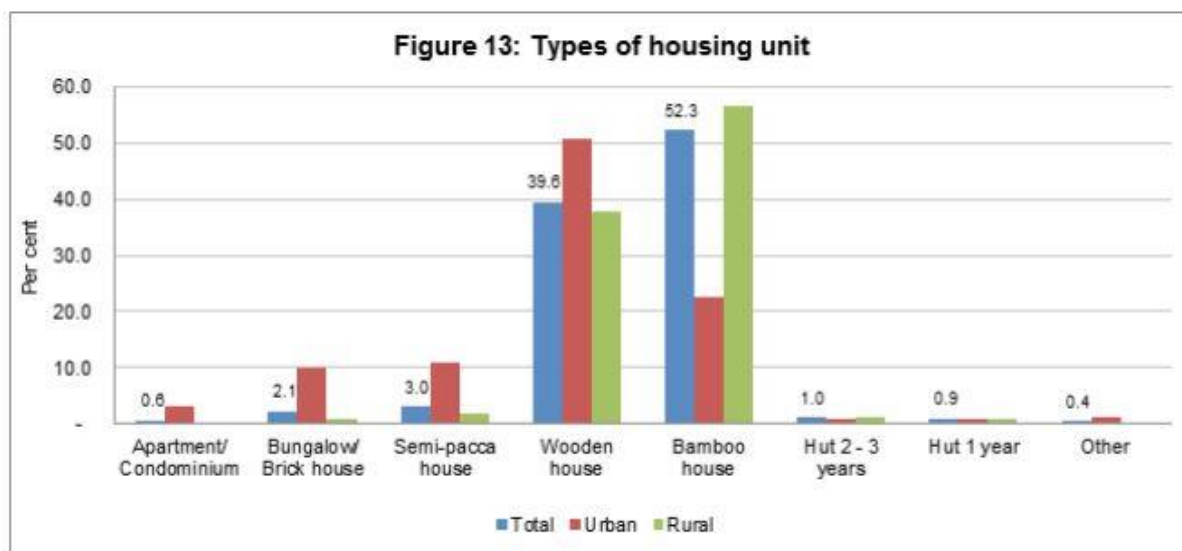


Figure 19. Types of housing unit in the Study Area

The majority of the households in Maubin Township are living in bamboo houses (52.3%) followed by households in wooden houses (39.6%). Some 50.7 per cent of urban households live in wooden houses and 56.7 per cent of rural households live in bamboo houses.

Table 22. Type of household in the Study Area

Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	71,804	0.6	2.1	3.0	39.6	52.3	1.0	0.9	0.4
Urban	9,137	3.0	10.0	10.9	50.7	22.4	0.8	1.0	1.1
Rural	62,667	0.3	1.0	1.8	37.9	56.7	1.1	0.9	0.3

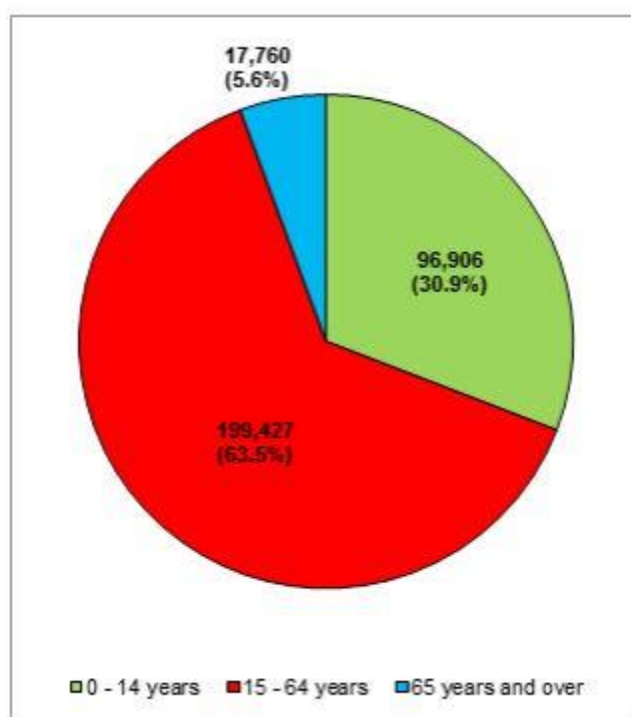


Figure 20. Population of the Study Area

The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Maubin Township is 63.5 per cent. The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population. Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

5.5.2 Employment

In Maubin Township, 51.3 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion, followed by 23.8 per

cent in elementary occupations. Analysis by sex shows that 55.0 per cent of males and 45.5 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. In Ayeyawady Region, 47.5 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 23.6 percent are in elementary occupations.

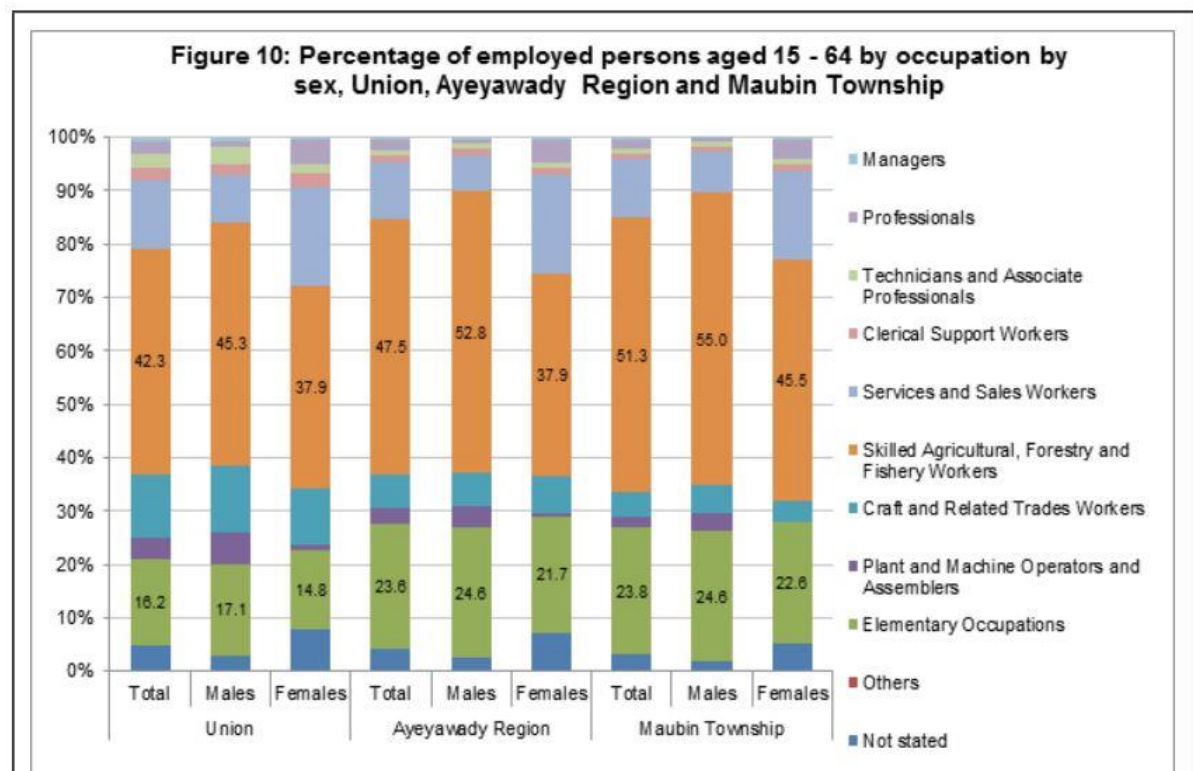


Figure 21. Employments in the Study Area

5.5.3 Religion

- 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 Ayeyawady Region, it is 92.2% Buddhist, 6.3% Christian, 1.4% Islam, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Other religion and less than 0.1% each for Animist and those with No religion.

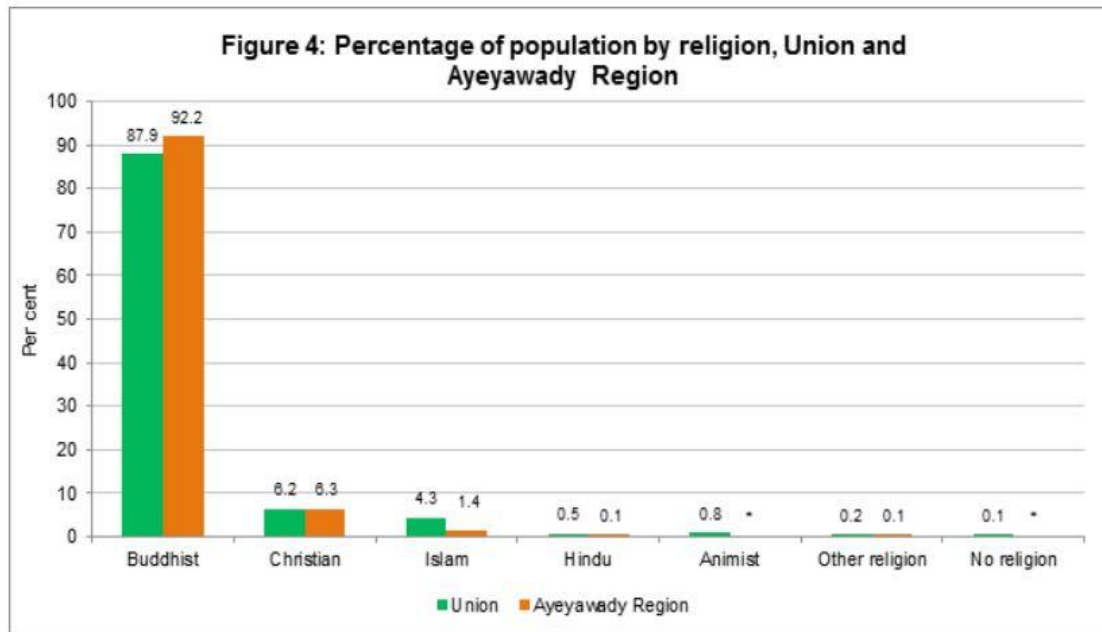


Figure 22. Population by Religion

5.5.4 Educational Attainment

School attendance in Maubin Township drops after age 12 for both males and females. Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Maubin Township is slightly lower after age 14 onwards. Some 12.3 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school. Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 13.2 per cent have never been to school. There are 11.0 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 13.4 percent for females. Among those aged 25 and over, 34.3 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 4.8 percent has completed university/college education.

Table 23. Population aged 25 and over by highest level of education completed, urban/rural and sex

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	165,769	20,354	12.3	37,977	56,935	28,211	12,868	276	7,992	441	132	583
Urban	24,881	1,772	7.1	3,841	4,095	6,003	4,565	124	4,147	247	58	29
Rural	140,888	18,582	13.2	34,136	52,840	22,208	8,303	152	3,845	194	74	554
Males	78,402	8,642	11.0	14,934	26,746	16,612	7,341	192	3,403	113	93	326
Females	87,367	11,712	13.4	23,043	30,189	11,599	5,527	84	4,589	328	39	257

5.6 METEOROLOGY

5.6.1 Topography and Climate

The study area is located in Maubin Township of Ayeyarwaddy region. The proposed factory is currently occupied by near villages, cultivated land. Therefore, the topography is no major differences in altitude. The climate of factory area is located in tropical wet and dry climate.

The proposed factory is currently occupied by near villages, cultivated land. Therefore, the topography is no major differences in altitude. The climate of factory area is located in tropical wet and dry climate. In Ayeyawady Region, the wet season is oppressive and overcast, the dry season is muggy and partly cloudy, and it is hot year-round. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 68°F to 98°F and is rarely below 65°F or above 101°F. Based on the beach/pool score, the best time of year to visit Ayeyawady Region for hot weather activities is from mid-November to early April.

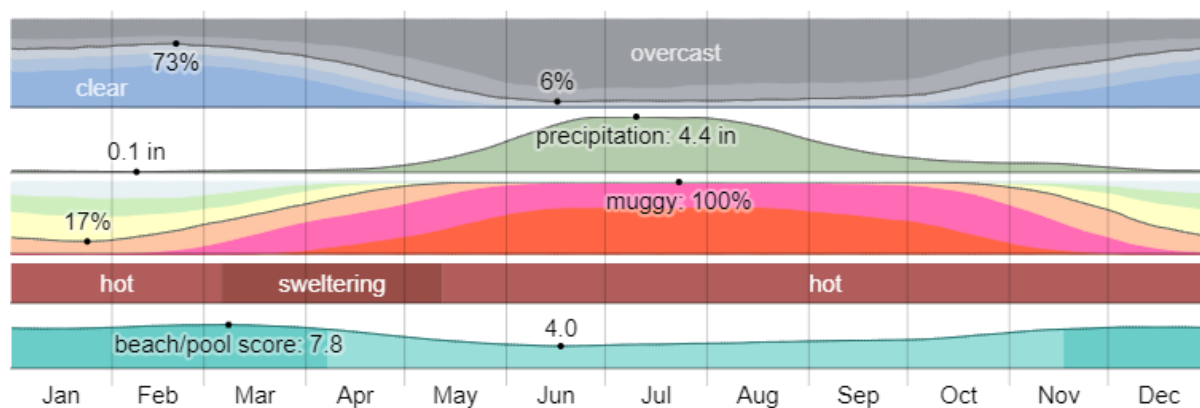


Figure 23. Climate in Ayeyawady Region

5.6.2 Temperature

The hot season lasts for 1.9 months, from March 12 to May 7, with an average daily high temperature above 96°F. The hottest month of the year in Ayeyawady Region is April, with an average high of 97°F and low of 78°F. The cool season lasts for 3.5 months, from June 15 to September 30, with an average daily high temperature below 89°F. The coldest month of the year in Ayeyawady Region is January, with an average low of 68°F and high of 90°F.

Table 24. Average Temperature of Ayeyawady Region

Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
High	90°F	93°F	96°F	97°F	94°F	89°F	88°F	87°F	88°F	91°F	91°F	90°F
Temp.	78°F	80°F	83°F	87°F	86°F	84°F	83°F	82°F	82°F	83°F	82°F	79°F
Low	68°F	69°F	73°F	78°F	81°F	80°F	79°F	79°F	78°F	78°F	75°F	70°F

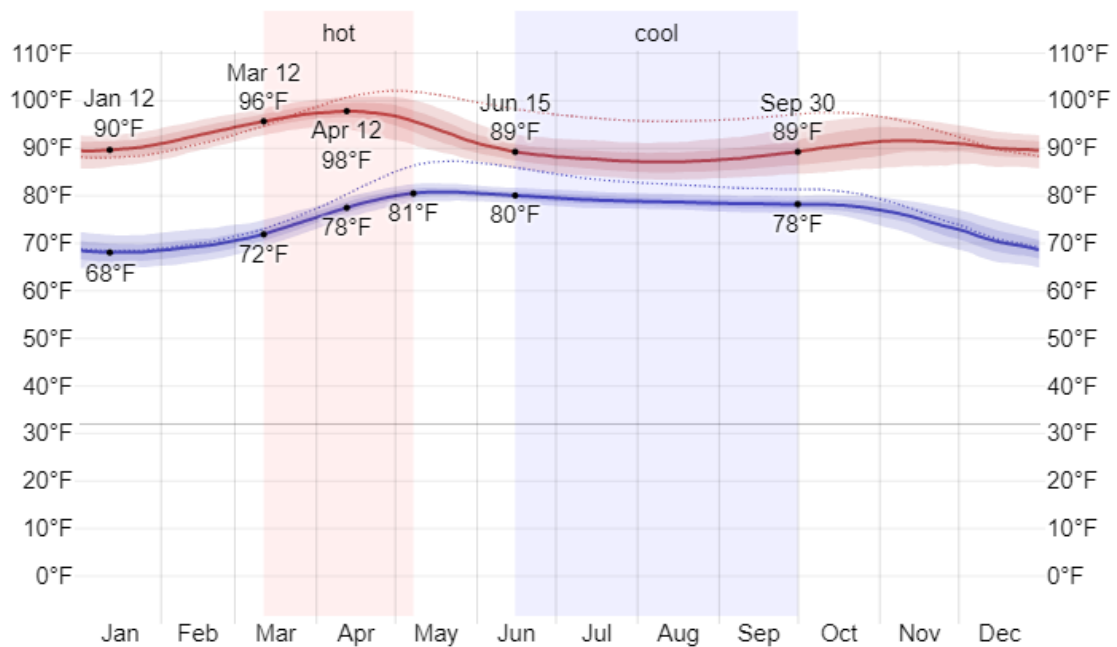


Figure 24. Temperature Graph of Ayeyawady Region

The daily average high (red line) and low (blue line) temperature, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted lines are the corresponding average perceived temperatures.

5.6.3 Rainfall

To show variation within the months and not just the monthly totals, we show the rainfall accumulated over a sliding 31-day period centered around each day of the year. Ayeyawady Region experiences extreme seasonal variation in monthly rainfall. The rainy period of the year lasts for 6.9 months, from April 28 to November 26, with a sliding 31-day rainfall of at least 0.5 inches. The month with the most rain in Ayeyawady Region is July, with an average rainfall of 4.4 inches. The rainless period of the year lasts for 5.1 months, from November 26 to April 28. The month with the least rain in Ayeyawady Region is February, with an average rainfall of 0.1 inches. The average rainfall (solid line) accumulated over the course of a sliding 31-day period centered on the day in question, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted line is the corresponding average snowfall.

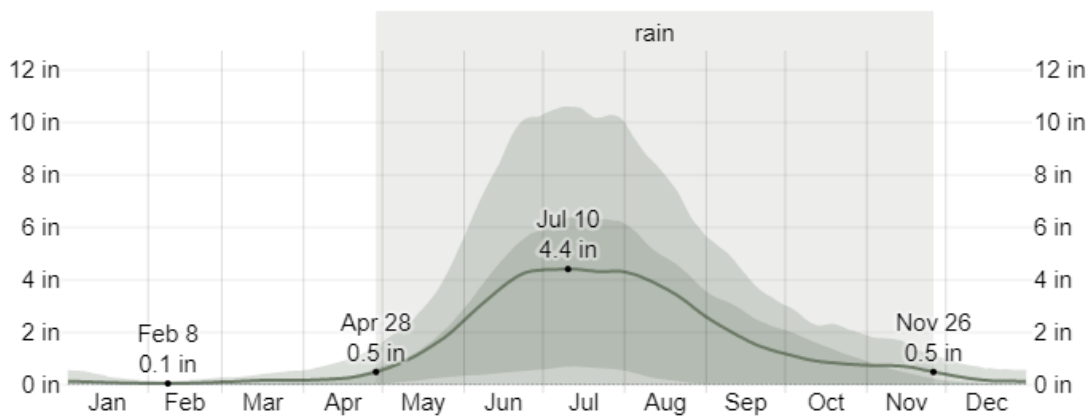


Figure 25. Rainfall Graph of Ayeyawady

Table 25. Average Rainfall and Rainfall Days of Ayeyawady

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rainfall	0.1"	0.1"	0.2"	0.2"	1.3"	3.7"	4.4"	3.7"	1.8"	0.9"	0.7"	0.2"

5.6.4 Humidity

The length of the day in Ayeyawady Region varies over the course of the year. In 2022, the shortest day is December 22, with 11 hours, 8 minutes of daylight; the longest day is June 21, with 13 hours, 8 minutes of daylight.

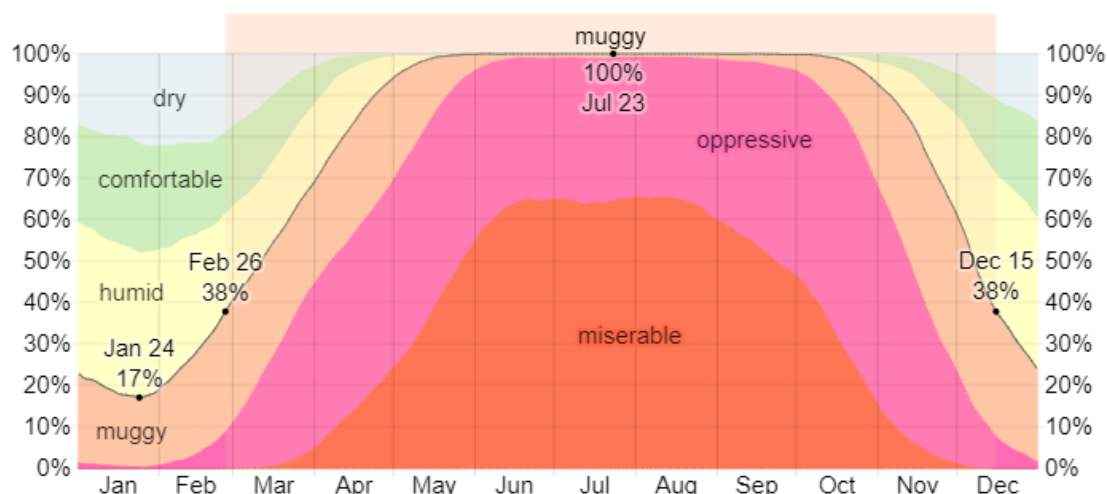


Figure 26. Humidity Graph of Ayeyawady

Table 26. Average Humidity of Ayeyawady Region

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Muggy days	5.9d	8.1d	17.2d	25.1d	30.5d	30.0d	31.0d	31.0d	30.0d	30.3d	23.4d	11.8d

5.6.5 Daylight/ Sunshine

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

Table 27. Average Daylight and Sunshine Hours of Ayeyawady

Hours of	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Daylight	11.3h	11.6h	12.1h	12.5h	12.9h	13.1h	13.0h	12.7h	12.2h	11.7h	11.3h	11.1h

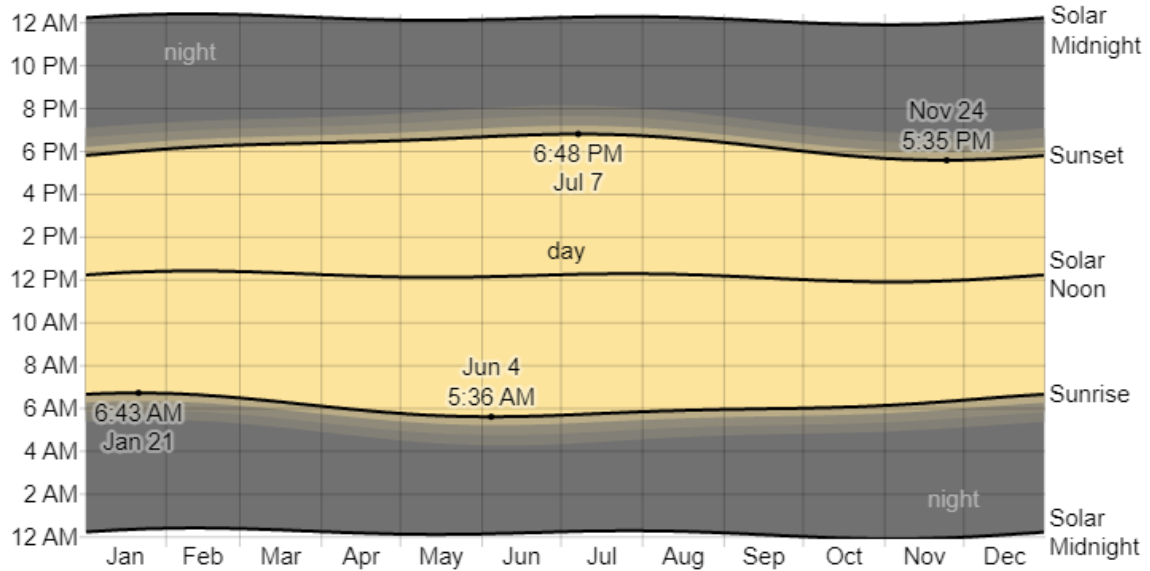


Figure 27. Day Light and Sunshine Hours graph of Ayeyarwaddy region

5.6.6 Biodiversity

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

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

Rating matrix method is used to assess the significance level of the identified environmental impacts of the Shengze Gloves Company Limited on its environment. There are five parameters considered for the activities of the projects and the consequences resulted from the said activities. System of rating is described in detailed as follows.

Table 28. Impact Rating Table

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

Table 29. Rating Matrix

	Consequence (Severity + Spatial Scope + Duration)														
Activity (Frequency + Probability)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45
	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60
	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75
	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90
	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84	91	98	105
	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120
	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108	117	126	135
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150

Table 30. Significance Levels

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

Table 31. Environmental Aspect and Impact

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

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

Table 32. Characteristics of the Impacts

IMPACTS	CHARACTERISTICS							
	Nature	Impact Source	Impact Receptor	Severity	Duration	Spatial Scope	Frequency	Probability
Physical hazard	Negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Injury from overweight lifting - Contact with cutting machine - Injury by needle and heat injury - Ergonomics 	Workers	Impact severity is significant for operation workers	Physical hazard will occur in project life	Physical hazard will occur at the project area of activity	Activity that cause the impact occurs daily intermittently	Physical hazards are possible

Fire hazard	Negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Smoking in prohibited area - Wire shock by continuous electricity usage - Diesel storage for driving generator 	Workers and the whole plant	Impact severity is harmful	Fire hazard will occur the whole project life	If a fire broke out, the whole project is likely to be affected	Fire hazard can occur daily intermittently	A fire hazard is possible
Solid Waste	Negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pieces of fabric - Pieces of thread cuts, needle cuts - Packing waste Plastic waste - General waste 	Workers and local environment	Impact severity is potentially harmful if solid wastes are discharged systematically	Impact from solid waste will occur in project life	Local area could be affected by solid waste mismanagement	Solid waste impact occurs daily intermittently	Impact from solid wastes are possible
Noise	Negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operation of generator and machine 	Workers	Impact severity is small occurs almost continuously	Noise hazard will occur in project life	Noise hazard will occur within the	Activity that cause the impact occurs	Noise hazard are unlikely

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

Table 33. Assessment of the Significance of the Impacts without MEMs

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

7 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 34. Mitigation Measures for Anticipated Impacts

IMPACTS	Impact Source	Mitigation
Fire hazard	-Smoking in prohibited area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strictly prohibit smoking within factory compound 2. Clearly define and notify emergency exits 3. Passage ways must always be kept clean and clear 4. Regularly check and refill fire extinguishers 5. Exercise fire drill regularly
Solid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pieces of nylon fabric - Pieces of thread cuts, needle cuts - Packing waste - Plastic waste - General waste 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Packing nylon fabric waste in bags 2. Cleaning continuous and regularly 3. Stacking waste bags systematically 4. Calling waste collector regularly 5. Providing adequate dust bins
Physical hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Injury from overweight lifting - Contact with cutting machine - Injury by needle 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Using necessary lifting and carrying aid apparatus and machinery 2. Using metal hand gloves for cutting machine operators 3. Installing needle guards
Noise	- Operation of generator and machine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carrying out regular maintenance works for all the equipment and generator 2. Installation cover in generator room for noise
Machinery hazard	- Operation machine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wearing necessary PPE (goggle, hand gloves, ear muffs) 2. Regular inspection and cleaning of

		<p>debris, dusts and oils on machine components</p> <p>3. Regular inspection of lubricant leakage and refilling as necessary</p> <p>4. Clearing work place of flammable materials before using machine</p> <p>5. Installation safety guard on machine</p> <p>6. Regular inspection of belt, gears, sprockets, chains, and other moving parts.</p> <p>7. Systematically installing machine parts</p> <p>8. Regular inspection of power cable</p> <p>9. Preparing checklist, warning signs or lights of inspection for using machine and displaying at visible location near machine</p> <p>10. Allow only qualified workers to operate or maintain machine.</p> <p>11. Install emergency stop devices on machine to enable workers to shut off the equipment within easy reach of workers in an emergency.</p>
Emission dust	- Operation of fabric settling	<p>1. Wearing necessary PPE (goggles, gloves)</p> <p>2. Regular inspection and supervision of the usage of the masks for the workers working at odor producing areas</p> <p>3. Installation of a particle monitoring meter</p> <p>4. Temporarily stopping the works if PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ emission reached above 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in a day</p> <p>5. Cleaning with dust collector</p>

8 MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

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

1. Fire hazard
2. Solid waste
3. Physical hazard
4. Noise
5. Machinery hazard
6. Emission dust

8.1 FIRE HAZARD

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

Table 35. Objective and Legal Requirements for Fire Hazard

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

Table 36. Management Actions for Fire Hazard

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

Table 37. Implementation Plan for Fire Hazard

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

Table 38. Monitoring Plan for Fire Hazard

Sr.	Parameter	Location	Frequency	Method	Responsibility
1	Strictly prohibit smoking within	Within factory	Daily	Visual inspection	HR Dept

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

Table 39. Projected Budget for OSH

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

8.2 PHYSICAL HAZARD

Primary physical hazard issues related to Shengze Gloves Company Limited is: overweight lifting at receiving raw materials and transporting products; hazard for injury from cutting machines; Ergonomic injury from prolong standing or sitting.

Table 40. Objective and Legal Requirements for Physical Hazard

1	Objectives	To prevent and reduce occupational hazard by the implementation of a systematic OSH management and monitoring plan
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2	Legal Requirements	1. Myanmar Fire Brigade Law Paragraph (14 C, 25) 2. 1951 Factory Act (Chapter 3, Chapter 4) 3. OSH Law (Chapter 8, Paragraph 34 and 49)
3	Mitigation Measure	1. Using necessary lifting and carrying aid apparatus and machinery 2. Using metal hand gloves for cutting machine operators 3. Installing machine guards 4. Regular maintenance of exhaust and ceiling fan

Table 41. Management Actions for Physical Hazard

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

Table 42. Implementation Plan for Physical Hazard

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

4	Regular maintenance of exhaust and ceiling fan	Annually	Project life	Maintenance
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Table 43. Monitoring Plan for Physical Hazard

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

Table 44. Projected Budget for Physical Hazard

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

8.3 SOLID WASTE

The gloves factory produces solid wastes mainly comprised of nylon fabric cuts and yarn. These wastes are valuable for reuse in places such as stuffing for pillow and doll. But the solid waste from Shengze Gloves Company Limited is discharged by calling solid waste

collector as like YCDC. Domestic solid waste generation from Shengze Gloves Company Limited is low. Systematic management of this solid waste is of importance as mismanagement of the waste will lead critical occupational hazard including fire hazard.

Table 45. Objective and Legal Requirements for Solid Waste

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

Table 46. Management Actions for Solid Waste

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

Table 47. Implementation Plan for Solid Wastes

Sr.	Management Action	Frequency	Duration	Responsibility
1	Cleaning continuously and regularly	Daily	Project life	Production Dept

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

Table 48. Monitoring Plan for Solid Wastes

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

Table 49. Projected Budget for Solid Wastes

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

8.4 NOISE

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

Table 50. Objective and Legal Requirements for Noise and Vibrations

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

Table 51. Management Actions for Noise and Vibrations

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

Table 52. Implementation Plan for Noise

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

Table 53. Monitoring Plan for Noise and Vibrations

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

Table 54. Projected Budget for Noise and Vibrations

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

8.5 MACHINERY HAZARD

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

Table 55. Objective and Legal Requirements for Machinery Hazard

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

Table 56. Management Actions for Machinery Hazard

Sr.	Mitigation Measures	Management Actions
1	Implementation of machinery hazard safety measures	1. Providing necessary PPE (goggle, hand gloves, ear muffs) 2. Inspection and supervision for wearing necessary PPE for maintaining machine. 3. Regular inspection and cleaning of debris, dusts and oils on machine components 4. Regular inspection of lubricant leakage and refilling as necessary 5. Clearing work place of flammable materials before using machine 6. Installation safety guard on machine 7. Regular inspection and maintaining for belt, gears, sprockets, chains, and other moving parts. 8. Systematically installing machine parts 9. Regular inspection of power cable 10. Preparing checklist, warning signs or lights of inspection for using machine and displaying at visible location near machine 11. Allow only qualified workers to maintain machine. 12. Install emergency stop devices on machine to enable workers to shut off the equipment within easy reach of workers in an emergency.

Table 57. Implementation Plan for Machinery Hazard

Sr.	Management Action	Frequency	Duration	Responsibility
1.	Providing necessary PPE (goggle, hand gloves, ear	When require	Project life	Plant manager, worker

	muffs)			
2	Inspection and supervision for wearing necessary PPE for maintaining machine.	Daily	Project life	Plant manager, worker
3	Regular inspection and cleaning of debris, dusts and oils on machine components	Daily	Project life	Plant manager, worker
4	Regular inspection of lubricant leakage and refilling as necessary	Check and refill	Project life	Plant manager, worker
5	Clearing work place of flammable materials before using machine	Daily	Project life	Plant manager, worker
6	Installation safety guard on machine	Once	Project life	Plant manager, worker
7	Regular inspection and maintaining for belt, gears, sprockets, chains, and other moving parts.	Weekly	Project life	Plant manager, worker
8	Systematically installing machine parts	Check and repair	Project life	Plant manager, worker
9	Regular inspection of power cable	Daily	Project life	Plant manager, worker
10	Preparing checklist, warning signs or lights of inspection for using machine and displaying at visible location near machine	Once	Project life	Plant manager, worker
11	Allow only qualified workers to maintain machine.	Annually	Project life	Plant manager, worker

12	Install emergency stop devices on machine to enable workers to shut off the equipment within easy reach of workers in an emergency.	Once/ recheck and repair	Project life	Plant manager, worker
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Table 58. Monitoring Plan for Machinery Hazard

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

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

	within easy reach of workers.in an emergency				
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Table 59. Projected Budget for Machinery Hazard

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

8.6 EMISSION DUST

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

Table 60. Objective and Legal Requirements for dust management

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

Table 61. Management Actions for dust emission

Sr.	Mitigation Measures	Management Actions
1	Wearing necessary PPE (goggle, gloves, mask)	1. Providing face mask for workers working at metal melting process
2	Regular inspection and supervision of the usage of the masks for the workers working at odour producing areas	1. Educating workers about workplace safety practices and use of PPE 2. Regular inspection and supervision of face mask usage
3	Installation of a particle monitoring meter	1. Installation of a particle monitoring meter
4	Temporarily stopping the works if PM 2.5 and PM 10 emission reached above 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in a day	1. Setting alarm level of meter to 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 2. Temporarily stopping the resin laying works if dust emission reached above 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 3. Reporting to plant manager
5.	Cleaning with dust collector	1. Providing dust collector

Table 62. Implementation plan for dust management

Sr.	Management Action	Frequency	Duration	Responsibility
1	Providing face mask for workers working at metal melting process	Monthly	Project life	Plant manager
2	Educating workers about workplace safety practices and use of PPE	Annually	Project life	Plant Manager,
3	Regular inspection and supervision of face mask usage	Daily	Project life	Plant manager
4	Installation of a particle	once	Project life	Plant manager

	monitoring meter			
5	Temporarily stopping the resin laying works if dust emission reached above 50 ppm	If require	Project life	Plant manager
6	Providing dust collector	Once	Project life	Plant manager
7	Regular inspection and supervision of moistening dust heap area	Weekly	Project life	Plant manager

Table 63. Monitoring plan for emission of dust

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

Table 64. Projected budget for emission to dust

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

8.7 PROJECTED BUDGETS FOR MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

Projected budget for implementation of EMP management actions and monitoring requirements could be summarized from detailed particulars described in previous section of the report. Shengze Gloves Company Limited will allocate 720,000 kyats total of one-time cost and 4,000,000 kyat of annual recurring cost for successful implementation and

monitoring of the EMP. If the estimated budget isn't enough, Shengze Gloves Company Limited. will be used by adding the enough budgets as necessary.

Table 65. Project Budgets for Implementation and Monitoring of EMP

Sr.	Management Actions	Budget
1	Regularly check and refill fire extinguishers	(700,000/yr)
2	Using necessary lifting and carrying aid apparatus and machinery(hand hydraulic trolley)	30,000
3	Using metal hand gloves for cutting machine operators	300,000/yr
4	Installing machine guards	300,000
5	Regular maintenance of exhaust and ceiling fan	300,000/yr
6	Providing 20 dust bins	100,000
7	Installing cover in generator room	60,000
8	Carrying out annual overall maintenance work	1,000,000/yr
9	Regular inspection and maintaining for belt, gears, sprockets, chains, and other moving parts.	500,000/yr
10	Install emergency stop devices on machine to enable workers to shut off the equipment within easy reach of workers in an emergency	30000
11	Providing face mask and helmet adequately for workers working at material handling areas	120,000/yr
12	Providing dust collector	200,000
Total One Time Cost		720,000
Total Recurring Cost		4,000,000

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT SUB - PLAN

9.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TEAM

An environmental management team will be established for successful implementation of the environmental management plan. Shengze Gloves Company Limited is responsible for complete implementation of the EMP and will carry out environmental

monitoring programmed which is part of the EMP. The objectives of the Environmental Management Team are:

- (a) To assure systematic implementation of EMP throughout project life, and
- (b) To monitor and review effectiveness of EMP regularly

Table 66. Environmental Management Team

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

9.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

9.2.1 General Manager

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

9.2.2 Heads of Departments

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

9.3 TRAINING, AWARENESS AND COMPETENCE

This plan describes the provisions of training to ensure that any people working for or on behalf of Shengze Gloves Company Limited involved in the activities covered by the

scope of the EMP are properly trained to carry out their assigned duties in a manner that will not cause deviation from company environmental policy.

Table 67. Training Requirement

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

This procedure applies to EMP related training for staff and any persons working for or on behalf of Shengze Gloves Company Limited involved in the activities covered by the scope of the EMP. Shengze Gloves Company Limited will ensure that all people performing tasks for or on behalf of the organization have had an appropriate assessment for their potential to cause a significant environmental impact and the associated competence required.

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

9.4 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN

9.5 EMERGENCY OF FIRE HAZARD

9.5.1 Sources of Fire Hazard

Fire is a rapid chemical in which oxygen combines with another substance in the presence of a source of heat energy. Heat, fuel, and oxygen have to be present in sufficient quantities before a fire can start. If one of these elements is removed, the fire will go out. Heat acts as the source of ignition and anything that gives off heat can start a fire. The source

of ignition is not necessarily a flame, a spark or fires itself, but the heat they give off. Heat can be generated by welding torches, soldering irons, hot plates, ovens, electric fires, light bulbs, electric irons, and smoking. Fuel can be anything combustible, such as paper, wood, petrol vapor, natural gas, and propane (bottled gas).

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

- Class A

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

- Class B

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

- Class C

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

- Class D

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

- Class E

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

- Class F

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

9.5.2 Pre-Conditions

1. Mark out all location susceptible to fire outbreak
2. The work place is equipped appropriate fire-fighting equipment, fire detectors, and alarms and that any non-automatic fire-fighting equipment is easily accessible, simple to use and indicated by signs.

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

9.5.3 Preparation for Emergencies

9.5.3.1 Training

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

9.5.3.2 Fire Drills

Fire drills are important requirement that serve to prepare and educate the staff in the event of a fire. Staff is expected to participate in fire drills and respond according to department expectations and institutional policy. Fire drills are critiqued and opportunities for improvement are identified and addressed. In addition, equipment and system problems and failures are reported immediately for correction.

Fire drills include the following:

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

9.5.3.3 Pre-Drill Assessment

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

9.5.3.4 Evacuation

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

9.5.3.5 Responsibilities of Fire Emergency Coordinator and Fire Emergency Teams

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

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

- Actions taken to shutdown processes and machineries.
- Using the prescribed route by the emergency procedure during evacuation.
- The ability of the occupant to provide assistance to visitors or individuals who are experiencing difficulty.
- Be familiar with the building evacuation plan and the basic emergency procedures.
- Know where the unit's first aid kit is located.
- The occupants' judgment in taking evasive action if the means of egress that is selected is determined to be unsafe.
- The occupant ability to report to the assembly area monitors using the prescribed emergency, safe exit (lifts must not be used in the event of a fire emergency) at the assigned assembly point.
- The Emergency Teams are Responsible for: Assessment of the means of exit

- Program the police services emergency number on the cell phone and have the phone readily available.

9.5.3.6 Emergency Contact

Emergency contact should understand which loved ones to inform about your condition and what information to pass on, if any. Some emergency situations may arise from private medical conditions or procedures.

22 emergency phone numbers to have handy

- 911. This is a number that most people should know by heart. ...
- 112. An alternative to 911, 112 is also an emergency telephone number
- Local police department. ...
- Hospital. ...
- Family doctor. ...
- Poison control. ...
- Animal poison control. ...
- Veterinarian.

9.5.3.7 Emergency Equipment

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

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

9.5.3.8 First Aid

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

9.5.3.9 First Aid Treatment for Burns

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

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

A. Minor burns

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

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

B. Severe burns

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

Follow this procedure stated below:

1. Cool the affected part under cold running water or immerse it in cold water for at least 10 minutes; for chemical burns, wash off the chemicals
2. Constricting accessories such as bracelets, rings, watches or clothing are to be gently removed from the injured area before it starts to swell
3. Cover the burned/scalded area with sterile dressing
4. Call the Medical Emergency Number for an ambulance

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

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

9.5.3.10 Emergency Treatment of Burned Body Parts

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

- a. Not to burst any blisters, or remove the epidermis. Exposure of the dermis only increases the loss of body fluids and heat, besides increasing pain and the risk of infection;
- a. To cool the burned parts with water or wet cloth. This stops the action of the thermal agent and considerably reduces pain. Very extensive burns must be treated either by immersing the part in water at room temperature or by

covering the part with damp cloth. The cooling operation should generally not exceed 20 minutes. It should be guided by the patient's general condition and the degree of pain relief achieved. Cooling a patient must be stopped if he begins to shiver, as this can lead to hypothermia. Children and elderly persons and those in a state of shock must be treated with even greater care, with less energetic and shorter cooling. Non-extensive burns can be soothed with ice-packs or by placing the part under a running tap;

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

9.5.4 Emergency of Electric Shock

9.5.4.1 Sources of Electric Hazard

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

Personnel, machine operators and production personnel are quite prone to electrocution if proper trainings and strict preventive measures against electrical hazard are not established. Electrical hazards may be constituted by any or combination of the following:

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

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

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

9.5.4.2 Pre-Conditions

1. All high voltage equipment shall be on an inventory list with the following information:

- Identification (tag)
- Voltage Rating
- Caution sign

2. Implement Preventive Organizational Measures which must incorporate the following:

- Provisions according to basic protection requirements such as insulations
- Electrical fault protection requirements which normally involves an automatic disconnection of supply (ADS) using overcurrent protective devices.
- All high voltage equipment must be installed with barriers and enclosures such that they are completely inaccessible to unauthorized persons. The barriers and enclosures must maintain adequate clearances from the live parts.

- Safe Work Permit for jobs requiring high voltage
- Identification and provision of required PPEs including electrical rated hand gloves
- Specific Training to Operators and Maintenance Crew on Machine Safety procedure

9.5.4.3 Preparation for Emergencies

9.5.4.3.1 Training

An emergency expert or rescuer may be qualified for some kinds of emergencies and unqualified for others. Having the knowledge and skill to install and/or maintain electrical systems and equipment does not guarantee that the person is fully familiar with the hazards involved. Special training, and ability to use special equipment, is necessary for those emergency service personnel who carry out emergency and rescue tasks close to live electrical equipment. Training is key in determining who is considered a qualified emergency responder. A qualified electrical emergency responder is one who has been specifically trained on electrical hazards and emergency response and is qualified to carry out a rescue or emergency response. All people at the production unit shall be trained on emergency situations.

9.5.4.3.2 Electrical Injury Simulations

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

9.5.4.3.3 Direct Contact with Electricity

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

9.5.4.3.4 Indirect Contact

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

9.5.4.3.5 Emergency Equipment

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

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

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



Figure 28. Electrical Hazard Emergency Equipment

9.5.4.3.6 Rescue Procedure

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

If low voltage electricity is involved;

- Separate the Person from the power or current's source
- Turn off power via circuit breaker, fuse box, or outside switch i.e. complete isolation
- If you can't turn off power, stand on something dry and non-conductive, such as dry newspapers, telephone book, or wooden board.
- Try to separate the person from current using non-conductive object such as wooden or plastic broom handle, chair, or rubber doormat.

If high voltage line or power line is involved:

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

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

- Pinch an ear lobe or gently tap the shoulders.
- Shout for HELP!
- DO NOT move the casualty unless the environment or situation is dangerous.

9.5.4.3.7 First Aid Treatment

For an unresponsive casualty open the airway

- Look in the mouth to ensure there are no obvious obstructions.
- Open the airway by lifting the chin and tilting the head back.
- This will free the tongue from the back of the throat
- If neck/spinal injury is suspected, put one hand on the stomach to feel if it rises and falls. This indicates normal breathing.

Assess for breathing by doing the following:

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

Condition 1: If the victim is breathing normally;

If breathing is present do the following:

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

Condition 2: Victim is not breathing;

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

- Ensure the casualty is on a firm, flat surface
- Place your hands one on top of the other in the center of the casualty's chest
- Compress the chest (up to a maximum depth of approximately 4-5cm) 30 times at a rate of 100 compressions per minute. The compressions and releases should take an equal amount of time
- After 30 compressions, open the airway again using head tilt/chin lift
- Seal the nostrils with your thumb and forefinger.
- Blow steadily into the mouth until you see the chest rise, take about a second to make the chest rise.

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

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

Continue with CPR until:

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

9.5.4.3.8 Burns

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

A. Conscious casualties

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

B. Unconscious casualties

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

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

9.6 NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

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

populated or sparsely populated) should first be studied and the disaster risk reduction measures prioritized according to the potential damage identified.

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

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

and evacuation to safe locations. Activities to be conducted in the post disaster period include provision of health care, water, food, clothing, and shelter.

10. As planning is required for these activities, projects should be in place for the provision of education and training to the grassroots level.

9.7 FACTORY DECOMMISSIONING MANAGEMENT PLAN

9.7.1 Production Area Decommissioning Management Plan

The DMP for production area will consist of the following actions

- All products will be sent for suitable re-use, recovery, treatment or disposal.
- Shutting off unnecessary services to the building. Heating and ventilation capability would be maintained.
- The instrumentation will be disconnected and rendered safe.
- Cleaning and decontamination of all floor drains.
- All remaining specialized equipment will be sent for suitable re-use or sold to an interested party. Obsolete equipment will be recycled where possible or otherwise disposed of.

9.7.2 Utilities Area Decommissioning Management Plan

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

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

9.7.3 Warehouse Area Decommissioning Management Plan

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

- Cancellation of all orders for incoming materials to the site.
- Negotiation with other plants with a view to distribution of unused materials.
- Negotiation with relevant suppliers to return unused materials to supplier.

- Dispatch of opened containers and non-returnable or out-of-date goods for appropriate treatment or disposal.
- Cleaning and decontamination of the storage areas.

9.7.4 Site Decommissioning Management Plan

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

- Cessation of any construction project work on site so that the site is left in a safe and orderly condition. Contractors will be required to decommission any construction compounds and remove all construction equipment, construction materials and waste, storage units and temporary offices from the site at the completion of construction projects.
- Disbandment of contract personnel, facilities and equipment.
- Termination of all non-essential maintenance and other contracts.
- Removal from site any temporary offices or storage areas.
- Rationalization of the site electricity supply. This would involve removing transformers from service, allowing remaining site operations to run from one transformer.
- The boilers onsite will be decommissioned.

10 COMMUNICATION

This plan ensures a consistent and efficient approach to internal communication and external complaints relating to the environment. The procedure applies to all documents established under the EMP of Shengze Gloves Company Limited. The documents under the EMP include but are not limited to:

- EMP Report
- Mitigation Measures and Management Actions
- Environmental Monitoring Programme
- Registers of Legal and Other Requirements
- External documents including legislation, professional guides and code of practices, etc.

10.1 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

Shengze Gloves Company Limited. is located at No.M1 -10, Road -4, Maubin Industrial Park, Maubin Township, Ayeyarwaddy Division, Myanmar. The project will include industrial zone management committee meetings; Compliance with departmental inspections; other departmental officials in the vicinity of the project; Special emphasis is placed on building good relationships with other business people and the public.

10.2 RESULTS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Departmental officials, officials from the Zone Management Committee; Regular consultations will be held with the people in the area and public opinion will be taken to ensure that there is no harm to the environment and the socio-economy.

10.3 DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ON PUBLIC CONSULTATION; THE PLAN WILL BE IMPLEMENTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS

The factory will have a suggestion box to provide public feedback on the project at all times. The guidelines of the Industrial Zone Committee and relevant departments will always be followed. Project announcements will be made in real time at the Industrial Zone Committee Office and the factory notice board.

10.4 CSR ACTIVITIES OF SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED

CSR activities of Shengze Gloves Company Limited are managed to develop socio-economic and humanity life. The net profit of this business is used for corporate social responsibility and table is shown in below.

Table 68. CSR Activities Shengze Gloves Company Limited

No	Plan	Percent of CSR budgets
1	Supporting for education	20%
2	Supporting for road preparing	20%
3	Supporting for township development	20%

4	Supporting for environmental conservation and cleaning	20%
5	Supporting for human care and rescue	20%

10.5 RESPONSIBILITY

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

10.5.1 External Communications

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

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

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

10.5.2 Internal Communications

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

11 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Six key environmental impacts can be occurred from the project objectivities. Shengze Gloves Company Limited should be reduced and monitored on these environmental impacts by following specifically the impacts management and monitoring plan described in section 5. On the other hand, there will be left to be investigated positive impacts such as Job Opportunities and surrounding villages can be developed by CSR program of the factory.

12 MANAGEMENT REVIEW

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

The HR Manager of Shengze Gloves Company Limited will be the responsible person of management review process. She shall be supported by all HODs and various functional heads.

References

- Environmental conservation law and rules
- Environmental impact assessment
- Myanmar Information Management Unit (<http://themimu.info>)
- Myanmar law library
- Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (<https://www.moezala.gov.mm>)
- OSHE (Occupational Safety, Health, Environmental guideline)

APPENDIX 1

Water 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)

WTL-RE-001

Issue Date - 01-12-2012

Effective Date - 01-12-2012

Issue No - 1.0/Page 1 of 1

W0121 403

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client Shengze Gloves Company Limited
Nature of Water Tube Well Water
Location Maubin Township
Date and Time of collection 12. 1. 2022
Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory 12.1. 2022
Date and Time of commencing examination 14.1. 2022
Date and Time of completing 15.1. 2022

Results of Water Analysis

WHO Drinking Water Guideline (Geneva - 1993)

pH	7.2		6.5 - 8.5
Colour (True)	5	TCU	15 TCU
Turbidity	12	NTU	5 NTU
Conductivity		micro S/cm	
Total Hardness	118	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	0.59	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)	18	mg/l	500 mg/l
Total Solids		mg/l	1500 mg/l
Total Suspended Solids		mg/l	
Total Dissolved Solids	147	mg/l	1000 mg/l
Manganese	Nil	mg/l	0.05 mg/l
Phosphate		mg/l	
Phenolphthalein Acidity		mg/l	
Methyl Orange Acidity		mg/l	
Salinity		ppt	

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

Tested by

Signature: Zaw Hein Oo

Name: B.Sc (Chemistry)

Sr. Chemist

ISO TECH Laboratory

(a division of WEG Co.,Ltd.)

Approved by

Signature: Soe Thit

Name: B.E (Civil) 1980,

Technical Officer

ISO TECH Laboratory

Laboratory Technical Consultant: U Saw Christopher Maung
B.Sc Engg: (Civil), Dip S.E(Delft) Lecturer of YIT (Retd). Consultant (Y.C.D.C), LWSE 001.
Former Member (UNICEF, Water quality monitoring & Surveillance Myanmar)

WTL-RE-002
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WW0121 055

WASTEWATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client Shengze Gloves Company Limited
Nature of Water Waste water
Location Maubin Township
Date and Time of collection 12. 1. 2022
Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory 12.1. 2022
Date and Time of commencing examination 14.1. 2022
Date and Time of completing 15.1. 2022

Results of Wastewater Analysis

Parameters	Results	
pH	7.6	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (mg/l) (5 days at 20 °C)	30	
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (mg/l)	96	
Dissolved Oxygen (DO) (mg/l)		
Total Solids (mg/l)	210	
Total Suspended Solids (mg/l)	36	
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	174	
Nitrate (mg/l)	3.4	
Ammonia Nitrogen (NH ₃) (mg/l)		
Ammonium Nitrogen (NH ₄) (mg/l)		
Phosphate (mg/l)		

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

Tested by

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

Approved by

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

APPENDIX 2

Soil Result

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (LAND USE)

SOIL INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Shengze Gloves Company Limited

Division - ရောဂါတိုင်းဒေသကြီး

Sheet No. 1

Township - မအူပင်

Sr No. S 1/ 2022

Sr	Sample	pH Soil:Water 1:2.5	Texture	Organic Carbon	Total N	Exchangeable Cations		Available Nutrients	
						Ca ⁺⁺	Mg ⁺⁺	P	K ₂ O
1	မြေနမူနာ(၁)	Moderately alkaline	Clay	Very low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	High



(ဒေါက်တာသန္တာညီ)
ဒုတိယညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး
ဓာတ်ခွဲခန်းတာဝန်ခံ
မြေအသုံးချရေးဌာနခွဲ

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (LAND USE)
SOIL ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

Division - Sheet No. 1
Township - Sr No. S 1/

Sr	Sample	Moisture %	pH Soil:Water 1:2.5	Texture				Organic Carbon %	Humus %	Total N %	Exchangeable Cations meq/100gm			Available Nutrients	
				Sand %	Silt %	Clay %	Total %				Ca ⁺⁺	Mg ⁺⁺	K ⁺	P ppm (O)	K ₂ O mg/100gm
1	မြေနမူနာ(၁)	2.70	8.01	32.84	14.90	52.26	100.00	0.37	0.64	0.18	13.00	6.01	0.55	2.88	25.90

O= Olsen Method


(ဒေါက်တာသန္တာညီ)
ဒုတိယညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး
ဓာတ်ခွဲခန်းတာဝန်ခံ 
မြေအသုံးချရေးဌာနခွဲ

APPENDIX 3

Certificate of Incorporation



ကုမ္ပဏီမှတ်ပုံတင်လက်မှတ်

Certificate of Incorporation

SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED

Company Registration No. 121736381

မြန်မာနိုင်ငံကုမ္ပဏီများဥပဒေ ၂၀၁၇ အရ

SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED

အား ၂၀၁၉ ခုနှစ် ဩဂုတ်လ ၁၄ ရက်နေ့တွင်

အစုရှယ်ယာအားဖြင့် တာဝန်ကန့်သတ်ထား သည့် အများနှင့်မသက်ဆိုင်သောကုမ္ပဏီ
အဖြစ် ဖွဲ့စည်းမှတ်ပုံတင်ခွင့်ပြုလိုက်သည်။

This is to certify that

SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED

was incorporated under the Myanmar Companies Law 2017 on 14 August
2019 as a Private Company Limited by Shares.

ကုမ္ပဏီမှတ်ပုံတင်အရာရှိ

Registrar of Companies

ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုနှင့်ကုမ္ပဏီများညွှန်ကြားမှုဦးစီးဌာန

Directorate of Investment and Company Administration



APPENDIX 4

Factory Accessories/Operating Machinery

SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED

Machine & Equipment lists to be imported

Sr No.	Particulars	Particulars	HIS CODE	A/U	QTY	Price (US \$)	Value (US \$)
	BRAND NEW	BRAND NEW					
1	315W Generator	315W 发电机	8541	unit	2	13,800.00	27,600.00
2	60W Generator	60W 发电机	8541	unit	1	9,000.00	9,000.00
3	ACIP3 gantry-travelling type rotation hydraulic press	ACIP3-移动式精密电液断料机	8463	unit	8	6,000.00	48,000.00
4	sewing-boom blanking machine	超宽摆臂下料机	8452	unit	60	2,000.00	120,000.00
5	pleating machine	ZGF 曲折机	8479	unit	10	400.00	4,000.00
6	High speed pleating machine	TYPICAL GT656 高速曲折机	8479	unit	5	2,300.00	11,500.00
7	Electro aptern sewing machine	YLN-G2516R 雅各诺花样机	8452	unit	20	2,800.00	56,000.00
8	Overlock Machine	JACK 锁边机	8452	unit	10	2,600.00	26,000.00
9	Roller sewing machine	JACK 滚口机	8452	unit	10	2,000.00	20,000.00
10	Synchronous machine	TYPICAL GC6360D3 同步机	8501	unit	60	1,400.00	84,000.00
11	Electric-control sewing machine	JACK 电控平机 A4	8452	unit	600	600.00	360,000.00
12	Twin-needle machine	JACK S8420B 双针机	8452	unit	30	1,100.00	33,000.00
13	Vertical air conditioner (3kwh)		8415	unit	10	1,200.00	12,000.00
14	Iron (Aluminium)	熨斗 (铝)	8451	unit	400	300.00	120,000.00
15	Cloth inspection machine (1kwh)	验布机	8451	unit	2	3,000.00	6,000.00
16	Needle Detector	验针机	8543	unit	6	3,127.00	18,762.00
17	Electric Shear	电剪刀	8467	unit	3	360.00	1,080.00
18	Knife Module	刀模	8441	set	500	270.00	135,000.00
19	Capping Machine	封口机	8450	unit	10	30.00	300.00
20	Capping Machine	封口机	8450	unit	6	500.00	3,000.00
21	Regulator	调压器	9032	unit	20	200.00	4,000.00
	Total						1,099,242.00

All machine and equipment are imported from china

玉泉

MR. YUAN XIAO YU
MANAGING DIRECTOR
SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED

(သက်သေပြ)

အထွင်းထွင်း
ဝိမ်းအသံကြားရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုကော်မတီ
ရောင်းဝယ်ခွင့်အမည်



Jack-A5 electric-control sewing machine



Jack-A4 electric-control sewing machine



ZOJE pleating machine



ZJ457A overlock machine



Jack58420B twin-needle machine



TYPICAL.GT656 High speed pleating machine



Jack overlook Machine



Jack roller sewing machine



YLK-G2516R elector apttern wewing machine



Jack A6 electric control sewing machine



TYPLCAL GC6360D3 synchronous machine



transformer



ZOJE electronic controlled sewing machine



dynamo -120w



sewing-boom blanking machine



XCIP3 gantry-travelling type four column hydraulic press



Cutting Machine



机垫板 Machine Board

APPENDIX 5

Raw Material Requirement

SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED

ANNUAL RAW MATERIAL LIST TO BE IMPORTED

Sr No.	Required Raw Material	Required Raw Material	HS Code	Unit	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3
1	Golden Velvet	金光绒布	5801	kg	31000	36000	42000
2	Ottoman	复合楼梯布	9403	m	20000	23000	26000
3	Sponge Ottoman	海绵复合楼梯布	9403	m	10000	11000	12000
4	Pineapple grain	菠萝纹布	2008	m	10000	11000	12000
5	PU Leather	PU革	3926	m	30000	32000	34000
6	Knitted Fabric	针织布	6005	kg	50000	53000	56000
7	Polyester Pongee	雨伞布	5407	m	30000	33000	36000
8	Elastic Fabric	松紧布	6006	m	200000	220000	240000
9	striped cloth	包边条布	6110	m	30000	33000	36000
10	lining Fabric	里丁布	5903	kg	40000	42000	44000
11	Elastic Band	松紧带	4016	m	1000000	1100000	1200000
12	spandex	弹力布	6004	kg	30000	32000	35000
13	polar fleece	摇粒绒布	6006	m	100000	120000	140000
14	artificial wool	人造毛布	6204	m	20000	22000	24000
15	Thread	线	5401	m	30000000	33000000	36000000
16	Leather	皮革	4113	ft	300000	350000	400000
17	cotton fabric	纯棉布	5208	kg	40000	44000	48000
18	micro fiber	超纤	5603	m	240000	260000	280000
19	Lable (Fabric)	商标 (布)	5807	pcs	18000000	20000000	22000000
20	Lable (Rubber)	橡胶标	4015	pcs	2400000	2500000	2600000
21	Main Fabric	Main Fibric	5407	m	100000	120000	140000
22	Print Fabric	花布	5208	m	20000	25000	28000
23	Shakab	沙卡布	2505	m	30000	33000	35000
24	Mesh	网眼布	7019	m	100000	110000	120000
25	Velcro Tape	魔术贴	5806	m	200000	220000	240000
26	Paper Card	纸卡	4911	pcs	2000000	2100000	2200000
27	Tag	吊牌	4821	pcs	600000	620000	640000
28	Plastic Bag	塑料袋	3926	kg	1000000	1050000	1100000
29	TPU Membrane	防水袋	3920	pcs	1000000	1050000	1100000
30	Hydraulic Oil	液压油	2710	kg	1500	1600	1700
31	Machine Board	机垫板	8454	pcs	280	330	380
		Total					

All machine and equipment are imported from China



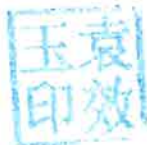
MR. YUAN XIAO YU
MANAGING DIRECTOR
SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED

SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED

ANNUAL RAW MATERIAL LIST TO BE IMPORTED

Sr No.	Required Raw Material	Required Raw Material	HS Code	Unit	Year-4	Year-5	Year-6-10
1	Golden Velvet	金光绒布	5801	kg	49000	54000	60000
2	Ottoman	复合楼梯布	9403	m	29000	32000	35000
3	Sponge Ottoman	海绵复合楼梯布	9403	m	13000	14000	16000
4	Pineapple grain	菠萝纹布	2008	m	13000	14000	16000
5	PU Leather	PU革	3926	m	36000	38000	40000
6	Knitted Fabric	针织布	6005	kg	59000	63000	66000
7	Polyester Pongee	雨伞布	5407	m	39000	42000	45000
8	Elastic Fabric	松紧布	6006	m	260000	280000	300000
9	striped cloth	包边条布	6110	m	39000	42000	45000
10	lining Fabric	里子布	5903	kg	46000	48000	50000
11	Elastic Band	松紧带	4016	m	1500000	1800000	3000000
12	spandex	弹力布	6004	kg	38000	41000	44000
13	polar fleece	摇粒绒布	6006	m	160000	180000	200000
14	artificial wool	人造毛布	6204	m	26000	28000	30000
15	Thread	线	5401	m	39000000	42000000	45000000
16	Leather	皮革	4113	ft	450000	500000	600000
17	cotton fabric	纯棉布	5208	kg	52000	56000	60000
18	micro fiber	超纤	5603	m	300000	320000	340000
19	Lable (Fabric)	商标(布)	5807	pcs	24000000	26000000	28000000
20	Lable (Rubber)	橡胶标	4015	pcs	2700000	2800000	3000000
21	Main Fabric	Main Fabric	5407	m	160000	180000	200000
22	Print Fabric	花布	5208	m	30000	33000	35000
23	Shakab	沙卡布	2505	m	37000	39000	41000
24	Mesh	网眼布	7019	m	130000	140000	150000
25	Velcro Tape	魔术贴	5806	m	260000	280000	300000
26	Paper Card	纸卡	4911	pcs	2300000	2400000	2500000
27	Tag	吊牌	4821	pcs	660000	680000	700000
28	Plastic Bag	塑料袋	3926	kg	1150000	1200000	1250000
29	TPU Membrane	防水袋	3920	pcs	1150000	1200000	1250000
30	Hydraulic Oil	液压油	2710	kg	1800	1900	2000
31	Machine Board	机垫板	8454	pcs	430	430	530
		Total					

All machine and equipment are imported from China



MR. YUAN XIAO YU
MANAGING DIRECTOR
SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED

APPENDIX 6

Production Rate (annually)

SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED

Annual Production & Income Statement

No.	Particulars	Unit	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year4	Year5	Year-6-10
I	Production(Doz)							
1	Work Gloves	Doz	200,000.00	250,000.00	300,000.00	350,000.00	400,000.00	450,000.00
2	Mechanic Gloves	Doz	50,000.00	60,000.00	80,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	120,000.00
3	Warm Gloves	Doz	50,000.00	60,000.00	80,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	120,000.00
4	Microfiber Gloves	Doz	50,000.00	60,000.00	80,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	120,000.00
5	Leather Gloves	Doz	150,000.00	180,000.00	200,000.00	250,000.00	300,000.00	320,000.00
6	PU Gloves	Doz	50,000.00	60,000.00	80,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	120,000.00
7	Ski Gloves	Doz	100,000.00	120,000.00	150,000.00	180,000.00	200,000.00	220,000.00
	Total		650,000.00	790,000.00	970,000.00	1,180,000.00	1,300,000.00	1,470,000.00
II	CMP Charges(US\$)							
1	Work Gloves	USD/Doz	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
2	Mechanic Gloves	USD/Doz	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
3	Warm Gloves	USD/Doz	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
4	Microfiber Gloves	USD/Doz	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30
5	Leather Gloves	USD/Doz	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
6	PU Gloves	USD/Doz	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
7	Ski Gloves	USD/Doz	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
	Total		15.90	15.90	15.90	15.90	15.90	15.90
III	CMP Income							
1	Work Gloves	US\$	480,000.00	600,000.00	720,000.00	840,000.00	960,000.00	1,080,000.00
2	Mechanic Gloves	US\$	120,000.00	144,000.00	192,000.00	240,000.00	240,000.00	288,000.00
3	Warm Gloves	US\$	110,000.00	132,000.00	176,000.00	220,000.00	220,000.00	264,000.00
4	Microfiber Gloves	US\$	115,000.00	138,000.00	184,000.00	230,000.00	230,000.00	276,000.00
5	Leather Gloves	US\$	360,000.00	432,000.00	480,000.00	600,000.00	720,000.00	768,000.00
6	PU Gloves	US\$	100,000.00	120,000.00	160,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	240,000.00
7	Ski Gloves	US\$	220,000.00	264,000.00	330,000.00	396,000.00	440,000.00	484,000.00
	Total		1,505,000.00	1,830,000.00	2,242,000.00	2,726,000.00	3,010,000.00	3,400,000.00

SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCTS PHOTOS

Work Gloves



Mechanic Gloves



Warm Gloves



Microfiber Gloves



Leather Gloves



PU Gloves



Ski Gloves



Ski Gloves



APPENDIX 7

Staff list

SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED

Employment Statement & Salary Payment

Sr	Position	Position	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3		
			Nos	salary per Month	Yearly	Nos	salary per Month	Yearly	Nos	salary per Month	Yearly
	Local	Local									
		局部的									
1	General Manager	总经理	1	500,000	6,000,000	1	525,000	6,300,000	1	577,500	6,930,000
2	Admin Manager	行政经理	1	450,000	5,400,000	1	472,500	5,676,000	1	519,750	6,237,000
3	Finance Manager	财务经理	1	450,000	5,400,000	1	472,500	5,676,000	1	519,750	6,237,000
4	HR Manager	人力资源经理	1	450,000	5,400,000	1	472,500	5,676,000	1	519,750	6,237,000
5	Fire Safety Staff	消防安全人员	2	250,000	6,000,000	2	262,500	6,312,000	2	288,750	6,930,000
6	Marketing Manager	营销经理	2	200,000	4,800,000	2	210,000	5,040,000	2	231,000	5,544,000
7	Supervisor	监督者	20	200,000	48,000,000	23	210,000	75,600,000	25	231,000	69,300,000
8	Skill Worker	技术工人	600	180,000	1,296,000,000	650	189,000	272,160,000	700	207,900	1,746,360,000
9	Office Staff	办公室职员	9	180,000	19,440,000	9	189,000	54,432,000	9	207,900	22,453,200
10	Driver	驱动程序	4	165,000	7,920,000	4	173,000	8,304,000	4	190,300	9,134,400
11	Security Staff	保安人员	4	180,000	8,640,000	4	189,000	9,072,000	4	207,900	9,979,200
	Sub Total (In Kyat)	单位 (缅元)	645	3,205,000	1,413,000,000	698	3,365,000	454,248,000	750	3,701,500	1,895,341,800
	Foreigner	Foreigner									
12	Technician	技术员	10	550,000	66,000,000	8	605,000	58,080,000	8	1,000,000	360,000,000
	Sub Total (In Kyat)	缅元	10	550,000	66,000,000	8	605,000	58,080,000	8	1,000,000	360,000,000
	Total (In Kyat)	总 (分计)	655	3,755,000	1,479,000,000	706	3,970,000	512,328,000	758	4,701,500	2,255,341,800

MR. YUAN XIAO YU
MANAGING DIRECTOR



Handwritten signature and blue ink stamp of the Managing Director.

SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED

Employment Statement & Salary Payment

Sr	Position	Position	Year 4			Year 5-10		
			Nos	salary per Month	Yearly	Nos	salary per Month	Yearly
	Local	Local						
		局部的						
1	General Manager	总经理	1	635,250	7,623,000	1	698,775	8,385,300
2	Admin Manager	行政经理	1	571,725	6,860,700	1	628,898	7,546,770
3	Finance Manager	财务经理	1	571,725	6,860,700	1	628,898	7,546,770
4	HR Manager	人力资源经理	1	571,725	6,860,700	1	628,898	7,546,770
5	Fire Safety Staff	消防安全人员	2	317,625	7,623,000	2	349,388	8,385,300
6	Marketing Manager	营销经理	2	254,100	6,098,400	2	279,510	6,708,240
7	Supervisor	监督者	28	254,100	85,377,600	30	279,510	100,623,600
8	Skill Worker	技术工人	750	228,690	2,058,210,000	800	251,559	2,414,966,400
9	Office Staff	办公室职员	10	228,690	27,442,800	10	251,559	30,187,080
10	Driver	驱动程序	4	209,330	10,047,840	4	230,263	11,052,624
11	Security Staff	保安人员	4	228,690	10,977,120	4	251,559	12,074,832
	Sub Total (In Kyat)	单位 (缅元)	804	4,071,650	2,233,981,860	856	4,478,815	2,615,023,686
	Foreigner	Foreigner						
12	Technician	技术员	6	1,000,000	360,000,000	6	1,000,000	360,000,000
	Sub Total (In Kyat)	缅元	6	1,000,000	360,000,000	6	1,000,000	360,000,000
	Total (In Kyat)	总 (分计)	810	5,071,650	2,593,981,860	862	5,478,815	2,975,023,686

MR. YUAN XIAO YU
MANAGING DIRECTOR

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APPENDIX 8

Corporate Social Responsibility Plan



To: Chairman

Ayeyarwaddy Region Investment Committee

Patheingyi

Date:

Subject: **Submission of Corporate Social Responsibilities Plan.**

We, Shengze Gloves Co.,Ltd, hereby declare that the company commits to contribute two percent (2%) from the apart of our benefit to local welfare funds such as:

- (1) Company donations to charity, including cash, goods and services.
- (2) Education sector development
- (3) Local community development
- (4) Social welfare development
- (5) Health care
- (6) Natural disaster protection

With Respectfully,



MR. YUAN XIAO YU
MANAGING DIRECTOR
SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED

APPENDIX 9

Plan For Health, Safety and Environmental



To: **Chairman**
Ayeyarwaddy Region Investment Committee
Patheingyi

Date: _____, 2019

Subject: **Submission of Fire Prevention System.**

We, Shengze Gloves Co., Ltd, hereby declare that the company have made all necessary arrangements of fire prevention system to be safe for the employees, as follows:

- (1) We, Shengze Gloves Co., Ltd, will carry out the prohibition of smoking in the factory and surrounding and all necessary preventions to prevent from the potential electric hazards.
- (2) The factory will build with iron post concrete, iron materials for the fire protection.
- (3) Relevant Fire department's phone number will be hung on visible place.
- (4) Clean the dust and rubbish around the factory daily.
- (5) Enough fire extinguishers will be hung on the walls.
- (6) Extinguishers will be checked up normally.
- (7) All of factory building will be installed fire alarm system and smoke detector with voice alert.
- (8) Not allowed to place diesel and fuel in the factory.
- (9) Team will be formed prior to the fire.
- (10) Trained and awareness to all employees of all above system using way.



- (11) In the event of a fire, all work shall immediately be stopped and raised alarm bell.
- (12) If the flammable occurs, the team will quickly inform to nearest fire station and police station.
- (13) Firefighting team will conduct that fire trucks can be easily to enter to fireplace.
- (14) In the event of a fire, porter of team will carry and transfer the company's own money, premises and documents to another place.
- (15) In the event of a fire, porter of team will carry the people who injured in accident to safety area.
- (16) Firefighting team, porter of team and security team will cooperate with relevant fire department for fire prevention according to the instruction of Company's Managing Director, Manager and Supervisors.

With Respectfully,



MR. YUAN XIAO YU
MANAGING DIRECTOR
SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED



To: Chairman

Ayeyarwaddy Region Investment Committee

Patheingyi

Date:

Subject: Protection of environment.

We, Shengze Gloves Co.,Ltd. will be responsible for the protection as well as preservation of the environment in an around the area of the project site. We will be able to control pollution of air, water and land, and will ensure that there is no environment degradation.

We would like to inform you that the project will not have any significant environmental impact and if any environmental impact issues arise, the company will take due care and attention to address these issues.

We would be grateful if you would kindly approve our company's application for the project and advise us when such approval has been granted. If you need further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

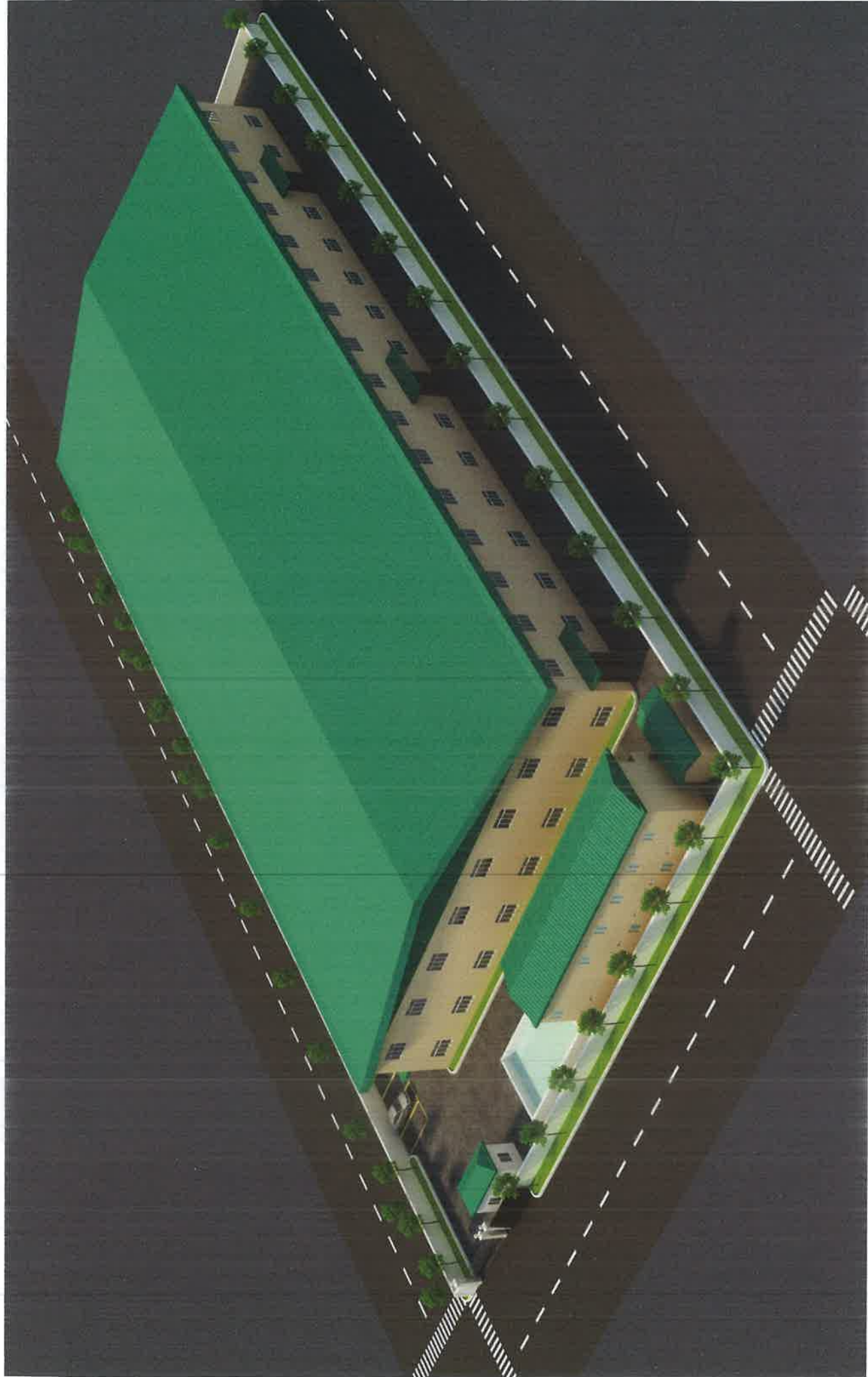
With respect,

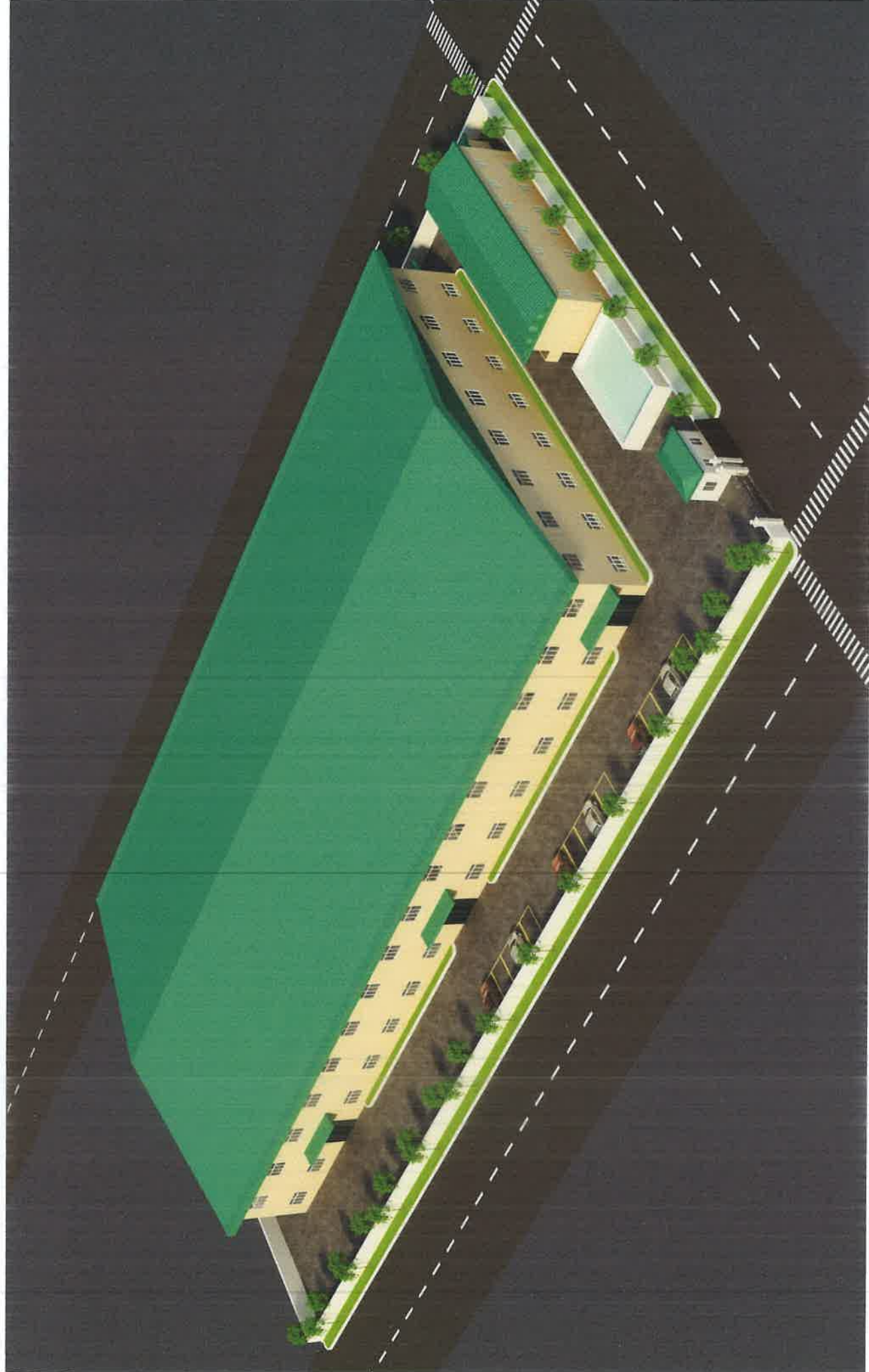


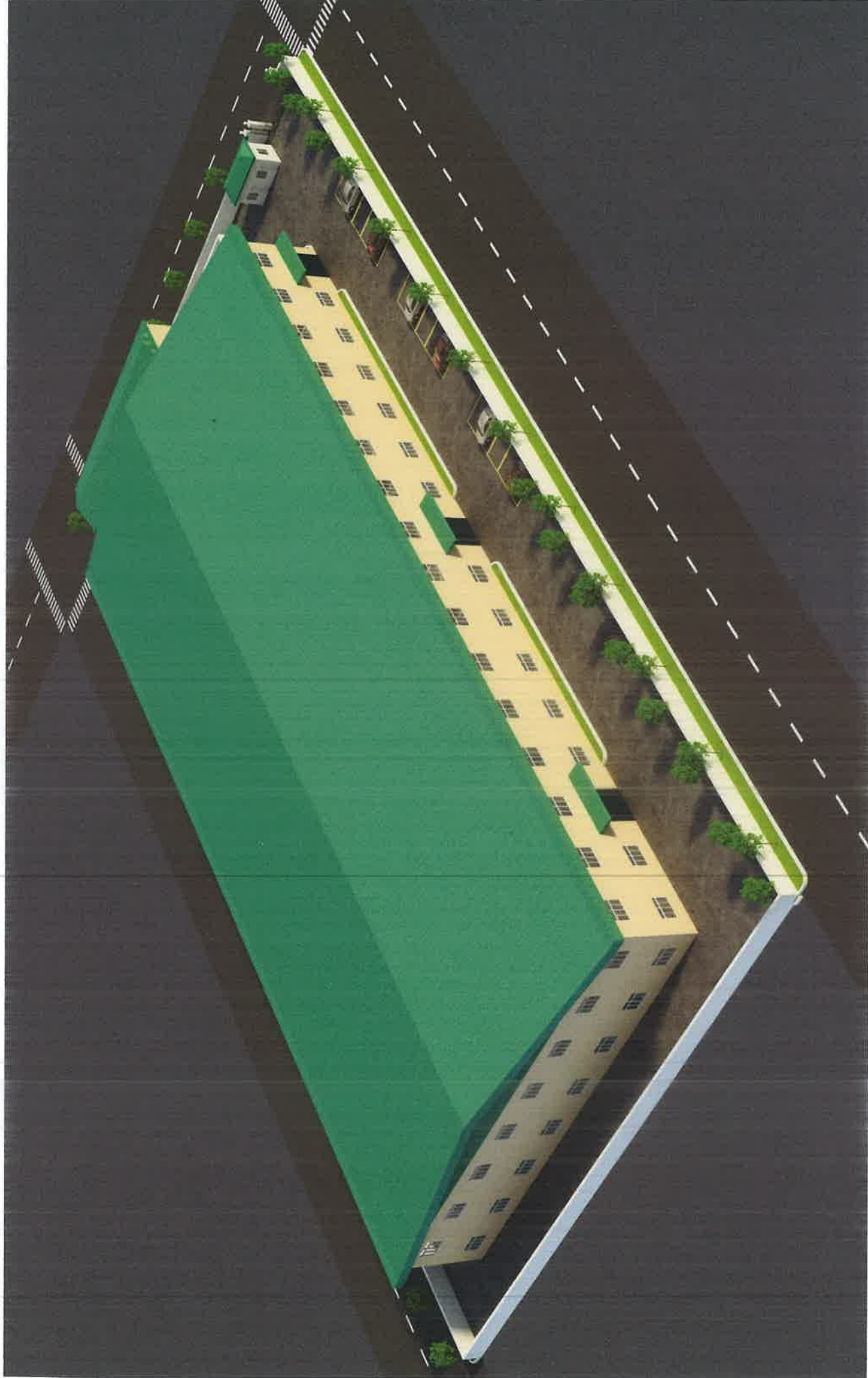
MR. YUAN XIAO YU
MANAGING DIRECTOR
SHENGZE GLOVES COMPANY LIMITED

Appendix 10

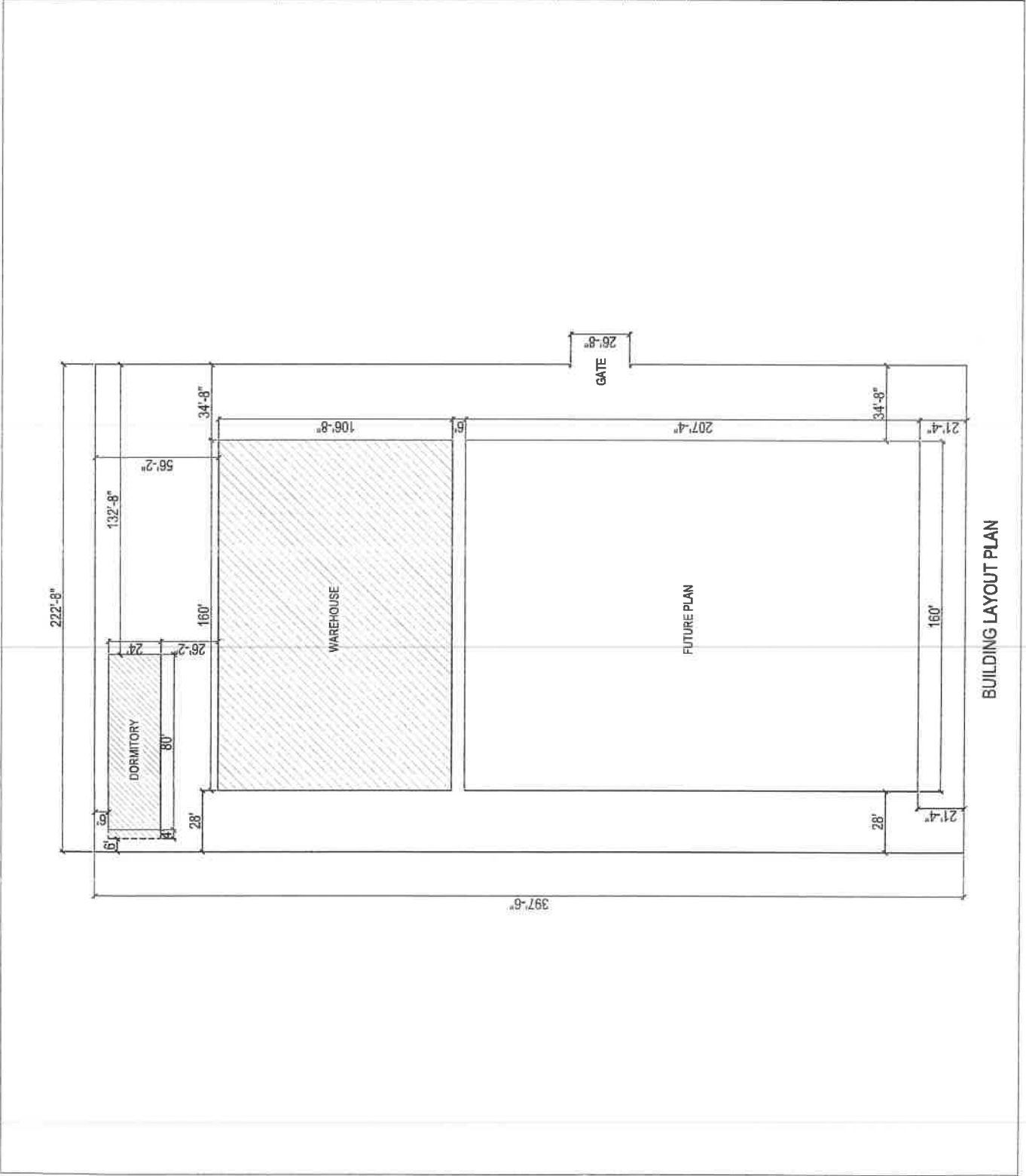
Architecture Drawing







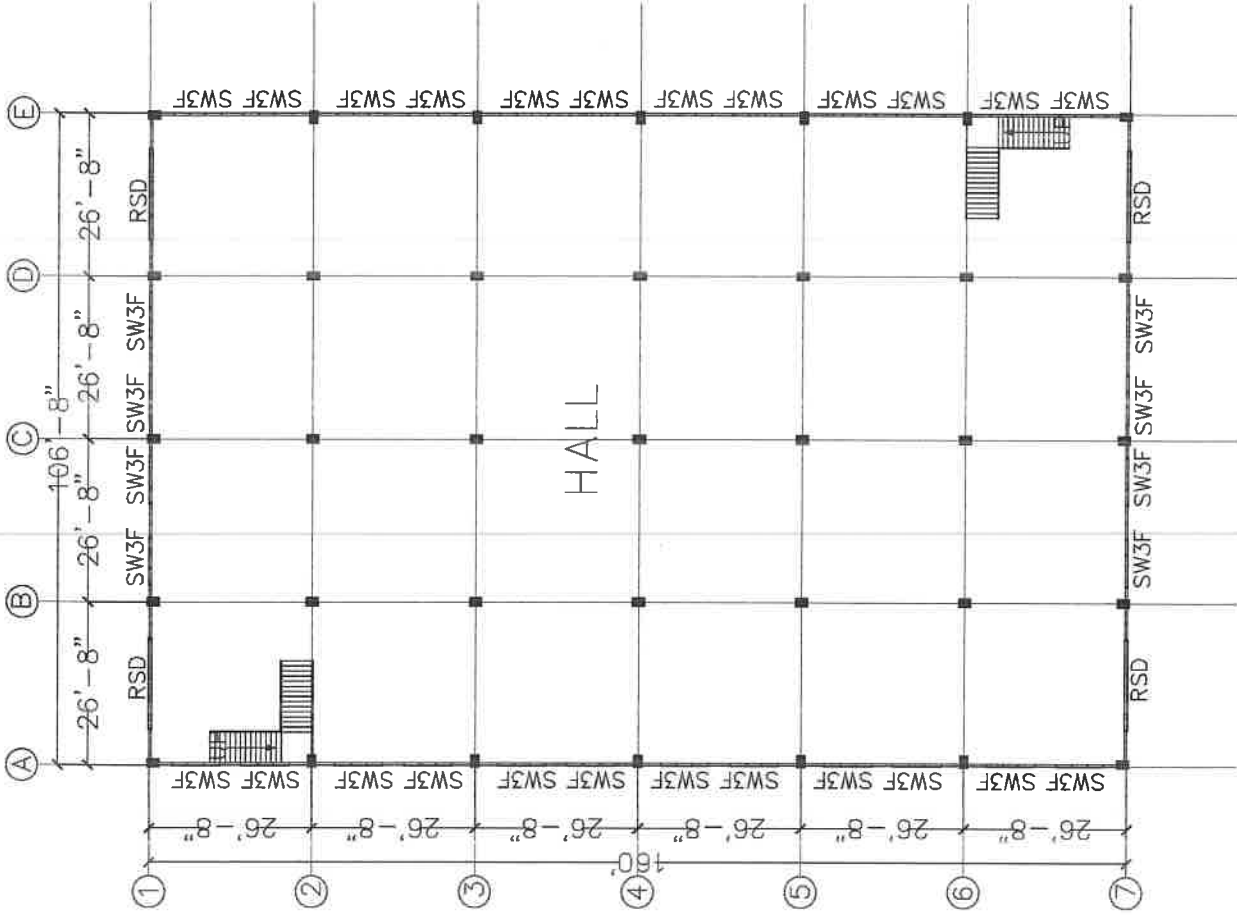
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PROJECT	Proposed (2)Storeyed Steel Structure Warehouse				
	BLOCK NO.				
	LOT NO.				
SUBJECT	SCHEDULE				
SCALE	AS SHOWN		SHEET NO.		
NAME	MTZO				
P.E CONSTRUCTION					
P.E Structure					



Kin-Ding Contruction Myanmar Co., Ltd

Architectural drawing

October 2019



OWNER APPLICATION

PROJECT

Proposed (2) Storeyed
Steel Structure Warehouse

BLOCK NO.

LOT NO.

SUBJECT

FLOOR PLAN

SCALE

AS SHOWN

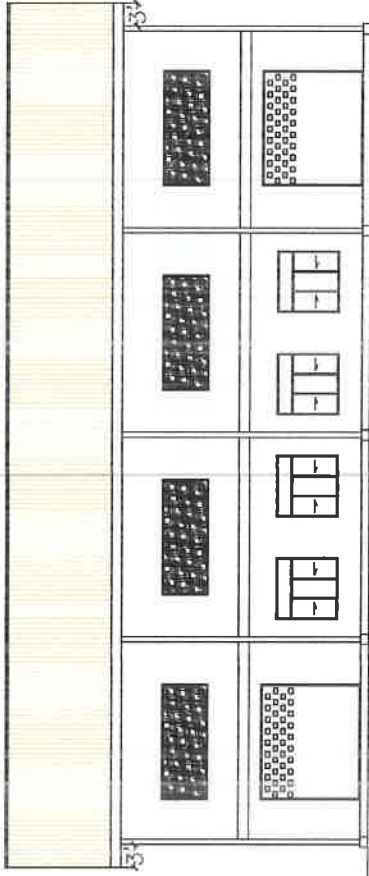
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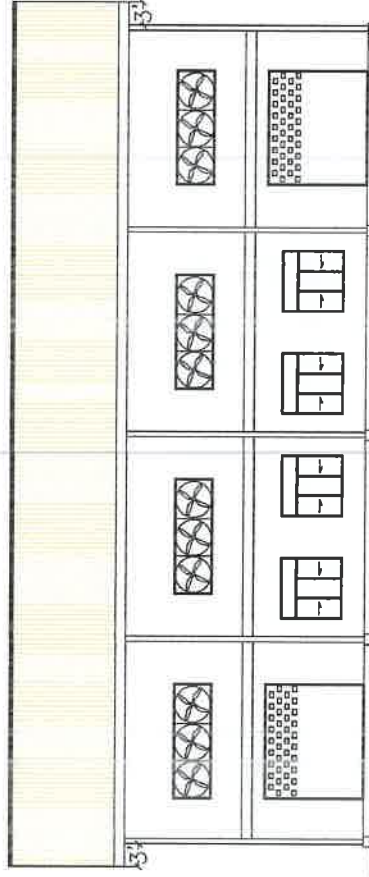
MTZO

P.E CONSTRUCTION

P.E Structure



FRONT ELEVATION
Scale-1/16"=1'



BACK ELEVATION
Scale-1/16"=1'

OWNER APPLICATION

PROJECT

Proposed (2) Storeyed
Steel Structure Warehouse

BLOCK NO.

LOT NO.

SUBJECT

ELEVATION

SCALE

AS SHOWN

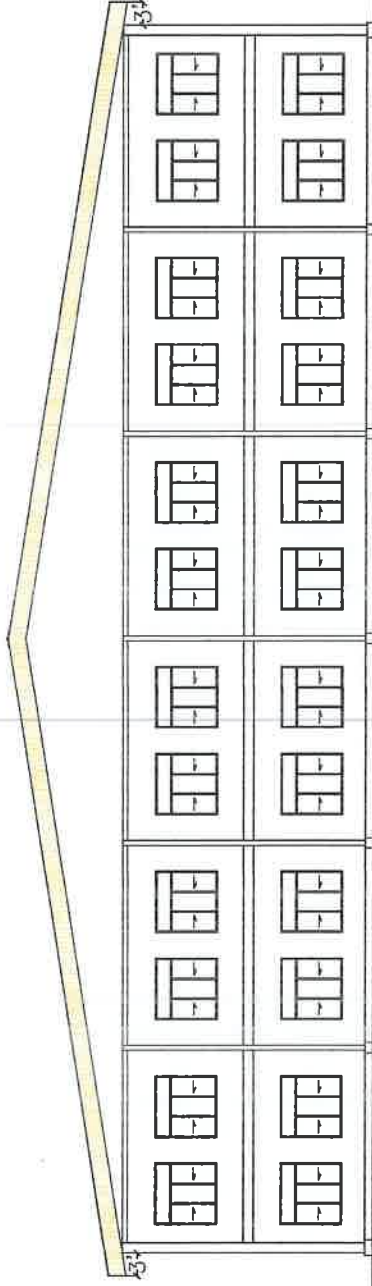
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NAME

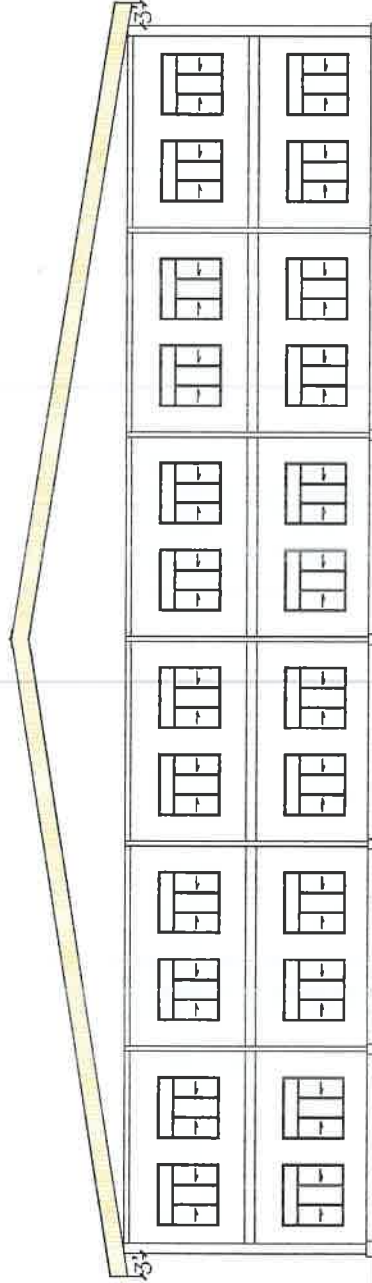
MTZO

P.E CONSTRUCTION

P.E Structure



LEFT SIDE ELEVATION
Scale--1/16"=1'



RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION
Scale--1/16"=1'

OWNER APPLICATION

PROJECT Proposed (2) Storeyed
Steel Structure Warehouse

BLOCK NO.

LOT NO.

SUBJECT

ELEVATION

SCALE AS SHOWN

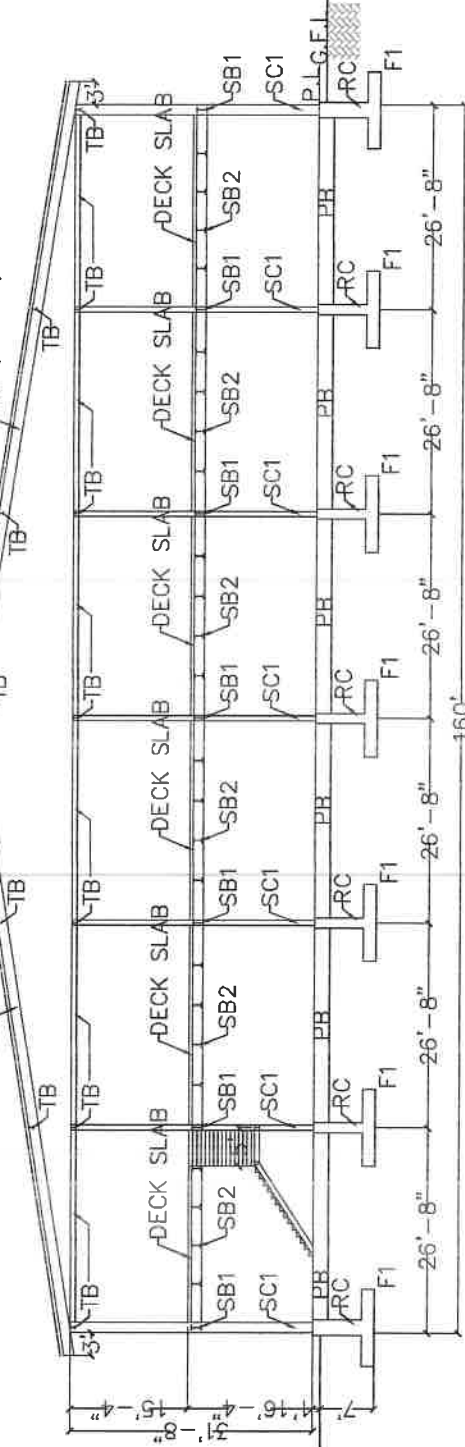
SHEET NO.

NAME MTZO

P.E CONSTRUCTION

P.E Structure

Purlin (5"X2") C-Channel @ 3' c/c
 Spacing
 R1 (16"X8") H-Section
 G.I Plain Sheet



VERTICAL END SECTION
 Scale-1/16"=1'

OWNER APPLICATION

PROJECT

Proposed (2)Storeyed
Steel Structure Wareho

BLOCK NO.

LOT NO.

SUBJECT

SECTION

SCALE AS SHOWN

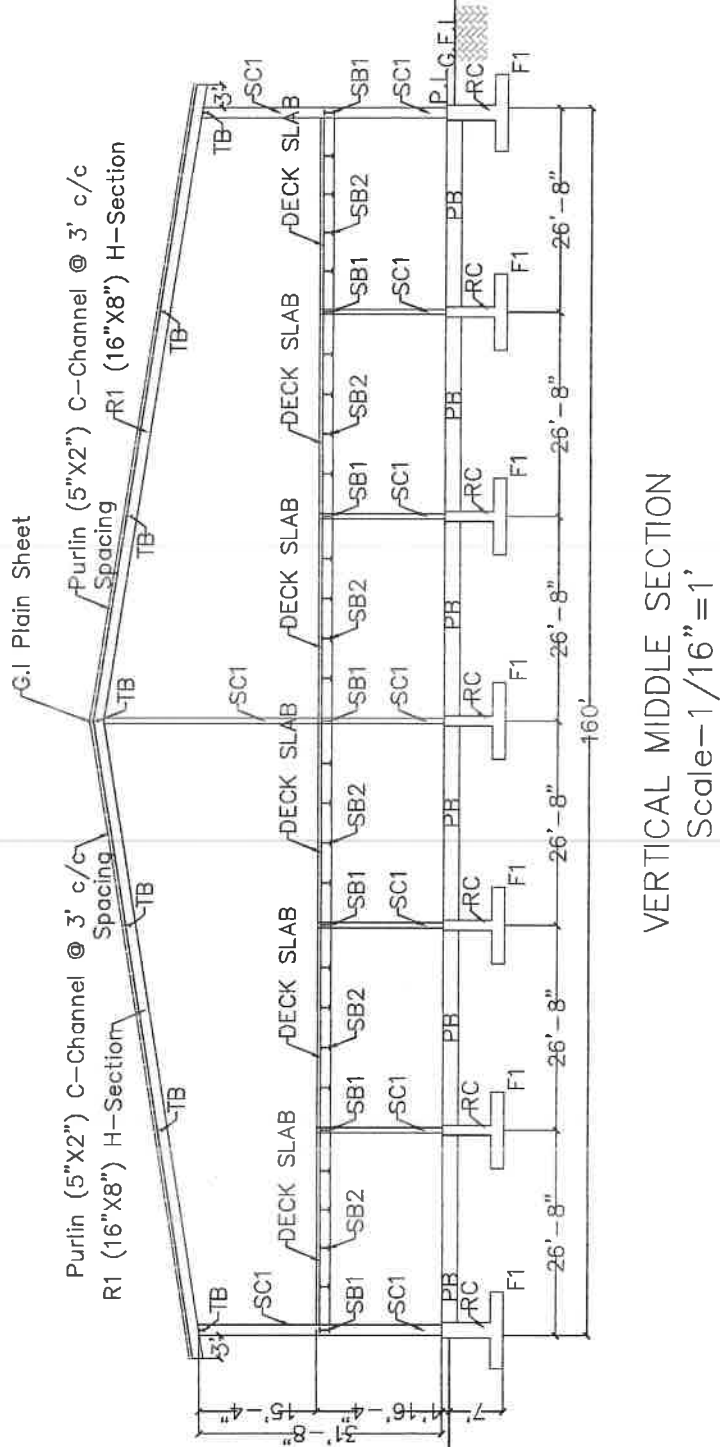
SHEET NO.

NAME MTZO

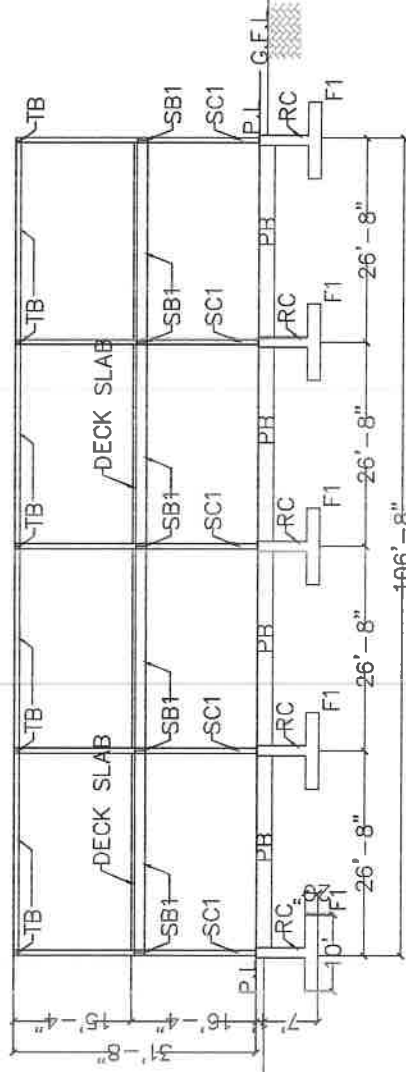
P.E CONSTRUCTION

P.E Structure

OWNER APPLICATION		
PROJECT	Proposed (2)Storeyed Steel Structure Warehouse	
	BLOCK NO.	
	LOT NO.	
SUBJECT	SECTION	
	SCALE AS SHOWN	SHEET NO.
	NAME MTZO	
P.E CONSTRUCTION		
P.E Structure		



VERTICAL MIDDLE SECTION
Scale-1/16"=1'



HORIZONTAL END WALL SECTION
Scale-1/16"=1'

OWNER APPLICATION

PROJECT Proposed (2)Storeyed
Steel Structure Wareh

BLOCK NO.

LOT NO.

SUBJECT

SECTION

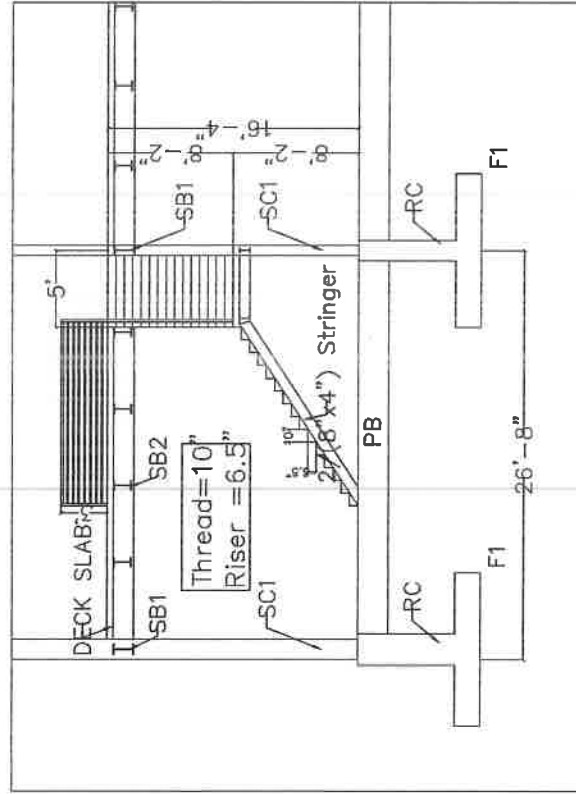
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SCALE AS SHOWN

NAME MTZO

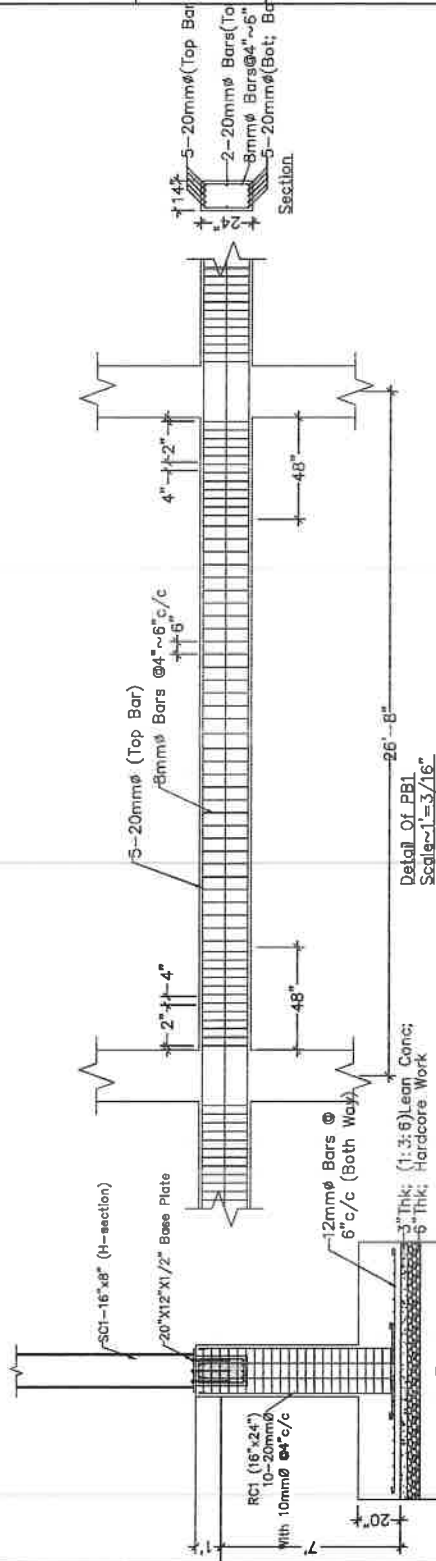
P.E CONSTRUCTION

P.E Structure

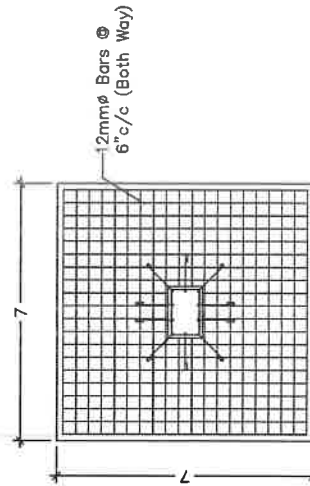
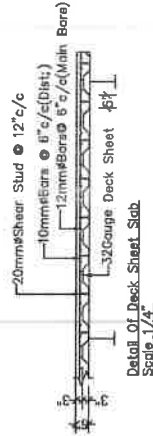
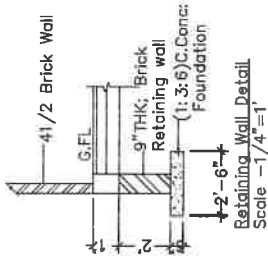


STAIR DETAIL
Scale—1/16"=1'

OWNER APPLICATION				
PROJECT	Proposed (2) Storeyed Steel Structure Warehouse			
	BLOCK NO.			
	LOT NO.			
SUBJECT	STAIR DETAIL			
SCALE	AS SHOWN	SHEET NO.		
NAME	MTZO			
P.E CONSTRUCTION				
P.E Structure				



Detail of PBL
Scale ~ 1" = 3/16"



OWNER APPLICATION

PROJECT Proposed (2) Storeyed
Steel Structure Warehouse

BLOCK NO.

LOT NO.

SUBJECT

DETAIL

SCALE

AS SHOWN

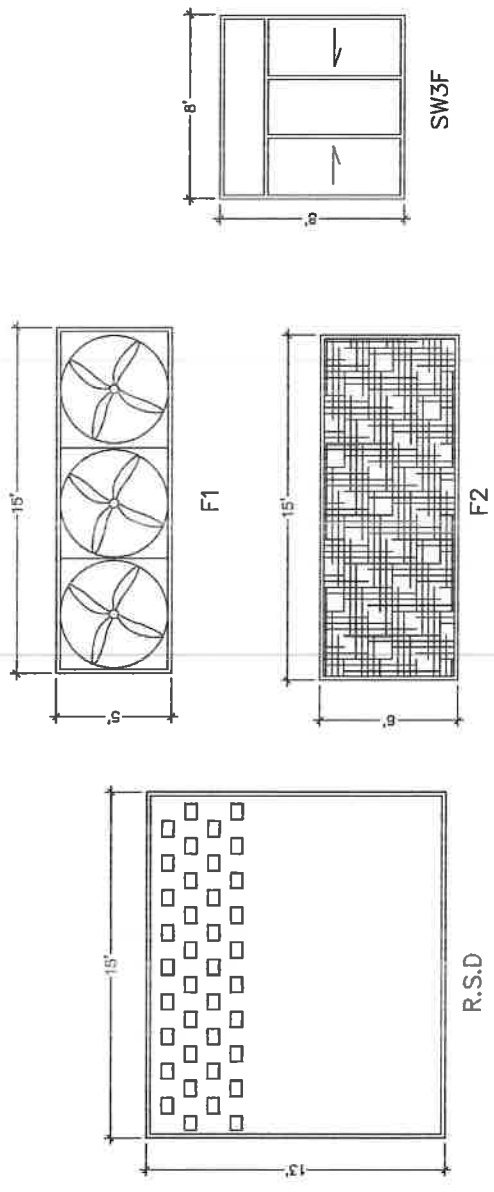
NAME

MITZO

P.E CONSTRUCTION

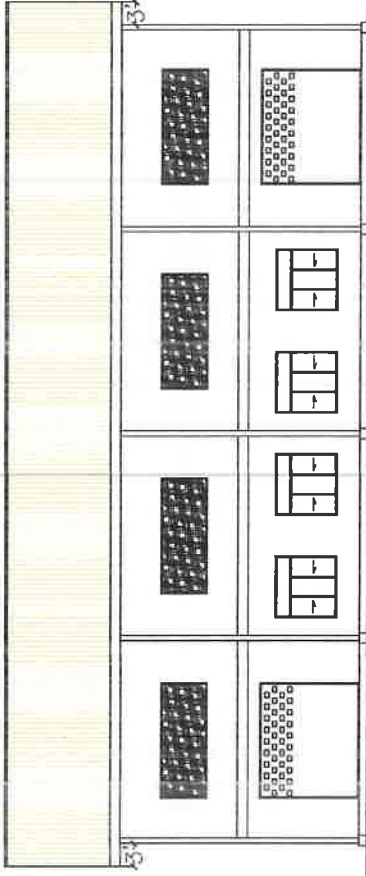
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P.E Structure

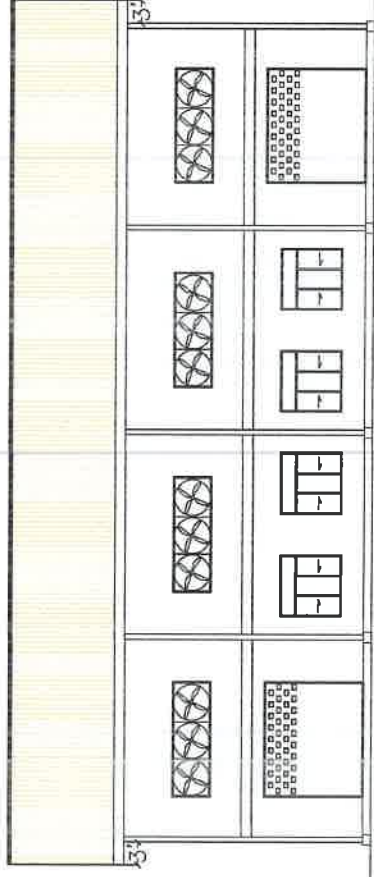


DOOR & WINDOW DETAIL

OWNER APPLICATION			
PROJECT	Proposed (2)Stored Steel Structure Warehouse		
	BLOCK NO.		
	LOT NO.		
SUBJECT	DETAIL		
SCALE	AS SHOWN	SHEET NO.	
NAME	MTZO		
P.E CONSTRUCTION			
P.E Structure			



FRONT ELEVATION
Scale-1/16"=1'



BACK ELEVATION
Scale-1/16"=1'

OWNER APPLICATION

PROJECT Proposed (2)Storeyed
Steel Structure Warehouse

BLOCK NO.

LOT NO.

SUBJECT

ELEVATION

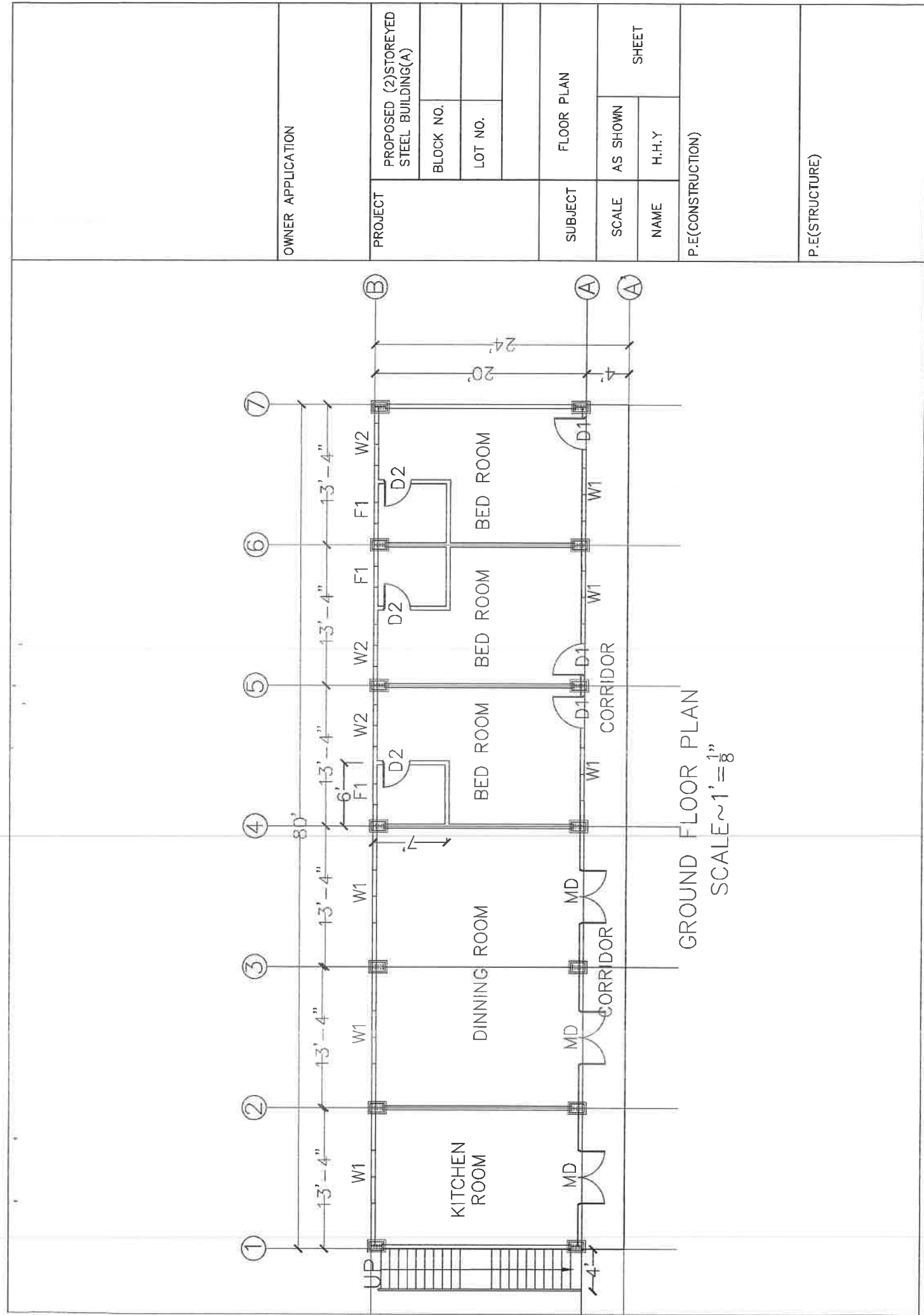
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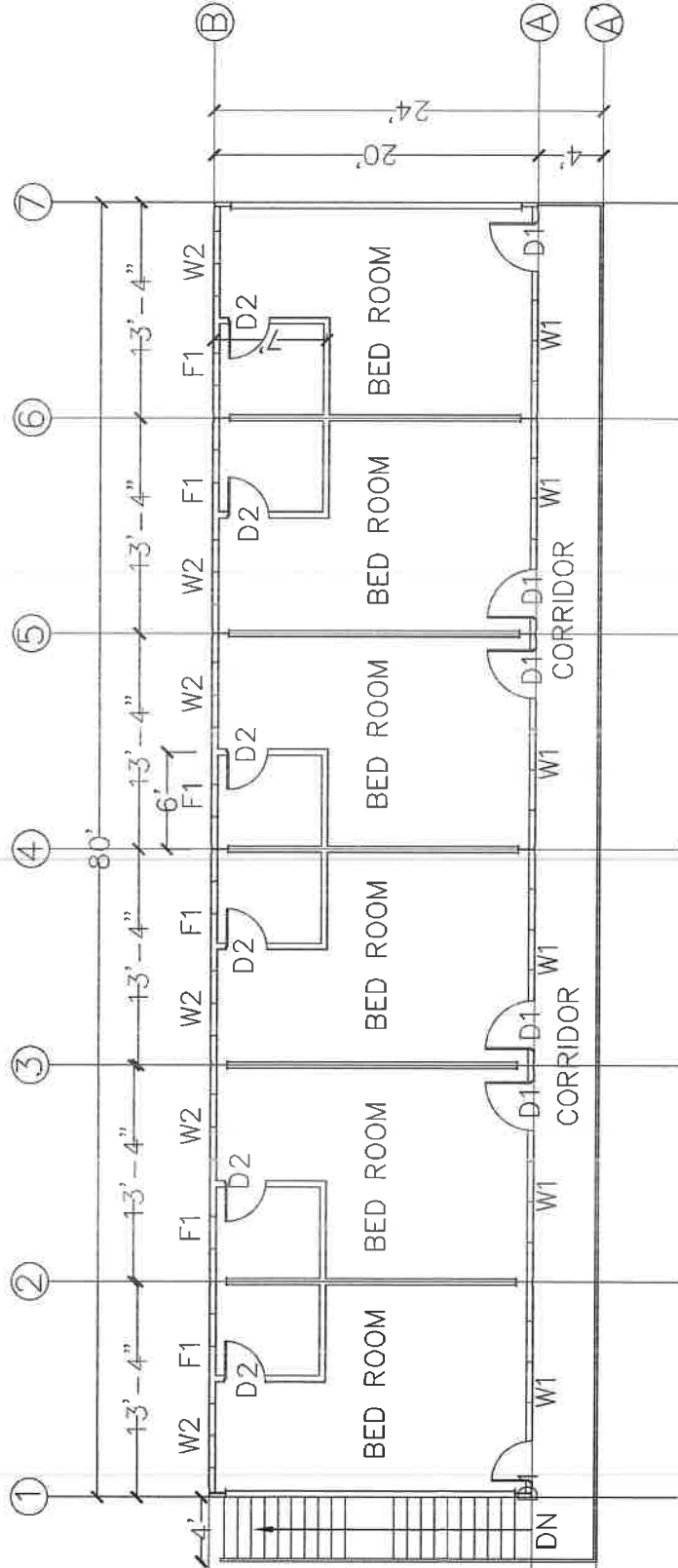
NAME MTZO

SHEET NO.

P.E CONSTRUCTION

P.E Structure





FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE ~ 1" = 8'

OWNER APPLICATION

PROJECT

PROPOSED (2)STOREYED
STEEL BUILDING(A)

BLOCK NO.

LOT NO.

SUBJECT

FLOOR PLAN

SCALE

AS SHOWN

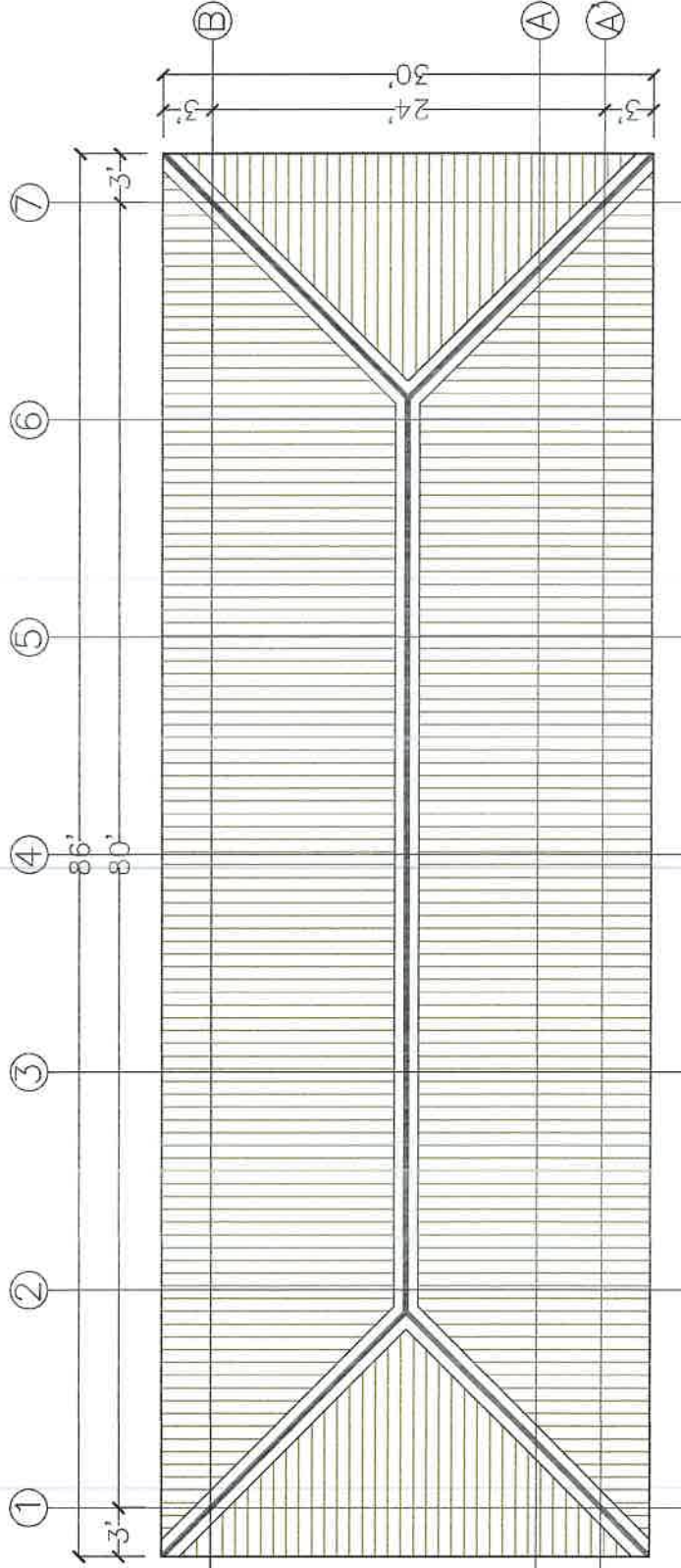
NAME

H.H.Y

SHEET

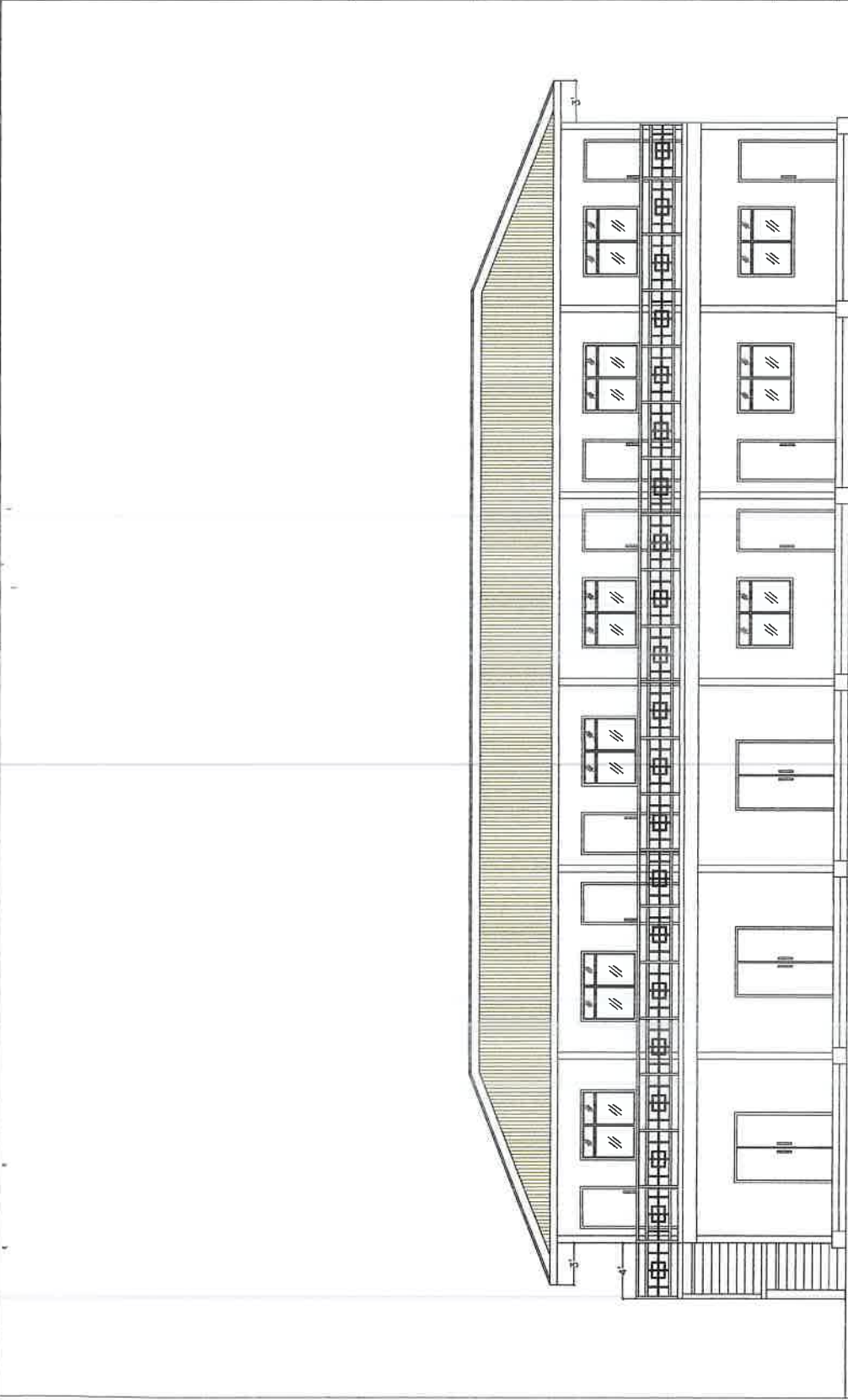
P.E(CONSTRUCTION)

P.E(STRUCTURE)



ROOF PLAN
SCALE ~ 1" = 1/8'

OWNER APPLICATION			
PROJECT	PROPOSED (2)STOREYED STEEL BUILDING(A)		
	BLOCK NO.		
	LOT NO.		
ROOF PLAN			
SUBJECT	SCALE	AS SHOWN	SHEET
	NAME	H.H.Y	
P.E(CONSTRUCTION)			
P.E(STRUCTURE)			



FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE~1"=8'

OWNER APPLICATION

PROJECT

PROPOSED (2)STOREYED
STEEL BUILDING(A)

BLOCK NO.

LOT NO.

SUBJECT

ELEVATION

SCALE

AS SHOWN

NAME

H.H.Y

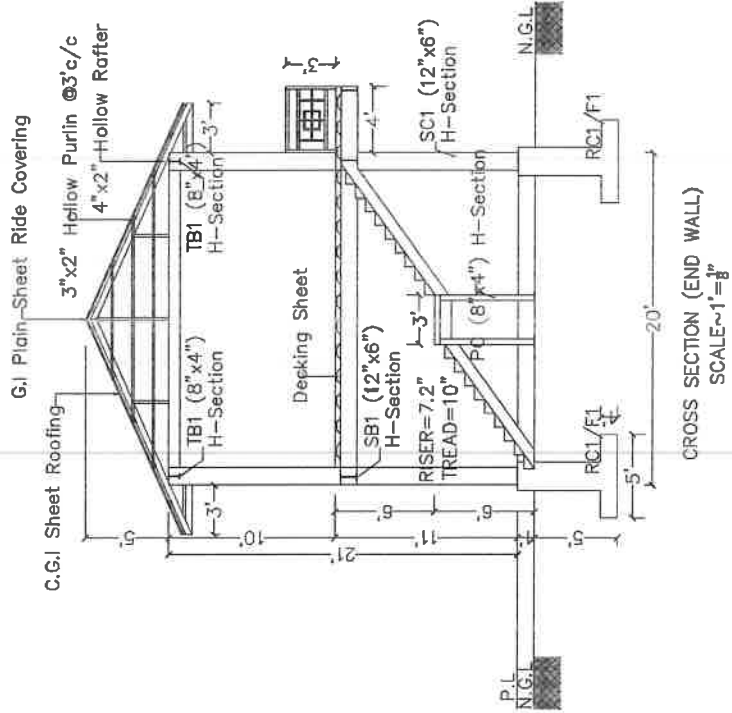
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P.E(CONSTRUCTION)

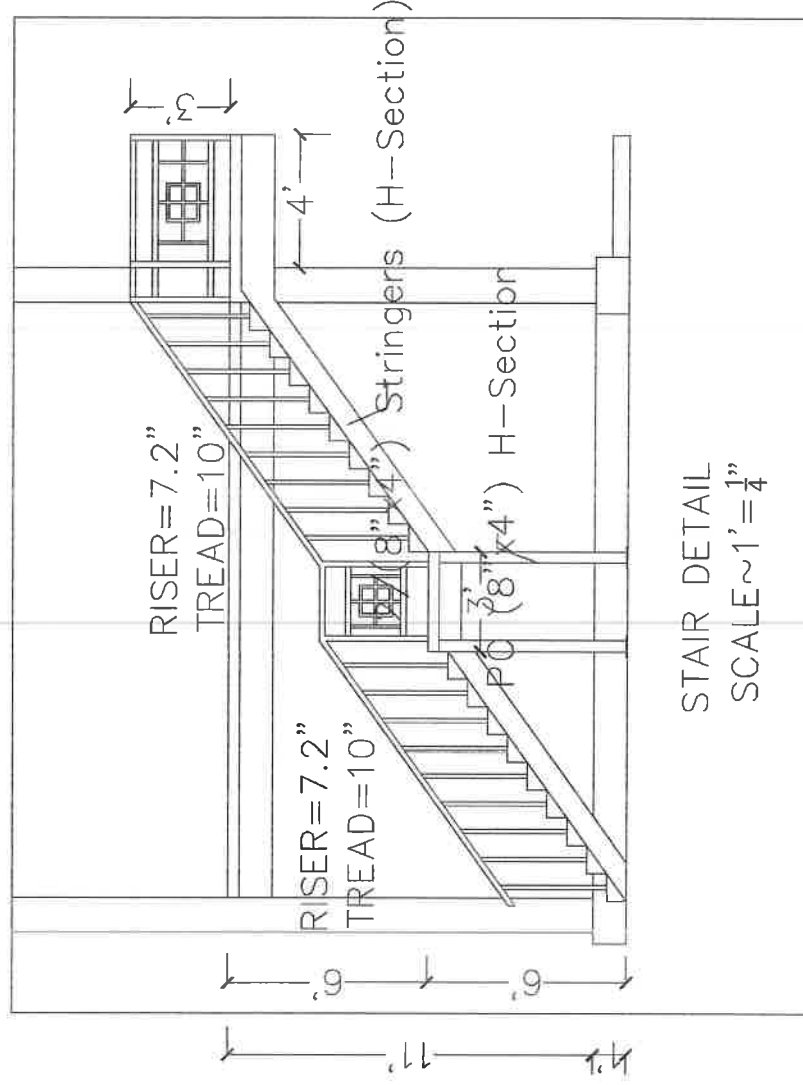
P.E(STRUCTURE)

OWNER APPLICATION		PROJECT		PROPOSED (2)STOREYED STEEL BUILDING(A)		SHEET			
				BLOCK NO.					
				LOT NO.					
SUBJECT		ELEVATION		SCALE		NAME			
								AS SHOWN	
								H.H.Y	
P.E(CONSTRUCTION)		P.E(STRUCTURE)		BACK ELEVATION SCALE~1'=1/8"					

OWNER APPLICATION					
PROJECT	PROPOSED (2)STOREYED STEEL BUILDING(A)				SHEET
	BLOCK NO.				
	LOT NO.				
SUBJECT	ELEVATION				
SCALE	AS SHOWN				
NAME	H.H.Y				
P.E(CONSTRUCTION)					
P.E(STRUCTURE)					



OWNER APPLICATION	
PROJECT	PROPOSED (2)STOREYED STEEL BUILDING(A)
	BLOCK NO.
	LOT NO.
SUBJECT	
SCALE	CROSS SECTION
	AS SHOWN
NAME	H.H.Y
	SHEET
P.E(CONSTRUCTION)	
P.E(STRUCTURE)	



OWNER APPLICATION

PROJECT

PROPOSED (2)STOREYED
STEEL BUILDING(A)

BLOCK NO.

LOT NO.

SUBJECT

STAIR DETAIL

SCALE

AS SHOWN

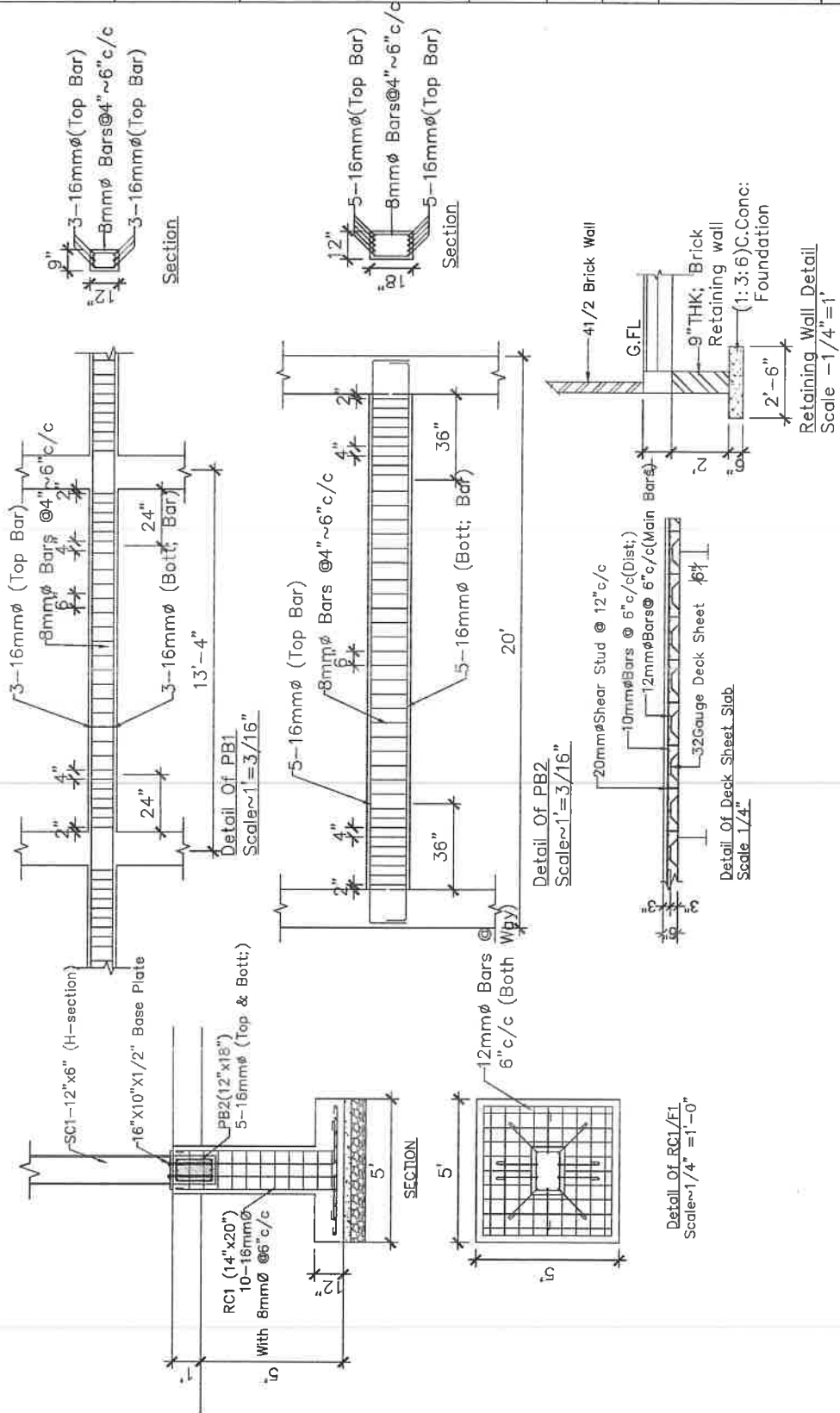
NAME

H.H.Y

SHEET

P.E(CONSTRUCTION)

P.E(STRUCTURE)



OWNER APPLICATION

PROJECT

PROPOSED (2) STOREYED
STEEL BUILDING(A)

BLOCK NO.

LOT NO.

SUBJECT

DETAIL

SCALE

AS SHOWN

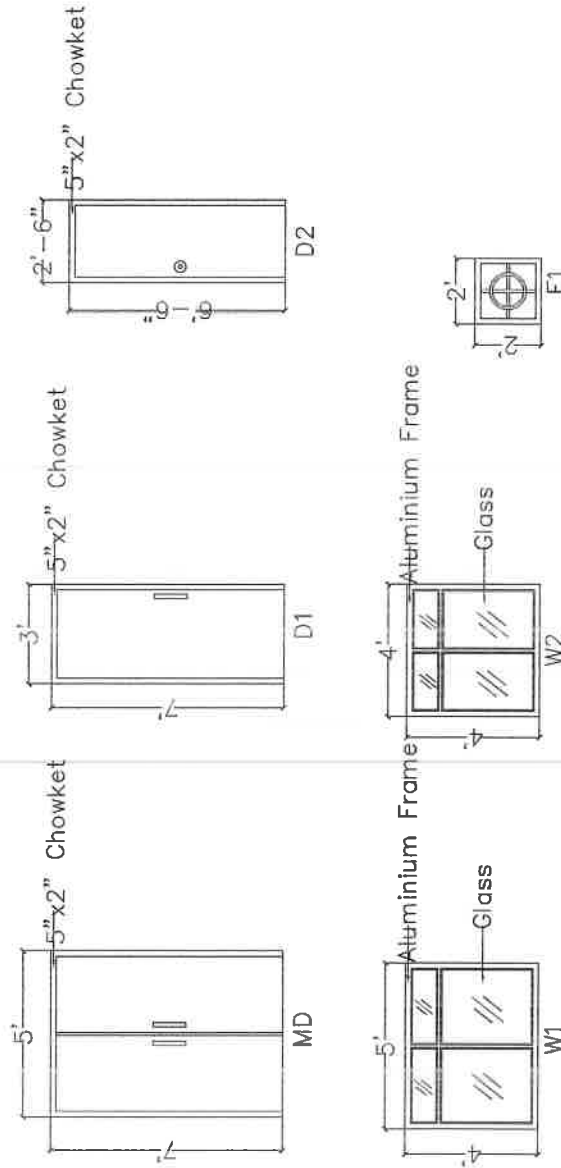
NAME

H.H.Y

SHEET

P.E(CONSTRUCTION)

P.E(STRUCTURE)



DOOR & WINDOW DETAIL

OWNER APPLICATION

PROJECT

PROPOSED (2)STOREYED
STEEL BUILDING(A)

BLOCK NO.

LOT NO.

SUBJECT

DOOR & WINDOW DETAIL

SCALE

AS SHOWN

NAME

H.H.Y

SHEET

P.E(CONSTRUCTION)

P.E(STRUCTURE)

FOOTING SCHEDULE

CLEAR COVER =3"

TYPE	SIZE			REINFORCEMENT		DEPTH	REMARK
	L	B	T	SHORT STEEL	LONG STEEL		
F1	5'	5'	12"	12mmØ @ 6" c/c	12mmØ @ 6" c/c	5'	ISOLATED

R.C.C COLUMN SCHEDULE

CLEAR COVER =2"

TYPE	LEVEL	SIZE		REINF;		TIE		set
		B(in)	D(in)	NO	Ø(mm)	Ø(mm)	Spacing(in)	
RC1	Footing To Plinth Level	4	20	10	16	10	4	2.5

STEEL SCHEDULE

TYPE	SIZE	Wt(kg/m)	Webthk; (mm)	Flangethk; (mm)	Remark			
SC1	12"x8"	36.7	6.5	9	H-Section with 20"x12"x1/2"Base plate& 6-20mmØRag Bolt			
PC	8"x4"	21.3	5.5	8	H-Section			
SB1	12"x6"	36.7	6.5	9	H-Section			
SB2	10"x5"	29.6	6	9	H-Section			
TB	8"x4"	21.3	5.5	8	H-Section			
RAFTER	4"x2"	-	-	-	Hollow			
PURLIN	3"x2"	-	-	-	Hollow			

STAIR SCHEDULE

TYPE	SIZE	Wt(kg/m)	Webthk; (mm)	Flangethk; (mm)	Remark
Stringer	8"x4"	21.3	5.5	8	Tread =10", Riser = 7.2"

DECK SHEET SLAB SCHEDULE

TYPE	THICK;	DIRECTION	REINFORCEMENT		Remark
			MAIN BAR	12mmØ Bar@6" c/c	
FS1	5"		DIST; BAR	12mmØ Bar@6" c/c	One Way
Slab Depth=3", Deck Depth=2 1/2", Rib Spacing=12", Shear Stub=20mmØ12" c/c, Deck Sheet Thickness=32 Gauge					

PLINTH BEAM SCHEDULE

CLEAR COVER =2"

TYPE	SIZE	MAIN REINFORCEMENT		STIRRUP
		TOP	BOTTOM	
PB1	9"x12"	3-16mmØ	3-16mmØ	8mmØ@4"~6" c/c
PB2	12"x18"	5-16mmØ	5-16mmØ	8mmØ@4"~6" c/c

OWNER APPLICATION

PROJECT

PROPOSED (2)STOREYED
STEEL BUILDING(A)

BLOCK NO.

LOT NO.

SCHDULE

SUBJECT

SCALE

AS SHOWN

NAME

H.I.Y

SHEET

P.E(CONSTRUCTION)

P.E(STRUCTURE)