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MYANMAR EFFORTS COMPANY LIMITED

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN REPORT FINAL REPORT

20th June, 2022

Prepared by
HEXAGONAL ANGLE
International Consultants Co.,Ltd.

ကတိကဝတ်များ

- (က) ဤပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် သည် တိကျခိုင်မာကြောင်းနှင့် ပြည့်စုံကြောင်း။
- (ခ) ဤလုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများ အပါအဝင် သက်ဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေများကို တိကျစွာ လိုက်နာ၍ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်များကို ရေးဆွဲထားပါသည်။
- (ဂ) စီမံကိန်းသည် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်ပါ ကတိကဝတ်၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု
 လျှော့ချရေးလုပ်ငန်းများနှင့် အစီအစဉ်များကို အပြည့်အဝ အစဉ်အမြဲလိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်
 သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
- (ဃ) လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ဆောင်ရွက်နေသည့်ကာလအတွင်း အတည်ပြုထားသည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျ င်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်အား တိုးတက်နေသည့်နည်ပညာများ၊ စနစ်များနှင့် လုပ်ငန်း လိုအပ်ချက်အပေါ် မူတည်၍ ဝိုမိုကောင်းမွန်သည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ် ဖြစ်စေရန်အတွက် ပြင်ဆင်ဖြည့်စွက်ရန် ညွှန်ကြားချက် ရှိလာပါက လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက် မည်ဖြစ်ပြီး ပြင်ဆင်ဖြည့်စွက်လိုပါက တင်ပြအတည်ပြုချက်ရယူ၍ ပြင်ဆင်ဆောင်ရွက် သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
- (င) လုပ်ငန်းဝိတ်သိမ်းမည်ဆိုပါက ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာများ မထိခိုက်စေရန် အစီအစဉ်များ ချမှတ်ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
- (စ) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်ပါ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့် အစီအစဉ်အတွက် အသုံးပြု မည့် လျာထားရန်ပုံငွေ၊ ထိခိုက်မှုလျော့ပါးစေရေးအတွက်ရန်ပုံငွေ၊ ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကာကွယ်ရေးအစီအစဉ်၊ အများပြည်သူနှင့် တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်းနှင့် ဒေသဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေး လုပ်ငန်းများအတွက် ရန်ပုံငွေ စသည့် လျာထားရန်ပုံငွေများ အတိုင်း လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက် မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်းနှင့် အဆိုပါလျာထား ရန်ပုံငွေသည် လုံလောက်မှုမရှိပါက ကုမ္ပဏီမှ ထပ်မံထည့်သွင်း ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ကြောင်း ကတိကဝတ်ပြုပါသည်။

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Ng Ngai Chung Managing Director

Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.

အကြံပေးအဖွဲ့အစည်း၏ဝန်ခံချက်

- (က) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် အစီရင်ခံစာ (EMP) ကို တိကျခိုင်မာမှုများနှင့် ပြည့်စုံစွာ ဆောင်ရွက်ထားပါသည်။
- (ခ) အစီရင်ခံစာကို ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေများ၊ မူဘောင်များ နှင့် အညီ ရေးဆွဲထားပါသည်။
- (ဂ) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အရည်အသွေးတန်ဖိုးများကိုလည်း အရည်အသွေးပြည့်မှီသော စက်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် ဓာတ်ခွဲခန်းများတွင် တိုင်းတာထားပါသည်။
- (ဃ) အထည်ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သော သက်ရောက်မှု များကို လုပ်ငန်းဆိုင်ရာ နားလည်တတ်ကျွမ်းမှုနှင့် စုံစမ်းရရှိသော အချက်အလက်များကို အခြေခံ၍ လေ့လာဆန်းစစ် ဖော်ထုတ်ထားပါသည်။
- (c) အထည်ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း ကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သော အဓိက သက်ရောက်မှု တစ်ခုချင်း စီတိုင်းအတွက် လျှော့ချရမည့်နည်းလမ်းများ၊ အစီအစဉ်များ နှင့် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရမည့် ကဏ္ဍများကိုလည်း တိကျမှန်ကန်စွာ ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
- (စ) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ် အစီရင်ခံစာ (EMP) တွင် ဖော်ပြပါရှိသော စီမံကိန်း အကြောင်းအရာဖော်ပြချက်များ၊ ရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြချက်များသည် စီမံကိန်း တာဝန်ရှိသူများ ထံမှရရှိလာသော အချက်အလက်များပေါ် တွင် အခြေခံ၍ ရေးသား ပြုစုထားပါသည်။
- (ဆ) ဤပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် အစီရင်ခံစာ (EMP) ကို ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းပြုလုပ်ရန် လိုအပ်သော လုပ်ငန်းတာဝန်များ နှင့် အညီတိကျစွာ လိုက်နာ ပြုစုထား ပါကြောင်း ဝန်ခံပါသည်။

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Join.

EI EI ZAW
General Manager
Environmental & Social Specialist
Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co.,Ltd.

အစီရင်ခံစာအကျဉ်းချုပ်

၁။ နိဒါန်း

Myanmar Efforts အထည်ချုပ်စက်ရုံသည် Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd လက်အောက်တွင် တည်ရှိပြီး ဦးပိုင်အမှတ် (၄၃/၂က၊ ၄၃/၂ခ)၊ ပန်းတိုင်းခြုံအရှေ့ကွင်း၊ ပန်းတိုင်းခြုံရပ်ကွက် ကွင်းအမှတ် (၃၁၈)၊ ပခုက္ကူမြို့နယ်၊ မကွေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီးတွင် CMP စနစ်ဖြင့် အထည်ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ လုပ်ဆောင်လျက် ရှိပါသည်။

Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd သည် ၂၀၁၈ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇူလိုင်လ ၁၂ရက်နေ့တွင် အစုရှယ်ယာများ ကန့်သတ်ထားသော ပုဂ္ဂလိကကုမ္ပဏီတစ်ခုဖြစ် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရင်းနှီးမြုပ်နှံမှုဥပဒေနှင့် အညီဖွဲ့စည်းထားသော ရာနှုန်းပြည့်နိုင်ငံခြားသားပိုင် ကုမ္ပဏီဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ကုမ္ပဏီအနေဖြင့် နှစ် (၅၀) ရင်းနှီးမြုပ်နှံခွင့်ရရှိထားပြီး ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု ပမာဏအားဖြင့် အမေရိကန်ဒေါ်လာ ၂,၃၉၇,၈၀၀ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

Myanmar Efforts အထည်ချုပ်စက်ရုံသည် အဓိကထုတ်ကုန်များအဖြစ် ရေကူးဝတ်စုံ၊ အတွင်းခံနှင့် ညအိတ်ဝတ်စုံ အမျိုးမျိုးကို ထုတ်လုပ်လျက်ရှိပြီး ထုတ်ကုန်များအား ဂျာမနီ၊ အီတလီနှင့် နယ်သာလန်နိုင်ငံ များသို့ တင်ပို့လျက်ရှိပါသည်။ အဆိုပါစက်ရုံအနေဖြင့် ထုတ်လုပ်မှုတွင်လိုအပ်သော ကုန်ကြမ်းများအား တရုတ်နိုင်ငံမှ တင်သွင်းပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်း အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်သူသည် အထည်ချုပ်စက်ရုံလုပ်ငန်းအတွက် Hexagonal Angle International Consultants ကုမ္ပဏီလီမီတက်အား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ် ရေးဆွဲရန် ငှားရမ်းခဲ့ပါသည်။

၂။ စီမံကိန်းအကြောင်းအရာ

စီမံကိန်းသည် မြောက်လတ္တီတွဒ် ၂၁ ဒီဂရီ၊ ၂၄ မိနစ်၊ ၃၀.၅၂ စက္ကန့်နှင့် အရှေ့လောင်ဂျီတွဒ် ၉၅ ဒီဂရီ၊ ဂုမိနစ်၊ ၅၁.၁၄ စက္ကန့် တွင်တည်ရှိပြီး ဧရိယာအားဖြင့် (၃.၀၃) ဧက ကျယ်ဝန်းပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းသည် ၂၀၁၉ခုနှစ်၊ ဖေဖော်ဝါရီလတွင် လုပ်ငန်းစတင်လည်ပတ်ခဲ့ပြီး လက်ရှိတွင် ဝန်ထမ်းအင်အား ၁,၂၂၅ ဦးဖြင့် လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိပါသည်။

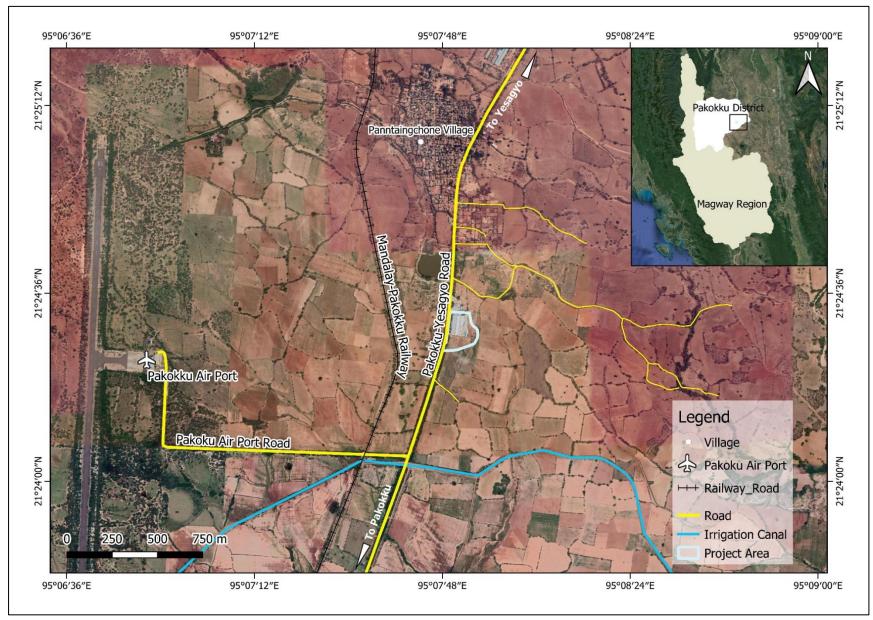
စက်ရုံအနေဖြင့် တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ကုန်ကြမ်း ဧာပန်းပိတ်လိပ် (၁၆၃,၈၇၅) စင်တီမီတာခန့်နှင့် ချည်ထည်ပိတ်လိပ် (၁၉,၉၅၀) လိပ် ခန့်အား အသုံးပြုပြီး ကုန်ချောအနေဖြင့် တစ်နှစ်လျှင် အထည်ပေါင်း ၃,၆၀၀,၀၀၀ မှ ၅,၆၀၀,၀၀၀ ကြားထွက်ရှိပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းအကြောင်းအရာများ၊ ထုတ်လုပ်ပုံ၊ ကုန်ကြမ်းနှင့် ကုန်ချောထွက်ရှိမှု ပမာဏ အသေးစိတ်များအား အခန်း (၂) တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာတွင် အဓိကအဆောက်အအုံများအနေဖြင့် သိုလှောင်ရုံ၊ ဝန်ထမ်းအိမ်ရာနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့် အဓိကအဆောက်အအုံတို့နှင့် ဖွဲ့စည်းထားပါသည်။ အဓိကအဆောက်အအုံအတွင်း အထည်ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းများဖြစ်သည့် ဒီဇိုင်းရေးဆွဲခြင်း၊ ပိတ်ဖြတ်ခြင်း၊ စက်ချုပ်ခြင်း၊ ပါကင်ထုတ်ပိုးခြင်းစသည့် လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များ အခန်းကဏ္ဍအလိုက်လုပ်ဆောင်ပါသည်။

စက်ရုံ၏ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှုများအတွက် စက်ယန္တရားများ၊ စက်ကိရိယာများ၊ ရေစုပ်စက်များလည်ပတ်ရန်နှင့် အလင်းလုံရောင်လုံလောက်စွာရရှိစေရန် အတွက် လိုအပ်သော လျှပ်စစ်စွမ်းအင်အား ပခုက္ကူမြို့ ၁၁ ကေဗီဓါတ်အားလိုင်းမှ ရယူပြီး ၃၅၀ ကေဗီအေ ထရန်စဖော်မာမှ တဆင့် ရယူသုံးစွဲပါသည်။ လျှပ်စစ်ဓါတ်အားပြတ်တောက်ပါက လုပ်ငန်းဆက်လက်လည်ပတ်နိုင်ရန် ၄၈၀ ကေဗီအေ မီးစက် (၂) လုံးနှင့် ၁၀၀ ကေဗီအေ မီးစက်တို့ကို အသုံးပြုပါသည်။ ထို့အပြင် မီးပူတိုက်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အတွက် လျှပ်စစ်ရေနွေးငွေ့ဘွိုင်လာ (၂) လုံးအား အသုံးပြုပါသည်။

ရေအသုံးပြုမှုအနေဖြင့် အနက် (၇၀၀) ပေရှိသော အဝီစိတွင်း (၂) တွင်းမှ ၄ လက်မအကျယ် ပိုက်ဖြင့်ရယူသုံးစွဲပြီး တစ်နေ့လျှင် (၂၄,၅၀၀) ဂါလံ အသုံးပြုလျက်ရှိပါသည်။ ထို့အပြင် မီးဘေးအန္တရာကာကွယ်ရန် (၄၅,၀၀၀) ဂါလံဆန့် မီးသတ်ရေကန်များအား စီစဉ်ထားပြီး တခြားမီးသတ်ကိရိယာများ၊ မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်အချက်ပေးစနစ်များ၊ အရေးပေါ် မီးဘေးတုံ့ပြန်ရေးအစီအစဉ်များ ကိုလည်း လုပ်ဆောင်လျက်ရှိပါသည်။

Myanmar Efforts အထည်ချုပ်စက်ရုံသည် ပခုက္ကူ-ရေစကြိုကားလမ်းမကြီးဘေးတွင်တည်ရှိပြီး မော်တော်ယာဉ်ဖြင့် လွယ်ကူကွာ သွားရောက်နိုင်ပါသည်။ ထို့အပြင် စက်ရုံနှင့် မီတာ (၇၆၀) ခန့်အကွာတွင် ပန်းတိုင်းခြုံကျေးရွာတည်ရှိပြီး စီမံကိန်းနှင့်အနီးဝန်းကျင်တွင် တခြားစက်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ၊ စက်ရုံများနှင့် လူနေရပ်ကွက်များမရှိပါ။ Myanmar Efforts အထည်ချုပ်စက်ရုံ၏ လုပ်ငန်းတည်နေရာပြမြေပုံအား ပုံ ၁-၁ တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။



ပုံ ၁-၁ စီမံကိန်း၏ တည်နေရာပြမြေပုံ

၂.၁ ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း အဆင့်ဆင့်

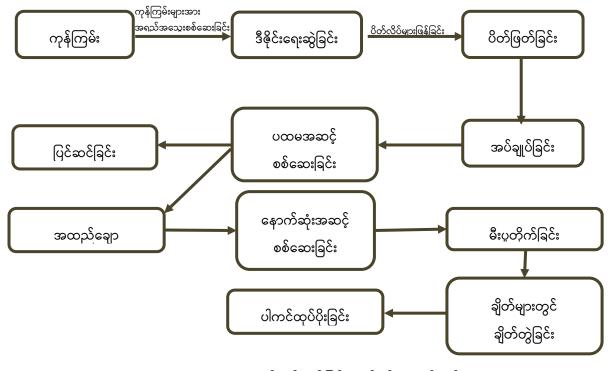
Myanmar Efforts ၏ အထည်ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်တွင် အဓိကစက်ပစ္စည်းများဖြစ်သည့် ပိတ်ဖြည်စက်၊ ပိတ်ခင်းစက်၊ ပိတ်ဖြတ်စက်၊ အပ်ချုပ်စက်၊ ဓါးစက်၊ ပန်းပွင့်တပ်စက်၊ ဖဲပွင့်စက်၊ ဧ၁ဖြတ်စက်၊ မီးပူ စသည်တို့ကို အသုံးပြုပြီး တင်ပို့ကုန်အရည်အသွေးမှီ အထည်ချောများ ထုတ်လုပ်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ထုတ်လုပ်ပုံအဆင့်ဆင့်

- ၁) ကုန်ကြမ်းအရည်အသွေးအားစစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊
- ၂) ဒီဖိုင်းရေးဆွဲခြင်း၊
- ၃) ဝိတ်ဖြတ်ခြင်း၊
- ၄) အပ်ချုပ်ခြင်း၊
- ၅) အရည်အသွေးစစ်ဆေးခြင်း
- ၆) မီးပူတိုက်ခြင်း၊
- ၇) ထုပ်ပိုးခြင်း၊

စီမံကိန်း၏ ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းအဆင့်ဆင့်တွင် အဓိကအားဖြင့် အဆင့် (၇) ဆင့်ပါဝင်ပြီး ၎င်းတို့မှာ ကုန်ကြမ်းများအရည်အသွေးစစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ ဒီဓိုင်းရေးဆွဲခြင်း၊ ပိတ်ဖြတ်ခြင်း၊ အပ်ချုပ်ခြင်း၊ အချောသတ်ခြင်း၊ အရည်အသွေးစစ်ဆေးခြင်းနှင့် ထုပ်ပိုးခြင်းတို့ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်း၏ လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အဆင့်ဆင့်တွင် ကနဦးအဆင့်အားဖြင့် ကုန်ကြမ်းအထည်လိပ်များကို အထည်ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းမစတင်မီ အရည်အသွေးစစ်ဆေးပြီး ပိတ်ဖြတ်သည့်စက်ဖြင့် ဒီဇိုင်းရေးဆွဲထား သည့်အတိုင်း ပိတ်ဖြတ်ပါသည်။ ပိတ်ဖြတ်ထားသော ပိတ်စများအား အပ်ချုပ်စက်များဖြင့် ချုပ်လုပ်ပါသည်။ အပ်ချုပ်ပြီးနောက် အထည်များ၏ အရည်အသွေးနှင့် အပြစ်အနာအဆာများအား စစ်ဆေးပါသည်။ ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ရန်လိုအပ်သော အထည်များအား စက်ချုပ်လိုင်းများ သို့ပြန်လည်ပို့ဆောင်ပြီး အရည်အသွေးပြည့်မှီသော အထည်များအား တွဲဖက်ပစ္စည်းများတပ်ဆင်ခြင်းနှင့် မီးပူတိုက်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများကို ဆက်လုပ်ဆောင်ပါသည်။ နောက်ဆုံးအဆင့်အနေဖြင့် ထွက်ရှိလာသော အထည်များကို အရည်အသွေး ပြည့်မှီခြင်း ရှိ/မရှိ စိစစ်ပြီးသည့်အခါ အရည်အသွေးပြည့်သည် အထည်ကုန်ချော များကို ထုပ်ပိုးမှုများပြုလုပ်ပါသည်။ကုန်ကြမ်းမှ အထည်ချောအဖြစ် ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းအဆင့်ဆင့်အား အောက်ပါ ပုံ ၁-၂ တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။



ပုံ ၁-၂ အထည်ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းအဆင့်ဆင့်

၁) ကုန်ကြမ်းများအား အရည်အသွေးစစ်ဆေးခြင်း

ကုန်ကြမ်းများအနေဖြင့် တရုတ်နိုင်ငံမှ တင်သွင်းလာသော ပိတ်လိပ်များ၊ ဧာပန်းလိပ်များနှင့် တခြားဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများကိုအသုံးပြုပါသည်။ တစ်လလျှင် ပျမ်းမျှအားဖြင့် ပိတ်လိပ်အရေအတွက် ၁,၉၆၀ လိပ်နှင့် ဧာပန်းလိပ်အရေအတွက် ၁၉,၃၂၀ လိပ်ခန့်ကို အသုံးပြုပါသည်။ တင်သွင်းလာသော ကုန်ကြမ်း ပစ္စည်းများအား သိုလှောင်ရုံများအတွင်း စနစ်တကျသိုလှောင်ထားရှိပြီးနောက် အထည်ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းတွင် အသုံးပြုရန် အပြစ်အနာအဆာရှိမရှိ စစ်ဆေးပါသည်။

၂) ဒီဇိုင်းရေးဆွဲခြင်းနှင့် ပိတ်ဖြတ်ခြင်း

အရေအသွေးစစ်ဆေးပြီးသော ကုန်ကြမ်းပိတ်လိပ်များအား ဒီဇိုင်းရေးဆွဲထားသော အထည် စာရွက်များအတိုင်း ပိတ်ဖြတ်စက်အား အသုံးပြု၍ ပိတ်ဖြတ်ပါသည်။ အထည်ဒီဇိုင်းများအား ဈေးကွက် လိုအပ်ချက်အလိုက် ရေးဆွဲပါသည်။

ပိတ်ဖြတ်ရာ၌ ပိုမိုလွယ်ကူစေရန် ပိတ်ဖြတ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်မတင်မီ ပိတ်ဖြန့်စက်ကို အသုံးပြု၍ ပိတ်ဖြန့်ပြီးမှ ဒီဇိုင်းရေးဆွဲထားသည့်အတိုင်း ပိတ်ဖြတ်ပါသည်။ တချို့သော ကြီးမားသော ပိတ်စများအား လူအင်အားကိုအသုံးပြု၍ ပိတ်ဖြတ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း လုပ်ဆောင်ရပါသည်။

၃) အပ်ချုပ်ခြင်း

ပိတ်ဖြတ်ပြီးနောက်ရရှိလာသော ပိတ်စများအား အပ်ချုပ်လိုင်းများသို့ ပို့ဆောင်ပြီး အပ်ချုပ်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အား ဆက်လက်လုပ်ဆောင်ပါသည်။ ပိတ်စများကို အထည်များအဖြစ် ချုပ်သီခြင်းသည် အပ်ချုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်၏ အဓိက လုပ်ငန်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အပ်ချုပ်လိုင်း ၃၂ လိုင်းရှိပြီး အပ်ချုပ်လိုင်းများကို ဒီဖိုင်းနှင့် အရောင်အသွေးအလိုက် အပ်ချုပ်လိုင်းများကို ခွဲခြားထားပါသည်။ အပ်ချုပ်သည့်အဆင့် ပြီးစီးပါက ချုပ်ထည်များအား အရည်အသွေးစစ်ဆေးရန် ပထမအဆင့် စစ်ဆေးရေးဧရိယာတွင် စစ်ဆေးပြီး "ကောင်း" နှင့် "ပြုပြင်ရန်လို" စသည်ဖြင့် အမျိုးအစားခွဲခြားပြီး အပြစ်အနာအဆာကင်းသော ချုပ်ထည်များအား တခြားဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများ တပ်ဆင်ရန် ဆက်လက်လုပ်ဆောင်ပါသည်။

၄) အရည်အသွေးစစ်ဆေးခြင်း

ချုပ်ထည်များအား လိုအပ်သည့် ဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများ တပ်ဆင်ပြီးနောက် အရည်အသွေးထိန်းချုပ်ရန် (QC) အတွက် စစ်ဆေးပါသည်။ (QC) အရည်အသွေးထိန်းချုပ်ရခြင်း၏ ရည်ရွယ်ချက်မှာ အဝတ်များအတွင်း အပြစ်အနာအဆာများနှင့် အပ်များ ပါရှိခြင်း ရှိ/ မရှိ စစ်ဆေးရန်နှင့် ထုတ်ကုန်၏ အရွယ်အစားနှင့် ထုတ်ကုန်ပစ္စည်းများ မှန်ကန်မှု ရှိ/ မရှိအား စစ်ဆေးရန်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၅) မီးပူတိုက်ခြင်းနှင့် ပါကင်ထုပ်ပိုးခြင်း

နောက်ဆုံးအဆင့် အရည်အသွေးစစ်ဆေးပြီးနောက် ညအိပ်ဝတ်စုံများ၊ ညအိပ်အဝတ်တန်ဆာများကို မီးပူတိုက်ပါသည်။ မီးပူတိုက်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အတွက် လိုအပ်သော စွမ်းအင်အား လျှပ်စစ်ဘွိုင်လာကို အသုံးပြု ၍ ရယူပါသည်။ မီးပူတိုက်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်ပြီးဆုံးပါက အထည်များကို ချိတ်တွင်ချိတ်ပြီးနောက် ပလတ်စတစ် အိတ်များအတွင်းထည့်ပြီး ထုပ်ပိုးပါသည်။ Myanmar Efforts အထည်ချုပ်စက်ရုံသည် တစ်နေ့လျှင် အထည်ပေါင်း ၁၀,၀၀၀ ခန့်ထုတ်လျက်ရှိပြီး ထုတ်ကုန်များကို စက်ရုံမှ ရန်ကုန်မြို့သို့ ကုန်းလမ်းဖြင့်ပို့ဆောင်ပြီး ထိုမှတဆင့် နယ်သာလန်နိုင်ငံ၊ ဂျာမနီနိုင်ငံနှင့် အီတလီနိုင်ငံများသို့ တင်ပို့ပါသည်။

၃။ ဥပဒေမူဝါဒများ

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် ရေးဆွဲရာတွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၂ ခုနှစ်) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးနည်းဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ်) နှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း ဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံး လုပ်နည်း အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာ အမှတ် (၆၁၆/၂၀၁၅)နှင့် အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ အမိန့်ကြေငြာစာအမှတ် (၆၁၅/၂၀၁၅) တို့နှင့်အညီ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်ကို ပြုစုရေးသားရမည်ဖြစ်သည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်ကည် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ကို ကာကွယ်ထိန်းသိမ်းရန် ရည်ရွယ်ရေးသားထားပြီး စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်ဆိုးကျိုး သက်ရောက်မှု များအား လေ့လာဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း၊ လျှော့ချခြင်းနှင့် ကာကွယ်ခြင်းတို့ကို ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

 ခုနှစ်)၊ ရေနံနှင့် ရေနံထွက်ပစ္စည်းဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်)၊ မြန်မာ့မီးသတ်တပ်ဖွဲ့ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၅ ခုနှစ်)၊ သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ်ဆိုင်ရာစီမံခန့်ခွဲ့မှုဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၃ ခုနှစ်)၊ အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက် (၂၀၁၅ ခုနှစ်)၊ အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာ ဘဏ္ဍာရေးကော်ပိုရေးရှင်း (IFC) ၏ စံချိန်စံညွှန်းများနှင့် ကမ္ဘာ့ဘဏ် (World Bank)၏ ညစ်ညမ်းမှု ကာကွယ်တားဆီးရေး လက်စွဲစာအုပ် (၁၉၈၈) ခုနှစ်တို့ပါဝင်ပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်တွင် ပါဝင်ရမည့် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံမှ ပြဋ္ဌာန်းထားသည့် ဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ၊ အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာနှင့် စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများနှင့် နိုင်ငံတကာရှိပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သည့် သဘောတူစာချုပ်များ၊ စံချိန်စံညွှန်းများ အသေးစိတ်တို့ကို အခန်း (၃) တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

၄။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အခြေအနေ လေ့လာမှု

အခြေခံပတ်ဝန်းကျင် လေ့လာခြင်း၏ ရည်ရွယ်ချက်မှာ စီမံကိန်း၏ လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုကြောင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုစီးပွားရေး အပေါ် အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများ ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်မှုအခြေအနေအား လေ့လာဆန်းစစ်နိုင်ရန်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အခြေခံလေ့လာမှုများ ပြုလုပ်နိုင်ရန် ဒေသဆိုင်ရာအချက်အလက်များ အား လေ့လာခြင်း၊ သုတေသနစစ်တမ်းနှင့် စာတမ်းများအား လေ့လာခြင်း၊ စီမံကိန်း ဧရိယာအတွင်း အခြေခံပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အရည်အသွေးများတိုင်းတာခြင်းနှင့် ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာခြင်း၊ အချင်းဝက်မီတာ ၅၀၀ ရှိသော စက်ဝန်းအတွင်း မြေအသုံးချမှုအား လေ့လာခြင်းများအား ၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ် မတ်လ ၃၀ ရက်နေ့မှ ၃၁ ရက်နေ့တွင်လုပ်ဆောင်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

အခြေခံပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အရည်အသွေးများအား တိုင်းတာရာတွင် လေထုအရည်အသွေး၊ အခန်းတွင်း လေထုအရည်အသွေး၊ စွန့်ပစ်ရေအရည်အသွေး၊ အသံဆူညံမှု၊ အလင်းနှင့် အပူချိန်တို့အား တိုင်းတာခဲ့ပါသည်။

လေထုအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာမှုရလဒ်များအရ အမှုန်အမွှားများ ($PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}) နှင့် ဆာလဖာဒိုင် အောက်ဆိုက် (SO_2) တို့သည့် အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လုပ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ ထပ်ကျော်လွန်နေပြီး ကျန်လေအရည်အသွေးအမျိုးအစားများမှာ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်အတွင်း ရှိသည်ကို ဆန်းစစ် တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ အခန်းတွင်းလေအရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာချက်များအရ လေထုအရည်အသွေးသည် အခန်းတွင်းလေထုဆိုင်ရာနိုင်ငံတကာစံချိန်စံညွှန်းများအတွင်းရှိပါသည်။

ရေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာမှုရလဒ်များအရ ဆိုင်းကြွအနည်၊ ဆီနှင့် ချောဆီပါဝင်မှု တို့သည် အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လုပ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်ထပ် အနည်းငယ် ကျော်လွန် နေကြောင်း တိုင်းတာတွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။

အသံဆူညံမှုတိုင်းတာမှုရလဒ်များအရ အသံဆူညံမှုသည် အပ်ချုပ်လိုင်းအားလုံးတွင် စက်မှု စီးပွားဖြစ်လုပ်ငန်းများအတွက် သတ်မှတ်ထားသော အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လုပ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်ထပ် အနည်းသာကျော်လွန်နေကြောင်း တိုင်းတာရရှိပါသည်။

အလင်းတိုင်းတာမှုရလဒ်များအရ မီးပူတိုက်သည့်အခန်းနှင့် တံဆိပ်တပ်သည့်အခန်းတို့တွင် အလင်းရောင်ရရှိမှုသည် သတ်မှတ်ထားသော နိုင်ငံတကာစံချိန်စံညွှန်းများအောက် လျော့နည်းနေပါသည်။ အပူချိန်တိုင်းတာမှုရလဒ်များအရ ရလဒ်များအားလုံးသည် နိုင်ငံတကာစံချိန်စံညွှန်းများအတွင်းရှိပါသည်။

မြေအသုံးချမှုလေ့လာချက်များအရ စီမံကိန်းအနီးဝန်းကျင်တွင် စိုက်ပျိုးရေးဧရိယာ၊ ကျေးရွာ ဧရိယာနှင့် မဖွံ့ဖြိုးသေးသော ဧရိယာတို့သည့် အများဆုံးဖြစ်ကြောင်းလေ့လာတွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ မြေအသုံးချမှု အား ပုံ ၄-၂၁ တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ အခြေခံပတ်ဝန်းကျင်လေ့လာမှုများနှင့် အသေးစိတ်တိုင်းတာမှုများအား အခန်း (၄) တွင် အသေးစိတ် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

၅။ ဖြစ်ပေါ် နိုင်သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ်တွင် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုများမှာ လုပ်ငန်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းမှ သာမန်ထပ်စွမ်းအင်သုံးစွဲမှုများခြင်း၊ လေထုညစ်ညမ်းခြင်း၊ အသံဆူညံခြင်း၊ အနံ့၊ လုပ်သားများမှ စွန့်ပစ်ရေထွက်ရှိခြင်း၊ စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များထွက်ရှိခြင်းနှင့် လုပ်သားများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ရှိနိုင်ခြင်း တို့ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်ပါသည်။ သက်ရောက်မှုပြင်းအားအား အကဲဖြတ်နိုင်ရန် African Journal of Environmental and Management တွင်ဖော်ပြထားသော သုတေသနစာတမ်းမှ ကိုးထားပြီး လေ့လာဆန်းစစ်ထားပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်း၏ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းကာလနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း ကာလတို့ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်သော အလားအလာရှိသော သက်ရောက်မှုများအား ဧယား ၁-၁ တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းနှင့် လျှော့ချနိုင်မည့်နည်းလမ်းများ အသေးစိတ်အား အခန်း (၅)တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

ဇယား ၁-၁ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေရှိသော သက်ရောက်မှုများ

စဉ်	ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေရှိသော သက်ရောက်မှုများ	သက်ရောက်မှုဖြစ်စေသော ရင်းမြစ်များ			(M =		- E +	ှိမှုပမာဏ D + I + R)	အရေးကြီး သောအဆင့်	သိသာထင်ရှား သော သက်ရောက်မှု	သက်ရောက်မှု အဆင့်	ကောင်းကျိုး/ ဆိုးကျိုး
			Т	Ε	D	I	R	М	(Imp)	(SI = M x Imp)		
								လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပဝ	က်သည့်က <u>ာ</u> လ			
IIC	လေထုညစ်ညမ်းခြင်း	မော်တော်ယာဉ်များအသုံးပြုခြင်း၊ မီးစက်အသုံးပြုခြင်း၊ ဘွိုင်လာအသုံးပြုခြင်း ကုန်တင်/ကုန်ချပြုလုပ်ခြင်း၊	9	J	9	Э	Э	၁၀ (အလယ် အလတ်)	အလယ် အလတ်	(အလယ်အလတ် × အလယ်အလတ်)	အလယ်အလတ်	ဆိုးကျိုး
								လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်	ေးသည့်ကာလ			
			9	၁	၁	၁	၁	၇ (နိမ့်)	အလယ် အလတ်	(နိမ့် × အလယ်အလတ်)	ဇို မ့်	ဆိုးကျိုး
		လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ										
	2 2 2 2	ပိတ်ဖြတ်ခြင်း၊ စက်ချုပ်ခြင်း၊ မီးစက်အသုံးပြုခြင်း၊ ဘိုင်လာအသုံးပြုခြင်း၊	9	э	9	э	၁	၉ (အလယ် အလတ်)	အလယ် အလတ်	(အလယ်အလတ် × အလယ်အလတ်)	အလယ်အလတ်	ဆိုးကျိုး
JII	အသံဆူညံမှု							လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သမ်	းသည့်ကာလ			
		• အဆောက်အဦများဖြိုဖျက်ခြင်း	9	J	Э	Э	Э	၈ (အလယ် အလတ်)	နိုမ့်	(အလယ်အလတ် × နိမ့်)	ဇူမ့်	ဆိုးကျိုး

စဉ်	ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေရှိသော သက်ရောက်မှုများ	သက်ရောက်မှုဖြစ်စေသော						ာ်မှုပမာဏ D + I + R)	အရေးကြီး သောအဆင့်	သိသာထင်ရှား သော သက်ရောက်မှု	သက်ရောက်မှု	ကောင်းကျိုး/
		ရင်းမြစ်များ	Т	Е	D	1	R	М	(Imp)	သကရောကမှု (SI = M x Imp)	အဆင့်	ဆိုးကျိုး
								လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပဝ	ာ်သည့်က <u>ာ</u> လ			
2 II	အနံ့	 ဓါတုပစ္စည်းများအသုံးပြုခြင်းနှင့် သိုလှောင်သည့်နေရာ အမှိုက်များစုပုံသည့်နေရာ ဝန်ထမ်းအဆောင်များ 	9	၁	9	c	၁	၉ (အလယ် အလတ်)	စုံမှ	(အလယ်အလတ် × နိမ့်)	ဇို မို့	ဆိုးကျိုး
		လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းသည့်ကာလ										
		အမှိုက်များစုပုံသည့်နေရာ အဆောက်အဦများဖြိုဖျက်ခြင်း	9	Э	0	Э	Э	ု (နိမ့်)	ဝူင်	(နိမ့် × နိမ့်)	လျစ်လျူရှုနိုင်	လျစ်လျူရှုနိုင်
		လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ										
ŞII	စွန့်ပစ်ရေ	အိမ်သာနှင့် လက်ဆေးဘေစင်များ၊ ဝန်ထမ်းအဆောင် မှ စွန့်ပစ်ရေများထွက်ရှိခြင်း၊ မိလ္လာရေ	5	J	9	0	Э	၁၀ (အလယ်အလ တ်)	အလယ်အလ တ်	(အလယ်အလတ် × အလယ်အလတ်)	အလယ်အလတ်	ဆိုးကျိုး
								လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်	းသည့်ကာလ			
		• စက်ယန္တရားများနှင့် မော်တော်ယာဉ်များမှ ဆီယိုဖိတ်နိုင်ခြင်း	9	Э	Э	Э	Э	ု (နိမ့်)	လ ှင့်	(နိမ့် × နိမ့်)	လျစ်လျူရှုနိုင်	လျစ်လျူရှုနိုင်

စဉ်	ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေရှိသော သက်ရောက်မှုများ	သက်ရောက်မှုဖြစ်စေသော		သက်ရောက်မှုပမာဏ (M = T + E + D + I + R)					အရေးကြီး သောအဆင့်	သိသာထင်ရှား သော သက်ရောက်မှု	သက်ရောက်မှု	ကောင်းကျိုး/
		ရင်းမြစ်များ	Т	Е	D	I	R	М	(Imp)	သက်ရောက်မှု (SI = M x Imp)	အဆင့်	ဆိုးကျိုး
		လုပ်သားများမှထွက်ရှိသော အိမ်သုံးစွန့်ပစ်ရေ										
								လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပဝ	က်သည့်က <u>ာ</u> လ			
ŞII	အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်အမှို က်	 လုပ်ငန်းသုံးစွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက် (ပိတ်ဖြတ်ခြင်း, အပ်ချုပ်ခြင်း, QC, မီးပူတိုက်ခြင်းနှင့် ပါကင်ထုပ်ပိုးခြင်း) အိမ်သုံးစွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက် အန္တရာယ်ရှိစွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက် (E-waste, အင်ဂျင်ဝိုင်စစ်ဆန်ကာအဟောင်း များ, ဆီပုံးခွံများ, ချွတ်ဆေးဘူးခွံများ) 	२	J	२	J	0	၁၁ (မြင့်မား)	အလယ် အလတ်	(မြင့်မား × အလယ်အလတ်)	<i>ن</i> ي، (<u>ع</u>)	ဆိုးကျိုး
								လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်	ားသည့်ကာလ			
		 အဆောက်အဦဖြိုဖျက်ခြင်းမှု ထွက်ရှိသောအမှိုက်များ သစ်သားအပိုင်းအစများ အဆောက်အဦးအကျိုးအပဲ့များ အလုပ်သမားမှထွက်ရှိသော စွန့်ပစ် အမှိုက်များ 	?	Э	2	J	၁	၈ (အလယ် အလတ်)	ဝူမှ	(အလယ်အလတ် × နိမ့်)	လွှဲ. ၀.ရာ	ဆိုးကျိုး

စဉ်	ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေရှိသော သက်ရောက်မှုများ	သက်ရောက်မှုဖြစ်စေသော ရင်းမြစ်များ	သက်ရောက်မှုပမာဏ (M = T + E + D + I + R)				31	အရေးကြး သောအဆင့် သက်မ	သိသာထင်ရှား သော သက်ရောက်မှု	သက်ရောက်မှု အဆင့်	ကောင်းကျိုး/ ဆိုးကျိုး
		, 5 1	Т	Ε	DI	R	М	(Imp)	(SI = M x Imp)		i di
							Operation	Phase			
១	လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှ	 လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်သည့်ဧရိယာ ပိတ်ဖြတ်ခြင်းနှင့် စက်ချုပ်သည့်နေရာ စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း 	5	Э	5 J	э	၁၀ (အလယ် အလတ်)	အလယ် အလတ်	(အလယ်အလတ် × အလယ်အလတ်)	အလယ်အလတ်	ဆိုးကျိုး
	င်းရေး	လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းသည့်ကာလ									
		လုပ်ငန်းဖျက်သိမ်းသည့်ဧရိယာ လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်နေ့သည့် ဧရိယာ	9	Э	၁၂	Э	၈ (အလယ် အလတ်)	အလယ် အလတ်	(အလယ်အလတ် × အလယ်အလတ်)	အလယ်အလတ်	ဆိုးကျိုး
		လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ									
Gii	သက်မွေးဝမ်းကြောင်း	 အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းရရှိစေခြင်း စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ဒေသဖွံ့ဖြိုးခြင်း	9	9	5 J	J	၁၃ (မြင့်မား)	အလယ် အလတ်	(မြင့်မား × အလယ်အလတ်)	ලිද්	ကောင်းကျိုး
UII	နှင့် လူမှုစီးပွားရေး						လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်	းသည့်ကာလ			
		လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းသည့်ကာလ တွင် အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်း ရရှိစေခြင်း	9	J	J	၁	၉ (အလယ် အလတ်)	အလယ် အလတ်	(အလယ်အလတ် × အလယ်အလတ်)	အလယ်အလတ်	ကောင်းကျိုး

၆။ အများပြည်သူနှင့်တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်းနှင့် ပြည်သူတို့၏ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှု

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်တွင် အများပြည်သူနှင့် တိုင်ပင် ဆွေးနွေးပွဲ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်းမှာလည်း လိုအပ်သော အခန်းကဏ္ဍ တစ်ခုဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အများပြည်သူ နှင့် တွေ့ဆုံပွဲ ပြုလုပ်ရခြင်း၏ ရည်ရွယ်ချက်မှာ အစိုးရဌာနဆိုင်ရာအဖွဲ့ အစည်းများ၊နှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ပြည်သူလူထုအား စီမံကိန်း မှ အချက်အလက် များ ဖြစ်သော ထုတ်လုပ်မှုအဆင့်ဆင့်များ၊ အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်မှုစနစ်များ နှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် အကျိုး သက်ရောက်မှုများ ကို ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြရန် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

အများပြည်သူနှင့် တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အား ၂၀ရက်၊ မေလ၊ ၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ်တွင် ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ပြီး ပခုက္ကူမြို့နယ် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာန၊ ပခုက္ကူစည်ပင်သာယာရေးအဖွဲ့မှ တာဝန်ရှိသူနှင့် စီမံကိန်းတာဝန်ရှိသူများတက်ရောက်ကြပါသည်။ ၎င်းလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်တွင် အကြုံပြုခြင်း၊ ဆွေးနွေးတိုင်ပင် ခြင်းများပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ပြီး ဆွေးနွေးမှုရလဒ်များအနေဖြင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာနမှ ဦးစီးအရာရှိ ဦးနေသူအောင် မှ Myanmar Efforts အထည်ချုပ်စက်ရုံ၏ စီမံကိန်းတာဝန်ရှိသူများအနေဖြင့် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ အစိုးရ၏ စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများနှင့် အစီရင်ခံစာပါ ကတိကဝတ်များကို လိုက်နာရမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ် သည့်ဖြစ်စဉ်များနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းကာလတွင် လုပ်ဆောင်မည့်အကြောင်းအရာ များအား အများပြည်သူများမြင်တွေ့နိုင်သောနေရာများတွင် ထားရှိရန်နှင့် အခြေခံပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အရည်အသွေး များအား စနစ်တကျစောင့်ကြည့်ရမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်းနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှုများ အနည်းဆုံး ဖြစ်စေရန် လုပ်ဆောင်ရမည် ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊ လူထုအကျိုးတူ ပူးပေါင်းမှုအစီအစဉ်များကို အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်းနှင့် ဝန်ထမ်းများအား လိုအပ်သည့် လေ့ကျင့်ရေး အစီအစဉ်များနှင့် အသိပညာ ပေး လုပ်ငန်းများ လုပ်ဆောင်ရမည့်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း အကြုံပြုဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ပြီး စီမံကိန်းတာဝန်ရှိသူများနှင့် အစီရာင်ခံစာရေးသားသည့် တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်းမှ တာဝန်ရှိသူများမှလည်း မကျေလည်မှုများ ဖြေရှင်းပေးသည့် အစီအစဉ်များနှင့် အလင်းရောင်လုံလောက်စွာရရှိမှုနှင့် ၎င်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သော သက်ရောက်မှုများအား အပြန်အလှန်ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ကြပါသည်။

အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းဖြစ်သော Myanmar Efforts အထည်ချုပ်စက်ရုံ၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီရင်ခံစာ တွင် အများပြည်သူနှင့် တွေ့ဆုံပွဲပြုလုပ်သည့် အကြောင်းအရာများနှင့် သဘောထားမှတ်ချက် ခံယူခြင်း အကြောင်းအရာများ အသေးစိတ်ကို ဧယား ၁-၂ တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

ဇယား ၁-၂ အများပြည်သူ နှင့် တွေ့ဆုံပွဲပြုလုပ်သည့် အခမ်းအနား

	သောကြာနေ့၊ ၂၀ ရက်နေ့၊ မေလ၊ ၂၀၂၂	မနက် ၁၀:၀၀ -၁၁:၄၅
ပွဲကျင်းပခဲ့သည့် နေ့စွဲ နှင့် အချိန်	လုပ်ငန်း၏ အကြောင်းအရာများ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် သက်ရောက်နိုင်မှုများ၊ သဘာဝ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု၊ လျော့ချမှုအစီအစဉ်များအား ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြခြင်း	မနက် ၁၀:၃၀-၁၁:၃၀
	အမေးအဖြေအစီအစဉ်	မနက် ၁၁:၃၀- ၁၁:၄၅
နေရာ	Zoom Meeting	

	• EMP လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များအကြောင်းရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြခြင်း။							
ا انسان ا	• စီမံကိန်းနောက်ခံအကြောင်းအရာများ၊ ရှင်းလင်းချက်များ၊ သဘာဝ							
ပွဲအစီအစဉ် ရှင်းလင်းချက်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အကြောင်းအရာ အချက်အလက်များနှင့် လျော့ချရေး အစီအစဉ်များကို တင်ပြခြင်း။							
	• အမေးအဖြေအစီအစဉ်များနှင့် အကြံပြုဆွေးနွေးချက်များရယူခြင်း။							
တက်ရောက်သူ	၁၇ ဦး							
အရေအတွက်								

၇။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်တွင် Myanmar Efforts အထည်ချုပ်စက်ရုံ၏ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှုများကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုများအား လျှော့ချရေးလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များကို စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်းနှင့် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်တို့ ဖော်ဆောင်နိုင်ရန် ရေးဆွဲထားပါသည်။ ထို့အပြင် ဤပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်အား ပြဋ္ဌာန်းပြီးသောဥပဒေများ၊ ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်နှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာမူဝါဒများနှင့် ကိုက်ညီမှု ရှိစေရန်လည်း ထည့်သွင်း ရေးဆွဲထားပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်ပါ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုလျှော့ချရေးဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များနှင့် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရေးဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များအား အကောင်အထည် ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် အတွက် တစ်နှစ်ခန့်မှန်းရန်ပုံငွေလျာထားချက်အား အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြအပ်ပါသည်။ ထို့အပြင် နှစ်စဉ် အသားတင် အမြတ်ငွေ၏ (၂%) အား လူမှုအကျိုးတူပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှု လုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက် သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

eယား ၁-၃ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုလျော့ချရေး အတွက် ပြုလုပ်မည့် အစီအစဉ်များနှင့် နှစ်စဉ်ခန့်မှန်းအသုံးစရိတ်

စဉ်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုလျော့ချရေး အတွက် ပြုလုပ်မည့် အစီအစဉ်များ	နှစ်စဉ်ခန့်မှန်းအသုံးစရိတ် (ကျပ်)							
	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းများ								
OII	လေထုအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာခြင်း	2,000,000							
JII	ရေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာခြင်း	0,000,000							
511	ဆူညံသံမှုတိုင်းတာခြင်း	2,000,000							
911	စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း	ე00,000							
	ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေး ဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ငန်းများ								
၅။	မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကာကွယ်ခြင်း၊	၃၈၅,၀၀၀							

GII	သက်ဆိုင်ရာသင်တန်းများပို့ချခြင်း	၅၀၀,၀၀၀
? ∥	အရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေတုံ့ပြန်ရေး	<u>ე,ე</u> 00,000
ดแ	လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးအစီအမံများ	२,၅००,०००
GII	ကျန်းမာရေးစောင့်ရှောက်မှု	ე,ე00,000
	စုစုပေါင်း	၁၈,၈၈၅,၀၀၀

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု စစ်ဆေးခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာကို အခန်း(၅)တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပြီး ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အပေါ် ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှု နှင့် လျော့ကျစေနိုင်ရန် လုပ်ဆောင်ရမည့်အချက်များကို အောက်ပါ ဧယား ၁-၄ အတိုင်းဖော်ပြအပ်ပါသည်။

ဖယား ၁-၄ စီမံကိန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလနှင့် ပိတ်သိမ်းသည့်ကာလအတွင်း ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုနှင့် လျှော့ချနိုင်မည့်နည်းလမ်းများ

အကြောင်းအရာ	သက်ရောက်မှုများ/ရင်းမြစ်	လျှော့ချနိုင်မည့်နည်းလမ်းများ	အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ကာလ	တာဝန်ရှိသူ/ အဖွဲ့ အစည်း
		စီမံကိန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ		
ပြင်ပလေထုအရည်အ သွေး (Point Source Emission)	ဘိုုင်လာခန်း၊ မီးစက်ခန်း၊နှင့် မော်တော်ယာဉ်များ အသုံးပြုခြင်းမှ လေထုညစ်ညမ်းစေခြင်း။ အသက်ရှုမဝခြင်းကြောင့် အမြင်အာရုံဝေဝါးခြင်း	 လောင်စာဆီသုံးစွဲမှုနှင့် ကာဗွန်ဒိုင်အောက်ဆိုက်ထွက်ရှိမှုလျော့နည်းစေရ န် မီးစက်၏ လောင်စာဆီအသုံးပြုမှုအား စနစ်တကျ စောင့်ကြည့်ခြင်း၊ စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း၊ မော်တော်ယာဉ်များ၊စက်ယန္တရားများအား အသုံးမပြုလျှင် စက်သက်ထားခြင်း၊ ရပ်နားထားခြင်း၊ မီးစက်ခန်းအတွင်း လေဝင်လေထွက် ကောင်းမွန် အောင်ဆောင်ရွက်ထားခြင်း၊ အိုဇုန်းလွှာအား ထိခိုက်မှုမရှိစေသော လေအအေး ပေး စနစ်အား အသုံးပြုခြင်း၊ စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း၌အလှစိုက်ပင်များ၊ အပင်များ မက်ပင်းများပြုစုပျိုးထောင်စေခြင်း၊ လေသန့်စင်စေသော အုန်းပွားပင်များ၊ ရှားစောင်း လက်ပပ်ပင်များနှင့် Climbing Ivy ကဲ့သိုသောအပင်များစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း၊ 	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ် သည့် ကာလတစ်လျှောက်	စီမံကိန်းတာဝန်ရှိသူ
		ပုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ		

အကြောင်းအရာ	သက်ရောက်မှုများ/ရင်းမြစ်	လျှော့ချနိုင်မည့် နည်းလမ်းများ	အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ကာလ	တာဝန်ရှိသူ/ အဖွဲ့အစည်း
ပြင်ပလေထုအရည်အ သွေး (Fugitive Emission)	 မော်တော်ယာဉ်များလှုပ်ရှားသွား လာခြင်းမှ အမှုန်အမွှားများ(PM_{2.5},PM₁₀)နှင့် ဆိုင်းကြွအနည်းများ ထွက်ရှိခြင်း၊ မျက်စိယားယံခြင်း၊ အသက်ရှုမဝခြင်းကြောင့် အမြင်အာရုံဝေဝါးခြင်း 	 ထိတွေ့မှုများနိုင်သည့်နေရာများတွင် လုံလောက်သော လေဝင်လေထွက်စနစ်များတပ်ဆင်ခြင်း၊ စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း/အပြင်အား ဖုန်မှုန်မထစေရန် ရေဖြန်းခြင်း၊ စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း၌အလှစိုက်ပင်များ၊ အပင်များနှင့် မြက်ပင်းများပြုစုပျိုးထောင်စေခြင်း၊ လေသန့်စင်စေသော အုန်းပွားပင်များ၊ ရှားစောင်း လက်ပပ်ပင်များနှင့် Climbing Ivy ကဲ့သိုသောအပင်များစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း၊ လုပ်သားများအားတစ်ကိုယ်ရေသုံး အကာအကွယ် ပစ္စည်းများ ဝတ်ဆင်စေခြင်း၊ 	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သ ည့် ကာလတစ်လျှောက်	စီမံကိန်းတာဝန်ရှိသူ
		လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ		
အခန်းတွင်းလေထု အရည်အသွေး	အမှုန်အမွှား(PM2.5, PM10)များကြောင့် မျက်လုံး၊ နှာခေါင်းနှင့် လည်ချောင်း ယားယံ စေခြင်း၊ အဆုတ်ရောဂါနှင့် အသက်ရှူလမ်း ကြောင်းဆိုင်ရာရောဂါ များဖြစ်ပေါ် စေခြင်း၊ လေထုအတွင်းကာဗွန်ဒိုင်အောက်ဆိုက် (CO2) မြင့်မားခြင်းကြောင့် ခေါင်းကိုက်ခြင်း၊ သွေးခုန်နှုန်းများခြင်း၊ လက်ချောင်းများ	လုံလောက်သော လေဝင်လေထွက်စနစ်များတပ်ဆင်ခြင်း၊ • ညစ်ညမ်းမှုဖြစ်စေနိုင်သည့် ရင်းမြစ်နေရာအား	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ် သည့် ကာလတစ်လျှောက်	စီမံကိန်းတာဝန်ရှိသူ

အကြောင်းအရာ	သက်ရောက်မှုများ/ရင်းမြစ်	လျှော့ချနိုင်မည့်နည်းလမ်းများ	အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ကာလ	တာဝန်ရှိသူ/ အဖွဲ့အစည်း				
	ပူနွေးခြင်း၊ သတိလစ်စေနိုင်ခြင်း စသည်တို့ ဖြစ်စေနိုင်ခြင်း၊	 လေသန့်စင်စေသော အုန်းပွားပင်များ၊ ရှားစောင်း လက်ပပ်ပင်များနှင့် ဍရင်ကောက်ပင် ကဲ့သိုသောအပင်များစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း၊ အမှုန်အမွှား(PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀)နှင့် CO2 ကိုတိုင်းတာ နိုင်သော အာရုံခံစနစ်များ တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း၊ လုပ်သားများအား တစ်ကိုယ်ရေသုံးအကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်းများ ဝတ်ဆင်စေခြင်း၊ 						
	လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းသည့်ကာလ							
လေထုအရည်အသွေး	မော်တော်ယာဉ်များလှုပ်ရှားသွား လာခြင်းမှ အမှုန်အမွှားများ(PM _{2.5} ,PM ₁₀)နှင့် ဆိုင်းကြွအနည်းများ ထွက်ရှိခြင်း၊ မျက်စိယားယံခြင်း၊ အသက်ရှုမဝခြင်းကြောင့် အမြင်အာရုံဝေဝါးခြင်း	 လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်နေစဉ်ကာလအတွင်း ဖုန်မှုန်မထစေရန် ရေဖြန်းခြင်း၊ စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း ကုန်တင်ကုန်ချပြုလုပ်သော ယာဉ်များအား တာပေါ် လင်ဖျင်စ(Tarpaulin)များဖြင့် ဖုံးအုပ်၍ လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊ လေတိုက်ခတ်နှုန်းမြင့်မားသော အခြေအနေများနှင့် ကြုံတွေရပါက ဖုန်မှုန်ထွက်ရှိစေမည့် လုပ်ငန်းစဉ် များအား အချိန်ပြောင်းရွေ့လုပ်ကိုင်ခြင်း၊ ဖြိုဖျက်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ လုပ်ဆောင်ပြီးနောက် လက်တွေ့လုပ်ဆောင်နိုင်သည်နှင့် 	လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်း သည့် ကာလတစ်လျှောက်	စီမံကိန်းတာဝန်ရှိသူ / ကန်ထရိုက်တာ				

အကြောင်းအရာ	သက်ရောက်မှုများ/ရင်းမြစ်	လျှော့ချနိုင်မည့်နည်းလမ်းများ	အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ကာလ	တာဝန်ရှိသူ/ အဖွဲ့အစည်း
		တပြိုင်နက်ပျက်စီးနေသော နေရာများအား ပြန်လည်တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း၊ ပြုပြင်ခြင်း၊ စက်ကိရိယာများအား ပုံမှန်ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်းဖြင့် ခါတ်ငွေ့ ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုအား လျှော့ချခြင်း၊ စီမံကိန်းပြင်ပ အများသူငါသွားလာသော လမ်းများ တွင် သွားလာမည့် အမှိုက် သယ်မော်တော်ယာဉ်များ အား စနစ်တကျဖုံးအုပ်ပြီးမှ သွားလာစေခြင်း၊ စုန်မှုန်နှင့် အမှုန်အမွှားထွက်ရှိမှု လျော့နည်း စေရန် မော်တော်ယာဉ်များအား အရှိန်ကန့်သတ် ချက်များထားရှိပြီး လုပ်ဆောင်စေခြင်း၊		
		လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ		
အသံဆူညံမှု	 စိတ်မသက်မသာဖြစ်ခြင်း၊ စိတ်ဖိစီးမှုများခြင်း၊ စိတ်ရှုပ်ထွေးခြင်း၊ အာရုံစိုက်ရခက်ခဲခြင်း၊ မတော်တဆထိခိုက်ခြေများခြင်း၊ သွေးတိုးနှင့် နှလုံးနှင့်သက်ဆိုင်သည့် ရောဂါများဖြစ်နိုင်ခြင်း 	 အသံဆူညံမှုနည်းသော ကိရိယာနှင့် စက်ပစ္စည်းများအသုံးပြုခြင်း ဆူညံမှုထွက်ရှိသည့် အပ်ချုပ်စက်၊ ပိတ်ဖြတ်စက် ကဲ့သို့သော ကိရိယာများအား ပုံမှန်ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း၊ အသံဆူညံမှုမြင့်သော လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ရှိ လုပ်သားများအား နားအကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်းများ 	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ် သည့် ကာလတစ်လျှောက်	စီမံကိန်းတာဝန်ရှိသူ

အကြောင်းအရာ	သက်ရောက်မှုများ/ရင်းမြစ်	လျှော့ချနိုင်မည့်နည်းလမ်းများ	အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ကာလ	တာဝန်ရှိသူ/ အဖွဲ့အစည်း
		အလုံအလောက်ထောက်ပံ့ပေးခြင်း၊ ဝတ်ဆင်စေခြင်း၊ • အုန်းပွားကဲ့သို့သော အသံဆူညံမှုကို တားဆီးပေးနိုင်သော အပင်များစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း၊ • အသံဆူညံမှုကိုလျော့ချပေးနိုင်သော Noise Curtain များတပ်ဆင်အသုံးပြုခြင်း၊		
		လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းသည့်ကာလ		
	စိတ်မသက်မသာဖြစ်ခြင်း၊ စိတ်ဖိစီးမှုများခြင်း၊ စိတ်ရှုပ်ထွေးခြင်း၊ အာရုံစိုက်ရခက်ခဲခြင်း၊ မတော်တဆထိခိုက်ခြေများခြင်း၊ သွေးတိုးနှင့် နှလုံးနှင့်သက်ဆိုင်သည့် ရောဂါများဖြစ်နိုင်ခြင်း	 နားအကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်းများအား အလုံအလောက်ထောက်ပံ့ပေးခြင်း၊ တပ်ဆင်စေခြင်း၊ ဆူညံသံမြင့်မားသော အလုပ်နေရာများရှိ လုပ်သားများအား နားအကာအကွယ်ကိရိယာအား မဖြစ်မနေဝတ်ဆင်စေခြင်း၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်တွင် ကန်ထရိုက်တာများအနေဖြင့် ဆူညံသံများကို ထိထိရောက်ရောက် ထိန်းချုပ်စေခြင်း ထိရောက်သော အသံဆူညံသံထိန်းချုပ်မှုအတွက် မော်တော်ယာဉ်များနှင့် စက်ပစ္စည်းများအား ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း၊ 	လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းသ ည့် ကာလတစ်လျှောက်	စီမံကိန်းတာဝန် ရှိသူ/ ကန်ထရိက်တာ

အကြောင်းအရာ	သက်ရောက်မှုများ/ရင်းမြစ်	လျှော့ချနိုင်မည့်နည်းလမ်းများ	အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ကာလ	တာဝန်ရှိသူ/ အဖွဲ့အစည်း
		မော်တော်ယာဉ်များ၊ စက်ယန္တရားများအား အသုံးမပြုလျှင် စက်သက်ထားခြင်း၊ ရပ်နားထားခြင်း၊ ညအချိန် (၂၂:၀၀-၀၇:၀၀)အတွင်း ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ လုပ်ဆောင်ခြင်းအားရှောင်ကြဉ်ခြင်း၊		
		လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ • ရေအသုံးပြုမှုအားလျော့ချခြင်း၊		
စွန့်ပစ်ရေ	 စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်မှ ရေဆိုးထွက်ရှိမှုမရှိပါ။ အိမ်သာနှင့် လက်ဆေးဘေစင်မှထွက်ရှိသောစွန့်ပစ်ရေ၊ မြေပေါ် ရေစီးဆင်းမှု စွန့်ပစ်ရေများအား စနစ်တကျမစွန့်ပစ်ပါက ဝမ်းရောဂါဆိုင်ရာရောဂါများဖြစ်ပွားစေနိုင်ခြင်း၊ မြေပေါ် ရေစီးဆင်းမှု। 	 မလိုလားသော ရေဆိုးများ ထွက်ရှိခြင်းအား ရှောင်ကြဉ်ခြင်း၊ မြောင်းလိုင်းနှင့် မိလ္လာရေစီးဆင်းသော ပိုက်လိုင်းစနစ်အား စနစ်တကျခွဲခြားထားခြင်း၊ မိလ္လာကန်အား ယိုစိမ့်မှုမရှိစေရန် ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ ဆေးကြောရေနှင့် မီးစက်ခန်းအတွင်းမှ ဆီပါဝင်သောစွန့်ပစ်ရေထွက်ရှိခြင်းအား ထိန်းချုပ်ခြင်း၊ ရေနုတ်မြောင်းစနစ်အားလုံးအား ဖုံးအုပ်ထားပြီး စွန့်ပစ်ရေများအား မိလ္လာကန်အတွင်းသို့သာ စွန့်ပစ်ရေခြင်း၊ 	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ် သည့် ကာလတစ်လျှောက်	စီမံကိန်းတာဝန်ရှိသူ
		လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းသည့်ကာလ		

အကြောင်းအရာ	သက်ရောက်မှုများ/ရင်းမြစ်	သက်ရောက်မှုများ/ရင်းမြစ် လျှော့ချနိုင်မည့်နည်းလမ်းများ		တာဝန်ရှိသူ/ အဖွဲ့အစည်း
	 ရေအသုံးပြုမှုအားလျော့ချခြင်း၊ မလိုလားသောရေဆိုးထွက်ရှိမှုအား ရှောင်ကြဉ်ခြင်း၊ စွန့်ပစ်ရေထွက်ရှိခြင်း၊ မြေပေါ် ရေစီးဆင်းမှု စွန့်ပစ်ရေဆိုးများအား သဘာဝရေရင်းမြစ်များအတွင်းသို့စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း အား ရှောင်ကြည်ခြင်း၊ သင့်တော်သော ရေဆင်းစနစ်အား အသုံးပြုခြင်း 		လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်း သည့် ကာလတစ်လျှောက်	စီမံကိန်းတာဝန် ရှိသူ/ ကန်ထရိုက်တာ
		လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ		
အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်	အိမ်သုံးစွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက် (အန္တရာယ်မရှိစွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်) • အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များအား စနစ်တကျမစွန့်ပစ်ပါက ၎င်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်သည့် ကျန်းမာရေးအန္တရာယ်နှင့် ရပ်ရွာအပေါ် သက်ရောက်နိုင်ခြင်း • ဆိုးရွားသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် သက်ရောက်နိုင်မှု	 အမှိုက်စိုနှင့်အမှိုက်ခြောက်များအား စနစ်တကျခွဲခြားစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း၊ ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုနိုင်သော အမှိုက်များစွန့်ပစ်ရန် အမှိုက်ပုံးများထားရှိခြင်း၊ ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုနိုင်သော အမှိုက်များ အားခွဲခြားစွန့်ပစ်သည့် အလေ့အကျင့်ကောင်းအား လုပ်သားများအား ကျင့်သုံးစေခြင်း ပခုက္ကူမြို့နယ်စည်ပင်သာယာရေးအဖွဲ့နှင့် ပခုက္ကူမြို့နယ်စည်ပင်သာယာရေးအဖွဲ့နှင့် ပခုက္ကူမြို့နယ်စည်ပင်သာယာရေးအဖွဲ့နှင့် ပခုတိုကျော်ချားအား ပုံမှန် စနစ်တကျစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း၊ စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များအား မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိခြင်း စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များအား မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိခြင်း 	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ် သည့် ကာလတစ်လျှောက်	စီမံကိန်းတာဝန်ရှိသူ

အကြောင်းအရာ	သက်ရောက်မှုများ/ရင်းမြစ်	လျှော့ချနိုင်မည့်နည်းလမ်းများ	အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ကာလ	တာဝန်ရှိသူ/ အဖွဲ့အစည်း
	ခါတုစွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက် (အန္တရာယ်ရှိစွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်) • အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များအား စနစ်တကျမစွန့်ပစ်ပါက ၎င်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်သည့် ကျန်းမာရေးအန္တရာယ်နှင့် ရပ်ရွာအပေါ် သက်ရောက်နိုင်ခြင်း • ဆိုးရွားသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် သက်ရောက်နိုင်မှု	 ဆေးပေးခန်းမှထွက်ရှိသော စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်နှင့် အစွန်းချွတ်ရာတွင်အသုံးပြုသော ဓါတုပစ္စည်းစွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များအား သီးခြားစုဆောင်းပြီး စနစ်တကျစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း၊ လုပ်သားများအတွက် မျက်နှာနှာခေါင်းစည်းနှင့် လက်အိတ်များ, PPE များအလုံအလောက်ထောက်ပံ့ပေးခြင်း၊ ဓါတုပစ္စည်းများအား စနစ်တကျကိုင်တွယ်အသုံးပြုနည်းအား ဝန်ထမ်းများအား လေ့ကျင့်သင်ကြားပေးခြင်း၊ ဖိတ်စင်နေသော ဓါတုပစ္စည်းများကို လွှစာမှုန့်၊ သဲ ဖြင့် ဖုံးအုပ်ပြီး ယိုဖိတ်မှုအား စနစ်တကျတုံ့ပြန်ခြင်း၊ ပခုက္ကူမြို့နယ်စည်ပင်သာယာရေးအဖွဲ့နှင့် ပူးပေါင်း၍ အပတ်စဉ် အမှိုက်များအား စနစ်တကျစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း၊ စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များအား မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိခြင်း စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များအား မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိခြင်း 	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ် သည့် ကာလတစ်လျှောက်	စီမံကိန်းတာဝန်ရှိသူ
		လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းသည့်ကာလ		
	အမှိုက်များ စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်းမှ မြေဆီလွှာနှင့် ရေထုအား ညစ်ညမ်းစေနိုင်ခြင်း	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း အစားအစာစွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များ၊ ပလပ်စတစ်အမှိုက်များ၊ နှင့် တစ်သျှူးအမှိုက်များအား	လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်း သည့် ကာလတစ်လျှောက်	စီမံကိန်းတာဝန် ရှိသူ/ ကန်ထရိုက်တာ

အကြောင်းအရာ	သက်ရောက်မှုများ/ရင်းမြစ်	လျှော့ချနိုင်မည့်နည်းလမ်းများ	အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ကာလ	တာဝန်ရှိသူ/ အဖွဲ့ အစည်း
		ယာယီအမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်ရန် နေရာသတ်မှတ်၍ စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း၊ စည်ပင်သာယာရေးကော်မတီနှင့် ပူးပေါင်း၍ အပတ်စဉ် အမှိုက်များအား စနစ်တကျစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။ ဆီ၊ ဓါတုပစ္စည်းများနှင့် ဆီအရောအနောများ ကဲ့သို့သော အန္တရာယ်ရှိသော စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ ယိုဖိတ်မှုမဖြစ်စေရန် စနစ်တကျစီမံခြင်း၊ ဖိတ်စင်နေသော ဆီများ၊ ဓါတုပစ္စည်းများကို လွှစာမှုန့်၊ သဲ ဖြင့် ဖုံးအုပ်ပြီး ယိုဖိတ်မှုအား စနစ်တကျတုံ့ပြန်ခြင်း၊ ယိုဖိတ်မှုအား ရှင်းလင်းရာတွင် အသုံးပြုခဲ့သည် လွှစာမှုန့်နှင့် သဲများ၊ ဆီဗူးခွံများ၊ ဓါတုပစ္စည်းများထည့်သည့် ဗူးခွံများ၊ ဓါတုပစ္စည်းများထည့်သည့် ဗူးခွံများအား သီးခြားစုဆောင်းပြီး စနစ်တကျစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း၊ စည်ပင်သာယာရေးကော်မတီနှင့်ပူးပေါင်း၍ စနစ်တကျစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း၊		
		လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ		
ထိခိုက်ဒါဏ်ရာရရှိမှု	 ကုန်တင်ကုန်ချပြုလုပ်ခြင်း၊ ပိတ်ဖြတ်ခြင်း၊ စက်ချုပ်ခြင်း၊ မီးပူတိုက်ခြင်း၊ ကဲ့သို့သော ထပ်ခါတလဲလဲ လုပ်ဆောင်ရမှု များကြောင့် 	• လေးလံသောအရာများကို သယ်ဆောင်ရန်နှင့် နေရာချရန် ဝန်တင်စက် (Forklift) ကိုအသုံးပြုခြင်း၊	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ် သည့် ကာလတစ်လျှောက်	စီမံကိန်းတာဝန်ရှိသူ

အကြောင်းအရာ	သက်ရောက်မှုများ/ရင်းမြစ်	လျှော့ချနိုင်မည့်နည်းလမ်းများ	အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ကာလ	တာဝန်ရှိသူ/ အဖွဲ့အစည်း
	ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာ အန္တရာယ်များ၊ လည်ပင်း၊ ပခုံး၊ တံတောင်ဆစ်၊ လည်ပင်း၊ လက်ဖျံ/လက်ကောက်ဝတ်နှင့် ခါးနာခြင်းစသည်ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်ခြင်း	 လေးလံသောပစ္စည်းများကို ခါးအမြင့်တွင် သိမ်းဆည်းခြင်း၊ ဝန်သယ်ရန် ပခုံးအကာအကွယ်ကူရှင်ကဲ့သို့သော တစ်ကိုယ်ရေအကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်း(PPE)များ ကို အသုံးပြုစေခြင်း၊ လုပ်သားများအား လည်ပင်း၊ ပခုံး၊ နောက်ကျော၊ လက်၊ လက်ကောက်ဝတ်နေရာတို့ကို အထူးပြု၍ အကြောဆန့် လေ့ကျင့်ခန်းများကို လုပ်ဆောင်စေခြင်း၊ 		
25252222	လုပ်	ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ/လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းသည့်ကာဝ	N	
လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဘေး အန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေးနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သော ကောင်းမွန်သော အလေ့အကျင့်များ လိုက်နာမှု အားနည်းခြင်း	 လုပ်သားများအတွက် ကျန်းမာရေးအန္တရာယ် မြင့်မားခြင်း၊ လုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ဆောင်သည့် ဧရိယာများအတွင်း မတော်တဆထိခိုက်ဒါဏ်ရာများဖြစ်ပွားနိုင်ခြ င်း 	 စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများ တင်းကြပ်စွာချမှတ်ကန့်သတ်ခြင်း၊ လုပ်သားများအား တစ်ကိုယ်ရေအကာအကွယ် ပစ္စည်း (PPE)များကို အသုံးပြုစေခြင်း၊ ရှေးဦးသူနာပြုစုခြင်း ပတ်သတ်၍ အသိပညာပေးခြင်း၊ သင်တန်းများပေးခြင်း၊ လေ့ကျင့်သင်ကြားပေးခြင်း၊ 	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်း နှင့် ပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း ကာလတစ်လျှောက်	စီမံကိန်းတာဝန်ရှိသူ
	လုပ်	ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ/လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းသည့်ကာဝ	ง	

အကြောင်းအရာ	သက်ရောက်မှုများ/ရင်းမြစ်	လျှော့ချနိုင်မည့်နည်းလမ်းများ	အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ကာလ	တာဝန်ရှိသူ/ အဖွဲ့ အစည်း
အရေးပေါ် နှင့် မီးငြိမ်းသက်ရေး အစီအစဉ်	 စီမံကိန်းနှင့် ၎င်းဧရိယာတစ်ဝိုက်တွင် မီးဘေး အန္တရာယ်ရှိနိုင်ခြင်း၊ မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်ဖြစ်ပေါ် ရာ၌ တုံ့ပြန်မှုနောင့်နှေးခြင်းကြောင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ပိုမိုကြီးမားနိုင်ခြင်း 	 အလုပ်သမားများနှင့် ဝန်ထမ်းများအား မီးငြှိမ်းသတ်ရေးသင်တန်းပေးခြင်း၊ အရေးပေါ် တုံ့ပြန်ရေးအစီအစဉ်များ လေ့ကျင့်ခြင်း၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေး အသိပညာပေးခြင်း၊ လုပ်သားများအချင်းအချင်း အသိပညာမျှဝေခြင်း အစီအစဉ်များလုပ်ဆောင်ခြင်း 	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်း နှင့် ပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း ကာလတစ်လျှောက်	စီမံကိန်းတာဝန်ရှိသူ

၇.၁ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှုအစီအစဉ်

စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှ အစီအစဉ်သည် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ် ဖြစ်မြောက် အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရန် အတွက် အရေးကြီးသည့် ကဏ္ဍမှ ပါဝင်ပါသည်။

စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှု အစီအစဉ်၏ ရည်ရွယ်ချက်မှာ -

- လုပ်ငန်း ဆောင်ရွက် လည်ပတ်နေစဉ် အတွင်း ဖြစ်ပွားနိုင်သည့် ထိခိုက်မှုများ ကို သိရှိစေရန်။
- ပြဋ္ဌာန်းဥပဒေလိုအပ်ချက် များနှင့် ကိုက်ညီမှု ရှိစေရန်။
- သက်ရောက်မှု လျော့ကျစေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်မှု များ ထိထိရောက်ရောက်ရှိစေရန်။
- ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ် အကောင်အထည် ဖော်ရာတွင် အထောက်အကူ ဖြစ်စေရန်။

ဤစောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှု အစီအစဉ်တွင် လေထုအရည်အသွေး၊ ရေအရည်အသွေး၊ အသံဆူညံမှု၊ စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု၊ လုပ်သားများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေး နှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေးအပေါ် အဓိက ထား၍ ရေးဆွဲထားပြီး အောက်ပါ ဧယား ၁-၅ ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

ဖယား ၁-၅ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းနှင့် ပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်းကာလ အတွင်း စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရမည့်အချက်အလက်များ

စောင့်ကြည့်ရမည့် ကဏ္ဍများ	ကာလ	စောင့်ကြည့်ရမည့် အကြောင်းအရာ	စံသတ်မှတ်ချက်	စောင့်ကြပ်ရမည့်နေရာ	ကြိမ်နှုန်း	တာဝန်ရှိသူ/ အဖွဲ့ အစည်း
လေထုအရည်အသွေး	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့် ကာလအတွင်း	၂၄ နာရီ PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀ , TSP, SO ₂ , NO ₂ , CO, O ₃	အမျိုးသား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ ၊ နိုင်ငံတကာ	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း တစ်နေရာ • ဘွိုင်လာခန်း, • မီးစက်ခန်း, • ယာဉ်သွားယာဉ်လာ ဧရိယာ	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် တစ်ကြိမ်	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.
	လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းသည့် ကာလအတွင်း		စံသတ်မှတ်ချက် များ	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် တစ်ကြိမ်	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd./Contractor
အခန်းတွင်း လေအရည်အသွေး	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့် ကာလအတွင်း	CO ₂ , PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀ , TVOC Formaldehyde	နိုင်ငံတကာ စံသတ်မှတ်ချက် များ နှင့် အညီ	စက်ချုပ်လိုင်းများနှင့် ထုတ်လုပ်သည့်ဧရိယာ (မီးပူတိုက်ခြင်း၊ တံဆိပ်တပ်ခန်း၊ သိုလှောင်ခန်း၊ စက်ခန်း၊ ပစ္စည်းထုပ်ပိုးခန်း၊ ပိတ်စဖြတ်ခန်း၊ သင်တန်းပို့ချခန်း နှင့် ရုံးခန်း)	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် တစ်ကြိမ်	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.
ရေအရည်အသွေး	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့် ကာလအတွင်း	pH, BOD, COD, Ammonia, TSS, Iron, Oil and Grease,	အမျိုးသား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ	စက်ရုံမှ အိမ်သုံးစွန့်ပစ်ရေ	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် နှစ်ကြိမ်	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.

စောင့်ကြည့်ရမည့် ကဏ္ဍများ	ကာလ	စောင့်ကြည့်ရမည့် အကြောင်းအရာ	စံသတ်မှတ်ချက်	စောင့်ကြပ်ရမည့်နေရာ	ကြိမ်နှုန်း	တာဝန်ရှိသူ/ အဖွဲ့အစည်း
	လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းသည့် ကာလအတွင်း	temperature, Total Chlorine	အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ ၊ နိုင်ငံတကာ စံသတ်မှတ်ချက် များ နှင့် အညီ	စွန့်ပစ်ရေစွန့်ပစ်သည့် နေရာ	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် တစ်ကြိမ်	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd./Contractor
အသုံးသည်မ	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့် ကာလအတွင်း	၂၄ န ာရီ Noise Scale	အမျိုးသား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု)	မီးစက်ခန်း လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်သည့် ဧရိယာ (စက်ချုပ်လိုင်း)	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် နှစ်ကြိမ်	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.
အသံဆူညံမှု	လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းသည့် ကာလအတွင်း	(dB(A) scale)	လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ ၊ နိုင်ငံတကာ စံသတ်မှတ်ချက် များ နှင့် အညီ	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် တစ်ကြိမ်	
အစိုင်အခဲ စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့် ကာလအတွင်း	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ရာမှ ထွက်ရှိသည့် စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက် (ပိတ်စများ၊ အပ်ချည်စများ၊ စက္ကူလိပ်များ၊ ကတ္ထူစက္ကူပုံများ၊)	မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ အမျိုးသားအဆင့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု မဟာဗျူဟာနှင့် ပင်မလုပ်ငန်းအစီအစဉ် ပါ စံချိန်စံညွှန်းများနှင့်အ ညီ	ထုတ်လုပ်သည့် ဧရိယာ စက်ချုပ်ခန်း ပိတ်စဖြတ်ခန်း ဒီဇိုင်းခန်း ပစ္စည်းထုတ်ပိုးခန်း ထမင်းစားဆောင်	အပတ်စဉ်	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.

စောင့်ကြည့်ရမည့် ကဏ္ဍများ	ကာလ	စောင့်ကြည့်ရမည့် အကြောင်းအရာ	စံသတ်မှတ်ချက်	စောင့်ကြပ်ရမည့်နေရာ	ကြိမ်နှုန်း	တာဝန်ရှိသူ/ အဖွဲ့အစည်း
		ဝန်ထမ်းများ အသုံးပြုပြီးသော အိမ်သုံးစွန့်ပစ် အမှိုက်များ				
	လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းသည့် ကာလအတွင်း	အိမ်သုံးစွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက် လုပ်ငန်းဖျက်သိမ်းရာမှ ထွက်ရှိသော အမှိုက်များ		စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း		Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd./Contractor
လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့် ကာလအတွင်း	ထိခိုက်ဖြစ်ပွားမှု မှတ်တမ်း၊ အသိပညာ နှင့်		စက်ရုံဧရိယာနှင့် ထုတ်လုပ်သည့် ဧရိယာ		Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.
ကျနာမာရေးနှင့ ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး	လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းသည့် ကာလအတွင်း	သင်တန်းပေးခြင်း၊ ကျန်းမာရေး စောင့်ရှောက်မှု	-	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း	နေ့စဉ်	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd./Contractor
အရေးပေါ် အခြေအ	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့် ကာလအတွင်း	အရေးပေါ် အစီအစဉ်များ လေ့ကျင့်ပေးခြင်း၊အသိပညာ ပေးခြင်း၊သင်တန်း ပေးခြင်း၊ အရေးပေါ်		စက်ရုံဧရိယာနှင့် ထုတ်လုပ်သည့် ဧရိယာ	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် နှစ်ကြိမ်	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.
အရေးပေ၊ အခြေအ နေ	လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းသည့် ကာလအတွင်း	တုံ့ပြန်ရေး နှင့် လုံခြုံရေးဆိုင်ရာ သင်တန်းများ ကို ဝန်ထမ်းများအား လေ့ကျင့်ပေးခြင်း။	-	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် နှစ်ကြိမ်	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd./Contractor

၈။ နိဂုံး

Myanmar Efforts အထည်ချုပ်စက်ရုံ၏ အထည်ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းစီမံကိန်းသည် ပို့ကုန်အရည်အသွေးမီ အဝတ်အထည်များအဖြစ် ရေကူးဝတ်စုံ၊ အတွင်းခံနှင့် ညအိတ်ဝတ်စုံ အမျိုးမျိုးကို ထုတ်လုပ်လျက်ရှိပြီး ထုတ်ကုန်များအား ဂျာမနီ၊ အီတလီနှင့် နယ်သာလန်နိုင်ငံများသို့ တင်ပို့လျက်ရှိပါသည်။ Myanmar Efforts အထည်ချုပ်စက်ရုံသည် ၎င်းစီမံကိန်းအတွက် Hexagonal Angle International Consultants ကုမ္ပဏီလီမိတက်အား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် ရေးဆွဲရန် ငှားရမ်းခဲ့ပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီရင်ခံစာရေးဆွဲရန် ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာမှုများ၊ တိုင်းတာမှုများနှင့် ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းများ ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ပြီး ၎င်းရလာဒ်များကို အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လုပ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ၊ နိုင်ငံတကာစံချိန်စံညွှန်း လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များနှင့်အညီ တိုင်းတာဆန်းစစ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်း၏ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှုကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာသော အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများကို ကြည့်ခြင်းအားဖြင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်သော အကြီးမားဆုံး သက်ရောက်မှုများမှာ လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်မှ ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာသော လေထုညစ်ညမ်းခြင်း၊ အသံဆူညံမှုဖြစ်ပေါ်ခြင်း၊ စွန့်ပစ်ရေ၊ အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် အလုပ်သမားများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေး ထိခိုက်မှုများ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ချည်အပိုင်းအစများနှင့်၊ ပိတ်ဖြတ်စများ၊ သေတ္တာများ နှင့် စက္ကူလိပ်များ ကဲ့သို့သော အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုနိုင်သောစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းကို သီးခြားစုဆောင်း စွန့်ပစ်ရပါမည် ဖြစ်ပြီး မှတ်တမ်းများကို သိမ်းဆည်းထားသင့်သည်။ ဓာတ်ငွေ့ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုအတွက် စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း အလှစိုက်ပင်များဖြစ်သည့် အုန်းပွားပင်၊ ရှားစောင်းလက်ပပ်ပင်များ ကဲ့သို့သောအပင်များကို စီမံကိန်း အတွင်း၌ စိုက်သင့်ပါသည်။ ထို့အပြင်အလုပ်သမားများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာ သက်ရောက်မှုများ အတွက် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်းရှိ အလုပ်သမားများအား တစ်ကိုယ်ရေးသုံးအကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်းကိရိယာ (PPE) ထောက်ပံ့ပေး၍ အသုံးပြုရန် တိုက်တွန်းနှိုးဆော်ရပါမည်။ အသေးစိတ်အချက်အလက်များကို (အခန်း ၇) တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းတာဝန်ရှိသူသည် ယခုတင်ပြသည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် အစီရင်ခံစာအပေါ် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာနမှ ပြန်ကြားသည့် သဘောထားမှတ်ချက်များကို လိုက်နာရမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ဤပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် အစီရင်ခံစာပါ အစီအစဉ်များကို စီမံကိန်းတာဝန်ရှိသူသည် ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော် ၏ ဥပဒေပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်များ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးနည်းဥပဒေများ၊ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များနှင့် ညီညွှတ်စွာ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ရေးဆွဲထားသော သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုရေးအပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုများကို လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေရန် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်များကိုလည်း အကောင်အထည် ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်း၏ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှုများတွင် ဒေသခံတို့၏ လူအင်အားကို အများဆုံးအသုံးပြုခြင်းကြောင့် ဒေသခံတို့အား အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလင်းများ ရရှိစေခြင်း၊ သက်ရောက်မှုတိုင်းအတွက် ကာကွယ်ရေးအစီအမံများနှင့် အသေးစိတ်လျှော့ချရေးနည်းလမ်းများ ထားရှိဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့် ၎င်းစီမံကိန်းသည် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုစီးပွားရေးအတွက် ကောင်းကျိုးများ ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာစေ မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ထို့ကြောင့် ဒေသအတွက် ကောင်းကျိုးဖြစ်ရုံသာမက နိုင်ငံအတွက်လည်း အကျိုးပြုကြောင်း လေ့လာတွေ့ ရှိရပါသည်။

အကျဉ်းချုပ်ဆိုရသော် ဤစီမံကိန်း အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုများကို သင့်လျော်သော လျှော့ချရေးနည်းလမ်းများ အသုံးပြု၍ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုများ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်းဖြင့် Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd ၏ အထည်ချုပ်စက်ရုံ စီမံကိန်းသည် ဒေသတွင်း ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အပေါ် ကောင်းကျိုးပြုသည့် စံပြအထည်ချုပ်လုပ်ငန်း တစ်ခုဖြစ်လာမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

Myanmar Efforts garment factory had been constructed on a total area of 3.03 acres, which is located in Holding No. (43/2 Ka, 43/2 Kha), Plot No (318), Panntaingchon East Plot, Panntaingchon Village, Pakokku Township, Magway Region. Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd was incorporated under Myanmar Company Law 2017 on 12 July 2018 as a private company limited by shares and is a wholly foreign-owned company in accordance with Myanmar Investment Law and Rules. Moreover, Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd has operated for approximately 3 years since February 2019. The particulars of the investment project are 50 years and amount of investment is USD 2,397,800.

Myanmar Efforts factory has been carrying out the manufacturing of garments on a CMP basis and, the main products of it consist of different kinds of swimsuit, underwear and pajamas. Its products have been exported to Germany, Italy and Netherlands, and raw materials are imported from China.

Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd (HA Company) had prepared an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) which is mandatory in any category for Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd in order to obtain Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC), to renew the license after 5 years.

2. Project Description

The coordinates points of the factory are 21° 24′ 30.52″ N and 95° 7′ 51.14″ E and the project area covers about 3.03 acres.

The factory used nearly 20,000 numbers fabric rolls and 164,000 cm lace rolls per year for producing high quality goods. The finished product produces between 3,600,000 and 5,600,000 garments a year. Project details and production process are given in Chapter 2.

There are five main buildings inside the project area, they are main building which is a production hall, a residential building, a generator room and a warehouse which consists of three room for water pump machines, chemical products and old machines.

The operation process of the factory consumes a lot of electricity therefore transformer is probably compulsory. Electricity could be obtained from 11 KV Power Line from Pakokku.

Two boilers are installed for the production process. The type of boiler used in the factory is electric steam boiler and it uses electricity flowing through streams of water to create steam and pumps water from the lower part of the vessel to an internal header that has nozzles that allow the water to flow to electrodes. The electrodes are connected to a voltage (380 V) AC source and the water tank capacity is 24.5 Liter.

In case of a power outbreak, three generators are reserved as a standby for the required power supply. The capacities of the two generators are 480 KVA and one is100 KVA and the consumption rate is 54 liters per hour and 10 liters per hour respectively.

Water is extracted from two tube wells for usage. The amount of water usage is 24,500 gallons per day and the diameter of water pipe is 6-inch. There are 4 inches-wide tube wells and the depth of each tube well is 700 ft. The water will be stored in three adjacent 46,406.625-gallon underground tanks and a 45,000 gallons water tank is prepared for fire safety.

Myanmar Efforts Factory is existed just on the side of Pakokku- Yesagyo Highway Road, therefore, it can be reached via the highway Road. Furthermore, there is no adjacent factory and residential area in the surrounding area of Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd while a village named Panntaingchon is located 670 meters from the factory.

2.1 Production Process

In Myanmar Efforts' garment manufacturing process, the main equipment such as fabric spreading machine, fabric losing machine, auto cutter, sewing machines, double stitching machine, ribbon machines, lace cutter and irons are used to produce export-quality garments.

Production Process

- 1. Checking Raw Materials
- 2. Pattern Making Process
- 3. Cutting Process
- 4. Sewing Process
- **5.** QC Inspection Process
- 6. Ironing Process
- 7. Packing Process

The production process consists of seven main steps; checking raw materials, pattern making process, cutting process, sewing process, QC inspection process, ironing process, packing process

The summary of it will be mentioned below. As a first step, raw materials, fabric rolls, are checked if there is any a defect or stains prior to the operation procedures. After checking errors, fabric rolls are spread and cut into shapes as commanded by the cutting machines. The patterns are drawn and marked in a paper. However, some specific fabric sheets are cut manually due to large area to be cut. After that, patterned cut pieces are sown in the sewing lines. Subsequently, the products sown are inspected whether there are any errors and then, two boxes labeled as "good" and "repair" are put at far ends of each sewing line respectively. If there is error found in the products, they are put in the "repair" box and have to be fixed. By contrast, as soon as the products are not defective, they are delivered to finishing lines. After the finishing lines, the products are packed and ready for shipping. The detail step of production process will be mentioned in the following paragraphs. The flow chart of production process is shown in following figure.

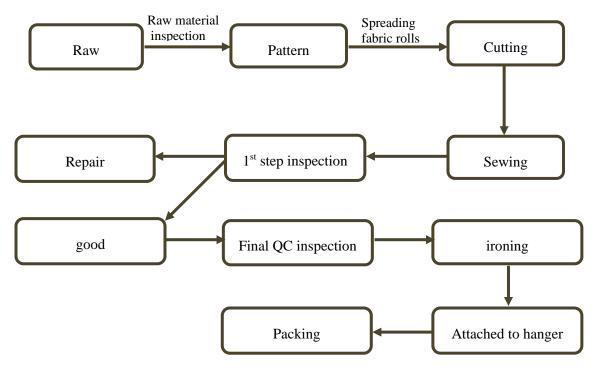


Figure-1 Production Process Flow Chart

1. Raw Materials

Raw materials used in the factory are fabric rolls, lace roll and accessories, which are imported from China. Estimated 1,960 numbers fabric rolls and 19,320 cm lace rolls have been imported per month to produce finished goods. The raw materials are stored in warehouses and scanned to make sure that they are error-free.

2. Pattern Making and Cutting

Making a pattern is a technical drawing on papers which use as template for tracing fabric sheets while cutting. Pattern is created based on customers' demands and requested sizes in the market. It contains various parts which are strap joins, wings, cups, etc. Before cutting, fabric rolls are spread by spreading machines to be more convenient while cutting and made them layers. After that, fabric and lace sheets are cut by cutting machines according to the patterns drawn. However, some sort of fabric sheets is cut by hand due to the fact that the sheets have large area for cutting.

3. Sewing

After cutting, fabric pieces are delivered to sewing lines. Sewing which is stitching fabric into garments, is the main process of operation procedure. There are 32 sewing lines in the production hall and sewing lines are divided into different lines based on designs and colors. After sewing stage, they have to be checked in the first inspection area for the errors and there are two boxes named as "good" and "repair". If there is no error found, they are put in boxes labeled as "Good" and if error is found, then they are put in box named "repair" respectively.

4. QC Inspection

If the products are error-free, they are delivered to finishing lines. In the finishing lines, products are prepared to be good-quality products in all perspectives. After sewing process, the products are inspected for the purpose of quality control. The purpose of QC inspection is to check whether there are any defects or needles are included intentionally in clothes, and if the size and products are in a correct order.

5. Ironing and Packing

After final QC inspection, the final products, especially pajamas and night dresses are ironed when they need to do so. In the ironing process, electrode boiler is used. That energy is supplied by boiler which uses electricity. The process is done by steam iron. By the time finishing process is completely done, packing procedure starts.

After ironing process, the products are attached to hangers, then folded and put into plastics bags. Eventually, they are packed in a series and put into carton boxes and ready for shipping. The final products are bra, swimsuit, underwear and pajamas. The factory is able to produce about 10,000 garments daily and the final products are shipped from factory to Yangon by road and then by ship from Yangon to the relevant countries which are Netherlands, Germany and Italy.

3. Legal Requirements

Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd. will take responsibility for environmental and social responsibility in accordance with the guidelines of the Environmental Conservation Law (2012) by managing the environmental impact of the project and minimizing those impacts.

Therefore, Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd will prepare its environmental management plan in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (2008), the Environmental Conservation Law (2012), Environmental Conservation Rules (2014), Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (2015), Myanmar Investment Law (2016), Myanmar Investment Rules (2017), Myanmar Insurance Law (1993), Private Industrial Enterprise Law (1990), Income Tax Law (1974) (Amended up to 2011), the Union Taxation Law (2018-2019), the Export and Import Law (2012), Social Security Law (2012), Minimum Wage Law (2013), Minimum Wage Rules (2013), the Payment of Wages Law (2016), the Leave and Holiday Act, 1951 (2014), Labor Organization Law (2011), the Workmen's Compensation Act (1923), the Settlement of Labor Dispute Law (2012), the Employment and Skills Development Law (2013), the Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019), the Industrial Zone Law (2020), Public Health Law (12th June 1972), the Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases Law (1995), the Electricity Law (2014), the Boiler Law (2015), the Factories Act (1951), the Petroleum and Petroleum Product Act (2017), the Myanmar Fire Brigade Law (2015), Natural Disaster Management Law (2013), National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015), IFC's Standards and Guidelines, World Bank's Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook (1988) "Towards Clear Production".

The details of laws, regulations, notifications and guidelines of national and international to be included in the environmental management plan is presented in Chapter 3.

4. Surrounding Environments

The purpose of the basic environmental study is to assess the potential environmental and socio-economic impacts of the project activities. Studying regional data of project area; research papers and papers; surveying and conducting baseline environmental quality measurement in the project area; surveys of land use within a radius of 500 meters were conducted from 30th to 31st March 2022. In measuring baseline environmental qualities, air quality; indoor air quality; wastewater; noise, light and temperature were measured.

The results of air quality measurements show that the particles (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) exceed the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines, while the remaining parameters of air quality are within the guidelines. According to the indoor air quality measurements, the air quality is within the international indoor air quality standards.

According to the water quality measurement results, total suspended solid (TSP); oil and grease content was measured slightly beyond the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines.

Noise measurement results indicate that the noise level is slightly above the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines, set for industrial area.

According to the light measurement results, the light availability in the ironing room and the labeling room is below the international standards. According to the temperature measurement results, all the results are within the international standards.

According to land use studies, agricultural areas in the vicinity of the project, village areas and undeveloped areas are the most common. The map of land use area is shown in Figure 4-21. The baseline environmental studies and detailed measurements are shown in Chapter 4.

5. Potential Environmental Impact Assessment

The negative environmental impacts can be generated from the project operation process such as air pollution, noise pollution, odor, wastewater, solid waste and employee's health and safety. The assessment of the magnitude of the impact is referred from the research paper articled in **African Journal of Environmental Assessment and Management.** The summary of the potential environmental impacts is described in the following Table-1.

Table-1 Potential Environmental Impact During Operation and Decommission Phase

No.	Impacts	Source of Impact/Activities	Т		_			Impact + I + R)	Importance of Impact	Significance of Impact Calculation	Significance of Impact	Status of Impact
				L	D	Ι	R	M	(Imp)	(SI = M x Imp)	1	1
		Operation Phase										
1.	Air Pollution	 Emission from vehicles Generator, Boiler Load/Unloading in the warehouse 	3	2	3	1	1	10 (Medium)	Medium	(Medium × Medium)	Moderate	Negative
							Ι	Decommission	n Phase			
		 Dust and PM emission from demolition activities Gas and PM emission from motor vehicles and machines 	3	1	1	1	1	7 (Small)	Medium	(Small × Medium)	Minor	Negative
		Operation Phase										
2.	Noise	Sewing lines, Cutting linesGeneratorBoiler Room	3	1	3	1	1	9 (Medium)	Medium	(Medium ×Medium)	Moderate	Negative
							Ι	Decommission	n Phase			
		Demolition of buildings and vehicles	3	2	1	1	1	8 (Medium)	Low	(Medium × Low)	Minor	Negative
								Operation P	hase			
3.	Odor	 Chemical storage room and using process Waste dumping site Accommodation 	3	1	3	1	1	9 (Medium)	Low	(Medium × Low)	Minor	Negative
							I	Decommission	n Phase			
		Waste dumping site	3	1	1	1	1	7	Low	$(Small \times Low)$	Negligible	Neutral

No.	Impacts	Source of Impact/Activities	Т		_			impact + I + R)	Importance of Impact (Imp)	Significance of Impact Calculation (SI = M x Imp)	Significance of Impact	Status of Impact
		Demolition activities						(Small)				
								Operation P	hase			
4.	Wastewater	 Domestic waste water from hand wash basin, kitchen, accommodation and toilets Sewage water 	3	2	3	1	1	10 (Medium)	Medium	(Medium ×Medium)	Moderate	Negative
4.	wastewater	Decommission Phase										
		 Leakage of oil from vehicles and machinery Domestic waste water from worker 	3	1	1	1	1	7 (Small)	Low	(Small × Low)	Negligible	Neutral
		Operation Phase										
		 Operation Waste (cutting, sewing, QC, ironing and packing sections) Domestic Waste Hazardous Waste (chemical container and engine oil) 	3	2	3	2	1	11 (Large)	Medium	(Large ×Medium)	Major	Negative
5.	Solid Waste						Ι	Decommission	n Phase			
		 Wastes from demolition activities (concrete, plaster, metal, and wood scrap, and its related) Domestic Waste from worker 	3	1	1	2	1	8 (Medium)	Low	(Medium × Low)	Minor	Negative
	Occupational							Operation P	hase			
6.	Health and Safety	 Operation area Cutting, sewing sections	3	1	3	2	1	10 (Medium)	Medium	(Medium ×Medium)	Moderate	Negative

N	Impacts				_			Impact + I + R)	Importance of	Significance of Impact Calculation	Significance	Status of
No.		Source of Impact/Activities	T	Е	D	I	R	M	Impact (Imp)	(SI = M x Imp)	of Impact	Impact
		Within the project site										
		Decommission Phase										
		Demolition areaWithin the project site	3	1	1	2	1	8 (Medium)	Medium	(Medium ×Medium)	Moderate	Negative
		Operation Phase										
7.	Livelihood and socio - economic	 Job Opportunities Local development due to the project implementation	3	3	3	2	2	13 (Large)	Medium	(Large ×Medium)	Major	Positive
							I	Decommission	n Phase			
		• Job Opportunities during demolition process	3	2	2	1	1	9 (Medium)	Medium	(Medium ×Medium)	Moderate	Positive

6. Public Consultation and Public Participation

Public consultation is necessary as a part of the EMP study. The project proponent and its consultant have to organize a public consultation among regulators, the local community, local authorities, and other relevant organizations on the project development and plans.

Public consultation was conducted on 20th May 2022, with zoom meeting due to the covid-19 period. The event was planned to be held starting from 10:00 am to 11:45 am.

The public consultation was celebrated with 17 persons who are Staff Officer (ECD), City Development Committee of Pakokku Township, HR and Logistic Managers, Construction Engineer and operation staffs from Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd and Environmentalist and Transport Engineer of HA Company.

In the public consultation meeting, the staff officer, U Nay Thu Aung, the Environmental Conservation Department discussed that the project proponents of Myanmar Efforts garment factory must comply with the rules and regulations of the relevant government as well as the commitment included in the EMP report, the activities of the operating processes and the demolition period should be publicly disclose in a public place and baseline environmental quality must be systematically monitored to minimize environmental impact, and also suggested to implement corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs, training and awareness programs for employee. The officials of the township development committee, the project proponents of the factory and third-party officials who wrote the report also discussed grievance redressal arrangements and the possible impact of light and its consequences.

The detail of the public consultation meeting is presented in **Chapter 6**.

7. Environmental Management Plan

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) provides the procedures and processes, which will apply to the project production activities to check and monitor compliance and effectiveness of the mitigation measure to which Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd. has committed. In addition, this EMP is used to ensure compliance with statutory requirements and corporate safety and environmental policies.

The environmental management plans are detailly described in **Chapter 7**.and the proposed Environmental Mitigation Plans to reduce and minimize and the negative impacts are shown in Table-3.

The budget for EMP fund will cover the initial cost and recurring expenses for implementation EMP. The total budget for EMP in Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd estimated and shows budget allocation for proposed environmental safety mitigation measures in **Table-2**. The project proponent will use the portion about 2% from the annual net profit in order to implement the corporate social responsibility (CSR) program.

Table-2 Estimated Budget for Environmental Safety Mitigation Measurement

No	Mitigation measures for environmental impacts	Annually estimated budget (MMK)							
	Environmental Monitoring p	program							
1.	Air quality monitoring	3,000,000							
2.	Water quality monitoring	1,000,000							
3.	Noise quality monitoring	1,000,000							
4.	Solid waste management	500,000							
	Health and Safety monitoring program								
5.	Fire protection	385,000							
6.	Conducting relevant trainings	500,000							
7.	Emergency cases	1,500,000							
8.	Implementing occupational health and safety plan	3,500,000							
9.	Health Care System, medical treatment	7,500,000							
	Total 18,885,000								

Table-3 Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures Plan for Operation and Decommission Phases

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Responsible Party
		Operation		
Outdoor Air Quality (Point Source Emission)	 Impact of air pollution at the boiler room and generator room. Exhaust gas emission from vehicles movements Shortness of breath which leads decrease visibility 	 Diesel consumption of generator Turn off equipment and machines when not in use. Proper ventilation for generator room. Ozone depletion substances will not be used in Air conditioning system. Plant and grass plantation programs must be provided at project site Grow efficient air-purifying plants 	Throughout Operation Phase	Project Proponent
Outdoor Air Quality (Fugitive Emission)	 Particulate Matters (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀) and Total suspended particles from moving of vehicles. Eyes irritation Shortness of breath which leads decrease visibility 	 Install sufficient ventilation must be used in places where exposures can be excessive. Water spraying just need inside and outside of the project site before the loading/ unloading process. Plant and grass plantation programs must be provided at project site Grow efficient air-purifying plants e.g. areca Palm, aloe Vera and climbing ivy etc. Enforce to wear PPE to employees 	Throughout Operation Phase	Project Proponent
Indoor Air Quality	 Dust (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) sparks off eye/ nose/ throat irritation, respiratory tract problems and lung diseases CO2 may drive to headache, bounding pulse, warm extremities and finally, unconsciousness 	 Install sufficient ventilation must be used in places where exposures can be excessive. Well ventilation for the source of pollutant areas Grow efficient air-purifying plants e.g. areca Palm, aloe Vera and fern etc. Install the fine particles (PM) and CO₂ detectors Enforce to wear PPE to employees 	Throughout Operation Phase	Project Proponent

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Responsible Party
		Decommission		
Air Quality	 Particulate Matters (PM2.5, PM 10) and Total suspended particles from moving of vehicles. Eyes irritation Shortness of breath which leads decrease visibility 	 Dust will be efficiently countered by sprinkling of water during the phase. Water spraying just need outside of the project site Tarpaulin covering of all dusty vehicle loads transported to, from and between site locations. Dusty activities should be re-scheduled where possible if high-wind conditions are encountered. Restore, resurface and rehabilitate the disturbed area as soon as practicable after completion of construction or renovation. Significant emission reduction will be achieved through regular equipment maintenance. Cover dump trucks before traveling on public roads. Establish and enforce speed limits to reduce airborne fugitive dust. 	Throughout Decommission Phase	Project Proponent/ Contractor
		Operation		
Noise	 Irritation, increased stress or nervousness Interference in concentration Increase the rate of accidents High blood pressure Long term cardiovascular diseases 	 Use equipment and machines which generate low noise levels. Regular maintenance for noise generation machines such as sewing machine, cutter, and equipment from the operation process. Provide adequate ear protection (ear plugs or muffs) to workers working in the excessive noise areas. No employee should be exposed to a noise level greater than 85 dB(A) for a duration of more than 8 hour per day without hearing 	Throughout Operation Phase	Project Proponent

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Responsible Party				
		 protection. In addition, no unprotected ear should be exposed to a peak sound pressure level (instantaneous) of more than 140 dB (C). Grow noise-absorbing plants (e.g. Areca Palm, etc.,) Install sound (esp. echo) proof curtain 						
	Decommission							
Noise	 Interference in concentration Increase the rate of accidents High blood pressure Long term cardiovascular diseases 	 Provide adequate ear protection (ear plugs or muffs) to workers working in the excessive noise areas. To make sure workers wear ear plug two times a day with 1hour period each time. Provide adequate ear protection (ear plugs or muffs) to workers working in the excessive noise areas and force them to wear. Ensure that all contractors on site have effectively controlled noise levels from equipment. Effective noise controls include regular inspection and maintenance of all vehicles and construction equipment working onsite, vehicles and machinery that are used intermittently should not be left idling for long periods of time. Avoid running construction machineries at night. (22:00-07:00) 	Throughout Decommission Phase	Project Proponent/ Contractor				
		Operation						
Odor	Exposure to odors could result in health effects, discomfort, to more serious symptoms.	 Store the stain removers in a well-ventilated area. Keep the stain remover containers tightly closed using PPEs. 	Throughout Operation Phase	Project Proponent				

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Responsible Party
	 eye, nose, throat or lung irritation. coughing, wheezing or other breathing problems. headaches or feel dizzy or nauseous. anxiety and stress level. 	 During the stain removing activities, the employee must wear mask, chemical splash goggles and handling with chemical resistant gloves, like Nitrile glove. Provide sufficient ventilation system for working area. Task-shifting and task-sharing. Provide specific storage area within the factory to collect waste that emit VOCs. Daily cleaning the toilets, floors and basins. Regularly check the septic tank to avoid leakage of sewage. Regularly disposal of sewage from septic tanks by township municipalities. 		
Wastewater	 There is no wastewater from operation process. Domestic waste water from toilets and hand wash basin Sewage water can cause diarrhea-related diseases. Storm water runoff from roofs, roads, paths into drains after raining. 	 Minimize the amount of water used Avoid generating unnecessary wastewater Separate the drainage and pipeline system for sewer line and surface runoff Regularly check the septic tank to avoid leakage of sewage. Control oil generating from the domestic activities and generator room. All drainage systems are covered and liquid wastes are disposed to the septic to avoid soil population 	Throughout Operation Phase	Project Proponent
		Decommission		
	Domestic waste water from toilets and hand wash basin	Minimize the amount of water used.Avoid generating unnecessary wastewater.	Throughout Decommission Phase	Project Proponent/ Contractor

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Responsible Party					
	Storm water runoff from roofs, roads, paths into drains after raining.	 Discharging wastewater directly to the natural water bodies must be avoided as much as possible. arrange proper drainage system 							
Operation									
	 Domestic Waste (Non-Hazardous Waste) Impact of waste generated on related health risk and for community Serious negative environmental impacts 	 Use marked bins to segregate dry and wet waste. Waste must be separated by type of waste and systematically disposed into containers. Recyclable waste bins must be supplied and a good practice of waste sorting habit must introduce for wastes that can recycle. Regular disposal to final disposal sites by Pakokku City Development Committee on weekly basis Record waste transfer by notes 	Throughout Operation Phase	Project Proponent					
Solid Waste	 Chemical Wastes (Hazardous-Waste) Impact of waste generated on related health risk and for community Serious negative impacts on environmental and biodiversity 	 Chemical wastes like thinner and wastes from clinic should be collected in separate bins and disposed properly Provide masks and gloves for those staffs Provide training to workers on how to handle the chemical waste. Soaking the spilled chemicals with sawdust and sand will be done as spill response plan. Regular disposal to final disposal sites by Pakokku City Development Committee on weekly basis Record waste transfer by notes 	Throughout Operation Phase	Project Proponent					

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Responsible Party				
	 soil and water contamination. Serious negative environmental impacts 	 Food wastes, plastics and tissues will be collected in a temporary waste dumping site within the factory area and finally disposed to Pakokku City Development dumping sites on weekly basis. Hazardous chemicals like oil, chemicals and emulsions will be managed to use with care in order not to spill. Soaking the spilled chemicals with sawdust and sand will be done as spill response plan. The soaked sawdust, sand and containers of oil, chemicals and emulsions will be collected in separate dust bin and finally disposed to Pakokku City Development dumping site. Waste disposal will be recorded regularly. 	Throughout Decommission Phase	Project Proponent/ Contractor				
		Operation						
Physical Injuries	Loading and unloading in warehouse, repetitive tasks such cutting, sewing and ironing can drive ergonomic hazards, musculoskeletal disorders of the neck, shoulder, elbow, forearm/wrist and low back pain	 Use a device (forklift) to lift and reposition heavy objects Store heavy objects at waist height Use personal protective equipment (PPE) like shoulder pads to cushion loads carried on the shoulder Workplace exercises include stretching exercises focusing on neck, shoulders, low back, and hand and wrist 	Throughout Operation Phase	Project Proponent				
	Operation/Decommission							
Weak of enforcement in	Increase the health risks for workers	Officially set the restricted laws and regulations	Throughout both Operation and	Project Proponent				

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Responsible Party
good safety practices	Accidents and incidents can occur physical injuries within the operation area.	 Personal protective equipment (PPE) must be worn Educate and train them for health education and workers in First Aid Kit training Sharing the knowledge concerned with first aid 	Decommission Phase	
		Operation/Decommission		
Emergency and fire-fighting training program	 Increasing of fire risk in and around the project site Delay and fire in an emergency. 	 Train almost all of the workers and staffs for firefighting and mock drills for firefighting. Educate workers for safety awareness in work place. Sharing program to workers 	Throughout both Operation and Decommission Phase	Project Proponent

7.1 Monitoring Program

Environmental monitoring plan is the important for the effective execution and successful implementation of EMP. Environmental monitoring focuses on the work environment which includes, air quality, noise, waste management, health and safety of workers are shown in the following Table-4. The objective of monitoring is;

- To measure impacts that occurs during the operation phase of the project
- To ensure compliance with statutory requirements
- To determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures and other measures
- To assist in the implementation of EMP

Table-4 Environmental, Health and Safety Monitoring Program for Operation and Decommission Phases

Monitoring Item	Phases	Monitoring Parameter	Target Level	Area to be Monitored	Frequency	Responsible Organization
Outdoor air quality	Operation	For 24 hours PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀ , TSP, SO ₂ , NO ₂ , CO, O ₃	Within ambient standards level of NEQEG and International Standards	One location within the factory compound	Once a year	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.
	Decommission			Within the project site	Once a year	
Indoor air quality	Operation	CO ₂ , PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀ , TVOC Formaldehyde	Within standards international limit	Both sewing lines and production area (ironing, label room, warehouse, mechanical room, packing, cutting line, training room, office)	Once a year	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.
Water quality	Operation	pH, BOD, COD, Ammonia, TSS, Iron, Oil and Grease,	Within WHO and NEQEG	Domestic wastewater from factory	Twice a year	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.
	Decommission	temperature, Total Chlorine		Wastewater discharged point	Twice a year	
Noise	Operation Decommission	For 24 hours Noise level (dB(A) scale)	Within standards international limit/ NEQEG	Generator room Operation area • Sewing Line Within the project site	Twice a year Twice a year	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.
Solid waste	Operation	Solid wastes from operational process such as cutting, sewing and packing.	Within standards of Myanmar National Master Plan	Production area • Sewing Line • Cutting Line • Design Room • Packing Line	Weekly	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.

Monitoring Item	Phases	Monitoring Parameter	Target Level	Area to be Monitored	Frequency	Responsible Organization
		Then, paper rod and corrugated paper from raw material, thread cone. • Domestic refuse, Paper and food scrape.		 Dining area Accommodation Toilet Factory Compound 		
	Decommission	Domestic wasteDemolition materials		Within the project site	Weekly	
Occupational Health and Safety	Operation	Record of incident/accident report, first aid	-	The whole factory and production sector	Daily	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.
	Decommission	training report, health checkup and seasonal diseases	-	Within the project site		
Emergency Risks	Operation	Records of mock drill, self-inspection to firefighting	-	The whole factory and production sector	Twice a year	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.
	Decommission	facilities and emergency and its response	-	Within the project site	Twice a year	

In addition to monitoring plan, there should be auditing plan in the form of internal and external environmental audit. The audits will assess the environmental performance of the operation in complying with environmental laws, rules and regulations

8. Conclusion

Myanmar Efforts factory has been carrying out the manufacturing of garments on a CMP basis and, the main products of it consist of different kinds of swimsuit, underwear and pajamas. Its products have been exported to Germany, Italy and Netherlands, and raw materials are imported from China. The project proponent requested Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd. to implement the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the garment factory.

According to the data interpretation for outdoor air monitoring results were compared with Air Quality Index (AQI), National and Environmental Quality (emission) guideline and international guideline standards.

The negative environmental impacts can be generated from the project operation process such as air pollution, noise pollution, odor, wastewater, solid waste and employee's health and safety. Looking through the impact assessment the most considerable impacts caused are due to air emissions, solid waste formed by the process and health impacts of the workers.

Pieces of garment; such as boxes and scrolls, and recyclables should be collected and disposed of separately, and records should be kept. For gas emissions plants like Areca Palm, and Aloe Vera should be planted along the side of the factory, not only reduce the toxic gases from air but also spread the purified air. In addition, for health impact of the workers must be legislate the disciplines to wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for workers within the working place.

The person in charge of the project must follow the comments and plans provided by the Department of Environmental Conservation on the report of the Environmental Management Plan, and in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and Environmental Conservation Law and must also be implemented management plans to mitigate environmental and social impacts.

It has been figured out that, the proposed factory is going to generate local employment opportunities and enhance capabilities and working skills of employees. Consequently, their socio-economic standard is expected to be improved and undertaking corporate social responsibilities (CSR) as recommended. The study is further concluded that positive impacts would be of immense benefit to the local community and national development as well.

In conclusion, Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.'s garment factory project will become a model garment industry that will benefit the local environment by effectively managing the project's environmental consequences through proper mitigation measures.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

% Percentage

" Inch

°C Degree Celsius

μg/m³ Microgram per cubic meter

CO Carbon Monoxide
CO₂ Carbon Dioxide

CSR Corporate Social Responsibility

dBA Decibels(A)

Deg Carbon Monoxide

ECD Environmental Conservation Department

HA Hexagonal Angle

HSE Health, Safety and Environmental

HP Horsepower hPa Hectopascal

GPS Global Positioning System

IFC International Finance Corporation

Kph Kilometer per Hour kVA Kilovolt-ampere

kW Kilowatt

MONREC Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

m/s Meter per Second NO₂ Nitrogen Dioxide

O₃ Ozone

PPB Parts per Billion
PPM Parts per Million
RH% Relative Humidity
SO₂ Sulphur Dioxide

VOC Volatile Organic Compound

WHO World Health Organization

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Myanmar Efforts garment factory has been constructed on a total area of 3.03 acres, which is located in Holding No. (43/2 Ka, 43/2 Kha), Plot No (318), Panntaingchon East Plot, Pann Taing Chon Village, Pakokku Township, Pakokku District, Magway Region. Myanmar Efforts Company was incorporated under Myanmar Company Law 2017 on 12 July 2018 as a private company limited by shares and is a wholly foreign-owned company in accordance with Myanmar Investment Law and Rules. The particulars of the investment project are 50 years and amount of investment is USD 2,397,800. The company registration license and land related documents are described in Appendix (D).

Operation of the factory has started in February 2019 and the current workforce used in the factory is 1,225 staff. Myanmar Efforts factory has been carrying out the manufacturing of garments on a CMP basis and, the main products of it consist of different kinds of swimsuit, underwear and pajamas. Its products have been exported to Germany, Italy and Netherlands, and raw materials are imported from China. Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd (HA company) had prepared an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) which is mandatory in any category for Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd in order to obtain Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC), to renew the license after 5 years.

Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is a guidance document to measure and achieve compliance with the environmental protection and mitigation requirements of a project, which are typically requirements for project permits/approvals. EMP guidance documents can be presented at the project planning and approval application stage to inform regulatory agencies that the proponent has agreed to follow management strategies to avoid and mitigate environmental impacts during project works.

It is a project document that must be prepared in accordance with the requirements and guidelines of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (ECD). The main objectives of implementing the EMP are to identify types of impacts on the environment, to mitigate adverse impacts on the environment, to prevent the quality of the surrounding environments from being affected by the project proponent.

1.1. PROJECT PROPONENT PROFILE

The project proponent, Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd is situated in Holding No. (43/2 Ka, 43/2 Kha), Plot No (318), Panntaingchon East Plot, Panntaingchon Village, Pakokku Township, Pakokku District, Magway Region. Brief information and lists of Director from

Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd is described in Table 1-1 and Table 1-2. The organization chart of Myanmar Efforts is shown in Figure 1-1.

Table 1-1 Information from Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd

Company Name	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd
Types of Bussiness	Garment
Location	Holding No. (43/2 Ka, 43/2 Kha), Plot No (318), Panntaingchon East Plot, Panntaingchon Village, Pakokku Township, Magway Region
Contacted Person	U Phyo Min Kyaw
Phone Number	09-256 364 373
Address	West Chauk Kan Village, Pakokku
Email	-
Land use Area	3.acres 03

Table 1-2 Lists of Director

No.	Name	Nationality/PP.No	Position	Address
1.	Mr. Ng Ngai Chung	Chinese		Unit 2, 109 Victoria Street, Windsor, Queensland, 4030 Brisbare, Australia
2.	Mr. Rao, Mingchun	Chinese	Director	Jiyao, Hucun, Shangrao, Jiangxi, China

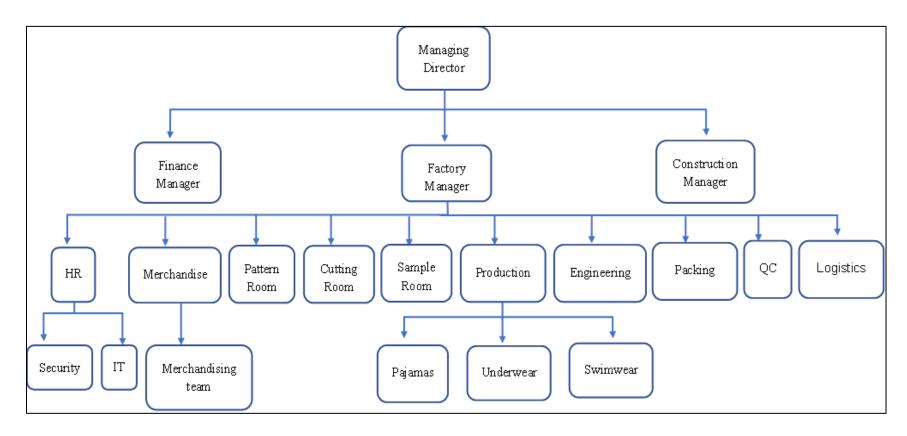


Figure 1-1 Organization Chart of Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.

1.1. THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING ORGANIZATION

Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd. (HA Company) is the third-party organization, which conducted the EMP of this project. The contact's name and address of the Environmental Consulting Organization are described in Table 1-3.

Table 1-3 Information of Third-Party Organization

Name	Daw Thu Thu Aung			
Position	Managing Director			
Address	No. 233/2, 1st floor, Daung Min St, 14/3 Quarter, South Okkalapa Township, Yangon, Myanmar			
Phone	01 3551620			
Email	info@hexagonalangle.com			

1.2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF HA COMPANY

Its office is located at No. 233/2, 1st floor, Daung Min St, 14/3 Quarter, South Okkalapa Township, Yangon, Myanmar. The HA company was founded in September 2017 by Ms. Thu Thu Aung and the main idea is to collaborate with local experts and foreign consultants for government and development partners' transport sector projects. Since that time, our company participated in activities which are ADB's Myanmar Railway Modernization project, ADB's Ayeyarwady-Pyay Railway On-board Passenger Survey and ADB & CDIA's Ayeyarwady Urban Transport Development project. In addition, we are now supporting the Ayeyarwady Smart Car Parking System for YCDC.

HA company is currently extending the services to the environmental and social sectors. The HA company have experts and team for environmental and social services which are Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), Environmental Management Plan (EMP), Social Survey, and Monitoring. Table 1-4 and Table 1-5 describes the brief experience of environmental consultants who completed the report and HA's company experience in Myanmar.

Table 1-4 Environmental Consultants Profile

No	Name	Registration/ License No. By ECD (If applied)	Education	Experience	Responsible for report
1	Ms. Thu Thu Aung (Managing Director)	Applied	B.Sc. (Geology), Diploma in GIS, Certificate in Environmental Studies, MBA (Lincoln University Malaysia) Certificate in Environmental Impact Assessment	Over 13th years experiences in PPP Project Development Expert of ADB, Project Leader of road safety project of World Bank, Deputy Team Leader at Far East Mobility, Yangon Urban Transport Project of CDIA and ADB, Yangon Region, Myanmar, Environmental Risk Assessment, climate change, land use, energy sustainable for environmental benefit and environmental report preparation and project management	Overall check of the report, leadership management, and consulting
2	Daw Ei Ei Zaw	Applied	MRes (Petroleum Geology), MSc (Petroleum Geology), BSc (Hons) Geology, Diploma in Apply Geology, Certificate in Environmental Studies, Certificate in QGIS and Data Visualization Certificate in Environmental Impact Assessment	Over 6th years experiences in Geological and Soil Study, Hydrology, Land Use Plan, Environmental Impact Assessment and Analysis, Project Management, Data collection for a social survey, Coordination with government organizations and villagers, environmental risk assessment, and environmental scoping report preparation	Overall review of the report, consulting in environmental impact assessment and mitigation measure
3	U Win Naing Oo	Applied	B.A (Myanmar) Certificate in QGIS Certificate in Environmental Impact Assessment	8th years experiences in the social survey, market survey, and research, Land use Survey and Google Earth Mapping	Location map, Land use map and Geological map, Topography Map
4	U Htet Wai Aung	Applied	B.Sc. (Hons) Geology, Certificate in Environmental Studies, Certificate in QGIS	2 years' experience in Geology and soil, conducting the Public Consultation Meeting, Site survey measurements for environmental quality and management (noise, light, temperature, air quality,	Field investigation, chapter 1,5,7,8, environmental quality

No	Name	Registration/ License No. By ECD (If applied)	Education	Experience	Responsible for report
			Certificate in Environmental Impact Assessment	water quality, and vibration), Wastewater management, Solid Waste Management, Scoping report preparation	measurements and land use studies
5.	Daw Thandar Kyaw	Applied	MSc (Petroleum Geology), BSc (Hons) Geology	2 years of experiences in the testing soil strength that carried out in the laboratory and data processing for Geotechnical Engineering report as an engineering geologist. 4 Years of experiences in environmental reporting, environmental impacts assessment, environmental risk assessment, coordination with government organizations, community and conducting public consultation meeting, socio-economic survey, social data analysis and social impact assessment assistant in environmental field.	Report overall reviewing, consulting in environmental impact assessment and mitigation measure, field investigation and report writing Chapter 5,7,8
6	U Than Htike Zaw	Applied	B.E. (Civil), Diploma in Environmental Studies, Certificate in Health and Safety Supervisor Certificate in QGIS Certificate in Environmental Impact Assessment	1 year of experiences in the solid waste management plan and design, occupational health and safety and drafting, Site survey measurements for environmental quality (noise, light, temperature, air quality, water quality, and vibration)	Chapter 2, 3, and 4, report link preparation, overall check
7	U Kyaw Thet	Applied	M.Sc. (Botany), B.Sc. (Botany) (Hons) Certificate in QGIS Certificate in Environmental Impact Assessment	1-year experiences in the biodiversity management plan, biodiversity survey, flora and fauna data analysis based on survey data, ecological impact assessment, collecting the samples, environmental report preparation	Flora and Fauna data analysis based on survey data, Chapter 4 and report writing for biodiversity sector

No	Name	Registration/ License No. By ECD (If applied)	Education	Experience	Responsible for report
8	U Win Thein	Applied	B. Tech (Electronic Communication), BE (Electronic Communication), Certificate in Health and Safety Supervisor Certificate in QGIS Certificate in Environmental Impact Assessment	1-year experience in environmental quality monitoring, traffic data analysis, arrangement of public consultation meetings, and environmental report preparation	Traffic data analysis based on survey data, Environmental quality monitoring, Traffic survey and research methodology, report writing for an executive summary, chapters 2, 5,6 and 7
9	Daw Su Myat Noe	Applied	LLB Certificate in QGIS Certificate in Environmental Impact Assessment	3rd years experiences in Project coordination, conducting and analyzing legal problems, preparing for legal requirements, Coordination with government organizations and villagers, arrangement of the public consultation meeting	Chapter 3 and overall check the law and regulation section
10	Daw Myat Noe Pwint	Applied	2nd Year, Geology Certificate in QGIS Certificate in Environmental Impact Assessment	1-year experience in Geology and soil, Site survey measurements for environmental quality (noise, light, temperature, air quality, water quality, and vibration), Google Earth and QGIS Mapping	Survey, Analyzing data on environmental quality, QGIS and Google Earth Map, Writing chapter 4 and preparing public consultation meeting
11	U Naing Zaw Win	Applied	B.Sc. Forestry Post Graduate Diploma in RS & GID Post Graduate Diploma in Environmental Study	Biodiversity Survey, analyzing data on Fauna & Flora based on survey, Ecological Impact Assessment, Sample Collection, 4-year experience in preparing environmental reports	Survey, Analyzing data on Fauna & Flora based on survey and writing chapter 4, Writing chapter 6

N	Vo	Name	Registration/ License No. By ECD (If applied)	Education	Experience	Responsible for report
1	2	Daw Su Myat Mon	Applied	B.Sc. Forestry Project Management (Certificate) Analyzing data on biodiversity (Certificate)	Biodiversity Survey, analyzing data on Fauna & Flora based on survey, Preparing environmental reports	

Table 1-5 HA Company Experience in Myanmar

Sr.	Project Name	Location	Client	Period
1.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Foundry	Amarapura, Mandalay	Shwe Iron Pan Foundry	June 2019 - September 2019
2.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Paper Mill	Shwe Pyi Thar, Yangon	Aung Paper Mill	September 2019- December 2019
3.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Paper Mill	Pyigyitagon, Mandalay	Aung Paper Mill	September 2019- December 2019
4.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Foundry	Sint Gaming, Mandalay	Fulton Foundry	September 2019- December 2019
5.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Garment	Mingalardon, Yangon	New Green Land Garment	February 2020-May 2020
6.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Garment	Hlaingthaya, Yangon	New top Lotus Garment	February 2020-May 2020
7.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Garment	Kyaukse, Mandalay	Keys Shine Garment	February 2020-June 2020

Sr.	Project Name	Location	Client	Period
8.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Food & Beverages Sector	South Dagon, Yangon	Happy Myanmar Beverages	May 2020-August 2020
9.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Garment	Pathein, Ayeyarwady	Chia Moon Sports	May 2020-July 2020
10.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for hotel	Bagan	Bagan Thiripyitsaya	June 2020-September 2020
11.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Jewelry Production	East Dagon, Yangon	Apple Design Jewelry	June 2020-August 2020
12.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Garment	Pakokku, Magway	Myanmar Efforts	Ongoing
13.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for hotel	Bagan	KMA Hotel Group	July 2021
14.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Garment	Mingalardon, Yangon	THY Garment Co., Ltd	Dec 2020-April 2021
15.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for	Padan, Magway	Thazin Myanmar	May 2021
16.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Garment	Pathein, Ayeyarwady	Hakers Company	Ongoing
17.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Garment	Nyaung Inn, Bago	Panko Co., Ltd	August 2021
18.	Environmental Management (EMP) for Rice Mill Factory	Minhla, Bago	Shwe Wah Yaung Group	Ongoing

Sr.	Project Name	Location	Client	Period
19.	Environmental Management (EMP) for Coal Mining	Padan, Magway	San Parami Coal Mining	Ongoing
20.	Environmental Management (EMP) for Garment factory	East Dagon, Yangon	Westwood Myanmar CMP Garment factory	Ongoing
21.	Environmental Management (EMP) for Rice Mill Factory	Pathein, Ayeyarwady	Aye Yar Phoenix Trading Co.,Ltd	Ongoing
22.	Environmental Management (EMP) for Fish Mill Factory	Nga Pu Taw, Ayeyarwady	Aye Yar Phoenix Trading Co.,Ltd	Ongoing
23.	Geology Management Plan (EMP) for Mining	Paung, Mon	Aggrandize Myanmar	October 2020-November 2020
24.	Environmental Management Report (EMP) revise for Manganese mining	Tachileik, Shan East	San Parami	December 2021- January 2021
25.	Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for hotel	Mahar Aungmyay, Mandalay	Daw Aye Palate Hotel	Ongoing
26.	Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for Noodle	Kyaukse,Mandalay	MaMa Noodle	August 2021
27.	Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for Biomass Pellet	Myaung Mya,Ayeyarwady	SSBE (Myanmar)	July 2021
28.	Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for Fluorite Mine	Mong Pyin, Eastern Shan State	U Bo Lay, Plot 1	May 2022
29.	Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for Fluorite Mine	Mong Pyin, Eastern Shan State	U Bo Lay, Plot 2	May 2022

Sr.	Project Name	Location	Client	Period
30.	Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for Fluorite Mine	Mong Pyin, Eastern Shan State	U Sai Naw Kham (Sawadee Holidays Co., Ltd.) Plot 1	May 2022
31.	Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for Fluorite Mine	Mong Pyin, Eastern Shan State	U Sai Naw Kham (Sawadee Holidays Co., Ltd.) Plot 2	May 2022
32.	Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for Fluorite Mine	Mong Pyin, Eastern Shan State	U Sai Naw Kham (Sawadee Holidays Co., Ltd.) Plot 3	May 2022
33.	Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for Jetty Project	Hlaingtharyar, Yangon	Shwe Wah Yaung Group	Ongoing
34.	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Island Resort	Myeik, Taninthayi	Advance Idea	Ongoing
35.	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Petroleum Refinery Factory	Myingyan, Mandalay	MCCM Company	Ongoing
36.	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Project for Garment Factory	Nyaung Inn Village, Bago	Panko Co., Ltd	Ongoing
37.	Air Monitoring for Oil & Gas Storing Station	Thilawa, Thanlyin	Apex Oil & Gas	June 2020
38.	Air Monitoring for Oil & Gas Storing Station	Thilawa, Thanlyin	Max Energy	June 2020

Sr.	Project Name	Location	Client	Period
39.	Air Monitoring for Oil & Gas Storing Station	Thilawa, Thanlyin	Denko Oil&Gas	June 2020
40.	Air Monitoring for Footwear	Mingalardon, Yangon	Yangon Yacheng	July 2020
41.	Air Monitoring for Footwear	Mhawbi, Yangon	Bolly (HK)	July 2020
42.	Air Monitoring for Cement Factory	Myaing Kalay, Hpa An	Myaing Kalay Cement Factory	December 2019
43.	Air Monitoring for Oil & Gas Storing Station	Thilawa, Thanlyin	Padauk Shwe War	August 2020
44.	Air Monitoring for Food & Beverages Factory	Hmawbi, Yangon	Coca Cola Co., Ltd.	November 2020
45.	Air Monitoring for Food & Beverages Factory	Hmawbi, Yangon	Coca Cola Co., Ltd.	November 2021
46.	Air Monitoring for Food & Beverages Factory	Hlaing Thar Yar, Yangon	Coca Cola Co., Ltd.	November 2020
47.	Air Monitoring for Food & Beverages Factory	Hlaing Thar Yar, Yangon	Coca Cola Co., Ltd.	November 2021
48.	Air Monitoring for Food & Beverages Factory	Dagon Seikkan, Yangon	Nestle Myanmar Ltd.	December 2020

Sr.	Project Name	Location	Client	Period
49.	Air Monitoring for Food & Beverages Factory	Dagon Seikkan, Yangon	Nestle Myanmar Ltd.	November 2021
50.	Air Monitoring for Shoe Factory	East Dagon, Yangon	Min Chang	January 2021 – February 2021
51.	Light Monitoring project for Food & Beverages Factory	Dagon Seikkan, Yangon	Nestle Myanmar Ltd.	December 2020
52.	Light Monitoring project for Food & Beverages Factory	Dagon Seikkan, Yangon	Nestle Myanmar Ltd.	September 2021
53.	Light Monitoring Project for Animal feed	Myaung Takar, Yangon	De Heus Myanmar Ltd.	January 2022
54.	Light Monitoring Project for Shoe Factory	Hlaing Thar Yar, Yangon	Tian Cheng	January 2022
55.	Light Monitoring Project for Shoe Factory	Hlaing Thar Yar, Yangon	Tian Yu	January 2022
56.	Environmental Monitoring Project for Garment	South Dagon, Yangon	Golden Theparerg Co., Ltd. [GTP]	July 2021
57.	Environmental Monitoring Project for Garment	Shwe Pyi Thar, Yangon	Mountain Top Global Co., Ltd.	September 2021
58.	Environmental Monitoring Project for Animal Feed	Myaung Takar, Yangon	De Heus Myanmar Ltd.	November 2021

Sr.	Project Name	Location	Client	Period
59.	Environmental Monitoring Project for Shoe Factory	Dagon Seikkan, Yangon	Mingshang Sports Myanmar Co., Ltd.	November 2021
60.	Environmental Monitoring Project for Shoe Factory	Hlaing Thar Yar, Yangon	Tian Cheng	December 2021
61.	Environmental Monitoring Project for Shoe Factory	Hlaing Thar Yar, Yangon	Tian Yu	December 2021
62.	Environmental Monitoring Project for Cement Factory	Aung Nan Cho Village, Lewe	Max Myanmar Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	January 2022
63.	Environmental Monitoring Project for Rubber Production Factory	Mudon, Mon	Sri Trang Aye Yar Rubber Industry Co. Ltd	December 2021
64.	Forest Management Plan for FSC Certificate	Myaung Mya, Ayeyarwady	SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.	May 2021- October 2021
65	Forest Management Agreement Development Project	Myaung Mya, Ayeyarwady	SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.	June 2021- September 2021
66	Mold Management Plan for Nordic House	Hlaing, Yangon	Norwegian Embassy	December 2021- January 2022
67	Social Impact Assessment for Biomass Pallet Factory	Myaung Mya, Ayeyarwady	SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.	November 2020- February 2021
68	Environmental monitoring project for Keyshine Garment	Kyaukse, Mandalay	Keys Shine	February 2022

Sr.	Project Name	Location	Client	Period
69	Environmental monitoring project for Myanmar United Power Co., Ltd.	Pyigyitagon, Mandalay	Myanmar United Power Co., Ltd.	February 2022
70	Environmental Management Plan Revised project for San Parami Gold Mine	Tachileik, Shan East	San Parami	February 2022
71	Air Monitoring Project for Javelin Pest Control Company	Kamaryut, Yangon	Pangolin	March 2022
72	Noise and Vibration Monitoring Project for Javelin Pest Control Company	Kamaryut, Yangon	Pangolin	March 2022
73	IEE Project for Fish farming	Wakema, Ayeyarwaddy	Nwe New Yi	Ongoing
74	Air and Water Quality Monitoring for Quarry Mine Project	Paung, Mon	Long Life Aggregate Mining - Eden Group	Ongoing
75	Environmental monitoring project for Bai Sheng	Htantapin, Yangon	NEPS	April, 2022
76	Water quality monitoring for Access Resources Asia Co.,Ltd	Tachileik, Shan State	Access Resources Asia	April, 2022
77	Environmental Baseline Monitoring for King Foam Garment	Shwe Pyi Thar, Yangon	NEPS	May, 2022

Sr.	Project Name	Location	Client	Period
78	Air Monitoring for Jetty	Hlaing Tha Yar, Yangon	U Myat Thu Kyaw	May, 2022
79	Environmental Monitoring project for Quarry Mine Project	Paung, Mon	Long Life Aggregate Co., Ltd.	May, 2022
80	Environmental Management Plan for Sawbwa Limited	Mingaladon, Yangon	Sawbwa VT Limited	May, 2022

CHAPTER 2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Myanmar Efforts garment factory had been constructed on a total area of 3.03 acres, which is located in Holding No. (43/2 Ka, 43/2 Kha), Plot No (318), Panntaingchon East Plot, Panntaingchon Village, Pakokku Township, Magway Region. Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd was incorporated under Myanmar Company Law 2017 on 12 July 2018 as a private company limited by shares and is a wholly foreign-owned company in accordance with Myanmar Investment Law and Rules. Moreover, Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd has operated for approximately 3 years since February 2019.

2.2. PROJECT LOCATION

Myanmar Efforts factory is situated in Holding No (43/2 Ka, 43/2 Kha), Plot No (318), Panntaingchon East Plot, Panntaingchon Village, Pakokku Township, Magway Region, Myanmar. The coordinates points of the factory are 21°24′30.52″N and 95°7 51.14″E and the project area covers about 3.03 acres. Myanmar Efforts Factory is existed just on the side of Pakokku- Yesagyo Highway Road, therefore, it can be reached via the highway Road. Furthermore, there is no adjacent factory and residential area in the surrounding area of Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd while a village named Panntaingchon is located 670 meters from the factory. The location map of the project area is shown in Figure 2-1.

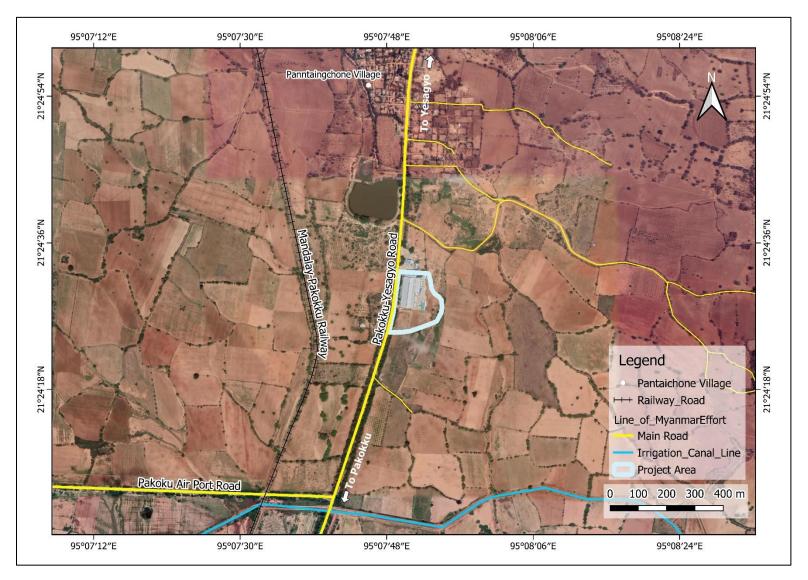


Figure 2-1 Location Map of Myanmar Efforts Company Limited

2.3. SITE DESCRIPTION

The project area, Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd, occupies 3.03 acres in which four main buildings and facilities are found. Among them, the production hall, a two storied building, is visibly the largest establishment in the campus, and it contains eight different categories in it such as production area, warehouse, training room, maintenance room, office room, meeting room, sample room and clinic. In the production area, operation process such as cutting, sewing, ironing, quality control inspection and packing is taken place. In addition to this, there are a residential building which is four storied for particular staffs of the factory, a further warehouse and a generator room. Besides, a security gate is located in the southeast corner of the project area and an emergency assembly point is at a space next to the security gate near an entrance of the factory. The layout plan of the factory is depicted in Figure 2-2.

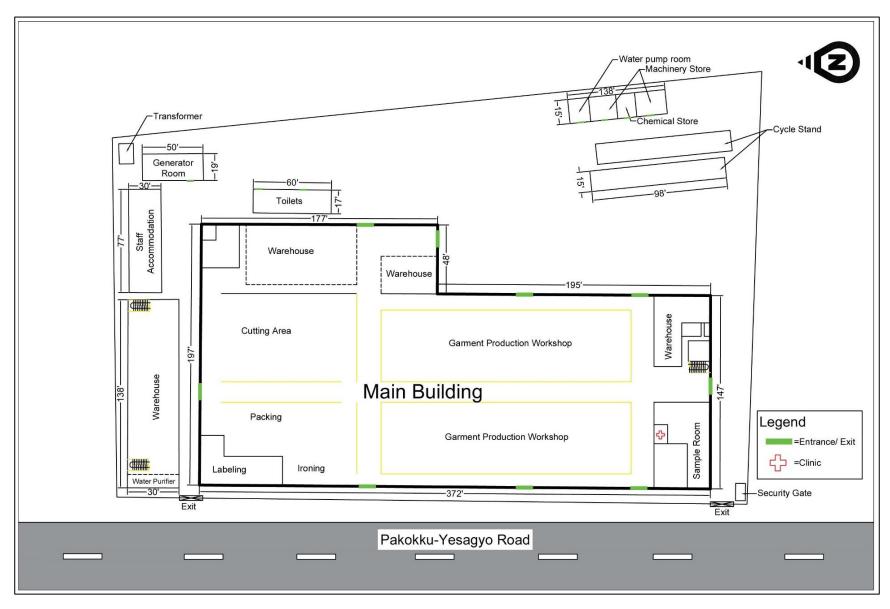


Figure 2-2 Layout Plan of Myanmar Efforts Factory

2.4. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

2.4.1. List of Building

There are five main buildings inside the project area, they are main building which is a production hall, a residential building, a generator room and a warehouse which consists of three room for water pump machines, chemical products and old machines. The list of buildings in the project area are as shown in the following Table 2-1 and Figure 2-3.

Table 2-1	List of Buildings in the Project Area

No	Building	Level	Number	Dimension
1	Main building	2	1	200' ×333.5'
2	Residential building	4	1	77'× 30'
3	Warehouse	1	1	138' × 30'
4	Generator room	1	1	50' × 19 '



Figure 2-3 Buildings in the Project Area

2.5. PRODUCTION PROCESS

The production process consists of seven main steps; fabric cutting, sewing, finishing, inspection and packing. The summary of it will be mentioned below. As a first

step, raw materials, fabric rolls, are checked if there is any a defect or stains prior to the operation procedures. After checking errors, fabric rolls are spread and cut into shapes as commanded by the cutting machines. The patterns are drawn and marked in a paper. However, some specific fabric sheets are cut manually due to large area to be cut. After that, patterned cut pieces are sown in the sewing lines. Subsequently, the products sown are inspected whether there are any errors and then, two boxes labeled as "good" and "repair" are put at far ends of each sewing line respectively. If there is error found in the products, they are put in the "repair" box and have to be fixed. By contrast, as soon as the products are not defective, they are delivered to finishing lines. After the finishing lines, the products are packed and ready for shipping. The detail step of production process will be mentioned in the following paragraphs. The flow chart of production process is shown in Figure 2-4

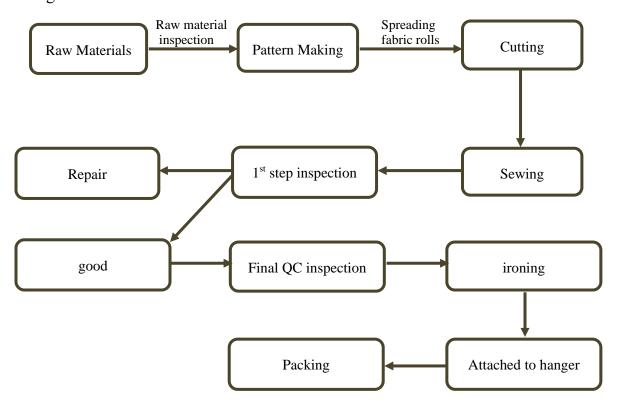


Figure 2-4 Flowchart of Production Process

2.5.1. Raw Materials

Raw materials used in the factory are fabric rolls, lace roll and accessories, which are imported from China. Estimated 1,960 numbers fabric rolls and 19,320 cm lace rolls have been imported per month, and nearly 20,000 numbers fabric rolls and 164,000 cm lace rolls are utilized per year for producing high quality goods. The raw materials are stored in warehouses and scanned to make sure that they are error-free. The photos of raw material and checking fabric rolls are shown in Figure 2-5.



Figure 2-5 Photos of Raw Materials

2.5.2. Pattern Making

Making a pattern is a technical drawing on papers which use as template for tracing fabric sheets while cutting. Pattern is created based on customers' demands and requested sizes in the market. It contains various parts which are strap joins, wings, cups, etc. The photos of making patterns are shown in Figure 2-6.



Figure 2-6 Photos of Pattern Making Process

2.5.3. Cutting

Before cutting, fabric rolls are spread by spreading machines to be more convenient while cutting and made them layers. After that, fabric and lace sheets are cut by cutting machines according to the patterns drawn. However, some sort of fabric sheets is cut by hand due to the fact that the sheets have large area for cutting. The photos of cutting sheets are shown in Figure 2-7.





Spreading fabric sheets before cutting



Figure 2-7 Photos of Cutting Process

2.5.4. Sewing

After cutting, fabric pieces are delivered to sewing lines. Sewing which is stitching fabric into garments, is the main process of operation procedure. There are 32 sewing lines in the production hall and sewing lines are divided into different lines based on designs and colors. After sewing stage, they have to be checked in the first inspection area for the errors and there are two boxes named as "good" and "repair". If there is no error found, they are put in boxes labeled as "Good" and if error is found, then they are put in box named "repair" respectively. The photos of sewing process are shown in Figure 2-8.





Sewing Process





Sewing Process





1st step inspection after sewing stage

Figure 2-8 Photos of Sewing Process

2.5.5. Finishing Lines

If the products are error-free, they are delivered to finishing lines. In the finishing lines, products are prepared to be good-quality products in all perspectives.

2.5.5.1. Final QC Inspection

After sewing process, the products are inspected for the purpose of quality control. The purpose of QC inspection is to check whether there are any defects or needles are included intentionally in clothes, and if the size and products are in a correct order. The photos of final QC inspection are shown in Figure 2-9.



Final QC inspection

Figure 2-9 Photos of final QC inspection

2.5.5.2. Ironing

After final QC inspection, the final products, especially pajamas and night dresses are ironed when they need to do so. In the ironing process, electrode boiler is used. That energy is supplied by boiler which uses electricity. The process is done by steam iron. By the time finishing process is completely done, packing procedure starts. The photos of ironing process are indicated in Figure 2-10.

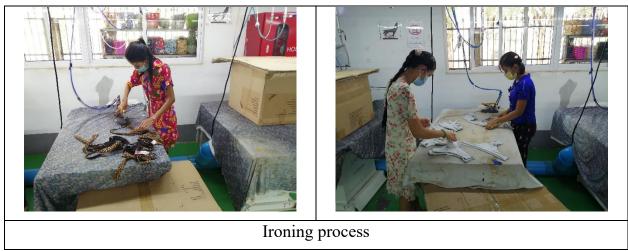


Figure 2-10 Photos of Ironing Process

2.5.6. Packing

After ironing process, the products are attached to hangers, then folded and put into plastics bags. Eventually, they are packed in a series and put into carton boxes and ready for shipping. The final products are bra, swimsuit, underwear and pajamas. The factory is able to produce about 10,000 garments daily and the final products are shipped from factory to Yangon by road and then by ship from Yangon to the relevant countries which are Netherlands, Germany and Italy. The photos of final products are presented in Figure 2-11.



Figure 2-11 Photos of Final Products

2.6. RAW MATERIAL REQUIREMENT

The raw materials are imported from China by shipping. Table 2-2 describes the material requirement for one unit of the kinds of product which are T-shirt, night dress, pajamas, pants, short pants and jackets etc. In addition, the required raw materials lists for yearly are presented in Table 2-3.

 Table 2-2
 Material Requirement for one unit (or) Consumption

Sr No	Particular	Unit	All kinds of T- shirt	All kinds of Nightdress	All kinds of pajamas	All kinds of Pants	All kinds of Shorts	All kinds of Jacket	All kinds of Briefs
1.	Fabric	Kgs/ dozen	3.00	3.50	6.50	4.00	1.80	9.00	0.70
2.	Main Label	Pcs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3.	Wish Care label	Pcs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4.	Size Label	Pcs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5.	Thread	Yards	150.00	180.00	350.00	180.00	130.00	260.00	50.00
6.	Button	Pcs	2.00	2.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	-	-
7.	Zipper	Pcs	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-
8.	Tape	Pcs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9.	Elastic	Yards	1	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	2.00
10.	Polybag	Pcs	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
11.	Lace	Yards	-	1.00	1	1.00	1.00	-	2.00

 Table 2-3
 Raw Material Requirement for Yearly

No	Particular	Unit	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10
1.	Fabric	Kgs/doz en	10,140	11,480	12,820	14,160	15,500	16,840	18,180	19,520	20,860	22,200
2.	Main Label	Pcs	5,950	6,700	7,450	8,200	8,950	9,700	10,450	11200	11950	12700
3.	Wash Care Label	Pcs	5,950	6, 700	7,450	8,200	8,950	9,700	10,450	11,200	11,950	12,700
4.	Size label	Pcs	5,950	6,700	7,450	8,200	8,950	9,700	10,450	11,200	11,950	12,700
5.	Thread	Yards	565,000	637,700	710,400	783,100	855,800	928,500	1,001,200	1,073,900	1,146,600	1,219,300
6.	Button	Pcs	4,400	4,950	5,500	6,050	6,600	7,150	7,700	8,250	8,800	9,350
7.	Zipper	Pcs	50	70	90	110	130	150	170	190	210	230
8.	Tape	Pcs	5,950	6,700	7,450	8,200	8,950	9,700	10,450	11,200	11,950	12,700
9.	Elastic	Yards	9,100	10,230	11,360	12,490	13,620	14,750	15,880	17,010	18,140	19,270
10.	Polybag	Pcs	5,950	6,700	7,450	8,200	8,950	9,700	10,450	11,200	11,950	12,700
11.	Lace	Yards	9400	10,550	11,700	12,850	14,000	15,150	16,300	17,450	18,600	19,750

2.7. PRODUCTION RATE

The estimated production rate of product which are all kinds of T-shirt, nightness, pajamas, pants, shorts, jacket and briefs are over 20,000 dozen per day and 5,900,000 dozen per year. The details production statement for 10 years is presented in Table 2-4. The final product of the project is presented in Figure 2-12.



Figure 2-12 Final Products Photo

 Table 2-4
 Production Sale Statement

Sr	Dout's also	TI24		Year								
No	Particulars	Unit	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10
Exp	Export Sale 100 %											
1.	All kinds of Knitted T-shirt	Doz (000)	300.00	350.00	400.00	450.00	500.00	550.00	600.00	650.00	700.00	750.00
2.	All kinds of Nightdress	Doz (000)	500.00	550.00	600.00	650.00	700.00	750.00	800.00	850.00	900.00	950.00
3	All kinds of Pajamas	Doz (000)	200.00	230.00	260.00	290.00	320.00	350.00	380.00	410.00	440.00	470.00
4.	All kinds of pants	Doz (000)	600.00	650.00	700.00	750.00	800.00	850.00	900.00	950.00	1000.00	1050.00
5.	All kinds of shorts	Doz (000)	300.00	350.00	400.00	450.00	500.00	550.00	600.00	650.00	700.00	750.00
6.	All kinds of Jacket	Doz (000)	50.00	70.00	90.00	110.00	130.00	150.00	170.00	190.00	210.00	230.00
7.	All kinds of briefs	Doz (000)	4000.00	4500.00	5000.00	5500.00	6000.00	6500.00	7000.00	7500.00	8000.00	8500.00

2.8. WORKFORCE

The factory employs 1,225 persons, most of them are female employees who are in charge of sewing. Additionally, sewing supervisors are employed to be in control of sewing lines in order to achieve maximum quality control. Furthermore, there are seven foreigner technicians, and a local nurse for health care system in the project area.

Operation hour of the factory starts from 7:00 AM to 18:30 PM and lunch break is divided into three sections (11:20 AM - 11:40 AM, 11:40 AM- 12:00 PM, 12:00 PM- 12:20 PM) due to a large number of employees. The factory is closed on Sunday and gazette holidays.

2.9. NECESSARY DEVICES FOR PRODUCTION

2.9.1. List of Devices

For the production process, machines have been imported from foreign country. The summary of lists and photos of devices are shown in Table 2-5 and Figure 2-13.

Table 2-5 The Summary List of Machines

No	Device Name	Quantity	Usage
1	Single needle stitching machine	287	
2	Bar Tack Machine	35	
3	Double stitching machine	57	
4	Overlocking machine	202	For saving elether and attaching accessing
5	Sewing machines to attach accessories	6	For sewing clothes and attaching accessories
6	Chain Stitch sewing machines	11	
7	Zig zag machine	96	
8	Ribbon machines	9	
9	Soldering iron kit	15	For fixing machines
10	Fabric spreading machine	3	For spreading fabric rolls
11	Lace Cutter	9	For cutting lace sheets
12	Auto Cutter	1	For cutting fabric rolls
13	Band knife Cutter	5	For cutting lace and fabric sheets
14	Fabric Inspection Machine	1	For checking fabric rolls
15	Fabric losing machine	2	For spreading fabric rolls for checking
16	Paper tube cutter	1	To cut paper tube inside fabric rolls
17	Fabric rolling machine	1	To roll fabric sheets
18	Air Blower Table	12	To use in fabric cutting
	Total	753	-



Figure 2-13 Photos of Machines for Production Hall

2.10. THE UTILITIES OF FACTORY

2.10.1. Energy Utilities

The main usage of energy such as electricity, boiler, air compressor, water supply system is the principal source for operating production procedures.

2.10.1.1. Electricity

The operation process uses electricity for lighting of the factory, products production, pumps for pumping water and other daily uses. The operation process of the

factory consumes a lot of electricity therefore transformer is probably compulsory. Electricity could be obtained from 11 KV Power Line from Pakokku. There are 1,478 pieces of LED Light rods and 30 pieces of LED light in the production hall and the factory uses 37,758 units monthly. The photos of transformer are shown in Figure 2-14.

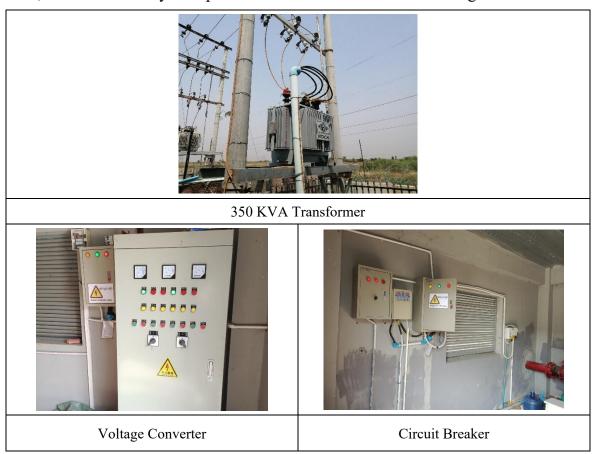


Figure 2-14 Equipment for Electricity

2.10.1.2. Boiler

Boiler plays crucial role for completing ironing process and there are two boilers for the operation process. Two boilers are installed for the production process. The type of boiler used in the factory is electric steam boiler and it uses electricity flowing through streams of water to create steam and pumps water from the lower part of the vessel to an internal header that has nozzles that allow the water to flow to electrodes. The electrodes are connected to a voltage (380 V) AC source and the water tank capacity is 24.5 Liter. The operation hour of boiler is from 7:00 AM to 18:30 PM and water (about 25 Liters) is blown down out of the boiler at 4:00 PM. The waste water from boilers is generated to the factory drainage channel. The production rate of boiler is 48 Kw. The photos of boilers are shown in Figure 2-15. The boiler certificate is described in Appendix (E).

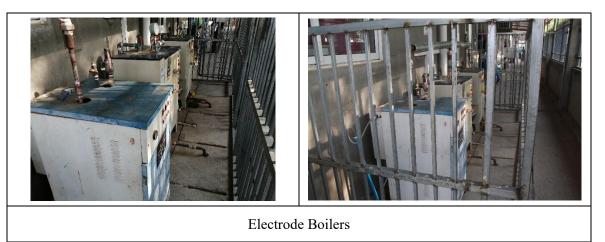


Figure 2-15 Photos of electrode boilers

2.10.1.3. Generator

In case of a power outbreak, three generators are reserved as a standby for the required power supply. The capacities of the two generators are 480 KVA and one is 100 KVA and the consumption rate is 54 liters per hour and 10 liters per hour respectively. The fuel is stored in two storage tanks, one of them is $97\text{cm} \times 55 \text{ cm}/127\text{cm}$ -height and another is $120\text{cm} \times 55 \text{ cm}/120\text{cm}$ -height. The photos of generator are shown in Figure 2-16.



Figure 2-16 Photos of Generators and Fuel Storage

2.10.2. Air Compressor

Energy from air compressor is used in air blower table when cutting process is operating. The air blowing table creates an air cushion over which the spreading fabric floats in order to be moved easily while cutting. Photos of Air Compressor are shown in Figure 2-17.

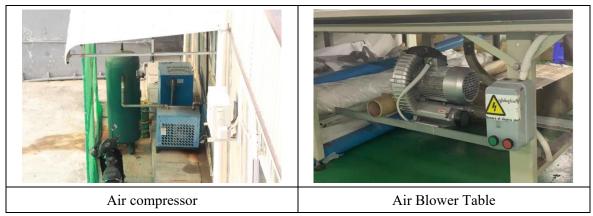


Figure 2-17 Photos of Air Compressor

2.10.3. Water Supply

Water is extracted from two tube wells for usage. The amount of water usage is 24,500 gallons per day and the diameter of water pipe is 6-inch. There are 4 inches-wide tube wells and the depth of each tube well is 700 ft. The water will be stored in three adjacent 46,406.625-gallon underground tanks. Two 7-HP water pump machines are used for pumping water. Moreover, there are two 2-HP water pumps and a 1-HP water pump and they operate from 6:00 AM to 24:00 PM. The photos of water supply are shown in Figure 2-18.





Figure 2-18 Photos of Water Supply

2.11. FACILITIES FOR THE STAFF

2.11.1. Welfare Facilities

Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd will provide a welfare plan which will be applicable for all staff in the company. The company will participate in SSB contributions in accordance with the law. The company provides medical treatment for all employees in emergency cases free of charge. Funfair including sports competitions and other festivity, will be celebrated on the occasions such as Independence Day, National Day, Anniversary Day of the Factory. Other benefits such as leave (Sick Leave, annual leave, etc.) would be drawn up and included in the Employees' welfare plan accordingly. The company will provide overtime charges of double rate on their salary whenever employees need to work overtime. If overtime reaches until late in the night, necessary food will be provided.

Myanmar Efforts Company limited provides fans and air conditioners in the workplace for hot weather. Electric Fan shroud are installed in order to protect the excessive heat in the production rooms and fans, closed LED lighting are provided especially in sewing sectors. Closed-circuit televisions (CCTV) are also set up around the factory for security, and broadcaster is placed for residential building. Hand washed basins with soaps are also supplied over the factory and, furthermore, motor cycle parking is also offered in the southwest corner of the project area. The photos of welfare facilities are described in Figure 2-19.







Figure 2-19 Photos of Welfare Facilities

2.11.2. Sanitary Facilities

Rolls of hand wash basins along with hand wash liquid soap plus Coronavirus awareness poster is located in front of factory nearby. Similarly, masks are provided for every worker to prevent from Covid-19 pandemic. Moreover, Garbage bins are provided for waste disposal dotted around the factory's compound.

Separated toilets for both men and ladies are provided. Since the numbers of female employees are larger than male employees, toilets for female are more than that of men. There are 23 toilets for female and 4 for male respectively. Basin is provided near toilets for hygienic purpose. There are two adjacent septic tanks installed for the sludge and put bio plus into them to improve degradation in the tanks. In addition, toilets and hand washed basins are offered in the office rooms. And Drainage channels are installed around the factory, buildings. Photos of sanitary facilities are shown in Figure 2-20.





Hand washed basins





Trash Cans





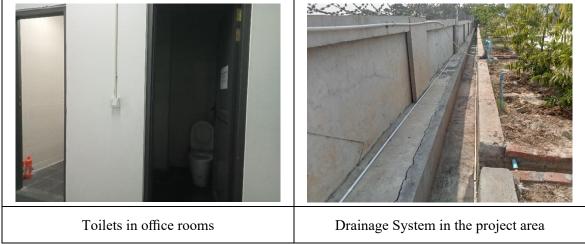


Figure 2-20 Photos of Sanitary Facilities

2.11.3. Drinking Water Facilities

Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd provides purified drinking water for the factory's workers. The water will be used from water storage tanks for drinking purpose. The RO System water purification is used in the factory which will provide direct access for employee at drinking water basin. The amount of water storage for drinking purpose is 1,500-liter storage tank. And 6,000 Liters of drinking water are consumed daily. Photos of drinking water facilities are shown in Figure 2-21.



Figure 2-21 Photos of Drinking Water Facilities

2.12. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

2.12.1. Health Care System

For occupational health and safety for the worker, the clinic and the nurse are also provided for the employees. Hence, the factory workers can attain medical treatment in the clinic when they are under the weather, and employees can get oral dehydration salts and some medicines that are available in the clinic. If any accident happens, arrangement will be made to send the people hurt in accident to the clinic soon after the accident has happened. Besides, incident reports are recorded for any accident happened so that these

can be used in investigation and analysis of accident event. In addition, employees have trained in first aid basic program and first aid boxes are provided in the factory. On top of that, factory workers have vaccinated to prevent global pandemic, Covid-19. The photos of health care system in the factory are shown in Figure 2-22.



Figure 2-22 Photos of Health Care System in the Project Area

2.12.2. Fire Protection

Regarding fire hazard prevention, water buckets, fire hooks, sand bags, 49 fire extinguishers and 4 fire hydrants are provided around the project area, and a 45,000 gallons water tank and a 30 HP-fire generator pump are also established. What's more, 4 fire hose

racks and fire hose reel are built. Fire assembly point, fire department phone numbers, 25 smoke detector and 8 fire alarm bells are also supplied in case of fire accident.

During the opening of the factory, all teams will be closely supervised by the workshop manager under the supervision of the factory manager Strict instructions about fire prevention were laid out to be followed by employees to prevent fire accident. Furthermore, factory workers have trained and practiced emergency fire training, how to use fire extinguishers, how to manage easily burnt industrial waste. The photos of fire prevention are shown in Figure 2-23.





Figure 2-23 Photos of Fire Prevention

2.13. APPLICATION OF CHEMICALS

In the garment factory, the application of chemical namely thinner and DJW super dry spot lifter are used for removing stains on clothes. Chemical products are stored in a warehouse. The safety data sheet of Chemical Usage is shown in Table 2-6 and photos of chemical products are presented in Figure 2-24.

Table 2-6 Safety Data Sheet of Chemical Usage in the factory

Tuble 2 0 Success 2 and Success of Chemical Country						
No	Name	Hazard level	Usage	Impact	First Aid	Precaution
1	Thinner	Danger	Used for removing oil-based stains on clothes.	Eyes: Causes serious irritation. Inhalation: Can cause shortness of breath. Ingested: Can cause vomiting and diarrhea. Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled. Suspected of causing cancer.	Must go to emergency hospital care.	Store and always use in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. To cover with masks and handle with rubber gloves. Wear chemical splash goggles. After using, wash hands with soap and water thoroughly.
2.	DJW super dry spot lifter	Danger	Used for removing stains on clothes and especially suitable for medium thickness cloths to remove stains.	Eyes: Causes serious irritation. Inhalation: Can cause shortness of breath. Suspected of causing cancer.	Must go to emergency hospital care.	Store and always use in a well-ventilated place. Keep it tightly closed. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. To cover with masks and handle with rubber gloves. Wear chemical splash goggles. After using, wash hands with soap and water thoroughly.



Figure 2-24 Photos of Chemical Usage

2.14. WASTE

There are two types of wastes which are solid waste and waste water from the operation process and domestic process. However, there is no water generated from production process.

2.14.1. Solid Waste

Solid waste is the largest source of industrial waste in the project area. The solid waste generated from factory are cloth scrap pieces and threads scraps and cones while cutting the fabric and sewing, the raw materials also produce waste, paper tubes for holding the fabric roll. Others are carton box, corrugated papers, domestic wastes (leftovers, plastic bottles and tissues, and sanitary pads etc.), chemical containers and engine oil. The 32 numbers of waste bins are provided in the working area and near toilets. Among them, 2 waste bins are applied for dining room at the accommodation.

Wastes produced are weighed and disposed by truck of the factory once every two days in a dump site designated by Pakokku City Development Committee. Sometimes, corrugated papers are sold for recycling. Furthermore, the amount of operational wastes which are cutting waste, sewing waste and waste from final product stage are 348 kg, 126 kg and 72.46 kg per day respectively. Therefore, the total amount of waste generation capacity rate is 546.46 kg per day. In addition, the amount of domestic wastes from working area, dining area and factory compound are 15 kg, 2 kg and 0.8 kg per day respectively, the overall waste generation rate is 17.8 kg per day. The flowcharts of solid waste production in the project area are shown in Figure 2-25 and Figure 2-26, the photos of solid management are shown in Figure 2-27.

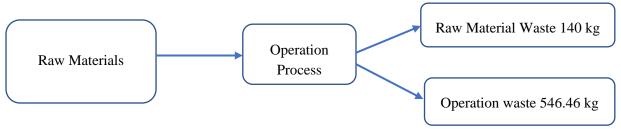


Figure 2-25 Solid Waste Generation from Operation Process



Figure 2-26 Solid Waste Generation from Domestic Usage



Figure 2-27 Photos of Solid Waste Management in the Factory

2.14.2. Waste Water

There is no considerably amount of wastewater discharged from operation process. Nevertheless, domestic wastewater released from staff housing could be found and it is discharged through pipe lines. The amount of domestic wastewater discharged is around 14,700 gallons because of large numbers of workers in the factory. The

domestic waste water is discharged to the factory outside cannel pass through the factory drainage channel which is described in Figure 2-29.

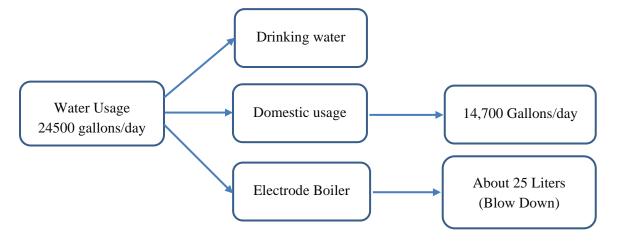


Figure 2-28 Domestic Wastewater discharged from the factory



Figure 2-29 Factory Drainage Channel

2.14.3. Air Emissions

During the production process, air emission may generate dust and gas. The gas emissions generated from generator funnel perhaps include CO, SO2, NOx and CO2. There are two generators that consume gasoline as a fuel about 54 Liters per hour.

CHAPTER 3 LEGAL REQUIREMENT

3.1. INTRODUCTION

Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd has an environmental policy of doing environmentally and socially responsible with minimal impact on the environment. The company is working with the local communities and government agencies integrating the environment into its planning, operations, and policy decisions.

The factory is working with the local committees and government agencies, such as MONREC integrating the environment into its planning, operations, and policy decisions. The first and foremost policy is to comply with laws, rules, and regulations relating to the physical and social environment. Most of all, it will follow the rules and regulations set up by the ECD, the main agency responsible for environmental management at the regional level. The company pledges to do the business that will be environmentally as practical as possible.

Environmental management of the proposed factory needs to comply with the legal requirements of the Environmental Management Plan prescribed in the Environmental Conservation Rules, Notification No. 50/2014 and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Procedure, Notification No. 616/2015.

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is a management report to be prepared according to the requirements and guidance of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC). The EMP needs to prepare to refrain from, protect against, mitigate and monitor adverse impacts caused by the design, construction, implementation, operation, maintenance, termination, or closure of a project or business or activity; or after its closure, or by any other related causes. An EMP should include programs to manage, implement activities, and monitor changes to the environmental context.

3.2. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN MYANMAR

The National Commission for Environmental Conservation (NCEA) was established in 1990 to implement the environmental issues in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar in an international manner. The Myanmar Agenda (21) issued by the National Commission for Environmental Conservation includes organizational and infrastructure improvement programs and environmental conservation programs. In addition to these programs, Myanmar is currently involved in international and regional agreements on environmental protection.

The Government of Myanmar is currently implementing the National Environmental Policy of Myanmar (1994), Myanmar 21st Century Program (1997), Environmental Conservation Law (2012), Environmental Conservation Rules (2014), Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures (2015) as an environmental protection policy and strategy. The Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures (2015) have been promulgated, and the National Environmental Policy (1994) is a set of environmental principles for Myanmar. The Environmental Protection Committee was formed on October 22, 2013 to successfully carry out environmental management in the country. The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw enacted the Environmental Protection Law in 2012 and decided to adopt only those actions in accordance with it. The Environmental Protection Law (2012) provides for the protection of the environment and those laws are enacted for the project proponents to follow and prevent the pollution, risks, impacts and other potentially harmful effects.

In order to effectively implement these objectives, the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar renamed the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOECF) on 30 March 2016 as the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC). Under the Ministry, the Department of Environmental Conservation (ECD) focuses on detailing environmental management across the country, focusing on environmental impact mitigation and conservation collaborating with the project proponents. The Myanmar National Environmental Policy was enacted in 2019 by the Government of Myanmar and the main objectives are:

- 1) To achieve a clean environment and good ecosystems;
- 2) To achieve sustainable economic and social development
- 3) Integration of environmental conservation and environmental management.

The long-term goal of this policy is to "maintain a clean environment and a good ecosystem for the development and well-being of all people living in Myanmar." In addition, the purpose of this policy is to:

- 1) To guide environmental conservation and sustainable development
- 2) To establish the policies, strategies laws, rules, regulations and national environmental principles to integrate environmental issues into programs and projects.

The relationship of the Myanmar National Environmental Policy between the strategic framework and the master plan is shown in **Figure 3-1** below.

National Environmental Policy Vision A clean environment, with healthy and functioning ecosystems, that ensures inclusive development and wellbeing for all people in Myanmar Mission To establish national environment policy principles for guiding environmental protection and sustainable development and for mainstreaming environmental considerations into all policies, laws, regulations, plans, strategies, programmes and projects in Myanmar **National Environmental Policy Principles** Mainstreaming Clean environment and Sustainable economic and environmental protection social development healthy, functioning and management ecosystems **Sustainable Development Goals** National Environmental Strategic Framework



Figure 3-1 National Environmental Policy

3.3. MYANMAR LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE ENVIRONMENT

The existing Myanmar laws and regulations are relevant to environmental, health and safety issues of this project. The conducting works of Myanmar Efforts Company shall comply with the following Laws and Acts:

3.3.1. The Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (2008)

The Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (2008) states in the article 37 that the Union

- (a) Is the ultimate owner of all lands and all-natural resources above and below the ground, above and beneath the water and in the atmosphere in the Union,
- (b) the Union shall enact necessary law to supervise extraction and utilization of State-owned natural resources by economic forces,
- (c) the Union shall permit citizens right of private property, right of inheritance, right of private initiative and patent in accord with the law

Article 45, the Union shall protect and conserve natural environment.

Article 390, Every citizen has the duty to assist the Union in carrying out the following matters

- (a) preservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage,
- (b) environmental conservation,
- (c) striving for development of human resources, and
- (d) protection and preservation of public property. As the articles said, the following and implementation of the conservation of the environment is one of the most important priorities of the government.

3.3.2. The Environmental Conservation Law (2012)

The Environmental Conservation Law was enacted in March 2021 by MOECAF, and this law the fundamental law of environmental management and environmental conservation in Myanmar. The laws related to the proposed project are as these following articles:

Article 7 mentioned that the duties and powers relating to the environmental conservation of the Ministry are as follows:

- (a) implementing the environmental conservation policies;
- (b) planning and laying down national or regional work plans relating to environmental management;

- (c) laying down, carrying out and monitoring programs for conservation and enhancement of the environment, and for conservation, control and abatement not to cause environmental pollution;
- (d) prescribing environmental quality standards including standards on emissions, effluents, solid wastes, production procedures, processes and products for conservation and enhancement of environmental quality;
- (e) submitting proposals to the Committee for economic incentive mechanisms and terms and conditions which may not affect the environment or cause least environmental affect for sustainable development in addition to legal affairs and guidelines relating to environment;
- (f) facilitating for the settlement of environmental disputes and, if necessary, forming bodies to negotiate such disputes;
- (g) specifying categories and classes of hazardous wastes generated from the production and use of chemicals or other hazardous substances in carrying out industry, agriculture, mineral production, sanitation and other activities;
- (h) prescribing categories of hazardous substances that may affect significantly at present or in the long run on the environment;
- (i) promoting and carrying out the establishment of necessary factories and stations for the treatment of solid wastes, effluents and emissions which contain toxic and hazardous substances;
- (j) prescribing the terms and conditions relating to effluent treatment in industrial estates and other necessary places and buildings and emissions of machines, vehicles and mechanisms;
- (k) negotiating, cooperating and implementing in respect of international, regional and bilateral agreements, instruments and programs relating to matters of environment;
- (l) implementing the international, regional and bilateral agreements accepted by Myanmar for environmental conservation and enhancement of environmental quality in accord with the guidance adopted by the Union Government or the Committee;
- (m) causing to lay down and carry out a system of environmental impact assessment and social impact assessment as to whether or not a project or activity to be undertaken by any Government department, organization or person may cause a significant impact on the environment;
- (n) laying down guidance relating to the management, conservation and enhancement of environment for the matters of protection of ozone layer, conservation of biological diversity, conservation of coastal environment,

mitigation and adaptation of global warming and climate change, combating desertification and management of non- depleting substances and management of other environmental matters;

- (o) managing to cause the polluter to compensate for environmental impact, cause to contribute fund by the organizations which obtain benefit from the natural environmental service system, cause to contribute a part of the benefit from the businesses which explore, trade and use the natural resources in environmental conservation works;
- (p) carrying out other functions and duties assigned by the Union Government relating to environmental conservation.

Article 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.

Article 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.

Article 24, The Ministry may, in issuing the prior permission, stipulate terms and conditions relating to environmental conservation. It may conduct inspection whether or not it is performed in conformity with such terms and conditions or inform the relevant Government departments, Government organizations to carry out inspections.

Article 25, The Ministry may, if it is found that a holder of the prior permission fails to comply with any of the terms and conditions relating to environmental conservation contained in the prior permission, pass any of the following administrative penalties:

- (a) causing to comply with in accord with the terms and conditions after warning, causing to sign the bond;
- (b) causing to comply with in accord with the terms and conditions after paying a fine.

Article 29, No one shall violate any prohibition contained in the rules, notifications, orders, directives and procedures issued under this Law.

Article 30, No one shall, without permission of the Ministry, import, export, produce, store, carry or trade any material which causes impact on the environment prohibited by the Ministry.

Article 31, Whoever, without the prior permission, operates business, work-site or factory, workshop which is required to obtain the prior permission under this Law shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or with fine from a minimum of one hundred thousand kyats to a maximum of one million kyats, or with both.

Article 32, Whoever violates any prohibition contained in the rules, notifications, orders, directives and procedures issued under this Law shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or with fine, or with both.

Article 34, Whoever imports, exports, produces, stores, carries or trades any material prohibited by the Ministry due to its impact on environment shall on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term from a minimum of three years to a maximum of five years, or with fine from a minimum of one hundred thousand kyats to a maximum of two million kyats, or with both. Moreover, he shall incur the expenditure for the treatment and disposal of such material until the process that has no impact on the environment.

3.3.3. Environmental Conservation Rules (2014)

Environmental Conservation Rules (ECR) as detailed enforcement regulations for ECL was gotten through parliament in July 2013 and going to be issued. ECRs stipulates basic policy and concept on EIA application of the development of Projects. The project proponent is comply with Section 69, (a) Any person shall not emit, cause to emit, dispose, cause to dispose, pile and cause to pile, by any means, the pollutants to environment and the hazardous waste or hazardous material stipulated by notification under the Law and any of these rules at any place which may affect the public directly or indirectly, (b) Any person shall not carry out the actions which can be damaged to natural environment which is changing due to ecosystem and such system, except permission of the relevant Ministry in order to the interest of the public.

3.3.4. Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (2015)

The Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (b) of Section 42 of the Environmental Conservation Law, issued the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure in 2015. This procedure mentioned the legal responsibilities for the project proponent and the project proponent is commit to follow the procedures in performing the proposed project.

In Section 102 of EIA Procedure, the Project Proponent shall bear full legal and financial responsibility for:

(a) all of the Project Proponent's actions and omissions and those of its contractors, subcontractors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, and consultants

employed, hired, or authorized by the Project acting for or on behalf of the Project, in carrying out work on the Project; and

(b) PAPs until they have achieved socio-economic stability at a level not lower than that in effect prior to the commencement of the Project, and shall support programs for livelihood restoration and resettlement in consultation with the PAPs, related government agencies, and organizations and other concerned persons for all Adverse Impacts.

Section 103, The Project Proponent shall fully implement the EMP, all Project commitments, and conditions, and is liable to ensure that all contractors and subcontractors of the Project comply fully with all applicable Laws, the Rules, this Procedure, the EMP, Project commitments and conditions when providing services to the Project.

Section 104, The Project Proponent shall be responsible for, and shall fully and effectively implement, all requirements set forth in the ECC, applicable Laws, the Rules, this Procedure and standards.

Section 105, The Project Proponent shall timely notify and identify in writing to the Ministry, providing detailed information as to the proposed Project's potential Adverse Impacts.

Section 106, The Project Proponent shall, during all phases of the Project (preconstruction, construction, operation, decommissioning, closure and post-closure), engage in continuous, proactive and comprehensive self-monitoring of the Project and activities related thereto, all Adverse Impacts, and compliance with applicable laws, the Rules, this Procedure, standards, the ECC, and the EMP.

3.3.5. Myanmar Investment Law (2016)

Article 50 (d) states the matters of projects shall completely be informed, coordinated and performed with the relevant local ethnic groups in the case of development works, major projects, businesses and extraction of natural resources will be implemented within the area of ethnic groups.

Article 51 states the investor (a) may appoint of any citizen who is a qualified person as senior manager, technical and operational expert, or advisor in his investment within the Union in accordance with the laws; (b) shall appoint them to replace, after providing for capacity building programs in order to be able to appoint citizens to positions of management, technical and operational experts, and advisors; (c) shall appoint only citizens for works which does not require skill; 18 Official Translation; (d) shall appoint skilled citizen and foreign workers, technicians, and staff by signing an employment contract between employer and employee in accordance with the labor laws and rules; (e) shall ensure to obtain the entitlements and rights in the labor laws

and rules, including minimum wages and salaries, leave, holidays, overtime fees, damages, compensation of the workman, social welfare, and other insurance related to workers in stipulating the rights and duties of employers and employees and occupational terms and conditions in the employment contract; (f) shall settle disputes arising among employers, among workers, between employers and workers, and technicians or staff in the investment in accordance with the applicable laws.

Article 65 (f) states the investor shall not make any significant alteration of topography or elevation of the land on which he is entitled to lease or to use, without the approval of the Commission;

Article 65 (g) shall abide by the applicable laws, rules, procedures and best standards practiced internationally for this investment so as not to cause damage, pollution, and loss to the natural and social environment and not to cause damage to cultural heritage;

Article 65 (h) shall list and keep proper records in books of accounting and annual financial statements, and necessary financial matters relating to the investments performed by a Permit or an Endorsement in accordance with internationally and locally recognized accounting standards;

Article 65 (i) shall close and discontinue the investment only after payment of compensation to employees in accordance with applicable laws for any breach of employment contracts, closure of investment, sale and transfer of investment, discontinuation of investment, or reduction of workforce;

Article 65 (j) shall pay wages and salaries to employees in accordance with applicable laws, rules, procedures, directives and so forth during the period of suspension of investment for a credible reason; 23 Official Translation

Article 65 (k) shall pay compensation and indemnification in accordance with applicable laws to the relevant employee or his successor for injury, disability, disease and death due to the work;

Article 65 (l) shall supervise foreign experts, supervisors and their families, who employ in its investment, to abide by the applicable laws, rules, orders and directives, and the culture and traditions of Myanmar;

- (m) Shall respect and comply with the labor laws;
- (n) Shall have the right to sue and to be sued in accordance with the laws;
- (o) Shall pay effective compensation for loss incurred to the victim, if there is damage to the natural environment and socioeconomic losses caused by logging or extraction of natural resources which are not related to the scope of the permissible investment, except from carrying out the activities required to conduct investment in a Permit or an Endorsement.

Article 65 (p) shall allow the Commission to inspect in any places, when the Commission informs the prior notice to inspect the investment;

Article 65 (q) shall take in advance a Permit or an Endorsement of the Commission for the investments which need to obtain prior approval under the Environmental Conservation Law and the procedures of environmental impact assessment, before undertaking the assessment. Such investments shall be submitted the situation of environmental and social impact assessment to the Commission during the permitted investment period.

Article 73 states the investor shall insure the types of insurance stipulated in the provision of the rules at any insurance enterprise which is entitled to carry out insurance businesses within the Union.

3.3.6. Myanmar Investment Rules (2017)

Rules 202 states the Investor must comply with the conditions of the Permit and other applicable laws when making an investment.

Rules 203 states the Investor shall fully assist while negotiating with the Authority for settling the grievances of the local community that have been affected due to Investments.

Rules 206 states if the Investor is desirous to appoint a foreigner as senior management, technician expert or consultant according to section 51 (a) of the Law, it shall submit such foreigner's passport, expertise evidence or degree and profile to the Commission Office for approval.

Rules 212 states every Investor that holds the Permit or Tax Incentives must have taken out the relevant insurance out of the following types of insurance at any insurance business that holds the license in the Union based on the nature of the business:

- (a) Property and Business Interruption Insurance;
- (b) Engineering Insurance;
- (c) Professional Liability Insurance;
- (d) Professional Accident Insurance;
- (e) Marine Insurance; and
- (f) Workmen Compensation Insurance.

3.3.7. Myanmar Insurance Law (1993)

Article 15 states owners of motor vehicles shall affect compulsory Third Party Liability Insurance with the Myanmar Insurance.

Article 16 states an entrepreneur or an organization operating an enterprise which may cause loss to State-owned property or which may cause damage to the life and property of the public or which may cause pollution to the environment shall affect compulsory General Liability Insurance with the Myanmar Insurance.

3.3.8. Foreign Investment Law (2012)

Article 17 of this law enact that the duties of investor are as follows:

- (a) To abide by the existing law of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
- (b) To form the company and do business as per the existing law
- (c) To follow the law rules, procedures, notification, order, directive and condition of the permit
- (d) To utilize the land rented or granted by the commission as per designated conditions and the condition of the contract
- (e) To sublet mortgage, transfer share and transfer of business to the other individual, during the term of business, for the invested activities, the land and buildings allowed by the approval with the approval of the commission
- (f) Not to change the significant topography and the formation of the land permitted to utilize without the approval of commission
- (g) To report to the commission at once when the mineral resources or antique material or treasure trove not permitted in the contract on and the underground of the land permitted to utilize, if permitted by the commission work may continue on the said land, otherwise move to a substituted land that may request by the investor
- (h) To perform not to affect environmental pollution and spoilage as per existing law in connection with the investment activities
- (i) If all share of foreign investment company is transferred to citizen or a foreigner outright, the prior permit shall be taken from the commission and the approval permit is returned only then the share transfer shall be registered as per existing law
- (j) If some share of foreign investment company is transferred to citizen or a foreigner outright, the prior permit shall be taken from the commission and the approval permit is returned only then the share transfer shall be registered as per existing law
- (k) To transfer the high-tech competency technology functioned by him to the concerning works department or organization systematically as per the provision of the contract.

Article 24 states that the investor:

- (a) Shall appoint, when appointing citizen skilled workers technicians and staff, at least 25% of citizen within first 2 years from the commencement date, at least 50% within second two years, at least 75% within third 2 years however in the academic basis works the time limit may be extended as deemed to be suitable by the commission
- (b) Shall arrange to provide training and courses for the citizen employee to be appointed under section for the progress of competency
- (c) Only citizen shall be appointed and the unskilled works
- (d) When recruiting labour, it may be exercised form the government labour exchange or internal labour agencies at the discretion of the investor
- (e) When appointing citizen skilled workers, technicians and employee the appointment contract shall be signed between employer and employee as per the existing the labor law and rules
- (f) Shall arrange salary standard without segregation the citizen employee shall be provided the same as foreigner employee as proportionate division of professional level.

3.3.9. Private Industrial Enterprise Law (1990)

Article 4 states

- (a) Any person desirous of conducting any private industrial enterprise;
- (b) Any person conducting any private industrial enterprise on the day this Law is enacted; by using any type of power which is three horsepower and above or manpower of ten wage-earning workers and above shall register under this Law.

Article 13 states the duties of the entrepreneur are as follows: -

- (b) Shall abide by the terms and conditions of the registration certificate;
- (f) Shall shift the place of enterprise, change the nature of enterprise, amalgamate enterprises and split up enterprises only with the approval of the Directorate;
- (g) Shall abide by the orders and directives issued from time to time by the Ministry and the Directorate;

Article 15 states the entrepreneur has the right to carry out the followings: -

- (a) Appointing foreign exports and technicians with the approval of the Ministry;
- (b) Carrying out change of the name of enterprise, transfer of ownership, temporary suspension or permanent closing down of the enterprise in the manner prescribed and with the approval of the Directorate.

3.3.10. Income Tax Law (1974) (Amended up to 2011)

Article 26

- (a) If a non-resident foreigner has received Income by any of the following means, that income received shall be deemed to be income received within Myanmar and income-tax shall be assessed accordingly;
 - (i) Income received from any capital asset within Myanmar;
 - (ii) Income received from any source of income within Myanmar;
- (b) In lieu of the non-resident foreigner, income-tax may be assed and collected from his agent in respect of the said incomes. Any arrear of income-tax may be recovered from any assets of the non-resident foreigner which are or may at any time come, within Myanmar.

3.3.11. The Union Taxation Law (2018-2019)

Article 16, Any person shall, if he receives foreign currency from producing and selling any type of goods chargeable to the commercial tax, providing any service chargeable to the commercial tax and trading under this Law, pay the commercial tax in kyats on such sale proceeds or proceeds of service in foreign currency in accordance with the Commercial Tax Regulations calculated at the appropriate rates calculated in this Law.

Article 17,

- (b) The commercial tax shall be charged zero percent on the sale proceeds for the export of the goods other than the goods contained in subsection (a). The commercial tax paid at the time of purchase or production of the goods may, in accordance with the regulations, be set off from the commercial tax for the export of the goods. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Commercial Tax Regulations, if the chargeable commercial tax paid for the export is less than the commercial tax paid at the time of purchase or production of the goods, a refund may be demanded. However, it shall not apply to the goods that are purchased in the country and brought overseas for his own use.
- (c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the determination of the amount of sale proceeds or proceeds of service which is not taxable.

3.3.12. The Export and Import Law (2012)

In 2012, the Export and Import Law was enacted and the Control of Imports and Exports Act (1947) was abolished. It aims to implement the economic principles of the State successfully, to lay down the policies to export and import that support the

development of the State; and that are to be in conformity with the international trade standards.

Article 7 states a person who obtained any license shall not violate the conditions contained in the license.

3.3.13. Social Security Law (2012)

Article 3, The objectives of this Law are as follows:

- (a) Causing to support the development of the State's economy through the increase of production to enjoy more security in social life and health care of workers who are major productive force of the Union by the collective guaranty of the employer, worker and the Union for enabling to fulfill health and social needs of the workers;
- (b) Causing to enjoy more security in social life and health care by the public by their voluntary insurance;
- (c) Causing to raise public reliance upon the social security system by providing benefits which are commensurate with the realities;
- (d) Causing to have the right to draw back some of the contributions paid by the employers and the workers as savings, in accord with the stipulations;
- (e) Causing to obtain the right to continued medical treatment, family assistance benefit, invalidity benefit, superannuation benefit, survivors' benefit, unemployment benefit, the right to residency and ownership of housing after retirement in addition to health care and pecuniary benefit for sickness, maternity, decease and employment injury of the workers.

3.3.14. Minimum Wage Law (2013)

Article 12, The employer:

- (a) shall not pay wage to the worker less than the minimum wage stipulated under this Law;
- (b) may pay more than the minimum wage stipulated under this Law;
- (c) shall not have the right to deduct any other wage except the wage for which it has the right to deduct as stipulated in the notification issued under this Law;
- (d) shall pay the minimum wage to the workers working in the commerce, production business and service in cash. Moreover, if the specific benefits, interests or opportunities are to be paid, it may be paid in cash in accord with the stipulations or jointly in some cash and in some produce prescribed in local price according to the desire of the worker:

(e) may pay jointly in some cash and some produce prescribed in local price according to the local custom or desire of the majority of workers or collective agreement in paying the minimum wage to the workers and working in the agriculture and livestock breeding business. Such payment shall be for any personal use and benefit of the worker and his family and the value shall also be considerable and fair.

Article 13, The employer:

- (a) shall inform the workers the rates of minimum wage relating to the business among the rates of minimum wage stipulated under this Law and advertise it at the workplace to enable to be seen by the relevant workers;
- (b) shall record the lists, schedules, documents and wages of the workers correctly in accord with the stipulation;
- (c) shall report the lists, schedules and documents recorded under sub-section (b) to the relevant department in accord with the stipulations;
- (d) shall accept the inspection when summoned by the inspection. Moreover, he shall produce the said lists and documents when so required;
- (e) shall allow the entry and inspection of the inspector workplaces of commerce, production and service, agriculture and livestock breeding and give necessary assistances;
- (f) shall give them holiday for medical treatment in accord with the stipulations if the workers cannot work due to sickness;
- (g) shall give holiday without deducting from the minimum wage, in accord with the stipulations if the funeral matter of the family of worker or his parent occurs.

Article 15, The worker who is entitled to obtain the wage and other benefits under section 14:

- (a) if he does not obtain all wages or other benefits entitled to be obtained, or obtains less than the stipulated minimum wage, may submit to the relevant Union Territory Committee, Region committee or State committee and Department within one year from the day he is entitled to obtain such injured wages and other benefits;
- (b) may sue under civil proceeding for all wages that is entitled to obtain.

Article 16, If an employer is convicted by a court for his failure to pay the minimum wages and other benefits stipulated under this Law or for the payment to worker less than such minimum wage and ordered to pay defaulted wages and other benefits to the relevant worker as fine, and if such worker does not obtain fully the wages and other benefits which is entitled under section 14, it shall not affect the right to institute civil proceeding for such wages and benefits.

3.3.15. Minimum Wage Rules (2013)

Rule 43, The employer:

- a) shall increase the remuneration depending on the skill, to promote the productivity and the employment skill of the employees;
- b) shall perform in accord with the factory act 1951, leave and holiday act 1951 under section 13 (b) at the law for the list, schedule and document, remunerations;
- c) when the employees are not able to work due to ill health, injury at work site:
 - i. if they are under premium paid insurance to the health and social care fund, the insurance Under health and social security care 2012, or
 - ii. if they are not entitled to enjoy social security law 2012, they must be arranged to enjoy the leave and holiday act 1951.
- d) in the event of family or parents' funeral affairs, his entitled remuneration should not be deducted and shall be arranged to enjoy according to leave and holiday act 1951:
- e) before fixing of the minimum wage by the National Committee under this rule, if his remuneration is less than the prescribed amount, he should be paid up to the full amount;
- f) part time, hourly job employees shall be paid the prescribed minimum wage for the working hours;
- g) for the salary employees one day day-off shall be allowed in a week. If he has to work on the off day, overtime wage shall be paid in accord with the existing law;
- h) if the employee has to work less than the prescribed working hour and if it is not due to his will or he has to stop the work due to the shortage of work from the employer, he shall be entitled to enjoy the remuneration as if he has to work full time;
- i) the prescribed minimum wage shall be paid without discrimination of the male or female;
- j) although he has the obligation to pay the minimum wage in cash, separate entitlement, benefit in accord with the stipulation shall be given due to the employee's will, majority of the employees' will, collective consent, in cash or partial in cash or prevailing regional rate or regional tradition;
- k) overtime work shall be allowed according to the law after negotiation with the employees;
- l) the employee who is not capable to fulfill the standard norm or production norm prescribed in accord with the factory, workshop, department, shall be trained to be skillful in the probation period. If necessary, the relevant factory, workshop,

departments under this law shall be paid for not less than 50% of the remuneration within three months. In the probation period 75% of the remuneration shall be paid.

Rule 44, The employees:

- a) shall perform to fulfill the productivity in accord with the employment grade of skill;
- b) shall be responsible to continue to serve the duty in accord with the employment grade of skill, if sent by the employer to attend the skill training;
- c) unable to work due to ill health, injury at work site:
 - i. if they are under premium paid insurance to the health and social care fund, the insurance under health and social security care 2012, or
 - ii. if they are not entitled to enjoy social security law 2012, he is entitled to enjoy the leave and holiday act 1951.
- d) in the event of family or parents' funeral affairs, his entitled remuneration should not be deducted and shall be entitled to enjoy according to leave and holiday act 1951;
- e) salary earner, wages earner, piece rate employees are entitled to enjoy allowed leave and public holidays;
- f) if the remuneration given to the skillful and competent employee is more than the minimum wage, the said remuneration shall be continued to be confirmed;
- g) if employment agreement, any other contract, the accepted remuneration is less than the minimum wage the said employment agreement or the prescribed remuneration contained in the agreement shall be repealed.

3.3.16. The Payment of Wages Law (2016)

The Payment of Wages Act was firstly enacted in 1936, the act was repealed on 25th January 2016 as the Payment of Wages Law, 2016. The purpose of this law is the employer must pay wage or salary to the employee (working part-time, weekly or monthly) within a designated time frame. This Act contains 9 main Chapters.

In Chapter 2 (Method of Payment and period) of the law, Article 3 and 4 describe the following:

Article 3, The employer must;

- (a) Pay in local currency or foreign currency recognized by the central bank of Myanmar. This may be in cash, check or deposit into the bank account of the Employee.
- (b) Moreover, pay can be in the mean of;

- i. Totally in cash or half the cash and half in things set as local price according to the local price to those employees working in trade, manufacturing and service sector.
- ii. Totally in cash or half the cash and half in things set as local price according to local traditions or common agreement to those working in agriculture and livestock sectors. However, this must be for the sake of the employees and their families. Moreover, it must be reasonable and fair.
- iii. An employee shall receive the payment for 60 days when he/she is in Alternative Civil Service.

Article 4. An employer must pay for;

- (a) Part-time, daily, weekly or other part-time job, temporary or piecework when the work is done or at the agreed time.
- (b) According to the Article (a), the period shall not exceed one month.
- (c) Wages for the permanent work must pay per monthly basic as below.
 - i. Must pay at the end of the payment period when there are not more than 100 workers.
 - ii. If there are 100 workers and above, pay must not be administered later than 5 days after the end of the payment period.
- (d) Upon termination, wages must pay within 2 days from the date of termination.
- (e) If a resignation letter submitted, wages must pay at the ending day of the payment period.
- (f) If an employee dies, wages must pay to legally recognized person within 2 working days after the day he/she died.
- (g) All wages must pay during the working day.

3.3.17. The Leave and Holiday Act, 1951 (2014)

Article 5,

- (1) An employee shall be admissible to casual leave with wages or pay (as the case may be) aggregating six days in a year: Provided that he shall only be admissible to a maximum casual leave of three days at any one time.
- (2) Casual leave shall not be combined with any other kind of leave.
- (3) If the employee does not take the casual leave which he is entitled to within the year, it shall lapse.

The International Labor Organization, Myanmar, firstly adopted the Leave and Holidays Act on 1 January 1952. Recently, the Act amended in July 2014. The key

objectives of this Act are to allow workers (daily wage worker/temporary worker/permanent worker) to have a leave and holiday allowances, religious or social activities with earn allowance, and health insurance allowances.

The followings describe the right of workers to leave and have a holiday:

- 1) Causal Leave (6 days)
- 2) Earned Leave (10 days)
- 3) Medical Leave (30 days)
- 4) Maternity leave (6 months)
- 5) Public Holiday (21 days)

3.3.18. Labor Organization Law (2011)

Article 43, No employer shall, without permission of the relevant conciliation body, lock-out a public utility service or service which is not included in public utility service.

Article 44, No employer shall:

- (a) lock-out a work due to such dispute during the pendency of a trade dispute settlement;
- (b) carry out an illegal lock-out which is involved with any provision contained in subsections (a) and (c) of section 41;
- (c) dismiss a worker who opposes an illegal lock-out which is involved with any provision contained in sub-sections (a) and (c) of section 41;
- (d) dismiss a worker for his membership in a labour organization for the exercise of organizational activities or participating in a strike in accord with this Law.

3.3.19. The Workmen's Compensation Act (1923)

Article 13, Where a workman has recovered compensation in respect of any injury caused under circumstances creating a legal liability of some person other than the person by whom the compensation was paid to pay damages in respect thereof, the person by whom the compensation was paid and any person who has been called on to pay an indemnity under section 12 shall be entitled to be indemnified by the person so liable to pay damages as aforesaid.

3.3.20. The Settlement of Labor Dispute Law (2012)

Article 3, In any trade in which more than 30 workers are employed to obtain the collective agreement by negotiating, the employer shall:

- (a) if there is any labour organization, shall 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. (ii) representatives of worker and an equivalent number of representatives of employer;
- (b) if there is no labour organization, shall form the Workplace Coordinating Committee as follows:
 - (i) two representatives of workers elected by them;
 - (ii) two representatives of employer.

Article 15, The dispute relevant to interest that cannot be settled by negotiating and coordination between employer and the labour organizations, the employer may appoint the representatives of the employer or the labour organizations may appoint the representative of the workers before the period of conciliation. Where no labour organization exists, the workers shall elect their representatives.

Article 23, An employer or worker, may complain individual dispute relating to his grievance to the Conciliation Body and if he is not satisfied with the conciliation made by in accord with stipulated manners, such party may apply to the competent court in person or by the legal representative.

Article 24, The relevant Conciliation Body shall, in respect of the collective dispute known or received by the complaint of employer or worker, in respect of the dispute; information sent by the Minister or the Region or State Government or any other means, carry out as follows:

- (a) conciliating so as to be settled within three days, not including the official holidays, from the day of knowing or receipt of such dispute;
- (b) concluding mutual agreement if the settlement is reached in conciliating under subsection (a), before the Conciliation Body.

Article 34, No one shall do the following in the any freshwater fisheries waters:

- (a) catching fish or causing mischief with explosive substance, poison, chemicals and dangerous material of a like nature;
- (b) catching fish by a prohibited method and fishing implement;
- (c) catching fish of a prohibited species and size;
- (d) catching fish during a prohibited period and at a prohibited place.

Article 39, No one shall cultivate agricultural crops within the boundary of a fishery creek.

Article 40, No one shall cause harassment of fish and other aquatic organisms or pollution of the water in a freshwater fisheries water.

3.3.21. The Employment and Skills Development Law (2013)

The Authority shall lay down policies relating to the following duties and functions: -

- (a) Creation of employment opportunities
- (b) Implementing measures to reduce unemployment
- (c) Carrying out to enhance discipline and capacity of the workers
- (d) Carrying out for the skills development of the workers
- (e) Forming and guiding the Employment and Skills Development Agencies.

3.3.22. The Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019)

The objectives of this Law are as follows:

- 1) To effectively implement Occupational Safety and Health matters effectively in the respective industries and businesses;
- 2) 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;
- 3) To cause relevant persons applicable under this Law, employers and workers to take precaution and prevention against occupational hazards and occupational diseases;
- 4) To set occupational safety and health standards which reflect the context of Myanmar while conforming to the regional and internal ones so as to create safe and healthy workplaces.
- 5) 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
- 6) To support and help research activities carried out for the development of Occupational Safety and Health matters.

3.3.23. The Industrial Zone Law (2020)

The objectives of this law are as follows:

(a) Sustainable development of industrial businesses and successful establishment and implementation of industrial zones

- (b) Systematic establishment of industrial zones under the economic development policies of the Union and enablement of investments in these zones by domestic and foreign investors
- (c) Creation of competitive industrial businesses by catering to the needs of manufacturing and services businesses and creation of business networks within industrial zones
- (d) Promotion of the operation of industrial businesses within industrial zones, systematic management reducing environmental and social impacts, implementation of the relevant rules, procedures, and standards for the reduction of these impacts caused by industrial businesses
- (e) Promotion of living standards of citizens and narrowing the development gaps among the regions through employment opportunities created by the development of industrial zones
- (f) Development networks among industrial zones, catering to the needs of industrial zones, promotion of responsibility and accountability among industrial zones
- (g) Promotion of economic growth of the Union and employment opportunities through the actual use of land for which permission was granted.

As the duties of the investor, Article 27 mentioned that the investor

- (a) Shall register with the relevant departments according to the laws in force
- (b) Shall implement the business as specified by the relevant departments and organizations
- (c) Shall report the implementation status to the Management Committee as prescribed
- (d) Shall comply with the laws, rules, orders, and directives regarding hazardous raw materials and inferior goods.

Article 28 mentioned that the investor shall comply with the provisions of the Environmental Conservation Law, and with the laws in force concerning occupational safety and healthcare matters.

Article 29 mentioned that the investor shall notify the relevant departments and the Management Committee in advance about business commencement, closure, or liquidation and proceed as prescribed.

3.3.24. Public Health Law (12th June 1972)

The law deals with the provisions to promote and safeguard public health including preventive measures to promote environmental health. The laws related to the public health are provided in Sections 2 to 5. It is concerned with the protection of

people's health by controlling the quality and cleanliness of food, drugs, environmental sanitation, epidemic diseases, and regulation of private clinics.

3.3.25. The Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases Law (1995)

Article 3 states the order to prevent the outbreak of Communicable Diseases, the Department of Health shall implement the following project activities:

- (a) Immunization of children by injection or orally; when a Principal Epidemic Disease or a Notifiable Disease occurs:
 - i. Immunization and other necessary measures shall be undertaken by the Department of Health, in order to control the spread thereof:
 - ii. The public shall abide by the measures undertaken by the Department of Health under subsection (a).

Article 11 is to prevent and control the spread of a Principal Epidemic Disease, the Health Officer may undertake the following measures: -

- (a) Investigation of a patient or any other person required:
- (b) Medical examination;
- (c) Causing laboratory investigation of stool, urine, sputum and blood samples to him carried out:
- (d) Causing investigation by injection to him carried out;
- (e) Carrying out other necessary investigations.

3.3.26. The Electricity Law (2014)

The objectives of this laws are as follows:

- (g) to have the right to use the electric power which has the standardized voltage, current, and frequency by the users of electric power and to protect from causing damages to the electrical equipment of users due to the electric power which is not consistent with standardization
- (h) to adhere in accord with the international environmental protection treaties which Myanmar has ratified.

3.3.27. The Boiler Law (2015)

The law was enacted by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw with the notification number 39/2015 on 14th July, 2015. The main objectives of this law are as follows:

(a) To acquire boilers which are consistent with Myanmar standards or international standards

- (b) Not to be damaged and lost the state and public by preventing the risk of boiler accident
- (c) To use the boiler in accord with Myanmar standards or international standards in the Union
- (d) To advance the boiler technologies and to develop competent persons who are able to manufacture, repair and maintain boilers
- (e) To enable to use the boiler with full capacity by using fuel energy effectively
- (f) To enable to use the boilers for maximum span of life and to reduce the impact on natural social health environment due to such use of boiler.

3.3.28. The Factories Act (1951)

The Factory Act stipulates the work condition of the workers in the factory such as working hours, worksite safety and health measures. According to the act, worker at age 18 or over shall not work exceed 8 working hours per day or 44 hours per week, and the working days shall not exceed 6 days per week. As for worksite safety, the factory shall be kept clean with proper ventilation, light and heat and the workspace shall be situated away from drains, latrines, or other things which create a bad or unhealthy smell. Some of the important sections of the Act are as follows.

In the section of the Power to require specifications of defective parts or tests of stability of article 47 mentions that if it appears to the Inspector that any building or part of a building, or any part of the passage ways, machinery or plant in a factory is in such a condition that it will be dangerous to human life or safety, he may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing requiring him before a specified date-

- (a) To furnish such plans, specifications and other particulars as may be necessary to determine whether such building, passage ways, machinery or plant can be used with safety, or
- (b) To carry out such tests in such manner as may be specified in the order and to inform the Inspector of the results thereof.

Article 48,

- (1) The President may make rules requiring that in any specified factory or class of factories where in more than two hundred and fifty workers are ordinarily employed, a canteen adequate for the use of workers shall be provided and maintained by the occupier.
- (2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for
 - (a) the date by which such canteen shall be opened;

- (b) the plans of the canteen to be constructed, and the method of accommodation, furniture and other equipment to be provide therein;
- (c) the foodstuffs to be served therein and the charges to be made there for; and
- (d) the constitution of a committee for the management of the canteen and the inclusion of workers' representative there on.

Article 49,

(1) In every factory wherein more than one hundred workers are ordinarily employed adequate and suitable rest-sheds or rest rooms and an adequate and suitable lunch room, with drinking water facilities, where workers can take meals brought by them, shall be provided and maintained for the use of the workers:

Provided that any canteen maintained in accordance with the provide

Section 7 of working hours of adults mentions in article 59 that no adult worker shall be required or allowed to work in a factory for more than forty-fours hours in a week;

Provided that an adult male worker in a factory engaged in work which for technical reasons must be continuous throughout the day may work forty-eight hours in a week.

Article 62, subject to the provision of section 59 no adult worker shall be required or allowed to work in a factory for more than eight hours in any day.

3.3.29. The Petroleum and Petroleum Product Act (2017)

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

Article 15, Any person who desires to transport or store non-dangerous petroleum and petroleum products locally shall obtain a license if it is more than 500 gallons. However, in storing 500 gallons or less, a receptacle not exceeding 200 gallons shall be used.

3.3.30. The Myanmar Fire Brigade Law (2015)

The main objectives of this Law are as follows:

- 1) 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;
- 2) to organize the Fire brigade systematically and to train members of the fire brigade;

- 3) to carry out extinguishing fire, prevention and search and rescue when fire, other natural disaster, epidemic disease or any kind of sudden disaster occurs;
- 4) to educate, organize and incite extensively so as to achieve public cooperation when any disaster occurs;
- 5) to participate and help, if necessary, for the State safety, peace of the public and the rule of law.

The project proponent must comply with Article 14, The Reserve Fire Brigade shall:

- (a) accept supervision and inspection of the head of the relevant Department of Fire Services
- (b) coordinate with the relevant fire service personnel and members of the Auxiliary Fire Brigade in performing the activities of fire safety and in the occurrence of fire hazard, other disaster, epidemic disease or sudden disasters
- (c) accept the direction of the Department of Fire Services for training and acquiring skills and technology of fire safety.

Article 16, The person-in-charge of the Township Fire Services Department shall:

- (a) issue, from time to time, the directives on fire safety to be abided by the residents in the city, ward or village or village tract;
- (b) inspect or cause to inspect in accord with the stipulations whether the residents in the city, ward or village tract abide by the directives issued under sub-section (a) and arrange to enable warning or taking action, as may be necessary, against those who do not abide by.

3.3.31. Natural Disaster Management Law (2013)

Article 3, the objectives of this Law are as follows:

- (a) to implement natural disaster management programs systematically and expeditiously to reduce disaster risks;
- (b) to form the National Committee and Local Bodies to implement natural disaster management programs systematically and expeditiously;
- (c) to coordinate with domestic and foreign government departments and organizations, social organizations, other non-government organizations or international organizations and foreign regional organizations in carrying out natural disaster management activities;
- (d) to conserve and restore the environment affected by natural disasters;

(e) to provide health, education, social and livelihood programs to bring about better living conditions for victims.

3.4. INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

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

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

3.4.1. National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)

Objectives of the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (NEQG) are to provide the regulation and control of noise and vibration, air emissions, solid wastes, and effluent discharges from various sources to prevent pollution and protection of human health and the ecosystem.

NEQG guidelines are set out as a basic principle to control the emission levels of noise, vibration, air emission, and water quality. Emission guidelines and standards should consider in the impact assessment and the Environmental Management Plans of the proposed project.

The type of the proposed project complies with the guidelines applied to garments, textile, and leather product manufacturing sectors, and the proposed project must follow the guidelines provided for those types of products.

The environmental management plan of the project during the construction and operation needs to comply with Myanmar National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015) and the others as appropriate. Guidelines for parameters relevant to the Proposed Project are shown in Table 3-1 to Table 3-3.

Table 3-1 Effluent Levels

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Value
5-day Biochemical oxygen demand	mg/l	30
Adsorbable organic halogens	mg/l	1
Ammonia	mg/l	10
Cadmium	mg/l	0.02
Chemical oxygen demand	mg/l	160
Chromium (hexavalent)	mg/l	0.1
Chromium (total)	mg/l	0.5
Cobalt	mg/l	0.5
Color	m ⁻¹	7 (436 nm ^a , yellow) 5 (525 nm, red) 3 (620 nm, blue)
Copper	mg/l	0.5
Nickel	mg/l	0.5
Oil and grease	mg/l	10
Pesticides	mg/l	0.05-0.10 ^b
рН	S.U. ^C	6-9
Phenol	mg/l	0.5
Sulfide	mg/l	1
Temperature increase	°C	<3 ^d
Total coliform bacteria	100ml	400
Total nitrogen	mg/l	10
Total phosphorus	mg/l	2
Total suspended solids	mg/l	50
Zinc	mg/l	2

^{*}Environmental, health, and safety guidelines for textiles manufacturing. 2007. International Finance Corporation, World Bank Group.

Table 3-2 National Guidelines of Air Quality

^a Nanometers

^b 0.05mg/l for total pesticides (organophosphorus pesticides excluded);0.10 mg/l for organophosphorus pesticides

^c Standard unit

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

Parameter	Averaging Period	Guideline Value μg/ m³
Nitrogen dioxide	1-year	40
	1-hour	200
Ozone	8-hour daily maximum	100
Particulate matter PM ₁₀ ^a	1-year	20
	24-hour	50
Particulate matter PM _{2.5} ^b	1-year	10
	24-hour	25
Sulphur dioxide	24-hour	40
	10 -minute	500

^a Particulate matter 10 micrometers or less in diameter

Table 3-3 National Guidelines on Noise Level

	One Hour LAeq (dBA)a		
Receptor	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	

^b Particulate matter 2.5 micrometers or less in diameter

3.4.2. IFC's Standards and Guidelines

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

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

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

The second document provides general guidelines for environmental, health and safety (EHS) for development projects.

3.4.3. World Bank's Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook (1988) "Towards Clear Production"

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

3.4.4. Commitment Table

Commitment List	No	Explanation of Commitment	Chapter		
Legal requirement	1	Environmental policy and legal framework The project proponent will follow all the legal requirements mentioned in Chapter 3.			
Environmental quality monitoring	2	Measured based on National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015) and international environmental guidelines and Environmental management guidelines			
Outdoor Air quality	2.1	The results of outdoor air quality measurements are presented by comparing with NEQEG (2015) and WHO guidelines	Paragraph Section 4.4.1		
Indoor Air quality	2.2	The results of indoor air quality measurements are presented by comparing with US. EPA and WHO guidelines			
Water quality	2.3	Wastewater was collected from factory's drainage channel and the results are indicated by comparing NEQEG (2015) and WHO Guidelines.			
Noise quality	2.4	Noise Quality Results are described by comparing NEQEG (2015).			
Light	2.5	Light Quality Results are depicted by comparing IFC Guidelines.			

Commitment List	No	Explanation of Commitment	Chapter			
Temperature	2.6	Temperature results are presented by comparing IFC Guidelines.	Paragraph Section 4.4.5.2			
Environmental management plan	3	Responsible organization, responsibilities, estimated budget and emergency response plan for implementing mitigation measures and monitoring to mitigate environmental impacts are completely described.	Chapter 7			
		Operation phase				
Outdoor Air pollution	3.1	 Diesel consumption of generator Turn off equipment and machines when not in use. Proper ventilation for generator room. Ozone depletion substances will not be used in Air conditioning system. Plant and grass plantation programs must be provided at project site Grow efficient air-purifying plants Install sufficient ventilation must be used in places where exposures can be excessive. Water spraying just need inside and outside of the project site before the loading/ unloading process. Plant and grass plantation programs must be provided at project site Grow efficient air-purifying plants e.g. areca Palm, aloe Vera and climbing ivy etc. Enforce to wear PPE to employees 	Table 7.1			
Indoor Air pollution	Indoor Air Indoor Air Or ow efficient air purifying plants a graves Palm alog Vers and formets The second of the source of pollutant areas The second of the source of pollutant areas The second of the second					

Commitment List	No	Explanation of Commitment	Chapter
Water pollution	3.3	 Minimize the amount of water used Avoid generating unnecessary wastewater Separate the drainage and pipeline system for sewer line and surface runoff Regularly check the septic tank to avoid leakage of sewage. Control oil generating from the domestic activities and generator room. All drainage systems are covered and liquid wastes are disposed to the septic to avoid soil population 	Table 7.1
Noise pollution	3.4	 Use equipment and machines which generate low noise levels. Regular maintenance for noise generation machines such as sewing machine, cutter, and equipment from the operation process. Provide adequate ear protection (ear plugs or muffs) to workers working in the excessive noise areas. No employee should be exposed to a noise level greater than 85 dB(A) for a duration of more than 8 hour per day without hearing protection. In addition, no unprotected ear should be exposed to a peak sound pressure level (instantaneous) of more than 140 dB (C). Grow noise-absorbing plants (e.g. Areca Palm, etc.,) Install sound (esp. echo) proof curtain 	Table 7.1
Odor	 Store the stain removers in a well-ventilated area. Keep the stain remover containers tightly closed using PPEs. During the stain removing activities, the employee must wear mask, chemical splash goggles and handling with chemical resistant gloves, like Nitrile glove. Provide sufficient ventilation system for working area. 		

Commitment List	No	Explanation of Commitment	Chapter			
Industrial Solid waste	3.6	 Chemical wastes like thinner and wastes from clinic should be collected in separate bins and disposed properly Provide masks and gloves for those staffs Provide training to workers on how to handle the chemical waste. Soaking the spilled chemicals with sawdust and sand will be done as spill response plan. Regular disposal to final disposal sites by Pakokku City Development Committee on weekly basis Record waste transfer by notes 	Table 7.1			
Domestic Solid waste	 Use marked bins to segregate dry and wet waste. Waste must be separated by type of waste and systematically disposed into containers. Recyclable waste bins must be supplied and a good practice of waste sorting habit must introduce for wastes 					
		Occupational Health and Safety				
Physical injuries	 Use a device (forklift) to lift and reposition heavy objects Store heavy objects at waist height Use personal protective equipment (PPE) like shoulder pads to cushion loads carried on the shoulder Workplace exercises include stretching exercises focusing on neck, shoulders, low back, and hand and wrist 					
Weak of enforcement in good safety practices	Weak of enforcement in good safety Weak of Educate and train them for health education and workers in First Aid Kit training					

Commitment List	No	Explanation of Commitment	Chapter
Emergency and Firefighting program	3.10	 Train almost all of the workers and staffs for firefighting and mock drills for firefighting. Educate workers for safety awareness in work place. Sharing program to workers 	Table 7.1
Environmental Monitoring Program	4	The objectives of environmental monitoring program are outlined in five points.	Paragraph Section 7.4.
Outdoor Air Quality	4.1	 Parameter - PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀, TSP, SO₂, NO₂, CO, O₃ Guidelines - NEQEG (2015) For operation phase Area to be Monitored - Boiler, Generator room, near transportation area Frequency - Once a year For decommission phase Area to be Monitored - Within the project site Frequency - Once a year 	Table 7.3
Indoor Air Quality	4.2	Parameter - CO ₂ , PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀ , TVOC, Formaldehyde • Guidelines - NEQEG (2015) • For operation phase • Area to be Monitored - Both sewing lines and production area • Frequency - Once a year	Table 7.3
Water Quality	4.3	 Parameter Chlorine Guidelines For operation phase - pH, BOD, COD, Ammonia, TSS, Iron, Oil and Grease, temperature, Total WHO - NEQEG (2015) and WHO 	Table 7.3

Commitment List	No	Explanation of Commitment					
		Area to be Monitored - Domestic waste water					
		• Frequency - Twice a year					
		• For decommission phase					
		• Area to be Monitored - wastewater discharged from point					
		• Frequency - Twice a year					
		• Parameter - Noise Level (DBA)					
		• Guidelines - NEQEG (2015) and international limi	i .				
		• For operation phase					
Noise	4.4	• Area to be Monitored - Generator room and Operation area (S	ewing line) Table 7.3				
Noise	7.7	• Frequency - Twice a year during operation period	Table 7.5				
		• For decommission phase					
		• Area to be Monitored - Within the project site					
		• Frequency - Twice a year					
		• Parameter - Industrial and domestic solid waste					
		• Guidelines - Standards of Myanmar National Maste	r Plan				
		• For operation phase					
Solid Waste	4.5	• Area to be Monitored - Production Area, Dining area, Accom	modation, Toilet, Factory compound Table 7.3				
	1.5	• Frequency - Weekly	Table 7.5				
		• For decommission phase					
		• Area to be Monitored - Within the project site					
		• Frequency - Weekly					

Commitment List	No	Explanation of Commitment					
Occupational Health and Safety	4.6	 Parameter seasonal diseases For operation phase Area to be Monitored For decommission phase Area to be Monitored For decommission phase Area to be Monitored For decommission phase Area to be Monitored Frequency Daily Frequency Daily 	Table 7.3				
Emergency Risk	 Parameter and its response For operation phase Area to be Monitored Area to be Monitored The whole factory and production sector 		Table 7.3				
Environmental monitoring team	4.8	The names and positions of people who are responsible for environmental monitoring program are described in table.					
Estimated budget for environmental monitoring team	4.9	The estimated budget for environmental monitoring program is described in table.					

Commitment List	No	Explanation of Commitment	Chapter
Corporate Social Responsibilities	4.10	CSR program of project proponent are mentioned.	Paragraph Section 7.8

CHAPTER 4 SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

4.1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this section is to predict how environmental and socio-economic conditions will be impacted because of the operation of the proposed project. This requires a sound understanding of the baseline conditions at the project site, which established through desktop study research, site surveys, primary data collection and projections for future developments. Findings provide the current and future characteristics of the project site and the value and vulnerability of the key environmental and socio-economic resources and receptors. The following sections provide a description of the environmental and socio-economic aspects of the project.

The project area is defined as an area surrounding the project site from which the baseline information collection should collect. The project site has coverage of 3.03 acres in area extent, located in Pann Taing Chon Quarter, Pakokku District, Magway Region. In this EMP report, the area of about 500 m radius around the project site has been studied to check the impacts for the surrounding environment.

Three groups of components are consisted in studying surrounding environment. They are (i) Physical Components: description with data and maps of topography; water resources; geology and soils, hydrology/hydrogeology; environmental quality; climate; vegetation cover; and natural hazards (ii) Biological Components: descriptions and maps on fauna and flora including abundance, spatial distribution of rare, endangered and vulnerable species, and species of economic and health/nutritional values, and maps and description of valued or sensitive environmental areas and habitats and (iii) Socio-economic Components: descriptions of income and livelihoods, living conditions and access to public services and natural resources, land use maps, population distribution maps, maps and charts of other socio-economic indicators such as poverty, employment and education.

4.2. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Air quality, water quality, noise, light, temperature, climate and meteorology and geology had been studied to know the physical environment condition.

4.3. PHYSICAL COMPONENET

The population of Magway Region is above 4.9 million and that of Pakokku City is about 311,716 (the record of 2014). Pakokku is the largest city in the Magway Region, situated about 30 km north-east of Bagan. It is the administration seat of Pakokku Township, Pakokku District and Gangaw District. The area of the Pakokku Township is approximately 485.84 sq. miles (1,258.31 km²). The density of population is estimated above 16 times of that of 1901s. Moreover, not only population of town grows rapidly, but the town is also developed dramatically.

The proposed project site is located at U Paing No. (42/2Ka, 43/2Kha), Kwin No. (318), Pann Taing Chon East Kwin, Pann Taing Chon Quarter, Pakokku Township, Pakokku District, Magway Region, Myanmar. It lies between North

Latitudes 21°24'30.15" and between East longitudes 95° 7'50.99". Overview map of the project area is shown in Figure 4-1.

Although there are no adjacent industries within 500 m radius of the site study but the Pakokku Airport is situated approximately 2 km west of the project site. The land near the project area is agricultural land and most areas are undeveloped.

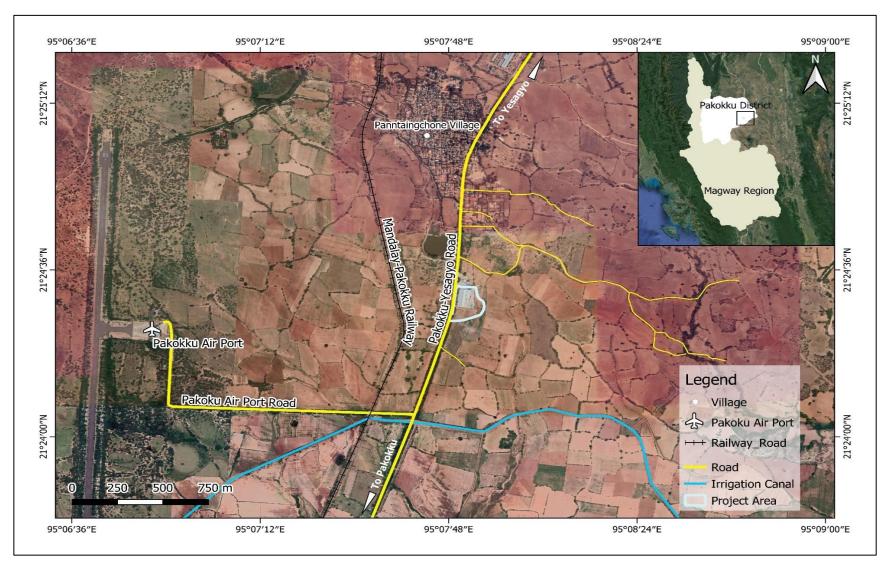


Figure 4-1 Overview Map of the Project Area

4.3.1. Climate and Meteorology

As the Pakokku Township is located in the western part and dry central region of the country, it has an arid climate with a maximum temperature of 45.1°C and a minimum temperature of 8.9°C. The temperature and rainfall data (2017-2020) of Pakokku Township is shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 2016-2019 Temperature and Rainfall Data in Pakokku Township

		Rai	nfall	Temperature		
No.	Year	Raining day	Total rainfall (Inches)	Summer season (Mix °C)	Winter season (Min °C)	
1.	2017	51	26.61	42.0°C	11.2°C	
2.	2018	45	27.64	41.0°C	11.0°C	
3.	2019	28	18.90	44.0°C	11.1°C	
4.	2020	31	13.82	43.5°C	10.0°C	

(Source: Regional Data, Administrative Department, Pakokku Township, Magway Division, September 2020)

4.3.2. Topography

Pakokku sits on the west bank of the Ayeyarwady River at the western edge of the dry zone and has no valley in the district. Only the flat plain is common. Tantkyitaung Mountain (1,040 ft) and Tetma Mountain (1,127 ft) are situated in the west of the Pakokku District.

4.3.3. Geology

The Pakokku area is geologically complex. It is situated in the upper part of Minbu Basin towards the 22.N Uplift. Regional structures include the Kabet-Shinmataung Anticline, Shinmataung Fault, Pakokku Syncline, Myaing and Letpanto anticlinal complexes, Medin Fault, Myaing-Kyaukpadaung and Bahin-Pagan structural lines, Yenangyat Anticline and Yenagyat Thrust Fault. The Eocene to Mid Miocene rocks of Myaing, Letpanto and Yenangyat are highly fractured. They appear as tight, ripple like, elongated, symmetrical folds segmented by transverse faults. Major gas and oil fields occur in the Yenangyat and Letpanto areas. The easterly dipping rocks of the Shinmataung Range also are highly faulted. The geological map of Magway Region is shown in Figure 4-2.

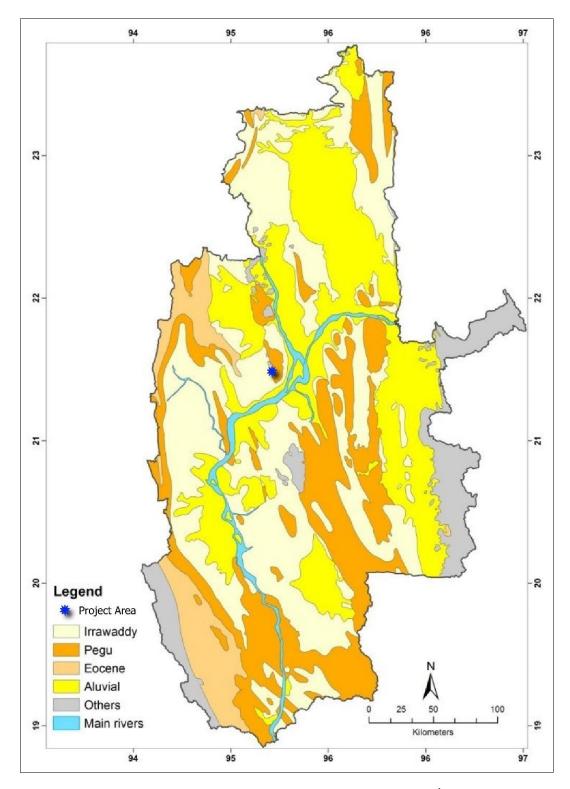


Figure 4-2 Geological Map of the Study area¹

4.3.4. Soil

The project area is mostly covered by alluvial soil. They can be found in any region of the country regardless of relief, in the river plains, deltas, former lakes and

¹ Soe Thura Tun, Maung Thein, Nyunt Htay and Kyaing Sein, 2014. Geological Map of Myanmar, Myanmar Geosciences Society (MGS).

coastal areas. These soils are previous, easily tilled and so, they are very important soils for agriculture. They are suitable for rice, plantation crops, vegetables, pluses and beans, chili, sugarcane and maize. The alluvial soils (Quaternary-Recent) are deposited on the plain and along the Irrawaddy River bands. There are five types of soils classified as: (1) active alluvial fan, (2) river bed deposits, (3) gravel deposits, (4) colluvial soil and (5) residual soil.

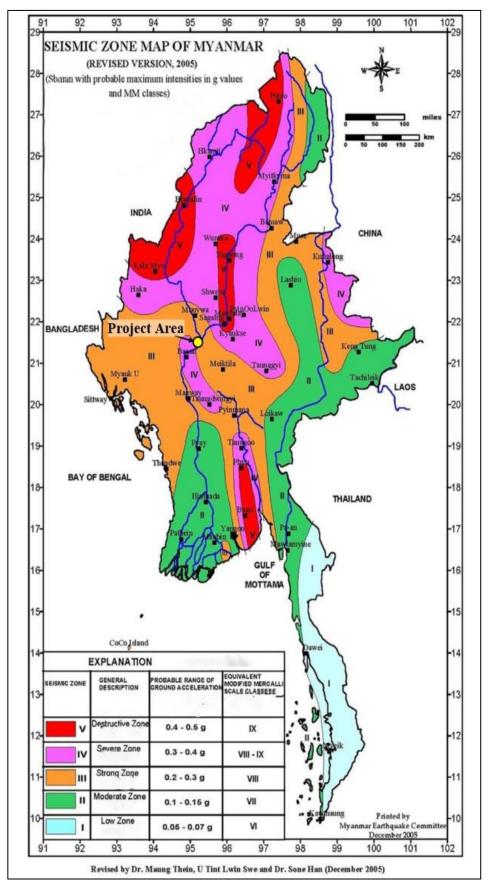
4.3.5. Seismic Background

Myanmar is located in a seismic zone with a moderate to strong earthquakes. According to earthquake observatory, most earthquakes that occur in Myanmar are in the western part of Myanmar, it is caused by the Active Subduction Zone in the Andaman Megathrust zone and the Sagaing fault zone in central Myanmar. Magway Region is the second largest of the seven regions of Myanmar with an area of 44, 820 square kilometers (17,306 square miles). The project site is located in seismic zone III by earthquake zone. This zone is a strong zone of (0.2 - 0.3) g according to the Probable Range of Ground Acceleration. The seismic zone map of the project area is as shown in the Figure 4-3. Therefore, even if there is an earthquake because of the project areas is a strong zone, moderate damage in good RC buildings Considerable damage in ordinary brick buildings.

Earthquake occurrences historical strong earthquake in Magway region is as shown in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 List of the Historical Strong Earthquake events in Magway Region

No.	Date	Location	Magnitude and/or brief description
1.	24 August, 2016	Magway	Several temples were damage
2.	21 September, 2003	Magway	Damage at Taungdwingyi
3.	23 March, 1858	Magway	-



Revised by Dr.Maung Thein, U Tint Lwin Swe and Dr. Sone Han (December 2005)

Figure 4-3 Seismicity Map of Magway Region

4.3.6. Hydrogeology

Alluvial deposits of the dry zone lie uncomfortably on the Irrawaddy and Pegu outcrops. In some areas these are alluvial plateau gravels which pass laterally into res earth beds (clayey sands) representing old laterite soils. These deposits are usually found at high elevations some distance from present river courses. The older alluvium occurs mainly in basins formed along old rivers courses, whereas the younger alluvium is found in significant amounts in the valleys of main river, the Irrawaddy. The alluvial deposits consist of gravels, sands, silts and clays and generally contain good aquifers except where very fine, as in some deltaic areas. Many shallow dug wells used for the domestic supplies draw upon the alluvial aquifers. Shallow tube wells drilled in the alluvial flats normally intersect unconsolidated through to semi-confined sand and gravel aquifers up to 40m deep in the alluvial areas I Magway District. The tube wells drilled along the river terraces and flats in Pakokku District attain maximum depth in excess of 52m.

4.3.7. Hydrology

4.3.7.1. Surface Water Pattern

The main surface water source is Ayeyarwady River. The towns of Pakokku district obtain untreated reticulated water supply from the Irrawaddy River. These waters are freshwater and can be used for irrigation and agriculture. It is also used as drinking water. And boats and ships are accessible to the Pakokku through the Ayeyarwady.

4.3.7.2. Groundwater Pattern

Groundwater movement in aquifers within the Pakokku Syncline is mainly south towards the Ayeyarwady River; being bounded to the west by the Medin Fault and east by the Shin Mataung Fault and the Kabet-Shinmataung Anticline. Due to the latter two tectonic structures, no groundwater movement occurs to the east towards the Ayeyarwady and Chindwin rivers.

4.4. BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

4.4.1. Outdoor Air Quality

Outdoor air quality assessment was conducted in Environmental Management Plan (EMP) study, which could identify sources of air emissions and assess the potential effects on sensitive receptors due to proposed project. Air quality measurement was conducted at the project area during 30th to 31th March 2022. During this survey, Particulate Matters (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and gases CO, CO₂, O₃, SO₂, NO₂, Total suspended particulate (TSP), Relative humidity (RH), Air pressure and Temperature have been measured via 24-hour basis. The OCEANUS-AQM09 was used for air monitoring survey. The results were compared with National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (NEQEG) (2015). The measurement station for air quality is presented in Table 4-3.

The measurement station is located at the project area and measurement point is near the east exist of the factory. The land near the project area is agricultural land and most areas are undeveloped. In the western part of the project area, there is the

Pakokku- Yezakyo Highway Road, where the continuous flow of passing by cars and motorcycles and other small-scale commercial workshop activities are taking place. Other sides of the road and around the project's site have plantation areas, vacant land and other orchards. Outdoor air quality monitoring location map is as shown in Figure 4-4.

 Table 4-3
 Air quality Location Point

Item	GPS Coordinates	Locations	Parameters
Air Quality Point	Lat: 21°24'29.26"N Long: 95° 7'51.60"E	Behind the main building (eastern part of the project area)	Gas Emission: O ₃ , SO ₂ , NO ₂ , CO, TSP, RH, Air pressure, Temperature Dust Emission: PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}

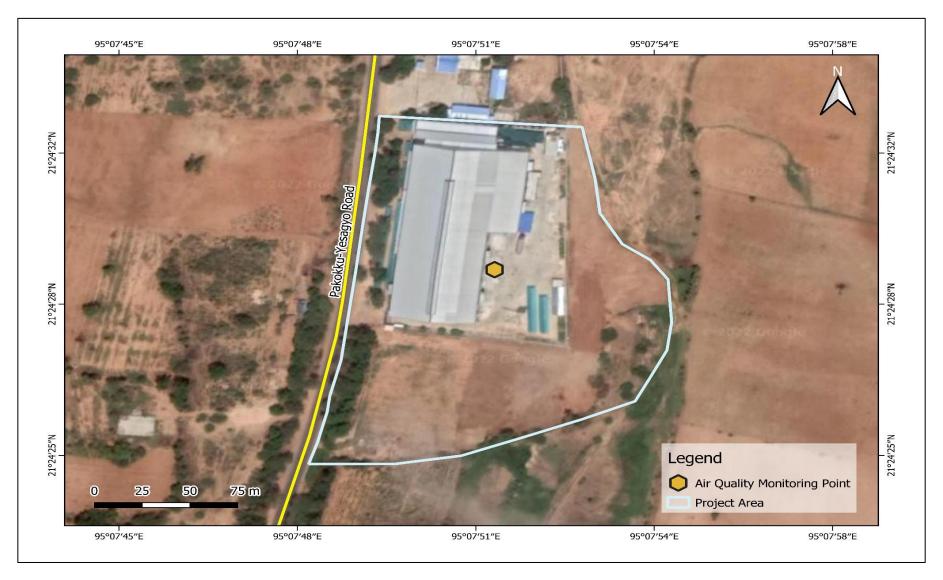


Figure 4-4 Air quality measurement Location Map



Figure 4-5 Air Quality Measurement using OCEANUS - AQM-09

The emission of harmful gaseous pollutants in the atmosphere is a major health issue. The garment operations generate different kinds of air pollution, depending upon the kinds of fuels used in generator and machines. Therefore, the 24-hour measurements of air quality are performed by the consultants during the field trip from 30th to 31th March 2022 as presented in Figure 4-5. These measurements were made in accordance with the guidelines of National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines in the project site area. The measured parameters are dust (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), gas (NO₂, CO, SO₂, O₃), total suspended particulate (TSP), Meteorological data (relative humidity, air pressure, wind speed, wind direction and temperature) for outdoor air quality. Both results of the study and guidelines are as shown in Table 4-4 and Appendix (A).

According to the air quality baseline survey, most of the resultant values of each parameter are within the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (NEQG) (2015) but dusts (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and sulfur dioxide SO₂ are higher than the guidelines. Air quality was monitored within the factory compound during project operation. All running machinery, including commercial vehicles and transport vehicles and generators emit dust and gas inside the project. Although the electrode boilers are using for operation process, it is not generated the air emission to the environment significantly.

Based on the findings, both 1-hour and 1-year average of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) concentration does not exceed the guideline values of WHO and NEQEG.

Similarly, the other parameters such as Total Suspended Particulate (TSP), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), and Ozone (O₃) are also within the guideline. Proposed mitigation measures are shown in chapter (5). Air quality measurement graphs of (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀) and SO₂ are as shown in Figure 4-6 and Figure 4-7.

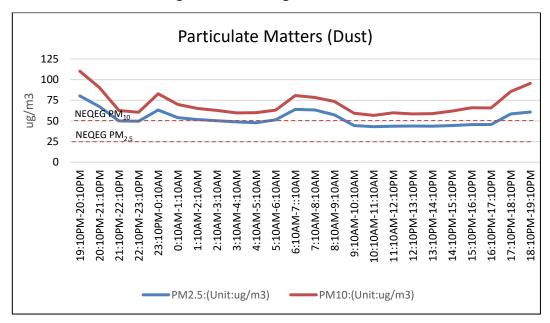


Figure 4-6 Demonstration Graphs of Air Quality Measurement

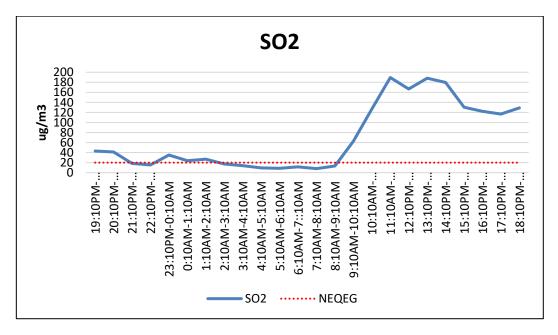


Figure 4-7 Demonstration Graphs of gas SO₂ Emission

 Table 4-4
 Results of the Ambient Air Quality Measurement

No.	Parameter	Measurement Period	Result	Unit		verage eriod	WHO Guideline Value	NEQG* Guideline Value	Remark
	Particulate Matter			. 2	1	Year		*20 μg/m ³	-
1	PM ₁₀	24-Hour	70.3	μg/m ³	24	Hour	-	*50 μg/m ³	Above the guideline
2	Particulate Matter	24 Hours	52	μg/m ³	1	Year	25	*10 µg/m ³	-
2	PM _{2.5}	24-Hour	53	$\mu g/m^3$	24	Hour	25μg/m3	*25 μg/m ³	Above the guideline
3	Total Suspended Particulate (TSP)	24-Hour	100.7	$\mu g/m^3$	24	Hours	NG	NG	-
	Sulphur Dioxide	24-Hour	71	, 3	10	Mins	0 1	* 500 $\mu g/m^3$	-
4	(SO ₂)	24-Mul	/1	μg/m ³	24	Hour	8 ppb	* 20 μg/m ³	Above the guideline
5	Nitrogen Dioxide	1-Hour	21	μg/m³	1	Year	21 ppb	*40 μ g/m ³	-
3	(NO ₂)		21		1	Hour	21 ppo	*200 μg/m ³	Within the guideline
6	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	24-Hour	0.3	ppm	24	Hours	9 ppm	*150	Within the guideline
7	Ozone (O ₃)	8-Hour	6	μg/m³	8	Hours	NG	100 μg/m ³	Within the guideline
8	Relative Humidity	24-Hour	46.7	RH%	24	Hours	NG	NG	-

No.	Parameter	Measurement Period	Result	Unit	Average Period	WHO Guideline Value	NEQG* Guideline Value	Remark
9	Temperature	24-Hour	32.3	°C	24 Hours	NG	NG	-
10	Air Pressure	24-Hour	997.2	hPa	24 Hours	NG	NG	-
11	Wind Speed	24-Hour	0.49	m/s	24 Hours	NG	NG	-
12	Wind Direction	24-Hour	239.1	m/s	24 Hours	NG	NG	-

^{*}National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)

NG=No Guideline

4.4.2. Indoor Air Quality

Indoor air quality monitoring was conducted to 17 points within the factory on 31th March 2022. These are sewing line 1 to 8, ironing line, packing, labeling room, cutting line, warehouse, training room, mechanical room and office room in which monitoring parameters are CO₂, PM₁, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, TVOC and HCHO. According to the results, despite the fact that other indoor air parameters are within the guidelines, particulate matter (PM₁₀) is above of the guidelines in every measurement point, apart from office room. Likewise, PM_{2.5} surpasses the guidelines in all measurement areas around the factory.

Indoor air quality measurement point map is as shown in Figure 4-8, monitoring equipment in Figure 4-9, monitoring in Figure 4-9, results in Table 4-10, standard parameter for carbon dioxide, formaldehyde and total volatile organic compound are as shown in Table 4-6, Table 4-8 and Table 4-9, air quality index in Table 4-7, Indoor air quality was measured at the following places mentioned in Table 4-5.

Table 4-5 Indoor Air Quality Measurement Points

No	Indoor Air Quality Measurement Points	- ' No Indoor	
1.	Sewing Line 1	2.	Sewing Line 2
3.	Sewing Line 3	4.	Sewing Line 4
5.	Sewing Line 5 6. Sewing Line		Sewing Line 6
7.	Sewing Line 7	8.	Sewing Line 8
9.	Ironing Line	10.	Packing
11.	labeling room	12.	Cutting line
13.	warehouse	14.	Training room
15.	Mechanical room	16.	Office room
17.		Nearby (Outdoor Air

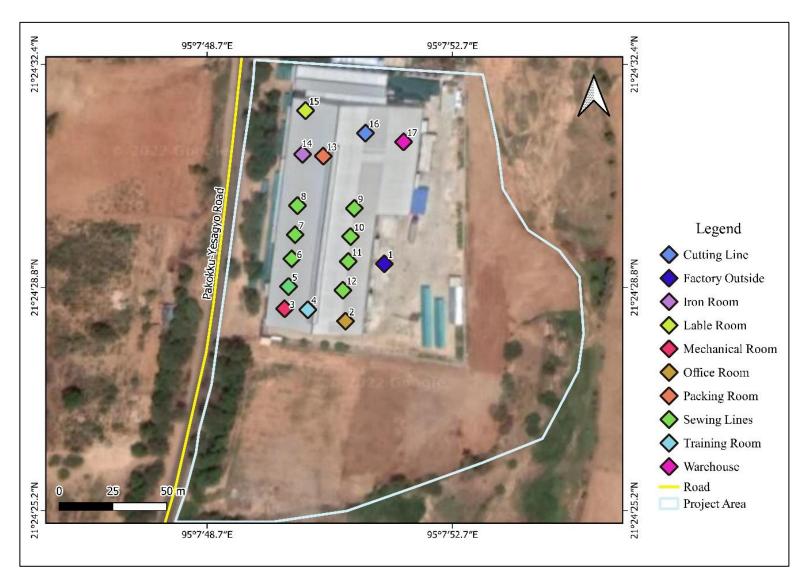


Figure 4-8 Indoor Air Quality Measurement Point



Figure 4-9 Indoor Air Quality Monitoring

 Table 4-6
 Standard Parameter for Carbon Dioxide

Ranges	Unit	Potential Health Problems	Impact
250 - 350		Normal	Normal
350 – 1000		Typical level found in occupied spaces with good air exchange	Good
1000 – 2000		Level associated with complaints of drowsiness and poor air.	Fair
2000 – 5000	ppm	Level associated with headaches, sleepiness, and stagnant, stale, stuffy air; poor concentration, loss of attention, increased heart rate and slight nausea may also be present.	Low
> 5000		Unusual air conditions where high levels of other gases also could be	Medium

Ranges	Unit	Potential Health Problems	Impact
		present. Toxicity or oxygen deprivation could occur. This is the permissible exposure limit for daily workplace exposures	
> 40000		Immediately harmful due to oxygen deprivation	High

Source: Carbon Dioxide Detection and Indoor Air Quality Control by OHS/ Modified by HA Team

Table 4-7 Indoor Air Quality Index (AQI)

Index Value	Descriptor	Revised Br (µg/m3, 24-h		Cautionary Statements	
		PM2.5	PM10		
0 - 50	Good	0.0 - 12.0	0.0 - 54.9	None	
51 - 100	Moderate	12.1 - 35.4	55 – 154.9	Unusually sensitive people should consider limiting prolong exposure	
101 - 150	Unhealthy for sensitive groups	35.5 - 55.4	155 – 254.9	Children and adults with respiratory disease should limit the exposure	
151 - 200	Unhealthy	55.5 - 150.4	255 – 354.9	Both children and adults should limit the exposure	
201 - 300	Very unhealthy	150.5 - 250.4	355 – 424.9	All ages of people with respiratory disease should avoid all the exposure	
301 - 500	Hazardous	250.5 - 500	425 – 604.9	Everyone should avoid all exertion/ may experience more serious health effects	

Source: A Guide to Air Quality Index by U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Table 4-8 Standard Parameter for Formaldehyde (HCHO)

Standard Guideline	Unit	Range
0.101-0.200		Low
0.201-0.300	mg/m^3	Medium
0.301 or more		high

Source: A Guide to Air Quality Index by U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Table 4-9 Standard Parameter for Total Volatile Organic Compound (TVOC)

Standard Guideline	Unit	Range
0.600	3	Safe
0.601 or more	mg/m³	Danger

Source: A Guide to Air Quality Index by U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Table 4-10 Indoor air quality results

	Indoor air quality results					
No	Location	Activities	Parameter	Results	*EPA (Air Quality Index, AQI	
			Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	638.2 ppm	Good	
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁)	$31.4 \mu g/m^3$	-	
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	$68.8 \mu g/m^3$	Moderate	
1	Sewing Line 1	Operation	Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	$54.2 \mu g/m^3$	Unhealthy for sensitive groups	
			Total Volatile Organic Compound (TVOC)	$0.008 \\ mg/m^3$	Safe	
			Formaldehyde (HCHO)	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0014 \\ mg/m^3 \end{array}$	Low	
			Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	641.6 ppm	Good	
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁)	$34 \mu g/m^3$	-	
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	$68.8 \mu g/m^3$	Moderate	
2	Sewing Line 2	Operation	Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	54.6 μg/m ³	Unhealthy for sensitive groups	
			Total Volatile Organic Compound (TVOC)	$\begin{array}{c} 0.008 \\ mg/m^3 \end{array}$	Safe	
			Formaldehyde (HCHO)	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0012 \\ \text{mg/m}^3 \end{array}$	Low	
			Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	657 ppm	Good	
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁)	$32.6 \mu g/m^3$	-	
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	$70.6 \ \mu g/m^3$	Moderate	
3	Sewing Line 3	Operation	Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	55 μg/m ³	Unhealthy for sensitive groups	
			Total Volatile Organic Compound (TVOC)	$\begin{array}{c} 0.029 \\ mg/m^3 \end{array}$	Safe	
			Formaldehyde (HCHO)	$\begin{array}{c} 0.005 \\ mg/m^3 \end{array}$	Low	
			Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	667 ppm	Good	
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁)	$31.8 \mu g/m^3$	-	
4	Sewing Line	Operation	Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	$68.4 \ \mu g/m^3$	Moderate	
	4	1	Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	52.8 μg/m ³	Unhealthy for sensitive groups	
			Total Volatile Organic Compound (TVOC)	$\begin{array}{c} 0.029 \\ mg/m^3 \end{array}$	Safe	

			Formaldehyde (HCHO)	0.005 mg/m ³	Low
			Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	664.8 ppm	Good
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁)	$29.8 \mu g/m^3$	-
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	67.6 μg/m ³	Moderate
5	Sewing Line 5	Operation	Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	51.4 μg/m ³	Unhealthy for sensitive groups
			Total Volatile Organic Compound (TVOC)	0.024 mg/m ³	Safe
			Formaldehyde (HCHO)	0.004 mg/m ³	Low
			Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	678.2 ppm	Good
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁)	$30 \mu g/m^3$	-
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	65.2 μg/m ³	Moderate
6	Sewing-6	Operation	Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	51 μg/m ³	Unhealthy for sensitive groups
			Total Volatile Organic Compound (TVOC)	0.022 mg/m ³	Safe
			Formaldehyde (HCHO)	0.003 mg/m ³	Low
			Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	669.8 ppm	Good
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁)	$30 \mu g/m^3$	-
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	64.6 μg/m ³	Moderate
7	Sewing-7	Operation	Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	50.2 μg/m ³	Unhealthy for sensitive groups
			Total Volatile Organic Compound (TVOC)	0.035 mg/m ³	Safe
			Formaldehyde (HCHO)	0.005 mg/m ³	Low
			Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	645.6 ppm	Good
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁)	$29.6 \ \mu g/m^3$	-
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	65.2 μg/m ³	Moderate
8	Sewing Line 8	Operation	Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	52.6 μg/m ³	Unhealthy for sensitive groups
			Total Volatile Organic Compound (TVOC)	0.037 mg/m ³	Safe
			Formaldehyde (HCHO)	0.005 mg/m ³	Low
9	Ironing Room	Operation	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	592.2 ppm	Good

			Particulate Matter (PM ₁)	27.2 μg/m ³	-
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	60.2 μg/m ³	Moderate
			Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	$46.6 \ \mu g/m^3$	Unhealthy for sensitive groups
			Total Volatile Organic Compound (TVOC)	0.093 mg/m ³	Safe
			Formaldehyde (HCHO)	0.014 mg/m ³	Low
			Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	605.6 ppm	Good
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁)	$28.2 \mu g/m^3$	-
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	61.4 μ g/m ³	Moderate
10	Packing Room	Operation	Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	$47.8 \mu g/m^3$	Unhealthy for sensitive groups
			Total Volatile Organic Compound (TVOC)	0.112 mg/m^3	Safe
			Formaldehyde (HCHO)	0.017 mg/m ³	Low
		Operation	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	607.8 ppm	Good
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁)	$28 \mu g/m^3$	-
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	59.8 μg/m ³	Moderate
11	Labeling Room		Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	$47.2 \ \mu g/m^3$	Unhealthy for sensitive groups
			Total Volatile Organic Compound (TVOC)	0.107 mg/m^3	Safe
			Formaldehyde (HCHO)	0.016 mg/m^3	Low
			Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	608.8 ppm	Good
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁)	$26.2 \mu g/m^3$	-
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	57.8 μg/m ³	Moderate
12	Cutting Line	Operation	Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	$45 \mu g/m^3$	Unhealthy for sensitive groups
			Total Volatile Organic Compound (TVOC)	0.114 mg/m^3	Safe
			Formaldehyde (HCHO)	0.017 mg/m ³	Low
			Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	585.8 ppm	Good
13	Warehouse	Operation	Particulate Matter (PM ₁)	$27.4 \mu g/m^3$	-
		1	Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	58 μg/m ³	Moderate

			Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	45 μg/m ³	Unhealthy for sensitive groups
			Total Volatile Organic Compound (TVOC)	0.109mg/m ³	Safe
			Formaldehyde (HCHO)	0.017 mg/m ³	Low
			Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	597.6 ppm	Good
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁)	$26.6 \ \mu g/m^3$	-
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	57.2 μg/m ³	Moderate
14	Training Room	Operation	Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	44.6 μg/m ³	Unhealthy for sensitive groups
			Total Volatile Organic Compound (TVOC)	0.146 mg/m ³	Safe
			Formaldehyde (HCHO)	0.023 mg/m ³	Low
		()neration	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	604.8 ppm	Good
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁)	$27.4 \mu g/m^3$	-
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	59.4 μg/m ³	Moderate
15	Mechanical Room		Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	$46.2 \mu g/m^3$	Unhealthy for sensitive groups
			Total Volatile Organic Compound (TVOC)	0.187 mg/m ³	Safe
			Formaldehyde (HCHO)	$\begin{array}{c} 0.022 \\ mg/m^3 \end{array}$	Low
			Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	882.2 ppm	Good
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁)	$20 \mu g/m^3$	-
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	42.6 μ g/m ³	Good
16	Office Room	Operation	Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	$31.8 \mu g/m^3$	Moderate
			Total Volatile Organic Compound (TVOC)	0.164 mg/m ³	Safe
		Formaldehyde (HCHO)	0.025 mg/m ³	Low	
			Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	619.2 ppm	Good
			Particulate Matter (PM ₁)	$26.4 \mu g/m^3$	-
17	Nearby Outdoor Air	. Operation	Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	55.6 μg/m ³	Moderate
			Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	$46.2 \mu g/m^3$	Unhealthy for sensitive groups

Total Volatile Organic Compound (TVOC)	0.169 mg/m ³	Safe
Formaldehyde (HCHO)	0.027 mg/m ³	Low

4.4.3. Water Quality

The production process does not produce wastewater; therefore, water sample was collected from domestic effluent from workers. The process of collecting wastewater inside the factory was carried out on 31th March 2022 and sent to the laboratory. In addition, the water quality of the R.O water purifier was measured with the Hanna instrument (HI98129) within the project area. As the result, most of the parameters are within the guideline but the other parameters such as Oil and Grease and Total Suspended Solid slightly exceed than the guideline. Vegetable oils, cooked foods such as meat and dairy products can enter the drainage system during the cleaning process and accumulate fats and oils in the drain. This is the main reason of some parameters above the standard guideline. Water sample collection points and map of Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd. are shown in Table 4-11 and Figure 4-11. Domestic water quality result and drinking water quality result with Hanna portable equipment are as shown in Table 4-12 and Table 4-13. Water quality sample collection in Figure 4-10 The laboratory test result is attached in Appendix (B).

Table 4-11 Water Sampling Location Points

Project Name	Name	Water Quality Measurement GPS Location	Date	
Myanmar Efforts Company Limited (Garment Factory)	Domestic Waste Water	21°24'31.9"N 96°07'50.4"E		
	Water Quality (with Hanna Portable Machine)	21°24'31.40"N 95°07'50.09"E	March 31, 2022	

 Table 4-12
 Domestic Water Quality Result

No.	Parameter	Result	Unit	Method	WHO Guideline Value	NEQG* Guideline Value	Remark
1	Ammonia	1.89	mg/L	HI733 Ammonia HR Checker, Nessler Method	NG	10 mg/l	Under the guideline
2	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	39.42	mg/L	(a) 5210 B. 5 -Day BOD Test Method	NG	≤50 mg/l	Under the guideline
3	Chemical Oxygen Demand Cr	79	mg/L	Hach DR 3900 Spectrophotometer, USEPA Reactor Digestion Method	NG	≤250 mg/l	Under the guideline
4	Iron	1.42	mg/L	(a) 3500-F B, Phenanthroline Method	0.3	3.5 mg/l	Under the guideline
5	Oil and Grease	13	mg/L	5520D, Soxhlet Extraction Method	NG	10	Above the guideline
6	рН	8.23	-	Hanna (HI 2211)- pH & Temperature Meter	6.5-8.5	6-9	Under the guideline
7	Total Chlorine	0.04	mg/L	Hanna (HI 97104)- Free & Total Chlorine Photometer	NG	0.2 mg/l	Under the guideline
8	Total Suspended Soild	80	mg/L	(a)2540D Total Suspended Solids Dried at 103- 105°C	NG	50 mg/l	Above the guideline

 Table 4-13
 Drinking Water Quality Result with Hanna Portable Equipment

No.	Parameter	Result	Unit	WHO Guideline Value	Remark
1.	рН	7.01	-	6.5-8.5	Under the guideline
2.	TDS	134	mg/L	1000 mg/L	Under the guideline
3.	Electric conductivity	271	μS/cm	2500 μS/cm	Under the guideline
4.	Temperature	33.7	°C	25°C	Above the guideline



Water Quality measurement with Hanna portable equipment



Domestic waste water sample collection

Figure 4-10 Water Quality samples collection



Figure 4-11 Location Map of water sample collection

4.4.4. Noise

World Health Organization (WHO) has described noise pollution as an underestimated threat that can cause hearing loss, cardiovascular problems, cognitive impairment, stress and suffering from depression. Noise pollution can affect people in several ways, some of which are hearing loss, cardiovascular diseases, and sleep disturbances. MONREC has issued National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines to provide the basis for regulations and control of noise level. Noise impacts should not exceed the levels presented in Table 4-14. According to the indoor noise results, results of measuring points in all the sewing lines are higher

than the Guideline. However, indoor noise level is within the standard in the rest of measuring points around the factory. During monitoring, production process, and decoration activities are taking place. Moreover, music is opened with song box for the workers after lunch break inside the factory. Indoor Noise measuring result in Table 4-15, outdoor noise measuring result in Table 4-16, location map of noise measuring point in Figure 4-13 are respectively described.

Table 4-14 Noise Level Standard

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

^a Equivalent continuous sound level in decibels

GM-1356 Digital Sound Level Meter

It is used for measuring noise and other sounds in the project factory.



Figure 4-12

Noise Measuring Equipment

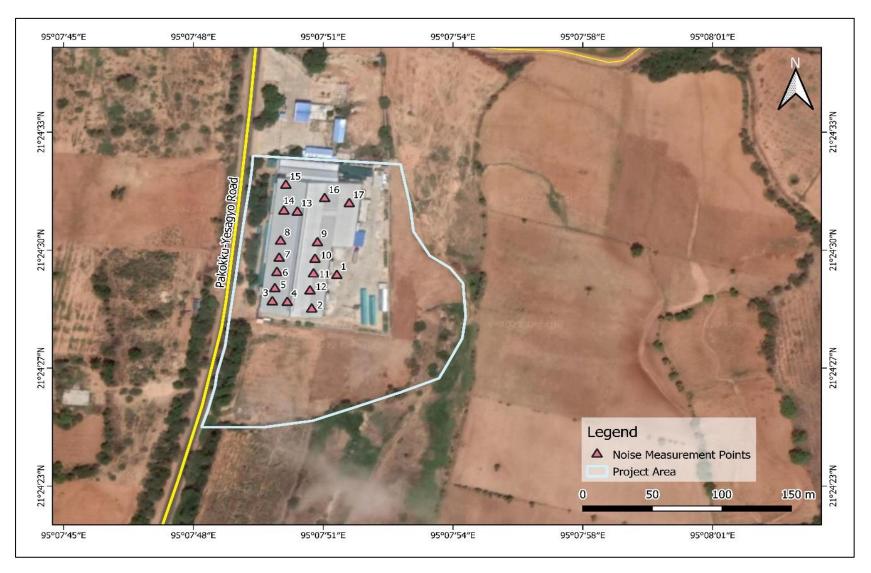


Figure 4-13 Noise Quality Measurement Points Map

A reconnaissance survey of noise level measurements was made in the garment factory in order to ensure and protect from the hazardous work environment. The data were collected on 31th March 2022. Noise measurements are needed to make in the garment factory as it helps in identifying work locations where there are noise problems, employees who may be affected, and in checking the compliance with noise regulations, noise control and community annoyance. It is also important to determine if noise is a potential problem in the workplace. Equipment that is used to measure ambient noise measurement is shown below in Figure 4-12, the stations which were made noise measurements are shown in Figure 4-14 and noise graph map are in Figure 4-15.

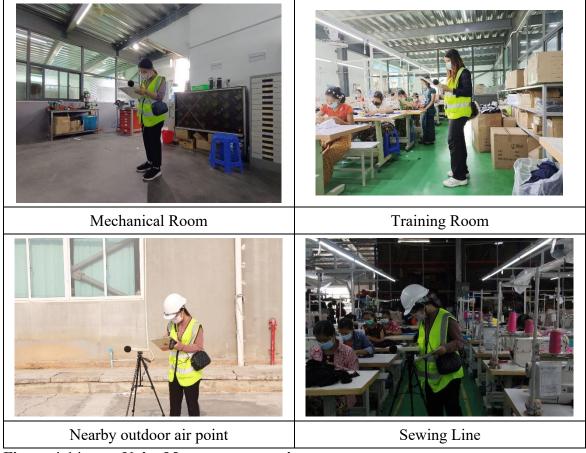


Figure 4-14 Noise Measurement stations

Table 4-15 Indoor Noise Measurement Results

		Current	Noise Level (dBA)		NEQG1 s	tandard
No.	Measurement Place	activity during	Day	Time	Residential,	Industrial,
	riace	monitoring	Minimum dBA	Maximum dBA	Institutional, educational	commercial
1	Sewing Line 1	Operating	66.8	71.4		
2	Sewing Line 2	Operating	69.1	72.3		
3	Sewing Line 3	Operating	68.5	73.9		
4	Sewing Line 4	Operating	69	71.8		
5	Sewing Line 5	Operating	68.1	70.4		
6	Sewing Line 6	Operating	69.8	71.3		
7	Sewing Line 7	Operating	68.6	71.2		
8	Sewing Line 8	Operating	67.9	69.6	55	70
9	Ironing Room	Operating	66.2	69.1	55	70
10	Packing Room	Operating	64.8	66.9		
11	Label Room	Operating	61.5	68.9		
12	Cutting Room	Operating	64.1	68.6		
13	Warehouse	Operating	54.7	59.7		
14	Training Room	Operating	64.2	67.1		
15	Mechanical Room	Operating	63.2	68.2		
16	Office Room	Operating	58.1	61.9		

Table 4-16 Outdoor Noise Measurement Results

			N	NEQG ¹ standard		
No.	Measurement Place	ď		Night Time	24-hour measurement	Industrial,
			Average (dBA)	Average (dBA)	24-hour measurement	commercial
1	In the project Area	Operation running	51.03	48.2	49.8	70

National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines; December 29, 2015

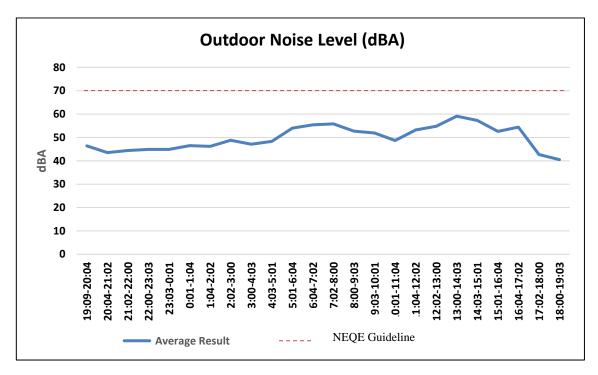


Figure 4-15 Outdoor Noise Graph Map in the Project Area

As results, although outdoor noise level is under the guidelines and safe for workers and environments around the project area, indoor noise level in the sewing lines are higher than the guidelines. Hence, noise level in the sewing lines can affect workers who are in charge of sewing section in the long run.

4.4.5. Lighting and Temperature

The workplace environment comprises an important aspect of an individual's overall wellbeing. Good lighting in the workplace can promote a reduced risk of occupational accidents, health problems, better concentration and accuracy in work. Activities of the workers in the garment factory are highly dependent on the quality of light and temperature for better visibility and work performance. Improper light and temperature levels can affect productivity and health negatively. Therefore, the garment factory needs adequate light and temperature. Light and Temperature equipment are below in Figure 4-16.

AS-823 Lux Meter It is used to read ambient light in a scene, or the direct light from the light source.

ROHS-Infrared Thermometer

It is used to read the average room temperature and it shows current temperature of an object.



Figure 4-16 Light and temperature measuring equipment

4.4.5.1. Light

According to the "Good Practices for Garment Factories" established by IFC (International Finance Corporation) and ILO (International Labor Office), proper lighting conditions are critical for good productivity. Conversely, poor lighting can cause eye strain, fatigue and headache. Moreover, work area light intensity should be adequate for the general purpose of the location and type of activity, and should be supplemented with dedicated work station illumination, as needed.

As stated in General EHS Guidelines by International Finance Corporation (World Bank Group) on 30th April 2007, the minimum limits of illumination intensity for precision work such as office, moderately difficult assembly, sorting and checking are required to have 500 Lux at least as shown in Table 4-17.

The production areas were measured for the quality of light with a total of 16 stations. All working lines were examined whether the light level meets the standard light level because those are the main operation features of in the factory. It is necessary for all the employees to see in a clear vision and to have better concentration in work.

The measurements were carried out in every working section. Although the sewing lines is required 1,000 Lux for operation according to the IFC standard, the light intensity is sufficient over 500 Lux at the project factory. For that reason, there are many LED bulb installed in the production area, therefore, the sewing line get the sufficient light from surrounding area. Therefore, all of the sewing lines, packing room, training room, office room and cutting lines are within the guideline. Most of the rooms (ironing room and mechanical room) need more lighting for the staffs. The monitored data of all light measurements are as shown in Table 4-18, the measurements made in the field visit are shown in Figure 4-17 and location map of light in Figure 4-18 respectively.

Table 4-17 General EHS guidelines: Occupational Health and Safety²

Location/Activity	Light Intensity (Lux)
Emergency Light	10
Out Door Non-Working Area	20
Simple orientation and temporary visits (machine storage, garage, warehouse)	50
Workspace with occasional visual tasks only (Corridors, stairways, lobby, elevator, auditorium, etc.)	100
Medium precision work (simple assembly, rough machine works, welding, packing, etc.)	200
Precision work (reading, moderately difficult assembly, sorting, checking, medium bench and machine works, etc.), offices.	500
High precision work (difficult assembly, sewing, color inspection, fine sorting etc.)	1,000-3,000

Table 4-18 Light Measurement Results

No	Location/Activity	Measure Value (Lux)	*Standard Value (Lux)
1.	Sewing Line 1	553.3	1,000
2.	Sewing Line 2	586.6	1,000
3.	Sewing Line 3	531.7	1,000
4.	Sewing Line 4	594.7	1,000
5.	Sewing Line 5	605	1,000
6.	Sewing Line 6	571	1,000
7.	Sewing Line 7	537	1,000
8.	Sewing Line 8	611	1,000
9.	Ironing Room	407.7	500
10.	Cutting Room	514	500
11.	Mechanical Room	368.3	500
12.	Office Room	590	500
13.	Packing Room	583	200
14.	Label Room	316.7	200
15.	Training Room	800.6	200

² World Bank Group and IFC. (April 30, 2007)

Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd

No	Location/Activity	Measure Value (Lux)	*Standard Value (Lux)	
16.	Warehouse	402.7	50	



Figure 4-17 Light Measuring at Project Site

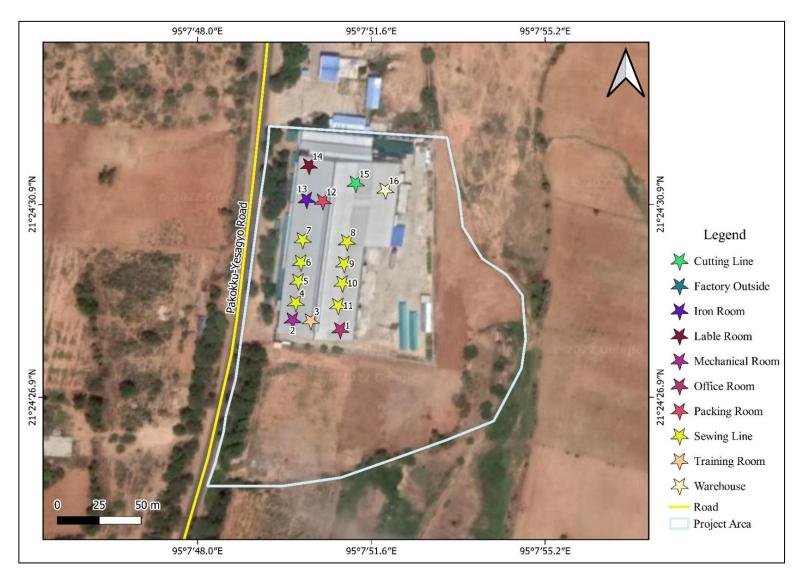


Figure 4-18 Light Monitoring Location Map

4.4.5.2. Temperature

There is a total of 17 stations for measurements of temperature in production areas and rooms. The places measured above are fundamental operations in garment factory, because temperature plays a big role in whether employees are comfortable, focused and productive. According to the collected data from measuring, the temperatures of all locations are within the standard guidelines. The monitored data of temperature measurements as shown in Table 4-19, temperature measurement in workplaces shown in Figure 4-19 and temperature measurement location map in Figure 4-20 respectively.

Especially, temperature is necessary to measure in each workplace stations. Adequate lightning for employees will help them focus more on their work.

Table 4-19 Temperature result

No	Location	Measure Value (°C)	(IFC) Standard Value* (°C)
1	Sewing Line 1	28.6	
2	Sewing Line 2	28.4	
3	Sewing Line 3	28.2	
4	Sewing Line 4	28.6	
5	Sewing Line 5	29	
6	Sewing Line 6	29.2	
7	Sewing Line 7	29.8	
8	Sewing Line 8	29	
9	Ironing Room	31.4	32
10	Packing Room	30.2	-
11	Label Room	30	
12	Cutting Room	30.4	
13	Warehouse	31	
14	Training Room	31.8	
15	Mechanical Room	31.2	
16	Office Room	27.8	
17	Factory Outside	31.2	



Figure 4-19 Temperature measuring at indoor working places

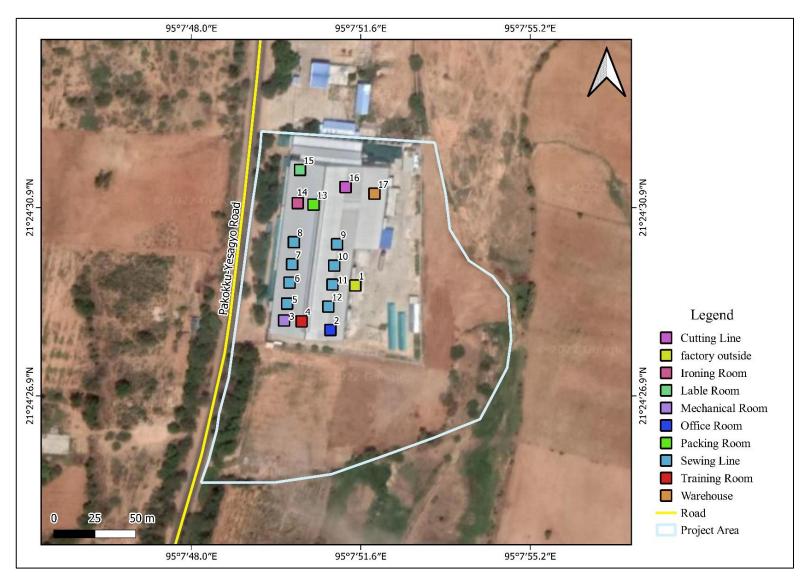


Figure 4-20 Location map of temperature measuring point

4.4.6. Land use

4.4.6.1. Methodology

Information about land use collected from secondary sources in combination with ground truth surveys. The survey helps to verify and fill gaps of the secondary information. The land use is investigated 500 m radius from the project area because current report is EMP report. It was investigated to know the different types of land surrounding the project area. Mobile Topographer was used to mark the points of surrounding area during the land use investigation. The points and data acquired from the mobile topographer were analyzed and separated dependence on the types of each land use.

4.4.6.2. Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data on land use compiled from the following sources:

- Satellite image of GOOGLE EARTH PRO
- Geographic Information System Map of Pakokku Township, Magway Region
- Factory Layout Plan by using AutoCAD Drawing Software

Based on the secondary data, initial land use map was prepared and used as a basis for subsequent ground truth surveys.

4.4.6.3. Field Survey

Field survey was performed by the study team at the project factory on 31th March 2022 and the study of surrounding environment within 500 m radius marginal area around the factory, was performed by the study team on that day. It is used to verify the land use information in identifying land use types. QGIS mapping software was used to produce the results for rechecking, revising, and modifying the accuracy of each type of land use. Eventually, the land use map generated accordingly is as shown in Figure 4-21.

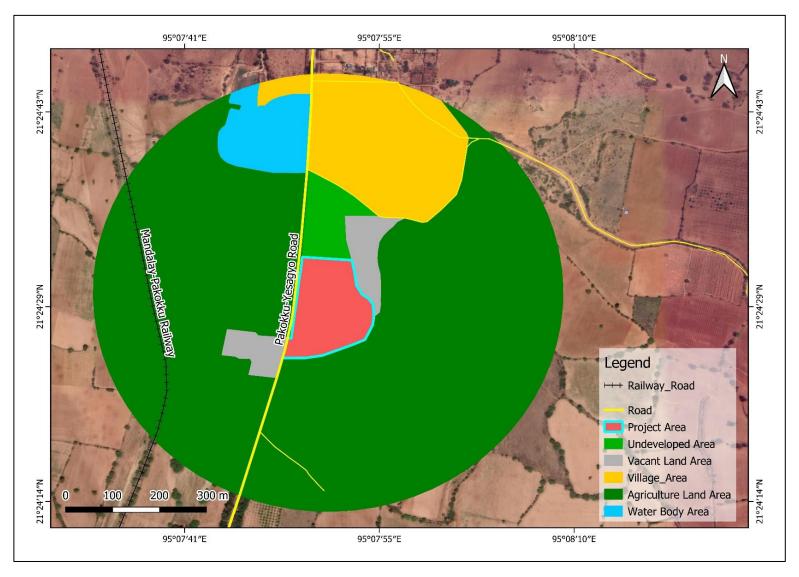


Figure 4-21 Land Use Map of Project Area

4.4.6.4. Result of the Study

Results of land use type investigation on project site by the study area of 500m radius are described in this section. As the project factory is located in Pakokku Township. The eastern part of the project site is surrounded by undeveloped areas. The area on the other side of the road is Agri- land area. There are no adjacent factories near the project site. The study area consists of the proposed project factory for about 3.03 acres and six types of land use are recognized in the study area having 500 m radius.

First of all, Agri-land area occupies as the largest portion with a total of 76.18 %. This type of land use consists of various type of agriculture land such as Thanakha Farm and Mango Farm etc. The main crops are Pigeon Bean, Ground nut and Sesame. There is only one factory near undeveloped area and it is a total of 2.33 %. The village area follows as second with occupancy of 12.9% of study area and the name of this village is Pann Taing Chon village. Village area situated at a distance from the project factory within 679 m. 4.44% of the study area is water area and people in the village use water from this pool. Lastly, the vacant area is the smallest portion of the study area as 2.52%.

According to the field survey, north of the project area have a petrol pump, with an undeveloped area and plantation area to the east of the factory. To the west of the project is Pakokku- Yezakyo Highway Road. The uniqueness of this study area is that nearby farmland is covered and there are no factories. The detail percentage of land use is shown in Table 4-20.

Table 4-20	Type of	Land use	in the Pro	ject Area
------------	---------	----------	------------	-----------

No.	Name	Name Area (Acres)	
1.	Project Area	3.03	1.59 %
2.	Vacant land	4.80	2.52 %
3.	3. Village Area 24.:		12.90 %
4.	Undeveloped Area	4.43	2.33 %
5.	Agri-Land Ara	144.76	76.18 %
6.	Water Body 8.45		4.44 %
	Total	190	100 %

4.4.6.5. Existing land use within Project Area

The field observation photos taken during the field visit on March 31th, 2022 for specific land use types are presented in Figure 4-22.



Figure 4-22 Existing Land Use near Project Area

4.5. BIOLOGICAL COMPONENT

The project area is situated in Pakokku Township, Magway Region. There are natural plants that grow in Pakokku Township includes Htan, Magyi, Kokko, Than, Dahat, Nabe, Sha, Htaukkyant, Tama, Thayet, Awza, Malaka, and Letpan. The wild animal in Pakokku Township are hog deer, Indian muntjak, rabbit, monkey, sparrow hawk, common monitor, spiny-tailed lizard, Jungle cat, various kinds of snakes, and birds. The environmental impact point of view, biological resources are not relevant to the project factory because it is surrounded by undeveloped area.

4.6. SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

This section describes the baseline data to define socio-economic profile and cultural resources of the study area. The project area is situated in Pann Taing Chon Quarter, Pakokku District, Magway Region, Myanmar.

4.6.1. Population

The updated number of populations and religions comprised in September 2020 data of Pakokku Administrative Department. The following tables show the regional data of Bago Township. The number of household, population and religions are as shown in Table 4-21, Table 4-22, Table 4-23.

Table 4-21 List of the number of households in Pakokku Township

Description	Number of House	Household	Quarter	Village Tract	Village
Town	22,654	24,747	35	-	-
Village	43,949	46,825	-	54	245
Total	66,603	71,572	35	54	245

(Source: Regional Data, Administrative Department, Pakokku Township, Magway Region, September 2020)

Table 4-22 Population of the Pakokku Township

	Age above (18) year			Age under (18) year			Total			
No	Location	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Town	37,125	46,228	83,353	12,273	12,264	24,537	49,398	58,492	107,890
2	Village	71,467	84,074	155,531	24,662	24,793	49,455	96,129	108,867	204,996
Tota	1	108,592	130,302	238,894	36,935	37,057	72,992	145,527	167,359	312,886

(Source: Regional Data, Administrative Department, Pakokku Township, Magway Region, September 2020)

Table 4-23 List of the religions in Pakokku Township

Township	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Islam	Other	Total
Pakokku	286,754	145	75	534	1	287,508

(Source: Regional Data, Administrative Department, Pakokku Township, Magway Region, September 2020)

4.6.1. Economy

Pakokku is an economically developing township in Magway Region. The people of the township are doing agricultural, farming, industrial and trading for their living. Beside they are doing customer services. Pakokku is on the way to the Yangon-Mandalay and can be easily accessible by road, and riverine route. The main products of the township are pulses and oilseeds, with the largest exports to Yangon, Mandalay and other parts of Myanmar. And Pakokku mainly imports consumer goods from Yangon and Mandalay. The income statement of the Township is shown in Table 4-24.

Table 4-24 The per capita income of Pakokku Township

No.	No. 2017-18		2019-20	
1	2,392,930	2,798,842	3,236,670	

4.6.2. Education Level

The majority of people in the project area have completed primary, middle, high school and university level. There are 3 universities and an education college. There are 15 high schools, 21 middle schools, 105 primary schools and 14 monastic schools. Some of them are listed in Table 4-25

Table 4-25 List of High Schools and Middle Schools

No	School	Address	
1	No. (1) Basic Education High School	No. (6) Quarter	
2	No. (2) Basic Education High School No. (11) Quarter		
3	No. (3) Basic Education High School	No. (3) Quarter	
4	No. (4) Basic Education High School	Military Area	
5	No. (5) Basic Education High School	No. (1) Quarter	
6	Basic Education High School (Myitchay)	Myitchay	
7	Basic Education High School (Kamma)	Kamma	
8	Basic Education High School (Kyun Chaung)	Kyun Chaung	
9	Basic Education High School (Kyat Pyayt)	Kyat Pyayt	
10	Basic Education High School (War Zi)	War Zi	
11	Basic Education High School (Nan Taw Yet)	Nan Taw Yet	
12	Basic Education High School (Gawunlaytaing) Gawunlaytaing		
13	Basic Education High School (Ahshekanphyu)	Ahshekanphyu	
14	Basic Education High School (Kaing)	Kaing	
15	Basic Education High School (Magyipinpu)	Magyipinpu	
16	No. (1) Middle School	No. (1)	
17	No. (2) Middle School	No. (1)	
18	Middle School (Lanywar)	Lanywar	
19	Middle School (Letpankyun)	Letpankyun	
20	Middle School (Shardu)	Shardu	
21	Middle School (Ahnauk Bonekan)	Ahnauk Bonekan	
22	Middle School (Ngah Paungkan) Ngah Paungkan		
23	Middle School (Sanyaung)	Sanyaung	
24	Middle School (Kyunnyogyi)	Kynnyogyi	
25	Middle School (Nyaungpinne)	Nyaungpinne	
26	Middle School (Thanpuyarpinkone)	Thanpuyarpinkone	

No	School	Address
27	Middle School (Pan Taing Chon)	Pan Taing Chon
28	Middle School (Yenanchat)	Yenanchat
29	Middle School (Kann Yetgyi)	Kann Yetgyi
30	Middle School (Kyauksaung)	Kyauksaung
31	Middle School (Bawlonekhon)	Bawlonekhon
32	Middle School (Kyaukmeetwin) Kyaukmeetwin	
32	Middle School (Innwaing)	Innwaing
33	Middle School (InPin)	InPin
34	Middle School (Ashey Sabay)	Ashey Saby
35	Middle School (Kyunpulu)	Kyunpulu

4.6.3. Public Health

The diseases of high prevalence reported in 2020 are Diarrhea and Tuberculosis (TB). The common diseases and hospital lists are shown in Table 4-26, Table 4-27 and Table 4-28.

Table 4-26 Common Diseases in Pakokku Township

Diseases	Morbidity	Mortality
Malaria	2	-
Diarrhea	912	-
Tuberculosis (TB)	381	16
Dysentery	46	-
Hepatitis B virus (HBV)	54	-

(Source: Regional Data, Administrative Department, Pakokku Township, Magway Region, September 2020)

Table 4-27 HIV/AIDS Diseases in Pakokku Township

Diseases	Morbidity	Mortality
HIV/AIDS (2016-2017)	183	86
HIV/AIDS (2017-2018)	97	-

(Source: Regional Data, Administrative Department, Pakokku Township, Magway Region, September 2020)

Table 4-28 List of Hospitals in Pakokku Township

Hospital Name	Beds	Responsible
Pakokku General Hospital	200	Government
(Kaing) District Hospital	16	Government
(Kamma) District Hospital	16	Government
(Myitchay) District Hospital	16	Government
(Kyat Pyayt) District Hospital	16	Government
Chan Myae	25	Private Hospital
Tha Pyae Nyo	25	Private Hospital
Traditional Hospital	25	Government

4.7. CULTURE COMPONENT

There is no cultural heritage site designated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in this area. The list of major historical monuments of Pakokku Township is shown in Table 4-29.

Table 4-29 List of Historical Monuments in Pakokku Township

No.	Historical Monuments	Address
1.	Thihoshin Pagoda	No. (14)
2.	Shwe Kugyi Pagoda	No. (9)
3.	Phaung Daw U Pagoda	No. (1)
4.	Shwemokhtaw Pagoda	No. (1)
5.	Shwetanttittharetkan Pagoda	Shwe Tanttit
6.	Tanttkyitaung Pagoda	Tant Kyi Village
7.	Gautama Budda Pagoda	Yaemyet Village
8.	Sugyipan Pagoda	No. (15)

(Source: Regional Data, Administrative Department, Pakokku Township, Magway Region, September 2020)

4.8. INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICE

4.8.1. Major Access Road

The project factory is easily accessible by car. There is a Pakokku-Yezakyo highway to the west of the factory, so the transportation is not an issue for this factory. Pakokku Highway Road and Railway Station are as shown in Table 4-30 and Table 4-31.

Table 4-30 List of Highway Roads in Pakokku Township

NI.	D. I	Town	L (?]-)	
No.	Road	From	То	Length (mile)
1	Pakokku-Monywa	Pakokku	Yesagyo	27
2	Pakokku-Myaing	Pakokku	Myaing	27
3	Pakokku-Pauk	Pakokku	Pauk	47
4	Htanpinchaung – Seikphyu – Pakokku	Pakokku	Seikphyu	65

Table 4-31 Railway and Train Stations

No.	Route	Township		Longth	Number of Station	
INO.		From	То	Length	Number of Station	
1	ChaungU- Pakokku	Pakokku	Pan Taing Chon	4.33	2	
2	Pakokku-Seik- Phyu-Minbu	Pakokku	Kyunchaung	27	6	
3	-	Kyunchaung	Htanchaukpin	13.71	4	
4	Pakokku - Bagan	Pakokku	Ayeyarwady Bridge		1.71	
Total				46.75	12	

(Source: Regional Data, Administrative Department, Pakokku Township, Magway Region, September 2020)

CHAPTER 5

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1. INTRODUCTION

Myanmar Efforts Company Limited is a garment industry under cutting, making, packing (CMP basis) manufacturing the different kinds of swimsuit, underwear and pajamas. Its products have been exported to Germany, Italy and Netherlands, and the raw materials are imported from China. That kind of operation works may cause the potential environmental impacts. This chapter provides an assessment of potential impact arising from the operation and decommissions phases of the project.

In this chapter, the potential impact and mitigation measures of the operation phase and decommission phase of the project are described. However, the preconstruction phase and construction phase were not taken into account as the project was already underway at the time of preparing this EMP report.

5.2. OBJECTIVES OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The objectives of Environmental Impact Assessment and describing the potential environmental impacts is that

- To make assessment of the environmental impacts including socioeconomic impacts from the project factory.
- To make systematic assessment and to describe mitigation plan for the project
- Both Positive and Negative impacts will be considered in the impact assessment aiming to cover the aspects of natural resource, ecosystem, society and types of solid-waste.

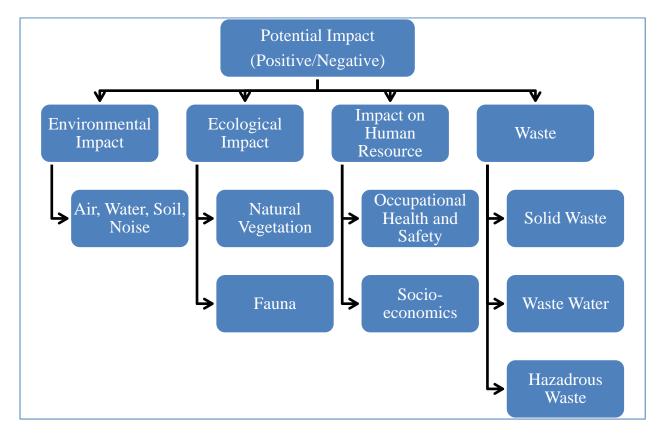


Figure 5-1 Potential Impacts of the Proposed Project

5.3. IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

An impact can be defined as any change in the physical, chemical, biological, cultural and/or socio-economic environment that can be attributed to human activities related to alternatives under study for meeting a project need.

The assessment of the magnitude of the impact is referred from the research paper articled in **African Journal of Environmental Assessment and Management**³. The criteria for assessment of environmental impacts is as shown in the following table.

5.3.1. Status of the Impact

The status of the impact means that the project's activities create benefits/advantages or disadvantages to the potential/possible impact.

-

³ Rossouw, N., January, 2003. A review of methods and generic criteria for determining impact significance. *African Journal of Environmental Assessment and Management*.

Table 5-1 Criteria for Rating the Status of Impacts

Rating	Criteria
Positive	In case of causing benefits/advantages
Negative	In case of causing costs/disadvantages
Neutral	No impact

5.3.2. Magnitude of the Impact

In this assessment methodology, the magnitude of the impact is considered the sum of the scores of typical characteristics which can simply reflect all characteristics of the impact.

$$Magnitude = Type + Extent + Duration + Intensity + Reversibility \\$$

Table 5-2 Criteria for Rating the Magnitude of the Impacts

Rating	Range of Score	Criteria	
Large	15-11	In case of the impact possesses more than three of the adverse characteristics	
		(e.g., irreversible, permanent, global impacts to the environment)	
Medium	10-8	In case of the impact possesses more than three of the medium level impact characteristics	
Small	7-5	In case of the impact possesses at least all low-level impact characteristics	

^{*}Note: the range of the score is selected by considering the condition higher than three high impacts as the rating of "High" for the magnitude of impacts.

The typical criteria used for prediction of magnitude of the impacts are explained as follow Table 5-3 that includes the type, extent, duration, intensity, reversibility of the impact to the project.

Table 5-3 Typical Criteria Used for Prediction of Magnitude of the Impacts

	Jr			
Criteria for Assessment	Rating	Explanation	Range of Score	
Type of the Impact (T)	Direct	Potential Impacts causing from a direct interaction of the Project	3	
	Indirect	Potential Impacts causing from an indirect interaction resulted from the subsequent interaction of the Project and its environment	2	
	Induced	Potential Impacts resulting from other activities which are not part of the Project that happen as a consequence of the Project	1	
Extent of the Impact (E)	High	Widespread, Far Beyond site boundary, Regional/National/International Scale	3	

Criteria for Assessment	Rating	Explanation	Range of Score
	Medium Beyond site boundary, Local Area		2
	Low	Within site boundary	1
	High	Permanent/Beyond decommissioning	
	(Long term)	Long term (More than 15 years)	3
Duration of	Medium	Reversible over time/During lifespan of the project	
the Impact (D)	(Medium Term)	Medium term (5-15 years)	2
	Low	Quickly reversible	
	(Short Term)	Less than the project lifespan Shot term (0-5 years)	1
	High	Disturbance of pristine areas that have important conservation value/ Destruction of rare or endangered species	3
Intensity of the Impact(I)	Medium	Disturbance of areas that have potential conservation value or are of use a resource/ Complete change in species occurrence or variety	2
	Low	Disturbance of degraded areas, which have little conservation value/ Minor change in species occurrence or variety	1
Reversibility	High	Irreversible/Permanent	3
of the	Medium	Uncertain either irreversible or reversible	2
Impact (R)	Low	Reversible	1

5.3.3. Importance of the Impact

In this assessment methodology, the importance of the impact is considered in the form of level of acceptability on the potential/possible (environmental) impact in terms of legal requirements as well as the potential/possible (social) impact in terms of acceptability of affected community.

Table 5-4 Criteria for Rating the Importance of Impacts

Rating	Criteria
Hight (Normally Unacceptable)	In case of possibility to exceed legal or regulatory standard/In case of conflict with policies or land-use plans/ In case of increase level of risk to public health/ In case of loss of population of commercial biological species or extinction of biological species, loss of genetic diversity, rare or endangered species, critical habitat.
Medium (Acceptable with mitigations)	In case of some loss of threatened habitat/avoidance of spread of biological disease, pests, feral animals or weeds/in case of mitigable impacts of the environment/social.

Low (Normally Acceptable))

In case of some loss of populations and habitats of non-threatened species/In case of emissions demonstrably less than carrying capacity of the receiving environmental/In case of generally acceptable impact.

5.3.4. Significance of the Impact

Once the impacts have been predicted and described in terms of both magnitudes of the impact and importance of the impact, the significance of the impact will be evaluated.

The magnitude of the impact is usually magnified with the importance of the impact. Hence, the significance of the impact is evaluated as follow:

Significance of the Impact = Magnitude \times Importance

Table 5-5 Criteria for Rating the Significance of Impacts

			Importance										
		Low	Medium	High									
	Small	Negligible	Minor	Moderate									
Magnitude	Medium	Minor	Moderate	Major									
	Large	Moderate	Major	Major									

5.4. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS DUTING OPERATION PHASE

The project has not construction phase activity this is on-going project of EMP preparing. Only the operation phase on impact analysis of negative and positive impacts will generate in the project. There will be positive or negative impacts on the environment due to the project.

5.4.1. Negative Impacts

The negative impacts can be generated from the project operation process such as air pollution, water pollution, solid waste and employee's health and safety. There

^{*}Note: The judgement of importance will be also based on the experiences and knowledge of study team.

can be affected on the environment if the proponent will not systematically mitigate this impact from the operation phase. The level of potential impact assessment of project is described in Table 5-6.

Table 5-6 Potential Environmental Impact During Operation and Decommission Phase

N.	Impacts	2. 2	Magnitude of Impact $(M = T + E + D + I + R)$						Importance of Impact	Significance of	Status of		
No.		Source of Impact/Activities	Т	Е	D	Ι	R	M	Impact (Imp)	Calculation (SI = M x Imp)	Impact	Impact	
							Operation	n Phase					
		• Emission from vehicles											
		• Generator,						10		(Medium ×			
		• Boiler	3	2	3	1	1	(Medium)	Medium	Medium)	Moderate	Negative	
1.	Air Pollution	Load/Unloading in the warehouse						,		·			
		Decommission Phase											
		 Dust and PM emission from demolition activities Gas and PM emission from motor vehicles and machines 	3	1	1	1	1	7 (Small)	Medium	(Small × Medium)	Minor	Negative	
		Operation Phase											
2.	Noise	Sewing lines, Cutting linesGeneratorBoiler Room	3	1	3	1	1	9 (Medium)	Medium	(Medium ×Medium)	Moderate	Negative	
								Decommissi	on Phase				
		Demolition of buildings and vehicles	3	2	1	1	1	8 (Medium)	Low	(Medium × Low)	Minor	Negative	
								Operation	Phase				
3.	Odor	Chemical storage room and using processWaste dumping site	3	1	3	1	1	9 (Medium)	Low	(Medium × Low)	Minor	Negative	

N	Impacts		Magnitude of Impact $(M = T + E + D + I + R)$						Importance of Impact Calculation	Significance of	Status of	
No.		Source of Impact/Activities	Т	Е	D	I	R	M	Impact (Imp)	(SI = M x Imp)	Impact	Impact
		Accommodation										
		Decommission Phase										
		 Waste dumping site Demolition activities	3	1	1	1	1	7 (Small)	Low	(Small × Low)	Negligible	Neutral
								Operation	Phase			
	W	 Domestic waste water from hand wash basin, kitchen, accommodation and toilets Sewage water 	3	2	3	1	1	10 (Medium)	Medium	(Medium ×Medium)	Moderate	Negative
4.	Wastewater	Decommission Phase										
		 Leakage of oil from vehicles and machinery Domestic waste water from worker 	3	1	1	1	1	7 (Small)	Low	(Small × Low)	Negligible	Neutral
								Operation	Phase			
5.	Solid Waste	 Operation Waste (cutting, sewing, QC, ironing and packing sections) Domestic Waste Hazardous Waste (chemical container and engine oil) 	3	2	3	2	1	11 (Large)	Medium	(Large ×Medium)	Major	Negative
								Decommissi	ion Phase			
		Wastes from demolition activities (concrete, plaster,	3	1	1	2	1	8 (Medium)	Low	(Medium × Low)	Minor	Negative

N.	Impacts				_			(mpact + I + R)	Importance of Impact Calculation	Significance of	Status of		
No.		Source of Impact/Activities	T	Е	D	I	R	M	Impact (Imp)	(SI = M x Imp)	Impact	Impact	
		metal, and wood scrap, and its related) • Domestic Waste from worker											
		Operation Phase											
6.	Occupational Health and Safety	 Operation area Cutting, sewing sections Within the project site	3	1	3	2	1	10 (Medium)	Medium	(Medium ×Medium)	Moderate	Negative	
		Decommission Phase											
		Demolition areaWithin the project site	3	1	1	2	1	8 (Medium)	Medium	(Medium ×Medium)	Moderate	Negative	
		Operation Phase											
7.	Livelihood and socio - economic	 Job Opportunities Local development due to the project implementation	3	3	3	2	2	13 (Large)	Medium	(Large ×Medium)	Major	Positive	
								Decommissi	on Phase				
		Job Opportunities during demolition process	3	2	2	1	1	9 (Medium)	Medium	(Medium ×Medium)	Moderate	Positive	

5.4.1.1. Air Quality

5.4.1.1.1 Outdoor Air Quality

The gas emission as outdoor air was mainly generated from the generator, boiler, vehicles using, transportation and loading process within the factory compound. Although the boiler is installed in the factory, there is no generated heavy gas emission from boiler stack because of using electric only. Therefore, it cannot impact on the environment strongly. In addition, the source of air emission equipment and vehicles will use for operation process at short-term and these will not apply continuously during operation time at the factory. As a result, the air pollution cannot be harmful to the employee and surrounding due to the project factory.

According to the air quality monitoring results, PM_{10} , $PM_{2.5}$ and SO_2 parameter are higher than the NEQEG (2015) whereas other parameters are within the standard. The results of these three parameters are 70.3 $\mu g/m3$, 53 $\mu g/m3$ and 71 $\mu g/m3$ respectively.

Owing to the higher PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, it may lead to asthma, cough, skin irritation, damage respiratory system and general health problems to people while the dust is reaching to the lung. People can suffer from mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, throat and lungs as well as inflammation and irritation of the respiratory system due to the higher concentration of SO₂. Consequently, the gas can react with other chemicals in the air and change to a small particle that can get into the lungs and cause similar health effects to people. Therefore, it requires to mitigate the air pollution impact and the project proponent need to follow the mentioned in mitigation measure.

5.4.1.1.2 Indoor Air Quality

Indoor air was generated from operation process such as mechanical room, warehouse and operation department etc. The survey team was monitored the parameters of indoor air quality as CO₂, PM₁, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, TVOC, HCHO within the factory. All the results of parameter are within the EPA standard except PM_{2.5} that is unhealthy condition for sensitive groups.

When carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentration is high, the worker can suffer drowsiness, increased heart rate and blood pressure, sweating, headache. Long periods of exposure can also be linked with increased risk of heart disease and coma. Particulate matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) range are able to travel deeply into the respiratory tract, reaching the lungs. Exposure to fine particles can cause short-term health effects such as eye, nose, throat and lung irritation, coughing, sneezing, runny nose and shortness of breath.

Total volatile organic compound (TVOC) signs or symptoms associated with exposure to include conjunctival irritation nose and throat discomfort, headache, allergic skin reaction Concentrations of many TVOCs are consistently higher indoors (up to ten times higher) than outdoors. Health effects may include: eye, nose and throat irritation, loss of coordination and nausea, damage to liver, kidney and central nervous system. The most common health problems in people exposed to formaldehyde (HCHO) include irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat. HCHO may cause occupational asthma, but this seems to be rare.

Mitigation Measure

There are described in the following factors how to mitigate the emission of dust and gas.

- Install sufficient ventilation system especially air cooler, fan and window in the factory operation room.
- Regular maintenance of boiler, generator and machines especially sewing machines and cutting machines as well as turn off equipment when not in use.
- Proper ventilation for generator room.
- Regular monitoring for air quality parameters (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀, TSP, SO₂, NO₂, CO, O₃) mentioned in the monitoring program.
- Grow efficient air-purifying plants, e.g., areca palm, aloe vera and so on.
- Enforce to wear PPE to employees who are working in sewing section that it must wear the 95 mask or surgical mask in their working time.
- Water should be sprayed as suppressants to increase the moisture content at least one time per day (it can be applied at morning or evening).

5.4.1.2. Cumulative Impact on Air Quality

The measurement point is measured by the factory compound that near Pakokku-Yesagyo Road. The continuous flow of passing by cars, trucks and motorcycles during the working hour. In addition, transportation car and vehicles are moving for operation process in this study area. Therefore, several greenhouse gases (CO₂, SO₂ etc.) may be produced in the clothing process.

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) contains one of the air pollutants can affect vegetation indirectly, via chemical reactions in the atmosphere, or combines with water and air, it forms sulfuric acid, which is the main component of acid rain. CO₂ gas that spark off environmental disasters like global warming and climate change, etc. PM_{2.5} can also be formed from the chemical reactions of gases such as sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x: nitric oxide, NO plus nitrogen dioxide, NO₂); these are called secondary particles which increases the age-specific mortality risk, particularly from cardiovascular causes.

5.4.1.3. Negative Impact of Noise

The total number of 16 points for indoor air monitoring such as 8 sewing lines, ironing room, packing room, label room, cutting room, warehouse, training room, mechanical room and office as well as outdoor air monitoring in the factory compound were measured with the purpose of realizing the overall level of noise pressure and analyzing by decibel (dBA)^a with detailed values have already described in **Chapter 4**. Noise impact from the project factory may occur from production process of various sources such as sewing, playing music (only in the morning and in the evening), cutting machine and employees' conversation.

According to the results, noise levels for indoor air quality are exceeding 70 dBA of NEQEG standard at the operational area especially sewing lines, however, other

measure points was fit with the mentioned guideline. In addition, the outdoor air quality result is within the NEQEG guideline.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the negative results can impact on the employees for occupational health and safety at operation sector including hearing loss, psychological disorders, increasing the risk of cardiovascular diseases, interrupted sleep and interfering the speech etc. Hence, it is judged that the noise generated from operation process in limited area would not cause any significant environmental impact on the surrounding area but this impact will directly affect on the employees.

Mitigation Measure

- Use equipment and machines which generate low noise levels.
- Regular maintenance for noise generation machines such as sewing machine, cutter, and equipment from the operation process.
- Record and inspection maintenance for each machine and change the good quality product (if necessary).
- Provide adequate ear protection (ear plugs or muffs) to workers working in the excessive noise areas. To make sure workers wear ear plug two times a day with 1hour period each time.
- No employee should be exposed to a noise level greater than 85 dB(A) for a duration of more than 8 hour per day without hearing protection. In addition, no unprotected ear should be exposed to a peak sound pressure level (instantaneous) of more than 140 dB (C).
- Effective noise controls include regular inspection and maintenance of all vehicles and construction equipment working onsite, installation of sound suppressive devices (Figure 5-2) on all mechanical plants as necessary, where practicable, vehicles and machinery that are used intermittently should not be left idling for long periods of time.
- Follow noise control hierarchy (Figure 5-3).
- Grow noise-absorbing plants (e.g. Areca Palm, etc.,)
- Install sound (esp. echo) proof curtain



Figure 5-2 Noise control Equipment

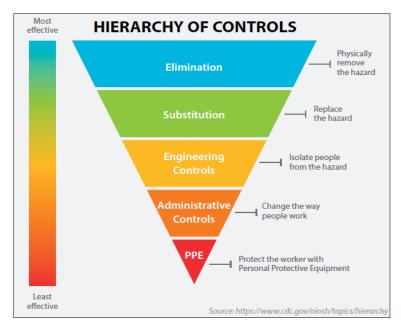


Figure 5-3 Noise control Hierarchy

5.4.1.4. Negative Impact of Odor

The impacts of odor released in operation stage can cause different types of impacts on the environment. During operation phase, offensive odor generated from stain removal process, use chemical namely thinner. When using cutting machine, it emits burning smell. Hence, it is judged that the offensive odor generated from the project would not cause any significant environmental impact on the surrounding area. Therefore, the impact does not cause any significant environmental impact on surrounding area. As in the operation phase, if not properly dispose the food wastes from workers, the odor will be emitted. Strong odors may cause some workers to feel a burning sensation that leads to coughing, wheezing or other breathing problems.

Mitigation Measures

- Install sufficient ventilation.
- Food wastes should be collected in enclosed bins.
- Provide specific storage area within the factory to collect waste that emit VOCs.
- Regular disposal to final disposal sites by Pakokku City Development Committee on weekly basis.
- Record waste transfer by notes.
- Make sure to get sufficient ventilation.
- Enforce to wear PPE to employees.
- Have chemical fume hoods (stain removal area).
- Task-shifting and task-sharing.
- Install proper septic tank systems
- Regular disposal of sewage from septic tanks by township municipalities
- Daily cleansing of Toilets

5.4.1.5. Negative Impact on Water Quality

There is no water usage for the operation process. In addition, others are domestic wastewater, storm water and sewage water. The storm water can be polluted by roofs contaminated with dust, open space and work areas etc. The surface water is flow into the drainage channels of the project area. Diseases caused by bacteria, typhoid and cholera, etc., are introduced by the waste water.

In order to know the domestic waste water quality, water sample was analysis, then the detail values were described in **Chapter4**. According to the result, many parameters were within the standard guideline of WHO and NEQEG expect Oil and Grease and Total Suspended Solid.

Due to the leakage of fuel and engine oil, vegetable oil, kitchen activities, instant food and other oils from domestic use are flow to the factory drain during cleaning process, the oil and grease parameter can pollute in the water quality. Moreover, the surface water runoff, sedimentation in the water, hand washing, domestic wastewater from accommodation and factory can be higher the total suspended solid parameter.

Mitigation Measure

- Minimize the amount of water used in accommodation, hand washing and domestic activities
- Avoid generating unnecessary wastewater
- Separate the drainage and pipeline system for sewer line and surface runoff.
- Regularly check the septic tank to avoid leakage of sewage
- Control oil generating from the domestic activities and generator room
- All drainage systems are covered and liquid wastes are disposed to the septic to avoid soil population.

5.4.1.6. Negative Impact of Solid Waste

Non-Hazardous Waste

In the operation phases, cutting area mainly produce solid wastes particularly pieces of fabrics. In the sewing lines, generated thread fragments and error fabric are dumped to waste collecting room. The raw materials also produce the waste like paper tubes for holding the fabric roll, patterns, makers and corrugated papers. Sometime the corrugated papers are sold for recycling use and the rests are threw into the Pakokku City Development Committee.

The domestic wastes such as plastic, tissues, glass, sanitary pads and leftovers are generated from workers. The sanitary pads are the wastes that are generated from female toilet which is biomedical or plastic waste. The sanitary waste management disposing is lacked in our country. Although, all the wastes are disposed to the Pakokku City Development Committee every two days from damping site during a period, leaches infiltrates into the ground which build toxification into soil. By the time runoff water flows onto the wastes, the project site and environment can have the adverse effect (blocking the drainage channels) as a result flooding and groundwater pollution can be faced.

Hazardous Waste

The chemical (used in stain removal) containers and filters used in generator and operation process have to store systematically and separately. In addition, the hazardous wastes such as pieces of nail, metal scarps, wood pieces, broken glass rods and abandoned electrical container, lubricant and engine oil can generate from the operation process. They can float along the water-courses, in case the rest will spill into water bodies that can be groundwater contamination. On the other hand, liquid diesel fuel is widely regarded as safe to handle and store. In its vapor stage, diesel is very dangerous and can catch fire (or explode) easily in the presence of an accelerant such as fan air or oxygen. Diesel vapors can ignite and explode when mixed with air. In the same way, thinner is also as a recognized source of fire that may prove fatal. The soil can be degraded by the used diesel containers and filters because of the remnant spills onto the ground. Consequently, subsurface water contaminates through the surface water bodies (rivers & channels, etc.).

Mitigation Measure

- Provide specific storage area to collect waste and dispose within the factory.
- Construct proper tent or protected dumping site to control the liquid leaches from it.
- Use marked bins to segregate hazardous and non-hazardous wastes.
- Waste must be separated by type of waste and systematically disposed into containers.
- The sanitary pad from female worker should be packed with paper and it needs generate to the waste bins systematically.
- Recyclable waste bins must be supplied and a good practice of waste sorting habit must introduce for wastes that can recycle.
- Soaking the spilled chemicals with sawdust and sand will be done as spill response plan.
- 3R (reuse, reduce, recycle) should be promoted for employees by awareness-raising campaigns and environmental education program.
- Chemical wastes like thinner and wastes from clinic should be collected in separate bins and disposed properly.
- Collect systematically and dispose to the Pakokku City Development Committee waste dumping site

5.4.1.7. Lack of good safety practice and health education

a) Lighting

Appropriate lighting, without glare or shadows, can reduce eye fatigue and headaches; it can prevent workplace incidents by increasing the visibility of moving machinery and other safety hazards. Good quality lighting also reduces the chance of incidents and injuries from "momentary blindness" (momentary low field vision due to eyes adjusting from brighter to darker, or vice-versa, surroundings). It is essential to have a uniform illumination over the entire workplace by combining both, natural and artificial lighting. Especially, the garment workers are highly dependent on the quality

of light; thus, it is crucially important to provide sufficient lighting to those areas. With this purpose, light measurements were carried out especially in the production area and the results are mentioned in **Chapter 4**.

According to the results, all of the sewing lines, packing room, training room, office room and cutting lines are within the guideline. However, ironing room, label room, warehouse and mechanical room need more lighting for the workers at the factory. Consequently, poor lighting in the workplace can lead to eyestrain burning, irritation, and itchy or red eyes, as well as fatigue and increased stress. The employees become sensitive to contrast, have a hard time focusing and may lead to health problems relating with nervous system.

b) Temperature

In the project area, all of the temperature monitoring locations is within the NEQEG. Therefore, it cannot impact on workers at the factory. Although those were not significantly affected on the employee, they can have the experience of metabolic heat, produced by the body through chemical processes, exercise, hormone activity, digestion if the level of temperature over the standard. People can feel increased irritability, loss of concentration and ability to do mental tasks and lack of ability to do skilled tasks or heavy work. In the severe conditions, workers can suffer heat edema, heat rashes, heat cramps, heat syncope, heat stroke and so on. Chronic heat exhaustion, sleep disturbances and susceptibility to minor injuries and sicknesses can be attributed to the possible effects of prolonged exposure to heat.

c) Physical injuries

Workplace injuries are common in every segment of the process. Improper use of machines and lack of inspecting those before operating, unless effectively protected as well as improper product loading and unloading in warehouse. The cutting operators can be faced ergonomic hazards. Similarly, many fabric cutters can tend to work with the machine at ear level, often exposing to excessive noise with the attendant risk of noise-induced hearing loss. When using the hot wire cloth cutting machine, hot wire may cause the heat burn sometimes may get injuries to the body parts. Additionally, they may have musculoskeletal disorders of the neck, shoulder, elbow, forearm/wrist and low back pain.

While fabric stretching across the cutting table, can present a risk of neck, upper-extremity and back disorders. Handling rolls of fabric which may be weigh up to 32kg and must be lifted above the head onto a rack for spreading, also can suffer an ergonomic risk. The sewing machine work stations are performed the same operation during the entire progress of the workday combine with time-pressured work, can resulted in high rates of the risk of developing musculoskeletal disorders can be high.

The minor accidence like needle stabbing can suffer while using sewing machine. Fingers and eyes injury by snap button machine, dust particles enter into eyes while quilting. Garment workers also involve various manual operations and abnormal joint postures which carry a risk of physical injury.

d) Weak in enforcement

Enforcement is another factor to save the dangerous conditions in workplace. Lack of the practice, the countless risky situations can be encountered. Officially set the

laws and regulations especially in the production process in which the most careful attention and PPE are needed.

e) Job Strain

The job strain is the result from continuous working since tailoring need continuous attention and concentration. It involves highly repetitive tasks which are performed in a sitting working posture and need continuous attention resulting in stress and strain on muscles and bones of the workers. The stressful work can be harmful to both physical and mental health of the workers and in order to reduce this impact, exercise and training should be taught to workers.

Mitigation Measures

Recommendations on health and safety management include:

- To install proper lighting in factory especially in production area.
- Install sufficient air conditioner (or) fan must be used where temperature can be excessive.
- Store heavy objects at waist height.
- Use personal protective equipment (PPE) like shoulder pads to cushion loads carried on the shoulder.
- Provide proper PPEs and qualified first-aider at all times and enforce to wear PPEs.
- Risk assessment in construction site.
- Place health and safety signboards and risk warning signboards in construction area.
- Make regular maintenance to vehicles and machines that used for construction.
- Officially set the restricted laws and regulations.
- Educate and train them for health education and workers in First Aid Kit training.
- Train almost all of the workers and staffs for firefighting and mock drills for firefighting.
- Sharing the knowledge concerned with first aid and firefighting.

5.4.1.7.1 Negative Impact of Electromagnetic Fields Pollution During Operation and Decommission Phases

The 66 KV Pakokku transmission line is passed through upon the project factory. Therefore, electromagnetic pollution can have harmful effects on the human body and environment such as well-being and reproduction of living being because the electromagnetic field is producing the radiation from the electric capable. The electromagnetic pollution can cause cardiovascular alterations, neurological problems, reproductive problems, development of cancer or tumors, hormonal problems, dermatological problems, immune system issues and headaches to the people. In addition, the health risk can impact on both human and animals.

Mitigation

- To avoid the telecommunication antennas and other electric antennas in the vicinity of the factory compound near transmission line.
- To reduce mobile phone use by as long as necessary.
- To limit the electric device using such as boilers and machine during operation process.
- To check the electromagnetic emissions of electric devices eventually.
- To reduce the use of radon gas emission materials especially granite, basalt, ceramic or stoneware in the factory compound.
- To control the use of air conditioning extremely so that reduce electromagnetic radiation.
- To control the electromagnetic pollution by using wire network instead of wireless.
- To educate the employee about the dangers of electricity and how to mitigate it.
- To place health and safety signboards and risk warning signboards in the factory near transmission line.

5.4.2. Positive Impacts of Operation and Decommission Phases

The livelihood and socio-economic impacts considered positive, as more jobs will create during operation and decommission phases of the project. In the factory, workers comprising both skilled and unskilled will recruit from the local population. The project proponent will implement the following practices during operation and decommission phase:

- Promote the fair treatment, non-discrimination (gender, religion & skin colour, etc.) and equal opportunity for workers;
- The Project plans to increase the production capacity in this years, nearby communities will get benefit by being the source of work force for the factory,
- Ensure total compliance with national labor and employment laws;
- To avoid exploitation of child labor by contractor, sub-contractor and supply chain; and,
- Promote safe and healthy working conditions.
- Commitments upon the safety of workers by the management level and providing appropriate the amount of budget.
- The company will continue to implement CSR programs.
- Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd should try to eliminate or at least mitigate negative impacts it should, on the other hand, enhance and maximize the positive impacts to their optimum.

5.5. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS DUTING DECOMMISSION PHASE

5.5.1. Negative Impact of Air Quality

During decommission phase exhaust gases and particulate matter can be emitted from uninstallation of the machines, generator, boiler, equipment and devices which were used in the production process of the project and from the vehicles used for the transportation of wastes and scraps. Fugitive dust is generated when a vehicle travels down the road. Although generally not toxic, dust can cause health problems, alone or in combination with other air pollutants.

The significance impact is **minor** because these demolition activities will be operated for a short time (with a year or two). The mitigation measures for the decommission phase are described in the following.

Mitigation Measures

The following dust suppression measures and good site practices are recommended for the decommission phase.

- Dust will be efficiently countered by sprinkling of water during the phase. Water spraying just need outside of the project site (along the main accessible road to the project site) after the transportation of heavy construction materials.
- Tarpaulin covering of all dusty vehicle loads transported to, from and between site locations.
- Use of vehicle wheel and body washing facilities at the exit points of the site.
- Dusty activities should be re-scheduled where possible if high-wind conditions are encountered.
- Restore, resurface and rehabilitate the disturbed area as soon as practicable after completion of construction or renovation.
- Significant emission reduction will be achieved through regular equipment maintenance.
- Cover dump trucks before traveling on public roads.
- Establish and enforce speed limits of vehicles to reduce airborne fugitive dust. (Reducing speed from 40 miles per hour (mph) to 20 mph reduces dust emissions by 65%) (Top Ten Dust Control Techniques List)

5.5.2. Negative impacts of Noise

Noise pollution can be generated from the demolition and uninstallation processes of the buildings and machinery used in the operation processes. Moreover, the vehicle used for the transportation of metals and scraps will be generated noise pollution. However, the significance impact is **minor** because these demolition activities will be operated for a short time (with a year or two) and temporary event at the project site.

Mitigation Measures

- Provide adequate ear protection (ear plugs or muffs) to workers working in the excessive noise areas. To make sure workers wear ear plug two times a day with 1hour period each time.
- Provide adequate ear protection (ear plugs or muffs) to workers working in the excessive noise areas and force them to wear.
- No employee should be exposed to a noise level greater than 85 dB(A) for a duration of more than 8 hour per day without hearing protection. In addition, no unprotected ear should be exposed to a peak sound pressure level (instantaneous) of more than 140 dB (C).
- Ensure that all contractors on site have effectively controlled noise levels from equipment.
- Effective noise controls include regular inspection and maintenance of all vehicles and construction equipment working onsite,
- Vehicles and machinery that are used intermittently should not be left idling for long periods of time.
- Avoid running construction machineries at night. (22:00-07:00)

5.5.3. Negative Impact of Odor

There is no significant impact on environment and worker during decommission phase.

5.5.4. Negative Impact of Water

During decommission phase, the wastewater will be generated from worker such as toilets and washing process and demolition activities. If the wastewater is directly discharged to the public directly, water bodies will be polluted and health issues will be arisen in the society nearby.

Mitigation Measures

- Minimize the amount of water used.
- Avoid generating unnecessary wastewater.
- Discharging wastewater directly to the natural water bodies will be avoided as much as possible.
- Need to arrange proper drainage system to prevent leakage of chemical and oil in surface water runoff.
- The sewage and grey water will be collected into the septic tanks systematically and should be generated with Pakokku City Development.

5.5.5. Negative Impact of Solid Waste

The solid wastes generated from both domestic usage and demolition works that can cause the soil and water contamination. The domestic wastes such as plastic, tissues, glass, paper, and leftovers are generated from workers.

In addition, the hazardous wastes such as pieces of nail, metal scarps, wood pieces, broken glass rods, abandoned electrical container, adhesives, ceramics. lubricant and engine oil can generate from the demolition process.

Mitigation Measures

- Food wastes, plastics and tissues will be collected in a temporary waste dumping site within the factory area and need to connected with Pakokku City Development.
- Hazardous chemicals like oil, chemicals and emulsions will be managed to use in order not to spill.
- Soaking the spilled chemicals with sawdust and sand will be done as spill response plan.
- The soaked sawdust, sand and containers of oil, chemicals and emulsions will be collected in separate dust bin and finally disposed to Pakokku City Development dumping site.
- Waste disposal will be recorded regularly.

5.5.6. Lack of Good Safety Practice and Health Education

During decommission phase, the worker can cause accident from demolition activities such as construction materials dropping from height building, falls and slip at the project site, air pollution from the demolition works, temporary hazards from vehicle moving and machine. Moreover, the infectious diseases can occur on the worker especially COVID-19, HIV/AIDS and so on, if the workers do not wear PPE in their working time.

Mitigation Measure

- To develop emergency team and emergency plan at the construction site.
- Use personal protective equipment (PPE) like shoulder pads to cushion loads carried on the shoulder.
- Provide proper PPEs and qualified first-aider at all times and enforce to wear it.
- Risk assessment in construction site.
- Place health and safety signboards and risk warning signboards in construction area.
- Make regular maintenance to vehicles and machines that used for construction.
- Officially set the restricted laws and regulations.
- Educate and train them for health education and workers in First Aid Kit training.

CHAPTER 6 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The main objective of public consultation is to provide project information, production procedures, waste management and potential environmental impacts to the regulators, authorities and stakeholders. This chapter will present the results of public consultation and information disclosure conducted for Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd. Public participation can be considered as the required element of the EMP process. In this study, various stakeholders' participation was made. Environmental management plan (EMP) process is included in the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and it carried out under the instruction of Environmental Conservation Department (ECD).

6.1. THE ROLE OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

At the beginning of each consultative meeting, an overall brief of the project was provided to various groups. Impacts, both negative and positive, that are common with any infrastructure development program acquiring land were discussed with the stakeholders. Stakeholders also interacted with interest to learn about the project and shared their views as well.

The main objective of the meeting was to share project's planned activities and their associated potential impacts on the environment and society. The consultation program, participants feedback was also received which reflected the necessity and demand of the proposed project. Information dissemination and information sharing techniques will be used to inform the stakeholders regarding the action being taken in a program area through zoom meeting to make them aware about the project because of the Covid-19 period. Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) will be conducted in public consultation to cover different components of the project aims to increase local awareness about the forthcoming project as well as to incorporate their views, needs, priorities considering different positive and negative impact of the project.

6.2. PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

Public consultation was conducted on 20th May 2022, with zoom meeting due to the covid-19 period. The event was planned to be held starting from 10:00 am to 11:45 am. The summary of public consultation meeting can be seen in Table 6-1.

The public consultation was celebrated with 17 persons who are Staff Officer (ECD), Senior (City Development Committee), HR and Logistic Managers, Construction Engineer and operation staffs from Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd and Environmentalist and Transport Engineer of HA Company. The ceremony was started by the introduction speech for the consultant company was given by Daw Su Myat Mon (Environmentalist of HA Company) as shown Figure 6-1. Then, the findings and results were presented by Daw Thandar Kyaw (Senior Environmentalist of HA Company) and it is shown Figure 6-2 and the suggestion in Figure 6-3. The presentation slides and attendance list are described in Table 6-2 and Appendix C.

Table 6-1 Summary of public consultation meeting

Time and Date	Friday, 20 th May 2022 Introduction Speech Session: 10:00 – 10:30 AM Presentation Session: 10:30 – 11:30 AM Q&A Session: 11:30 – 11:45 AM	M.		
Venue	Zoom Meeting			
Agenda	Brief explanation on the EMP process Presentation on the Background Information of Project, Project Description, Environmental Issues and Environmental Management Plan Receiving questions, feedback and suggestions from participants			
Attendees	Environmental Conservation Department	1		
	City Development Committee 1			
	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd and Local People 12			
	HA Co., Ltd 3			
	Total	17 persons		

Table 6-2 List of Attendees

No.	Name	Position	Department	Remark
1	Daw Thandar Kyaw	Senior Environmentalist	HA Co., Ltd	-
2	U Win Thein	Traffic Engineer	HA Co., Ltd	-
3	Daw Su Myat Mon	Environmentalist	HA Co., Ltd	-
4	U Nay Thu Aung	Staff Officer	Pakokku Township, Environmental Conservation Department	-
5	Daw Ni Ni Aye		City Development Committee	
6	Daw Thuzar	Cleaner	Cleaner	Pann Thaing Chong Village
7	Daw Nu NU Win	Cleaner	Cleaner	Pann Thaing Chong Village
8	Daw Hnin Htay	Cleaner	Cleaner	Pann Thaing Chong Village
9	Daw Nu Nu Htay	Cleaner	Cleaner	Pann Thaing Chong Village

No.	Name	Position	Department	Remark
10	Daw Su Myat	Cleaner	Cleaner	Pann Thaing Chong Village
11	U Phyo Min Kyaw	Logistic	Manager	Pann Thaing Chong Village
12	U Wana Aung	Construction Engineer	Construction	Pann Thaing Chong Village
13	Daw Win Thiri Soe	Worker	Production	Pann Thaing Chong Village
14	Daw yin Yin Nwe	Clerk	Production	Pann Thaing Chong Village
15	Daw Thet Mar Phyo	Worker	Production	Pann Thaing Chong Village
16	Daw Myo Zin Win	Manager	HR	Pann Thaing Chong Village
17	Daw Khin Myat Aye	HR	Staff	Pann Thaing Chong Village

6.3. RECOMMENDED SUGGESTION AND COMMENTS

After the presentation, suggestion section was followed by. Most of the topics were talking for corporate socially responsible (CSR) and key point of following factors for project proponent.

Suggestion

U Nay Thu Aung (Deputy Staff Officer), ECD

- The project proponent needs to follow the rule and regulations of relevant government.
- It needs to fair both Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd and Third Party for EMP report processing.
- The operation process should announce at the visible location for disclosure plan so that the people know about the factory.
- The project proponent must obey the commitments according to the EMP report.
- The project proponent must be carried out the CSR program.
- The project proponent must be carried out the required training program and knowledge sharing program to the employee.

Q & A Section

Question

U Nay Thu Aung (Deputy Staff Officer), ECD

• How to arrange the grievances redress mechanism for employee?

Answer

• The proponent will implement the require plan to solve this problem when they are facing with this kind of issue between employee and project proponent.

Question

U Kyaw Wanna (Construction Engineer), Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd

• Which effect can impact on employee when the light intensity is low level?

Answer

Daw Thandar Kyaw (Senior Environmentalist, HA Co., Ltd.

• If the light level is low the regarded standard, the employee can reduce eye vision and health problem related with nervous system.



Figure 6-1 Opening Speech from Daw Su Myat Mon (Environmentalist). HA
Company



Figure 6-2 Presented from Daw Thandar Kyaw (Senior Environmentalist),
HA Company



Figure 6-3 Suggestion from U Nay Thu Aung (Deputy Staff Officer),
ECD, Pakokku Township

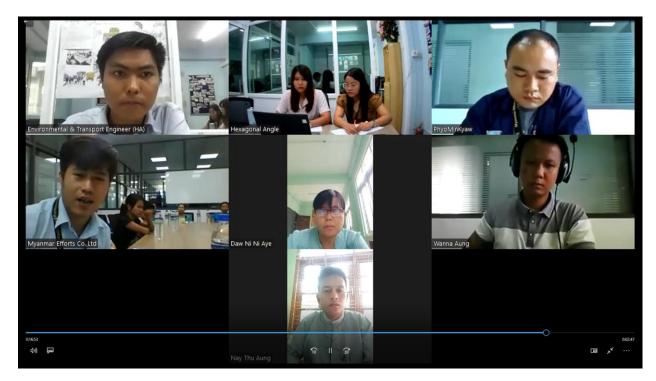


Figure 6-4 Answer from U Myo Zin Win (HR Manager), Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd



Figure 6-5 Question from U Wanna Aung (Construction Engineer),

Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd

CHAPTER 7

ENVIRONMENTAL MANGEMENT PLAN

7.1. INTRODUCTION

In order to manage the environmental impacts identified in the impact assessment, Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd. is responsible to implement an environmental management plan of the project (EMP). This management plan will form the basis for the development of an integrated management system for environmental and community issues. EMP ensures the project implementation is carried out in accordance with the design by taking appropriate mitigation actions to reduce adverse environmental impacts during its life cycle. In addition, this EMP used to ensure compliance with statutory requirement and corporate safety and environmental policies.

EMP for proposed project will include the following essential parts.

- (a) Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan,
- (b) Emergency Response Plan
- (c) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Program

7.2. SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The objective of the environmental management is to ensure potential environmental issues managed by proper mitigation measures in compliance with the relevant laws and regulations stipulated by national authorities. Environmental management based on the basic principles of management known as the PDCA cycle (see **Figure** 7-1). Environmental management consists of four related tasks as described below:

➤ Plan (P) - What need to be done

Mitigation measures for the potential environmental impacts of the factory, such as air emission, noise, solid waste, wastewater and health and safety at work described in this chapter. The Project Proponent will follow the plan for the mitigation measures according to the scheduled time.

> Do (D) - Implement the plan

The Project Proponent as described in this chapter will implement the mitigation measures for the potential environmental impacts appropriately.

➤ Check (C) - Monitor and evaluate the results of implementation

The effectiveness of the mitigation measures will be monitored, evaluated and documented.

Act (A) - Taking corrective actions to improve the results, if found inadequate

If nonconformities noted with reference to the environmental monitoring benchmarks, corrective actions need to plan to mitigate the existing environmental impacts.

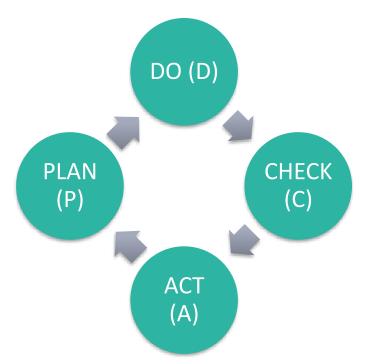


Figure 7-1 P.D.C.A cycle

7.3. ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURE PLAN

According to the impact assessment of Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd. described in **Chapter 5**, and associated environmental issues with the operational phase primarily include the following issues:

- Impact of gases emission (Outdoor & Indoor Air Quality)
- Impact of noise from production area
- Impact of offensive odor
- Impact of Wastewater Quality
- Impact of solid waste from operation process
- Occupational Health and Safety for employees and workers

Although the proposed factory of Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd. has a number of adverse impacts on the surrounding environment, all of the impacts will be reduced to some extent by related proper mitigation measures. However, the unavoidable impacts would evolve from Occupational Health and Safety of workers in the aspect of physical hazards with long term and short-term working. Therefore, summary of environmental impacts and mitigation measures plan of operation phases are mentioned in Table 7-1. These activities shall be carried out to show that the factory operations comply with the maximum allowable environmental norms and standards.

Table 7-1 Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures Plan for Operation and Decommission Phases

 Impact of air pollution at the boiler room and generator room. Exhaust gas emission from vehicles movements 	 Operation Diesel consumption of generator Turn off equipment and machines when not in use. Proper ventilation for generator room. Ozone depletion substances will not be used in Air 		
boiler room and generator room. • Exhaust gas emission from vehicles movements	 Turn off equipment and machines when not in use. Proper ventilation for generator room. 		
Shortness of breath which leads decrease visibility	 Ozonic depiction substances with not be ased in 1th conditioning system. Plant and grass plantation programs must be provided at project site Grow efficient air-purifying plants 	Throughout Operation Phase	Project Proponent
 Particulate Matters (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀) and Total suspended particles from moving of vehicles. Eyes irritation Shortness of breath which leads decrease visibility 	 Install sufficient ventilation must be used in places where exposures can be excessive. Water spraying just need inside and outside of the project site before the loading/ unloading process. Plant and grass plantation programs must be provided at project site Grow efficient air-purifying plants e.g. areca Palm, aloe Vera and climbing ivy etc. Enforce to wear PPE to employees 	Throughout Operation Phase	Project Proponent
 Dust (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) sparks off eye/ nose/ throat irritation, respiratory tract problems and lung diseases CO2 may drive to headache, bounding pulse, warm extremities and finally, unconsciousness 	 Install sufficient ventilation must be used in places where exposures can be excessive. Well ventilation for the source of pollutant areas Grow efficient air-purifying plants e.g. areca Palm, aloe Vera and fern etc. Install the fine particles (PM) and CO₂ detectors Enforce to wear PPE to employees 	Throughout Operation Phase	Project Proponent
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Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Responsible Party
Air Quality	 Particulate Matters (PM2.5, PM 10) and Total suspended particles from moving of vehicles. Eyes irritation Shortness of breath which leads decrease visibility 	 Dust will be efficiently countered by sprinkling of water during the phase. Water spraying just need outside of the project site Tarpaulin covering of all dusty vehicle loads transported to, from and between site locations. Dusty activities should be re-scheduled where possible if high-wind conditions are encountered. Restore, resurface and rehabilitate the disturbed area as soon as practicable after completion of construction or renovation. Significant emission reduction will be achieved through regular equipment maintenance. Cover dump trucks before traveling on public roads. Establish and enforce speed limits to reduce airborne fugitive dust. 	Throughout Decommission Phase	Project Proponent/ Contractor
		Operation		
Noise	 Irritation, increased stress or nervousness Interference in concentration Increase the rate of accidents High blood pressure Long term cardiovascular diseases 	 Use equipment and machines which generate low noise levels. Regular maintenance for noise generation machines such as sewing machine, cutter, and equipment from the operation process. Provide adequate ear protection (ear plugs or muffs) to workers working in the excessive noise areas. No employee should be exposed to a noise level greater than 85 dB(A) for a duration of more than 8 hour per day without hearing protection. In addition, no unprotected ear 	Throughout Operation Phase	Project Proponent

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Responsible Party
		should be exposed to a peak sound pressure level (instantaneous) of more than 140 dB (C). Grow noise-absorbing plants (e.g. Areca Palm, etc.,) Install sound (esp. echo) proof curtain Decommission		
	 Interference in concentration Increase the rate of accidents High blood pressure Long term cardiovascular diseases 	 Provide adequate ear protection (ear plugs or muffs) to workers working in the excessive noise areas. To make sure workers wear ear plug two times a day with 1hour period each time. Provide adequate ear protection (ear plugs or muffs) to workers working in the excessive noise areas and force them to wear. Ensure that all contractors on site have effectively controlled noise levels from equipment. Effective noise controls include regular inspection and maintenance of all vehicles and construction equipment working onsite, vehicles and machinery that are used intermittently should not be left idling for long periods of time. Avoid running construction machineries at night. (22:00-07:00) 	Throughout Decommission Phase	Project Proponent/ Contractor
		Operation		
Odor	 Exposure to odors could result in health effects, discomfort, to more serious symptoms. eye, nose, throat or lung irritation. 	 Store the stain removers in a well-ventilated area. Keep the stain remover containers tightly closed using PPEs. During the stain removing activities, the employee must wear mask, chemical splash goggles and 	Throughout Operation Phase	Project Proponent

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Responsible Party
	 coughing, wheezing or other breathing problems. headaches or feel dizzy or nauseous. anxiety and stress level. 	 handling with chemical resistant gloves, like Nitrile glove. Provide sufficient ventilation system for working area. Task-shifting and task-sharing. Provide specific storage area within the factory to collect waste that emit VOCs. Daily cleaning the toilets, floors and basins. Regularly check the septic tank to avoid leakage of sewage. Regularly disposal of sewage from septic tanks by township municipalities. 		
		Operation		
Wastewater	 There is no wastewater from operation process. Domestic waste water from toilets and hand wash basin Sewage water can cause diarrhea-related diseases. Storm water runoff from roofs, roads, paths into drains after raining. 	 Minimize the amount of water used Avoid generating unnecessary wastewater Separate the drainage and pipeline system for sewer line and surface runoff Regularly check the septic tank to avoid leakage of sewage. Control oil generating from the domestic activities and generator room. All drainage systems are covered and liquid wastes are disposed to the septic to avoid soil population 	Throughout Operation Phase	Project Proponent
		Decommission		
	Domestic waste water from toilets and hand wash basin	 Minimize the amount of water used. Avoid generating unnecessary wastewater. Discharging wastewater directly to the natural water bodies must be avoided as much as possible. 	Throughout Decommission Phase	Project Proponent/ Contractor

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Responsible Party
	Storm water runoff from roofs, roads, paths into drains after raining.	arrange proper drainage system		
		Operation		
	Domestic Waste (Non-Hazardous Waste) Impact of waste generated on related health risk and for community Serious negative environmental impacts	 Use marked bins to segregate dry and wet waste. Waste must be separated by type of waste and systematically disposed into containers. Recyclable waste bins must be supplied and a good practice of waste sorting habit must introduce for wastes that can recycle. Regular disposal to final disposal sites by Pakokku City Development Committee on weekly basis Record waste transfer by notes 	Throughout Operation Phase	Project Proponent
Solid Waste	 Chemical Wastes (Hazardous-Waste) Impact of waste generated on related health risk and for community Serious negative impacts on environmental and biodiversity 	 Chemical wastes like thinner and wastes from clinic should be collected in separate bins and disposed properly Provide masks and gloves for those staffs Provide training to workers on how to handle the chemical waste. Soaking the spilled chemicals with sawdust and sand will be done as spill response plan. Regular disposal to final disposal sites by Pakokku City Development Committee on weekly basis Record waste transfer by notes 	Throughout Operation Phase	Project Proponent
		Decommission		
	soil and water contamination.	Food wastes, plastics and tissues will be collected in a temporary waste dumping site within the	Throughout Decommission Phase	Project Proponent/ Contractor

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact Mitigation Measure		Implementation	Responsible Party
	Serious negative environmental impacts	 factory area and finally disposed to Pakokku City Development dumping sites on weekly basis. Hazardous chemicals like oil, chemicals and emulsions will be managed to use with care in order not to spill. Soaking the spilled chemicals with sawdust and sand will be done as spill response plan. The soaked sawdust, sand and containers of oil, chemicals and emulsions will be collected in separate dust bin and finally disposed to Pakokku City Development dumping site. Waste disposal will be recorded regularly. 		
		Operation		
Physical Injuries	 Loading and unloading in warehouse, repetitive tasks such cutting, sewing and ironing can drive ergonomic Use a device (forklift) to lift and reposition heavy objects Store heavy objects at waist height Use personal protective equipment (PPE) like 		Throughout Operation Phase	Project Proponent
		Operation/Decommission		
Weak of enforcement in	Increase the health risks for workers	Officially set the restricted laws and regulations Personal protective againment (PPF) must be worn.	Throughout both Operation and	Project
good safety practices	Accidents and incidents can occur physical injuries within the operation area.	 Personal protective equipment (PPE) must be worn Educate and train them for health education and workers in First Aid Kit training Sharing the knowledge concerned with first aid 	Decommission Phase	Proponent/ Contractor

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Responsible Party
	Operation/Decommission			
Emergency and fire-fighting training program	ire-fighting Feducate workers for safety awareness in work		Throughout both Operation and Decommission Phase	Project Proponent/ Contractor

7.4. MONITORING PROGRAM

The purpose of environmental monitoring is to evaluate the effectiveness of implementation of Environmental Management Plan (EMP) by periodically monitoring the important environmental parameters within the impact area, so that any adverse effects are detected and timely action can be taken. It focuses on the work environment which includes, waste management, health and safety of workers, safety of the facilities and the socio-economic component of the environment. The objectives of environmental monitoring are as followed:

- Monitor discharge sources (gas emission, wastewater and solid waste) in order to ensure that these activities will comply with legislative requirements;
- Check monitoring process in accordance with pollution prevention and control
- Propose appropriate environment protection measures based on results of environmental monitoring.
- Overcome and repair all weak-points based on results of environment monitoring program.
- Determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures and other measures

7.4.1. Environmental Monitoring Team

The environmental monitoring team should be comprised to accomplish regular monitoring and check-up. The leader or coordinator of the team should be fully responsible for the environmental affairs of the factory. The following Table 7-2 shows proposed organization plan for the monitoring team.

Table 7-2	Proposed Or	vanization Plai	ı for Envir	onmental M	onitoring Team
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No.	Group Member	Department	Position
1.	U Phyo Min Kyaw	Logistic	Leader
2.	U Myo Zin Win	HR	
3.	U Wanna Aung	Construction	
4.	U Thike Htun	EP	Member
5.	U Nyan Lin Aung	IT	Wiember
6.	U Zaw Lin Aung	Security	
7.	Daw Win Thanar	Cleaner	

Apart from having an Environmental Management Plan, it is necessary to have a permanent staff who is in charge of ensuring its effective implementation of mitigation measures and to conduct environmental monitoring. According to the above table, it is necessary to assign staffs who have the background knowledge for the regular checkup. Training program for safety issues should be completed if necessary. Environmental monitoring can also be done by registered third party monitoring agency. The major duties and responsibilities of the person who is responsible for environmental monitoring of Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd. should be as given below:

(a) To ensure regular operation and maintenance of pollution control devices.

- (b) To minimize environmental impacts of operations by true dedication to the EMP.
- (c) To initiate environmental monitoring as per approved schedule.
- (d) Review and interpretation of monitored results and corrective measures in case monitored results are above the specified limit.
- (e) Maintain environmental related records.
- (f) Coordination with regulatory agencies, external consultants, monitoring laboratories.
- (g) Ready to solve any complaints from guest, local people, neighborhood or government authorities about environmental and social issues especially in wastewater and solid waste.

7.4.2. Summary of Environmental Monitoring Program

The following **Table 7-3** described the detailed monitoring plan for project factory. The project proponent must obey it to mitigate impact on the environment and meet with standard and guideline.

Table 7-3 Environmental, Health and Safety Monitoring Program for Operation and Decommission Phases

Monitoring Item	Phases	Monitoring Parameter	Target Level	Area to be Monitored	Frequency	Responsible Organization
Outdoor air quality	Operation	For 24 hours PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀ , TSP, SO ₂ , NO ₂ , CO, O ₃	Within ambient standards level of NEQEG and International Standards	One location within the factory compound	Once a year	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.
	Decommission			Within the project site	Once a year	
Indoor air quality	Operation	CO ₂ , PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀ , TVOC Formaldehyde	Within standards international limit	Both sewing lines and production area (ironing, label room, warehouse, mechanical room, packing, cutting line, training room, office)	Once a year	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.
Water quality	Operation	pH, BOD, COD, Ammonia, TSS, Iron,	Within WHO and NEQEG	Domestic wastewater from factory	Twice a year	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.
	Decommission	Oil and Grease, temperature, Total Chlorine		Wastewater discharged point	Twice a year	
Noise	Operation	For 24 hours Noise level (dB(A) scale)	Within standards international limit/ NEQEG	Generator room Operation area • Sewing Line	Twice a year	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.
	Decommission			Within the project site	Twice a year	
Solid waste	Operation	Solid wastes from operational process such as cutting, sewing and packing. Then,	Within standards of Myanmar National Master Plan	Production area Sewing Line Cutting Line Design Room Packing Line	Weekly	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.

Monitoring Item	Phases	Monitoring Parameter	Target Level	Area to be Monitored	Frequency	Responsible Organization
		paper rod and corrugated paper from raw material, thread cone. • Domestic refuse, Paper and food scrape.		Dining areaAccommodationToiletFactory Compound		
	Decommission	Domestic wasteDemolition materials		Within the project site	Weekly	
Occupational Health and Safety	Operation	Record of incident/accident report, first aid training	-	The whole factory and production sector	Daily	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.
j	Decommission	report, health checkup and seasonal diseases	-	Within the project site		
Emergency Risks	Operation	Records of mock drill, self-inspection to firefighting facilities	-	The whole factory and production sector	Twice a year	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd.
	Decommission	and emergency and its response	-	Within the project site	Twice a year	

In addition to monitoring plan, there should be auditing plan in the form of internal and external environmental audit. The audits will assess the environmental performance of the operation in complying with environmental laws, rules and regulations.

7.5. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

This sector is environmental management plan for impact generated from the project factory. Besides monitoring program, there should be a budget for mitigating plan for environmental impact. Thus, the budget is compliance with environmental laws, regulations, methods and procedures.

7.5.1. Outdoor Air Quality Management

1) Point Source Emission

Before the operation stage, raw materials are transported by trucks and people creates dust and particulates matters ($PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}). Then, the vehicles as cars, box trucks and cycles may come and go into the factory.

Operation of boilers and operation of generators are the main causes of point source emissions. However, there is no significant impact on the environment from boiler using due to it is electrode boiler type. The operation of generator can emit harmful chemicals like particulate matter (PM), Carbon monoxide (CO), Sulfur dioxide (SO₂), hydrocarbons (HC), Carbon dioxide (CO₂) and Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) to the air.

2) Fugitive Emission

Before the operation stage, raw materials are transported by trucks and people creates dust and particulates matters (PM2.5 and PM10). Then, the vehicles as cars, box trucks and cycles may come and go into the factory. Driving of these vehicles along the main road and within factory area can emits such as nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, particulate matter, and formaldehyde. In order to mitigate these impacts; there should be planted at or near the factory: some are mentioned in Figure 7-2. Areca Palm, Aloe vera and Fern, these leafy green creatures absorb as much as 87% of indoor and outdoor pollutants within 24 hours then emit oxygen.

Trucks will be used as logistic supply to transport heavy construction materials. The main air pollutants that will be generated from the operation of trucks and vehicles will be Carbon Dioxide (CO_2), Carbon Monoxide (CO), dust and particulate matter $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} .

Temporary pollution of fine particles (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) can be beaten by artificial precipitation can create an effective outcome. The main production processes such as cutting, sewing and ironing operations emits a few pollutions. So, the workers

must wear the dust face mask is the key to keeping safe from nose and throat, skin irritations and neurotoxic or general health problems.



Figure 7-2 Plants that can reduce dusts and other pollutants from the air and converts CO_2 to O_2

7.5.2. Indoor Air Quality Management

Indoor air quality (IAQ) management plan is designed to protect the health and safety for all people who worked in this project area. Allocation the responsibility, source control, ventilation, air cleaning can prevent or minimize the air pollution. Then, indoor carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels ideally should not rise above 1,500 ppm, take the necessary steps to ventilate with fresh air. There are many factors that affect CO₂ levels including good ventilation and regularly replace air filters in indoor fan systems and install a CO₂ monitor to remind the level of CO₂. Particulate filters are the most commonly used air cleaning devices. Personal protective equipment as face shield and gloves are the effective method to protect the air pollutants. Indoor plants which are mentioned in **Figure 7-2**. can reduce not only CO₂ levels but also dust in the enclosed areas.

7.5.3. Wastewater Management

Wastewater will be generated from domestic wastewaters which generate from toilets and hand wash basin. Sewage water can cause diarrhea-related diseases. If the wastewater is directly discharged to the public, water bodies will be polluted and health issues will be arisen in the society nearby. So, minimize the amount of water used, avoid generating unnecessary wastewater, separate the drainage and pipeline system for sewer line and surface runoff, store in a pit and let the wastewater dry naturally, regularly check the septic tank to avoid leakage of sewage and avoid discharging wastewater directly to the natural water bodies to minimize the impacts.

There is no wastewater generation from the production process. Domestic wastewater will only be discharged from hand wash basins, accommodation and septic tank. Make sure that all drainage systems are covered and liquid wastes are disposed to the septic to avoid soil population. For the domestic wastewater and surface runoff, regularly inspected the drainage channels to collect the garbage from canals so as to improve water flow and to minimize the impact of related drainages. The drainage channel will be inspected for good flow of water.

7.5.4. Solid Waste Management

There are two types of solid wastes, wastes from production process and domestic wastes. Cloth scraps, thread scrap pieces and thread cones, are generated from the production area (such as sewing, cutting and QC room). Paper tubes for holding the fabric roll, cloth scrap fibers, plastic containers for accessories, scrap metals from sewing machines are generated from the raw materials and warehouse. In addition, some of the wastes are generated from the other source such as plastic fuel containers from generator room, scrap metals, cardboard and broken sewing machines, dead cells of the car batteries from transportation vehicles, etc.

However, corrugated paper is recycled to sell by supplier. Recyclable waste bins must be supplied and a good practice of waste sorting habit must introduce and officially legislate the practice within the factory, in Figure 7-3. Domestic wastes from employees are plastic bags, leftovers, tissues and pieces of paper. Garbage bins are provided in suitable place nearby canteen, toilet, dining room, etc. All of the wastes are collected by Pakokku City Development Committee once a two days per week.

The hazardous wastes such as pieces of nail, metal scarps, wood pieces, broken glass rods and abandoned electrical container, lubricant and engine oil must be systematically disposed to the regarded bins in the factory compound. In addition, while keeping the chemical like thinner, it must be stored with a stabilizer in a weakly acidic solution in a dark colored bottle. After that, wastes must be discharged every two days at final waste dumping site by following the guidance of Pakokku City Development Committee.



Figure 7-3 Waste Collecting System by Colored Bins⁴

7.5.5. Occupational Health and Safety Management

The main focus of occupational health includes promotion and maintenance of working capacity and employee health; improvement of working environment; development of work cultures and organizations to support health and safety; promotion of positive social climate; smooth operation in the whole production process; enhanced productivity of the organization and getting high the job satisfaction rates.

7.5.5.1. Light

Appropriate lighting, without glare or shadows, can reduce eye fatigue and headaches; it can prevent workplace incidents by increasing the visibility of moving machinery and other safety hazards. So, light installation techniques are shown in **Figure 7-4.** As the provided demonstration, Reflectors which are highly reflective sheets silver coated or polished aluminum improves the light focus onto the workplace. The reflectors are designed to reflect the wasted light downward.

The reflectors surfaces should be cleaned and free from dust to get full reflection. With a reflector the space become 30-50% brighter than the original situation, which means the energy consumed is effectively used and can save more energy by shutting down the excessive lights. If over-illumination is incurred in the factory, fluorescent light of such area must be switched off the unnecessary light, in the

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⁴ https://www.bing.com/images/

alternative ways can be attaching a filter over the fluorescent light, using desk lamps for everyone in the area, or moving the desks position.

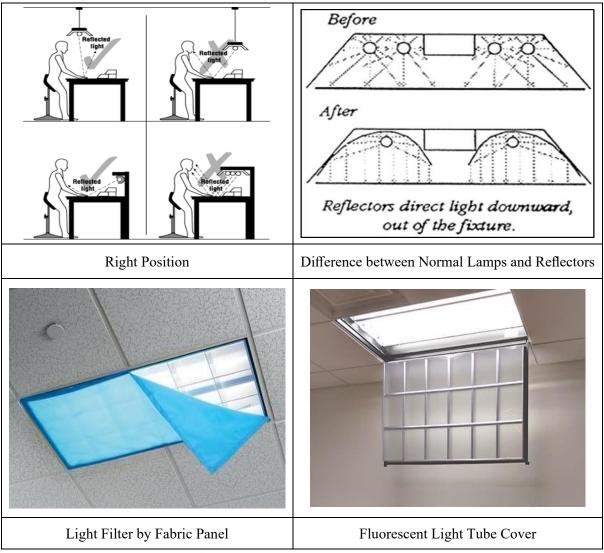


Figure 7-4 Mitigation for Over Illumination

7.5.5.2. Noise

In the project area, operation of vehicles and generator can produce noise that can cause nuisance, annoyance and even disturbance to hearing of labors who works in the project site. According to the noise measurement of Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd factory at daytime, the results do not exceed the NEQEG. Therefore, the impact of noise in the factory site is negligible. But, earplugs and appropriate PPE for reducing noise should be provided to labors who work in noisy area. In addition, running of vehicles at the same time should be avoided and vehicles should be prohibited to run at night time.

Driving of trucks and office cars for transportation of raw materials and labors can cause noise pollution in operation phase. Operation of vehicle and machineries in production process can also produce noise that can prohibit the hearing of labors who works in noisy areas. Therefore, the workers in the noisy area must wear the personal

protective equipment (PPE) and plantation the noise-reducing plants to get effective result, mentioned in **Figure 7-5**. Weeping Fig, Madagascan Dragon, Areca Palm and Baby's Tears are excellent noise blockers. Plants can also help to reduce background noise levels inside buildings by up to 5 decibels (dbA). The effect appears to be dependent on the plant type, density, location and sound frequency.



Figure 7-5 Noise-Reducing Plants

7.5.5.3. Physical Injuries

Workplace injuries are common in every segment of the process. The factors that can cause physical injuries in construction phase are improper construction procedures, unsuitable equipment and materials, lack of workers and site safety, lack of regular vehicle maintenance and the final one is poor construction occupational safety. To reduce the physical injuries rate, store the heavy objects at waist height, use personal protective equipment (PPE) like shoulder pads to cushion loads carried on the shoulder, provide proper PPEs and qualified first-aider at all times and enforce to wear PPEs, make risk assessment in construction site, place health and safety signboards and risk warning signboards in construction area, and give knowledge and awareness training to the workers about health and safety.

The workers in the garment factory always encounter poor body posture while doing their repetitive jobs as cutting, sewing and ironing stages. Among them, a backless stools chairs (without backrest and armrest) in the sewing department are uncomfortable that lead to musculoskeletal disorders, for this reason the seated must be replaced with the comfortable ones. Then, the whole production processes the worker must take some workplace exercises. Doing the exercises about 20 minutes per day show that reduce stress, combat fatigue, improve performance and high rate of satisfaction during workday. The workplace exercise is shown in **Figure 7-6**.

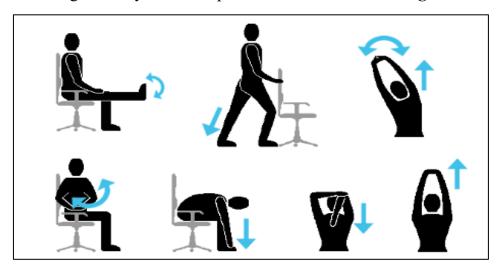


Figure 7-6 Prevention the Physical Injuries

7.5.5.4. Reduction the Symptoms of Electromagnetic Field Radiation (EMF)

Almost electric devices emit electromagnetic waves by using the radiation resistant clothing is the effective way to protect the EMF radiation, another way may be increasing the distance from the sources. For the employees, both two options are not suitable for them. Thus, providing the multivitamin supplements is the best alternative choice for those. Having sufficient iodine can help maintain the body against various types of radiations. Many physicians recommend when taking iodine to take also magnesium, vitamin C and selenium. Before taking those, should follow the doctor's prescriptions. The rest option may be a noni juice which has ability to approach the radioprotective affects. In the same way, spirulina can cure the EMF exposure symptoms shown in Figure 7-7.



Figure 7-7 Supplement for Electromagnetic (EMF) Radiation Protection

7.5.5.5. Fire Management and Emergency Plan

Fire could take place from various accidents; one of them being faulty electricity materials. So, it is important to have a proper fire management system. The regular maintenance of the electrical wiring should be carried out at regular intervals through a professional electrician. Fire and smoke alarm should be installed in every operating room so that all the staff will be informed and trained with regard to the actions taken and operations necessary to efficiently use the system.

- To meet the requirements, the following measures must be taken:
- Posters indicating evacuation routes are displayed in all production areas of the factory clearly indicating the position of the poster with 'You are here' mark. Route of evacuation should be indicated by way of arrows, leading to the assembly point.
- After the fire alarm and smoke detectors are installed, the functioning of these alarming systems should be checked every week by the resort security staff.
- Electrical meter room must be sealed with non-combustible materials.
- Underground and overhead water storage tanks having appropriate capacity must be provided for firefighting.
- Fire Hydrants, Fire Hoses and Fire Extinguishers must be installed throughout the factory as mandated by the Firefighting Department. Portable fire extinguishers of dry chemical powder must be provided in the electric meter rooms and basements.
- Lightning conductors and other equipment's mandatory as per existing Government Rules must be installed.

The seniors who accomplished the health and safety course must share their knowledge and experience through the juniors. Safety manager must establish internal educational campaign with the purpose of being overwhelming the information.

Periodic inspection of safety relief valve provided with pressure vessels and equipment, preventive maintenance, aware the workers about electric shock by necessary training. Prepare an emergency contact directory consisting contact numbers of nearest fire service, local police station, hospitals etc. and displace that everybody can see it. Declaring the factory as a "No Smoking Zone". When plant runs at abnormal situation e.g. if emission level increases than its normal level then immediately inform to HSE officer as well as project manager. Build a safety committee which from firefighting team, rescue team. The committee arranges a meeting every month to discuss about five safety management. Ensure proper training of the employees about the disaster management, fire safety as well as occupational health and safety. A detail evacuation plan (fire exit, emergency exit door etc.), installation of firefighting system and arrangement of emergency plan of Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd. are provided in Figure 7-8 and Figure 7-9. Furthermore, the fire management team of project factory during operation phase is presented in Table 7-4.

Table 7-4 Fire Management Team During Operation Period

No.	Name	Position	Department	Remark
(A)	Firefighting Team			
1.	U Wai Lin Htet	Super	Packing	leader
2.	U Aung Myo Thant	Packing	Packing	Member
3.	U Myint Kyaw	Mechanic	ME	Member
4.	U Win Htet Zaw	Mechanic	ME	Member
5.	U Yell Ko Ko	Mechanic	ME	Member
(B)	Transportation Team			
1.	U Aung Htet Min	Packing	Packing	Leader
2.	U Than Tun Aung	Packing	Packing	Member
3.	U Myo Min Oo	Packing	Packing	Member
4.	U Khant Zaw Htway	Packing	Packing	Member
(C)	Water Supply Team			
1.	U Wanna Aung	Construction	Construction	Leader
2.	U Nyi Nyi Aung	Construction	Construction	Member
3.	U Than Lwin	Construction	Construction	Member

(D)	Security Guard			
1.	U Zaw Lin Aung	Security	Security	Leader
2.	U Kyaw Myo Myint	Security	Security	Member
3.	U Chan Htut Khaung	Security	Security	Member
4.	U Kyaw Win	Security	Security	Member
5.	U Win Myint	Security	Security	Member
6.	U Aung Ko Tun	Security	Security	Member
(E)	Communication Team			
1.	U Myint Thein Win	Packing	Packing	Leader
2.	Daw Khin Myo Nwe	Accountant	Office Staff	Member
3.	U Aung Thet Phyo	Packing	Packing	Member
4.	U Nay Win Htway	Cutting	Cutting	Member
(F)	Nursing Team			
1.	Daw Thant Zin Mar	Nurse	Nurse	Team Leader
2.	Daw Saw Kalaya	Accountant	Office Staff	Member
3.	Daw Nan Ei Ei Hlaing	Accountant	Office Staff	Member
4.	Daw Khin Myat Aye	Accountant	Office Staff	Member
5.	U Aung Kyaw Aye	Super	Cutting	Member

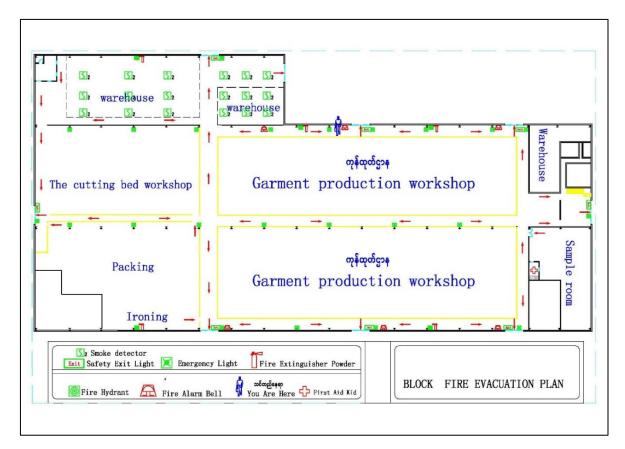


Figure 7-8 Emergency Evacuation Plan



Figure 7-9 Arrangement for Emergency Cases

7.5.6. Safety Regulation and Enforcement

The enforcement involves inspection of workplace to detect flaws and make recommendations for designing healthy environment. The act of ensuring that workers obey the laws. If not, warning or punishment must be set to workers who do not wear PPE. In workplace, the manager attempts to motivate staffs, promote them in the workplace by promising rewards.

7.5.7. EMP for Good Working Practices and Good Safety Practices

The project proponent must follow, as practical as possible environmental health and safety guidelines and international standard for the garment factory. There is the own program for capacity building and training covering good working practices and good safety practices. Moreover, the project proponent must obey the monitoring plan and mitigation measure mentioned in the EMP report.

7.5.8. Record Keeping

Record keeping and reporting of performance is an important management tool for ensuring sustainable operation. Records should be maintained for regulatory, monitoring and operational issues. Typical record keeping requirements for the site is summarized in Table 7-5.

Table 7-5 Record Keeping Requirements

Parameter	Particulars
Resources Use	- Daily quantity of electrical power consumption through power meter
	- Daily quantity of water use for domestic through water meter
Solid Waste Handling and Disposal	- Daily quantity and management of domestic solid waste from the operation process
Monitoring and Survey	-Records of all monitoring carried out as per the finalized monitoring protocol.
Complaints from Nearest Residents	- Records of all complainants from the nearest villages
Employee Health and Safety Record	- Daily record for accidents at the factory
Others	- Equipment inspection and calibration records, where applicable
	- Vehicle maintenance and inspection records

7.5.9. Reporting Monitoring Results

Results of monitoring will be recorded in files and audit monitoring will be carried out strictly as required by the related national regulations and the monitoring results of required parameters should be reported to Environmental Conservation Department, Magway Region.

7.6. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

For workers to be prepared, the employee's health care plans and procedures are kept in the factory. Regularly inspecting worker. In addition, employees are paid an annual bonus, endorsement for employees' special occasions (joy and grief). In addition, the project proponent is also donating hospital, education sector and food donating and religious places etc.

7.7. ORGANIZATION AND FUND FOR EMP

A small EMP cell consisting of 2-5 members has formed; In the factory, manager should be the EMP cell leader. Other cell member will be consisting into technicians together with employees. If possible, some of these cell members should deploy for doing monitoring and inspection works effectively implement EMP. The team for implementation environmental management plan of project factory is described in Table 7-6.

The budget for EMP fund will cover the initial cost and recurring expenses for implementation EMP. The total budget for EMP in Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd estimated and shows budget allocation for proposed environmental safety mitigation measures in Table 7-7. The project proponent already has the portion about 2% from the annual

profit in order to support all the staffs and workers of social occasional events and corporate social responsibility programs as shown in Table 7-8.

Table 7-6 Team for Implementation Environmental Management Plan

No.	Group Member	Department	Position
1.	U Myo Zin Win	HR	Leader
2.	U Phyo Min Kyaw	Logistic	
3.	U Wanna Aung	Construction	
4.	U Thike Htun	EP	Mandan
5.	U Nyan Lin Aung	IT	Member
6.	U Zaw Lin Aung	Security	
7.	Daw Win Thanar	Cleaner	

Table 7-7 Estimated Budget for Environmental Safety Mitigation Measurement

No	Mitigation measures for environmental impacts	Annually estimated budget (MMK)		
	Environmental Monitoring	program		
1.	Air quality monitoring	3,000,000		
2.	Water quality monitoring	1,000,000		
3.	Noise quality monitoring	1,000,000		
4.	Solid waste management	500,000		
	Health and Safety monitoring	g program		
5.	Fire protection	385,000		
6.	Conducting relevant trainings	500,000		
7.	Emergency cases	1,500,000		
8.	Implementing occupational health and safety plan	3,500,000		
9.	Health Care System, medical treatment	7,500,000		
	Total	18,885,000		

Table 7-8 Social Responsibility Fund of Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd

No.	Social Responsibility Fund	Responsible Organization	Quantity	Estimated Budget
1	Social			
	Road construction and improve water flow surrounding village	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd	Yearly	0.8 %
2	Education			
	Participating in school construction and other related building at the local	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd	Yearly	0.4 %
3	Health			

	Participating in drinking water lake construction and supporting the fund to rural health department near villages	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd	Yearly	0.6 %
4	Religious			
	Donating to the monastery and religious organization	0.2 %		
	Total	2 %		

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Myanmar Efforts garment factory has been constructed on a total area of 3.03 acres, which is located in Holding No. (43/2 Ka, 43/2 Kha), Plot No (318), Panntaingchon East Plot, Pann Taing Chon Village, Pakokku Township, Pakokku District, Magway Region. Myanmar Efforts Company was incorporated under Myanmar Company Law 2017 on 12 July 2018 as a private company limited by shares and is a wholly foreign-owned company in accordance with Myanmar Investment Law and Rules. The project proponent requested Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd. to implement the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the garment factory.

The main objective of the study is to identify the major environmental impacts due to the implementation of the project activities in operation phases. Therefore, assessment of potential environmental impacts and preparing of environmental management plan with recommended impact mitigation measures were prepared for construction and operation phases according to the compliance with environmental impact assessment procedure (2015) and National Environmental (Emission) Guidelines. The environmental monitoring team organized by in the factory, should take the responsibility of regular monitoring.

In this EMP report study, baseline environmental data collection and site visit activities was conducted on 30th to 31st March 2022. According to the data interpretation for outdoor air monitoring results were compared with Air Quality Index (AQI), National and Environmental Quality (emission) guideline and international guideline standards.

The assessment of each impact is based on the operation and production process of garment factory. Evaluation of environmental and social impact assessment and detail consideration can be seen in **Chapter 5**.

Looking through the impacts the most considerable impacts caused are due to air emissions, solid waste formed by the process and health impacts of the workers. Solid wastes are like cloth scrap pieces, threads fragments and cones when cutting the fabric; foam fabric and sewing, the raw materials also produce the waste like paper tubes for holding the fabric roll in operation phase and iron scrape, rubbles, earth, wood, tree stumps, leaves and branches in decommission phase. Others are pattern and marker papers, corrugated paper, carton box, domestic wastes (leftovers, plastic bottles, tissues and sanitary pad, etc.) and chemical wastes. The waste from the production process, cloths should sell to the pillow production factories and others etc. Both domestic wastes and operation wastes are need to dispose to Pakokku City Development Committee in every two days.

The gases like NO₂, CO₂ and other gases are emitted from generator and other machines and emissions which have lots of health impacts on the workers and the surroundings nearby. For gas emissions plants like Areca Palm, Climbing Ivy, Aloe Vera and Fern should be planted along the side of the factory, not only reduce the toxic gases from air but also spread the purified air. In addition, for health impact of the workers must be legislate the disciplines to wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

for workers within the working place. Mitigation and management of environmental and social impacts made and detail consideration can be seen in **Chapter 7**.

In conclusion, it has been figured out that, the proposed factory is going to generate local employment opportunities and enhance capabilities and working skills of employees. Consequently, their socio-economic standard is expected to be improved and undertaking corporate social responsibilities (CSR) as recommended. The study is further concluded that positive impacts would be of immense benefit to the local community and national development as well.

8.1. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations have been made for efficient and effective implementation of environmental conservation, health and safety and social responsibilities through the lifespan of the proposed project.

- Follow the comments and suggestions made by ECD after reviewing this EMP report.
- Once EMP is approved by concerned authorities, strict implementation is essential.
- For full and proper implementation of EMP, well understanding and supports by proponent and authority is deem necessity.
- Top level management commitment upon the safety and health of workers and providing adequate amount of budget.
- Well experienced and knowledgeable HSE Manager and HSE Assistants shall be appointed.
- Daily, monthly and annual action plan shall be formulated based on this EMP and practiced at operation level.
- Keep full records of environmental management activities and present to Environmental Conservation Department.
- Follow the audit report and comments.
- Abide environmental policy, laws, rules and instructions of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

Finally, the proponent should follow the comments and suggestions made by ECD after reviewing this EMP report. Once EMP is approved by concerned authorities, effective implementation of EMP by the project proponent is essential. The proponent should abide environmental policy, laws, rules and instructions of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. It can be concluded that all of the anticipated adverse impacts of the project can be minimized by the proper mitigation measures described in this report.

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APPENDIX A Air Quality Results



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Email: info@hexagonalangle.com Website: www.hexagonalangle.com

Air Quality Sampling Result (လေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာမှုရလဒ်)

Project Name

- Myanmar Efforts Company Limited

Project Location

- Pantaingchon East Plot, Pakokku Township, Magway Region

No. (စဉ်)	Parameter (အရည်အသွေး)	Recorded Period	Result (ရလဒ်)	Unit (ယူနှစ်)	A contract of the con-	ge Period ၾကာလ)	*Guideline Value (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုစံနှန်း)
1	Particulate Matter PM ₁₀	24 hr	70.3	μg/m³ μg/m³	1 24	year hr	*20 μg/m³ *50 μg/m³
2	Particulate Matter PM _{2.5}	24 hr	53	μg/m³ μg/m³	1 24	year hr	*10 μg/m³ *25 μg/m³
3	Total Suspended Particulate (TSP)	24 hr	100.7	μg/m³	2	4 hr	NG
4	Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂) ဆာလဖာဒိုင်အောက်ဆိုဒ်	24 hr	71	μg/m³ μg/m³	10 24	year hr	* 500 μg/m ³ * 20 μg/m ³
5	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) နိုက်ထရိုဂျင်ဒိုင်အောက်ဆိုဒ်	1 hr	21	μg/m³ μg/m³	1 1	year hr	*40 μg/m³ *200 μg/m³
6	Carbon Monoxide (CO) ကာဗွန်မိုနောက်ဆိုဒ်	24 hr	0.3	ppm	24 hr		NG
7	Air Pressure	24 hr	997.2	hPa	2	4 hr	NG
8	Ozone (O ₃)	8 hr	6	μg/m³	8	hr .	100 μg/m ³
9	Relative Humidity စိုထိုင်းစ	24 hr	46.7	%	2	4 hr	NG
10	Temperature အပူချိန်	24 hr	32.3	Degree Celsius	2	4 hr	NG
11	Wind Direction	24 hr	239.1	Degree	2-	4 hr	NG
12	Wind Speed	24 hr	0.49	m/s	2	4 hr	NG

*National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline 2015

NG=No Guideline

Analyzed by

Su Myat Mon

Environmentalist
Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd.

Checked by

Ei Ei Zaw

General Manager (Environmental & Social Specialist) Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd. **APPENDIX B Water Result**



Myanmar Innovation Group of Co., Ltd

Address : No. (9), Sabae Housing, Pyi Htaung Su Road,

(26) Ward, South Dagon Tsp, Yangon, Myanmar.

: 09-893 767 424 Tel

E-mail: info@prolabmyanmar.com

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

1 Client Name

: Myanmar Efforts Co.,Ltd

2 Location

: U Paing No. (42/2Ka, 43/2Ka), Kwin No. 318,

Pann Taing Chon Quarter, Pakokku Ts, Magway Region

N - 21°24'31.9", E - 95°07'50.4"

Type of Sample

: Domestic Waste Water

Sample No.

: 00196/2022

Contact Person

: Ko Win Naing Oo

Phone No.

: 09-898333722

Date Received

: 01.04.2022

Date of Test Performed

: 01.04.2022

Date of Issued

: 08.04.2022

No.	Parameter	Result	Unit	WHO STD 2018	Method
1	Ammonia	1.89	mg/L	-	HI733 Ammonia HR Checker, Nessler Method
2	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	39.42	mg/L	-	(a) 5210 B. 5 - Day BOD Test Method
3	Chemical Oxygen Demand Cr	79	mg/L	-	Hach DR 3900 Spectrophotometer, USEPA Reactor Digestion Method
4	Iron	1.42	mg/L	-	(a) 3500-F B, Phenanthroline Method
5	Oil and Grease	13	mg/L	-	(a) 5520D, Soxhlet Extraction Method
6	рН	8.23	-	-	Hanna (HI 2211) - pH & Temperature Mete
7	Total Chlorine	0.04	mg/L	-	Hanna (HI 97104) - Free & Total Chlorine Photometer
8	Total Suspended Solid	80	mg/L	-	(a) 2540D Total Suspended Solids Dried at 103-105°C

Remark:

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

Dispose treated waste water according to state and local regulations.

(a) American Public Health Association, Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater.

ation Gro

LAB-E0-024-00

Tested By

Name : HTET HTET KYAW Position : Laboratory Technician

Signature :....

Approved By

Name : MAY THU ZAW MYINT Position: Chief Technical Officer

Signature:

APPENDIX C Attendance List and Presentation Slides

Myanmar Efforts Co.,Ltd အစည်းအဝေး တက်ရောက်သူများ

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Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd. ၏ အထည်ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းအတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်

အများပြည်သူများနှင့်တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲ ၂၀ ရက်နေ့၊ မေလ၊ ၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ်

တင်ဆက်သူ ဒေါ်သန္တာကျော် (Senior Environmentalist) Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd.

ဆွေးနွေးတင်ပြမည့်အကြောင်းအရာ

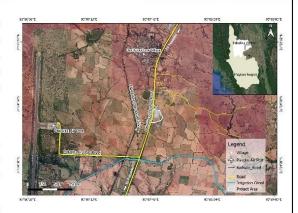
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- အစီရင်ခံစာရေးသားပြုစုသူ (Hexagonal Angle Company) ၏ နောက်ခံအကြောင်းအရာများနှင့်
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- 💠 အမေးအဖြေကဏ္ဍ

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- အဝတ်အထည်ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်သော
 ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများကို လေ့လာခြင်း။
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- စီမံကိန်းမှ ထွက်ရှိလာသည့် လေ၊ ရေ၊ စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်၊ အသံဆူညံမှုနှင့်တုန်ခါမှု တို့ကိုလည်း ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း နှင့် ကိုက်ညီစွာ ဆောင်ရွက်ပြီး သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှုလျော့ပါးအောင် ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း။
- 🅸 အများပြည်သူနှင့် တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း နှင့် သဘောထားများကိုရယူခြင်း။

Myanmar Efforts ကုမ္ပဏီလီမိတက်၏ နောက်ခံအကြောင်းအရာများ တင်ပြခြင်း

- အထည်ချုပ်စက်ရုံသည် အမှတ် (၄၃/၂ က၊ ၄၃/၂ ခ)၊ မြေကွက်အမှတ် (၃၁၈)၊ ပန်းတိုင်းခြုံ အရှေ့ကွင်း၊ ပခုတ္ထူမြို့နယ်၊ ပခုတ္ထူခရိုင်၊ မကွေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီးတွင် တည်ရှိပြီး ၃.၀၃ ဧကကျယ်ဝန်း၍ ၂၀၁၉ ခုနှစ်၊ ဖေဖော်ဝါရီလမှ စတင်၍ အထည်ချုပ်လုပ်ငန်းကို လုပ်ဆောင် နေခဲ့ပါသည်။
- 💠 ရာနှုန်းပြည့်နိုင်ငံခြားသားပိုင် ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
- Myanmar Effort Co., Ltd. သည် CMP ဖြင့် swimsuit, underwear and pajamas အမျိုးမျိုးတို့ကို ချုဝ်လုပ်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းအား လုပ်ကိုင် ဆောင်ရွက်နေသော စက်ရုံတစ်ခု ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
- ကုန်ကြမ်းများကို အဓိကအားဖြင့် တရုတ်နိုင်ငံမှ တင်သွင်းပြီး
 ကုန်ချောများကို ဂျာမနီ၊ အီတလီ နှင့် နယ်သာလန် နိုင်ငံများသို့ တင်ပို့ရောင်းချပါသည်။



စီမံကိန်းတည်နေရာပြမြေပုံ

Hexagonal Angle ကုမ္ပဏီ၏အကြောင်းအရာ

ကုမ္ပဏီနောက်ခံအကြောင်း

- Hexagonal Angle (HA) ကုမ္ပဏီသည် ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်တွင် စတင်တည်ထောင်ခဲ့သည်။ ကုမ္ပဏီသည် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်း ကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အကြံပေး လုဝ်ငန်းများ၊ ပို့ဆောင်ဆက်သွယ်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ စီမံကိန်းများ၊ သုတေသနနှင့် စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူခြင်း လုဝ်ငန်းများ လုဝ်ကိုင်လျက် ရှိပါသည်။
- HA ကုမ္ပဏီတွင် စီးပွားရေးဆိုင်ရာ အကြံပေးပညာရှင်များ၊ သဘာဝပတ် ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ကျွမ်းကျင်ပညာရှင်များ၊ ဘူဓိဗေဒပညာရှင်များ၊ Research and Survey ကျွမ်းကျင်ပညာရှင်များ၊ အင်ဂျင်နီယာများ၊ Project Coordinator များဖြင့် ဖွဲ့ စည်းထားပါသည်။
- HA ကုမ္ပဏီတွင် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲသည့် ဘာသာ ရပ်များအား အထူးပြုသင်ကြားပေးသည့် HA INSTITUTE ကိုလည်း ဖွင့် လှစ်ထားပါသည်။







ဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ

- 🎄 သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ဝန်ဆောင်မှုများ
 - ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (EIA)
 - ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (ESIA)
 - ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်လေ့လာဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (IEE)
 - ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် (EMP)
 - ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှုအစီရင်ခံစာ (EMR)
- 🎄 လမ်းပန်းပို့ဆောင်ဆက်သွယ်ရေးဆိုင်ရာဝန်ဆောင်မှုများ
 - အကြံပေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
 - ယာဉ်အသုံးပြုမှုဆိုင်ရာစစ်တမ်းများ
 - ခရီးသည်စိတ်ကျေနပ်မှုစစ်တမ်းများ
 - လူမှုစီးပွားဆိုင်ရာစစ်တမ်းများ
 - အင်တာဗျူးကောက်ယူသောစစ်တမ်းများ

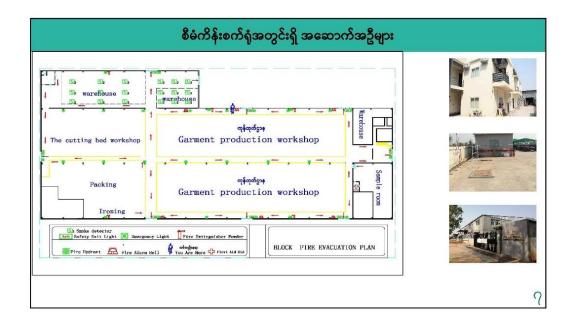
🂠 အခြားဝန်ဆောင်မှုများ

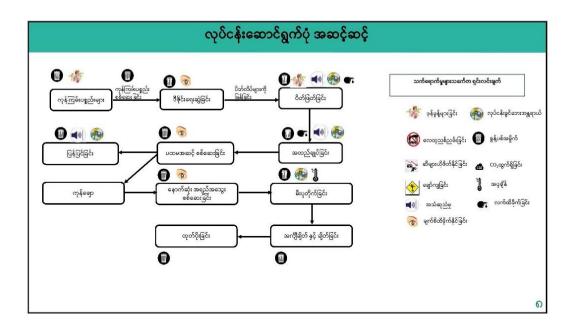
- စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းဆိုင်ရာအကြံပေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
- သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ သင်တန်း
- သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ သင်တန်း
- သစ်တောစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် (FMP Report)
- Branding Certificate Services (Food and Safety, Garment)

C

အဝတ်အထည်ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း အကြောင်းအရာများတင်ပြခြင်း

	စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်း အကြောင်းအရာများ
💠 လုပ်ငန်းအမည်	- Myanmar Efforts ကုမ္ပဏီလီမီတက်
🌣 အမျိုးအစား	- CMP စနစ်ဖြင့်အထည်အမျိုးမျိုးချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်း
🌣 ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု	- နိုင်ငံခြားသားပိုင်ဆိုင်သော ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု
🌣 ကုန်ကြမ်း	- ဝိတ်လိပ်များ၊ ဇာလိပ်များ နှင့် ဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများ
🌣 ကုန်ချော	- swimsuit, underwear and pajamas အမျိုးမျိုး
💠 ဝန်ထမ်းအင်အား	- (၁,၂၂၅) ဦးခန့်။
💠 အလုပ်ချိန်	- မနက် ဂု:၀၀ နာရီမှညနေ ၆း၃၀ နာရီ(တနင်္လာ-စနေ)
	- နေ့လည်စာ စားချိန် (မနက် ၁၁း၂၀ မှ ၁၁း၄၀ နာရီ, ၁၁း၄၀ မှ - ၁၂း၀၀ နာရီ, ၁၂း၀၀ မှ ၁၂း၂၀ နာရီ
💠 စီမံကိန်း ဧရိယာ	- ၃.၀၃ဧက
🍫 စက်ရုံလိပ်စာ	- အမှတ် (၄၃/၂ က၊ ၄၃/၂ ခ)၊ မြေကွက်အမှတ် (၃၁၈)၊ ပန်းတိုင်းခြုံ အရှေ့ကွင်း၊ ပခုက္ကူမြို့နယ်၊ ပခုက္ကူခရိုင်၊ မကွေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီး







ဝန်ထမ်းများအတွက် စီစဉ်ထားရှိမှုများ

- 💠 လူမှုရေး ကိစ္စများတွင် ပါဝင်ကူညီခြင်း။
- အရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေများအတွက် သူနာပြုထားရှိပြီး ဆေးကုသ
 ပေးခြင်း။
- 💠 အထိန်းအမှတ်နေ့များတွင် ပျော်ပွဲ ရွှင်ပွဲများ ကျင်းပပေးခြင်း။
- 🂠 ခွင့်နှင့် အခြား အကျိုးခံစားခွင့်များ စီစဉ်ပေးခြင်း။
- အချိန်ပို အလုပ်ချိန်များတွင် လစာ နှစ်ဆ နှင့် အစားအစာများ ပုံဝိုးပေးခြင်း။
- လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း လေအေးပေးစက်၊ ပန်ကာ၊ စီစီတီဗွီ၊ ရေဒီယို၊ လက်ဆေးစင်နှင့် ဆပ်ပြာများ၊ တစ်ကိုယ်ရေ ကာကွယ်သုံး ပစ္စည်းများ နှင့် မော်တော်ဆိုင်ကယ်ရပ်နားရန် နေရာ စသည်တို့ကို ပုံပိုးပေးခြင်း။
- အမျိုးသမီး သန့်စင်ခန်း ၂၃ လုံး နှင့် အမျိုးသား သန့်စင်ခန်း ၄ လုံး
 ထားရှိပြီး မိလ္လာကန် ၂ လုံး ရှိပါသည်။













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ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာခြင်း နှင့် တွေ့ရှိချက်များတင်ပြခြင်း

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အခြေအနေအားလေ့လာခြင်း

💠 စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုအပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုများအား သိရှိနိုင်ရန် တိုင်းတာမှုများအား HA Team မှ သွားရောက်တိုင်းတာခဲ့ပါသည်။ တိုင်းတာမှုရလဒ်များအား ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှု အဆင့်များအား ကာလအပိုင်းအခြား အလိုက် သတ်မှတ်ဖော်ပြ သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

💠 ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာမှု

- ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာမှုနှင့် တိုင်းတာစစ်ဆေးမှုများကို ၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ်၊ မတ်လ ၃၀ မှ ၃၁ ရက်နေ့တွင် ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။
- စီမံကိန်း ဧရိယာ၏ အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ၅၀၀ မီတာပတ်လည် အတွင်း လေ့လာခြင်းများ ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

🌵 လုပ်ကွက်အတွင်း လေ့လာမှု

- လုပ်ငန်းစဥ်များကို လေ့လာခြင်း၊ မေးမြန်းခြင်း၊ မှတ်တမ်းယူခြင်း။
- 🔹 လေထုအရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာခြင်း။
- ရေအရည်အသွေးကောက်ယူခြင်း။
- အသံဆူညံမှု တိုင်းတာခြင်း။
- အလင်းရောင် နှင့် အပူချိန် တိုင်းတာခြင်း။

၁၂

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေးများတိုင်းတာခြင်း



လေအရည်သွေးတိုင်းတာခြင်း

လေအရည်သွေးတိုင်းတာခြင်း

- 🗲 ၂၄ နာရီဆက်တိုက် တိုင်းတာခြင်း
- → PM_{2,5}I PM₁₀ I TSPI NO₂I COI 5O₂I O₅I စိုထိုင်းဆ



ရေနမူနာများကောက်ယူစစ်ဆေးခြင်း

ရေအရည်သွေးတိုင်းတာစစ်ဆေးခြင်း

- 😕 ရေနမူနာများကောက်ယူပြီး၊ ဓာတ်ခွဲခန်းများတွင်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း
- > pHi Total Suspended Solid (TSS)i Ammonia: Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)ı Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)၊ စုစုပေါင်း ကလိုရင်း၊ သံ၊ ဆီနှင့်



အသံဆူညံမှုတိုင်းတာခြင်း

အသံဆူညံမှုတိုင်းတာခြင်း

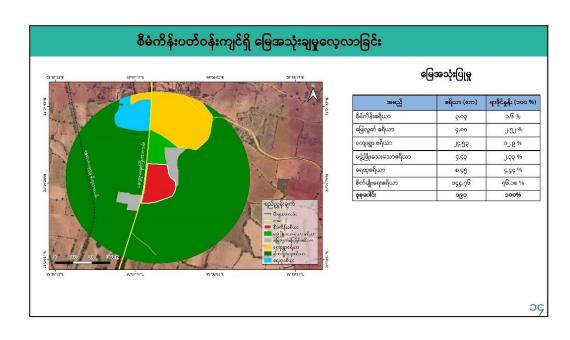
- 😕 ၂၄ နာရီဆက်တိုက် တိုင်းတာခြင်း
- 🗲 စစ်ဆေးမှုရလာဒိကို သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များနှင့် နှိုင်းယှဉ် လေ့လာ



အလင်းရောင်နှင့် အပူချိန် တိုင်းတာခြင်း

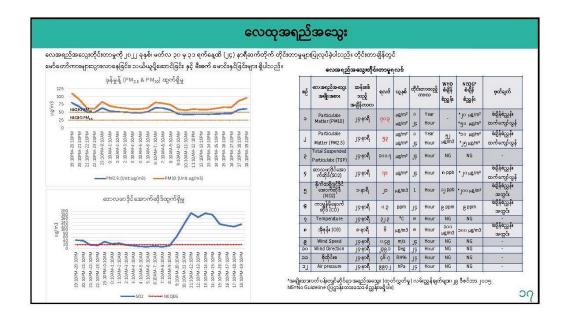
အလင်းရောင်နှင့် အပူချိန် တိုင်းတာခြင်း

- စီမံကိန်းစက်ရုံတွင် ကွင်းဆင်းတိုင်းတာခြင်း
 စစ်ဆေးမှုရလာဒ်ကို သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များနှင့် နိူင်းယှဉ် လေ့လာ ခြင်း





ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုနှင့်လျှော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်များ



အခန်းတွင်းလေထုအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာခြင်း

- အခန်းတွင်းလေထုအရည်အသွေးအဖြစ် ငွေ့ရည်ပြန်လွယ်သောဓါတုဒြပ်ပေါင်း (TVOC)၊ ဖော်မယ်ဒီဟိုက် (HCHO)၊ ကာဗွန်ဒိုင်အောက်ဆိုက်ဒ် (CO₂)၊ လေထုထဲတွင်ရှိသောအမှုန်အမွှား (PM1) (PM10) (PM 2.5) တို့ကို မတ်လ ၃၁ရက် ၊ ၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ်တွင် စက်ရုံတွင် တိုင်းတာခဲ့ပါသည်။
- တိုင်းတာမှုရလဒ်များအရ (PM 2.5) မှလွဲ၍ ကျန်နေရာများအားလုံးတို့သည် အန္တရာယ်မဖြစ်စေသော အခြေအနေတွင်ရှိပါသည်။
- ရလဒ်များကို အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

Air Quality Index by U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

•දි	အခန်းတွင်းလေ အရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာခဲ့ သည့်နေရာ	စဉ်	အခန်းတွင်းလေ အရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာခဲ့ သည့်နေရာ
0	စက်ချုပ်လိုင်း ၁	6	မီးပူတိုက်သည့်နေရာ
J	စက်ချုပ်လိုင်း ၂	00	ထုတ်ပိုးခန်း
9	စက်ချုပ်လိုင်း ၃	၁၁	ပိတ်ဖြတ်ခန်း
9	စက်ချုပ်လိုင်း ၄	၁၂	သိုလှောင်ခန်း
9	စက်ချုပ်လိုင်း ၅	၁၃	လေ့ကျင့်ခန်း
G	စက်ချုပ်လိုင်း ၆	29	စက်ခန်း
9	စက်ချုပ်လိုင်း ၇	၁၅	ရုံးခန်း
6	စက်ချုပ်လိုင်း ၈		





အခန်းတွင်းလေထုအရည်အဝေ တိုင်းတာခဲ့သည့် ကိရိယာ

၁၈

လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှု သက်ရောက်မှုနှင့် လျှော့ချရမည့် အစီအစဉ်များ

ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်သောသက်ရောက်မှု

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ကာလ

- မီးစက်နေရာခနှင့် ပါကင်ထုတ်ပိုးသည့် နေရာတို့မှ ထွက်ရှိသောအမှုန်ကြောင့် လုပ်သားများ တွင် အသက်ရှု လမ်းကြောင်း ဆိုင်ရာရောဂါများ ဖြစ်ပေါ်ခြင်း။
- ကား၊ ဆိုင်ကယ် နှင့် စက်ပစ္စည်းများ မောင်းနှင်ခြင်း တို့၏ အိပ်စေခမှ
 စာတ်ငွေ့များ တွက်ရှိခြင်းကြောင့် မှာခေါင်း နှင့် မျက်လုံးများအား
 ယားယ်နိုင်ခြင်း၊ အဆုတ်၏ လုပ်ဆောင်မှု အပြောင်းအလဲ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြင်း၊
 အသက်ရှလမ်းကြောင်း ဆိုင်ရာ ရောဂါများ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြင်း၊
- ရောဂါအခံရှိသူ၊ နှလုံးရောဂါရှိသူများနှင့် သက်ကြီး ရွယ်အိုများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေးကို ထိခိုက်စေနိုင်ခြင်း။
- လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်းရှိဝန်ထမ်းများတွင် နာတာရှည်
 လေပြွန်ရောဂါ၊အဆုတ်ကင်ဆာ၊ နှလုံးသွေးကြော ရောဂါနှင့်
 အရွယ်မတိုင်မီ သေဆုံးခြင်း။

၀ိတ်သိမ်းက<u>ာ</u>လ

အဆောက်အဦများဆောက်လုပ်ခြင်း/ဖျက်သိမ်းခြင်း၊
 ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးနှင့်ဖျက်သိမ်းရေးယာဉ်များမှ အမှုန်အမွှားနှင့်
 စာတ်ငွေ့များထွက်ရှိနိုင်ပြီး လေထုညစီညမ်းခြင်း။

လျှော့ချရမည့်အစီအစဉ်

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ကာလ

- လုံဝင်န်းလည်ပတ်ရာတွင် အသုံးပြုသော မီးစက်များ၊ စက်ပစ္စည်းများ၊ နှင့် ကားများ အား ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးပေးခြင်း၊ (လိုအပ်ပါက အသစ်လဲခြင်း)
- ဖုန်မှုန့်နှင့် ဓာတ်ငွေ့ ထွက်ရှိမှုသက်သာစေရန် အလုပ်ရပ်နားချိန်တွင် စက်များကို ရပ်နားထားခြင်း
- လုဝ်ငန်းသုံးမော်တော်ကားဗျားနှင့် စက်ယန္တရား ဗျားအသုံးပြုခြင်းကို ကန့်သတ်ချက် ဗျားဖြင့်ထားရှိခြင်း (စက်ယန္တရားများအသုံးပြုရန်မလိုအပ်သည့်နေရာတို့တွင် တားဗြစ်ထားခြင်း။
- အမှုန်အမွားနှင့် စာတ်ငွေ့ များဒဏ်မှ ကာကွယ်ရန် ဒေသမျိုးရင်းသစ်ပင်များကို စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ တစ်လျှောက် စိုက်ပေခြင်း။
- ဖုန်မှုန့်လွှာကိုရှိမှုလျော့နည်းစေရန်အတွက် လုပ်ငန်းသုံးကားများ အဝင်အထွက်များသော နေရာများအား တစ်နေ့
 လျှင် (၂) ကြိစ် ပုံခုန်ရေဖြန်းပေးခြင်း။
- အခန်းတွင်းလေဝင်လေတွက်ကောင်းမွန်စေရန် ပန်ကာများတပ်ဆင်ခြင်း။ (အနုံစုပ်ယူမှုကောင်းသည့် ပန်ကာများ)

၀ိတ်သိမ်းက<u>ာ</u>လ

- သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးယာဉ်များသွားလာသည့် လမ်းများကို နေစဉ်ရေဖျန်းခြင်း၊ သယ်ဆောင်သည့်ယာဉ်များကို မိုးကာစများဖြင့်အလုံဗုံးအုပ်ပြီးမှ မောင်းနှင်းစေခြင်း၊ စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာမှ အန္တရာယ်ဖြစ်စေသည့် စာတ်ငွေ့များမတွက်ပေါ် စေရန် အမှိုက်များမီးရှို့ခြင်းကို တားမြစ်ခြင်း၊
- 🗹 တည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလတွင်အမှုန်အမွှားများလွင့်စင့်မှုမရှိစေရန် မိုးကာစိမ်းများဖြင့်ကာရံထားရှိခြင်း

ရေအရည်အသွေး

- HA Team မှရေနမူနာကောက်ယူခြင်းကို ၃၁ ရက် မတ်လ ၂၀၂၁ ခုနှစ်တွင်ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ပြီး သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဓာတ်ခွဲခန်းသို့ ပို့ဆောင်စစ်ဆေးခဲ့ပါသည်။
- တိုင်းတာစစ်ဆေးချက်များအရ Oil and Grease နှင့် Total Suspended Solidsစသည့် ဂုဏ်သတ္တိများသည် သတ်မှတ်စံချိန်စံညွှန်းထက်ကျော်လွန်နေကြောင်းကို တွေ့ရသည်၊

စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာရှိ ဝန်ထမ်းသုံးစွန့်ပစ်ရေ ရေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာမှု ဓါတ်ခွဲခန်းမှရလဒ်

စဉ်	အရည်အသွေး	ယူနစ်	ရလဒ်	WHO စံချိန်စံညွှန်း	NEQG စံချိန်စံညွှန်း ၆-၉	မှတ်ချက်
0	pH (ချဉ်ဖန်ကိန်း)	- 8	ຄ.၂၃	წ.ე-ი.ე	6-6	သာမန်
J	Ammonia (အမိုးနီးယား)	mg/I	၁.၈၉	NA	00	စံနှန်းအောက်
5	Iron (Fe) သိသတ္တုဓါတ် Biochemical	mg/l	٥.5 ا	o.əmg/L	6.5	စံနှန်းအောက်
9	Oxygen Demand (ဇီဝဆိုင်ရာအောက် ဆီဂ၊င် လိအဝ်ချက်)	mg/l	2 6.21	NA	ეo**	စ်နှုန်းအောက်
9	Chemical Oxygen Demand (ဓာတုဆိုင်ရာအော က်ဆီဂျင် လိုအပ်ချက်)	mg/L	90	NA	ാეე**	စ်နှုန်းအောက်
G	Oil and Grease (ဆီနှင့် ချောဆီ)	mg/l	၁၃	NA	20**	စ်နှန်းအထက်
9	Total Chlorine (ကလိုရင်း (စုစုပေါင်း)	mg/l	0.09	NA	NA	
ຄ	Total Suspended Solids (భరిణ్యాత్మమ్)	mg/l	റെ	NA	9°**	စ်နှန်းအထက်

Hanna Portable Equipment သောက်သုံးရေ အရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာမှုရလဒ်

စဉ်	ပါဝင်မှုများ	ရလဒ်	ယူနစ်	ကမ္ဘာ့ကျန်းမာရေး အဖွဲ့ကြီး၏ စံချိန်စံညွှန်း	မှတ်ချက်
ы	pH (ချဉ်ဖန်ကိန်း)	၇.၀၁		წ.ე-ი.ე	စံနှုန်းအောက်
JII	Total Dissolved Solids (ပျော်ဝင်အနည် များ)	၁၃၄	mg/L	2000 mg/L	စံနှုန်းအောက်
51	Electric Conductivity(လျှဝ်စီးကိန်း)	Jပ်၁	μS/c m	ეეთο μS/cm	စံနှုန်းအောက်
91	Temperature (အပူချိန်)	55.0	°с	<u>ე</u> ე* C	စံနှုန်းအထက်

K

NA- Not Applicable
"NEQG Guidelines for Ports, Habors and Terminals"

ရေသုံးစွဲမှုဆိုင်ရာစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်

သုံးစွဲမှု

- အနက် ဂု၀ဂ ပေ နှင့် ၆ လက်မ အကျယ်ရှိသော
 အဝီစီတွင်း ၂ တွင်း မှ ရေကို ဘွိုင်လာ နှင့်
 ဝန်ထမ်းများသုံးခွဲရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ထားပါသည်။
- ရေအသုံးပြုမှုမှာ တစ်နေ့လျှင် ၂၄,၅၀၀ ဂါလံခန့်
 ကုန်ဆုံးပြီး
- သောက်သုံးရေအဖြစ် ရေသန့်စနှစ်တပ်ဆင်ထားပြီး
 တစ်နေ့လျှင် ၆၀၀၀ လီတာ ခန့် အသုံးပြုပါသည်။
- ရေ ၄၆,၄၀၆.၆၂၅ ဂါလံ ဆုံသော
 အချင်းချင်းဆက်ထားသော မြေအောက်ရေကန် ၃
 ကန် ရှိပြီး မီးသတ်ရေကန် အဖြစ်ပါ အသုံးပြုပါသည်။

ရေစပ်စက်

- 🌣 မြင်းကောင်ရေ ၂ အားရှိသော စက် (၂ လုံး)
- 💠 မြင်းကောင်ရေ ၇ အားရှိသော စက် (၂ လုံး)
- 🌣 မြင်းကောင်ရေ ၁ အားရှိသော စက် (၁ လုံး)

သက်ရောက်မှု

- မြေအောက်ရေခမ်းခြောက်ခြင်း
- ရေအရင်းအမြစ်ခမ်းခြောက်ခြင်း
- 🔹 ရေချိုရှားပါးခြင်း
- ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိကျေးရွာများအတွက်
 စိုက်ပျိုးရေ၊ သောက်သုံးရေ ရှားပါးခြင်း



ශරීම්ගුර්ඃ

လျှော့ချမည့်အစီအစဉ်

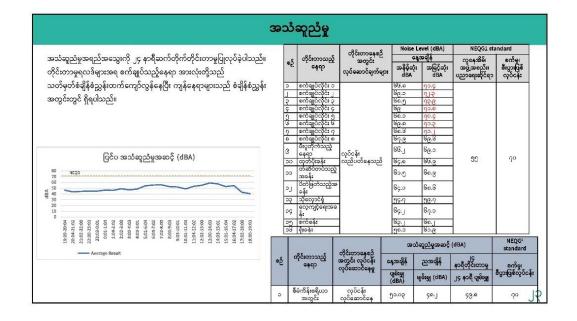
- 🔲 လုဝ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ/ဝိတ်သိမ်းကာလ
- ရေချွတာသုံးစွဲနိုင်ရေးအတွက် ရေမီတာတပ်ဆင်၍ ရေသုံးစွဲမှုအား စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်း
- ပြန်လည်သန့်စင်ပြီးရေများအား သန့်စင်ခန်းနှင့် ဥယျာဉ်စိုက်ပျိုးခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများတွင် ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုခြင်း



ရေသန့်စက်

Jo





ဆူညံမှုလျှော့ချရေးနှင့် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်

ဆူညံသံထွက်ရှိမှု

💷 လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း

- မီးစက်အသုံးပြုခြင်း၊ အက်ချုပ်စက်၊ စက်ပစ္စည်းများ
 မောင်းနှင်ခြင်း
- ကုန်ကြမ်းသယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရာတွင် မော်တော်ယာဉ်များ
 မောင်းနှင်ခြင်း



ဆူညံသံတိုင်းတာခြင်း

သက်ရောက်မှု

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ/ဝိတ်သိမ်းကာလ

- လွန်ကဲသော ဆူညံသံထိတွေ့မှု
 - အကြားအာရုံထိခိုက်ခြင်း၊
 - အိပ်မပျော်ခြင်း၊

အသံဆူညံမှုလျှော့ချနိုင်သောကိရိယာ

- သွေးတိုးရောဂါ ဖြစ်ပွားခြင်း၊
- တုန်ခါမှုဖြစ်ပေါ်ခြင်း၊
 - ဘွေးပေါင်ချိန်တိုးလာခြင်းနှင့် နှလုံးနှင့်
 - ဆက်ၿပီသောရောဂါများ ဖြစ်ပွားချင် အာရုံကြောစနစ် ကစဉ့်ကလျား ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊
 - အစာအိမ်၊ ကျောရိုးနှင့် အဆစ်များ
 ပျက်စီးခြင်း၊



တောသဖန်းပင်

လျှော့ချမည့် အစီအစဉ်

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ

- မလိုလားအပ်သော ဆူညံသံများ မဖြစ်ပေါ်စေရန် စက်ပစ္စည်း
 ကိရိယာများအား ကောင်းစွာထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း။
- လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတိသည့် နေရာများရှိ ဝန်ထမ်းများ အား နားအကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်းများ တပ်ဆင် စေနိုင်းခြင်း။ (မနက် ၁ဝ-၁၁ န၁ရီနှင့်နေလည် ၂-၃ နာရီ ၊တစ်နေ့လျှင်အနည်းဆုံး နှစ်ကြိမ်၊ တစ်ခါတပ်လျှင် တစ်နာရီခန့်၊)
- ဆက်စပ်သောရောဂါများ ဖြစ်ပွားခြင်း။ 💉 တုန်ခါမှုနည်းသော စက်ပစ္စည်းများ အသုံးပြုခြင်း။
 - 🗸 ဝန်ထမ်းများကို အလှည့်ကျ လုပ်ကိုင်စေခြင်း။
 - ဝန်ထမ်းများအတွက် နားစစ်ဆေးမှုနှင့် လိုအပ်သည့်
 ကျန်းမာရေးစောင့်ရှောက်မှုများပေးခြင်း။
 - အသိစုပ်ယူနိုင်သည့် အခန်းတွင်းစိုက်ပျိုးနိုင်သော တောသဖန်းပင် ကဲ့သို့ အပင်များ စိုက်ပျိုးပေးခြင်း။ ၎င်းအပင်သည် ၅ dbA နှင့် အထက် ဆည်သံများကို စုပ်ယူနိုင်ပါသည်။

ပိတ်သိမ်းကာလ

မလိုလားအပ်သော ဆူညံသံများ မဖြစ်ပေါ် စေရန် စက်ပစ္စည်း ကိရိယာများအား ကောင်းစွာထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း။

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အလင်းရောင် သက်ရောက်မှုနှင့် လျှော့ချရေး အစီအစဉ်

လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း

- အလင်းရောင်တိုင်းတာမှုကို လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတိသည့် ဧရိယာအတွင်း စက်ချုပ်လိုင်း စ လိုင်း၊ ဗီးပူတိုက်ခန်း၊ ပါကင်ထတ်ခန်း၊ တံဆိပ်တပ်ဆင်ခန်း၊ ဖိတ်ဖြတ်နေရာ၊ စတိခန်း၊ လေ့ကျင့်ရေးခန်း၊ စက်ပြင်ခန်းနှင့် ရုံးခန်းတို့တွင် တိုင်းတာခဲ့ပါသည်။
- ဂလဒ်များကို နိုင်ငံတကာဘဏ္ဍာရေးကော်ပိုရေးရှင်း စံသတ်မှတ်ချက်နှင့် နိုင်းယှဉ်ရာတွင် စက်ခန်းနှင့်စီးပူတိုက်သည့်အခန်းတို့သည်စံသတ်မှတ်ချက် ကျော်လွန်နေပြီးကျန်သောနေရာများအားလုံးသည်စံသတ် မှတ်ချက် ၅၀၀ lux ကို ပြည့်စီပါသည်။
- ရလဒ်များကို အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် ထည့်သွင်း
 ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

သက်ရောက်မှု

လု**ပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ** အမြင်အာရံ ထိခိုက်ခြင်း။

- အာရုံစူးစိုက်မှုများသော ကြောင့်
 ခေါင်းမူးခြင်း။
- မြင်ကွင်းကြည်လင်မှု မရှိခြင်း။
- မျက်စိတိမ်ဖြစ်ခြင်း။
- အာရုံကြောများ ထိခိုက်ပျက်စီးခြင်း။

လျှော့ချရမည့်အစီအစဉ်

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ

- လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့် နေရာများတွင် လုံလောက်သော
 အလင်းရောင်ရရှိရန် မီးချောင်းများ ထားရှိပေးခြင်း၊
- 🗸 ပြတင်းပေါက်များ၊ တံခါးများ ဖွင့်ထားခြင်း။
- စက်ရုံအနီးတွင် အစိမ်းရောင်ရှိသော သစ်ပင်များ
 စိုက်ပျိုးပေးခြင်း။
- သတ်မှတ်ထားသော အလင်းရောင်ရှိရမည့် စံချိန်စံညွှန်းများကို
 ပြည့်စီအောင် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။
- အခါအားလျော်စွာ ကျွန်းမာရေးစစ်ဆေးပေးခြင်း။
 မီးအလင်းအား ပိုမိုရရှိစေရန် မီးလုံး/ စီးချောင်းများအပေါ် တွင် ရောင်ပြန်များ တပ်ဆင်ပေးခြင်း။

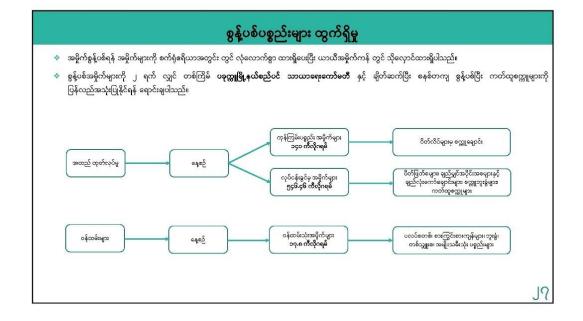


လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်းအလင်းရောင်တိုင်းတာခြ



မီးလုံး/မီးချောင်းများတွင် ရောင်ပြန်များတပ်ဆင်ခြင်း





စွန့်ပစ်အစိုင်အခဲဆိုင်ရာ သက်ရောက်မှုနှင့် လျှော့ချရေး အစီအစဉ်

သက်ရောက်မှု

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ/ဝိတ်သိမ်းကာလ

- Engine oil စစ်များနှင့် ဆိပုံးခွံများကို စနစ်တကျ မသိမ်းဆည်း/ မစွန့်ပစ်ပါက မီးဘေး အန္တရာယ် များ ဖြစ်ပေါ် နိုင်ခြင်း။
- အခိုက်များမှ စိန်ထွက်လာသော အရည်များသည်
 မြေဆီလွှာအတွင်းသို့ စိမ့်ဝင်ရာမှတဆင့် ဖြစ်၊ ချောင်း၊ အင်းအိုင်များ
 နှင့် မြေအောက်ရေ ညစ်ညမ်းမှု ဖြစ်ပေါ် စေရိုင်ခြင်း။
- 🎄 ဘွိုင်လာလောင်စာများမှ မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ် ဖြစ်ပေါ် စေနိုင်ခြင်း။
- စာကြင်း စာကျန်များ စွာနို့ပစီခြင်းနှင့် အမှိုက်များကို ကြာလရည်ကြာစွာ မစ္စနို့ပစ်ပဲ ထားသောကြောင့် အနဲ့ဆိုးများ ထွက်ပေါ်စေနိုင်သောကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ကို သာမကလူတို့၏ ကျန်းမာရေး ကိုပါထိနိုတ် စေနိုင်ခြင်း
- တားဥပါဒ် ဖြစ်စေနိုင်သည့် ပစ္စည်းများ (လျှစ်စစ်ပစ္စည်း အဟောင်းများ) ၌ ပါဝင်သော ဓာတ်များနှင့် ထိတွေ့နှိ သော လူ၊ မြေဆီလွှာ၊ ရေထု တို့သည် ထိုဓာတ်များ၏ ပြင်းထန်မှ အပေါ် မူတည် ၍ ထိခိုက်မှုများ ဖြစ်ပေါ် စေနိုင်ခြင်း။

လျှော့ချရမည့်အစီအစဉ်

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ/ဝိတ်သိမ်းကာလ

- အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်ရန် လုံလောက်သောနေရာ အကျယ် အဝန်းရှိသည့်
 အမှိုက်ကန်များ တည်ဆောက် ထားရှိခြင်း။
- အမှိုက်စို၊ အမှိုက်ခြောက်နှင့် ပြန်လည် အသုံး ပြုနိုင်သော
 အမှိုက်များဟု၍ အမျိုးအစားများ ခွဲခြား၍ စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။
- အန္တရာယ်ရှိသောဓာတုပစ္စည်းနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်အဓိုက် များ ကို
 ကိုင်တွယ်ရာနှင့် ပတ်သက်ပြီး အလုပ်သမားများ အား ကျန်းမာရေး
 အသိပညာ ပေးခြင်း။
- အိမ်သာမှ ထွက်ရှိသော အမျိုးသမီးသုံး ပစ္စည်းများကို စနစ်တကျ
 စွန့်ပစ်ပေးခြင်း။
- 🗸 စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ အတွင်း အမှိုက်မီးရှို့ခြင်းကို တားမြစ် ခြင်း။
- အဓ္ဓိက်များကို ပခုက္ကူမြို့တော် စည်ပင်သာယာ ရေး ကော်မတီနှင့်ချိတ်ဆက်ပြီး တစ်ပတ်တစ်ကြိမ် စနစ်တကျ စွန့်ဝစ်ပေးခြင်း။

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စွမ်းအင် အသုံးပြုမှုများ

လျှပ်စစ်အသုံးပြုမှ

 စီမံကိန်းစက်ရုံသည် လျှပ်စစ်အတွက် ၁၁ ကေဗွီအားရှိသော ပုခုက္ကုမြို့မှ အစိုးရ လျှပ်စစ်ဓါတ်အားလိုင်းမှ ရယူပြီး ၃၅၀ ကေဗွီအေ အားရှိသော ထရန်စဖော်မာဖြင့် သုံးစွဲပါသည်။

ဘွိုင်လာအသုံးပြုမှု

- ၄၈ ကီလိုဝဝ် အားရှိသော လျှပ်စစ်ဘွိုင်လာ ၂ လုံး ရှိပြီး တစ်နေ့လျှင် ရေ ၂၅ လီတာခန့် အသုံးပြုရပြီး လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ပြီးချိန်တွင် စွန့်ထုတ်ရေ အဖြစ် ရေ ၂၅ လီတာခန့် တွက်ရှိပါသည်။
- မနက် ၇:၀၀ နာရီ မှ ညနေ ၆ : ၃၀ နာရီ အထိ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ပြီး ညနေ ၆ : ၃၀ နာရီ တွင် ရောွန့်ထုတ် ပါသည်။

<u>မီးစက်အသုံးပြုမှု</u>

- လျှပ်စစ်ခါတ်အားပြတ်တောက်ချိန်တွင် အရေးပေါ်သုံးစွဲရန် ဒီဇယ်လောင်စာသုံး ၄၈၀
 ကေဗွီအေ အား ရှိသော မီးစက် ၂ လုံး နှင့် ၁၀၀ ကေဗွီအေ ၁ လုံး တို့ ရှိပါသည်။
- လောင်စာဆီ အသုံးပြုမှုမှာ တစ်နာရီလျှင် ၅၄ လီတာခန့် နှင့် ၁၀ လီတာ ခန့် အသီးအသီး ဖြစ်ပါသည်။



ထရန်စဖော်မာ



လျှပ်စစ်ဘွိုင်လာ



ဒီဇယ်မီးစက်



ဒီဇယ်လောင်စာ

စွမ်းအင်သုံးစွဲမှုနှင့် လျော့ချရေး အစီအစဉ်များ

လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း

- 🔲 လျှပ်စစ်မီးအသုံးပြုမှု။
- 🔲 ဘွိုင်လာမှ စွမ်းအင် သုံးစွဲမှု။
- အထည်ချုပ်လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှုမှ လျှပ်စစ်စွမ်းအင်သုံးစွဲမှု။
- 🗆 မီးစက် အသုံးပြုမှု။

သက်ရောက်မှု

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ကာလ

- SO₂, NO₂, CO , Particulate Matter (PM) များထွက်ရှိခြင်း။
- 💠 လျှပ်စစ်မီတာခများ ကုန်ကျခြင်း။
- 🂠 ဘွိုင်လာအသုံးပြုခြင်းကြောင့် လောင်စာများကုန်ဆုံးခြင်း။
- 🂠 လောင်စာဆီအတွက် ငွေကြေးမြောက်များစွာ သုံးစွဲရခြင်း။

ဝိတ်သိမ်းကာလ

- SO₂, NO₂, CO , Particulate Matter (PM) များထွက်ရှိခြင်း။
- 🂠 လောင်စာဆီအတွက် ငွေကြေးမြောက်များစွာ သုံးစွဲရခြင်း။

လျှော့ချရမည့်အစီအစဉ်

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ကာလ

- 🗸 ဘွိုင်လာအသုံးပြုမှုကို အချိန်ကန့် သတ်ပေးထားခြင်း။
- 🗸 နေ့အချိန်နှင့်ညအချိန်တို့တွင် မလိုအပ်သည့် မီးများကို ပိတ်ထားခြင်း၊
- 🗸 မီးစက်များကို အသုံးမပြုချိန်တွင် ရပ်နား ထားခြင်း
- 🗸 စက်ရုံအတွင်း သဘာဝအလင်းရောင် ရရှိစေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း
- ✓ မီတာစားသက်သာသည့် LED မီးလုံး/ မီးချောင်းများ တပ်ဆင်အသုံးပြုခြင်း။

🗸 ကုန်ပစ္စည်းကားများအတင်အချပြုလုပ်ချိန် တွင် စက်ရပ်နားထားခြင်း။

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လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု

<u>ထိခိုက်ဒါဏ်ရာရှိမှု</u>

လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း

- 🖵 ကုန်တင်ကုန်ချပြုလုပ်ရာသည့် နေရာ။ 🖵 လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့် နေရာ။
- 🔲 စက်ချုပ်ခြင်း၊ ပိတ်ဖြတ်ခြင်း၊ မီးပူတိုက်ခြင်း။
- 💷 စက်ယန္တရားများ ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းသည့်နေရာ။
- 🔲 သဘာဝ ဘေးအန္တရာယ်

သက်ရောက်မှု

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ/ပိတ်သိမ်းကာလ

- ကုန်တင်ကုန်ချပြုလုပ်ရာတွင် မတော်တဆ ထိခိုက်နိုင်ခြင်း။
- 🌞 ကုန်ကြမ်းများစုပုံခြင်းမှ ချော်လဲနိုင်ခြင်း။ ခြေလက်များကျိုးပဲ့နိုင်ခြင်း၊ ပွန်းပဲ့နိုင်ခြင်း။
- လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့် စက်ကိရိယာများ အတွင်းသို့ မတော်တဆ လက်ညှပ်နိုင်ခြင်း၊ ထိခိုက်ရှနာဒါဏ်ရာ နှင့်ကျိုးပဲ့နိုင်ခြင်း။
- 🌣 လျှပ်စစ်ဝါယာရှော့များ ဖြစ်ပေါ်ပြီး ထိခိုက်နိုင်ခြင်း
- ငလျှင်၊ မုန်တိုင်း၊ ရေကြီးခြင်း၊ မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ် များဖြစ်ပေါ် နိုင်ပြီး လုပ်သားများအပေါ် ထိခိုက် နိုင်ခြင်း။



EXIT NO ENTRY





A











လျှော့ချရမည့်အစီအစဉ်

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ/ပိတ်သိမ်းကာလ

- လုပ်ဆောင်ခြင်း။
- လုပ်သားအရေအတွက်နှင့်ကိုက်ညီသော ဆေးသေတ္တာများထောက်ပံ့ပေးခြင်း၊
- စက်ပစ္စည်းများကို အသုံးပြုရာတွင် လုပ်သားများ ကို လေ့ကျင့်သင်ကြားပေးပြီးမှ အသုံးပြုစေခြင်း။
- စက်ယန္တရားများနှင့်၎င်းတို့အနီးတွင်ထိခိုက်နိုင်ကြောင်း အန္တရာယ်ရှိကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားသော သတိပေး သင်္ကေတများနှင့် စၥများကပ်ထားခြင်း။
- 🗸 မတော်တဆ ထိခိုက်မှုများရှိခဲ့ပါက သက်ဆိုင်ရာ အရေးပေါ်ဌာန များသို့ ဆက်သွယ်နိုင်မည့် ဇုန်းနံ ပါတ် များကို မြင်သာသော နေရာများတွင် ချိတ်ဆွဲစေခြင်း၊ အရေးပေါ် သတိပေးခေါင်းလောင်း
- သဘာ၀ဘေးအန္တရာယ်သတင်းများကို နားဆင်၍ ကြိုတင် ပြင်ဆင်မှုများပြုလုပ်ခြင်း။
- သဘာဝဘေးများကျရောက်နိုင်သည်ဟု ကြားသိရပါက စက်ရုံ အလုပ်များရပ်နား၍၊ ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရာနေရာသို့ ရွေ့ပြောင်း

ကုန်တင်ကုန်ချပြုလုပ်ရာတွင် စနစ်တကျကြပ်မတ်

မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်အတွက်စီစဉ်ထားမှု

- 🍁 မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်အတွက်စီစဉ်ထားရှိမှုများ
 - 🗸 မီးသတ်ဆေးဗူး (၄၉) ခု
 - 🗸 မီးသတ်ပိုက် (၄) ခု
 - 🗸 မီးသတ်ငုတ်
 - 🗸 ဂါလံ ၄၅၀၀၀ ကျော် ဆန့်သော မီးသတ်ရေကန်
 - 🗸 မြင်းကောင်ရေ ၃၀ ရှိ မီးသတ်ရေပန့်
 - 🗸 မီးခိုးမှုတ်စက် ၂၅ လုံး
 - မီးအချက်ပေးခေါင်းလောင်း (၈) လုံး
 - 🗸 အရေးပေါ် ထွက်ပေါက်



မီးသတိပေးခေါင်းလောင်း



မီးသတ်ရေပိုက်ငှတ်



မီးသတ်ပိုက်



အရေးပေါ် ထွက်ပေါက်



မီးခိုးမှုတ်စက်



မီးသတ်လေ့ကျင့်ခြင်း

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အရေးပေါ် နှင့် မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်လုံခြုံရေးအစီအစဉ်များ

ဖြစ်ပေါ် နိုင်သည့်နေရာများ

- သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကျရောက်ခြင်း
- 🔲 မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်
 - ဓီးစက်အသုံးပြုခြင်း၊
 - စက်ပစ္စည်းများအသုံးပြုခြင်း၊
 - လုပ်ငန်းသုံးမော်တော်ကားများ၊ မီးဖိုချောင်သုံးပစ္စည်းများ၊ လျှပ်စစ်ပစ္စည်းများ။
 - မီးလောင်လွယ်သော စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ နှင့် သိုလှောင်ထားသော ကုန်ကြမ်းနှင့် ကုန်ချောပစ္စည်းများ

သက်ရောက်မှု

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ/ပိတ်သိမ်းကာလ

- - ရေဘေး၊ ရေကြီးရေလျှုံမှု
- 💠 မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်
- 🔹 စက်ပစ္စည်းများ အပူလွန်ကဲခြင်းနှင့် မတော်တဆ မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်ဖြစ်စေနိုင်ခြင်း။
- လျှပ်စစ်ဝါယာကြိုးများရော့ဖြစ်၍ မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်ဖြစ်ပေါ် စေနိုင်ခြင်း။

လျှော့ချရမည့် အစီအစဉ်

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ/ဝိတ်သိမ်းကာလ

- 🗸 လောင်စာများအနီးတွင် မီးအသုံးပြုမှုကို တားမြစ်ထားခြင်း။
- ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း၊ ပြုပြင်ခြင်း။
 - 🗸 သွယ်တန်းထားသော လျှပ်စစ်မီးကြိုးများကို ကျွမ်းကျင်သူများနှင့် ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း။
 - ဝန်ထမ်းများအား မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကာကွယ်ရေး၊ ရှေးဦးသူနာ ပြုစုခြင်းနှင့် အရေးပေါ် တုံ့ပြန်ခြင်း ဆိုင်ရာ အသိပညာပေးခြင်း များ ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။
 - 🗸 လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်နေရာများ၊ မီးစက် ထားရှိသည့်နေရာ၊ လျှပ်စစ်ထိန်းချုပ်ခန်း နေရာများ နှင့် ရုံးခန်းနေရာများတွင် အရေးပေါ်မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်အား ကာကွယ်နိုင်ရန် မီးသတ်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် မီးသတ်ဆေးဘူးများကို ထားရှိခြင်း။
 - မီးသတ်ဆေးဗူးများအား ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးပေးခြင်း။
 - 🗸 မတော်တဆ မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်ဖြစ်ပေါ်ပါက အရေးပေါ် ဆက်သွယ်ရမည့် မီးသတ်ဌာနများ၊ ဆေးရုံများနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဌာနများ၏ ဖုန်းနံပါတ်များကို ဝန်ထမ်းအားလုံးမြင်နိုင်သော နေရာများတွင် ချိတ်ဆွဲထားရန် လိုအပ်သည်။

FIRE SAFETY SIGNS













မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်သတိပေးဆိုင်းဘုတ်များတပ်ဆင်စေခြင်း

သက်ရောက်မှုနှင့် လျှော့ချရမည့် အစီအစဉ်များ

🌣 ကိုယ်ခန္ဓာကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းမှု

ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သည့်နေရာများ

- လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်နေရာများဖြစ်သော-
 - ဝိတ်ဖြန့်ခင်းသည့်နေရာ၊
 - ဝိတ်စဖြတ်သည့် နေရာ၊
 - စက်ချုပ်သည့်နေရာ၊
 - မီးပူတိုက်သည့် နေရာ၊
 - ကုန်ကြမ်းများထားသည့် နေရာ၊
 - ကုန်ကြမ်း/ကုန်ဈောများ သယ်ယူခြင်း၊

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ/ပိတ်သိမ်းကာလ

- 💠 လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်နေရာများတွင် အထိုင်များခြင်း၊ အထူးသဖြင့် မတ်တပ်ရပ်၍ ဝိတ်ဖြန့်ခင်းသည့်နေရာ၊ ဝိတ်စ ဖြတ်သည့် နေရာ နှင့် မီးပူတိုက်သည့်နေရာရှိ ဝန်ထမ်းများတွင် အရီး၊ အကြော၊ ကြွက်သားနှင့် ဆိုင်သည့် နာတာရည် ရောဂါများဖြစ်နိုင်ခြင်း။
- လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ဧရိယာ အတွင်းတွ& မော်တာအပ်ချုပ်စက်များမှ ထုတ်လွှတ်သော လျှပ်စစ်သံလိုက် လှိုင်းမှာ ၆၀Hz ခန့်ရှိသောကြောင့် ၎င်းပမာဏသည် အန္တရာယ် မများသော်လည်း ထိုနေရာတွင် တာဝန် ထမ်းဆောင် နေသော ဝန်ထမ်းများသည် ထိုလှိုင်းများနှင့် ကြာရည်စွာထိတွေ့ နေရသော ကြောင့် မျိုးရိုးဗီဇ ဆဲလ်များ(DNA) ပြောင်းလဲခြင်း၊ ဦးနှောက်နှင့် အာရုံကြော ဆိုင်ရာရောဂါများ၊ နှလုံးပတ်သက်သော ရောဂါ များ၊ ကြွက်သားများ အားနည်းခြင်း နှင့် ကင်ဆာရောဂါများ ဖြစ်နိုင်ချေ
 - 🔹 လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း စနစ်တကျ လုပ်ဆောင်ခြင်း နှင့် အကာအကွယ် ပစ္စည်းများ ဝတ်ဆင်ခြင်း မရှိပါက ထိခိုက် ဒဏ်ရာနှင့် အသက်ရှ လမ်းကြောင်းဆိုင်ရာ ရောဂါ များရရှိနိုင်ခြင်း။
 - 💠 ဆူညံသံများကြောင့် နားထိခိုက်ခြင်း။
 - 🔖 မတော်တဆ ထိမိ၊ ဆောင့်မိခြင်းနှင့်ထိခိုက်ရှနာခြင်း ။

လျှော့ချမည့် အစီအစဉ်

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ/ပိတ်သိမ်းကာလ

- လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း ကိုယ်လက်လေ့ကျင့်ခန်းပြုလုပ်စေခြင်း။ PPE (ခေါ်) တစ်ကိုယ်ရည်ကာကွယ်ရေးပစ္စည်းများ ထောက်ပံ့ပေးပြီးဖြစ် သောကြောင့် ဝတ်ခိုင်းစေခြင်း၊
- 🗸 ကျောမှီပါသော ထိုင်ခုံများ ထောက်ပံ့ပေးခြင်း။
- 🗸 လျှပ်စစ်သံလိုက်လှိုင်းများ ကြောင့်ဖြစ်ပေါ် နိုင်သော ရောဂါများကို ကာကျွယ်ရန် iodineကြွယ်စစ္စာပါဝင်သော သောက်ဆေးများကို Magnesium, Selenium နှင့် Vitamin ငတို့ဖြင့် တွဲစပ်၍ သောက်သုံးပေးခြင်း၊ ရဲယိုသီးဖြင့် ထုတ်လုပ်ထားသော ဆေးဝါးများ နှင့် စိမ်းပြာရေညှိတို့သည် ၎င်းလှိုင်းများကြောင့်ရရှိနိုင်သောရောဂါများကို ကာကွယ်နိုင်ခြင်း၊
- 🗸 ကုန်ကြမ်း/ကုန်ချောများ သယ်ယူရာတွင် လုပ်ငန်းသုံး ပစ္စည်းသယ် သည့် စက်များကို အသုံးပြုစေခြင်း၊
- 🗸 လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေးသင်တန်းများနှင့် ရှေးဦးပြုစု သင်တန်း တက်ပြီးသူများက စက်ရုံတွင်း ဝန်ထမ်းအချင်းချင်း အတွေ့ အကြုံများ၊ ဗဟုသုတများကို ဖလှယ်ခြင်း။

လူမှုစီးပွားအပေါ် ကောင်းကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှု

- 🌞 စီမံကိန်းတည်ရှိရာဒေသအနီးအဝိုက်ရှိ ပြည်သူများအတွက် အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းရရှိစေခြင်း။
- 🌣 အလုပ်သမားများအတွက် လူမှုရေးခွဲခြားမှုမရှိဘဲ တန်းတူညီမျှ သင့်တင့်သော အခွင့်အရေးများနှင့် ပေါင်းသင်းဆက်ဆံခြင်း၊
- 🎄 စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းကြောင့် အနီးနားဆက်စပ်လျက်ရှိသော အဖွဲ့ အစည်းများအတွက် အကျိုးမြတ် ရရှိစေခြင်း။
- 💠 အလုပ်သမားရေးဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေများနှင့်အညီ သေချာစွာ ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။
- 🍁 ကလေးလုပ်သားများ ခေါ် ယူခြင်းအား ရှောင်ရှားခြင်း။
- 🄹 ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံသည့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အား တိုးမြှင့်တည်ထောင်ခြင်း။
- 🌣 အလုပ်သမားများ၏ ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံရေးအတွက် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုများနှင့် လုံလောက်သော အသုံးစရိတ် ထောက်ပံ့မှုများပေးခြင်း။
- 🌣 စီမံကိန်းပိုင်ရှင်မှ ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေး အစီစဉ်များအား အကောင်အထည် ဖော်ဆောင် စေခြင်း။
- 🎄 ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ ရိုးရာယဉ်ကျေးမှုများအား နားလည်သဘောပေါက်ခြင်းနှင့် ထိန်းသိမ်းစောင့်ရှောက်ခြင်း။
- 🌣 ဤသို့သော စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းများကြောင့် နိုင်ငံတော်ဝင်ငွေ နှင့် အခွန်ဘဏ္ဍာရရှိစေခြင်း။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်

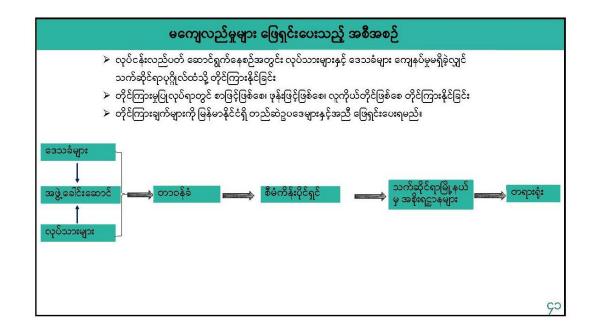
રહ

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာလေ့လာစောင့်ကြည့်မှုအစီအစဉ် တည်ဆောက်ဆဲကာလနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းလည်မတ် ဆောင်ရွက်သည့်တာလအတွက် စိမ်ကိန်း အကောင် အထည်မော်သူမှ ဟာဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်ကို စနစ်တာကျရေးဆွဲရမည် ဆောင်ရွက်ရပါမည်။ အစီအစဉ်ရေးဆွဲပြင်း တည်မော်တောင်ရွက်မြင်း မောင်ရွက်စ်ကြည့်ရှုစစ်ဆေးပြီး ရလာခံများကို မောင်ကြစ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်း စောင့်ကြစ်ကြည့်ရှုစစ်ဆေးပြီး ရလာခံများကို မောင်ရွက်ခဲ့မှာ မောင်ရွက်စ် စောင်ရွက်စ်ကြည့်ရှုစစ်ဆေးပြီး ရလာခံများကို မော်သူ၊ အနီးအနားရှိ ဒေသခံများမှ စောင့်ကြစ်စောင်ရွာရဲ ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင် ရေးဆွဲ ရမည်။

ကြည့်ရှုရမည့် ကဏ္ဍများ	ကာလအပိုင်းအခြား	အကြောင်းအရာ	တည်နေရာ	ကြိမ်ရှုန်း	တာဝန်ရှိသော အဖွဲ့ အစည်း
လေထုအရည်အသွေး	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတိဖြင်းကာလ	အရှန်အမှာများ (PM ₁₀ , PM ₂₃), နိုက်ထရိဂျင်ဒိုင်အောက်ဆိုဒီ (NO ₂), ဘာလမာဒိုင်အောက်ဆိုဒီ (SO ₂), ကာဗွန်ခိုနောက်ဆိုဒီ (CO), ကာဗွန်ခိုင်အောက်ဆိုဒီ (CO) <u>အစန်းတွင်းလေထုအရှည်အသေး</u> ငွေ့ရည်ပြန်လွယ်သောခါတုံ့ဖြစ်ပေါင်း (TVOC)၊ ဖော်ဖေသီဒီဟိုက် (HCHO)၊ ကာဗန်ခိုင်အောက်ဆိုကိုဒီ (CO ₂)၊ လေထုထိတွင်ရှိသောတဲ့အနှန်အများ (PM1)	စက်ရုံတွင်း လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့် နေရာ	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် တစ်ကြီခိ	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd / တာဝခိုရှိပုဂ္ဂိုလ်
	8တ်သိမ်းက ာ လ	အခူနိအမွာချား (PM ₁₀ PM ₂₅), နိုက်ထရိုဂျွင်ဒိုင်အာက်ဆိုဒီ (NO ₂), ဆာလဖာဒိုင်အောက်ဆိုဒီ (SO ₂), ကာဗွန်မိုနောက်ဆိုဒီ (CO), ကာဗွန်ဒိုင်အောက်ဆိုဒီ (CO2)	စီခံကိန်းတည်နေရာ	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် တစ်ကြိမ်	
	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းကာလ		လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့် နေရာ စက်ရုံဝင်း အတွင်း	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် နှစ်ကြိမ်	
ఖ్చబ్రేమ	ဝိတ်သိမ်းကာလ	အသံဆူညံရှ ပမာဏ	စီခံကိန်းတည်နေရာ	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် တစ်ကြိန်	Myanmar Efforts Co., Lti

ကြည့်ရှုရမည့် ကဏ္ဍများ	ကာလအပိုင်းအခြား	အကြောင်းအရာ	တည်နေရာ	ကြိမ်နှန်း	တာဝန် ရှိသော အဖွဲ့ အစည်း
	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းကာလ	 တုက်ရှိလာသော စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို ပမာဏ၊ အမျိုးအစားခွဲခြင်း။ 	စီမံကိန်းတည်နေရာ	လစဉ်	Myanmar Efforts Co., Li
စုန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည် <u>း</u>	ဝိတ်သိမ်းကာလ	 အရှိုက်ရုရှိပစိသည့် အရေအတွက်ကို မှတ်တစ်းဖြုလုပ် ခြင်း။ အရှိုက်စနစ်တကျစုရှိပစ်မှုရှိဖရိ စစ်ဆေးခြင်း။ 	စီခံကိန်းတည်နေရာ	အပတ်စဉ်	/ တာဝန်ရွိပုဂ္ဂိုလ်
ရေအရည်အသွေး	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းကာလ	pH, Ammonia, Iron, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Total	စွန့်ပစ်ရေထွက်ရှိသည့် နေရာ	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် နှစ်ကြိမ်	Myanmar Efforts Co., L
2.[2.1[2] 2.2.0.	ဝိတ်သိမ်းကာလ	Chlorine, Total Suspended Solids, Oil and Grease	စွန့်ပစ်ရေထွက်ရှိသည့် နေရာ	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် တစ်ကြိန်	/ တာဝန်ရှိပုဂ္ဂိုလ်
	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းကာလ	 လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်းတစ်ကိုယ်ရေသုံး ကာကွယ်ရေးပစ္စည်းများ ထောက်ပုံပေးခြင်း၊ 	စီခံကိန်းအတွင်း	နေ့စဉ်	
လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရင်းရေး နှင့် ကျန်းမာရေး	ဝိတီးဒိန်းက ာ လ	ဆကာအကွယ် ပစ္စည်းများ ဝတ်ဆင်ခြင်း ရှိမရှိ စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ ဆလုပ်တက်ရောက်သု မှတ်တမ်းများ ထားရှိခြင်း၊ ဆေးအန္တရာယ်အသိပေးဆိုင်းဘုတ်များ ထားရှိခြင်း၊ ဆန္တရာယ်အသိပေးဆိုင်းဘုတ်များ ထားရှိခြင်း၊ ဆန္တရာယ်ကင်းရင်းရေး စေင်ကြည့်သူဖြင့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင် စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊	စီခံကိန်းအတွင်း	နေ့စဉ်	Myanmar Efforts Co., Lt

ကြည့်ရှုရမည့် ကဏ္ဍများ	ကာလအပိုင်းအခြား	အကြောင်းအရာ	တည်နေရာ	ကြိ ပ် ရှုန်း	တာဝန်ရှိသော အဖွဲ့ အစည်း
အရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေ (ဗီးဘေးအန္တ၅၁ယ်၊ ငလျင်၊ ရေကြီးရေလျှိမှု)	စီခံကိန်းကာလ တစ်လျှောက်		စီခံကိန်းအတွင်း	လေးလ တစ်ကြိန်	Myanmar Efforts Co., Ltd / တ၁၀နိရှိပုဂ္ဂိုလ်



လူမှုအကျိုးတူပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှု (CSR) အစီအစဉ်

- 🌞 မြန်မာ့ရင်းနှီးမြုပ်နှံမှုကော်မရှင်၏ ချမှတ်ထားသော နည်းလမ်းများအတိုင်း အမြတ်ငွေမှ ၂% ကို (CSR) အတွက် အသုံးပြုခြင်း။
- အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းမှလည်း CSR အစီအစဉ်များချမှတ်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။

စီမံကိန်းအတွက်လျာထားရန်ပုံငွေ



φĝ	လုပ်ဆောင်ချက်	တာဝန်ရှိအဖွဲ့ အစည်း	ကြိမ်နှန်း	ခန့်မှန်းပမာဏ (အသားတင်အမြတ်%)				
Э.	လူမှုရေး							
	စီမံကိန်းပတ်ငန်းကျင်ရှိ ရွာများတွင် လမ်းဖောက်လုပ်ပေးခြင်း ရေဦးရေလာကောင်းစွန်စေရေး ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	Myanmar Effort Co., Ltd	နှစ်စဉ်	0.0				
J.	ပညာရေး							
	စီမံကိန်းပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ ရွာများရှိ ဧာသင်ကျောင်းများတွင် အဆောက်အဦများ ဆောက်လုပ်ပေးခြင်း	Myanmar Effort Co., Ltd	နှစ်စဉ်	0.9				
ę.	ကျွန်းမာရေး							
	စီမံကိန်းအနီးယာပ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ ကျေးရွာများတွင် သောက်ရေသန့်ကန်များ ထောက်ပုံခြင်း စီမံကိန်းရှိရှာဒေသရှိ ကျေးလက်ကျန်းမာရေးဆေးခန်းများသို့ ပုံပိုးကူညီခြင်း	Myanmar Effort Co., Ltd	နှစ်စဉ်	0.9				
	ဘာသာရေး							
	စီမံကိန်းအနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ကျေးရွာများရှိ ဘုန်းကြီးကျောင်း၊ ဘာသာရေးအဖွဲ့ အစည်းမှာသို့ လှူးခါနီးဖြင်း	Myanmar Effort Co., Ltd	క్రింతేశ్ల	٥.J				

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ကျေးဇူးတင်ပါသည်

Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd.

ဝေဖန်အကြံပြုချက်များ နှင့် ဆွေးနွေးလိုသည့် အကြောင်းအရာများ လွတ်လပ်စွာ မေးမြန်းနိုင်ပါသည်။

Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd.

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Get In Touch With Us

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LinkedIn : https://www.linkedin.com/company/hexagonal-angle-

international-consultants-co-ltd

APPENDIX D
Company Licenses



ကုမ္ပဏီမှတ်ပုံတင်လက်မှတ် Certificate of Incorporation

မြန်မာ အက်(ဖ်) ဖော့(စ်) ကုမ္ပဏီ လီမိတတ် MYANMAR EFFORTS COMPANY LIMITED Company Registration No. 109734608

မြန်မာနိုင်ငံကုမ္ပဏီများအက်ဥပဒေ ၁၉၁၄ ခုနှစ် အရ မြန်မာ အက်(ဖ်) ဖော့(စ်) ကုမ္ပဏီ လီမီတတ် အား ၂၀၁၈ ခုနှစ် ဇူလိုင်လ ၁၂ ရက်နေ့တွင် အစုရှယ်ယာအားဖြင့် တာဝန်ကန့်သတ်ထား သည့် အများနှင့်မသက်ဆိုင်သောကုမ္ပဏီ အဖြစ် ဖွဲ့စည်းမှတ်ပုံတင်ခွင့် ပြုလိုက်သည်။

This is to certify that

MYANMAR EFFORTS COMPANY LIMITED

was incorporated under the Myanmar Companies Act 1914 on 12 July
2018 as a Private Company Limited by Shares.

ကုမ္ပဏီမှတ်ပုံတင်အရာရှိ Registrar of Companies

ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုနှင့်ကုမ္ပဏီများညွှန်ကြားမှုဦးစီးဌာန

Directorate of Investment and Company Administration



Former Registration No. 378FC/2018-2019(YGN).

三角地转山相名《地景》 1层经小期额> မြေစာရင်းပုံစံ - ၁၀၅ သက်သေခံ မှန်ကန်ကြောင်း သော လက်ရှိမြေပုံတွင် ယခုနှစ်အသုံးပြုသော ဦးပိုင်မြေပုံ သက်သောမခံ လက်ခံရေးကူးရန်ပုံစံ တိုင်းဒေသကြီး/ မြည်နယ် \$6m: ခရိုင် nsw မြို့နယ်/မြို့နယ်ခွဲ 15 SWIC ရပ်ကွက်/ ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု 15:08:31 ကွင်း/ အကွက်အမှတ်နှင့်အမည် 200 , nd: 0,€: 13, 600 ဦးပိုင်အမှတ်/ မြေ့ကွက်အမှတ် ဦးပိုင် အခွန်စည်းကြပ်ခံရသူ/ပိုင်ရှင်/ မြေမျိုးနှင့် ဧရိယာ ပိုင်ဆိုင်ခွင့် မှတ်ချက် ဂရန်ရှင်/အငှားဂရန်ရှင် အမည် အမှတ် အတန်း (em) 3: 12: 0 8: 6 WIL 6/18 2.00 005/12 socia 1/2010 ရေးကူးပေးသည့်အကြောင်းအရာ လက္သည္ေတြ ရန္ ခိုင္မေတြက ကြေက တေလျခင္း က်ေလန္ က်ဴး သွဲ ပန္ (အထက်ဖော်ပြပါအကြောင်းအရာအတွက်သာ အသုံးပြုခွင့်ရှိသည်) 5: @: PE: EWA လျှောက်ထားသူအမည် လျှောက်လွှာတင်သည့်နေ့စွဲ လျှောက်ထားသူသို့ ထုတ်ပေးသည့်နေ့စွဲ - 19.6.100 ယခုအထက်တွင် ပြဆိုသောမြေပုံမှာ မှန်ကန်သေချာစွာ ရေးကူးထားသော (၂၅၂ နောက်ဆက်တွဲ တိုင်းတာခြင်း မြေပုံဖြစ်ကြောင်း သက်သေခံလက်မှတ် ရေးထိုးပါသည်။ 1910/10) ခုနှစ် အတွက် အမှုတွဲထိန်း/မြေ့တိုင်းစာရေးလက်မှတ် -ရှိထိုင်း (၎) தே இ **திரக்கக்க**்கத்திக்கர் நடிக்கத்திக்கர் நடிக்குக்க ာ အရုံးတော်ဆိုပ် တိုက်ဆိုင်စစ်ဆေးပြီး မှန်ကန်ပါသည် -လက်ထောက်ဦးစီးမှူးလက်မှတ် -

0 9 00 1 1 1

(emjom\$1061)

ာဆတ္သားမြဲ။

မှတ် ဖြန ယ်ဦးစီးဌာနမျိုး ထယ်ထာမြေစီမံခန့်ရွိရေးနှင့်စာရင်းအင်းဦးစီးဌာန ခြေစီသာမြေစီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးနှင့်စာရင်းတင်းဦး ရောင

9818

စိစစ်အတည်ပြုပါသည်။

မြို့နယ်မြေစာရင်းဦးစီးဌာနမှူးလက်မှတ်



မကွေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီးအစိုးရအဖွဲ့ လယ်မြေမှတစ်ပါး လယ်ယာမြေအား အခြားနည်းဖြင့် အသုံးပြုရန် ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်

工厂的盲农地转建筑地批文

မကွေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ပခုက္ကူခရိုင်၊ ပခုက္ကူမြို့နယ်၊ အနောက်ဈောက္ကန်ကျေးရွာနေ ဦးသန်းထွန်း၏ သား ဦးဖြိုးမင်းကျော်၊ နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်အမှတ်၊ ၉/မကန(နိုင်) ၁၄၃၇၉၅အား လယ်ယာမြေဥပဒေ ပုဒ်မ-၃၀အရ အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ လယ်မြေမှတစ်ပါး လယ်ယာမြေကို သတ်မှတ်ထားသည့် စည်းကမ်းချက် များနှင့်အညီ အခြားနည်းဖြင့် အသုံးပြုခွင့် ပြုလိုက်သည်။ အခြားနည်းအသုံးပြုခွင့်ပြုသည့် လယ်မြေမှတစ်ပါး လယ်ယာမြေအကြောင်းအရာ

မကွေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ပခုက္ကူခရိုင်၊ ပခုက္ကူမြို့နယ်

စဉ်	ကျေးရွာ	ကွင်း အမှတ်နှင့်	ဦးဝိုင်	မြေမျိုး		ပြုသည့် ရိယာ	ခွင့်ပြုသည့် နည်းလမ်း	မှတ်ချက်
	အုပ်စု	အမည်	အမှတ်		നേ	ဒဿမ		
0	J	2	9	2	G	2	0	е
0	ပန်းတိုင်းခြု	၃၁၈ ပန်းတိုင်းခြုံ အရှေ့ကွင်း	99 [/] J	നാ-¢	0	99	အထည်ချုပ် စက်ရုံ မြေနေရာ	ဦးပိုင်ရှိဧရိယာ (၄.၂၁)ဧကအနက် မှလျှောက်ထား မြေ(၁.၁၃)ဧက

သက်သေခံမြေပုံပူးတွဲထားပါသည်။

မကွေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီးအစိုးရအဖွဲ့၏ (၂ဂ.၆.၂၀၁၉) ရက်နေ့အစည်းအဝေးအမှတ်စဉ်(၂၃/၂၀၁၉)၊ ဆုံးဖြတ်ချက်အမှတ်(၁၁၇)အရ လက်မှတ်ရေးထိုးထုတ်ပေးခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။ X 21018



(ဆဇင်ထွန်း) အတွင်းရေးမှူး မကွေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီးအစိုးရအဖွဲ့ မကွေးမြို့

စာ အ မှတ်၊ ၅ / ၄၃ - ၂၂၂ / ဦး၆ ရက်စွဲ၊၂၀၁၉ခုနှစ်၊စက်တင်ဘာလ(၃)ရက်

APPENDIX E Boiler Licenses



ဖြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော် စတ်မှုဝန်ကြီးဌာန တော်မှုကြီးကြစ်ရေးနှင့်စစ်ဆေးရေးဦးစီးဌာန ဆို့ခြံတေစာရုံးပြုစွခိုလက်မှတ်

ဘျိုင်လာဥပဒေ ပုစ်မ ၃၃၊ ပုစ်မ၃၄ပုစ်မခွဲ(ခ)

er 1 010 .
වා යම් බව ල්වා වූ
ဘွိုင်လာမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်၊ မစ - ၆၂၀၀ ဘွိုင်လာအမျိုးအစား - နစ္စဉ္ကက်လ ၅က
မီးရှိန်ရမျက်နှာပြင်ဧရိယာ - ၃.၁ နကျန်းမြာ ထုတ်လုပ်သည့်နိုင်ငံနှင့်ခုနှစ် - ၂ _{၈၁ ဂ}
စိုင်ရှင်နှင့်လုပ်ငန်းအမည် - ဖန်နေက လေးမှာကောက Efforts lo. Itd.
ဘွိုင်လာတည်နေရာ - ယန်းကို ေခ်္မကျ ေရ ၊ နာ၊ ပရက္သူတို ရပင် ၊ အကွေး ကို ၆ = 63 ၁၁ ၆ ၊
ංර්කොලෙදු මී ුකුත්ර සුතෘ (රිහොම හම් රට් හෙදුව ද
သံပြားအထူအပါး - ရှဲ/ဒရမ် ထိပ်ပိတ်ပြား ဖလူး/မ်ိဳးသေတ္တာ
ဘွိုင်လာအခြေအနေ - တက္က ၆ : ဖုပ္ပ ၁၁၃၆ အနည်းဆုံးတွက်ချက်ရဖိအား -
ဖိအားပြနာရီချိန်ကိုက်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း - ကို က ေတြကို ဖြင့်သည်။

ပြုပြင်မှုများ -

ပြည်နယ်/တိုင်းဒေသကြီး ဘွိုင်လာစစ်ဆေးဇေးမှန

ခုတိယညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး (ဘွိုင်လာစစ်ဆေးရေး) မကွေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီးစက်မှုကြီးကြစ်ရေးနှင့် စစ်ဆေးရေးဦးစီးဌာန

ဘွိုင်လာစစ်ဆေးရေးမှုန ဌာနစွဲမှု။ (အိုင်လာစစ်ဆေးရေး)

ေကာ္မွာကြောင့္ မမတ္မႈတိုင်းဒေသကြီးစတိရွတြီးကြပ်ဝရးနှင့် စစ်စဆးရေးဦးစီးဌာန

တ္တုင်လာစစ်ဆေးမွေးမျိုး ညွှန်ကြားရေးမျိုး ဘွိုင်လာစစ်ဆေးရေး

