#### SSBE (MYANMAR) GROUP CO., LTD

# INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION (IEE) FOR BIOMASS PELLET PRODUCTION AND EXPORTING FACTORY

#### **REVISED REPORT**

July, 2022

#### **Prepared by**



#### HEXAGONAL ANGLE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANTS CO., LTD.

Office: No.233/2, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Daung Min Street, 14/3 Ward, South Okkalapa Township, Yangon, Myanmar.

Tel: +959 898333722

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

#### ကတိကဝတ်များ

- (က) ဤကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာ (IEE) တွင်ပါဝင်သော ကတိကဝတ်များနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေများကို တိကျစွာ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက် ပါမည်။
- (ခ) အစီရင်ခံစာပါ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အရည်အသွေး တန်ဖိုးများကိုလည်း လုပ်ငန်း ဖော်ဆောင်မှု ကြောင့် သက်ရောက်မှု မရှိအောင် ထိန်းသိမ်းကာ ကွယ်သွားပါမည်။
- (ဂ) ဆိပ်ခံတံတားလုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုဝန်း ကျင်အပေါ် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သော ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများအတွက် လျှော့ချရေး လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များနှင့် အစီအစဉ်များကိုလည်း အပြည့်အဝ အစဉ်အမြဲ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်သွားပါမည်။
- (ဃ) ကောင်းကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများကိုလည်း ပိုမိုကောင်းမွန်အောင် လုပ်ဆောင် သွားပါမည်။
- (င) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရမည့် အစီအစဉ်တွင် ပါဝင်သော စောင့်ကြည့်ရမည့် ကဏ္ဍများကိုလည်း သေချာစွာ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ပါမည်။
- (စ) စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရမည့် အစီအစဉ်အတွက် အသုံးပြုမည့် လျာထားရန်ပုံငွေ၊ ထိခိုက်မှု လျော့ပါးစေရေးအတွက် ရန်ပုံငွေ၊ ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကာကွယ်ရေး အစီအစဉ်၊ အများပြည်သူနှင့် တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်းနှင့် ဒေသဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေး လုပ်ငန်းများအတွက်ရန်ပုံငွေ စသည့် လျာထားရန်ပုံငွေများ အတိုင်း လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်းနှင့် အဆိုပါ လျာထားရန်ပုံငွေသည် လုံလောက်မှုမရှိပါက ကုမ္ပဏီမှ ထပ်မံထည့်သွင်း ဆောင်ရွက် သွားပါမည်။
- (ဆ) စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းများပြီးစီး၍ ပိတ်သိမ်းချိန်တွင်လည်း ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုဝန်းကျင် အပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုအနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်အောင် ဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်ပြီး၊ အကယ်၍ သက်ရောက်မှုများ ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်ခြေရှိလျှင် ကြိုတင်အစီအစဥ်များ ရေးဆွဲ၍ ဆောင်ရွက် သွားမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း ကတိကဝတ် ပြုပါသည်။

Mr. Peng Haoran

Managing Director

SSBE (Myanama) Group Co., Ltd.

# အကြံပေးအဖွဲ့ အစည်း၏ဝန်ခံချက်

- (က) ဤကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာ (IEE) ကို တိကျခိုင်မာမှုများနှင့် ပြည့်စုံစွာ ဆောင်ရွက်ထားပါသည်။
- (ခ) အစီရင်ခံစာကို ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေများ၊ မူဘောင်များနှင့်အညီ ရေးဆွဲထားပါသည်။
- (ဂ) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အရည်အသွေးတန်ဖိုးများကိုလည်း အရည်အသွေးပြည့်မီသော စက်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် ဓာတ်ခွဲခန်းများတွင် တိုင်းတာထားပါသည်။
- (ဃ) စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သော သက်ရောက်မှုများကို လုပ်ငန်းဆိုင်ရာ နားလည်တတ်ကျွမ်းမှုနှင့် စုံစမ်းရရှိသော အချက်အလက်များကို အခြေခံ၍ လေ့လာဆန်းစစ် ဖော်ထုတ်ထားပါသည်။
- (င) စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သော အဓိကသက်ရောက်မှု တစ်ခုချင်း စီတိုင်းအတွက် လျှော့ချရမည့်နည်းလမ်းများ၊ အစီအစဉ်များနှင့် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့် ရှုရမည့် ကဏ္ဍများကိုလည်း တိကျမှန်ကန်စွာ ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
- (စ) ဤကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာ (IEE) တွင် ဖော်ပြပါရှိသော စီမံကိန်းအကြောင်းအရာ ဖော်ပြချက်များ၊ ရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြချက်များသည် စီမံကိန်း တာဝန်ရှိသူထံမှ ရရှိလာသော အချက်အလက်များပေါ်တွင် အခြေခံ၍ ရေးသား ပြုစုထားပါသည်။
- (ဆ) ဤကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာ (IEE) ကို ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းပြုလုပ်ရန် လိုအပ်သော လုပ်ငန်းတာဝန်များနှင့် အညီ တိကျစွာ လိုက်နာပြုစုထားပါကြောင်း ဝန်ခံပါသည်။

Ei Ei Zaw

General Manager

Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd.

#### COMMITMENT AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) report has been prepared by Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd for SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd. for the project of "Biomass Pellet Production and Exporting Factory" which is located at Land/U No.22/71, Plot No. 494(b), Po Long village tract, Myaung Mya Township, Myaung Mya District, Ayeyarwaddy Region. The IEE Report is designed by the following criteria;

- (a) The designed IEE is complied with the National Constitution, Environmental Conservation Law, EIA Procedures, and National Environmental Quality Guidelines.
- (b) These environmental impact protection procedures are designed of incident avoiding, mitigation and replacing for the project proponent who commits to follow the environmental impact protection procedure.
- (c) This Initial Environmental Examination report is systematically designed not only for environmental impact protection procedures and occupational safety and health but also emergency management planning and social welfare programs.
- (d) All facts including in this report are systematically surveyed without bias. As a third party, we commit and take full responsibility for all facts in this report.
- (e) The drawings, sketches, maps and other illustrative figures in this report are for the demonstrative/ descriptive purposes only and not to be considered as approved boundary nor accepted territory nor recognized properties extend of any kind.
- (f) In case of dual or multiple meanings of the wordings, those wordings should be interpreted as relevant meaning to the concerned areas of discussed in this report.
- (g) The individual/ personal, organizational and commercial data and information found in this report are included based on the concerned authority's requirement. The privacy and trade secrets concerned are to be addressed to the concerned authority ECD.
- (h) We strongly commit that this report was prepare in compliance with Myanmar Environmental Laws and Regulations.

#### **DOCUMENT CERTIFICATION**

I, as project proponent, Ayeyarwaddy Success Venture Foods Co., Ltd. commit to comply with the followings:

- a) Comply with the commitments of the environmental and socio-economic development revealed in the Initial Environmental Examination report.
- b) Acknowledge and comply the laws, regulations and guidelines associated with the project, included in the report.
- c) Give priorities for the occupational health and safety of the workers.
- d) We, SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd commit to follow the environmental commitments, mitigation measures, management plans illustrated in the IEE report. We also commit to follow the Environmental Conservation Laws 2012, the Environmental Conservation Rules 2015 that is stated in the IEE report.

# အစီရင်ခံစာ အကျဉ်းချုပ်

#### ၁။ နိဒါန်း

SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co.,Ltd သည် ဧရာဝတီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ မြောင်းမြခရိုင်၊ မြောင်းမြမြို့နယ်၊ ပိုးလောင်းကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ အကွက်အမှတ် ၄၉၄ဘီ၊ ဦးပိုင်အမှတ် ၂၂/၇၁ရှိ၊ မြေဧရိယာ ၁၇.၃၆ဧက(၇၀၂၅၃.၄၃ စတုရန်းမီတာ)တွင် တည်ရှိပြီး ရာနှုန်းပြည့်နိုင်ငံခြားသားရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုဖြင့် ဖီဝလောင်စာတောင့်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း နှင့် တင်ပို့ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းကို လုပ်ကိုင်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်စက်ရုံ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာန မှ SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd. ၏ ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု အဆိုပြုလွှာအားစိစစ်ပြီးနောက် ၎င်းစပါးခွံလောင်စာတောင့်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းနှင့် တင်ပို့ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းအပေါ် လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရမည့်လုပ်ငန်းများအား ဧရာဝတီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး ဦးစီးဌာန၊ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးရုံး၏ ၉-၇-၂၀၂၀ ရက်စွဲပါ စာအမှတ်၊ EIA/ARIC (ဇီဝလောင်စာ)/(၁၂၂၁/၂၀၂၀) ဖြင့် ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအစီရင်ခံစာ (Initial Environmental Examination – IEE) ရေးဆွဲပြုစုရန် သဘောထားမှတ်ချက် ပြန်ကြားခဲ့ပါသည်။ ထို့ကြောင့် SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd. သည် ဟက်ဧာဂွန်နယ်အန်ဂယ်နိုင်ငံတကာအကြံပေးကုမ္ပဏီ (Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd.) အား ငှားရမ်း၍ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အရ ကနဦး ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာ (Initial Environmental Examination – IEE) ရေးဆွဲခဲ့ပါသည်။ ၂၀၂၀ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇွန်လ တွင် စက်ရုံကိုစတင်တည်ဆောက်ခဲ့ပြီး ကုန်ပစ္စည်းထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းကို ၂၀၂၁ခုနှစ်၊ ဧပြီလတွင်စတင်မည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စက်ရုံတည်ဆောက်ခြင်းနှင့် ကုန်ပစ္စည်းထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းများတွင် တာဝန်ယူထားသည့် ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များ၏ အချက်အလက်များကို ဧယား ၁ တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

eယား ၁ စီမံကိန်းပိုင်ရှင်နှင့် တာဝန်ရှိ ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များ၏အချက်အလက်များ

ကုမ္ပဏီ	တာဝန်ယူထားသည့် ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်	အီးမေးလ်	လိပ်စာ	ဖုန်းနံပါတ်
SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co.,Ltd	Mr. Dennis		အမှတ် ၁၈၊ အောင်စည်လမ်း၊ မြကျွန်းသာ (အိမ်ခြံမြေ)၊	
SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co.,Ltd	Mr. Peng	13509663086@qq.com	ပုသိမ် မြို့နယ်၊ ပုသိမ် မြို့နယ်၊ ဧရာဝတီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး	09761214714
SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co.,Ltd	Mr. Peng Haoran Managing Director		Longgang, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China.	

## ၂။ ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း အတွက်လိုအပ်ချက်များ

စီမံကိန်းအမျိုးအစား။ ။အော်ဂဲနစ်အခြေခံ စပါးခွံများမှတဆင့် ဇီဝလောင်စာတောင့်ထုတ်လုပ်ရာတွင် လိုအပ်သည့်အခြေခံအဆောက်အဦးများတည်ဆောက်ခြင်းနှင့် လုပ်ငန်း လည်ပတ်ခြင်း။

ထုတ်လုပ်မှုပမာဏ။ ။တစ်ရက်လျှင် တန်(၅၀)ကျဖြင့် တစ်နှစ်လျှင် (၁၅,၀၀၀) တန်ခန့်။

IEE/EIA လိုအပ်ချက်။ ။စက်ရုံ၏လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှုကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာ သက်ရောက်မှုများအား ဆန်းစစ်လေ့လာရန်၊ ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သော ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများ လျှော့ချနိုင်ရန် နှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေး အစီအစဉ်များ ရေးဆွဲရန်အတွက်၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဌာန၏ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်အရ ကနဦး ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (IEE) အစီရင်ခံစာ ရေးဆွဲရန် အတွက် Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd. အား ၄ားရမ်းခဲ့ပါသည်။

# ၃။ ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (IEE) အစီရင်ခံစာဆောင်ရွက်သည့် အကြံပေးအဖွဲ့အစည်း HA ကုမ္ပဏီ၏ အကြောင်းအရာ

HA ကုမ္ပဏီသည် ပြည်တွင်းကုမ္ပဏီ တစ်ခု ဖြစ်ပြီး ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်တွင် စတင် တည်ထောင်ခဲ့ပြီး သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအကြံပေးလုပ်ငန်းများ၊ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးဆိုင်ရာစီမံကိန်းများ၊ သုတေသန နှင့်စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများကို ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိပါသည်။ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ စီမံကိန်းများတွင် ပြည်တွင်း၊ ပြည်ပ ပညာရှင်များနှင့် ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်၍ နိုင်ငံတော်၏ ပို့ဆောင် ဆက်သွယ်ရေးစီမံကိန်းများ၊ အာရှတိုးတက်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးဘဏ်၏ မြန်မာမီးရထားလမ်း အဆင့်မြှင့် တင်ရေးစီမံကိန်း၊ ရန်ကုန်-ပြည် မီးရထားလမ်းပိုင်းတွင် ခရီးသည်စိတ်ကျေနပ်မှု စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူခြင်း စီမံကိန်း၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့ပြ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်မှုဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးစီမံကိန်း နှင့် ရွှေတောင်ကုမ္ပဏီ၏ ရန်ကုန် မြို့ပတ်ရထားလမ်း စီမံကိန်းတို့တွင် ပါဝင်ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

HA ကုမ္ပဏီတွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် နှင့် လူမှုဝန်းကျင်ကဏ္ဍများဖြစ်သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (ESIA)၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (EIA)၊ ကနဦး ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်လေ့လာဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (IEE)၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် (EMP)၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စစာင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှုအစီရင်ခံစာ (EMR) စသည့် အစီရင်ခံစာများရေးဆွဲခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းများကို ဆောင်ရွက် ပါသည်။

ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအစီရင်ခံစာ(IEE) ရေးဆွဲသူများ၏လုပ်ငန်းအတွေ့အကြုံများ နှင့်တကွ ၎င်းတို့၏ သက်ဆိုင်ရာအခန်းကဏ္ဍများကို အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ **ဖေယား ၂** နှင့် **ဖေယား** ၃ တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

#### ဧယား ၂ အကြံပေးအဖွဲ့ အစည်း (HA) ကုမ္ပဏီ

အဖွဲ့ အစည်းအမည် လိပ်စာ လုပ်ငန်းတာဝန်	
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\_\_\_\_\_ ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ဟက်ဧာဂွန်နယ်အန်ဂယ် အမှတ် ၂၃၃/၂၊ ပထမထပ်၊ ဒေါင်းမင်းလမ်း၊ ၁၄/၃ ရပ်ကွက်၊ တောင်ဥက္ကလာပမြို့နယ်၊ ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း၊ နိုင်ငံတကာအကြံပေး ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု ကုမ္ပဏီလီမိတက် ရန်ကုန်မြို့။ ရေးဆွဲခြင်း၊ လူထုအား (Hexagonal Angle ဖုန်း။ ၀၉-၈၉၈၃၃၃၇၂၂ အသိပေးကြေငြာခြင်း။ **International Consultants** အီးမေးလ် – Co., Ltd.) thuthuaung@hexagonalangle.com ဝက်ဘ်ဆိုက် – www.hexagonalangle.com

ဧယား ၃ ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း) Initial Environmental Examination - IEE) အစီရင်ခံစာ ရေးဆွဲသူများ၏ သက်ဆိုင်ရာအခန်းကဏ္ဍ

စဉ်	အမည်နှင့်ရာထူး	ပညာ အရည်အချင်း	လုပ်ငန်း အတွေ့အကြုံ	တာဝန်ယူသည့် အခန်းကဏ္ဍ
IIC	ဒေါ် သူသူအောင် (ဦးဆောင် ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး)	မဟာဘွဲ့ (စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုပညာ ၊ လင်ကွန်း တက္ကသိုလ်၊ မလေးရှားနိုင်ငံ) သိပ္ပံဘွဲ့ (ဘူမိဗေဒ)၊ ဒီပလိုမာဘွဲ့ (GIS)၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာလေ့ လာမှုပညာ (Certificate)	ပို့ဆောင်ဆက်သွယ်ရေး ဆိုင်ရာ စီမံကိန်းများတွင် အကြံပေးခြင်း၊ စီမံကိန်း စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း၊ အစိုးရဌာနများနှင့် ညှိနှိုင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာ အကြံပေးအဖြစ် လုပ်ကိုင်ခြင်း။	အစီရင်ခံစာ တစ်အုပ်လုံးကို ခြုံငုံသုံးသပ်၍ ကြီးကြပ်ခြင်း၊ ဦးဆောင်ညွှန် ကြားခြင်း၊ အကြံပေးခြင်း။
اال	ဒေါ်အိအိဇော် (ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုဝန်းကျင် ကျွမ်းကျင်မှုပညာရှင်)	မဟာ သုတေသနဘွဲ့ (ရေနံဘူမိဗေဒ)၊ မဟာသိပ္ပံဘွဲ့ (ရေနံဘူမိဗေဒ)၊ သိပ္ပံဂုဏ်ထူးဘွဲ့ (ဘူမိဗေဒ)၊ ဒီပလိုမာဘွဲ့ (ရေနံဘူမိဗေဒ)၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ လေ့လာမှုပညာ (Certificate)	လူမှုစီး ပွားရေး စစ်တမ်း ကောက်ယူခြင်း၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် နှင့် လူမှု ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း နှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အစီရင်ခံစာ ရေးဆွဲခြင်း၊ ဘူမိဗေဒ နှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ငန်းများ စီမံခန့်ခွဲ့ခြင်း။	အစီရင်ခံစာ တစ်အုပ်လုံးကို ခြုံငုံ သုံးသပ်၍ ကြီးကြပ် ခြင်း၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း နှင့် သက်ရောက်မှု လျှော့ချရေး နည်းလမ်းများ တွင် အကြံဉာဏ် ပေးခြင်း။
511	ဒေါက်တာ သာထက်ကျော်	ပါရဂူဘွဲ့ (ဓာတုအင်ဂျင်နီယာ) မဟာအင်ဂျင်နီယာနည်း ပညာဘွဲ့ (ဓာတုအင်ဂျင်နီယာ) အင်ဂျင်နီယာဘွဲ့ (ဓာတုနည်းပညာ)	ဓာတုအင်ဂျင်နီယာ နယ်ပယ်တွင် ၁၅နှစ် အတွေ့အကြုံရှိပြီး ဓာတုအင်ဂျင်နီယာဌာန၏ ပါမောက္ခ အဖြစ် ဆောင်ရွက် ခဲ့ဖူးခြင်း၊ လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှု ထိန်းချုပ်ခြင်း၊ ဘေးအန္တရာယ်လျော့ချမှု၊	အစီရင်ခံစာ တစ်အုပ်လုံးကို ခြုံငုံ သုံးသပ်၍ ကြီးကြပ် ခြင်း နှင့် အကြံပေးခြင်း အပိုင်းတို့ကို တာဝန်ယူ ပါသည်။

စဉ်	အမည်နှင့်ရာထူး	ပညာ အရည်အချင်း	လုပ်ငန်း အတွေ့အကြုံ	တာဝန်ယူသည့် အခန်းကဏ္ဍ
			သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကာကွ ယ်မှု၊ ရေထု ညစ်ညမ်းရေး ထိန်းချုပ်မှု နှင့် စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက် စီမံ ခန့်ခွဲမှုများတွင် အကြံပေး အဖြစ်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။	
ŞII	ဒေါ်အေးမြတ်သီရိ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ဆိုင်ရာ ဘူမိဗေဒ ပညာရှင်(အဖွဲ့ခေါင်း ဆောင်)	မဟာသိပ္ပံဘွဲ့ (စီးပွားဖြစ်နှင့် သတ္တု ဘူမိဗေဒ) ၊သိပ္ပံ ဂုဏ်ထူးဘွဲ့ (ဘူမိဗေဒ)၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ဆိုင်ရာ လေ့လာမှု ပညာ(Certificate)၊ GIS နှင့် Data Visualization (Certificate)	ဘူမိဗေဒနှင့် မြေဆီလွှာ အရည်အသွေး၊ GIS နှင့် Remote Sensing (RS)၊ သတ္တုတွင်းဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု နှင့် နည်းပညာပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ အကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်ခြင်း၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အရည်အသွေးတို င်းတာမှု နှင့် စီမံကိန်း စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း (အသံ၊အလင်း၊အပူချိန်၊ လေအရည်အသွေး၊ ရေအရည်အသွေး၊ တုန်ခါမှု)	အခန်း (၄)၊ (၅)၊ (၆) တို့ကို တာဝန်ယူ ရေးသားပြီး GIS မြေပုံရေးဆွဲခြင်း၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အရ ည်အသွေးတိုင်း တာခြင်း၊ ကွင်းဆင်း လေ့လာခြင်း၊ မြေအသုံးချမှု လေ့လာခြင်း၊ လူထုတွေ့ဆုံပွဲ စီစဉ်ခြင်း၊
၅။	ဦးထက်ဝေအောင်	သိပ္ပံ ဂုဏ်ထူးဘွဲ့ (ဘူမိဗေဒ)၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ဆိုင်ရာ လေ့လာမှု ပညာ(Certificate)	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အစီရင်ခံစာများ ရေးသားခြင်း၊ လူထုတွေ့ဆုံပွဲ ကျင်းပခြင်း၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အရည်အသွေးတို င်းတာမှု နှင့် စီမံကိန်း စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း(အသံ၊အလင်း၊အ ပူချိန်၊ လေအရည်အသွေး၊ ရေအရည်အသွေး၊ တုန်ခါမှု)၊ ဘူမိဗေဒနှင့် မြေဆီလွှာ အရည်အသွေး။	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အရ ည်အသွေးတိုင်း တာခြင်း၊ ကွင်းဆင်း လေ့လာခြင်း၊ မြေအသုံးချမှု လေ့လာခြင်း နှင့် လူထုတွေ့ဆုံပွဲ စီစဉ်ခြင်း၊ ကျင်းပခြင်း။
GII	ဦးသန်းထိုက် ဇော်	အင်ဂျင်နီယာဘွဲ့ (မြို့ပြ အင်ဂျင်နီယာ)၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ဆိုင်ရာ လေ့လာမှုပညာ (Diploma)၊ ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်း ရေး နှင့် ကျန်းမာရေး (Certificate)	စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင် အန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေး နှင့် ကျန်းမာရေး စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအရည် အသွေးတိုင်းတာမှု (အသံ၊ အလင်း၊ အပူချိန်၊ လေအရည်အသွေး၊	အခန်း (၂)၊ (၄)၊ (၅)၊ (၆) နှင့် (၈)

စဉ်	အမည်နှင့်ရာထူး	ပညာ အရည်အချင်း	လုပ်ငန်း အတွေ့အကြုံ	တာဝန်ယူသည့် အခန်းကဏ္ဍ
			ရေအရည်အသွေးနှင့် တုန်ခါမှု)။	
ĄΙI	ဦးအောင်ကျော်ထက်	သိပ္ပံဘွဲ့ (ဘူမိဗေဒ) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ဆိုင်ရာ လေ့လာမှုပညာ (Certificate)	ဘူမိဗေဒနှင့် မြေဆီလွှာအရည်အသွေး၊ ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာခြင်း၊ လူထုတွေ့ဆုံပွဲများ စီစဉ်ခြင်း၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အစီရင်ခံစာ ရေးဆွဲခြင်း၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာမှု နှင့် စီမံကိန်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း (အသံ၊အလင်း၊အပူချိန်၊ လေအရည်အသွေး၊ ရေအရည်အသွေး၊ တုန်ခါမှု)။	အခန်း (၃)၊ (၄)၊ (၆)၊ (၇) နှင့် (၈)
ดแ	ဦးကိုကိုနိုင်	မဟာသိပ္ပံဘွဲ့ (သတ္တဗေဒ) သိပ္ပံဂုဏ်ထူးဘွဲ့ (သတ္တဗေဒ)	ဇီဝမျိုးကွဲများ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်၊ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အစီရင်ခံ စာရေးဆွဲခြင်း။	အခန်း (၁)၊ (၄)၊ (၅)၊ (၇) နှင့် (၈)
ଓ॥	ဦးဝင်းသိန်း	အီလက်ထရောနစ် အင်ဂျင်နီယာဘွဲ့	ပို့ဆောင်ဆက်သွယ်ရေး ဆိုင်ရာစီမံကိန်းများတွင် တိုင်းတာခြင်း၊ စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း၊ GIS ဖြင့် ပို့ဆောင်ဆက်သွယ် ရေးဆိုင်ရာ မြေပုံများရေးဆွဲ ခြင်း။	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင် ရာအရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာခြင်းနှင့် မြေပုံများရေးဆွဲခြ င်း။
OOII	ဦးဝင်းနိုင်ဦး	ဝိဇ္ဇ္ဓာဘွဲ့ (မြန်မာစာ)၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ လေ့လာမှုပညာ (Certificate)၊ GIS နှင့် Data Visualization (Certificate)	လူမှုဝန်းကျင်နှင့် သုတေသန စစ်တမ်း ကောက်ယူခြင်း၊ မြေအသုံးချမှု စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူခြင်း၊ QGIS နှင့် Google earth တို့ အသုံးပြု၍ မြေပုံရေးဆွဲခြင်း။	GIS မြေပုံ ရေး ဆွဲခြင်း၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အရည် အသွေး တိုင်းတာမှုများ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း၊ မြေ အသုံးချမှု နှင့် စီမံကိန်း ဧရိယာ ကို ကွင်းဆင်း လေ့လာခြင်း။
OOII	ဒေါ်စုမြတ်နိုး	ဥပဒေဘွဲ့	စီမံကိန်းနှင့် ပတ်သက်သည့် လူထုတွေ့ဆုံပွဲများ စီစဉ် ခြင်း၊ ကုမ္ပဏီနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းရှင်များ အကြား ညှိနှိုင်းဆက်သွယ် ခြင်း။	စီမံကိန်း၏ လူထုတွေ့ဆုံပွဲ များ စီစဉ်ခြင်း၊ အစီရင်ခံစာ ရေးသားခြင်း နှင့် စပ်လျဉ်း၍

စဉ်	အမည်နှင့်ရာထူး	ပညာ အရည်အချင်း	လုပ်ငန်း အတွေ့အကြုံ	တာဝန်ယူသည့် အခန်းကဏ္ဍ
				အချက်အလက် ရယူခြင်း၊ စစ်ဆေး ခြင်း။

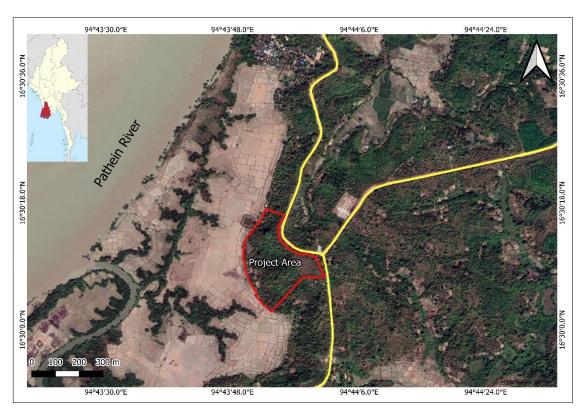
## ၄။ ဥပဒေနှင့် နည်းဥပဒေပြဌာန်းချက်များ

SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd သည် သယံဧာတနှင့်သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး ဝန်ကြီးဌာနမှ ချမှတ်ထားသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း (၂၀၁၅) ၊ အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အရည်အသွေးလမ်းညွှန်ချက် (၂၀၁၅) ၊ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၂)၊ အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းနှင့် ဆက်စပ်သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာနှင့် လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာမူဝါဒများကို ဒေသဆိုင်ရာနှင့် နိုင်ငံတကာကိုအခြေခံပြီး ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအစီရင်ခံစာကို ပြုစုရေးသားခဲ့ပါသည်။ အသေးစိတ်ကို အခန်း (၂) တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

#### ၅။ စီမံကိန်းဖော်ပြချက်

#### ၅.၁။ တည်နေရာ

SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co.,Ltd သည် ဧရာဝတီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ မြောင်းမြခရိုင်၊ မြောင်းမြမြို့နယ်၊ ပိုးလောင်းကျေးရွာ အုပ်စု၊ အကွက်အမှတ် ၄၉၄ဘီ၊ ဦးပိုင်အမှတ် ၂၂/၇၁ရှိ၊ မြေဧရိယာ ၁၇.၃၆ဧက(၇၀၂၅၃.၄၃ စတုရန်းမီတာ)တွင် တည်ရှိပြီး တည်နေရာပြပုံကို **ပုံ ၁** တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။



#### ပုံ ၁ စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာပြမြေပုံ

## ၅.၂။ တည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလ

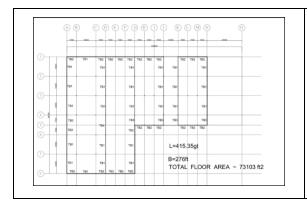
ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအတွက်ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာချိန်တွင် စီမံကိန်း၏ဆောက်လုပ် ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများကို ဆောင်ရွက်နေဆဲဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းကို စွန်လ၊ ၂၀၂၀ခုနှစ် တွင်စတင်ခဲ့ပြီး ဧပြီလ၊၂၀၂၁ ခုနှစ်တွင် ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ ပြီးစီးမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အဆောက် အဦးငါးခုဖြစ်ပြီး ၎င်းတို့မှာ အဓိကကုန်ပစ္စည်းသည့်နေရာ၊ ထုတ်လုပ်သည့်နေရာ၊ စက်ရုံငယ်၊ ရုံးခန်း၊ ဂိုဒေါင်(ကုန်ကြမ်းနှင့် ကုန်ချော)၊ ဝန်ထမ်းများအတွက်အဆောင် စသည်တို့ပါဝင်ပါသည်။ လုပ်သား အယောက်၅၀ ဖြင့် မြေရှင်းလင်းခြင်းကိုစတင်ခဲ့ပြီး၊ ဒုတိယအဆင့် အုတ်မြစ်စီခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းကို လုပ်သား အယောက် ၅၀ ဖြင့်ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ ထို့နောက် သတ္တုဘောင်ဖရိန်ချခြင်းတွင် ဆောက်လုပ်ရေး လုပ်သား ၃၀၊ အုတ်စီခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများကို လုပ်သား အယောက် ၂၀ ခန့်ဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်မည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အခြေခံအုတ်မြစ်ညှိခြင်း၊ လမ်းဖောက်ခြင်း၊ ရေနုတ်မြောင်းလုပ်ငန်းများတွင် လုပ်သား အယောက် ၆၀ခန့် ပါဝင်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

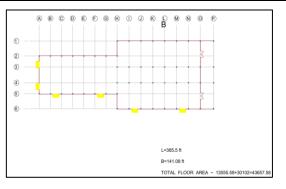
အဓိကကုန်ပစ္စည်းထုတ်လုပ်သည့်နေရာသည် ၉၆၀၀ စတုရန်းကီလိုမီတာ၊ ကုန်ပစ္စည်း သိုလှောင်သည့်ဂိုထောင်မှာ ၃,၄၄၀ စတုရန်းကီလိုမီတာ၊ လုပ်သားအဆောင်မှာ ၂၀၀ စတုရန်း ကီလိုမီတာခန့် အသီးသီးကျယ်ဝန်းကြပါသည်။

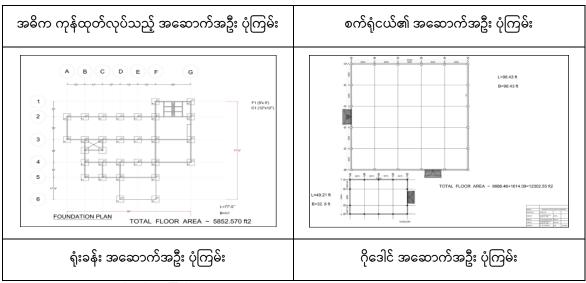
စက်ရုံတည်ဆောက်ရေးအချိန်ဇယားကို **လေား** ၄ တွင်လည်းကောင်း၊ အဆောက်အဦးပုံကြမ်းများ ကို **ပုံ ၂** တွင်လည်းကောင်းအသီးသီးဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

#### **ဖေား ၄ တည်ဆောက်ရေးအချိန်ဖေ**ား

လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်	၂၀၂၀ ဇွန်လ	၂၀၂၀ နိုဝင်ဘာလ	၂၀၂၁ ဇန်နဝါရီ- ပေရယ်	၂၀၂၁ မေလ	Jojj	Jo]5	JoJè	്വാ	၂၀၂၆	ી૦ી૦
တည်ဆောက်ရေး										
လုပ်ငန်း										
လည်ပတ်ခြင်း										







#### ပုံ ၂ အဆောက်အဦး ပုံကြမ်း

## ၅.၃။ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ်ကာလ

တည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလပြီးသည့်တပြိုက်နက် လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းကို ဧပြီလ၊ ၂၀၂၁ခုနှစ်တွင် စတင်မည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စီးပွားရေးအရ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းကို နှစ်၅၀ ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံလည်ပတ်မည်ဟု အဆိုပြုထားပါသည်။ ဤကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအစီရင်ခံစာသည် စက်ရုံ၏ စုစုပေါင်း ထုတ်လုပ် နိုင်စွမ်းကို ခြုံငုံပြီး ရေးသားထားခြင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အနာဂတ်တွင် စက်ရုံချဲ့ထွင်ခြင်းများ လုပ်ဆောင်ခြင်းများ အတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းများကို ထပ်တိုးလုပ်ဆောင်ရပါမည်။

# ၆။ လုပ်သားအင်အား

ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းခွင်တွင် အလုပ်သမားအရေအတွက် ၂၁၀ ဦး ရှိပါသည်။ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေး လုပ်ငန်းအလုပ်လုပ်ချိန်သည် နံနက် ၈:၀၀ မှ ညနေ ၅:၀၀ အထိဖြစ်ပြီး နေ့လည်စာစားချိန်မှ နေ့လည် ၁၂နာရီမှ ၁နာရီ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ လိုအပ်ပါက ည၈နာရီအထိ အချိန်ပိုအဖြစ် လုပ်ကိုင်ရပါသည်။

လုပ်ငန်းစတင်လည်ပတ်သည့်အခါ ကုန်ထုတ်လုပ်မှုလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်ကို စုစုပေါင်းလုပ်သား ၃၁၃ဦး ဖြင့်စတင်မည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ချိန်ကို နေ့ နှင့်ည ခွဲခြား၍ ဆောင်ရွက်မည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှုသည်နံနက် ၈:၀၀ မှညနေ ၅:၀၀ နာရီအထိ ဖြစ်ပြီးနေ့လည် ၁၂:၀၀ မှ ၁:၀၀ သည် နေ့လည်စာစားချိန် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

## ၇။ ထုတ်လုပ်ပုံ အဆင့်ဆင့်

ဇီဝလောင်စာတောင့်များ ထုတ်လုပ်ရန်အတွက် စပါးခွံကုန်ကြမ်းများကို ဆန်စက်များမှ စုဆောင်း မည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အသုံးပြုမည့် စပါးခွံများကို ဧရာဝတီတိုင်းဒေသကြီးတွင်း၌ တည်ရှိသော မြို့နယ်များမှ ရယူမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး အခြားကုန်ကြမ်းများဖြစ်သည့် သစ်၊ ကောက်ရိုး စသည်တို့ကို အစားထိုး၍ အသုံးပြုရန်လည်း အစီအစဉ်ရှိပါသည်။ ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း၏ ပထမအဆင့်အနေဖြင့် ဆန်မှ အညစ်အကြေး များကို စစ်ထုတ်ပါသည်။ ၎င်းကုန်ကြမ်းများတွင် သဲနှင့်ဖုန်မှုန့် ပါဝင်လျှင်လည်း ရော၍ ကြိတ်ခွဲခြင်းကို ပြုလုပ်ပြီးနောက် စပါးခွံတွင်ပါဝင်သော အစိုဓာတ်ကို အတော်အသင့်အစေးဓာတ် ရရှိရန်အတွက် အခြောက်ခံသည့်အဆင့်ကို ပြုလုပ်ပါသည်။ ၎င်းနောက်တွင် ပုံသွင်းစက်ကို အသုံးပြု၍ ဇီဝလောင်စာတောင့်များ ရရှိအောင်ပြုလုပ်ပါသည်။ ထိုလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များ အဆင့်ဆင့်ပြီးသည့်နောက်တွင် ကုန်ချောဖြစ်သော လောင်စာတောင့်များ ထွက်ရှိလာသည်ကို ပုံ 3 တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။



#### ပုံ ၃ ဇီဝလောင်စာတောင့်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းအဆင့်ဆင့်

# ၈။ ကုန်ကြမ်း အသုံးပြုမှုနှင့် ကုန်ချောထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း

ဇီဝလောင်စာတောင့်ထုတ်လုပ်ရန်အတွက် စပါးခွံများကို ကုန်ကြမ်းအဖြစ် အဓိကအသုံးပြု ပါသည်။ ၎င်းတို့ကို ဧရာဝတီတိုင်းအတွင်းရှိ မြို့နယ်များဖြစ်သည့် မြောင်းမြ၊ ပုသိမ်မြို့ စသည်တို့အပြင် မကွေးတိုင်း၊ ရွှေဘိုမြို့နယ်တို့ရှိဆန်စက်များမှ ဝယ်ယူစုဆောင်းပါသည်။ အနာဂတ်တွင် စပါးခွံ လောင်စာတောင့်များအပြင် ကောက်ရိုး၊ ဝါး၊ သစ်၊ မြေပဲခွံနှင့် မြေပဲပင်များမှ ရရှိသည့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းနှင့် အကြွင်းအကျန်များကို ကုန်ကြမ်းအဖြစ် ပြောင်းလဲ အသုံးပြုရန် အစီအစဉ် ရှိပါသည်။

# ၉။ အနီးဝန်းကျင်အခြေအနေလေ့လာမှု

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အခြေအနေ လေ့လာရခြင်း၏ ရည်ရွယ်ချက်မှာ စီမံကိန်း အနီးအနားရှိ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်တည်ရှိမှုအခြေအနေနှင့် လူမှုစီးပွားရေးအပေါ် အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများကို လေ့လာ တင်ပြရန် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ထိုသို့ လေ့လာရာတွင် စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအနီးအနားရှိ အချက်အလက်များကို လေ့လာရာ၌ မြေပုံပေါ်ရှိအချက်အလက်များ ၊ ဒေသဆိုင်ရာအချက်အလက်များကိုလေ့လာပြီးနောက် ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာခြင်းကို ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ၏ အကျယ်ဝန်းမြေဧရိယာမှာ ၁၇.၃၆ဧက (၇၀၂၅၃.၄၃ စတုရန်းမီတာ)ဖြစ်ပြီး အကွက်အမှတ် ၄၉၄ဘီ၊ ဦးပိုင်အမှတ် ၂၂/၇၁၊ ဧရာဝတီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ မြောင်းမြခရိုင်၊ မြောင်းမြမြို့နယ်၊ 

## ၁၀။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း နှင့် ကုစားရန်နည်းလမ်းများ

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်၊ လူမှုရေးနှင့်ကျန်းမာရေးသက်ရောက်မှုများနှင့် အရေးပေါ် အန္တရာယ် ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းကို စီမံကိန်းဖော်ပြချက်၊ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုရေးအခြေအနေများကို အခြေခံ၍ စီမံကိန်းအတွက် သတ်မှတ်ထားသော အဆင့်များနှင့်လည်းကောင်း၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စံချိန်စံနှုန်းများနှင့်သက်ဆိုင်သော နိုင်ငံတကာနှင့်မြန်မာနိုင်ငံအတွက် ပြဋ္ဌာန်းထားသော လမ်းညွှန်ချက်နှင့်လည်းကောင်း အကောင်အထည် ဖော်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု စိစစ်သုံးသပ်ပုံမှာ ကမ္ဘာ့ဘဏ်(World Bank)၏ (၁၉၉၁)ခုနှစ် သုံးသပ်ချက်နှင့် အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာ ဘဏ္ဍာရေးကော်ပိုရေးရှင်း (IFC) ၏ (၁၉၉၈) ခုနှစ် စီစစ်သုံးသပ်မှု ထောက်ခံချက်များကို ကိုးကားပြီးလေ့လာဆန်းစစ် ထားပါသည်။

စက်ရုံ၏အဓိကထုတ်ကုန်သည် ဇီဝလောင်စာတောင့်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့် လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ရန် အတွက် ရေလိုအပ်ချက်မရှိသော်လည်း ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းတွင် ရေသည်အရေးပါသည့် အခန်းကဏ္ဍ တွင် ပါဝင်သည်ကို တွေ့ရှိရပြီး ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းမှ ဝန်ထမ်းများအသုံးပြုသည့် အထွေထွေ ဝန်ထမ်းသုံးရေများ ထွက်ရှိပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်း၏ လည်ပတ်မှုအဆင့်အတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများမှာ (က) လေထုညစ်ညမ်းခြင်း၊ (ခ) ဆူညံခြင်း၊ (ဂ) ရေဆိုး၊ (ဃ) အစိုင်အခဲ စွန့်ပစ် ပစ္စည်းနှင့် (င) လုပ်သားများ ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေး တို့ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်ဆိုးကျိုးများဖြစ်ပေါ် စေနိုင်သည့် သက်ရောက်မှုများနှင့်တကွ ၎င်းတို့အားလျော့ပါးသက်သာစေရေး နည်းလမ်းများကို **ယေား ၅** နှင့် **ယေား ၆**တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပြီး **အခန်း ၅** တွင်အသေးစိတ် ဖော်ပြထားသည်။

ညစ်ညမ်းမှုဆိုင်ရာ အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှု၊ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ သက်ရောက်မှု၊ ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးဆိုင်ရာ သက်ရောက်မှု၊ အရေးပေါ် အန္တရာယ်ဖြစ်စေနိုင်မှု စသည့် သက်ရောက်မှုတို့ကို +၁ မှ –၃ အဆင့်အထိ အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ အမှတ်လက္ခဏာများနှင့်အညီ အမျိုးအစားသတ်မှတ် ခန့်မှန်းထားပါသည်။

# အမျိုးအစားသတ်မှတ်ချက်များ

- +1: ကောင်းကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှု
- 0: အနည်းအကျဉ်းမှ မထင်မရှားသည့်သက်ရောက်မှု
- -1: အနည်းငယ်ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှု

- -2: အလယ်အလတ်ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှု
- -3: သိသာသောဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှု

# ဖယား ၅ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများအားအကဲဖြတ်ခြင်း

အမျိုးအစား	စီမံကိန်း အခြေအနေ	သက်ရောက်မှုများကို ဖော်ပြချက်	သက်ရောက်မှုများကို အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်း
		စီမံကိန်းအတွက်လိုအပ်သော ကုန်ပစ္စည်းများကိုသယ်ယူ ပို့ဆောင်ရာမှ လေထုညစ်ညမ်းစေသည့် ဓာတ်ငွေ့များ ထွက်ရှိလာ နိုင်ခြင်း။	
		တည်ဆောက်ရေး လုပ်ငန်းသည် ကာ လတို စီမံကိန်းဖြစ်ခြင်း။	
	တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း/ ပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း	$PM_{2.5}$ , $PM_{10,}$ TSP, $CO_2$ , $CO$ , $SO_{2,}$ $NO_x$ , $C_6H_6$ ထွက်ရှိခြင်းသည် လေအရည် အသွေးကို ခေတ္တညစ်ညမ်းစေနိုင်ခြင်း တို့ကြောင့် သက်ရောက်မှုပမာဏမှာ များနိုင်ခြင်း။	-2
လေအရည်အသွေး	အဆင့်	အနီးစပ်ဆုံးထိခိုက်လွယ်သည့်သူမျာမှာ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်သားများသာရှိနိုင် ခြင်း၊ လူနေအိမ်များမှာလည်း ၁ကီလိုမီတာအတွင်းတွင်သာ ရှိသော ကြောင့် ထိခိုက်ခံစားရမှုနှုန်း နည်းပါး ခြင်း။	
		ထိခိုက်ခံစားရသူနည်းပါးခြင်းနှင့် ထိခိုက်မှုအသင့်အတင့်သာရှိနိုင် သောကြောင့် ခြုံငုံကြည့်လျှင် သိသာ သောသက်ရောက်မှုမရှိခြင်း။	
		လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ရာမှဖြစ်ပေါ်လာ သော သက်ရောက်မှုများသည် စက်ရုံ အတွင်းတွင်သာဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်ခြင်း။	
	လုပ်ငန်း လည်ပတ်ခြင်း အဆင့်	ထုပ်လုပ်မှုလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များ ဖြစ်သော အခြောက်ခံခြင်း၊ လောင်စာတောင့် ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း၊ ကုန်ကြမ်း နှင့် ကုန်ချောများ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ခြင်းတို့	-3

အမျိုးအစား	စီမံကိန်း အခြေအနေ	သက်ရောက်မှုများကို ဖော်ပြချက်	သက်ရောက်မှုများကို အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်း
		မှ ဓာတ်ငွေ့ထုတ်လွှတ်ခြင်း။ ဤသက် ရောက်မှုသည် ရေရှည်သက်ရောက်နိုင် ခြင်း။ အမှုန်များ ထုတ်လွှတ်ခြင်းသည် ကုန်ချောထုတ်လုပ်မှုလုပ်ငန်းစဉ် အတွင်းအမြဲထွက်ရှိနေနိုင်သောကြောင့် အဓိကကျခြင်း။	
		စက်ရုံလုပ်သားများနှင့် ဝန်ထမ်းများ အပေါ် ထိခိုက်သက်ရောက်နိုင်သော် လည်း လေထုအရည်အသွေး သိသိသာ သာ ပြောင်းလဲမှုမရှိခြင်း။	
		ထိခိုက်ခံစားရသူနှင့် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှု အသင့်အတင့်ရှိသော်လည်း ခြုံငုံကြည့် လျှင် သိသာသောသက်ရောက်မှုမရှိ ခြင်း။	
<b>စွ</b> န့် ပစ်ရေ	တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း/ ပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း အဆင့်	ထွက်ရှိသောစွန့်ပစ်ရေများသည် နုန်းမြေများပါဝင်သောကြောင့်	-2
		သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ပေါ်တွင် ဆိုးကျိုးများသက်ရောက်နိုင်ခြင်း။ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်သားများနှင့် ရပ်ရွာပြည်သူများအားမထိခိုက်နိုင်သော် လည်း ရေနေသတ္တဝါများပေါ်တွင် ဆိုးကျိုးများ သက်ရောက်နိုင်ခြင်း။	

အမျိုးအစား	စီမံကိန်း အခြေအနေ	သက်ရောက်မှုများကို ဖော်ပြချက်	သက်ရောက်မှုများကို အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်း
		ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးကာလအတွင်း စွန့်ပစ်ရေများအမြဲတမ်း ထွက်ရှိနိုင်သော် လည်း အနည်ပါဝင်သော စွန့်ပစ်ရေများ သည် ကာလတိုသာ ထွက်ရှိသောကြောင့် လူသားများနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုမရှိခြင်း။	
	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ် ခြင်း အဆင့် (ဝန်ထမ်းသုံး စွန့်ပစ်ရေ	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ် အန္တရာယ်ရှိသော စွန့်ပစ်ရေ ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုနည်းပါးခြင်းနှင့် ဝန်ထမ်းသုံးစွန့်ပစ်ရေအနည်းငယ်သာ စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။ ရေရှည်ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုစီမံကိန်း ဖြစ်ခြင်း။ ရေရှည်ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုစီမံကိန်း ဖြစ်ခြင်း။ ဝန်ထမ်းသုံးစွန့်ပစ်ရေများစွန့်ပစ်နိုင်သည် ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်သားများနှင့် ရပ်ရွာပြည်သူများအားမထိခိုက်နိုင်သော် လည်း ရေနေသတ္တဝါများပေါ်တွင် ဆိုးကျိုးများ သက်ရောက်နိုင်ခြင်း။ အန္တရာယ်ရှိသောပစ္စည်းများမပါဝင်သော ဝန်ထမ်းသုံးစွန့်ပစ်ရေများသည် လုပ်ငန်း လည်ပတ်နေစဉ် တောက်လျှောက် ထွက်ရှိနိုင်ပြီး ရေရှည်ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံထား သည့် စက်ရုံအနေဖြင့် ထိုစွန့်ပစ်ရေသည် စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်နေသည့် ကာလတစ် လျှောက် ထွက်ရုံလည်ပတ်နေသည့် ကာလတစ် လျှောက် ထွက်ရှိ နိုင်ခြင်း။	-1
ဆူညံမှု	တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း/ ပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း အဆင့်	အသံသည် မည်သည့်နေရာကိုမဆို ဖြတ်သန်းသွားလာနိုင်သည့် အစွမ်းရှိပြီး အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ဒေသများအနေဖြင့် ခံစားရနိုင်သော်လည်း စီမံကိန်း ဘေးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်၌ စိုက်ပျိုးမြေမှလွဲ၍ အခြားလူနေအိမ်များမရှိခြင်း။ ၁နှစ် (သို့မဟုတ်) ၁နှစ်ကျော် ကြာသည်အထိ ဤကဲ့သို့ပင် ဆက်လက်	-2

အမျိုးအစား	စီမံကိန်း အခြေအနေ	သက်ရောက်မှုများကို ဖော်ပြချက်	သက်ရောက်မှုများကို အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်း
		ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများနှင့် စက်ပစ္စည်းအသုံးပြုမှုများအပေါ် မူတည် နေခြင်း။ ထို့ကြောင့် လုပ်သားများနှင့်ပတ်ဝန်း ကျင်အပေါ်သက်ရောက်မှု မရှိနိုင်ပါ။ ၂၄နာရီ အသံတိုင်းတာချက်များအရ နေ့လည်ပိုင်းတွင် သတ်မှတ်စံနှုန်းများ ထက် လျော့နည်းနေခြင်း။	
	လုပ်ငန်း လည်ပတ်ခြင်း အဆင့်	လုပ်ငန်းစတင်လည်ပတ်သည့်အချိန်တွင် နည်းပညာမြင့် စက်များသုံးစွဲသွားမည် ဖြစ်သောကြောင့် လုပ်သားများအနေဖြင့် မည်သည့်သက်ရောက်မှုမှ မခံစားရခြင်း စက်ရုံသည်ရေရှည်ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု ဖြစ်ခြင်း။ အရည်အသွေးမြင့်စက်များအနေဖြင့် အသံကျယ်လောင်မှုမရှိခြင်း။ အရည်အသွေးပြည့်မှီသောစက်များ ကြောင့် လုပ်သားများအနေဖြင့် ခံစားရမှု မရှိခြင်း။ လက်ရှိတွင် ဆူညံသံထုတ်လွှတ်မှု မရှိသေးသော်လည်း ကုန်ထုတ်လုပ်မှု အချိန်ကြာလာသည်နှင့်အမျှ ဆူညံသံ ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု ရှိလာနိုင်ခြင်း။	-2
စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်	တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း/ ပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း အဆင့်	ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းခွင်မှထွက်ရှိ သော စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း အများစုမှာ ထုထည်ကြီးမားသည့် အစိုင်အခဲများ ဖြစ်သောကြောင့် ရွေ့လျားရန်ခက်ခဲ ခြင်း။စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်းမှ လုပ်ငန်းသုံး စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို ခွဲခြားထားသော အမှိုက်ပုံးဖြင့် ကောက်ထားခြင်း။ တည်ဆောက်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများသည် ၁နှစ် သို့မဟုတ် ၁နှစ်ကျော် ကြာမြင့်နိုင်ပါသည်။	-2

အမျိုးအစား	စီမံကိန်း အခြေအနေ	သက်ရောက်မှုများကို ဖော်ပြချက်	သက်ရောက်မှုများကို အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်း
		သံတိုသံစများ၊ ကျိုးပဲ့စများ၊ မြေကြီးများ၊ သစ်သားများ၊ သစ်တို သစ်စများ၊ သစ်ရွက်များ နှင့် သစ်ကိုင်းများကို မြေဖို့ရာတွင် ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုပြီး အခြားစွန့်ပစ် အမှိုက်များကိုမူ ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုမည့် စက်ရုံများသို့ရောင်းချခြင်း။ ထို့အတူ လုပ်ငန်းသုံးစွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက် များကို ဒေသခံများသို့ ရောင်းချခြင်း။ သစ်ပင်များကိုခုတ်ထွင်၍ လမ်းရှင်းလင်းခြင်းနှင့် အပေါ်ယံ မြေသားများကိုတူးဆွခြင်းတို့သည် လေထုထဲတွင် ကာဗွန်ဒိုင်အောက်ဆိုဒ် ပါဝင်မှုမြင့်တက်လာခြင်းနှင့် မြေပြိုခြင်းတို့ကို ဖြစ်ပေါ်စေနိုင်ခြင်း။ အထက်ဖော်ပြပါအချက်များအတွက် ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုခြင်းနှင့် ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုခြင်းနှင့် တို့ကို ဖြစ်ပေါ်စေနိုင်ခြင်း။ အထက်ဖော်ပြပါအချက်များအတွက် ပြန်လည်အသုံးချခြင်းတို့ကဲ့သို့သော စနစ်ကျသော လျော့ချမှုနည်းလမ်းများ ကို အသုံးပြုနိုင်သောကြောင့် လုပ်သား များနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ပေါ်တွင် သိသာသောသက်ရောက်မှုမရှိပါ။	
	လုပ်ငန်း လည်ပတ်ခြင်း အဆင့်	စက်ရုံတွင်းသုံးစွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များသာရှိ ပြီး ထိုအမှိုက်များကိုလဲ အမှိုက်စို၊ အမှိုက်ခြောက်ခွဲခြား၍ အရောင်ခွဲထား သောအမှိုက်ပုံးများဖြင့် စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။ စားကြွင်းစားကျန်များနှင့်အခြားစွန့်ပစ် အမှိုက်များကို စနစ်တကျ သိမ်းဆည်း ပြီး လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှုကြာမြင့် လာသည်နှင့်အမျှ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ သည်လည်း တောက်လျှောက်ထွက်ရှိ နိုင်ခြင်း။ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအများစုမှာ ပြန်လည်အသုံးချနိုင်ပြီးအချို့ကို	-3

အမျိုးအစား	စီမံကိန်း အခြေအနေ	သက်ရောက်မှုများကို ဖော်ပြချက်	သက်ရောက်မှုများကို အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်း
		မြောင်းမြမြို့နယ်စည်ပင်သာယာရေး ကော်မတီထံသို့ စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။ စက်ရုံ၏ အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်မှုအစီအစဉ် သည်စနစ်တကျရှိပြီး ထိုသို့စနစ်ကျ ခြင်းသည် လုပ်သားများနှင့်ပတ်ဝန်း ကျင်အပေါ် ကောင်းကျိုး သက်ရောက် မှုများရှိခြင်း။ စနစ်တကျစွန့်ပစ်သောကြောင့် စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်မှုမှထွက်ရှိသောအမှိုက် ပမာဏအားသိရှိ နိုင်ခြင်း။	
လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး	တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း/ ပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း အဆင့်	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာထဲတွင် ကိုယ်လက်အဂါထိခိုက်မှု များဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်ခြင်း။ တည်ဆောက်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများသည် ၁နှစ် သို့မဟုတ် ၁နှစ်ထက် အနည်းငယ် ကြာမြင့်နိုင်ပါသည်။ အလုပ်တာဝန်ပေါ်မူတည်၍ အန္တရာယ် အနည်းအများကွာခြားနိုင်ပြီး တစ်ခါ တစ်ရံအသက်သေဆုံးသည်အထိ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြင်း။ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းခွင်တွင် လုပ်သားများအနေဖြင့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင် အန္တရာယ်များကြုံတွေ့နိုင်သော်လည်း အကာအကွယ်ဝတ်စုံများ ဝတ်ဆင်ခြင်းဖြင့် လျော့ချနိုင်ခြင်း။ တည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလတိုတောင်း သော်လည်း အန္တရာယ်များခြင်း။	-3
	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ် ခြင်း	ကြွက်သားနာကျင်ကိုက်ခဲမှု ကဲ့သို့သော ရောဂါများသာ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ် နေစဉ်တွင် အဖြစ်များခြင်း။ စက်ရုံသည် ရေရှည်ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု ဖြစ်သည်။	-3

အမျိုးအစား	စီမံကိန်း အခြေအနေ	သက်ရောက်မှုများကို ဖော်ပြချက်	သက်ရောက်မှုများကို အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်း
		ကုန်ထုတ်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်သားများ အနေဖြင့် ရုပ်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာဒဏ်ရာ ပြဿနာများနှင့် ဓာတ်လိုက်ခံရနိုင် ချေရှိသော်လည်း အဖြစ်နည်းခြင်း။ ဝန်ထမ်းများအနေဖြင့် နာကျင်ကိုက်ခဲ သည့် ဝေဒနာများခံစားနိုင်ခြေရှိခြင်း။ အချိန်ကြာမြင့်စွာလုပ်ကိုင်ရခြင်းနှင့် ထပ်ခါတလဲလဲ လုပ်ကိုင်ရခြင်းကြောင့် ကျန်းမာရေးထိခိုက်နိုင်ခြင်း။	
		စက်ရုံ၏လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုများ ကြောင့် ရပ်ရွာများတွင် သဘာဝအရ ဖြစ်စေ လူတွေကြောင့်ဖြစ်စေ ရေကြီး ခြင်း၊ မြေပြိုခြင်း၊ ရေထုညစ်ညမ်း စေခြင်း ကဲသို့သော ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ဖြစ်စေနိုင်ခြင်း၊ ရောဂါပိုးပြန့်ပွား စေနိုင်ခြင်းနှင့်မတော်တဆ (သို့မဟုတ်) စက်ရုံ၏အဆောက်အဦးများ ပြိုကျခြင်း ကဲ့သို့သော အန္တရာယ်များပါဝင်ခြင်း။	
ရပ်ရွာကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံရေး	လုပ်ငန်း	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် တိုက်ရိုက်ဖြစ်စေ၊ သွယ်ဝိုက်၍ဖြစ်စေ၊ စုပေါင်းလာ၍ ဖြစ်စေ၊ ရပ်ရွာကို အန္တရာယ်ဖြစ်စေ နိုင်ခြင်း။ စီမံကိန်း၏ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်း များတွင် လုံခြုံရေးအတွက် ခြံစည်း ရိုးကာခြင်း၊ တစ်ကိုယ်ရည်သုံးအကာ အကွယ်ပစ္စည်းနှင့်ဝတ်စုံများ ဝတ်ဆင်ခြင်း၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး၊ သင့်တော်သော ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးနည်းပညာကိုအသုံးချ ခြင်း၊ လမ်းလွှဲများ၊ မီးပွိုင့်များ၊ သတိပေးဆိုင်းဘုတ်များ ထားရှိခြင်းနှင့်	-3
သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေး		ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးသုံးပစ္စည်းများကို မဖုံးအုပ်ဘဲ သယ်ဆောင်ပါက ဓာတု	-2

အမျိုးအစား	စီမံကိန်း အခြေအနေ	သက်ရောက်မှုများကို ဖော်ပြချက်	သက်ရောက်မှုများကို အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်း
		ပစ္စည်းများပါဝင်သော ဘိလပ်မြေ မှုန့်များ၊ ဖုန်မှုန့်များ၊ ထုံးများ၊ ဆီလီကာ၊ အလူမီနီယံ နှင့် သံချေးတို့ကြောင့် လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုကိုဖြစ်စေနိုင်ခြင်း။	
	တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း/ ဝိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း အဆင့်	ဖုန်မှုန့်များကြောင့် အသက်ရှူကျပ်ခြင်း ကဲ့သို့သော အဆုတ်နှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သော ရောဂါများဖြစ်ပွားစေနိုင်ခြင်း၊ ဆီလီကာ ကြောင့် အသက်ရှူလမ်းကြောင်း ဆိုင်ရာရောဂါများနှင့် အဆုတ်ကင်ဆာ ရောဂါများ ဖြစ်ပွားစေနိုင်ခြင်း။	
		တည်ဆောက်ရေး လုပ်ငန်းများသည် ၁နှစ် သို့မဟုတ် ၁နှစ်ကျော် ကြာမြင့် နိုင်ပါသည်။	
		ခဏတာထုတ်လွှတ်ခြင်းသာ ဖြစ်သော်လည်း လုပ်သားများနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်၌ နေထိုင်သောသူများ အတွက် အန္တရာယ်ဖြစ်စေနိုင်ခြင်း။	
		သက်ရောက်မှုများကိုလျှော့ချနိုင်ရန် ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးနှင့် ကုန်ထုတ်လုပ်ရေး တွင် အသုံးပြုမည့် ယာဉ်အရေအတွက် ကို သိရှိထားရမည်။	
	လုပ်ငန်း လည်ပတ်ခြင်း	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှုသည်ကြာရှည် နိုင်သည်။	
	အဆင့်	သယ်ယူရာလမ်းတစ်လျှောက်တွင် မီးခိုးများ၊ဖုန်မှုန့်များ၊ အဆိပ်အတောက် ဓာတ်ငွေ့များနှင့် အခြားအမှုန်များ ထွက်ရှိခြင်း။	-2
		ကုန်ကြမ်းများနှင့် ကုန်ချောသယ်ယူ ပို့ဆောင်သောကားများကြောင့် လေထုကို ညစ်ညမ်းစေနိုင်ခြင်း။	
အရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေ (မီးဘေး)	တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း/ ပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း အဆင့်	ဂရုတစိုက်ကိုင်တွယ်မှုမရှိခြင်းနှင့် လျှပ်စစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်း မှုမရှိခြင်းတို့ကြောင့် မီးလောင်ကျွမ်းမှု	-2

အမျိုးအစား	စီမံကိန်း အခြေအနေ	သက်ရောက်မှုများကို ဖော်ပြချက်	သက်ရောက်မှုများကို အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်း
		နှင့် ပေါက်ကွဲမှုတို့ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်ခြင်း။ အချိန်တိုအတွင်း နေရာအမြောက် အမြားသို့ မီးကူးစက်နိုင်ခြင်း။	
		တည်ဆောက်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများသည် ၁နှစ် သို့မဟုတ် ၁နှစ်ကျော် ကြာမြင့် နိုင်ပါသည်။	
		မီးလောင်ကျွမ်းမှုကြောင့် ပိုင်ဆိုင်မှုများ ပျက်စီးဆုံးရှုံးနိုင်ခြင်း။	
		ပေ့ါဆမီးသည် လူနှင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ပေါ်တွင် အန္တရာယ်ရှိနိုင်ခြင်း။	
		မီးလောင်ကျွမ်းမှုသည် ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေနည်းသော်လည်း ဖြစ်လာလျှင် ထိန်းချုပ်ရန်ခက်ခဲခြင်း။	
		ဂရုတစိုက်ကိုင်တွယ်မှုမရှိခြင်းနှင့် လျှပ်စစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်း မှုမရှိခြင်းတို့ကြောင့် မီးလောင်ကျွမ်းမှု နှင့် ပေါက်ကွဲမှုတို့ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်ခြင်း။	
	° °	အချိန်တိုအတွင်း နေရာအမြောက် အမြားသို့ မီးကူးစက်နိုင်ခြင်း။.	
	လုပ်ငန်း လည်ပတ်ခြင်း အဆင့်	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှုသည် ကြာရှည်နိုင် သည်။	-3
		မီးလောင်ကျွမ်းမှုကြောင့် ပိုင်ဆိုင်မှုများ ပျက်စီးဆုံးရှုံးနိုင်ခြင်း။	
		ပေါ့ဆမီးသည် လူနှင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ပေါ်တွင် အန္တရာယ်ရှိလာခြင်း။	
		မီးလောင်ကျွမ်းမှုသည် ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေနည်းသော်လည်း ဖြစ်လာလျှင် ထိန်းချုပ်ရန်ခက်ခဲခြင်း။	

**ဖယား ၆ တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း**နှင့် ပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်းအဆင့်အတွက် ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများကို လျှော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်

အမျိုးအစား	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုဝန်းကျင် အပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုများ	လျှော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်
	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်ထိ	ရိုက်မှု
လေအရည်အသွေး	လေထုညစ်ညမ်းခြင်း၊ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးမှ ဖုန်မှုန့်များနှင့် အမှုန်များထွက်ရှိခြင်း၊ အသက်ရှူလမ်းကြောင်း ဆိုင်ရာရောဂါများဖြစ်ပွားခြင်း၊ မျက်လုံးယားယံခြင်း၊ အသက်ရှူမဝခြင်း၊ အမြင်အာရုံဝေဝါးခြင်း၊ သစ်ပင်များ ထိခိုက်ခြင်း။	ဖုန်ထနိုင်သည့်မျက်နှာပြင်ကို သိပ်သည်းစေရန် ရေဖြန်းပေးခြင်း။ ဓာတုပစ္စည်းပါဝင်မှုများသောပစ္စည်းများကို အားပျော့စေရန် ရေနှင့်ဖျော်၍ အသုံးပြုခြင်း။ ပစ္စည်းများသယ်ယူသည့်အခါ တာလပတ်များအုပ်၍ သယ်ယူခြင်း။ လုပ်သားများအား နှာခေါင်းစည်းများ ထောက်ပံ့ပေးခြင်း။ ယာဉ်များအားဂရုတစိုက် ပြုပြင်၍သော်လည်းကောင်း၊ ယာဉ်အမျိုးအစားနှင့် သက်တမ်းကို သတ်မှတ်၍ ဒီဓယ် သို့မဟုတ် ဓာတ်ဆီလောင်စာသုံး ကားဟောင်းများအား အသုံးမပြုခြင်း။ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးတွင် အသုံးပြုသော ယာဉ်နှင့် စက်ပစ္စည်းများ၏ လောင်စာအရည်အသွေးကို မြှင့်တင်ခြင်း။ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးပြီးစီးသောနေရာများကို ပြန်လည်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း၊ ပြုပြင်ခြင်း နှင့် မွမ်းမံခြင်းများ ပြုလုပ်ပေးရန်။
ရေအရည်အသွေး	ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းမှ ရွှံ့ရေများစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။ ဓာတုဗေဒပစ္စည်းများ ပါဝင်သောရေများ စွန့်ထုတ်ခြင်း။ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းခွင်မှ စွန့်ပစ်ရေစွန့်ထုတ်ခြင်း။	ရေဆိုးများအား မစွန့်ပစ်မီရေကန်များထားရှိခြင်း သို့ ရိုးရှင်းသောရေသန့်စင်စနစ်ဖြင့် သန့်စင်ရန်လိုအပ်ခြင်း။ ဓာတုပစ္စည်းများပါဝင်သောရေကို အနည်စစ်ခြင်းနည်းလမ်းဖြင့် သန့်စင်ခြင်း။ သဘာဝရေသန့်စင်သော နည်းလမ်းများကိုအသုံးပြုခြင်း။
ဆူညံသံနှင့် တုန်ခါမှု	စက်ကြီးများနှင့် ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးပစ္စည်းများမှ ဆူညံသံများထွက်ရှိခြင်း။ အကြားအာရုံ ထိခိုက်ခြင်း။ အိပ်ပျော်ဖို့ ခက်ခဲခြင်း။ နှလုံးနှင့် ဆက်စပ်ရောဂါများ ဖြစ်ပွားခြင်း။ စကားပြောဆိုရခက်ခဲခြင်း။	ဆူညံသံကိုလျှော့ချပေးနိုင်သော စက်ကိရိယာများကို အသုံးပြုခြင်း။ ယာဉ်အမျိုးအစားနှင့်မောင်းနှင်ပုံကို ပြောင်းလဲခြင်းဖြင့်လည်းကောင်း ဆူညံသံကိုလျှော့ချနိုင်ခြင်း။ ရတ်တရက်အရှိန်တင်မောင်းနှင်ခြင်းနှင့် အရှိန်လျှော့ချခြင်းကြောင့် ဆူညံသံထွက်ပေါ်လာခြင်း။

အမျိုးအစား	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုဝန်းကျင် အပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုများ	လျှော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်
		ဆူညံသံအဓိကထွက်သော နေရာများမှ ဝန်ထမ်းများအားလုံလောက်သော နားအကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်းများ ဝတ်ဆင်စေခြင်း။
စွန့် ပစ်အစိုင်အခဲ -	ဝင်ပေါက်ထွက်ပေါက်များအား ပိတ်ဆို့နိုင်ခြင်း။ လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှု အထူးသဖြင့် အနံ့အသက်ဆိုးများ ဖြစ်ပေါ်စေနိုင်ခြင်း။ စက်ရုံမှထွက်သော အမှိုက်များတွင် ရောဂါပိုးမွှားများ ပေါက်ဖွားနိုင်ခြင်း	ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးပစ္စည်းများသိုလှောင်ရန် လုံလောက်သောနေရာ ထားရှိပေးခြင်း။ မစွန့်ပစ်ခင်ပစ္စည်းများကိုခွဲခြား သတ်မှတ် ရန်လိုအပ်ခြင်း။ စွန့်ပစ္စည်းများခေတ္တသိုလှောင်ထားသော နေရာကို ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးပေးရန်လိုအပ် ခြင်း။ အမှိုက်သိမ်းမည့်သူအား ပုံမှန်သိမ်းဆည်း ရန်အသိပေးခြင်း။ စက်ရုံဝန်းအတွင်းတွင်အမှိုက်မီးရှို့ခြင်း အားတားမြစ်ခြင်း။ လျှော့သုံး၊ ပြန်သုံးခြင်း၊ ပြောင်းလဲ အသုံးပြုခြင်းဟူသော 3R (reuse, reduce, recycle) ဆောင်ပုဒ်ကို ဝန်ထမ်းများအား အသိပညာပေးပြီး ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုနိုင်သော ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် သေချာ ခွဲခြား၍ အမှိုက်ပော်စေခြင်း။ အမှိုက်လျော့ကျရေးအတွက် ဝန်ထမ်းများ အား သင်တန်းများပေးခြင်း။ အမှိုက်များကို စနစ်တကျသိမ်းဆည်း၍ မြောင်းမြမြို့ စည်ပင်သာယာရေး ကော်မတီ၏ အမှိုက်က်ကန်သို့သာ စွန့်ပစ်
အန္တရာယ်ဖြစ်စေနိုင်သော ပစ္စည်းများ	ဝမ်းရောဂါကဲ့သို့သော ကူးစက်ရောဂါများဖြစ်ပွားနိုင် ခြင်း။ စွန့်ပစ်ရည်များကြောင့် မြေပေါ်မြေအောက်ရေများ ညစ်ညမ်းစေခြင်း။	ဓာတုပစ္စည်းများကိုသီးသန့်သိုလှောင်ထားရန် ။အသုံးပြုပြီးသော ဓာတုပစ္စည်းများအား စနစ်တကျ စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။ ဓာတုပစ္စည်းများကို စနစ်တကျ ကိုင်တွယ် တတ်စေရန် ဝန်ထမ်းများအား လေ့ကျင့် သင်ကြားပေးခြင်း။ အမှိုက်များကို စနစ်တကျသိမ်းဆည်း၍ မြောင်းမြမြို့ စည်ပင်သာယာရေး ကော်မတီ၏ အမှိုက်ကန်သို့သာ စွန့်ပစ် ခြင်း။
အနံ့	အိမ်သုတ်ဆေးမှထွက်သော အနံ့ကြောင့် မျက်ရည်ပူကျခြင်း၊ နှာခေါင်းနှင့် လည်ချောင်းများ	လေဝင်လေထွက်ကောင်းအောင်ပြုလုပ်ပေးခြ င်း။အမှုန်နှင့် ဓာတ်ငွေ့ ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုကို ကာကွယ်ပြီး လေထုကို သန့်စင်ပေးနိုင်သည့် အခန်းတွင်း စိုက်ပျိုးနိုင်သည့် အပင်များ

အမျိုးအစား	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုဝန်းကျင် အပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုများ	လျှော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်
	ယားယံခြင်း၊ ခေါင်းကိုက်ခြင်းနှင့် မူးဝေခြင်း တို့ဖြစ်ပေါ်ခြင်း။	စိုက်ပျိုးပေးခြင်း၊ ဥပမာ တောသဖန်းပင်၊ ရှားစောင်း လက်ပတ်ပင်နှင့် ဖန်း (န်)ပင်များကို လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့် အခန်းတိုင်းတွင် စိုက်ပျိုးရမည်။ မိလ္လာကန်များ၊ အိမ်သာများနှင့် အမှိုက် ကန်များကို ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးပေးခြင်း။
	လူမှုဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်	୍ଦ୍ର ବ
သက်ရှိများနှင့် လူနေမှုဝန်းကျင်	ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ ကြောင့် အလုပ်အကိုင်ပေါ်တွင် သက်ရောက်မှုများရှိခြင်း။	ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းချိန်အား ကြိုတင်အသိပေးခြင်း။ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းသုံးစက်များကို အချိန်ပြည့်မောင်နှင်မှုအား ရှောင်ရှား ခြင်း။
တည်ရှိပြီးသော လူမှုရေးအဆောက်အဦးနှင့် ဝန်ဆောင်မှုများ	ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးတွင် ယာဉ်များအသုံးပြုမှုများမည့် အတွက် ယာဉ်ကြောပိတ်ဆို့မှု ရှိနိုင်ခြင်း။ နယ်ခံများအတွက် လူမှုရေးအဆောက်အဦးများ ထံသို့ လမ်းများဖောက်ပေးခြင်း။	ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ကိုင်သူအနေဖြင့် ယာဉ်ကြောပိတ်ဆို့မှုများ မဖြစ်ပွားစေရန် တာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်း။ သင့်တော်သောဒီဇိုင်း၊ ကုန်ကြမ်းနှင့် အဆောက်အဦးများကို သာအသုံးပြုခြင်း ရှေးဟောင်းအဆောအဦးများကို မထိခိုက်စေသော နည်းလမ်းများကို အသုံးပြုခြင်း။
လုပ်	ပိငန်းခွင်ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေ	ရေးနှင့် ကျန်းမာရေး
ကူးစက်ရောဂါများဖြစ်သော ငှက်ဖျား၊ တုပ်ကွေး၊ တီဘီ၊ အသည်းရောင်ရောဂါ၊ HIV/AIDS, ဝမ်းရောဂါ စသည့်ရောဂါများ ကူးစက်ခံရနိုင်ခြင်း	အလုပ်သမားများဆီမှ ကူးစက်နိုင်မှုခြေ မြင့်မားခြင်း။ လူအချင်းချင်း၊ တိရစ္ဆာန် နှင့် အင်းဆက်များမှတစ်ဆင့် ကူးစက်နိုင်ခြင်း။ အစာအဆိပ်သင့်ခြင်း။ တစ်ကိုယ်ရေသန့်ရှင်းမှုအားန ည်းခြင်း။ အလုပ်နေရာသန့်ရှင်းမှု အားနည်းခြင်း။	အိမ်သာတက်ပြီးတိုင်း၊ အစာစားခါနီးတိုင်းနှင့် စက်ပစ္စည်းများကို ကိုင်တွယ်ပြီးတိုင်း ရေနှင့် ဆပ်ပြာကိုအသုံးပြု၍လက်သေချာဆေးကြော ရန်ထိခိုက်ရှနာများကို သေချာဖုံးအုပ်ခြင်း။ တစ်ကိုယ်ရည်သုံးပစ္စည်းများ မျက်နှာသုတ်ပုဝါ၊ အဝတ်အစား၊) မုတ်ဆိတ်ရိတ်ဓား နှင့် သွားတိုက်တံ တို့ကို ( နွဲခြားအသုံးပြုခြင်း။ ကြမ်း၊ ရေချိုးခန်း နှင့် မျက်နှာကြက် တို့ကို ရေပူ နှင့် ဆပ်ပြာကို အသုံးပြု၍ သေချာဆေးကြောရန်။ စွန့်ပစ် အမှိုုက်များ ကိုင်တွယ်ပုံကို ဝန်ထမ်းများအား ကျန်းမာရေး အသိပညာပေးခြင်း။ ဝန်ထမ်းများအား သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်၊ ကျန်းမာရေး နှင့် ပတ်သက်သော

အမျိုးအစား	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုဝန်းကျင် အပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုများ	လျှော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်
		သင်တန်းများပေးရန်။
အလုပ်ခွင်ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး	စက် သို့မဟုတ် ယာဉ်များရွှေ့ပြောင်းရာမှ မတော်တဆထိခိုက် နိုင်ခြင်း။ ချော်လဲခြင်း။ တိုက်မိခြင်း။ လေးလံသော စက်ပစ္စည်းများ အသုံးပြုခြင်း။ ရွေ့လျားနေသော စက်ပစ္စည်းများ အသုံးပြုခြင်း။	ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်သားများအား တစ်ကိုယ်ရည်သုံး အကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်း များ ထောက်ပံ့ခြင်း။ ထောက်ပံ့ခြင်း။ ဆေးသေတ္တာများလုံလောက်စွာထားရှိပေးပြီး အရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေများ အတွက် နီးစပ်ရာဆေးရုံများနှင့် ဆက်သွယ်ထားခြင်း။ စက်ရုံအား သန့်ရှင်းရေးပုံမှန်ပြုလုပ်ပေး ခြင်း။ ရော်လဲနိုင်သောနေရာများတွင် သတိပေးဆိုင်းပုဒ်များထားရှိခြင်း။ ဆရာဝန်ညွှန်ကြားထားသောဆေး သောက်သုံးနေရသူများအနေဖြင့် ကြီးကြပ်သူများအားကြိုတင်အသိပေးခြင်း ယာဉ်မောင်းနှင်ရာတွင် ခါးပတ်ပတ်၍ မောင်းနှင်ခြင်း။ မီးသတ်ဆေးဘူးများနှင့်
ရပ်ရွာ ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံရေး	ဆောက်လုပ်ရေး စီမံကိန်းအနီးတွင် ယာဉ်မတော်တဆမှုဖြစ်ပွားခြ င်း။ နယ်ခံများနှင့် ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးသုံးယာဉ်များ ယာဉ်မတော်တဆမှု ဖြစ်ပွားနိုင်ခြင်း။ နယ်ခံများနှင့် ရွှေ့ပြောင်းလုပ်သားများကြား ပဋိပက္ခ ဖြစ်ပွားခြင်း။	မီးသတ်ကိရိယာများထောက်ပံ့ပေးခြင်း။ အလုပ်ခွင်အန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းစေရန် အစီအမံများချမှတ်၍ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ခြင်း။ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးအလုပ်သမားများအား ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်သည့် အန္တရာယ်များ၊ ကာကွယ်ရန်နည်းလမ်းများနှင့် ကုသနိုင် သည့်နည်းလမ်းများကို သင်ကြားပြသ ခြင်း။ အန္တရာယ်ရှိသော လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်းဖြတ်သန်းသွားလာမှုအား ကန့်သတ်ခြင်းနှင့် အချို့နေရာများ ကို ခြံစည်းရိုးခတ်ခြင်း၊ သတိပေး ဆိုင်းဘုတ်များတပ်ဆင်ခြင်း နှင့် ရပ်ရွာ နေပြည်သူများအားအသိပေးခြင်း များပြု လုပ်ခြင်း။ ယာဉ်မောင်းများအား အန္တရာယ်ကင်းစွာ မောင်းနှင်စေခြင်း။ ယာဉ်မောင်းများ၏ ပိုမိုကျွမ်းကျင်စေရန် လေ့ကျင်သင့်ကြားပေးခြင်းနှင့် ယာဉ်မောင်းလိုင်စင်များပြုလုပ်ပေးခြင်း။ ယာဉ်မောင်းလိုင်စင်များပြုလုပ်ပေးခြင်း။ ယာဉ်မောင်းလိုင်စင်များပြုလုပ်ပေးခြင်း။ ယာဉ်မောင်းလိုင်စင်များပြုလုပ်ပေးခြင်း။ ယာဉ်မောင်းလိုင်စင်များပြုလုပ်ပေးခြင်း။

အမျိုးအစား	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုဝန်းကျင် အပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုများ	လျှော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်	
		မတော်တဆမှုမဖြစ်စေရန် အန္တရာယ်ရှိသောလမ်းကြောင်းများနှင့် ကာလကို မမောင်းနှင်စေခြင်း။	
	အရေးပေါ်အခြေအနေနှင့် သဘာဝ	ာဘေးအန္တရာယ်	
မီးဘေး	လျှပ်စစ်မီးလိုင်းများမှ မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်ဖြစ်ပွားခြင်း။	မီးသတ်ပိုက်များနှင့် မီးသတ်ဆေးဘူးများထောက်ပံ့ပေးခြင်း။ အရေးပေါ်ထွက်ပေါက်များနှင့် အရေးပေါ်လှေကားများ ထည့်သွင်း ဆောက်လုပ်ခြင်း။ ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းမှုများ၊ အကာအကွယ် များနှင့် အခြားလိုအပ်သည်များကို ပြင်ဆင်ထားခြင်း။	
ရေဘေးငလျင်ဘေး /	စက်ရုံအနီးတစ်ဝိုက်တွင် ရေကြီးရေလျှုံမှုဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်ခြင်း ။ မြေပျော့ပေါ်တွင်ရှိသော အဆောက်အဦးများ နှင့် အထပ်မြင့်အဆောက်အဦးများ သည် ပြိုကျနိုင်သည့် အန္တရာယ်ရှိခြင်း။	အရေးပေါ် ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးအခြေ အနေများအတွက် အစီအစဉ်များရေးဆွဲ ထားခြင်းနှင့် ဝန်ထမ်းများအား လေ့ကျင့်သင်ကြားပေးခြင်း။ ရေကြီးသောအချိန်နှင့် ငလျင်လှုပ်သောအချိန်များတွင် အရေးပေါ်တုံ့ပြန်ရေးအစီအစဉ်များ ချမှတ်ထားခြင်း။ စီမံကိန်းသည် မုတ်သုံရာသီတွင် ရေကြီး နိုင်သောအခြအနေမှ လွတ်ကင်းသော အမြင့်တွင် တည်ရှိခြင်း။	
အခြား			
ကမ္ဘာကြီးပူနွေးလာခြင်း	ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးသုံးယာဉ်များ မှ ဖန်လုံအိမ်အာနိသင်ရှိသော ဓာတ်ငွေ့များထွက်ရှိခြင်း။ လမ်းရှင်းလင်းခြင်းမှ ကာဗွန်ဒိုင်အောက်ဆိုဒ် ပါဝင်မှုများပြားလာခြင်း။	သစ်ပင်များစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း မီတာစားသက်သာသော LED မီးချောင်း/မီးလုံး များတပ်ဆင်အသုံးပြုခြင်း။	

# eယား ၇ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းအဆင့်၏ ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများကို လျှော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်

အမျိုးအစား	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် နှင့် လူမှုဝန်းကျင် အပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုများ	လျှော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်
ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်ထိခိုက်မှု		
လေအရည်အသွေး	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့် စက်များ၊ မီးစက်များမှကြောင့် လေထုညစ်ညမ်းခြင်း။	အသုံးမပြုချိန်တွင် စက်များအားပိတ်ထားခြင်း။

အမျိုးအစား	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် နှင့် လူမှုဝန်းကျင် အပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုများ	လျှော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်
	အသက်ရှူလမ်းကြောင်းဆိုင်ရာရောဂါများဖြစ် ပွားခြင်း။ မျက်လုံးယားယံခြင်း။ အသက်ရှူကြပ်ခြင်း။ အမြင်အာရုံအားနည်းခြင်း။	မီးစက်အခန်းအား လေဝင်လေထွက် ကောင်းအောင် ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း လုပ်သားများအား တစ်ကိုယ်ရည် အကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်းများ ဝတ်ဆင် စေခြင်း၊ စက်ကိရိယာများအား ပုံမှန် ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း။
ရေအရည်အသွေး	BOD ပမာဏများသောကြောင့် ရေထဲတွင် အော်ဆီဂျင်ပါဝင်မှုနှုန်းကျဆင်းပြီး ရေသတ္တဝါများကို ထိခိုက်မှုဖြစ်ပေါ်စေနိုင်ခြင်း။ မသန့်ရှင်းသောရေကြောင့် ဝမ်းပျက်ဝမ်းလျှော ရောဂါများဖြစ်ပွားနိုင်ခြင်း။	ရေသုံးစွဲမှုကိုလျော့ချခြင်း စွန့်ပစ်ရေအမြောက်အများစွန့်ထုန်မှု ကို လျှော့ချခြင်း။ ရေစီးရေလာကောင်းစေရန် အမှိုက်များကိုဆယ်ယူခြင်း။ ရေစီးဆင်းမှုများကို သီးသန့် ပိုက်လိုင်းများဖြင့် စွန့်ထုတ်ခြင်း။ မိလ္လာကန်ကို ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးပြီး သန့်ရှင်းရေး ပြုလုပ်ပေးခြင်း။
ဆူညံသံနှင့် တုန်ခါမှု	စီမံကိန်း ဧရိယာ၏ ဆူညံမှုနှုန်းမှာ အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) နှင့် ကိုက်ညီမှုရှိသည်။ ဆူညံမှုမှာ စံချိန်စံညွှန်းထက်ကျော်လွန်နေခဲ့လျင် အကြားအာရုံထိခိုက်ခြင်း၊ အာရုံကြောစနစ် ကစဉ့်ကလျားဖြစ်ခြင်း၊ နှလုံးနှင့်ဆက်စပ် ရောဂါများဖြစ်နိုင်ချေရှိခြင်း၊ အိပ်စက်ရ ခက်ခဲခြင်းနှင့် စကားပြောဆိုရခက်ခဲခြင်းတို့ ခံစားရခြင်း။ မတော်တဆမှုများ ဖြစ်ပွားနိုင်ခြင်း။ သွေးတိုးခြင်း။	ဆူညံမှုကြိမ်နှုန်းနိမ့်သော စက် ကိရိယာများကို အသုံးပြုခြင်း။ ဆူညံသံအဓိကထွက်သောနေရာများ တွင် ဝန်ထမ်းများအား နားအကာအကွယ်များဝတ်ဆင်စေခြ င်း။ ဆူညံသံစုပ်ယူနိုင်သော အပင်များ စိုက်ပျိုးပေးခြင်း။ အသံလုံစေသောလိုက်ကာများ တပ်ဆင်ထားရန်။
အမှိုက်အစိုင်အခဲ	စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များကြောင့် ရပ်ရွာကျန်းမာရေး ပေါ်တွင် သက်ရာက်မှုရှိခြင်း။	အမှိုက်များစုဆောင်းထားရန်နှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ရန်သီးသန့်နေရာသန်မှတ်ထား ခြင်း။ အမှိုက်ပစ်သည့်နေရာတွင် အမှိုက် အမျိုးအစားအလိုက် စနစ်တကျ ခွဲခြားစွန့်ပစ်ရန်နှင့် သီးခြားအမှိုက် ပုံးထားရှိရန်။ လျှော့သုံး၊ ပြန်သုံးခြင်း၊ ပြောင်းလဲ အသုံးပြုခြင်း ဟူသော 3R (reuse, reduce, recycle) ဆောင်ပုဒ်ကို ဝန်ထမ်းများအား အသိပညာပေးပြီး

အမျိုးအစား	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် နှင့် လူမှုဝန်းကျင် အပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုများ	လျှော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်	
		ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် သေချာခွဲခြား၍ အမှိုက်ပစ်စေခြင်း။ အမှိုက်လျော့ချရေးအတွက် ဝန်ထမ်း များအား သေချာသင်ကြားပို့ချ ပေးခြင်း။ အမှိုက်များကို စနစ်တကျ သိမ်းဆည်း၍ မြောင်းမြမြို့ စည်ပင်သာယာရေးကော်မတီ၏ အမှိုက်ကန်သို့သာ စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။	
အန္တရာယ်ရှိသော ပစ္စည်းများ	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ် အသုံးပြုသည့် ကုန်ကြမ်း ပစ္စည်းများမှာ အော်ဂဲနစ် စပါးခွံများဖြစ်သည့် အလျောက် အခြားသောဓာတုပစ္စည်းများ ပါဝင်မှု မရှိခြင်း။	ကုန်ချောထုတ်လုပ်ရာတွင်အသုံးပြု သော ကုန်ကြမ်းပစ္စည်းများမှာ စိုက်ပျိုုးရေးလုပ်ငန်းထွက် ပစ္စည်းများ ဖြစ်ပြီး ဓာတုပစ္စည်းများ ပါဝင်ခြင်းမရှိပါ။	
အနံ့	မိလ္လာကန် နှင့် ဓာတုပစ္စည်းများသိုလှောင်သော အခန်းများမှ အနံ့ဆိုးများထွက်ရှိခြင်း။	တစ်ကိုယ်ရည် အကာအကွယ်သုံး ပစ္စည်းများဝတ်ဆင်ခြင်း။ မိလ္လာကန်နှင့် ရေဆိုးပိုက်များ ယိုစိမ့်မှုမရှိစေရန်ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း။ အလုပ်လုပ်ကိုင်သောနေရာ၊ အိမ်သာများ၊ စားသောက်ခန်းများ၊ ရုံးခန်းများ နှင့် ဓာတုပစ္စည်း သိုလှောင်သောနေရာများကို လေဝင်လေထွက်ကောင်းစေရန် ပြုလုပ်ပေးရမည်။	
	လူမှုဝန်းကျင်		
အဆောက်အဦးနှင့် ဝန်ဆောင်မှုများ	ယာဉ်သုံးစွဲမှုကြောင့် ယာဉ်ကြောပိတ်ဆို့မှုများ ဖြစ်ပွားခြင်း။ နယ်ခံများအတွက် လူမှုရေးအဆောက်အဦး များထံသို့ လမ်းများဖောက်ပေးခြင်း။	ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ကိုင်သူအနေဖြင့် ယာဉ်ကြောပိတ်ဆို့မှုများ မဖြစ်ပွားစေရန် တာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်း။ သင့်တော်သောဒီဇိုင်း၊ ကုန်ကြမ်းနှင့် အဆောက်အဦးများကိုသာအသုံးပြုခြ င်း။ ရှေးဟောင်းအဆောက်အဦးများ ကိုမထိခိုက်စေသော နည်းလမ်းများကို အသုံးပြုခြင်း။	
ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေး			
ကူးစက်ရောဂါများ ဖြစ်သော ငှက်ဖျား၊ တုပ်ကွေး၊ တီဘီ၊	ဝန်ထမ်းများ ယှဉ်တွဲနေထိုင်ရာမှ ကူးဆက်ခံရနိုင် ခြင်း။	ဝန်ထမ်းများအား ကျွမ်းကျင်	

အမျိုးအစား	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် နှင့် လူမှုဝန်းကျင် အပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုများ	လျှော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်
အသည်းရောင်ရောဂါ၊ HIV/AIDS, ဝမ်းရောဂါ		ဆရာဝန်များဖြင့် ကျန်းမာရေး စစ်ဆေးပေးခြင်း။
စသည့်ရောဂါများ ကူးစက်ခံရနိုင်ခြင်း		နှစ်စဉ်ကျန်းမာရေး ဆေးစစ်မှုများ ပြုလုပ်ပေးခြင်း။
		အလုပ်ငန်းခွင်သည် ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ညီညွတ်၍ သန့်ရှင်းရေးလုပ်ရန် လုံလောက်သော ပစ္စည်းများ ထောက်ပံ့ပေးရန်။
အလုပ်ခွင်ဘေးအန္တ ရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး	ဝန်ထမ်းများအနေဖြင့် မတော်တမှုများကြုံတွေ့ ရခြင်း။	မှန်ကန်သော ခန္ဓာကိုယ်အနေ အထားဖြင့် အလုပ်လုပ်ကိုင်ရန်။
	ဓာတ်ရောင်ခြည်သင့်ခြင်း –ဥပမာ)X–ray)။ မီးလောင်ကျွမ်းခြင်းနှင့် ပေါက်ကွဲနိုင်ခြင်း။	လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းစေရန်အတွက် သတိပေး ဆိုင်းဘုတ်များ ထားရှိရန်။
		မီးဘေးကာကွယ်ရေးနှင့် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးအစီအမံများ ထားရှိရန် မီးသတ်ဆေးဘူးများ၊) မီးခိုးဖမ်းကိရိယာများ၊ အပူချိန်တိုင်းကိရိယာများ၊
		(ရေပန်းများ။
1	အရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေ	
ရေဘေး	စီမံကိန်းအနီးတစ်ဝိုက် ရေးကြီးနိုင်ခြင်း။	အရေးပေါ် ကယ်ဆယ်ရေး အခြေအနေများအတွက် အစီအစဉ်များရေးဆွဲထားခြင်းနှင့် ဝန်ထမ်းများအား လေ့ကျင့်သင်ကြားပေးခြင်း။ ရေကြီးသောအချိန်နှင့် ငလျင် လှုပ်သောအချိန်များတွင် အရေးပေါ် တုံ့ပြန်ရေးအစီအစဉ်များ ချမှတ် ထားခြင်း။ စီမံကိန်းသည် ရေကြီးနိုင်သော အခြအနေမှ လွတ်ကင်းသော အမြင့်တွင် တည်ရှိခြင်း။
မီးဘေး	မီလောင်လွယ်သော ဓာတုပစ္စည်းများ နှင့် စနစ်မကျသော မီးကြုီး စနစ်များကြောင့် မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကြုံတွေ့ရနိုင်ခြင်း။	အရေးပေါ်တုံ့ပြန်မည့် အဖွဲ့ဖွဲ့စည်း ၍ ကာကွယ်ရေးနည်းလမ်းများ ပို့ချပေးခြင်း။မီးသတ်ဆေးဘူးများနှင့် မီးသတ် ပိုက်များ ထောက်ပံ့ပေးခြင်း။ အရေးပေါ်ထွက်ပေါက်နှင့် အရေးပေါ်လှေကားများ ထည့်သွင်း

အမျိုးအစား	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် နှင့် လူမှုဝန်းကျင် အပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုများ	လျှော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်					
		တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း။ ဆေးသေတ္တာများနှင့် အရေးပေါ် ဆေးအဖွဲ့များထားရှိခြင်း။ အရေးပေါ် တုံ့ပြန်ရေးနည်းလမ်းများ နှင့် လုပ်ဆောင်ရမည့် အရာများ သတ်မှတ်ထားရန်။ သင့်လျော်သော တစ်ကိုယ်ရည် အကာအကွယ်များ၊ မီးသတ်ရန် ပစ္စည်းများ၊ မိုးကြိုးလွှဲများ တပ်ဆင် ခြင်း။ သတိပေးဆိုင်းဘုတ်များ၊ မီးသတ်၊ လူနာတင်ကား၊ ဆေးရုံ၊ ရဲစခန်းများ ၏ ဆက်သွယ်ရမည့် ဖုန်းနံပါတ်များ ထားရှိပေးခြင်း။ မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်အတွက် ဝန်ထမ်း တိုင်းကို လက်တွေ့သင်တန်းများ					
ကမ္ဘာကြီးပူနွေးခြင်း	ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးသုံးယာဉ်များမှ ဖန်လုံအိမ်အာနိသင်ရှိသော ဓာတ်ငွေ့များထွက်ရှိခြင်း။ လမ်းရှင်းလင်းခြင်းကြောင့် ကာဗွန်ဒိုင်အောက်ဆိုဒ် ပါဝင်မှုပမာဏများပြားလာခြင်း။	သစ်ပင်များစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း မီတာစားသက်သာသော LED မီးချောင်း/မီးလုံးများ တပ်ဆင် အသုံးပြုခြင်း။					

#### ၁၁။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် ရေးဆွဲရခြင်း၏ ရည်ရွယ်ချက်မှာ SSBE (Myanmr) Group Co., Ltd၏ စီမံကိန်း အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရာတွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုများနှင့် လျှော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်များကိုလေ့လာပြီး စီမံကိန်း၏ထုတ်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များအတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် လျှော့ချမှုအစီအစဉ်၊ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများရေးဆွဲပေးရန်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ထို့အပြင် ပြဋ္ဌာန်းဥပဒေလိုအပ်ချက် များအရ အာဏာပိုင်အဖွဲ့အစည်းများ၏ ချမှတ်ထားသော သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ၊ စည်းမျဉ်းများနှင့်အညီ သင့်လျော်သော လျှော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်များကို အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက် ခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သောသက်ရောက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းများကို အခန်း(၆) တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပြီး ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်ထိခိုက်မှုများလျှော့ချရန် ရေးဆွဲထားသော အစီအစဉ်များကို အခန်း(၅) တွင် အသေးစိတ်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

## ၁၂။ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရမည့်အစီအစဉ်

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်းအစီအစဉ်သည် ပြည့်စုံသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်ပြုလုပ်ရန်အတွက် အရေးကြီးသောအခန်းကဏ္ဍ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းတွင် အဓိက စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရမည့် အကြောင်းအရာများမှာ လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှု၊ အသံဆူညံမှု၊ အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်မှု၊ လုပ်သားများ၏ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းမှုတို့ကို စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရပါမည်။ စောင့်ကြပ် ကြည့်ရှုရမည့်အစီအစဉ် အကျဉ်းချုပ်ကို အောက်ပါဇယားတွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရခြင်း၏ရည်ရွယ်ချက်မှာ –

- (၁) စီမံကိန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလအတွင်းဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသောသက်ရောက်မှုများကိုတိုင်းတာရန်
- (၂) ပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်ဆိုင်ရာလိုအပ်ချက်များနှင့်ကိုက်ညီစေရန်
- (၃) လျှော့ချရေးအစီအမံများနှင့်အခြားအစီအမံများ၏ထိရောက်မှုကိုဆုံးဖြတ်ရန်
- (၄) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရေးတွင်ကူညီရန် တို့ဖြစ်သည်။

စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရန်တာဝန်ရှိသောအဖွဲ့အစည်း၊ အချိန် နှင့် တိုင်းတာရမည့်နေရာများကို အောက်ပါဇယား တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

**ဇယား ၈ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရမည့် အစီအစဉ်အကျဉ်းချုပ်** 

ကြည့်ရှုရမည့် ကဏ္ဍများ	အကြောင်းအရာ	စံသတ်မှတ်ချက်	စောင့်ကြည့်ရမည့် နေရာ	ကြိမ်နှုန်း	တာဝန်ရှိသော အဖွဲ့အစည်း
လေထုအရည် အသွေး	SO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>2</sub> , CO, CO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>2.5</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub> and VOC (ဆာလဖာဒိုင် အောက်ဆိုဒ်၊ နိုက်ထရိုဂျင်ဒိုင်	NEQE၏လမ်းညွှန် ချက်များ နိုင်ငံတကာ	တည်ဆောက် /ပိတ်သိမ်းသည့်နေရာ 16° 30′ 7.2" N 94°44′ 2" E လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်	တစ်နှစ် လျှင် တစ်ကြိမ်	စာချုပ်ချုပ်ဆိုထား သော အကြံပေးအဖွဲ့ အစည်း/ SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co.Ltd. စာချုပ်ချုပ်ဆိုထား
	နေက်ယရုဂျီပုဒိုင် အောက်ဆိုဒ်၊ ကာဗွန်ဒိုင် အောက်ဆိုဒ်)		သည့် နေရာ 16° 30′ 7.2" N 94°44′ 2" E	တစ်နှစ် လျှင် တစ်ကြိမ်	သော အကြံပေးအဖွဲ့ အစည်း / SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co.Ltd.
အခန်းတွင်း လေထုအရည် အသွေး	PM <sub>2.5</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub> , VOC, Carbon dioxide and Formaldehyde (ဖုန်မှုန့်များ၊ ကာဗွန်ဒိုင်အောက် ဆိုဒ်၊ ဖော်မယ်ဒီဟိုက်)	နိုင်ငံတကာ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ၊ စံသတ်မှတ်ချက် များ နှင့် အညီ	လုပ်ငန်းလည် ပတ်သည့် နေရာ (စက်ရုံအတွင်း)	လုပ်ငန်း လည်ပတ် နေစဉ် တစ်နှစ် လျှင် နှစ်ကြိမ်	စာချုပ်ချုပ်ဆိုထား သော အကြံပေးအဖွဲ့ အစည်း / SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co.Ltd.

ကြည့်ရှုရမည့် ကဏ္ဍများ	အကြောင်းအရာ	စံသတ်မှတ်ချက်	စောင့်ကြည့်ရမည့် နေရာ	ကြိမ်နှုန်း	တာဝန်ရှိသော အဖွဲ့အစည်း
ရေ အရည်အသွေး	pH, BOD, COD, Turbidity, TSS, Oil and grease	WHO နှင့် NEQE ၏ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ နှင့် အညီ	တည်ဆောက် /ပိတ်သိမ်း သည့်နေရာ (စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းခွင် ရှိ ရေ)	တစ်နှစ် တွှင် တစ်ကြိမ်	စာချုပ်ချုပ်ဆိုထား သော အကြံပေးအဖွဲ့ အစည်း / SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co.Ltd.
			လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သ ည့် နေရာ (ဝန်ထမ်းသုံးစွန့်ပစ် ရေ (နောက်ဆုံးစွန့်ပစ်သ ည့်နေရာ)နှင့် ကန်ရေ)		စွန့်ပစ်ရေကောက်ယူ သူ/ SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd. မှ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူ့ကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာ ကျွမ်းကျင် ဝန်ထမ်း (HSE Officer)
<b>ဆူ</b> ညံသံ	အသံဆူညံမှု ပမာဏ (dB(A) scale)	နိုင်ငံတကာ စံသတ်မှတ်ချက် များ၊ NEQE လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ နှင့် အညီ	တည်ဆောက် /ပိတ်သိမ်း သည့်နေရာ (စက်ရုံအတွင်း)	လုပ်ငန်း လည်ပတ် နေစဉ် တစ်နှစ်လျှ င် နှစ်ကြိမ်	စာချုပ်ချုပ်ဆိုထား သော အကြံပေးအဖွဲ့ အစည်း / SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co.Ltd.
			လုပ်ငန်းလည် ပတ်သည့် နေရာ (စက်ရုံအတွင်း)		စာချုပ်ချုပ်ဆိုထား သော အကြံပေးအဖွဲ့ အစည်း / SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co.Ltd.
စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်	ရပ်ရွာ ကျန်မာရေးကို ထိခိုက်စေသော အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်မှု		တည်ဆောက် /ပိတ်သိမ်း သည့်နေရာ (စက်ရုံဝန်းအတွင်း)	နေ့စဉ်	စာချုပ်ချုပ်ဆိုထား သော အကြံပေးအဖွဲ့ အစည်း / SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co.Ltd.
			လုပ်ငန်းလည် ပတ်သည့် နေရာ (စက်ရုံအတွင်း)		စွန့်ပစ်ရေကောက်ယူ သူ/ SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd. မှ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူ့ကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာ ကျွမ်းကျင် ဝန်ထမ်း (HSE Officer)
လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး နှင့် ကျန်းမာရေး	ထိခိုက်ဖြစ်ပွားမှု မှတ်တမ်း၊ အသိပညာ နှင့် သင်တန်း ပေးခြင်း၊ ကျန်းမာရေး စောင့်ရှောက်မှု နှင့်		တည်ဆောက် /ပိတ်သိမ်း သည့်နေရာ (စက်ရုံဝန်းအတွင်း) လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သ ည့် နေရာ	ර ර	စာချုပ်ချုပ်ဆိုထား သော အကြံပေးအဖွဲ့ အစည်း / SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co.Ltd. SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd. မှ

ကြည့်ရှုရမည့် ကဏ္ဍများ	အကြောင်းအရာ	စံသတ်မှတ်ချက်	စောင့်ကြည့်ရမည့် နေရာ	ကြိမ်နှုန်း	တာဝန်ရှိသော အဖွဲ့အစည်း
	ကာလ ရောဂါ ဖြစ်ပွားမှု များ		(စက်ရုံအတွင်း)		ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူ့ကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာ ကျွမ်းကျင် ဝန်ထမ်း (HSE Officer)
အရေးပေါ်အခြေ အနေ	အရေးပေါ် အစီအစ ဉ်များ လေ့ကျင့် ပေးခြင်း၊ မီးသတ်ဆေးဗူးများ နှင့်၊ အရေး ပေါ်သုံး ပစ္စည်း များ အားစစ် ဆေးခြင်း။		တည်ဆောက် /ပိတ်သိမ်း သည့်နေရာ (စက်ရုံဝန်းအတွင်း)	လပတ်	စာချုပ်ချုပ်ဆိုထား သော အကြံပေးအဖွဲ့ အစည်း / SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co.Ltd.
			လုပ်ငန်းလည် ပတ်သည့် နေရာ (စက်ရုံအတွင်း)		SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd. မှ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူ့ကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာ ကျွမ်းကျင် ဝန်ထမ်း (HSE Officer).

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်အား လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ်ကာလတွင် နှစ်စဉ်အကောင် အထည်ဖော်ရန်နှင့် လျော့ချနိုင်ရန်အတွက် ကုန်ကျမည့်ခန့်မှန်းအသုံးစရိတ်အား ဧယား ၈ တွင်ဖော်ပြထား သည်။

ဧယား ၈ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်အား အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရန်နှင့် လျော့ချခြင်းအစီအစဉ်များ အတွက် သုံးစွဲမည့် ခန့်မှန်းအသုံးစရိတ်များ

စဉ်	အစီအစဉ်များ	အကြိမ်အရေအတွက်	အသုံးစရိတ် (ဒေါ်လာ)			
လျော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်များ						
Э	စက်ရုံလေဝင်လေထွက်စနစ်အားထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း	9	၃,૦၇၆			
J	စက်ရုံဧရိယာအတွင်းသစ်ပင်ပန်းမံများစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း	၁၂	<u></u> ცე			
5	စွန့်ပစ်ရေသန့်စင်ခြင်းအစီအစဉ်	J	J0 <b>,</b> 000			
9	ဆူညံသံတိုင်းတာခြင်းအစီအစဉ်	9	ე,၄ჱⴢ			
၅	အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်မှု	၁၂	<u> </u>			
G	တကိုယ်ရည်ကာကွယ်ရေးပစ္စည်းများထောက်ပံ့ပေးခြင်း	၁၂	၂၉,၅၃၈			
૧	ပုံမှန်ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာစစ်ဆေးခြင်း	0	7,२०९			
အရေးပေါ် တုန့်ပြန်ရေးအစီအစဉ်						
၁	မီးသတ်ဆေးဗူး	J				
J	မီးဘေးအချက်ပြစနစ်	၁၂	90,000			
5	အရေးပေါ် ကျန်းမာရေးအထောက်အပံ့	၁၂				

စဉ်	အစီအစဉ်များ	အကြိမ်အရေအတွက်	အသုံးစရိတ် (ဒေါ်လာ)
	စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရေး	အစီအစဉ်	
၁	လေအရည်အသွေး	J	၃,၆၉၂
J	ဆူညံသံအရည်အသွေး	J	၁,၈၄၆
5	ရေအရည်အသွေး	J	၁၀,၁၅၃
9	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာလေးစားလိုက်နာမှုစစ်ဆေးခြင်း	0	<i></i> ,ეენ
	ဒေသဆိုင်ရာဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေး	အစီအစဉ်	
Э	ကျွမ်းကျင်မှုဆိုင်ရာသင်တန်းပို့ချခြင်း	9	ç,G၁ <u>၅</u>
J	အလုပ်သမားအခွင့်အလမ်းတိုးတက်စေရေး	J	၃,૦၇၆
5	စွမ်းအင်ခြိုးခြံချွေတာမှု	၁၂	2,090
9	စိုက်ပျိုးရေးဆိုင်ရာဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်မှု သင်တန်းပို့ချခြင်း	9	၃,၈၄၈

# ၁၃။ အများပြည်သူနှင့်တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်းနှင့် ပြည်သူတို့၏ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှု

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

အများပြည်သူနှင့် တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အား ၅ ရက်၊ မေလ၊ ၂၀၂၁ ခုနစ်တွင် စီမံကိန်းစက်ရုံအနီး စားသောက်ဆိုင်တွင် ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ပြီး မြောင်းမြမြို့နယ်ရှိ စီမံကိန်းတာဝန်ရှိသူများ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များ နှင့် ဒေသခံပြည်သူများ တက်ရောက်ကြပါသည်။ အစိုးရဌာနများကို ဖိတ်ကြားခဲ့သော်လည်း COVID–19 ရောဂါဖြစ်ပွားနေမှု ကာလ ဖြစ်နေသောကြောင့် တက်ရောက်ရန် အခက်အခဲများရှိနေပါသဖြင့် လာရောက်နိုင်ခြင်းမရှိခဲ့ပါ။ ၎င်းလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်တွင် အကြုံပြုခြင်း၊ ဆွေးနွေးတိုင်ပင် ခြင်းများပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ပြီး ဆွေးနွေးမှုရလဒ်များအနေဖြင့် စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုကြောင့် အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းရရှိမှုများ၊ ဒေသတွင်း လမ်းပြုပြင်ပေးရန်နှင့် အကြောင်းအရာများကို ကုန်ကြမ်းပစ္စည်းအနေဖြင့် စပါးခွံများဝယ်ယူမည့် အများပြည်သူနှင့် အပြန်အလှန်ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ကြပါသည်။ တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲ ပြုလုပ်သည့် အကြောင်းအရာများနှင့် သဘောထားမှတ်ချက်ရယူခြင်း အကြောင်းအရာများ အသေးစိတ်ကို အခန်း (၇) တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

# ၁၄။ နိဂုံး

အကျဉ်းချုပ်အနေဖြင့် အောက်ပါအချက်များကို တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။

- ၁. စီမံကိန်းအနေဖြင့် ခေတ်မှီစက်ကိရိယာများ တပ်ဆင်အသုံးပြုမည်။
- ၂. စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ကိုင်မည့်သူအနေဖြင့် အစီရင်ခံစာ၏ အဆင့်တိုင်းကို သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင် လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များကိုလေ့လာ၍ အသေးစိတ်ပြန်လည်ဖော်ပြပေးရမည်။

၃. တည်ဆောက်ခြင်းလုပ်ခန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်း နှင့် ပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်းတို့ကဲ့သို့သောလုပ်ငန်း လုပ်ဆောင်ရာတွင် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုဝန်းကျင်ပေါ်တွင် သက်ရောက်မှု ကြီးကြီးမားမားမရှိပါ။ လေထုညစ်ညမ်းခြင်း၊ ရေထုညစ်ညမ်း၊ ဆူညံသံနှင့် တုန်ခါမှု၊ စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးနှင့် ကျန်းမာရေး တို့ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်ထိခိုက်မှုများလျော့ကျစေရန် အစီအစဉ်များရေးဆွဲ၍ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်များ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရမည်။ စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ကိုင်မည့်သူသည် ဤအစီအမံကို လိုက်နာရမည်။

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

#### 1. Introduction

The project proponent, SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co.,Ltd is situated in Land/U No.22/71, Plot No. 494(b), Poelung village tract, Myaung Mya Township, Myaung Mya District, Ayeyarwaddy Region. The construction stage of the project was started in June, 2020 and 100% foreign investment, established under the Foreign Investment Law and Myanmar Companies Act. The production process will launch in April, 2021. The project proponent requested Hexagonal Angle international Consultants Co., Ltd. to complete the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for its biomass pellet. The following are described the responsible to build company and their address of the factory construction and operation as in Table 1.

Table 1 Person/Organization responsible to the Construction and Operation Phases

Represented Person	Position	Mail Address	Address	Contact Number
Mr. Dennis	Production Director	13509663086@qq.com	No. 18, Aung Si Road, Mya Kyun	
Mr. Peng	Production Director		Thar (Real Estate), Pathein Township, Ayeyarwaddy Region	09761214714
Mr. Peng Haoran	Managing Director		Longgang, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China.	

## 2. IEE Requirement

Type of Project : Organic based biomass pellet, related infrastructures both construction and operation

IEE/EIA Requirement: According to the Myanmar Environmental Conservation Law, 2012, it requires that the project proponents of every development project in the country submit either an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) or an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC).

A multidisciplinary professional HA team consisting of a core study and planning group and a technical support group conducted the IEE study for this project. The Team Leader manages technical aspect of the IEE study. The core study and planning group supported by a technical support group consisting of professionals in various disciplines relevant to the environmental and social contexts of the project, including: (i) Air quality monitoring, (ii) Noise level measurement and (iii) land use surveys.

## 3. Brief Description of HA

Office is located at No.233/2, 1st Floor, Daung Min Street, 14/3 Ward, South Okkalapa Township, Yangon Region, 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 Yangon-Pyay Railway On-board Passenger Survey and ADB & CDIA's Yangon Urban Transport Development project. In addition, we are now supporting the Yangon Smart Car Parking System for YCDC.

Hexagonal Angle is currently extending the services to environmental and social sector. 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. Brief experience of environmental consultants who completed the report, mentioned in Tabel 2.

Table 2 IEE Study Team

No	Name and Position	Education	Experience	Responsible for report
1	Ms. Thu Thu Aung (Managing Director)	B.Sc. (Geology), Diploma in GIS, Certificate in Environmental Studies, MBA (Lincoln University Malaysia)	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	Overall check of the report, leadership management and consulting
2	Ms. Ei Ei Zaw (Environmental and Social Specialist)	MRes (Petroleum Geology), MSc (Petroleum Geology), BSc (Hons) Geology, Diploma in Apply Geology	Experiences in Geological and Soil Study, Hydrology, Land Use Plan, Environmental Assessment and Coordination with government organizations and villagers, environmental risk assessment and environmental report preparation	Overall review of the report, consultating in environmental impact assessment and mitigation measure
3	Dr. Thar Htet kyaw (Freelance Consultant in HA Company)	PhD (Chemical Engineering), M.Tech (Chemical Engineering), B.E (Chemical engineering)	15 years experiences in Chemical Engineering field, Professor (Department of Chemical Engineering), Environmental Consultant in air pollution, risk assessment and hazard management, water pollution control and waste management	Overall review and check of the report and consultating

No	Name and Position	Education	Experience	Responsible for report
4	Ms. Aye Myat Thiri Environmental Geologist (Team Leader)	B.Sc. (Hons) Geology, Certificate in Environmental Studies, Certificate in GIS and Data Visualization	Geology and soil, GIS and Remote Sensing, Mining management plan and consultating, arrangement of public consultation meeting and environmental report preparation, Site survey measurements for environmental quality and management (noise, light, temperature, air quality, water quality and vibration)	Chapter 4, 5, 6 and 7, GIS Mapping, Site measurements and land use studies, arrangement and conducting the Public Consultation Meeting
5	Mr. Htet Wai Aung (Environmental Geologisी)	B.Sc. (Hons) Geology, Certificate in Environmental Studies	Geology and soil, conducting the Public Consultation Meeting, Site survey measurements for environmental quality and management (noise, light, temperature, air quality, water quality and vibration)	Site measurements and land use studies, arrangement and conducting the Public Consultation Meeting
6	Mr. Than Htike Zaw (Environmental Engineer)	B.E. (Civil), Diploma in Environmental Studies, Certificate in Health and Safety	Experiences in 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 2,4, 5,6 and 8
7	Mr. Aung Kyaw Htet (Environmental Geologist)	B. Sc Geology, Certificate in Environmental Studies	Geology and soil, conducting the Public Consultation Meeting, Site survey measurements for environmental quality and management (noise, light, temperature, air quality, water quality and vibration)	Chapter 3,4, 6, 7 and 8
8	Mr. Ko Ko Naing (Environmentalist)	M.Sc (Zoology), B.Sc (Zoology) (Hons)	Experiences in biodiversity management plan and environmental management plan,	Chapter 1,4,5, 7 and 8

No	Name and Position	Education	Experience	Responsible for report
			environmental report preparation	
9	Mr. Win Thein (Transport Engineer)	BE (Electrical Communication)	Site measurements and management in transport project, GIS mapping in transport project	Mapping and site measurements for environmental quality
10	Mr. Win Naing Oo (Research and Survey Manager)	B.A (Myanmar), Certificate in environmental studies, GIS and Data Visualization	Experiences in social survey, market survey and research, Land use Survey, QGIS and Google Earth Mapping	GIS mapping, Site survey measurements and management in environmental project
11	Ms. Su Myat Noe (Lawyer)	LL.B	Experiences in Project coordination, GIS Map preparation, Coordination with government organizations and villagers, arrangement of public consultation meeting	GIS map, chapter 1,2,3 and 6

#### 4. Law and Regulations

Environmental management of the Project/Factory needs to comply with legal requirements of the Environmental Management Plan prescribed in the Environmental Conservation Rules, Notification No. 50/2014 and the EIA Procedure, Notification No. 616/2015. The national environmental legislations such as Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (2015) and National Environmental Quality (emission) Guidelines, established by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) and current local and international environmental and social policies including related international or regional conventions for the proposed project.

An Environmental Management Plan is a document to be prepared under the requirements and guidance of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC), in order 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 cause [Environmental Conservation Rules, 50/ 2014, Chapter I, Article(s 2g)].

### 5. Project Description

## 5.1 Location

SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co.,Ltd is situated in Land/U No.22/71, Plot No. 494(b), Poelung village tract, Myaung Mya Township, Myaung Mya District, Ayeyarwaddy Region. The factory area wide is 65253.43sqm2. Location map is shown in Figure 1.

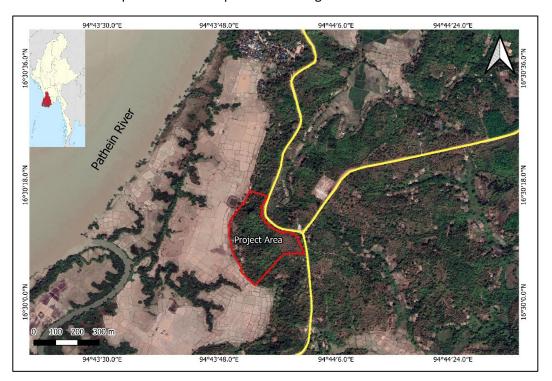


Figure 1 Location Map of Project area

#### a. Construction Phase

The phase is started in June, 2020 and estimated construction process will be accomplished in April, 2021 (Table 3). Five buildings include main production, small factory, warehouse for raw materials, warehouse for final products dormintory. In April, 2020, the project is started with the land clearance by 50workers and then the second step, foundation and pilling work is done by 50workers. After that metal framing structure and assembling work by 30workers as well as brick laying with wall construction will be finished by 20workers. Interior foundation leveling work and road construction along with drainage engineering work is processed with 60workers. The partitions of the included buildings are main production factory will be 9600sqm², warehouse is 3,440sqm² and the dormitory area will have 200sqm², receptively.

Table 3 Construction schedule

Project	2020 June	2020 November	2021 January - April	2021 May	2022
Construction Phase					

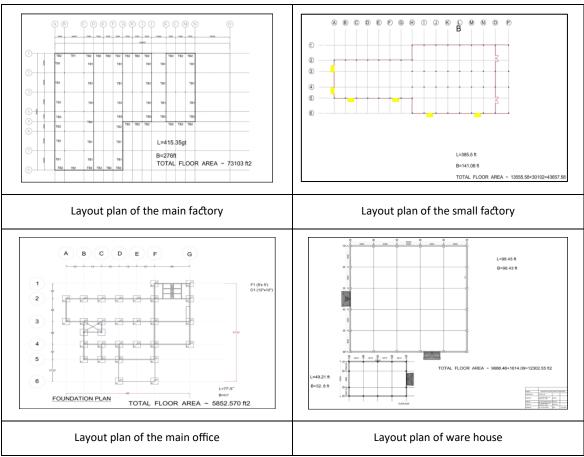


Figure 2 Layout plan of each building

#### b. **Operation Phase**

Operation phase of the project will start in April, 2021 after completion of construction phase. The investment period is proposed 50 years, thereby this report covers the total production capacity of the factory. An additional environmental assessment maybe required for factory expansion in the future.

#### 6. Work Force

There are 210 workers employ at the construction site. Construction phase working hour is from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm and lunch hour will take about 1hr. If the building process needs a few implementations, the employees have to work the extra hours. Therefore, the workers have to proceed until 8 pm as overtime.

The manufacturing process will start with total 313 workers as well as 210workers in the construction stages. The estimation of the operation hours is divided into two shifts, day and night. The operation process is running from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm but 12:00 pm to 1:00 pm is lunch break. There is no operation at night.

#### 7. Production Process

The production process is started by gathering the raw material from the rice mill, is located around Ayeyarwaddy Region, mainly used rice husks, also has a plan of applying new raw materials such as wood, straw, etc. Then, filter the impurities from rice husks such as soil and dust,

crushing process is followed. In this process, the ring die machine plays an important role to produce reasonable size. To reduce the dehydrate or at least moisture content which is included in the raw bulk by applying the single rotary dry drum machine. After that, blending those with high and low speed to mix the raw material thoroughly along with drying stage is occurred again. All the above stages are finished, the raw becomes with the low moisture content that is enough to be sticky. The step is ready to make the pellet through the die hole of the pellet mill with great pressure shown in Figure 3.



Figure 3 Production process Step by Step

#### 8. Raw material and product

Rice husks will be mainly applied as the raw material to produce the biomass pellet. Almost all of them will be collected from the rice mills where Myaung Mya, Hinthada townships of the Ayeyarwaddy Region, then the middle part of Myanmar in which Magwe Region and Shwe Bo townships. There is the future plan related with the substitution of other types of raw materials such as straw, bamboo, wood, shells of peanuts and waste of peanut plants. Those will be gathered from the farm via farmers.

## 9. Surrounding Environments

The purpose of this section is to predict how environmental and socio-economic conditions will impact because of the implementation 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.

The project study area defined as an area surrounding the project site from which the baseline information collection should collect. SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co.,Ltd is situated in Land/U No.22/71, Plot No. 494(b), Poelung village tract, Myaung Mya Township, Myaung Mya District, Ayeyarwaddy Region. The factory area wide is 65253.43sqm². In the report, study area is about 1km radius around the project site, its zone covers 775.9109acres. The detail of surrounding environments is presented in **Chapter 4**.

### 10. Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures

In the factory, the manufacturing product is biomass pellet, however, it has well planned to reduce the potential environmental impacts. In the construction, there are 210workers and the production process will be launched with total staffs of 313 among then 295 are workers and 18 office staffs. In the production stage, water is used for domestic purpose besides water plays in the significant role in the construction stage.

The potential environmental impacts specific to the project operation phase will be (a) Air pollution, (b) Noise, (c) Wastewater, (d) Solid waste and (e) Health and Safety of the workers. Potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures are presented in Table 4 and 5, detail description in Chapter 5.

Table 4 Evaluation of Impact Assessment

Table 4	evaluation of impact	Assessifient	
Environmental Parameter	Project Aspects	Description of Impact	Evaluation
		The impacts are expected to be limited and localized. However, transportation activities may have an impact where the project vehicles pass through.	
		Particulate matter and vehicle emissions can be lasted for a short-term period.	
	Construction/ Closing Phase	PM2.5, PM10, TSP, CO2, CO, SO2, NOx, C6H6 can be emitted. Dust dispersion can also lead to a temporary deterioration in air quality by increasing TSP and PM10. Impact magnitude is considered to be large.	-2
		The nearest sensitive receptor is construction workers only. The residences/communities are within 1km. The receptor sensitivity is considered to be low.	
Air Quality		The combination of low receptor sensitivity and medium impact level will result in an overall not significant impact.	
		The impacts due to operation processes are considered to be localized.	
	Operation Phase	The emissions during operation stage are due to the production processes such as drying, pelletizing, and transportation of raw materials and final products. Hence, the duration of the impact can be considered as long-term.	
	Operation Fridse	PM emission can be considered as a major concern of production process since these fine particles will be produced throughout whole operation process.	-3
		Nearest receptors are factory workers and staffs who will work in the project site. And, it is not likely to significantly change atmospheric GHG concentrations.	

Environmental Parameter	Project Aspects	Description of Impact	Evaluation
		The combination of medium receptor sensitivity and medium impact level will result in an overall not significant impact.	
		Water can travel many miles but the project site does not produce surplus to amount of water. Thus, the extent will be estimated within 1 km.	
		Construction process will take a year or more.	
	Construction/ Closing Phase	Wastewater from the construction site can have negative impacts on the environment especially for the aquatic life because the content of silt.	-2
		Both on-site workers and locals cannot be suffered, however, the negative impact will have on the dwellers of water.	
Wastewater		The Construction area generates wastewater in each of processing. Although, the concentration period will be temporary, it seems not to have major issues the human and the environment.	
		Production process produce not much contaminated water, therefore domestic wastewater will be in the small range.	
		The project factory is long-term investment.	
		Domestic waste water will be discharged.	
	Operation Phase (production process and domestic)	Workers and locals cannot be suffered; however, the negative impact will have on the dwellers in water.	-1
	domesticy	Domestic effluent can cause during the operation stage which does not have many drawbacks, on the other hand the factory invested in long-term. It can be deduced that those water will be generated as long as the factory exist.	
Noise Pollution	Construction/	Sound has the ability to passs through the any spaces. Surrounding area can be expected to suffer but there is no residential area except agricultural land. As the result of 24hrs noise monitoring, the values are under the standard especially at the day-time.	-2
Noise Foliation	Closing Phase	This stage will be last a year or take a little bit more.	- <u>-</u> Z
		Relay on the activities and use of devices.	
		For this reason, both workers and neighbours will not be experienced of that impact.	

Environmental Parameter	Project Aspects	Description of Impact	Evaluation
		As the result of 24hrs noise monitoring, the values are under the standard especially at the day-time.	
		If the production will launch, have a plan to work with advanced machines. Therefore, the workers will not be deal with this pollution.	
		The factory is long-term investment.	
	Operation Phase	Machines with high quality are less likely to make a noise.	-2
		Due to the qualified machines, the worker will not be suffered.	
		Despite producing any unfovourble sound, the manufacturing will be long-lasting. It can be concluded that some kind of noise can cause until the factory is existed.	
		Most of the construction wastes are massive thus they cannot move a long distance. On-site domestic wastes are collected with separated garbage bins.	
		The process will be last a year or take a little bit more.	
	Construction/ Closing Phase	Various types of wastes such as iron scrape, rubbles, earth, wood, tree stumps, leaves and branches. Some of them can be reuse as the landfill materials. Rest of them are sold to the recycling factory.	-2
		In the same way, domestic side products are sold to the locals.	
Solid Waste		Land clearnce by cutting down the trees and evcavate the topsoil drive high concentration of carbon in the atmosphere and soil erosion can be encountered.	
		As the facts mentioned above, it has already systematic waste reduction plan namely resue and recycle thus there is no noticeable impacts on the worker and environment.	
	Operation Phase	Only domestic waste can be seen that will be separated with wet and dry before throwing.  They will be collected with the colour coded bins.	-3
	орегации Рпаѕе	Although the leftovers and/or other wastes seem to have a systematic collection, long period of operating business means consistency of producing the wastes.	-5

Environmental Parameter	Project Aspects	Description of Impact	Evaluation
		Most of them are recyclable in which some are disposed to the Myaung Mya City Development Committee.	
		Wastes Diposal method of factory has well ordered aleady. One possible consequence of systematic plan will have with or without experience to the employees and surrounding environment.	
		Providing the positive waste disposal system, rubbish can be seen as long as the facory is occupied.	
		Mainly physical hazard can be happened within the projest area.	
		The process will be last a year or take a little bit more.	
	Construction/ Closing Phase	Depends on the task of work. It can be mild to severe injuries. Sometimes, can cause a mortal wound.	-3
		Entire buliding procedures bring the tragic events, this means that on-site workers can be possibly faced some of them. Otherwise those conditions can reduce or at least mitigate with the advantage of PPE.	
Occupational Health and Safety		Even though the stage is short term, the rate of damages and loses are dramatically high.	
	Operation Phase	Mainly physical hazards (muscle pain and ergonomic problems) can be happened within the project area.	
		The factory is long-term investment.	
		Production workers seem to be suffered from physical injuries along with electric shock but it can rarely happen.	-3
		Perhaps, almost all of the eployees can have ergonomic hazards.	
		Long working hours and repitative jobs increase the negative affect on the health.	
Community Health and Safety	Construction/ Operation/Closing Phase	Community health and safety refers to protecting local communities from hazards caused and/or exacerbated by project activities (including flooding, landslides, contamination or other natural or man-made hazards), disease, and the accidental collapse or failure of project structural elements such as dams.	-3

Environmental Parameter	Project Aspects	Description of Impact	Evaluation
		Project-related activities may directly, indirectly or cumulatively change community exposure to hazards.	
		Project-related construction activities, ensure appropriate control of site access (e.g. fencing, security), use of appropriate personal protective equipment, safely designed work platforms, appropriate engineering and administrative controls (e.g. detours, traffic calming, signs), and safety barriers.	
		Along the way of carrying the construction items without having any covered which can cause air pollution for instance, the chemical rich substance like cement that spreads dust and particulate matters, lime, silica, alumina, as well as iron oxide	
	Construction/ Closing Phase	Particulate matters can cause the lung related diseases via respiratory tract, silica which clots the respiratory tract and then it also causes lung carcinogen, high concentrations aluminium can be found in lung.	-2
		The process will be last a year or take a little bit more.	
Transportation		Temporary emissions of those will be major issue both for inhabitats and workers.	
		The assessment should confirm the numbers of vehicles involved in the construction and operation to closing the absence of any impact.	
		The project will be long-term.	
	Operation Phase	Along the destination, trucks emit smoke, toxic gases, dust and particulate matters.	-2
		The main negative impact on air will be emited by large number of trucks from transportating of raw materials and final products distribution.	
		Owing to careless handling and insufficient maintance of electrical devices, fire and explosion accidents have to occur.  Fire can disperse a great distance within a short period.	
Emergency Risk (Fire)	Construction/ Closing Phase	The process will be last a year or take a little bit more.	-2
		Fire can destory all of the properties.	
		When accidential fire is growing the tensions between people and environment.	

Environmental Parameter	Project Aspects	Description of Impact	Evaluation
		The rate of fire hazard is seldom case, however, once it occurs hard to control.	
		Due to careless handling and insufficient maintance of electrical devices, fire and explosion accidents have to occur.	
		Fire can disperse a great distance within a short period.	
	Operation Phase	The process will be long term.	-3
		Fire can destory all of the properties.	
		When accidential fire is growing the tensions between people and environment.	
		Fire hazard is seldom case, however, once it occurs hard to control.	

Table 5 Mitigation Measure of the Negative Impacts from the Construction/ Closing Stages

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure
		Pollution
Air Quality	Impact on air pollution, fugitive dust/emission gas by construction work Inhalation of dust and particulate matter (PM) Respiratory tract infection (asthma) Eye irritation Shortness of breath Decrease visibility Harming plants	Water should be sprayed as suppressants to increase the moisture content.  High concentration of chemical rich dust is able to dilute when dissolve in water.  While transporting the construction materials should be covered by Tarpaulin.  Have to provide masks with dusk prove filter to the workers.  Special maintance and or banning of old diesel or gasoline powered cars for construction by defining specific types and ages of vehicle.  Improved in the quality of diesel/ gasoline for construction related vehicle/equipment.  Restore, resurface and rehabilitate the disturbed area as soon as practicable after completion of construction or renovation.
Water Quality	Discharging muddy water from constructed land Some chemical rich water can be discharge Wastewater from the site facilities	Before discharging, settling ponds or simple turbid water treatment is needed.  Reverse osmosis method has ability to treat chemical rich wastewater problems.  Use natural cleaning products where possible.  Installation of septic tank.
Noise and Vibration	Exposure of excessive noise by heavy machine/ construction equipment Hearing issues	Use equipment and machines which generate low noise levels.  Change vehicle types and driving habits can affect the intensity of exposure to noise.

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure
	Sleeping disorder Cardiovascular issues Trouble in communication	Driving behaviors such as over-revving or tire squealing that intentionally increase noise should be prohibited to drivers.  Uneven driving such as frequent acceleration or deceleration of speed can result in increase in noise
		emissions.  Provide adequate ear protection (ear plugs or muffs) to workers working in the excessive noise areas.
Solid Waste	Can be a barrier of the open channels	Provide enough storage area for construction materials.  Necessary for separating materials before disposal stage.
	Creating air pollution (especially unpleasant	Prepare proper colour coded waste bins in construction site.
	odor) Pile after mixed with rubble and lime	Inspect temporary waste disposal site regularly. Inform waste collector to collect and dispose waste every day
	Site facilities wastes are favourable to the	Prohibit open burning waste in the project site
	survival and growth of microbial pathogens	3R (reuse, reduce, recycle) donated, and sold should be promoted for employees by awareness-raising campaigns and environmental education program.
		Proper employee training for waste reduction program.  Collect systematically and dispose to the Myaung Mya City  Development Committee waste dumping site.
Hazardous Materials	Related health hazards such as cholera and other vector transmitted diseases	Chemical waste must be stored separately.  After using them, must be wrapped tightly.  Provide training to workers on how to handle the chemical waste.
	Significant surface or underground water pollution from the leachates	Collect systematically and dispose to the Myaung Mya City Development Committee waste dumping site.
Offensive Odor	Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) can	Well ventilation for the source of pollutant areas Planting the air purifying plants such as alovera, fern, etc.
	cause watery eyes, irritation in nose and throat, headaches, dizziness and lightheadedness	Regularly check the septic tank, toilet condition and solid waste storage and disposal.
	So	ocial Environment
Living and livelihood	Impact on the living and livelihood by construction works	Advanced notice for construction work time  Avoidance of intensive operation of construction vehicle
Existing social infrastructure and service	Traffic congestion due to increase of construction vehicles is expected Accessibility to social infrastructure for local	The traffic volume should be controlled by construction contractor to avoid serious traffic congestion.  Appropriate design and materials, infra-structure projects can achieve.  Access for service maintenance and renewal that does not
	community	require disruption of historic materials or structures

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure
	H	lealth and Safety
Risks of infectious disease such as Malaria.	Increasing risks for infectious diseases due to the influx of workers	Wash the hands thoroughly with water and soap after visiting the toilet, preparing food, and after touching equipment.
Dengue, Tuberculosis,	Direct contact of person to person, animal to	Any cuts or abrasions should be covered with a waterproof dressing.
Hepatitis, HIV/AIDS,	person Insect bites (mosquito)	Do not share personal items such as towels, clothing, razors, toothbrushes, and shavers among workers.
Cholera, etc.	Food contamination Poor personal hygiene	Regularly wash the floors, bathrooms and surfaces with hot water and detergent.
	practices	Health impact training for workers about waste handling.
	Poor cleanliness in the workplace	Stay at home if workers have signs and symptoms of an infection.
		Practice about good personal hygiene for workers
		Environmental and health related education programs should be provided to raise awareness.
Occupational	Accidents such as	Provide all workers for construction site with PPE.
health and safety	personal injury, moving vehicle and machinery Slip and fall	Provide sufficient First Aid Kids at the construction area and coordinated with nearby hospital for admission in case of accidents.
	Bumping	Cleaning the working area regularly.
	Use of heavy vehicle	Warning signs around spills or wet floors.
	Moving parts of machinery	Workers who are taking prescription medication that may affect their safety at work should be inform to the supervisor to assign appropriate duties.
		Wearing a seat belts while operating a moving vehicle
		Firefighting equipment and portable fire extinguishers shall be properly provided in construction area.
Community health and	Third party accidents with residents near the	Establish the plan of site safety and security measures to communities and its implementation.
safety	construction site Accidents with local	Education and instruction to the construction workers on risks, prevention, and available treatment.
	people by the traffic of construction vehicles Disputes among local people and migrated	Restricting access to the site with a focus on high risk structures or areas depending on site-specific situations including fencing, signage, and communication of risks to the local community.
	workers	Emphasizing safety aspects among drivers.
		Improving driving skills and requiring licensing of drivers.
		Adopting limits for trip duration and arranging driver rosters to avoid overtiredness.
		Avoiding dangerous routes and times of day to reduce the risk of accidents.
		Emergency Risk

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure
Fire risk	Electrical accidents result in electric shock and burns	Providing fire extinguishers along with fire hose.  Design and construction requirements for exit routeand stairways (exits).  Maintenance, safeguards, and operational features.
Flood/ Earthquake risk	Increasing of the impact of flood in and around the projects site Building damage is also greatest in areas of soft sediments, and multistorey buildings	Well developed emergency plans and proper employee training.  Emergency action and response plan to evacuate during flooding and earthquake.  Project area is elevated enough to protect the flooding during monsoon season.
		Other
Global warming	Emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) would be generated by construction vehicles CO2 accumulation due to the land clearance process	Planting tremendous amounts of trees.  Replaced regular light bulbs with compact florescent light  (CFL) bulbs, less driving means fewer emissions.

Table 6 Mitigation Measure of the Negative Impacts from the Operation Phase

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure
		Pollution
Air Quality	Impact of air pollution caused by operation related machines, generator, Respiratory tract infection(asthma) Eye irritation Shortness of breath Decrease visibility	Turn off equipment and machines when not in use. Proper ventilation for generator room. Enforce to wear PPE to employees. Regular maintenance for equipment and machines.
Water Quality	BOD rich water drive to the depletion the oxygen in the water body which is vital for aquatic life Sewage water can cause diarrhea-related diseases	Minimize the amount of water used.  Avoid generating unnecessary wastewater.  Regularly inspected to collect the garbage from canals so as to improve water flow.  Separate the drainage and pipeline system for sewer line and surface runoff.  Regularly check the septic tank to avoid leakage of sewage.
Noise and Vibration	In the project area noise level is acceptable with the provided National	Use equipment and machines which generate low noise levels.  Provide adequate ear protection (ear plugs or muffs) to workers working in the excessive noise areas.

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure
	Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines.  If the noise level exceeded to standard can cause hearing loss, psychological disorders, increasing the risk of cardiovascular diseases, interrupted sleep and interfering the speech etc. Increase the rate of accidents High blood pressure	Grow noise-absorbing plants (e.g. Areca Palm, etc.,) Install sound (esp. echo) proof curtain.
Solid Waste	Impact of waste generated on related health risk for community	Provide specific storage area to collect waste and dispose at the factory compound.  Waste should be segregated at source by types of waste and systematically disposed into separate containers.  3R (reuse, reduce, recycle) should be promoted for employees by awareness-raising campaigns and environmental education program.  3R (reuse, reduce, recycle) should be promoted for employees by awareness-raising campaigns and environmental education program.  Proper employee training for waste reduction program.  Collect systematically and dispose to the Myaung Mya City Development Committee waste dumping site.  Proper employee training for waste reduction program.
Hazardous Materials Offensive odor	No artificial addivites are needed Unpleasant odor from Septic tank, chemical storage room	All the raw use in manufacturing process are agricultural products with chemical component free materials.  Wearing both protective equipment and clothings Regularly check the septic tank to avoid leakage of sewage.  Provide sufficient ventilation system for working area, toilets, canteen, office room, and chemical storage system.
	Soc	cial Environment
Infrastructure and service	Traffic congestion due to increase of vehicles Accessibility to social infrastructure for local community	Control of traffic volume.  Appropriate design and materials, infra-structure projects can achieve.  Access for service maintenance and renewal that does not require disruption of historic materials or structures.
	Нє	ealth and Safety
Risks of infectious disease such as HIV/AIDS	Increasing risks for infectious diseases due to the influx of workers	A qualified medical doctor shall be appointed to perform medical check up for all workers.  Conduct annual medical check up for current staffs.

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure	
		The workplace must be hygiene with adequate facilities provided for cleaning food, utensils and equipment.	
Occupational health and safety	Accidents and incidents during the operation of workers Radiation hazards, for example, from x-ray radiation machines Fires and Explosions	Warning sign must be attached near hand belt and othe can be sparked off the occupational hazard.  Figure 1: Effective fire prevention and control systems (smolecular)	
	E	mergency Risk	
Flood risk	Increasing of the impact of flood in and around the projects site	Project area is elevated enough to protect the flooding during monsoon season.  Proper drainage system should be managed to protect flooding condition.	
		Emergency response team should be training to evacuate during flooding condition.	
Fire risk	Flammable, explosive chemicals and improper wiring system would be increased of fire risk in the project site	Emergency response team and receives training in fire prevention.  Providing fire extinguishers along with fire hose.  Design and construction requirements for exit route and stairways (exits).  First aid and emergency medical rescue.  Draw up a plan for emergency response and procedures  Provide adequate PPE, provision of firefighting equipment, install lighting rods and arresters  Display warning signs, addresses/phone numbers of Fire Brigade, Ambulance service, Hospital, Police Station, etc, Educate workers for fire safety awareness in work place.	
	<u> </u>	Other	
Global warming	Impact in the increase of GHGs by vehicle traffic operation of lubes and grease	Planting tremendous amounts of trees.  Replaced regular light bulbs with compact florescent light (CFL) bulbs, less driving means fewer emissions.	

## 11. 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 SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd has committed. In addition, this EMP used to ensure compliance with statutory requirement and corporate safety and environmental policies.

The environmental impact assessment described in Chapter 6, and the proposed Environmental Mitigation Plans including mitigation measures to reduce and or minimize the negative impacts for each item has already mentioned in Chapter 5.

### 12. Environmental Monitoring Plan

Environmental monitoring plan is the important for the effective execution and successful implementation of EMP. Environmental monitoring focuses on the work environment which includes, waste management, health and safety of workers, safety of the facilities and the socioeconomic component of the environment are shown in the following table. 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

Responsible organization, time and monitoring place are contained in the monitoring plan. Monitoring plan shown in Table 7.

Table 7 Construction/ Closing and Operation phases of monitoring program

Monitoring item	Monitoring Parameter	Target level	Area to be Monitored	Frequency	Responsible person
Air quality	SO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>2</sub> , CO, CO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>2.5</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub>	Within Ambient standards level of NEQE Guideline	Construction/ Closing site 16° 30′ 7.2" N 94° 44′ 2" E	Once a year	Consultants under supervision of contractor/ SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
	and VOC and International Standards	Operation area 16° 30′ 7.2" N 94° 44′ 2" E	Once a year during operation stage	Consultants under supervision Team/ SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.	
Indoor air quality	PM <sub>2.5</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub> , VOC, CO <sub>2</sub> and Formaldehyde	Guideline and International Standards	Operation area (within factory)	Once a year during operation stage	Consultants under supervision Team/ SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
Water quality	pH, Iron, Total Chlorine, Ammonia, BOD,	Within WHO	Construction/ Closing site (site water)	Once a year	Consultants under supervision of contractor/ SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
Water quality	COD, TSS, Oil and grease		Operation area (domestic wastewater (final discharge point) and pond water)	Twice a year during working hours	Waste Collector/ HSE officer of SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.

Monitoring item	Monitoring Parameter	Target level	Area to be Monitored	Frequency	Responsible person
Noise	Within  Noise level standards  internation		Construction/ Closing site (factory compound)	Twice a year during operation period	Consultants under supervision of contractor/ SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
	(dB(A) scale)	limit/ NEQE Guideline	Operation area (within factory)		Consultants under supervision Team/ SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
Solid waste	Impact of waste generated on related health		Construction/ Closing site (factory compound)	Daily	Consultants under supervision of contractor/ SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
	risk for community		Operation area (within the factory)		Waste Collector/ HSE officer of SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
Occupational Health and	Record of incident/accident report, training		Construction/ Closing site (factory compound)	Monthly	Contractor/ SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
Safety	report, health checkup and seasonal disease		Operation area (within the factory)	,	HSE officer of SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
Emergency Risks	Records of mock drill, self-inspection to firefighting facilities and emergency and its response	Construction/ Closing site (factory compound)		Contractor/ SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.	
			Operation area (factory compound)	Quarterly	HSE officer of SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.

The following table shows the expenditures for the implementation of Environmental Management Plan for operation phase annually. Estimation cost for EMP implementation and mitigation measurement presented in Table 8.

Table 8 Estimated Budget for Environmental Implementation and Mitigation Measurement

No	ltem	Frequency/Times	Cost (USD)
	Mitigation	Plan	

No	ltem	Frequency/Times	Cost (USD)
1	Maintenance of air ventilation system	4	3,076
2	Grass plantation within the area of factory compound	12	615
3	Wastewater Treatment	2	20,000
4	Noise Control Measures	4	2,461
5	Solid waste disposal	12	4,615
6	Purchase of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	12	29,538
7	Medical Check-up and Health Insurances	1	7,384
	Emergency Prep	paredness	
1	Fire extinguisher	2	
3	Fire alarm system	12	40,000
4	First Aid Fits	12	
	Monitoring	; Plan	
1	Air quality	2	3,692
2	Noise level	2	1,846
3	Water quality	2	10,153
4	Environmental compliance auditing	1	4,516
	Community Dev	relopment	
1	Work skills training	4	4,615
2	Increase employment opportunities	2	3,076
3	Sustainable Use of Energy Sources	12	3,848
4	Improved agricultural training	4	3,848

## 13. Public Consultation and Public Participation

Public consultation is necessary as a part of the IEE 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 5<sup>th</sup> May 2021 at restaurant near SSBE factory, Myaung Mya Township and project responsible persons, environmental consultants and local people are attended to the meeting. Although the governments are invited, they cannot attend to meeting due to COVID-19 pandemic. During meeting, the project responsible persons and local attendant was discussed and suggested for buying rice husk as raw material, road maintenance and job opportunities from project implementation. The detail of public consultation meeting is presented in Chapter 7.

#### 14. Conclusion

The following facts are described for IEE study as conclusion.

1. The project proponent would install modernized production machinery and products.

- 2. The project proponent must study the environmental quality guideline at every step of final report and expressed in detail.
- 3. During the construction, operation and closing stages, all of the project activities have low significance impacts to environment and social community. These impacts are air pollution, water pollution, noise and vibration, solid waste, and occupational health and safety, etc. All of the impacts can be minimized by using mitigation measures and implementing EMP. The Project Proponent must be followed this plan.
- 4. The project proponent must follow as per environmental management plan. The project proponent must be done as per proposal of IEE and factory shall operate with qualified employee after get necessary documentation.

Finally, the proponent should follow the comments and suggestions made by ECD after reviewing this IEE report study. Once IEE 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.

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APPENDIX B Water Quality Results

APPENDIX C National Transitional Consultant Registration Certificate

APPENDIX D Attendence List and Presentation Slide

# LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ACM - Asbestos Containing Materials

ADB - Asian Development Bank

BOD - Biological Oxygen Demand

CO2 - Carbon Dioxide

CO - Carbon Monoxide

COD - Chemical Oxygen Demand

CLS - Closing Stage

CS - Construction Stage

CSR - Cooperate Social Responsibility

CSR - Corporate Social Responsibility

ESIA - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

ECC - Environmental Compliance Certificate

ECD - Environmental Conservation Department

EHS - Environmental Health and Safety

EIA - Environmental Impact Assessment

EMP - Environmental Management Plan

FIFO - First in First out

FGDs - Focus Group Discussions

HCHO - Formaldehyde

GIIP - Good International Industry Practice

CFC - Green House Gas

GFI - Ground Fault Interrupter

HA - Hexagonal Angle

IEE - Initial Environmental Examination

ICSC - International Chemical Safety Cards

IFC - International Finance Corporation

ISO - International Organization for Standardization

Kg - kilogram

km - Kilometer

LEL - Lower Explosive Limit

MSDS - Material Safety Data Sheet

MOECAF - Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry

MONREC - Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

NEQEG - National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline

NOX - Nitrogen Oxide

OHS - Occupational Health and Safety

OS - Operation Stage

PM - Particulate Matter

PM<sub>10</sub> - Particulate Matter 10 micrometers or less in diameter

PM<sub>2.5</sub> - Particulate Matter 2.5 micrometers or less in diameter

PPE - Personal Protective Equipment

SCBA - Self Contained Breathing Apparatus

SOPs - Standard Operating Procedures

UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

US - United State

USD - United State Dollar

U.S EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency

UTM - Universal Transverse Mercator

VOC - Volatile Organic Compound

WHO - World Health Organization

YCDC - Yangon City Development Committee

# CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The project proponent, SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co.,Ltd is situated in Land/U No.22/71, Plot No. 494(b), Po Long village tract, Myaung Mya Township, Myaung Mya District, Ayeyarwaddy Region. The pre-construction stage was established since April, 2020. It is the 100% is foreign investment, established under the Foreign Investment Law and Myanmar Companies Act and the company registration number is 121635453. The project proponent requested Hexagonal Angle (HA) International Consultants Co., Ltd. to implement the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for the biomass pellet producing and exporting factory. Information of the project proponent list is presented in Table 1-1. The certificate of consultant registration is described in Appendix C.

#### 1.2. PROJECT PROPONENT PROFILE

The project proponent, SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co.,Ltd is situated in Land/U No.22/71, Plot No. 494(b), Po Long village tract, Myaung Mya Township, Myaung Mya District, Ayeyarwaddy Region. A brief information about the project is given in Table 1-2.

Table 1-1 Information of proponents

Represented Person	Position	Mail Address	Address	Contact Number
Mr. Dennis	Production Director		No. 18, Aung Si Road, Mya Kyun	
Mr. Peng	Production Director	13509663086@qq.com	Thar (Real Estate), Pathein Township, Ayeyarwaddy Region	09761214714
Mr. Peng Haoran	Managing Director		Longgang, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China.	

#### 1.3. FEATURES OF PROPOSED PROJECT

The project, SSBE which emphasizes the requirement of organic based materials to produce and export as biomass fuel distributed by internationally. The products are manufactured in accordance with international standards and certifications. Salient features of the project are described in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Salient features of project

Item	Description
Name of Company	SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
Type of Business	Producing and Exporting of the pellet
Capital of Investment	4.826 Million US \$
Address	Land/U No.22/71, Plot No. 494(b), Poelung village tract, Myaung Mya Township, Myaung Mya District, Ayeyarwaddy Region
Expected construction period	2020-2021
Operation Starting	April, 2021
Production Area	65253.43 sqm²
Number of employees (construction and production)	210 workers in construction stage 313 employees in production stage

#### 1.4. REQUIREMENT OF IEE STUDY

According to the Myanmar Environmental Conservation Law, 2012, it requires that the project proponents of every development project in the country submit either an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) or an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC).

#### 1.4.1. Structure of IEE report

The IEE Report is structured as prescribed in Article 36 of the EIA Procedure, 29 December 2015. The main text is presented in 8 Chapters. Executive Summary is at the front. Brief information of each chapter is shown below.

**Executive Summary**: This section is summary of overall information in IEE Report. The Executive Summary includes both English and Myanmar Languages.

Chapter 1: Introduction: This chapter describes the project proponent and requirement of IEE based on Myanmar Environmental Conservation Law, 2012. After this introductory chapter, the subsequent chapters are outlined as follows:

**Chapter 2**: Legal Requirement: This chapter presents legal and institutional framework, environmental and social standards that are applicable to this Project. It also presents cooperate environmental and social policies of the project proponent with emphasis on security, safety health and environment of employees and working place.

**Chapter 3**: Project Description: This chapter presents technical information on project plan, layout, design, location, function and facilities of the building including land use adjacent to the building. Schedule of demolition the existing buildings and construction is also described.

**Chapter 4:** Description of the Surrounding Environment: This chapter defines the study area and limits of the study, and describes various environmental components of the study area, including physical, biological, socio-economic, cultural and visual components. The information in this chapter is the basis for the environmental and social impact assessment in Chapter 5.

**Chapter 5:** Potential Impact Assessment and Proposed Mitigation Measures: This chapter identifies and assesses environmental and social impacts of the Project during pre-construction, construction, and operation stages. Appropriate measures are proposed to mitigate these identified impacts.

**Chapter 6:** Public Consultations and Disclosure: This chapter presents results of public consultations and disclosure conducted as part of the IEE study. Focus is on the process of consultation involving the affected communities and the project stakeholders including feedback/recommendations arisen from the consultation meeting.

**Chapter 7:** Environmental Management Plan: This chapter describes the management plan for project implementation stage consists of Closing Stage EMP, Construction Stage EMP and Operational Stage EMP. The EMP is based on the basic environmental management principle.

**Chapter 8:** Conclusions: This section presents the main conclusions of the IEE report, and recommendations of future actions to be taken.

**Appendixes:** The main report has appendix in each chapter containing detailed information to support the presented findings in various chapters in the main text.

# 1.4.2. Implementing organization for IEE

A multidisciplinary professional HA team consisting of a core study and planning group and a technical support group conducted the IEE study for this project. The Team Leader manages technical aspect of the IEE study. The core study and planning group supported by a technical support group consisting of professionals in various disciplines relevant to the environmental and social contexts of the project, including: (i) Air quality monitoring, (ii) Noise level measurement and (iii) land use surveys.

# 1.4.3. Time frame of Project Implementation

Time frame of project implementation and IEE study is described in Table 1-3.

2020 2020 2021 2021 2022-2070 Project November January - April June April Construction Stage **IEE Study** Operation Operation Stage II Operation Stage I Stage

Table 1-3 Schedule of IEE study and Project implementation

#### 1.5. BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF HA COMPANY

HA Company's office is located at No.233/2, 1st Floor, Daung Min Street, 14/3 Ward, South Okkalapa Township, Yangon Region, 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 Yangon-Pyay Railway On-board Passenger Survey and ADB & CDIA's Yangon Urban Transport Development project. In addition, we are now supporting the Yangon Smart Car Parking System for YCDC.

Hexagonal Angle is currently extending the services to environmental and social sector. 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.

Hexagonal Angle (HA) has another business which is called "HA Institute" that started on August 2019. HA Institute is now running the training programs for QGIS, Database and Environmental. Furthermore, QGIS online training program will be launched in mid-June 2020.

Brief experience of environmental consultants who completed the report, mentioned in Table 1-4. HA's environmental experience in Myanmar is presented in Table 1-5.

Table 1-4 Environmental Consultants Profile

No	Name and Position	Education	Experience	Responsible for report
1	Ms. Thu Thu Aung (Managing Director)	B.Sc. (Geology), Diploma in GIS, Certificate in Environmental Studies, MBA (Lincoln University Malaysia)	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	Overall check of the report. Chapters 1 to 8
2	Ms. Ei Ei Zaw (Environmental and Social Specialist)	MRes (Petroleum Geology), MSc (Petroleum Geology), BSc (Hons) Geology, Diploma in Apply Geology	5 years experiences in Geological and Soil Study, Hydrology, Land Use Plan, Environmental Assessment and Coordination with government organizations and villagers, environmental risk assessment and environmental report preparation	Overall review of the report. Chapters 1 to 8
3	Dr. Thar Htet kyaw (Freelance Consultant)	PhD (Chemical Engineering), M.Tech (Chemical Engineering), B.E (Chemical engineering)	15 years experiences in Chemical Engineering field, Professor (Department of Chemical Engineering), Environmental Consultant in air	Overall review and check of the report.

No	Name and Position	Education	Experience	Responsible for report
			pollution, risk assessment and hazard management, water pollution control and waste management	
3	Ms. Aye Myat Thiri Environmentalist (Mining))	B.Sc. (Hons) Geology,	2 years xperiences in flash flooding in Ayeyarwady due to solid wastes stuck in culverts, Mining management plan, arrangement of public consultation meeting and environmental report preparation	Chapter 4, 5, 6 and 7
4	Mr. Win Naing Oo (Research and Survey Manager)	B.A (Myanmar)	5 years experiences in social survey, market survey and research, Land use Survey and Google Earth Mapping	Location map, Land use map and Geological map, Topography Map
5	Ms. Khin Nilar Tin Environmentalist (Hydrogeologist)	M.Res (Hydro Geology), MSc hydro Geology), B.Sc(Hons) Geology,	Experiences in Geological and Soil Study, Hydrology, Wastewater management plan and design environmental management plan and environmental report preparation	Chapter 1,2,4, 5,7 and 8
6	Ms. Su Myat Noe (Lawyer)	LL.B	2-year experiences in Project coordination, GIS Map preparation, Coordination with government organizations and villagers, arrangement of public consultation meeting	GIS map, chapter 1,2,3 and 6
7	Mr. Than Htike Zaw (Environmental Engineer)	B.E. (Civil)	1-year experiences in solid waste management plan and design, occupational health and safety and drafting	Chapter 2,4, 5,6 and 8
8	Mr. Ko Ko Naing (Environmental Specialist)	M.Sc (Zoology), B.Sc (Zoology) (Hons)	1-year experiences in biodiversity management plan and environmental management plan, environmental report preparation	Chapter 1, 4, 5,7 and 8

No	Name and Position	Education	Experience	Responsible for report
9	Mr. Aung Kyaw Htet (Environmental Specialist)	B.Sc (Geology)	1-year experiences in geological and soil study, field investigation, arrangement of public consultation meeting and environmental report preparation	Chapter 3,4, 6,7 and 8

Table 1-5 HA Company Experience in Myanmar

	The Company Experience in Myanina				
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 Gaing, Mandalay	Fulon Foundry	September 2019- December 2019	
5.	Air Monitoring for Cement Factory	Myaing Kalay, Hpa An	Myaing Kalay Cement Factory	December 2019	
6.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Garment	Mingalardon, Yangon	New Green Land Garment	February 2020-May 2020	
7.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Garment	Hlaingthaya, Yangon	Newtop Lotus Garment	February 2020-May 2020	
8.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Garment	Kyaukse, Mandalay	Keys Shine Garment	February 2020-June 2020	
9.	Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for hotel	Mahar Aungmyay, Mandalay	Daw Aye Palate Hotel	Ongoing	
10.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Food & Beverages Sector	South Dagon, Yangon	Happy Myanmar Beverages	May 2020-August 2020	
11.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Garment	Pathein, Ayeyarwady	Chia Moon Sports	May 2020-July 2020	
12.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for hotel	Bagan	Bagan Thiripyitsaya	June 2020-September 2020	
13.	Air Monitoring for Oil & Gas Storing Station	Thilawa, Thanlyin	Apex Oil&Gas	June 2020	

Sr.	Project Name	Location	Client	Period
14.	Air Monitoring for Oil & Gas Storing Station	Thilawa, Thanlyin	Max Energy	June 2020
15.	Air Monitoring for Oil & Gas Storing Station	Thilawa, Thanlyin	Denko Oil&Gas	June 2020
16.	Air Monitoring for Footwear	Mingalardon, Yangon	Yangon Yacheng	July 2020
17.	Air Monitoring for Footwear	Mhawbi, Yangon	Bolly (HK)	July 2020
18.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Jewelry Production	East Dagon, Yangon	Apple Design Jewelry	June 2020-August 2020
19.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Garment	Pakokku, Magway	Myanmar Efforts	Ongoing
20.	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Island Resort	Myeik, Taninthayi	Advance Idea	Ongoing
21.	Air Monitoring for Oil & Gas Storing Station	Thilawa, Thanlyin	Padauk Shwe War	August 2020
22.	Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for Noodle	Kyaukse, Mandalay	MaMa Noodle	Ongoing
23.	Geology Management Plan (EMP) for Mining	Paung, Mon	Aggrandize Myanmar	Ongoing
24.	Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for Biomass Pellet	Myaung Mya, Ayeyarwady	SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.	Ongoing
25.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for hotel	Bagan	KMA Hotel Group	Ongoing
26.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Garment	Mingalardon, Yangon	THY Garment Co., Ltd	Dec 2020-April 2021
27.	Environmental Management Plan for Coal Mining	Padan, Magway	Thazin Myanmar Company	Ongoing
28.	Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Garment	Pathein, Ayeyarwady	Hakers Company	Ongoing
29.	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Petroleum Refinery Factory	Myingyan, Mandalay	MCCM Company	Ongoing
30.	Forest Management Plan for FSC Certificate	Myaung Mya, Ayeyarwady	SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.	Ongoing

Sr.	Project Name	Location	Client	Period
31.	Panko Bago Garment Factory Project	Nyaung Inn, Bago	Panko Co., Ltd	Ongoing
32.	Baseline Quality Monitoring  Project for Garment	South Dagon, Yangon	Golden Theparerg Co., Ltd. [GTP]	Ongoing
33.	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Garment factory	Nyaung Inn, Bago	Panko Co., Ltd	Ongoing

#### **CHAPTER 2**

# OVERVIEW OF POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This section provides a brief summary of relevant national environmental legislations established by the MONREC and overview of current local and international environmental and social policies including related international or regional convention for the proposed project.

#### 2.1. MYANMAR REGULATORY FRAMWORK

Myanmar has 24 ministries under the Office of the President as 2018. The leading ministry in-charge of environmental and social considerations is the Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) of the MONREC that was reorganized under Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAF) in April 2016.

#### 2.1.1. Laws and Regulations Related to Environmental and Social Considerations

Requirements related to environmental (and social) impact management for development projects are described in as follows.

#### 2.2. ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORK

#### 2.2.1. National Environmental Policy of Myanmar (1994)

The policy was proclaimed through the Gazette in accordance with Notification No. 26/94 dated 5 December 1994, of the Government of the Union of Myanmar.

#### 2.2.2. Environmental Conservation Law (2012)

The Environmental Conservation Law (2012) was enacted by the national assembly on 30 March 2012 to establish a legal basis for environmental management of the country. Among 14 chapters of this law, relevant chapters to the Project development are: Chapter VI, VII and VIII.

#### 2.2.3. Environmental Conservation Rules (2014)

Chapter XI of Environmental Conservation Rules emphasizes EIA in details. Section 52 states as Ministry shall determine the categories of project, business, service or activity which shall conduct environmental impact assessment. Section 53 states as the Ministry may cause categories of proposed project, business, service or activity which are not included in the categories stipulated under section 52 to conduct an initial environmental examination so as to enable to scrutinize whether or not environmental impact assessment study is necessary to conduct for such projects.

#### 2.3. EIA/ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS

### 2.3.1. Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (December 2015)

Articles 76, Chapter (7) EMP in the EIA Procedure should be prepared the relevant to the preparation and implementation of the EMP report. Preparation and implementation of the EMPs will need to comply with relevant rules of 55(A). Section 102, 110, 113, 115 and 117 are as follow:

Section 102. The monitoring reports shall include:

- a) Documentation of compliance with all Conditions;
- b) Progress made to date on implementation of the EMP against the submitted implementation schedule;
- c) difficulties encountered in implementing the EMP and recommendations for remedying those difficulties and steps proposed to prevent or avoid similar future difficulties;
- d) Number and type of non-compliance with the EMP and proposed remedial measures and timelines for completion of remediation;
- e) Accidents or incidents relating to the occupational and community health and safety, and the environment; and f) monitoring data of environmental parameters and conditions as committed in the EMP or otherwise required.

Section 110. The Project Proponent shall further ensure that the Ministry's rights of access hereunder shall extend to access by the Ministry to the Project's contractors and subcontractors.

Section 113. The Ministry shall indicate the manner in which environmental obligations are not being complied with by the Project Proponent, and shall give the Project a specified time period (determined by the Ministry to be reasonable under the circumstances) within which to bring the Project into compliance.

Section 115. All costs of the Ministry to conduct inspection and monitoring of the Project shall be borne by the Project Proponent. Such costs shall not exceed that which is necessary to ensure the Project's compliance with the Project commitments as set out in the EMP and in the ECC.

Section 117. The Ministry may require that Projects and other economic activities that derive from such policy, strategy, development plan, framework or program and which have been required to undertake a study to identify and assess the potential environmental and social impacts (as stipulated above) shall be developed and implemented (sited, designed, constructed and operated) in accordance with the environmental and social management and monitoring framework of such policy, strategy, development plan, framework or program.

# 2.3.2. National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (NEQG) (December 2015)

Objectives of the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (NEQG) are to provide the basis for 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 ecosystem.

The type of project is complied with guidelines applied to the general purpose of product manufacturing.

Table 2-1 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 <sup>-1</sup>	7 (436 nm², 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 <sup>b</sup>
рН	S.U. <sup>c</sup>	6-9
Phenol	mg/l	0.5
Sulfide	mg/l	1
Temperature increase	°C	<3 <sup>d</sup>
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

<sup>\*</sup>Environmental, health, and safety guidelines for foundries. 2007. International Finance Corporation, World Bank Group.

Table 2-2 Air Emission Level

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Value
Ammonia	mg/Nm³a	30
Carbon disulfide	mg/Nm³	150
Chlorine	mg/Nm³	5

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm a}$  Aluminum smelting and casting

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Standard unit

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> At the edge of a scientifically established mixing zone which takes into account ambient water quality, receiving water use, potential receptors and assimilative

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Value
Formaldehyde	mg/Nm³	20
Hydrogen sulfide	mg/Nm³	5
Particulates	mg/Nm³	50 <sup>b</sup>
Volatile organic compounds	mg/Nm³	2/20/50/75/100/1 150 <sup>c, d</sup>

Milligrams per normal cubic meter at specified temperature and pressure

Table 2-3 Target Noise Level Set in NEQG

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

Source: NEQG (December 2015)

#### 2.4. INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL GUIDELINES AND STRANDARDS

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.

#### 2.4.1. IFC EHS Guidelines

The EHS Guidelines<sup>1</sup> by IFC are technical reference documents with general and industry –specific examples of Good International Industry practice (GIIP), as defined in IFC's Performance Standard 3: Resources Efficiency and Pollution Prevention. The EHS Guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are normally acceptable to IFC, and that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities at reasonable costs by existing technology.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> As the 30-minute mean for stack emissions

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Calculated as Total carbon

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup> As the 30-miute mean for stack emissions: 2mg/Nm³ for volatile organic compounds classified as carcinogenic or mutagenic with mass flow greater than or equal to 10g/hour; 20 mg/Nm³ for discharges of halogenated volatile organic compounds with a mass flow equal or greater than 100g/hour; 50 mg/Nm³ for waste gases from drying of large installations (solvent consumption > 15tons/year); 75 mg/Nm³ for coating application processes for large installations (solvent consumption > 15tons/year); 100 mg/Nm³ for small installations (solvent consumption < 15 tons/year); if solvent is recovered from emissions and reused, the guideline value is 150 mg/Nm³.

There are two kinds of guidelines, General EHS Guidelines and Industry Sector Guidelines. The General EHS Guidelines contain information on cross-cutting environmental, health, and safety issues potentially applicable to all industry sectors in the following section: (1) Environment, (2) Occupational Health and Safety, (3) Community Health and Safety and (4) Construction and Decommissioning. Table 2-4shows the contents of the section of Community Health and Safety.

# 2.4.2. IFC General EHS Guideline in Occupational Health and Safety

Table 2-4 shows the contents of the section of Occupational Health and Safety.

Table 2-4 Occupational health and safety in IFC Guidelines

Table 2-4	Occupational health and safety in IFC Guidelines
Contents	Brief Description
	Integrity of Workplace Structures
	Permanent and recurrent places of work should be designed and equipped to protect OHS;
	Surfaces, structures and installations should be easy to clean and maintain, and not allow for accumulation of hazardous compounds;
	Buildings should be structurally safe, provide appropriate protection against the climate, and have acceptable light and noise conditions;
	Fire resistant, noise-absorbing materials should, to the extent feasible, be used for cladding on ceilings and walls;
	Floors should be level, even and non-skid;
	Heavy rotating equipment should be located in dedicated buildings or structurally isolated sections.
	Severe Weather and Facility Shutdown
	Work place structures should be designed and constructed to withstand the expected elements for the region and have an area designated for safe refuge, if appropriate;
General Facility Design and Operation	Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) should be developed for project or process shut-down, including an evacuation plan, drills to practice the procedure and plan should also be undertaken annually.
Operation	Workplace and Exit
	The space provided for each worker, and in total, should be adequate for safe evacuation of all activities, including transport and interim storage of materials and products;
	Passages to emergency drills should be unobstructed at all times;
	Exits should be clearly marked to be visible in total darkness;
	Facilities also should be designed and built taking into account the needs of disabled persons.
	Fire Precautions
	The workplace should be designed to prevent the start of fires through the implementation of fire codes applicable to industrial settings. Other measures include:
	Equipping facilities with fire detectors, alarm systems and fire-fighting equipment; the equipment should be maintained in good working order and be readily accessible and should be adequate for the dimensions and use of the premises, equipment installed, physical and chemical properties of substances present and the number of people present;

Contents	Brief Description
	Provision of manual fire-fighting equipment that is easily accessible and simple to
	use;
	Fire and emergency alarm systems that are both audible and visible.
	Lavatories and Showers
	Adequate lavatory facilities, toilets and washing areas should be provided for the number of people expected to work in the facility and allowances made for segregated facilities, and should be provided with adequate supplies of hot and cold running water, soap and hand drying devices;
	Where workers may be exposed to substances poisonous by ingestion and skin contamination may occur, facilities for showering and changing into and out of street and work clothes should be provided.
	Potable Water Supply
	Adequate supplies of potable drinking water should be provided from a fountain with an upward jet or with sanitary means of collecting the water for the purposes of drinking;
	Water supplied to areas of food preparation or for the purpose of personal hygiene should meet drinking water standards.
	Clean Eating Area
	Where there is potential for exposure to substances poisonous by ingestion, suitable arrangements are to be made for provision of clean eating areas where workers are not exposed to the hazardous or noxious substances.
	Lighting
	Workplaces should, to the degree feasible, receive natural light and be supplemented with sufficient artificial illumination to promote workers' safety and health, and enable safe equipment operation, supplemental 'task lighting' may be required where specific visual acuity requirements should be met;
	Emergency lighting of adequate intensity should be installed and automatically activated upon failure of the principal artificial light source.
	Safe Access
	Passageways for pedestrians and vehicles within and outside buildings should be segregated and provide for easy, safe and appropriate access;
	Equipment and installations requiring servicing, inspection and/or cleaning should have unobstructed, unrestricted and ready access;
	Openings should be sealed by gates or removable chains;
	Covers should, if feasible, be installed to protect against falling items;
	Measures to prevent unauthorized access to dangerous areas should be in place.
	First Aid
	The employer should ensure that qualified first-aid can be provided at all times, appropriately equipped first-aid stations should be easily accessible throughout the place of work;
	Eye-wash stations and/or emergency showers should be provided close to all workstations where immediate flushing with water is the recommended first-aid response;
	Where the scale of work or the type or activity being carried out so requires, dedicated and appropriately equipped first-aid room(s) should be provided; and should be equipped with gloves, gowns and masks for protection against direct contact with blood and other body fluids;

Contents	Brief Description
	Remote sites should have emergency procedures in place for dealing with cases of trauma or serious illness up to the point at which patient care can be transferred to an appropriate medical facility.
	Work Environment Temperature
	The temperature in work, rest room and other welfare facilities should, during service hours, be maintained at a level appropriate for the purpose of the facility.
	OHS Training
	Provisions should be made to provide OHS orientation training to all new employees to ensure they are apprised of the basic site rules of work at/on the site and of personal protection and preventing injury to fellow employees;
	Training should consist of basic hazard awareness, site-specific hazards, safe work practices and emergency procedures for fire, evacuation, natural disaster as appropriate; any site-specific hazard or color coding in use should be thoroughly reviewed as part of orientation training.
	Visitor Orientation
	If visitors to the site can gain access to areas where hazardous conditions or substances may be present, a visitor orientation and control program should be established to ensure visitors do not enter hazard areas unescorted.
	New Task Employee and Contractor Training
	The employer should ensure that workers and contractors prior to commencement of new assignments, have received adequate training and information enabling them to understand work hazards and to protect their health from hazardous ambient factors that may be present and the training should adequately cover 1) knowledge of materials, equipment and tools; 2) know hazards in the operations and how they are controlled; 3) potential risks to health; 4) precautions to prevent exposure; 5) hygiene requirements; 6) wearing and use of protective equipment and clothing; 7) appropriate response to operation extremes, incidents and accidents.
Communication and Training	Basic OHS Training
	A basic occupational training program and specialty courses should be provided, as needed, to ensure that workers are oriented to the specific hazards of individual work assignments; training should be generally provided to management, supervisors, workers and occasional visitors to areas of risks and hazards;
	Workers with rescue and first-aid duties should receive dedicated training so as not to inadvertently aggravate exposures and health hazards to themselves or their coworkers; training would include the risks of becoming infected with blood-borne pathogens through contact with bodily fluid and tissue;
	Through appropriate contract specifications and monitoring, the employer should ensure that service providers, as well as contracted and subcontracted labor, are trained adequately before assignments begin.
	Area Signage
	Hazardous areas (electrical rooms, compressor rooms, etc.), installations, materials, safety measures and emergency exits, etc. should be marked appropriately;
	Signage should be in accordance with international standards and be well known to, and easily understood by workers, visitors and the general public as appropriate.
	Labelling of Equipment
	All vessels that may contain substances that are hazardous as a result of chemical or toxicological properties, or temperature or pressure, should be labelled as to the contents and hazard, or appropriately color coded;
	Contents and natural of appropriately color coded,

Contents	Brief Description
	Similarly, piping systems that contain hazardous substances should be labelled with the direction of flow and contents of the pipe, or color coded whenever the pipe passing through a wall or floor is interrupted by a valve or junction device.
	Communicate Hazard Codes
	Copies of the hazard coding system should be posted outside the facility at emergency entrance doors and fire emergency connection systems where they are likely to come to the attention of emergency services personnel;
	Information regarding the types of hazardous materials stored, handled or used at the facility, including typical maximum inventories and storage locations, should be shared proactively with emergency services and security personnel to expedite emergency response when needed;
	Representatives of local emergency and security services should be invited to participate in periodic (annual) orientation tours and site inspections to ensure familiarity with potential hazards present.
	Physical hazards represent potential for accident or injury or illness due to repetitive exposure to mechanical action or work activity. Single exposure to physical hazards may result in a wide range of injuries, from minor and medical aid only, to disabling, catastrophic, and/or fatal. Multiple exposures over prolonged periods can result in disabling injuries of comparable significance and consequence.
	Rotating and Moving Equipment
Physical Hazards	Injury or death can occur from being trapped, entangled or struck by machinery parts due to unexpected starting of equipment or unobvious movement during operations. Recommended protective measures include:
	Designing machined to eliminate trap hazards and ensuring that extremities are kept out of harm's way under normal operating conditions; examples of proper design considerations include two-handed operated machines to prevent amputations or the availability of emergency stops dedicated to the machine and placed in strategic location; where a machine or equipment has an exposed moving part or exposed pinch point that may endanger the safety of any worker, the machine or equipment should be equipped with and protected by a guard or other device that prevents access to the moving part or pinch point; guards should be designed and installed in conformance with appropriate machine safety standards.
	Turning off, disconnecting, isolating and de-energising (Locked Out and Tagged Out) machinery with exposed or guarded moving parts, or in which energy can be stored (e.g. compressed air, electrical components) during servicing or maintenance, in conformance with a standard such a CSA Z460 Lockout or equivalent ISO or ANSI standard.
	Designing and installing equipment, where feasible, to enable routine service, such as lubrication, without removal of the guarding devices or mechanisms.
	Noise
	Noise limits for different working environment are provided in Table 2-3.
	No employee should be exposed to a noise level greater than 85 dB(A) for a duration of more than 8 hours 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).
	The use of hearing protection should be enforced actively when the equivalent sound level over 8 hours reaches 85 dB(A), the peak sound levels reach 140 dB(C), or the average maximum sound level reaches 110 dB(A). Hearing protective devices provided should be capable of reducing sound levels at the ear to at least 85 dB(A). Although hearing protection is preferred for any period of noise exposure in excess
	of 85 dB(A), an equivalent level of protection can be obtained, but less easily

Contents	Brief Description
	managed, by limiting the duration noise exposure. For every 3 dB(A) increase in sound levels, the allowed exposure period or duration should be reduced by 50 percent.
	Prior to the issuance of hearing protective devices as the final control mechanism, use of acoustic insulating materials, isolation of the noise source, and other engineering controls should be investigated and implemented, where feasible.
	Periodic medical hearing checks should be performed on workers exposed to high noise levels.
	Vibration
	Exposure to hand-arm vibration from equipment such as hand and power tools, or whole-body vibrations from surfaces on which the worker stands or sits, should be controlled through choice of equipment, installation of vibration dampening pads or devices, and limiting the duration of exposure. Limits for vibration and action values (i.e. the level of exposure at which remediation should be initiated) are provided by the ACGIH. Exposure levels should be checked on the basis of daily exposure time and data provided by equipment manufacturers.  Electrical
	Exposed or faulty electrical devices, such as circuit breakers, panels, cables, cords and hand tools, can pose a serious risk to workers. Overhead wires can be struck by metal devices, such as poles or ladders and by vehicles with metal booms. Vehicles or grounded metal objects brought into close proximity with overhead wires can result in arcing between the wires and the object, without actual contact.  Recommended actions include:
	Marking all energized electrical devices and lines with warning signs
	Locking out (de-charging and leaving open with a controlled locking device) and tagging out (warning sign placed on the lock) devices during service or maintenance
	Checking all electrical cords, cables and hand power tools for frayed or exposed cords and following manufacturer recommendations of maximum permitted operating voltage of the portable hand tools
	Double insulating / grounding of all electrical equipment used in environments that are, or may become, wet; using equipment with ground fault interrupter (GFI) protected circuits
	Protecting power cords and extension cords against damage from traffic by shielding or suspending above traffic area
	Appropriate labelling of service rooms housing high voltage equipment ('electrical hazard') and where entry is controlled or prohibited.
	Establishing 'No Approach' zones around or under high voltage power lines (see Table 2-4)
	Rubber tired construction or vehicles that come into direct contact with, or arcing between, high voltage wires may need to be taken out of service for periods of 48 hours and have the tires replaced to prevent catastrophic tire and wheel assembly failure, potentially causing serious injury or death
	Conducting detailed identification and marking of all buried electrical wiring prior to any excavation work
	Eye Hazards
	Solid particles from a wide variety of industrial operations, and/or a liquid chemical spray may strike a worker in the eye causing an eye injury or permanent blindness.  Recommended measures include:
	Use of machine guards or splash shields and/or face and eye protection devices, such as safety glasses with side shields, goggles, and/or a full-face shield. Specific Safe Operating Procedures (SOPs) may be required for use of sanding and grinding

Contents	Brief Description
	tools and/or when working around chemical liquids. Frequent checks of these types of equipment prior to use to ensure mechanical integrity is also good practice.  Machine and equipment guarding should also conform to standards published by organizations such as CSA, ANSI and ISO.
	Moving areas where the discharge of solid fragments, liquid or gaseous emissions can reasonably be predicted (e.g. discharge of sparks from a metal cutting station, pressure relief valve discharge) away from places expected to be occupied or transited by workers or visitors. Where machine or work fragments could present a hazard to transient workers or passers-by, extra area guarding or proximity restricting systems should be implemented or PPE required for transients and visitors.
	Provisions should be made for persons who have to wear prescription glasses either through the use of over-glasses or prescription hardened glasses.  Welding/ Hot Work
	Welding creates an extremely bright and intense light that may seriously injuries a worker's eyesight. In extreme cases, blindness may result. Additionally, welding may produce noxious fumes to which prolonged exposure can cause chronic diseases.  Recommended measure includes:
	Provision of proper eye protection such as welder goggles and/or full-face shield for all personnel involved in, or assisting, welding operations. Additional methods may include the use of welding barrier screens around the specific work station (a solid piece of light metal, canvas, or plywood designed to block welding light from others). Devices to extract and remove noxious fumes at the source may also be required.
	Special hot work and fire prevention precautions and Standard Operating Producers (SOPs) should be implemented if welding or hot cutting is undertaken outside welding work stations, including "Hot Work Permits" stand-by fire extinguishers, stand-by fire watch and maintaining the fire watch for hot-work on tanks or vessels that have contained flammable materials.
	Industrial Vehicle Driving and Site Traffic
	Poorly trained or inexperienced industrial vehicle drivers have increased risk of accident with other vehicles, pedestrians and equipment. Industrial vehicles and delivery vehicles, as well as private vehicles on site, also represent potential collision scenarios. Industrial vehicle driving and site traffic safety practices include;
	Training and licensing industrial vehicles operators in the safe operation of specialized vehicles such as forklifts, including safe loading/unloading, load limits  Ensuring drivers undergo medical surveillance
	Ensuring moving equipment with restricted rear visibility is outfitted with audible back-up alarms
	Establishing rights-of-way, site speed limits, vehicle inspection requirements, operating rules and procedures (e.g. prohibiting operation of forklifts with forks in down position), and control of traffic patterns or direction
	Restricting the circulation of delivery and private vehicles to defined routes and areas, giving preference to 'one-way' circulation, where appropriate
	Working Environment Temperature
	Exposure to hot or cold working conditions in indoor or outdoor environments can result temperature stress-related injury or death. Use of PPE to protect against occupational hazards can accentuate and aggravate heat-related illnesses. Extreme temperatures in permanent work environments should be avoided through implementation of engineering control and ventilation. Where this is not possible, such as during short-term outdoor work, temperature-related stress management
	procedures should be implemented which include:

Contents	Brief Description
	Monitoring weather forecasts for outdoor work to provide advance warning of extreme weather and scheduling work accordingly
	Adjustment of work and rest periods according to temperature stress management procedures provided by ACGIH depending on the temperature and workloads
	Providing temporary shelters to protect against the elements during working activities or for use as rest areas
	Use of protective clothing
	Providing easy access to adequate hydration such a drinking water or electrolyte drinks, and avoiding consumption of alcoholic beverages
	Ergonomics, Repetitive Motion, Manual Handling
	Injuries due to ergonomic factors, such as repetitive motion, over-exertion, and manual handling, take prolonged and repeated exposures to develop, and typically require periods of weeks to months for recovery. These OHS problems should be minimized or eliminated to maintain a productive workplace. Controls may include:
	Facility and workstation design with 5th to 95th percentile operational and maintenance workers in mind
	Use of mechanical assists to eliminate or reduce exertions required to lift materials, hold tools and work objects, and requiring multi-person lifts if weights exceeds thresholds
	Selecting and designing tools that reduce force requirement and holding times, and improve postures
	Providing user adjustable work stations
	Incorporating rest and stretch breaks into work processes, and conducting job rotation
	Implementing quality control and maintenance programs that reduce unnecessary forces and exertions
	Taking into consideration additional special conditions such as left-handed persons
	Working at Heights
	Fall prevention and protection measures should be implemented whenever a worker is exposed to the hazard of falling more than two meters; into operating machinery; into water or other liquid; into hazardous substances; or through an opening in a work surface. Fall prevention / protection measures may also be warranted on a case-specific basis when there are risks of falling from lesser heights. Fall prevention may include:
	Installation of guardrails with mid-rails and toe boards at the edge of any fall hazard area
	Proper use of ladders and scaffolds by trained employees
	Use of fall prevention devices, including safety belt and lanyard travel limiting devices to prevent access to fall hazard area, or fall protection devices such as full body harnesses used in conjunction with shock absorbing lanyards or self-retracting inertial fall arrest devices attached to fixed anchor point or horizontal life-lines
	Appropriate training in use, serviceability, and integrity of the necessary PPE
	Inclusion of rescue and/or recovery plans, and equipment to respond to workers after an arrested fall.
	Illumination
	Work area light intensity should be adequate for the general purpose of the location and type of activity, and should be supplement with dedicated work station illumination, as needed. The minimum limits for illumination intensity for a range of location/ activities appear in Table 2-6 Controls should include:

Contents	Brief Description
	Use of energy efficient light sources with minimum heat emission.
	Undertaking measures to eliminate glare/ reflections and flickering of lights.
	Taking precautions to minimize and control optical radiation including direct sunlight. Exposure to high intensity UV and IR radiation and high intensity visible light should also be controlled.
	Controlling laser hazards in accordance with equipment specification, certification and recognized safety standards. The lowest feasible class Laser should be applied to minimize risks.
	Chemical hazards represent potential for illness or injury due to single acute exposure or chronic repetitive exposure to toxic, corrosive, sensitizing or oxidative substances. They also represent a risk of uncontrolled reaction, including the risk of fire and explosion, if incompatible chemicals are inadvertently mixed. Chemical hazards can most effectively be prevented through a hierarchical approach that includes:
	Replacement of the hazardous substance with a less hazardous substitute
	Implementation of engineering and administrative control measures to avoid or minimize the release of hazardous substances into the work environment keeping the level of exposure below internationally established or recognized limits
	Keeping the number of employees exposed, or likely to become exposed, to a minimum
	Communicating Chemical hazards to workers through labelling and marking according to national and internationally requirement and Standards, including the International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), or equivalent. Any means of written communication should be in an easily understood language and be readily available to exposed workers and first-aid personnel.
	Training workers in the use of the available information (such as MSDS), safe work practise, and appropriate use of PPE.
	Air Quality
Chemical Hazards	Poor air quality due to the release of contaminants into the work place can result in possible respiratory irritation, discomfort, or illness to workers. Employers should take appropriate measures to maintain air quality in the work area. These include:
	Maintaining levels of contaminant dusts, vapors and gases in the work environment at concentrations below those recommended by the ACGIH as TWA-TLV's (threshold limit value) concentrations to which most workers can be exposed repeatedly (8 hours/day, 40 hrs/week, week-after-week), without sustaining adverse health effects.
	Developing and implementing work practices to minimize release of contaminants into the work environment including:
	Direct piping of liquid and gaseous materials
	Minimized handling of dry powdered materials
	Enclosed operations
	Local exhaust ventilation at emission/release points
	Vacuum transfer of dry material rather than mechanical or pneumatic conveyance
	Indoor secure storage and sealed containers rather than loose storage
	Where ambient air contains several materials that have similar effects on the same body organs (additive effects), taking into account combined exposures using calculations recommended by the ACGIH.
	Where work shifts extend beyond eight (8) hours, calculating adjusted workplace exposure recommended by the ACGIH.

Contents	Brief Description
	Fire and Explosions
	Fire and explosions resulting from ignition of flammable materials or gases can lead to loss of property as well as possible injury or fatalities to project worker.  Prevention and control strategies include:
	Storing flammable away from ignition sources and oxidizing materials. Further, flammables storage area should be:
	Remote from entry and exit points into buildings
	Away from facility ventilation intakes or vents
	Have natural or passive floor and ceiling level ventilation and explosion venting
	Use spark proof fixtures
	Be equipped with fire extinguishing devices and self-closing doors, and constructed of materials made to withstand flame impingement for a moderate period of time
	Providing bonding and grounding of, and between, containers and additional mechanical floor level ventilation if materials are being, or could be, dispensed in the storage area
	Where the flammable material is mainly comprised of dust, providing electrical grounding, spark detection, and, if needed, quenching systems
	Defining and labelling fire hazards areas to warn of special rules (e.g. prohibition in use of smoking materials, cellular phones, or other potential spark generating equipment)
	Providing specific worker training in handling of flammable materials, and in fire prevention or suppression
	Corrosive, Oxidizing and Reactive Chemicals
	Corrosive, oxidizing and reactive chemicals present similar hazards and require similar control measures as flammable materials. However, the added hazard of these chemicals is that inadvertent mixing or intermixing may cause serious adverse reactions. This can lead to the release of flammable or toxic materials and gases, and may lead directly to fires and explosions. These types of substances have the additional hazard of causing significant personal injury upon direct contact, regardless of any intermixing issues. The following controls should be observed in the work environment when handling such chemicals:
	Corrosive, oxidizing and reactive chemicals should be segregated from flammable materials and from other chemicals of incompatible class (acids vs. bases, oxidizers vs. reducers, water sensitive vs. water bases, etc.), stored in ventilated areas and in containers with appropriate secondary containment to minimize intermixing during spills
	Workers who are required to handle corrosive, oxidizing or reactive chemicals should be provided with specialized training and provided with, and wear, appropriate PPE (gloves, aprons, splash suits, face shield or goggles, etc.)
	Where corrosive, oxidizing or reactive chemicals are used, handled or stored, qualified first-aid should be ensured at all times. Appropriately equipped first-aid stations should be easily accessible throughout the place of work, and eye-wash stations and/or emergency showers should be provided close to all workstations where the recommended first-aid response is immediate flushing with water
	Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM)
	The use of asbestos containing materials (ACM) should be avoided in new buildings or as a new material in remodeling or renovation activities. Existing facilities with ACM should develop an asbestos management plan which clearly identifies the location where the ACM is present, its conditions (e.g. whether it is in friable form with the potential to release fibers), procedures for monitoring its conditions, procedures to access the locations where ACM is present to avoid damage, and

Contents	Brief Description
	training of staff who can potentially come into contact with the material to avoid damage and prevent exposure. The plan should be made available to all persons involved in operations and maintenance activities. Repair or removal and disposal of existing ACM in building should only be performed by specially trained personnel (following host country requirements, or in their absence, internationally recognized procedures).
	Personal protective equipment (PPE) provides additional protection to workers exposed to workplace hazards in conjunction with other facility controls and safety systems.
	PPE is considered to be a last resort that is above and beyond the other facility controls and provides the worker with an extra level of personal protection. Table 2-7 presents general examples of occupational hazards and types of PPE available for different purposes. Recommended measures for use of PPE in the workplace included:
Personal Protective	Active use of PPE if alternative technologies, work plans or procedures cannot eliminate, or sufficiently reduce, a hazard or exposure
Equipment (PPE)	Identification and provision of appropriate PPE that offers adequate protection to the worker, co-workers, and occasional visitors, without incurring unnecessary inconvenience to the individual
	Proper maintenance of PPE, including cleaning when dirty and replacement when damaged or worn out. Proper use of PPE should be part of the recurrent training programs for employees
	Selection of PPE should be based on the hazard and risk ranking and selected according to criteria on performance and testing established by recognized organizations
Special Hazards Environments	Special hazard environments are work situations where all of the previously described hazards may exist under unique or especially hazardous circumstances. Accordingly, extra precautions or rigor in application of precautions is required.
	Confined Space
	A confined space is defined as a wholly or partially enclosed space not designed or intended for human occupancy and which a hazardous atmosphere could develop as a result of the contents, location or construction of the confined space or due to work done in and around the confined space. A 'permit- required' confined space is one that also contains physical or atmospheric hazards that could trap or engulf the person.
	Confined spaces can occur in enclosed or open structures or locations. Serious injury or fatality can result from inadequate preparation to enter a confined space or in attempting a rescue from a confined space. Recommended management approaches include:
	Engineering measures should be implemented to eliminate, to the degree feasible, the existence and adverse character of confined spaces;
	Permit-required confined spaces should be provided with permanent safety measures for venting, monitoring and rescue operations, to the extent possible. The area adjoining an access to a confined space should provide ample room for emergency and rescue operations;
	Access hatches should accommodate 90% of the worker population with adjustments for tools and protective clothing. The most current ISO and EN Standards should be consulted for design specifications;
	Prior to entry into a permit-required confined space:
	Process or feed lines into the space should be disconnected or drained, and blanked and locked-out

Contents	Brief Description
	Mechanical equipment in the space should be disconnected, de-energized, locked- out, and braced, as appropriate
	The atmosphere within the confined space should be tested to assure the oxygen content is between 19.5 percent and 23 percent, and that the presence of any flammable gas or vapor does not exceed 25 percent of its respective Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)
	If the atmospheric conditions are not met, the confined space should be ventilated until the target safe atmosphere is achieved, or entry is only to be undertaken with appropriate and additional PPE
	Safety precautions should include Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA), life lines, and safety watch workers stationed outside the confined space, with rescue and first aid equipment readily available;
	Before workers are required to enter a permit-required confined space, adequate and appropriate training in confined space hazard control, atmospheric testing, use of the necessary PPE, as well as the serviceability and integrity of the PPE should be verified. Further, adequate and appropriate rescue and/or recovery plans and equipment should be in place before the worker enters the confined space.
	Lone and Isolated Workers
	A lone and isolated worker is a worker out of verbal and line of sight communication with a supervisor, other workers, or other persons capable of providing aid and assistance, for continuous periods exceeding one hour. The worker is therefore at increased risk should an accident or injury occur.
	Where workers may be required to perform work under lone or isolated circumstances, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) should be developed and implemented to ensure all PPE and safety measures are in place before the worker starts work. SOPs should establish, at a minimum, verbal contact with the worker at least once every hour, and ensure the worker has a capability for summoning emergency aid
	If the worker is potentially exposed to highly toxic or corrosive chemicals, emergency eye-wash and shower facilities should be equipped with audible and visual alarms to summon aid whenever the eye-wash or shower is activated by the worker and without intervention by the worker.
Monitoring	Occupational health and safety monitoring programs should verify the effectiveness of prevention and control strategies. The selected indicators should be representative of the most significant occupational health and safety standards and the implementation of prevention and control strategies. The occupational health and safety monitoring program should include:
	Safety inspection, testing and calibration: This should include regular inspection and testing of all safety features and hazard control measures focusing on engineering and personal protective features, work procedures, places of work, installations, equipment and tools used. The inspection should verify that issued PPE continues to provide adequate protection and is being worn as required. All instruments installed or used for monitoring and recording of working environment parameters should be regularly tested and calibrated and the respective records maintained.
	Surveillance of the working environment: Employers should document compliance using an appropriate combination of portable and stationary sampling and monitoring instruments. Monitoring and analyses should be conducted according to internationally recognized methods and standards. Monitoring technology, locations, frequencies and parameters should be established individually for each project following a review of the hazards. Generally, monitoring should be performed during commissioning of facilities or equipment and at the end of the defect and liability period, and otherwise repeated according to the monitoring plan.

Brief Description
Surveillance of workers' health: When extraordinary protective measures are required (for example, against biological agents Groups 3 and 4, and/or hazardous compounds), workers should be provided appropriate and relevant health surveillance prior to first exposure, and at regular intervals thereafter. The surveillance should, if deemed necessary, be continued after termination of the employment.
Training: Training activities for employees and visitors should be adequately monitored and documented (curriculum, duration and participants). Emergency exercises, including fire drills, should be documented adequately. Service providers and contractors should be contractually required to submit to the employer adequate training documentation before start of their assignment.
Accidents and Diseases Monitoring
The employer should establish procedures and systems for reporting and recording:
Occupational accidents and diseases
Dangerous occurrences and incidents
These systems should enable workers to report immediately to their immediate supervisor any situation they believe presents a serious danger to life or health
The systems and the employer should further enable and encourage workers to report to management all:
Occupational injuries and near misses
Suspected cases of occupational disease
Dangerous occurrences and incidents
All reported occupational accidents, occupational diseases, dangerous occurrences, and incidents together with near misses should be investigated with the assistance of a person knowledge/competent in occupational safety. The investigation should:
Establish what happened
Determine the cause of what happened
Identify measures necessary to prevent a recurrence
Occupational accidents and diseases should, at a minimum, be classified according to Table 2-8. Distinction is made between fatal and non-fatal injuries. The two main categories are divided into three sub-categories according to time of death or duration of the incapacity to work. The total work hours during the specified reporting period should be reported to the appropriate regulatory agency.

Source: IFC EHS General Guidelines

Table 2-5 No Approach Zone for High Voltage Power Lines

Nominal phase-to-phase voltage rating	Minimum Distance
750 or more volts, but no more than 150,000 volts	3 meters
More than 150,000 volts, but no more than 250,000 volts	4.5 meters
More than 250,000 volts	6 meters

Source: IFC EHS General Guidelines

Table 2-6 Minimum Limits for Workplace Illumination Intensity

Location/Activity	Light Intensity
Emergency light	10 lux
Outdoor non-working areas	20 lux

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

Source: IFC EHS General Guidelines

Table 2-7 Summary of Recommended Personal Protective Equipment according to Hazard

Objective	Workplace Hazards	Suggested PPE
Eye and face protection	Flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, gases or vapors, light radiation	Safety Glasses with side-shields, protective shades, etc.
Head protection	Falling objects, inadequate height clearance and overhead power cords	Plastic Helmets with top and side impact protection
Hearing protection	Noise, ultra-sound	Hearing protectors (ear plugs or ear muffs)
Foot protection	Falling or rolling objects, pointed objects.  Corrosive or hot liquids	Footwear made of rubber or synthetic materials (Neoprene), leather, steel, insulating materials, etc.
Respiratory protection	Dust, fogs, fumes, mists, gases, smokes, vapors	Face-masks with appropriate filters for dust removal and air purification (chemicals, mists, vapors and gases). Single or multi-gas personal monitors, if available
	Oxygen deficiency	Portable or supplied air (fixed lines). On site rescue equipment.
Body/Leg protection	Extreme temperatures, hazardous materials, biological agents, cutting and laceration	Insulating clothing, body suits, aprons etc. of appropriate materials

Source: IFC EHS General Guidelines

Table 2-8 Occupational Accident Reporting

and the second s		
Fatalities	Non-fatal injuries (number)	Total time lost non-fatal injuries (days)
a.1 Immediate	b.1 less than one day	
a.2 Within a month	b.2 Up to 3 days	c.1 Category b.2
a.3 Within a year	b.3 More than 3 days	c.2 Category b.3

# 2.4.3. IFC General EHS Guideline in Community Health and Safety

Table 2-9 shows the contents of the section of Community Health and Safety.

Table 2-9 Community health and safety contents

Contents	Brief Description
Water Quality and Availability	Drinking water sources should at all times be protected so that they meet or exceed applicable national acceptability standards or in their absence the current edition of WHO Guidelines for Drinking-Water Quality.
	Project activities should not compromise the availability of water for personal hygiene needs and should take account of potential future increases in demand.  The overall target should be the availability of 100 liters per person per day.
Structural Safety of Project Infrastructure	Reduction of potential hazards is best accomplished during the design phase when the structural design, layout and site modifications can be adapted more easily. The following issues should be considered and incorporated as appropriate into the planning, siting, and design phases of a project (1) inclusion of buffer strips or other methods of physical separation around project sites to protect the public from major hazards associated with hazardous materials incidents or process failure (2) incorporation of siting and safety engineering criteria to prevent failures due to natural risks posed by earthquakes, tsunamis, wind, flooding, landslides and fire, and (3) application of locally regulated or internationally recognized building codes, standards and regulations, and mitigation measures.
Traffic Safety	Traffic safety should be promoted by all project personnel during displacement to and from the workplace, and during operation of project equipment on private or public roads. Prevention and control of traffic related injuries and fatalities should include the adoption of safety measures that are protective of project workers and of road users, including those who are most vulnerable to road traffic accidents.
Transport of Hazardous Materials	Projects should have procedures in place that ensure compliance with local laws and international requirements applicable to the transport of hazardous materials.
Disease Prevention	Recommended interventions against the communicable diseases at the project level include (1) providing surveillance and active screening and treatment of workers, (2) preventing illness among workers in local communities by undertaking health awareness and education initiatives, training health workers in disease treatment and conducting immunization programs for workers, and (3) providing treatment through standard case management in on-site or community health care facilities.
Emergency preparedness and Response	All projects should have an Emergency preparedness and Response Plan that is commensurate with the risks of the facility and that includes the following basic elements: (1) Administration (policy, purpose, distribution, definitions, etc) (2) Organization of emergency areas (command centers, medical stations, etc, (3) Roles and responsibilities, (4) Communication systems, (5) Emergency response procedures, (6) Emergency resources, (7) Training and updating, (8) Checklists (role and action list and equipment checklist), and (9) Business Continuity and Contingency.

Source: IFC, Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines, General EHS Guidelines: Community Health and Safety (April 30.20070)

#### 2.5. ADMINISTRATIVE SECTOR

# 2.5.1. The Penal Code of Offences Affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals (1861)

Provisions related to prohibitions against contaminating public springs or reservoirs and "making atmosphere noxious to health".

#### 2.5.2. The Explosives Act (1887)

Prohibitions on production, possession and use of explosives without permission.

#### 2.5.3. The Essential Supplies and Services Act (1947)

Provisions for regulating water supply and environmental sanitation in rural areas, to "maintain services essential to the life of the community, if necessary". The objectives of this Law are as follows:

- (a) to enable to safeguard the supplies and services which shall support the interest of the citizens;
- (b) to enable to restrict and prohibit the supplies and services which may cause affect the interests of the citizens;
- (c) to enable to prohibit the transport within the country, import and export of the supplies and animals which may arise danger, contagious disease and other unwanted matters.

# 2.5.4. The Emergency Provisions Act (1950)

Prohibitions on the destruction of embankments; causing extreme suffering to the public or loss of life; endangering the security or well-being of public reservoirs, water supply works, water pipe connections, and public dams; and poisoning drinking water.

#### 2.5.5. The Natural Disaster Management Law (2013) and Myanmar Fire Brigade Law (2015)

Prohibitions on the destruction of embankments; causing extreme suffering to the public or loss of life; endangering the security or well-being of public reservoirs, water supply works, water pipe connections, and public dams; and poisoning drinking water

to implement natural disaster management programmes systematically and expeditiously in order to reduce disaster risks;

- (b) to form the National Committee and Local Bodies in order to implement natural disaster management programmes systematically and expeditiously;
- (c) to coordinate with national and international government departments

and organizations, social organizations, other non-government organizations or international organizations and 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 programmes in order to bring about better living conditions for victims.
- (A) to live and properties of the people
- (B) To the State-owned capital investment
- (C) To form and train firemen to become the reserve force of the state

#### 2.5.6. The Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law (1977)

Measures for the protection of marine and coastal zone environments and for the conservation of marine biological diversity.

#### 2.6. CITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

#### 2.6.1. The Yangon Water-works Act (1885)

Prohibitions on the pollution of water works in the city of Yangon.

# 2.6.2. The City of Yangon Municipal Act (1922), The Law Amending the City of Yangon Municipal Act, (1991)

Provisions relating to environmental sanitation, pollution of air and water, and public health.

#### 2.6.3. The Underground Water Act (1930)

Prohibitions on accessing and using underground water without a license.

#### 2.6.4. The City of Yangon Development Law (2018)

The objectives of this law are as follows:

- a) Capital with the leadership of the City Development Committee stages of sustainable development and improve the living standards of urban communities.
- b) Municipal broad tax within the borders of the capital to ensure full and existing laws on municipal development, to be used properly in accordance with rules.
- c) Clean as a large international capital, and upgrade to become beautiful, quiet, and lovely city, in order to contribute the urban community.
- d) About municipal activities and accountability, Accountability, Open and transparent, and to become the revelation of the people-centered management system with open, transparent and full accountability on municipal activities.

e) To constitute organized work groups and departments to be more dynamic and efficient in *C*harge of operation.

#### 2.7. PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR

#### 2.7.1. The Union of Myanmar Public Health Law (1972)

Provisions to promote and safeguard public health including measures and prohibitions regarding environmental health.

# 2.7.2. The Prevention and Control for 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;
- 4. When a Principal Epidemic Disease or a Notifiable Disease occurs:
  - a) Immunization and other necessary measures shall be undertaken by the Department of Health, in order to control the spread thereof:
  - b) The public shall abide by the measures undertaken by the Department of Health under subsection (a).
- 11. 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.

#### 2.7.3. The Draft Occupational Health and Safety Law (2017)

The objectives of this Law are as follows: (a) to effectively implement measures related to safety and health in every industry; (b) to establish the duties and responsibilities of those who are responsible under this Law, including Workers and Employers, so as to reduce Workplace accidents and Occupational Diseases; (c) to work with Employers, Workers and others who are responsible under this Law to prevent accidents and Occupational Diseases in the increasing number of Workplaces as a result of economic growth; (d) to set occupational safety and health standards which reflect the context of Myanmar while conforming with the regional and internal ones so as to create safe and healthy Workplaces.

#### 2.8. INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

#### 2.8.1. The Petroleum and Petroleum Product Law (2017)

The Objectives of this law are as follows:

- a) to carry out the petroleum and petroleum product businesses activities systematically in accordance with the provisions of the law, stipulated standards, procedures and conditions;
- b) to enable the petroleum and petroleum product business activities to carry out safely without environmental impact;
- c) to establish free and fair competition in carrying out petroleum and petroleum product business activities;
- d) to secure energy requirement and energy security of the Union;
- e) to obtain tax revenue of the Union.

#### 2.8.2. The Factories Act (1951)

This act deals with the provisions for the proper disposal of wastes and effluents in factories, treatment of wastewater, regulations for health and cleanliness in factories and prevention of hazards. First aid appliances related to factory presented in Article 47 and described below.

- a) In every factory, the manager shall provide and maintain a first-aid box or a cupboard equipped with the prescribed contents in suitable place as may be directed by the Inspector to be readily accessible during all working hours, and where more than one maintained for every additional one hundred workers or part thereof.
- b) Nothing but the prescribed contents shall be kept in the first-aid boxes or cupboards referred to in sub-section (1), and all such first-aid boxes and cupboard shall be kept in the charge of a responsible who has been trained in first-aid treatment and who shall always be available during working hours.

In every factory wherein more than two hundred and fifty workers employed there shall be provided and maintained a first-aid room or dispensary of the prescribed dimension, containing the prescribed equipment, and shall be kept under the supervision of such medical officer and nursing staff as may be prescribed.

#### Calculation of Overtime wages

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

#### Worksite Safety and Health Measures

- The factory must be kept clean and the workspace must be situated away from drains, latrines or other things which create a bad or unhealthy smell. [section 13]
- Wastes must be disposed systematically. [section 14]
- There must be proper ventilation, light and heat. [section 15+19]
- There must be no dust or smoke in the hall or factory. [section 16]
- There must be clean drinking water in proper places for all workers. [section 20]
- Population of workers must not be dense and there must be sufficient light.
   [section 19]
- The latrines must be in suitable places. [section 21]
- The generators and other auxiliary units must be kept under cover [section 23,24]
- There must be arrangements made for any emergency cut out of electricity service. [section 26]
- In weaving or spinning machines, any female workers and any children must not be allowed to handle. [section 28]
- Females and young workers are not allowed to lift heavy loads.
- Floors, stairs and paths must be well-built and hand rails are to be built and necessary covers must be placed. [section 34]
- Explosive and flammable substances should be covered and protected. [section 39]
- In every factory, the arrangement of escape routes and fire alarms must be kept. [section 40]

#### Welfare

- There must be washing and cleaning facilities for workers. [section 44+45]
- There must be sufficient seats for workers if a chance is given for sitting. [section
   46]
- There must be sufficient First Aid Boxes. [section 47]
- If the workers in a factory exceed 250, doctors or nurses in clinic are to be appointed. [section 48]
- If the workers of a factory exceed 100, recreation centers and canteens are to be kept for food. [section 49]
- For factories with over 50 female workers, there must be a child nursery center available for the children under 6 years of age. [section 50]

#### 2.8.3. The Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances Law (2013)

The aims of this Law are as follow.

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

### 2.8.4. The Worker's Compensation Act (1923)

It stipulates that employer is required to make payments to employees who become injured or who die in any accidents arising during and in consequence of their employment. Such compensation also must be made for diseases which arise as a direct consequence of employment, such as carpal tunnel syndrome.

#### 2.8.5. The Payment of Wages Act (1936)

The Payment of Wage Act defines the payment obligation to the workers employed in the factories or railway administration. It stipulates the method of payment stating that the payment should be made in cash on a regular payday, and allows legal action against delayed payment or un-agreeable deduction.

#### 2.8.6. The Payment of Wages Law (2016)

- a) Wages means the wage or salary received as an employee working part time, weekly, or monthly for the employer. Overtime fees and bonuses paid based on performance or ethics and other benefits which can be regarded as income are also included in this. But the following things are excluded...
  - 1) Travel allowances or other special allowances for travel
  - 2) Expenses based on work requirements that are allowed to be reimbursed later from the Employer.
  - 3) Social welfare allowances
  - 4) Contributions by the employer according to any existing law
  - 5) Lodging and meal allowances, charges for electricity, charges for water and other taxes
  - 6) Medical expenses and recreational expenses
  - 7) Contribution upon dismissal or in accordance with sympathy PWA1601
  - 8) Pension and reward base on service years upon their retirement

- 9) Other things set and declared by the Ministry in accordance with the approval of Union Government stated as these do not concern with wages in this Act.
- b) Employer means the person who is responsible to pay upon the employment of one or more persons via verbal or written agreement to carry out his/her duty on trade, manufacturing, services, agriculture and livestock. Contractors, authorized agents in charge on behalf of an employer, heirs and authorized dealers are also included and considered as employer. But, labour leaders (the head of labour union or workplace coordination committee) are excluded.
- c) Employee means the person who earns his/her living on the wages, whether from part-time work, piece-work or permanent work.

Persons in internship and scholars, clerks and office staff, labour outside the work, housemaids and drivers, security guards, cleaners, maintenance workers, chef, postman, gardeners and general workers are included.

- d) The Ministry means Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security. (e) Department means Department of Factory and Labour Law Inspection. (f) Chief of Inspector means Director General, Department of Factory and Labour Law Inspection.
- e) Inspector means any investigating officer from Department of Factory and Labour Law Inspection.

# 2.8.7. The Leave and Holidays Act (1951, partially revised in 2014)

This act has been used as the basic framework for leaves and holidays for workers with minor amendment in 2006 and 2014. This defines the public holidays that every employee shall be granted with full payment. It also defines the rules of leaves for workers including medical leave, earned leave and maternity leave.

# 2.8.8. The Labour Organization Law (2011)

The Labour Organization Law replaced the Trade Union Act enacted in 1927 for protecting the rights of the workers, having good relations among the workers or between the employer and the worker, and for forming and carrying out the labour organizations systematically and independently. Under the law, the labour organization has the right to carry out freely in drawing up their constitution and rules. It has the right to negotiate and settle with the employer if the workers are unable to obtain the right of the workers contained in the labor laws. On the other hand, the employer shall recognize the labour organizations and assist as much as possible if the labour organizations request for help for the interest of his workers.

# 2.8.9. The Social Security Law (2012)

The objectives of the Law are:

- a) To fulfill health and social needs of the workers
- b) Workers to enjoy more security in social life and health care
- c) To raise public reliance upon the social security system

- d) To have the right to draw back some of the contributions paid by the employers
- e) To obtain the right to continued medical treatment and benefits after retirement.

## 2.8.10. The Labour Dispute Settlement Law (2012)

This law was enacted for safeguarding the right of workers or having good relationship between employer and workers and making peaceful workplace or obtaining the rights fairly, rightfully and quickly by settling the dispute of employer and worker justly. It stipulates that employer in which more than 30 workers are employed shall form the workplace coordinating committee consisting of the representatives of workers and the representatives of employer.

# 2.8.11. The Minimum Wage Law (2013)

In Chapter 2 of the law, the president will create a National committee comprised of relevant persons in government departments, representatives of employers and employees, to conduct research on the prevalent minimum wages across various industries for employees.

The national committee will be calculated the basis for which minimum wage. The committee will take into consideration the needs of the employees and their families, the current living standards, the cost of living, the state of the country's economy, the well-being of the employee vis-a-vis his profession, and other considerations presented by the relevant ministry.

Relating to fixing of the minimum wage rate, reviewing, and amending that rate, regular meeting of the national committee shall hold twice in a year. If necessary, special meeting may hold.

In Chapter 6 of the law, the committee will use its findings to set forth a minimum wage for employees across the various industries for the entire country, including for employees employed in special economic zones.

## 2.8.12. The Prevention of Hazard from Chemicals and Related Substances Rules (2016)

This rule was passed in 2016 to promote prevention of chemical and related substances. The aims of this Law are as follows

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

#### 2.9. NATIONAL PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

## 2.9.1. Myanmar Foreign Investment Law (2012)

Provisions to restrict or prohibit investment activities which affect public health, the environment and ecosystems, which produce toxic waste or which engage with toxic chemicals; duties of investors to conduct business in such a way as to avoid environmental damage, air and water pollution, in accordance with existing laws.

## 2.9.2. The Foreign Investment Rule (2013)

The Foreign Investment Rules and MIC Notification provide further guidance on the Foreign Investment Law and clarify the activities in which foreign investment is restricted or prohibited. The Foreign Investment Rules prescribe the approval and procedural requirements for aspects of the investment process, including: (i) applying for an MIC Permit; (ii) transferring shares or assets to another foreign investor or to a Myanmar citizen; and (iii) remitting foreign currency in and out of Myanmar. The Foreign Investment Rules also expand upon the rights and duties of foreign investors under the Foreign Investment Law.

# 2.9.3. The Myanmar Investment Law and Rule (2017)

- a) to develop responsible investment businesses which do not cause harm to the natural environment and the social environment for the interest of the Union and its citizens;
- b) to protect the investors and their investment businesses in accordance with the law;
- c) to create job opportunities for the people;
- d) to develop human resources;
- e) to develop high functioning production, service, and trading sectors.
- f) to develop technology, agriculture, livestock and industrial sectors;
- g) to develop various professional fields including infrastructure around the Union;
- h) to enable the citizens to be able to work alongside with the international community;
- i) to develop businesses and investment businesses that meet international standards.

# 2.9.4. Myanmar Citizen Investment Law (2013)

Broad provisions supporting environmental conservation and protection and adherence to existing laws related to environmental matters; restrictions on businesses which cause damage to the natural environment and ecosystems.

# 2.9.5. 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.

# 2.9.6. The Electricity Law (2014)

In 2014, the Electricity Law of 1984 was replaced by the new Electricity Law, a comprehensive piece of legislation covering licensing, a new regulatory commission, standards, inspection, tariff, and restrictions. The Electricity Law divides projects into "small" (up to 10 MW), "medium" (between 10 MW to 30 MW) and large (upwards of 30 MW); the states and regions can issue permits for small and medium power plants. In case these plants are not connected to the national grid, the Union Government Ministry is not the primary authority involved. The authorities have a legal right to use land for the purpose of power plants under the Electricity Law, and have the right to expand and maintain their facilities. The law also provides that the authorities can build transmission lines in accordance with existing laws.

# 2.9.7. The Boiler Law (2015)

The Boiler Law was enacted for protection of the accidents related to the boiler, building up skill resources, and mitigation of the long-term environmental and health impacts generated from boilers. It is described that the boiler that is to be used should meet international requirements.

## 2.10. TRANSPORTATION SECTOR

## 2.10.1. The Yangon Port Act (1905)

Provisions to keep the port, rivers, and banks clean (including measures against fuel and oil leakage from vessels and wilful disposal of waste into water); prohibitions on the removal of protections from the banks or shores of a port; measures to prevent danger to public health from the spread of infection or contagious disease from vessels arriving at or stationed in ports.

# 2.10.2. The Ports Act (1908)

Provisions to keep the port, rivers, and banks clean (including measures against fuel and oil leakage from vessels and wilful disposal of waste into water); prohibitions on the removal of protections from the banks or shores of a port; measures to prevent danger to public health from the spread of infection or contagious disease from vessels arriving at or stationed in ports.

# 2.10.3. The Motor Vehicles Law, 1964 (The Law Amending the Motor Vehicles Law, 1989)

The main objectives of this law are as follows:

- a) For the safe driving of motor vehicles in public areas through registration according to official rules and regulations.
- b) To provide driving licenses for driving particular types of motorized vehicles after qualification checks.
- For the easy flow of road users and for the protection against road risks and vehicle perils.
- d) To avoid traffic congestion and to use high technology transportation systems efficiently in order to implement protection against road risks and vehicle perils.

e) To reduce environmental pollution caused by motor vehicles.

# 2.11. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND TREATIES THAT THE MYANMAR GOVERNMENT HAS RETIFIED TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONSIDERAITONS

- 1. The Ramsar Convention (17 March, 2005)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (11 September, 1997)
- 3. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (16 September, 1998)
- 4. Basel Convention (6 April, 2015)
- 5. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1993)
- 6. London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1993)
- 7. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (25 November, 1994)
- 8. Convention on Biological Diversity (25 November, 1994)
- 9. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2004)
- 10. Mina Mata Convention (2014)

#### 2.12. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

The project proponent and Design and Construction Contractors are mainly responsible for the implementation of Environmental Management Plan (EMP) at construction stages. In addition, the Project Proponent of SSBE (MYANMAR) Group Company Limited is wholly responsible for the implementation and supervision of the project including the environmental aspect at operation and closing stage. The initial environmental examination (IEE) report include the impact assessment, mitigation plan, management plan and monitoring plan base on the environmental impact assessment (EIA) procedure. The construction stage, operation stage and the closing stage are described in a report. The IEE report will be submitted to Environmental Conservation Department. The proposed organization structure for the Environmental Management Paln (EMP) of the project as shown in Figure 2-1.

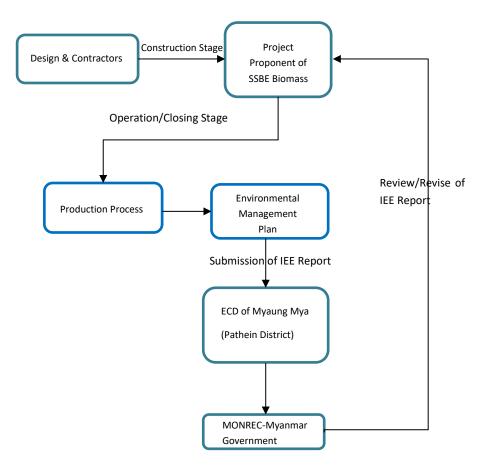


Figure 2-1 Proposed Organizations Structure for Environmental Management of the Project at Construction, Operation and Closing Stages

# 2.12.1. Review and Approval Process

- 1. Upon receipt of the IEE Report from the Project Proponent, the Department shall,
  - a) disclose the IEE Report to the public on the Ministry and/or Department website(s), and/or through other appropriate media;
  - b) invite comments and suggestions on the IEE Report from all relevant parties including relevant government organizations, institutions, civil society organizations, and PAPs, as appropriate;
  - c) arrange public consultation meetings at the local level, at which the Project Proponent shall present the IEE Report; and
  - d) collect and review all comments and recommendations received, and forward the same to the Ministry to enable it to make a final decision on approval of the IEE Report.
- 2. If it is determined by the Ministry that the IEE Report does not satisfy requirements, then the Project Proponent shall be called upon by the Department to undertake necessary amendments and/or to provide supplementary information as directed by the Ministry.
- 3. Upon completion of its review of the IEE Report, the Ministry shall;

- a) approve the IEE Report, subject to any conditions it may prescribe, and issue an ECC
- b) require that the Project carry out an EIA, citing the reasons for this decision and informing the Project Proponent of its decision; and, in either case
- c) publicly disclose its decision.
- 4. The Department shall deliver the final decision of the Ministry within sixty (60) working days of receipt of an IEE Report. If the Ministry requires an IEE Report to be amended, then the due date for delivery of the Ministry's decision shall be extended accordingly. The review and approve process of IEE as shown in Figure 2-2.

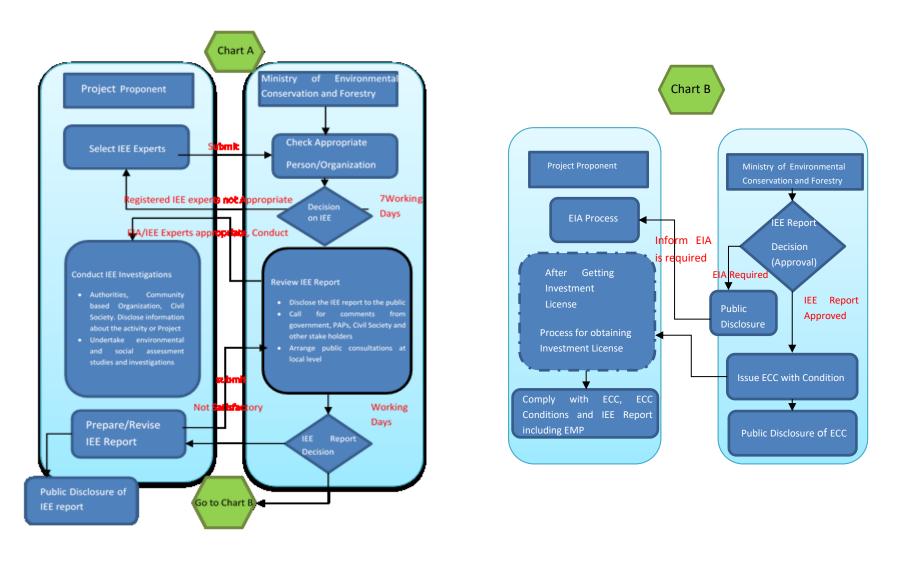


Figure 2-2 Review and Approve Process of IEE Report

# 2.12.2. Environmental Commitments

The Project Proponent shall have several obligations related to environmental, social and health concerns and a consolidated summery list of environmental, social and health commitments that will be implemented in the Project in order to manage and mitigate the potential impacts associated with the project development is provided in

Table 2-10.

Table 2-10 Environmental Commitments

Table 2-10		ironmental Commitments			
The Phase of	No.	Commitment	IEE	Responsible Organization	
Project	NO.	Commitment	Reference	Project Proponent	Contractor
		tages			
		The relevant Myanmar laws, rules and regulations as follows will be complied with:  The National Environmental Policy (1994)			
	1.1	The Environmental Conservation Law (2012) and the Environmental Conservation Rules (2014) The EIA Procedure (2015)	Chapter2	•	•
		The National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline (NEQG, 2015)			
General Regulations	1.2	The Project will comply with all of the target values which is set in the IEE report.	Chapter 2	•	•
	1.3	The Project will adopt IFC and EHS Community Health and Safety Guideline (2007)	Chapter 2	•	•
	1.4	The Project Proponent will comply and implement the mitigation procedures.	Chapter 5	•	•
	1.5	The Project Proponent will comply and implement the EMP and Monitoring Plan during all stages.	Chapter 6	•	•
	1.6	The Project Proponent will implement all the items in the list of commitments.	Chapter 2	•	•
Air Quality	2.1	Air quality monitoring is not exceeding from the provided standard guideline during measurement, except PM2.5 and PM10. However, the negative impact can be mitigated by some practice and the construction stage will be occur in temporary, thus it can be negligible for environment.	Chapter 4 Chapter 5	•	•
	2.2	Maintenance of the air contaminants such as dust and gas from excavation,	Chapter 4		•

The Phase of	No	Committee and	IEE	Respo Organ	nsible ization
Project	No.	Commitment	Reference	Project Proponent	Contractor
		heavy machineries and heavy-duty vehicles movement during construction and closing stage, water spraying, is one of the protections of dust emission during earth works and transportation of soil or other polluting substances will be established.	Chapter 5		
Water Quality	Surface runoff that creates soil erosion, however, make a trap to seize those with tarpaulin or similar fabric can reduce. Regularly check, maintain and treat before discharging. Drainage channels are installed to treat rainwater and septic tanks to treat domestic waste water.		Chapter 3	•	
Hazardous Waste and	4.1	A comprehensive solid waste management system will be established for trash assortment, segregation and storing conditions, and proper disposal during construction and closing stages.	Chapter 5		•
Chemical Substances	4.2	Hazardous wastes such as broken glass, fluorescent lamps, etc., will be stored separately and will be collected by guidance of Myaung Mya City Development Committee.	Chapter 5	•	•
	5.1	Operational areas were fitted with the mentioned NEQG.	Chapter 2	•	
Noise	5.2	Further preventive measures such as maintenance of heavy machineries and vehicles during the construction and closing stages will be implemented to avoid generation of noise and vibration to the surrounding environment.	Chapter 5		•
Occupational Health and Safety	6.1	Safety will be conducted for all workers on all construction and demolition work aspects of the Project during construction and closing stages.  Adequate PPE, rest shelters, sanitary facilities, clean drinking water, first aid etc. will be provided. Safety and training on Occupational Health and Training for the safe driving and operation of heavy machineries and vehicles will be conducted and traffic rules, safe loading procedures, speed limits, regular maintenance, etc. will be followed.	Chapter 5		•

The Phase of	Na	Committee and	IEE	Responsible Organization		
Project	No.	Commitment	Reference	Project Proponent	Contractor	
		The relevant regulations and rules of labor rights, health and safety will be complied with by the following:				
		The Worker's Compensation Act (1923)				
		The Factory Act (1951/Amendment in 2016)				
		The Leave and Holiday Act (1951, Partially Amendment in 2014)				
		The Labor Organization Law (2011)				
		The prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases Law (1995, Amendment in 2011)				
		The Social Security Law (2012)	Chapter 2			
	6.2	The Labor Organization Rule (2012)	Chapter 5	•	•	
		The Employment and Skill Development Law (2013)				
		The Minimum Wage Law/Rules (2013)				
		The Prevention of Hazard from Chemicals and Related Substances Law (2013)				
		The Prevention of Hazard from Chemicals and Related Substances Rules (2016)				
		The Payment of Wages Law (2016)				
		The Occupational Health and Safety Law (draft, 2017)				
		IFC EHS Guidelines				
Community Health and Safety	7.1	Project-related construction activities, ensure appropriate control of site access (e.g. fencing, security), use of appropriate personal protective equipment, safely designed work platforms, appropriate engineering and administrative controls (e.g. detours, traffic calming, signs), and safety barriers. Regular maintenance of vehicles will be taken to reduce exhaust gas emission, transport vehicles will be covered adequately, traffic rules will be followed to avoid traffic accidents. Waste will be stored, collected and	Chapter 5	•	•	
		disposed properly, septic tanks and waste water treatment facility will be maintained and inspected to eliminate odor emission, elimination of vector breeding grounds, maintaining site security, etc. are some of the measures				

The Phase of		Committee	IEE	Responsible Organization		
Project	No. Commitment		Reference	Project Proponent	Contractor	
		which will be implemented for the Community Health and Safety and will follow the IFC EHS Guidelines during all stages of Project.				
Emergency Risks 8.1		All the workers and staffs must be familiar with emergency action and response plan to evacuate during flooding and earth- quake. Proper drainage system should be managed to protect flooding condition.  Fire extinguishers along with fire hose are required or provided in every processing workplace in which every employee is trained and equipped to	Chapter 5	•	•	
		fight fires.  To eliminate or at least mitigate the				
	9.1	green house gases emission, all of the production room must be replaced regular light bulbs with compact florescent light (CFL) bulbs, less driving means fewer emissions. Planting tremendous amounts of trees will be the effective way to control the gas.				
Others		9.1	Regular inspection, servicing and maintenance will be carried out to minimize the GHG emission during all stages. Vehicle management will be taken such as operation time of heavy machineries, avoidance of excessive loading operation and idling practices during the construction/closing and operation stages.	Chapter 5	•	•
		Operation Stage				
Air Quality	1.1	The Project set the target value of ambient air quality in accordance with the NEQG and applies liquid fuel in equivalent to IFC General EHS Guideline.	Chapter 2	•	•	
	1.2	Monitoring of air quality will be conducted in accordance with the EMP during operation stage and respective reports will be submitted accordingly.	Chapter 6	•		
Water Quality	2.1	Continuous monitoring of water quality will be control with the mitigation plan and EMP respective reports will be submitted accordingly.	Chapter 5 Chapter 6	•	•	

The Phase of	No.	Commitment	IEE	Responsible Organization		
Project		Commitment	Reference	Project Proponent	Contractor	
Solid Waste	3.1	Before throwing the domestic waste, it will be separated the types of waste by colour coded bins. Among them, chemical rich items careful handling as well as disposal of used woven bag. Hazardous chemical wastes disels used in generators, that will keep in separated area from non-hazardous. Moreover, some of them will be recycled and then the rest will have to dispose to Myaung Mya City Development Committee once every two days	Chapter 5	•	•	
Noise	4.1 During the operation stage, monitoring the noise level will be conducted in accordance with the EMP and respective reports will be submitted accordingly.		Chapter 5	•		
	4.2	Monitoring of noise will be conducted in accordance with the EMP during operation stage and respective reports will be submitted accordingly.	Chapter 6	•		
Offensive Odor	The room must have a good ventilation, if can be place the air purifying plants such as alovera, fern and etc, throughout smell works. Provide sufficient ventilation system for working area, toilets, canteen and office room.		Chapter 5	•		
Occupational Health and Safety  6.1  Safety  Occupation al Health and Safety  Occupation al Health and Safety  Comparison and Safety  Comparison and Safety  Comparison and Safety  Comparison and Safety will be all employees on all operation such as basis awareness, safe work prevention of injuries procedures and promount and health culture. Adequive protection, goggles, breathing filters, ear helmets, gloves, safety is a safety in the safety of the safety of the safety is and clothings. Place the same clother and clothings. Place the every area of the on/off accidents can occur eas physical exercise session and warm up. Keep too to avoid additional exert them e.g. sharpened keeps and training on Health and Safety will be all employees on all operation such as basis awareness, safe work prevention of injuries procedures and promound and health culture. Adequive protection, goggles, breathing filters, ear helmets, gloves, safety by		Wearing both protective equipment and clothings. Place the warning boards every area of the on/off sites where the accidents can occur easily. The aim of physical exercise sessions is to stretch and warm up. Keep tools in top shape to avoid additional exertion when using them e.g. sharpened knives and drill bits that are in good condition.  Safety and training on Occupational Health and Safety will be conducted for all employees on all the stages operation such as basic hazards and awareness, safe work procedures, prevention of injuries, emergency procedures and promotion of safety and health culture. Adequate PPE (eye protection, goggles, face masks, breathing filters, ear plugs, safety helmets, gloves, safety boots, etc.) will be provided for all employees. Training,	Chapter 5	•	•	

The Phase of	No.	Commitment	IEE	Responsible Organization		
Project	NO.	Communent	Reference	Project Proponent	Contractor	
		easily accessible first aid treatment on the use of chemicals in the factory will be implemented. Daily housekeeping will be conducted to keep workplace areas properly clean, tidy and organized to prevent slips, trips and fall, obstruction of walkways, pest control, etc. Rest areas, clean toilets and clean drinking water will be provided. Health surveillance of workers will be provided annually.				
CSR	7.1	CSR program aims to improve the quality of living-standard of the neighbour-hood communities by joining in with any contribution program.	Chapter 6	•		

# CHAPTER 3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

# 3.1. PROJECTION DESCRIPTION

The project area is located in Land/U No.22/71, Plot No. 494(b), Po Long village tract, Myaung Mya Township, Myaung Mya District, Ayeyarwaddy Region. The pre-construction stage was established since April, 2020 in which land clearance, foundation and piling are involved. Afterward, construction processes were conducted in June, 2020, building the framework along with interior foundation, etc. The estimation of the production process will be started in February, 2021. It is 100% foreign investment and biomass pellet will produce as the main product. The purpose of project implementation is to produce and export of biomass pellet, to create job opportunities for local people and to improve income for local due to buy the agricultural waste from farmers. Location map of the project is shown in Figure 3-1.



Figure 3-1 Project Location

## 3.2. SITE DESCRIPTION

# 3.2.1. Construction Stage

The project area is occupied 65253.43 sqm2 in which five building are proposed under the construction stages among them some buildings are reached to the closing stage. The rest of them are still processing, in Figure 3-2 to Figure 3-13, in which the current activities and final part of the buildings are also mentioned. Five buildings include main production, small factory,

warehouse, dormitory. In April, 2020, the project is started with the land clearance by 50 workers and then the second step, foundation and pilling work is done by 50 workers. After that metal framing structure and assembling work by 30 workers as well as brick laying with wall construction will be finished by 20 workers. Interior foundation leveling work and road construction along with drainage engineering work is processed with 60 workers. The partitions of the included buildings are main production factory will be 9600 sqm2, warehouse is 3,440 sqm2 and the dormitory area will have 200sqm2, receptively. The stage is started in June, 2020 and estimated construction process will be accomplished in April, 2021. Activities photo during construction stage, in Figure 3-14 shows the organization chart of the construction stage.



Figure 3-2 Overview of the factory area



Figure 3-3 Construction Stage of the factory area



Figure 3-4 Main production Area

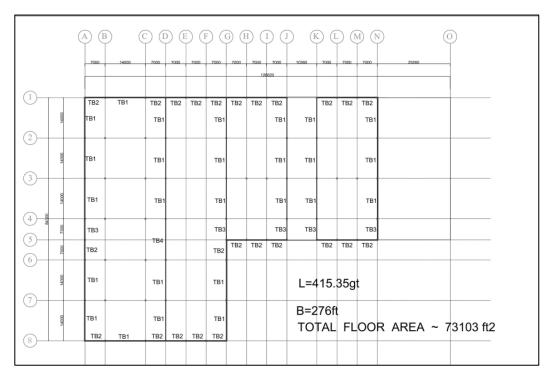


Figure 3-5 Detailed layout plan of the main factory



Figure 3-6 Small factory

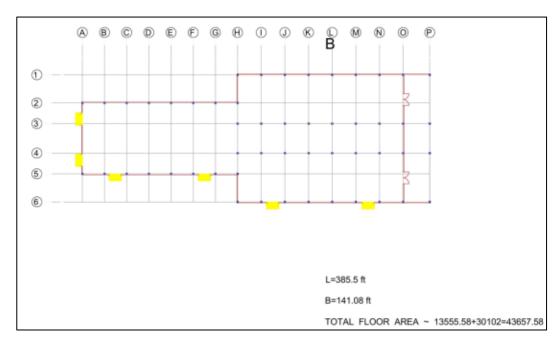


Figure 3-7 Detailed layout plan of the small factory



Figure 3-8 Main office building

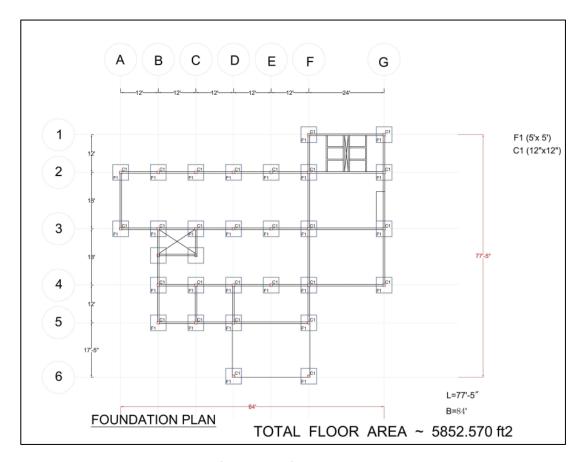


Figure 3-9 Detailed layout plan of the main office building



Figure 3-10 Overview Feature of Warehouse

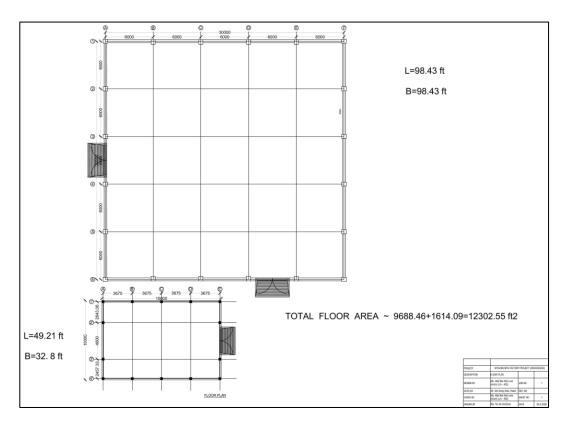


Figure 3-11 Detailed layout plan of the warehouse



Figure 3-12 Overview Feature of Dormitory for staffs

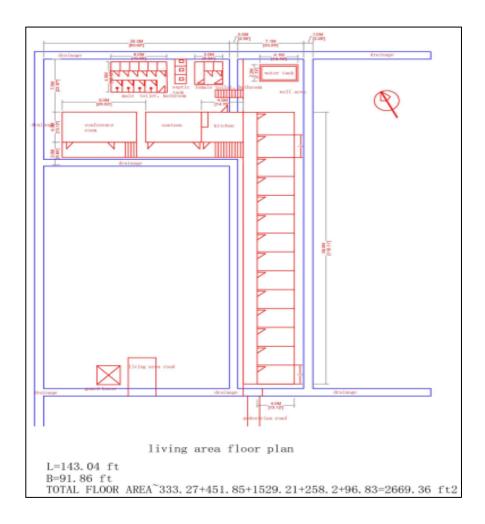


Figure 3-13 Detailed layout plan of the staff's dormitory

Table 3-1 Responsible person of construction site (Construction stage)

Contact person or responsible for construction site	Project General Manager		
Responsible person:	Mr. Hao Ran Peng		
Contact Telephone number:	+959750229738, +8613509663086		
E-mail:	13509663086@qq.com		

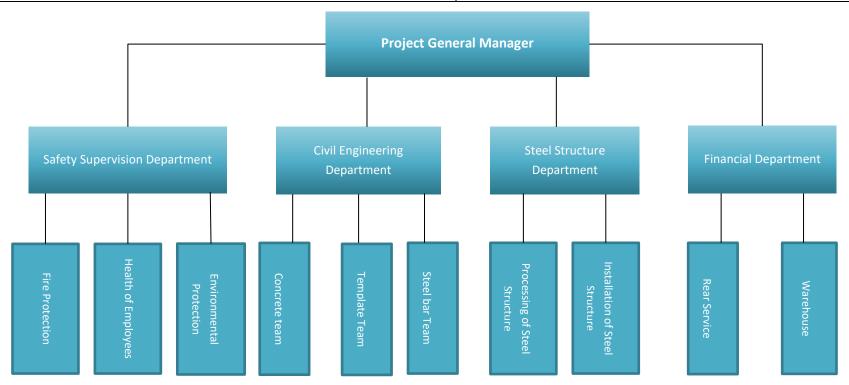


Figure 3-14 Organization Structure of the Construction Stage

# 3.2.2. Operation Stage

Operation stage of the project will start in February, 2021 as soon as the completion of construction stage. The investment of the company is long-term which will be projected 50 years. The whole production stage will be carried out with total 313employees. This IEE report covers the total rated production capacity of the factory. An additional environmental assessment maybe required for factory expansion in the future. The organization chart of the production department as shown in Figure 3-15.

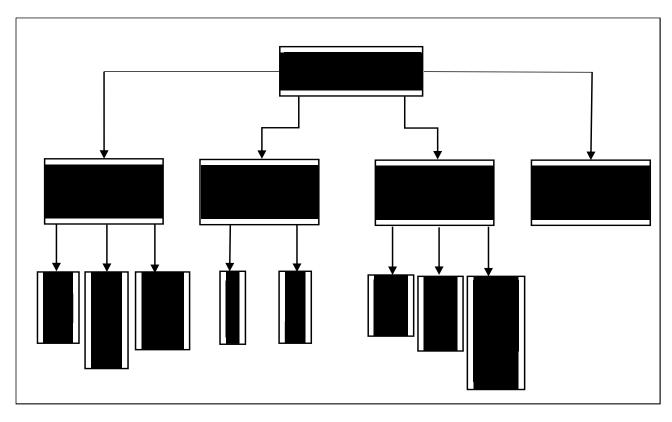


Figure 3-15 Organization chart of the production department

## 3.2.3. Interior Features of the Factory

The main production area is occupied 9,600 sqm<sup>2</sup> where filtration, crushing, drying, high and low speed mixing and drying as well as the final product, pellets, are also taken place in the exact same place. The operation area is located at the northeastern part of the small factory and at the opposite side of the main office.

### 3.3. WORK FORCE

The factory is currently under the construction stage, moreover operation process will be begun immediately after the construction. There are 210 workers employ at the construction site. Construction stage working hour is from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm and lunch hour will take about 1hr. If the building process needs a few implementations, the employees have to work the extra hours. Therefore, the workers have to proceed until 8 pm as overtime. The factory operation days is estimated about 300 days per year during operation phase.

The manufacturing process will start with total 313 workers. The estimation of the operation hours is divided into two shifts, day and night. The operation process is running from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm but 12:00 pm to 1:00 pm is lunch break. There is no operation at night.

#### 3.4. PRODUCTION PROCESS

The production process is started by gathering the raw material from the rice mill, is located around Ayeyarwaddy Region, mainly used rice husks, also has a plan of applying new raw materials such as wood, straw, etc. Then, filter the impurities from rice husks such as soil and dust, crushing process is followed. In this process, the ring die machine plays an important role to produce reasonable size. To reduce dehydrate or at least moisture content which is included in the raw bulk by applying the single rotary dry drum machine. After that, blending those with high and low speed to mix the raw material thoroughly along with drying stage is occurred again. All the above stages are finished, the raw becomes with the low moisture content that is enough to be sticky. The step is ready to make the pellet through the die hole of the pellet mill with great pressure shown in Figure 3-16.

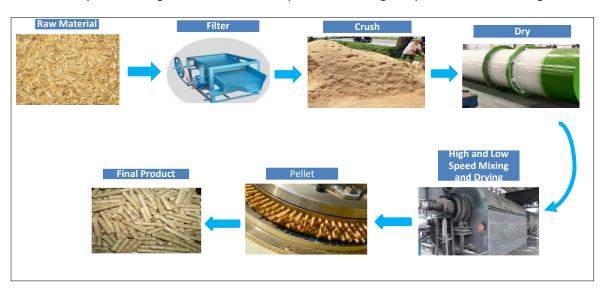


Figure 3-16 Production process step by step

#### 3.4.1. Raw Material

Rice husks, Saw-dust and Straw will be mainly applied as the raw material to produce the biomass pellet. Almost all of them will be collected from the rice mills where Myaung Mya, Hinthada townships of the Ayeyarwaddy Region, then the middle part of Myanmar in which Magwe Region and Shwe Bo townships. All of the raw materials are conveyed by 6 wheels trucks then the transportation processes will be 14 or 15 times per day.

There is the future plan related with the substitution of other types of raw materials such as straw, bamboo, and wood, shells of peanuts and waste of peanut plants. Those will be gathered from the farm via farmers. If the raw materials is not sufficient from local, the pieces of wood will import about 50,000 tons per year from foreign countries. The estimated average volume of raw materials used for production per year is presented in Table 3-2. Currently, the factory is not started production yet.

Table 3-2 List of Raw Materials to be Imported for Production

No.	Name	Unit	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
1.	Woodchip	tons	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000



Figure 3-17 Raw Materials Storage

#### 3.4.2. Filtration

Filtration is done to remove unwanted materials like mud, stone, metal, etc. The feedstock should be stored in such a manner that it is away from impurities and moisture. In cases where there are different types of feedstocks, a blending process is used to achieve consistency.

## 3.4.3. **Crushing**

Before feeding biomass to pellet mills, the biomass should be reduced to small particles of the order of not more than 3 mm. If the pellet size is too large or too small, it affects the quality of pellet and in turn increases the energy consumption. Therefore, the particles should have proper size and should be consistent. Size reduction is done by grinding using a hammer mill equipped with a screen of size 3.2 to 6.4 mm. If the feedstock is quite large, it goes through a chipper before grinding.

## 3.4.4. Drying to Minimize the Moisture Content

The moisture content in biomass can be considerably high and are usually up to 50% – 60% which should be reduced to 10 to 15%. Rotary drum dryer is the most common equipment used for this purpose. For example, the other equipment namely - superheated steam dryers, flash dryers, spouted bed dryers and belt dryers can also be used. Drying increases the efficiency of biomass and it produces almost no smoke on combustion. It should be noted that the feedstock should not be over dried, as a small amount of moisture helps in binding the biomass particles. The drying process is the most energy intensive process and accounts for about 70% of the total energy used in the pelletization process.

# 3.4.5. Mixing and Drying

Binders or lubricants may be mixed in some cases to produce higher quality pellets. Binders increase the pellet density and durability. Rice husk contains lignin which holds the pellet together. However, agricultural residues do not contain much resins or lignin, and so a stabilizing agent needs to be added in this case. Distillers dry grains or potato starch is some commonly used binders. The use of natural additives depends on biomass composition and the mass proportion between cellulose, hemicelluloses, lignin and inorganics. 45 workers will be needed to proceed drying procedure, mentioned above and mixing the crushed material.

# 3.4.6. **Pelletization**

The next and the most important step is pelletization where biomass is compressed against a heated metal plate (known as die) using a roller. The die consists of holes of fixed diameter through which the biomass passes under high pressure. Due to the high pressure, frictional forces increase, leading to a considerable rise in temperature. High temperature causes the lignin and resins present in biomass to soften which acts as a binding agent between the biomass fibers. This way the biomass particles fuse to form pellets. The whole process will be conducted by 55 workers.

# 3.4.7. Packaging, Storage and Transportation

The pellets are packed into bags using an overhead hopper and a conveyor belt. Pellets are stored in elevated storage bins or ground level silos. The packaging should be such that the pellets are protected from moisture and pollutants. Pellets can be weighed and packed to facilitate pellet storage and transportation. Moreover, all the finished products are sent to the quality checking room, after that, the products are ready to export. The final products will be exported to the foreign countries by shipping.

# 3.4.8. **Production Rate**

The expected production rate is about 50 tons per day and about 15,000 tons per year when the operation is started at the factory. However, there is no production in the factory yet. In addition, the other product will not produce from the operation process.

# 3.5. NECESSARY DEVICES FOR PRODUCTION

There are 36 types of machines and some of them are listed in Table 3-3. Additionally, other necessaries equipment is namely single drum dryer, high and low temperature mixed drying and pelletizing machines, etc.

Table 3-3 List of Machines in Production Process

Sr	Devices	Power(kW)	Qty	Usage	Images of Machine
1.	Single rotary drum dryer	22	8	Drying the pulverized crop waste to reduce water content of 20% from 50%	
2.	Feeding belt conveyor	4	8	Transport of pulverized crop waste	
3.	Cyclone dust collector	3	8	Pulverized crop waste collection with built-in dust treatment system	
4.	Centrifugal fan	37	8	The draught fun is equipped to introduce air flow to transfer heat	
5.	Furnace	6	8	A combustion system with blower and feeding device	
	High an	d Low Tempera	ature Mi	xed Drying System	
6.	High-speed dryer	51	12	Quick dryer containing multiple heating devices	
7.	Low speed dryer	21.5	12	Dryer with cooling system to gradually cool down and evenly soften product moisture	
8.	Feeding belt conveyor 1	2.2	12	Transport of crushed crop waste	
9.	Feeding belt conveyor 2	2.2	12	Transport of crushed crop waste	
10.	Furnace	5	12	Providing hot air to high speed drying	
11.	Discharging belt conveyor	2.2	12	Transport of crushed crop waste	
12.	Electric control cabinet	-	12	Transport of crushed crop waste	

Sr	Devices	Power(kW)	Qty	Usage	Images of Machine
11.	Highly efficient centrifugal multifunctional pellet mill	91.5	24	Feed the raw material into pelletizer	
12.	Feeding belt conveyor	4	24	Transport the dried materials to the pellet machine	
13.	Discharging belt conveyor	2.2	24	Transport pellets to the next process	
14.	Electric control cabinet	-	24	Providing pelletizing section with power and running control	Ale Ale
15.	Grease pump of pelletizer	0.37	24	Lubricating pelletizer	CHANG SMONG
16.	Bag type dust collector	2.2	12	Separating dust	
		Trommel So	creen As	sembly	AGA
17.	Trommel screen	11	4	Remove dust and allow particles to cool	499.28
18.	Feeding belt conveyor	2.2	4	Conveying the final goods	
19.	Discharging belt conveyor	4	4	Conveying the final goods	AAREA
20.	Cyclone dust collector	4	4	Collecting dust	
21.	Centrifugal fan	18.5	4	Providing power to dust delivery	
22.	Bag type dust collector	-	4	Filtering dust	ARREAGE

#### 3.6. PROVIDED CRUCIAL ITEMS FOR FACTORY

In the factory, the main sources namely electricity, energy and water supply system are supported both for construction and for project operation stages to be functioning the works associated with production. Moreover, there are some facilities for the staffs not only in the constructed procedure but also manufacturing processes.

## 3.6.1. Essential Items for Operating the Whole Processes

# 3.6.1.1. Electricity

The electric distribution plant of factory will only apply for factory production process. The rice husk or other agricultural residues as raw materials will use for electric energy and the requirement of the raw material is about 25 tons for 1 MW. In addition, the ash as solid waste from electric distribution plant will generate about 2.1 tons per day and about 630 tons per year. The ash will reuse for fertilizer in the factory production process and brick production.

## a) Construction Stage

During the construction process, 300 KW diesel powered generator and the other 375 KVA (fuel demand 30 liter per hour) generator were supported to conduct the whole site. The consumption rate is about 2,000 kWh daily along with the 30 sets of solar lighting system is also utilized. The fuel storage tank is systematically stored within the factory compound that is described in Figure 3-18.

# b) Operation Stage

The manufacturing procedure will be done by generating the electricity by biomass fuel. The capacity of the machine is 24,000 kWh a week which is distributed to the factory connected with 40 sets of LED fluorescence light. Additionally, to save the consumption of electricity, 60 sets of solar lighting system has been prepared already.



Figure 3-18 Fuel Storage Tank

# 3.6.1.2. Energy

# a) Construction Stage

The different forms of energy are used for different purposes in the construction process. A significant portion of heat energy utilization on construction site is associated with the mechanical plant used for transportation, levelling, earthworks, lifting, compacting and mixing, including the embodied energy in materials extraction.

Electricity on the other hand is a derived energy and is one of the most widely used forms of energy. Electricity is used for the operation of almost all the power tools or equipment on site. Fused distribution boards are used to enable easy plugging of power tools to the electrical source.

# b) Operation Stage

The process will be applied the energy is both electric and heat energy. Electricity is used for the most of the functioning of manufacturing where almost all of the machines or equipment are running for end products. Not only electricity is useful the whole production process and heat crucial for drying or reduction of moisture content. Heat energy is supported from single rotary drum dryer which capacity is 22 kW.

## 3.6.1.3. Water Supply System

# a) Construction Stage

The water distribution to the site is from the river water which is extracted by the 3 water pumps, located inside the factory compound. The capacity of each motor is 9 kWh, those are

reserved with 4 water tanks with 20 cbm<sup>2</sup>. The water consumption is 400 cbm<sup>2</sup> per month for general purpose of the construction stages along with 4 cbm<sup>2</sup> is for the drinking water.

# b) Operation Stage

The source of water for under operation processes is from the river water, groundwater, collecting of rain water. Those are hold by 5 tanks (500 cbm² of each) during the period, there are 600 cbm² is utilized for general purposes and 5 cbm² per month is supported for drinking water. All of the wastewater both operation and construction stages are discharged to the canal which is constructed by factory, located outside of the factory compound, in Figure 3-19.



Figure 3-19 Constructed water canal by factory

## 3.6.2. Facilities for Workers

Supporting facilities are dining area, drinking water, air conditioning system, kitchen, locker and water treatment system. A kitchen is supported for the staffs who live at the hostels. The odours from the kitchen is generated by the cooking of meat, vegetable, cooking oil, fat and grease.

The purified water bottles are changed with the new ones once in three days. RO (Reverse Osmosis) water treatment system has already installed at the outside of the factory's building. Calculate based on a per capital consumption of water requirement about (25 gal/day/person)<sup>1</sup>. The highest requirement of water is 1,525 gal/day for the 61 workers. Colour coded plastic trash bins are placed around the factory compound which can hold 420 liters per each.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The community water system sources book, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition.

The total number of toilets are 3 and there are 3 septic tanks installed for the sludge. Domestic wastes are disposed at Myaing Mya City Development Comittee waste dumping sites once a month, as shown in Figure 3-20.



Figure 3-20 Facilities for the workers

# 3.7. APPLICATION OF CHEMICAL CONTAINING MATERIALS

It is important to identify hazardous building materials before beginning a restoration or remediation project. Soil contamination can be caused by leakage of concrete, and bentonite etc. This is very small amount of leaking on the ground during loading and unloading. However, chemical spillage has to prevent and the factory will prevent while handling and storing. Some of the detail safety information is mentioned in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Safety Data Sheet for Chemical Uses in Construction Stage

Name	Usage	Impact	First Aid	Precaution
Cement	Uses for industrial installations to manufacture /formulate hydraulic binders for building and construction work, such as ready-mixed concrete.	Eyes: Causes serious irritation. Skin: irritation, allergy Inhalation: respiratory irritation	Workers should avoid contact with wet cement or wet cement containing mixtures.  Must go to emergency hospital care. Inhalation: Remove the exposure source. Move the person where to get some fresh air.	General precuations: Personal protective equipment is needed for first aid- responders.  Skin contact: For dry cement, remove and then rinse abundantly with waterfor 30 –60 minutes. For wet cement, wash skin with plenty of waterfor 30 – 60 minutesIn dust areas always wear gloves, safety glasses and mask. Wear long sleeve shirt and pants.
Bentonite slurry	Construction of diaphragm walls, foundations, pipe jacking, tunnelling, and so on.	Respiratory effect: possible slight irritation from dust. May aggravate pre- existing difficult respiratory conditions. Wet material is very slippery. Skin: Not irritated.	Eye: Flush affected area with large quantities of water for at least 30mins or until the chemical is removed.  Skin: Wash with soap and water.  Inhalation: Breathe some fresh air.	Personal precautions: Wear dust mask, safety gloves and goggles. Environmental precautions: Do not allow the entering into drains, rivers, or lakes.

## **3.8. WASTE**

There are two stages, construction and operation stages generate wastes from biomass pellet production factory. Both solid waste and waste water are released from the construction and operation stages.

# 3.8.1. Solid Waste

# a) Construction stage

The first step of the construction, land clearance plays the important role to make enough space for buildings in which cutting down the trees, pieces of trees such as tree stumps, leaves and branches are produced as the waste. Then topsoils and rocks are excavated in order to proceed the foundation step. The others such as rubble and dirt can also be seen.

The processing material waste such as rubber, plastics, gypsum, wire, aluminum products, and light bulbs, etc. In addition, some chemical substances like various kinds of concrete slurry, paints, lacquer, thinner, varnish, adhesives, engine oils, lubricant oils, are regarded as the hazardous wastes.

Dredging materials are materials or objects that are displaced during the preparation of a construction or demolition site. While pouring the basement, there are a lot of steel scraps (in Figure 3-21 and Figure 3-22) and were come out as the side products, the amount is about 27kg. Broken bricks are from the brick masonry work, will be estimated about 0.5ton per year until demolishing stage. The woven bags are produced from raw materials packaging and often produce hazardous waste. The waste may include lead, asbestos, plasterboard, paint thinners, strippers, and solvents, mercury, fluorescent bulbs, and aerosol cans also produce.

On the other hand, domestic wastes are produced from the workers' hostel and dining area. Those may be food scraps, tissues, plastic bags, glass and if female staffs existed, sanitary pads would be seen as the toilet waste. The total amount of wastes is produced as 10kg from the working place, 30kg from dining area and 5kg per day from compound. The Yangon City solid waste generation rate is 0.39 kg personal/day², therefore 81.9 kg of solid waste will be generated from 210 employees during working hours.

# b) Operation stage

Solid wastes could be seen especially in the raw material stage then the wastes may be sand, mud, earth, dry leaves and branches. Among them, leaves and branches will be recyclable, they are grinding together with the raw materials. Sand related materials will be used as the landfill materials.

Domestic wastes will be produced from the workers' hostel, production rooms and dining area. The manufacturing process will be conducted with 313 employees, for this reason the total amount of domestic waste will be calculated depend on the 0.39 kg personal/day¹ of Yangon city solid waste generation guideline, as a result 122.07 kg of solid waste will be occurred 313 employees during working hours. The wastes may be food scraps, tissues, plastic bags, glass and sanitary pads.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The Yangon City solid waste generation rate as of 2012 is 0.39 kg per personal day (Pollution Control and Cleaning Department, Yangon City Development Committee, 2014).



Figure 3-21 Iron scrapes from the construction site



Figure 3-22 Waste disposal area during the construction stage

### 3.8.2. Wastewater

# a) Construction stage

Water is a key component of a construction project and is used as part of the fluid for excavation and foundations, as a means of cooling machines (e.g. tunnel boring machines, drilling rigs and cutting machines) and as a means of cleaning. In many cases, it also appears as a result of rain and effluent seepage.

In additional, domestic effluent is more likely to discharge from washrooms (3 septic tanks). The highest requirement of water is 5,250 gal/day for the 210 workers. Calculate based on a per capital consumption of water requirement about (25 gal/day/person)<sup>3</sup>.

### b) Operation stage

There is no wastewater produced from the production process, however, wastewater produced are from the domestic water from washrooms and 3septic tanks. Effluent water from the tank is discharged twice a year.

#### 3.9. FACTORY DECOMMISSION PLAN

In the decommission phase, the proposed project will be carried out the following items.

- ✓ Follow the factory decommission relevant instruction and guideline of the government.
- ✓ Factory building demolition activities.
- ✓ Landfilling of the flooded areas and the disposal site in the factory area.
- ✓ Regrow vegetation in the project area.
- ✓ Environmental baseline quality monitoring and OHS.
  - Air quality monitoring,
  - o Noise,
  - o Solid waste, and
  - Occupational Health and Safety and Emergency risks.

The management plans and monitoring items for the decommission phase are described in the .Table 6-3.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The community water system sources book, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition.

### **CHAPTER 4**

### **CURRENT CONDITION OF 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 implementation 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 a coverage of about 17.36 acres in area extent, located in Land/U No.22/71, Plot no. 494 (b), Poe Long Village Tract, Myaung Mya Township, Ayayarwaddy Region. In the IEE report, the area of about 1-kilometer 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, (ii) Biological Components and (iii) Socio-economic Components.

### 4.2. PHYSICAL COMPONENT

This component describes the project surrounding, environmental and social conditions. The description references the EIA procedure which covers the project area including baseline environmental quality. The information was mostly referenced for secondary information. The relevant physical environment consists of climate and meteorology, topography, geology, water quality, baseline environmental quality, which are described as follows. Site survey was carried out in 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>, December 2020 for air quality, water quality and noise level measurements during construction stage. Land use survey was record at adjacent factories.

## 4.2.1. Overview of the project area

The Project area is located in Myaung Mya Township, Ayeyarwady Region. It lies between North latitudes 16°30′ and 16°30′ 14″ and East longitudes 94°43′ 48″ and 94°44′2.4″. There are villages around the project area. They are Poe Long village, Nyaung Chaung Lay village, San Chaung Lay village and Yay San village. The project area is located in Poe Long village track. The surrounding of the project area has inactive cropland area and undeveloped area. The project area is located by Pathein river. Overview map of the project area as shown in Figure 4-1.

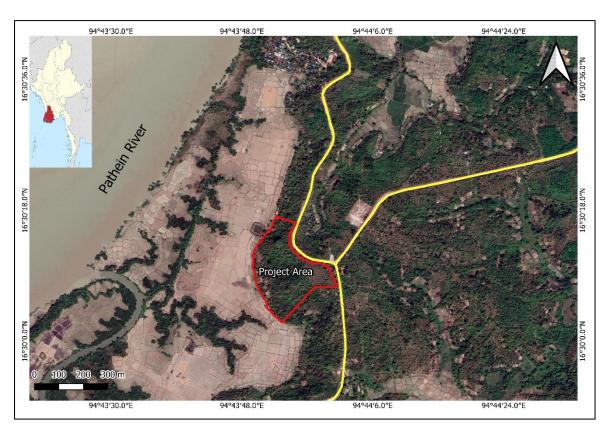


Figure 4-1 Overview Map of project area

## 4.2.2. Climate and Meteorology

The project area is located in Myaung Mya Township, Ayeyarwaddy Region. It lies on 12.678ft above the sea level and has a tropical monsoon climate. The tropical monsoon climate characterized by altering the rainy season (from May to October) and the dry season (from November to April). The highest temperature in the region is 42.5 degree Celsius and the lowest temperature in the region is 8 degrees Celsius. The following table shows the amount of yearly rainfall, raining day, maximum and minimum temperature averaged from 2016 to 2019 (Table 4-1).

Table 4-1 2016-2019 temperature and rainfall data in Myaung Mya Township

		Rainfall		Temperature		
No.	Year	Raining day	Total rainfall (Inches)	Summer season (Mix °C)	Winter season (Min °C)	
1	2016	124	121.29	33.3	21.1	
2	2017	117	96.67	33.3	21.1	
3	2018	124	118.67	33.3	21.1	
4	2019	95	96.13	40.9	13.1	

(Source: Regional Data, Administrative Department, Myaung Mya Township, Ayayarwaddy Region, September 2019)

## 4.2.3. Hydrological situation

In Myaung Mya, there are four tidal rivers and small streams. They are Pyer Ma Lort, Nga Won, Ywe, and Pamma Waddy. Pamma Waddy River is a local tidal river, which runs from north to south, located near the project area. Most of the streams and rivers are fresh water and can be

used for drinking water and agriculture. In Myaung Mya Township, there are one dam and four water gates used for agriculture. The rivers are also used for transportation since ships and boats are available to travel along the rivers. Most of the boundaries are defined by rivers and creeks. The hydrological situation of the project area as shown in Figure 4-2.

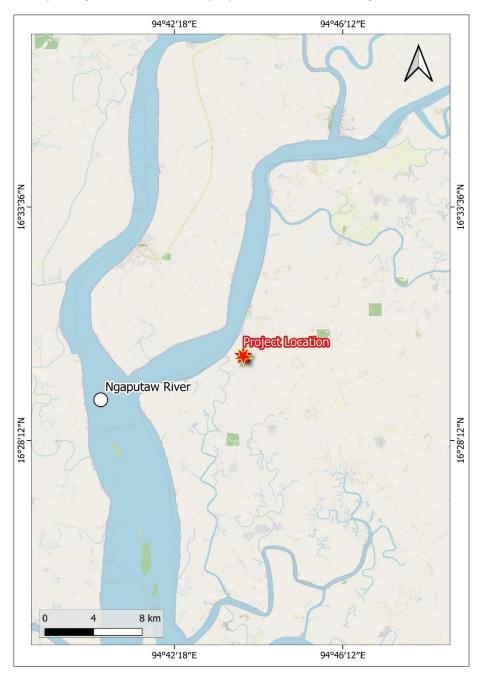


Figure 4-2 Hydrological Situation Map of project area

# 4.2.4. Topography

Myaung Mya Township is part of the Ayeyarwaddy delta. The ridge named as Thate Lar is existing in the region. The ridge run from north north east to south south west. Most of the geographical features in Myaung Mya Township can be said as low elevation coastal zone bands ranging from 1m to 20m elevation above mean sea level. The elevation map of the project area is

shown below in Figure 4-3. The lowland region is composed of alluvium with an elevation of 7.62 m (25 ft) above the sea level. It is almost a flat plain. The widest plain is seen along the Ywe River.

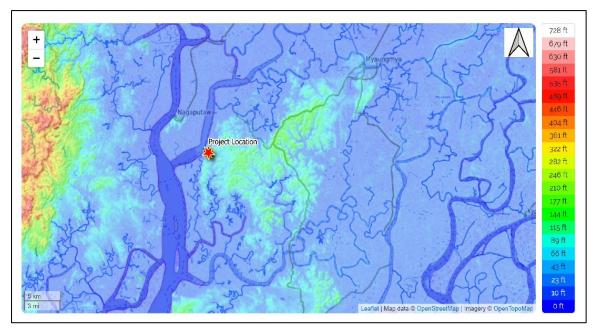


Figure 4-3 Elevation Map of project area

### 4.2.5. **Geology**

Quaternary deposits of younger alluvium formation are mainly dominant in project area. Alluvium (8-10 meters thick) is loose, ranging from very fine to medium grained, unconsolidated soil or sediment that has been eroded, reshaped by water in some form and redeposited in a nonmarine setting. The alluvial deposits (Pleistocene to recent) and the non-marine fluvial tile sediments of Irrawaddy Formation (Pliocene). The younger alluvium formation was deposited in recent time which are affected by tidal action. It consists of yellowish grey, bluish grey, brownish grey silts and clays, and sands are scattered throughout the deposits. Its thickness is varied from place to place depends on depositional environments. It also contains some organic matter such as decomposed wood. These younger alluviums are mostly exposed along the low-lying flat plains. The rock type in the project area is mainly soft rock, which consists of sandstone, shale, gravel, clay and silts. The geological map of the project area is as shown in Figure 4-4.

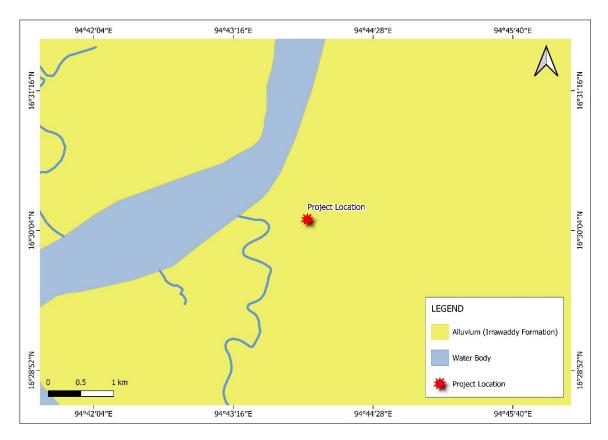


Figure 4-4 Geological map of project area

### 4.2.6. **Soil**

Most of the area is flat alluvial plain which supports paddy cultivation. This lowland region has a wide fertile low land, suitable soils for paddy cultivation. Soil types vary from place to place depending on climate, relief, parent material, vegetation and time, human and animal activities. There are ten types of soils of which Meadow alluvial soils (Fluvisols), Brown meadow soils (Gleysols), Light brown meadow soils (Gleysols), Brown meadow slightly gley soils (Gleysols), Meadow gley swampy soils (HumicGleysols), and Meadow gley soils (Gleysols) support summer paddy cultivation in the area. The soil map of Myaung Mya Township as shown in Figure 4-5.

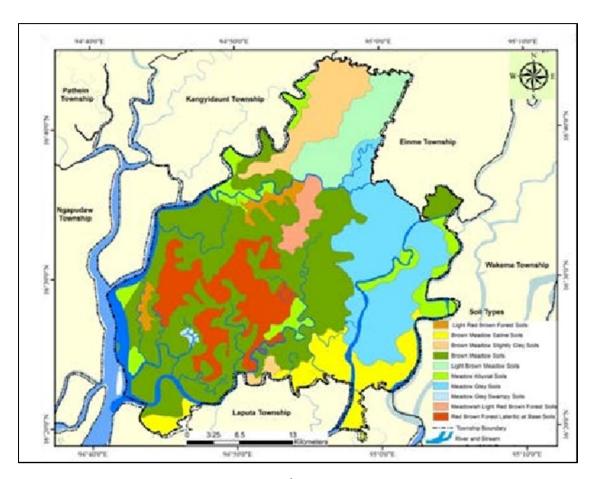


Figure 4-5 Soil map of Myaung Mya Township<sup>4</sup>

# 4.3. BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MEASURE

# 4.3.1. Air Quality

Air quality measurement was conducted at the study area during 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>, December 2020. The OCEANUS-AQM09 was used for air monitoring survey.

During construction stage, air quality monitoring is measured in the project site area and monitoring point is located 70 m away from the road. The monitoring point is surrounded by the various construction actives such as earth excavation, mixing to concrete and so on. The location point of the air quality monitoring and field survey area as shown in Figure 4-6 and Figure 4-7.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Win Pa Pa Phyo, Khin Kay Khine, Myint Thida. Effects or Summer Paddy Cultivation on Economy of Local Farmers in Myaungmya Township, Ayeyarwady Region, 2017.



Figure 4-6 Location Point of the Air Monitoring Station



Figure 4-7 Air Monitoring Survey Area using OCEANUS- AQM-09

### 4.3.1.1. Result of study

The emission of harmful gaseous pollutants in the atmosphere is a major health issue. Therefore, the 24-hour measurements of air quality are performed by the consultants during the field trip from  $12^{th}$  to  $13^{th}$  December, 2020. 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 (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>), gas (NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, SO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>), total suspended particulate (TSP), relative humidity, air pressure and temperature etc., for outdoor air quality. Both results of the study and guidelines are as shown in Table 4-2.

During the air monitoring project,  $PM_{2.5}$ ,  $PM_{10}$ , TSP,  $SO_2$ ,  $NO_2$ , CO,  $O_3$  and relative humidity are measured in 24-hour period. According to the 24-hour air monitoring, the value of  $PM_{2.5}$  and  $PM_{10}$  at the project location is higher than NEQG Guide line. According to the results,  $PM_{2.5}$  valus is 37.932 and  $PM_{10}$  Valus is 52.04 and it is higher than the guideline. The reasons of the exceeding results are because there are construction activities in project area such as excavating of earthwork, mixing of cement, laying of bricks, loading and unloading of construction materials and other construction activities during the air quality monitoring period. However, the activities are temporary. Therefore, according to the results, prevention and mitigation plan should make in the project area during construction stage. Based on the results, both 24-hour and 1-year average of Nitrogen Dioxide ( $NO_2$ ) concentration does not exceed the guideline values of WHO and NEQG. In addition, the 24-hour measurement of Sulphur dioxide ( $SO_2$ ), Carbon monoxide (CO) and Ozone (CO) are within the standard limitations. Therefore, the rest concentrations are within the guideline values at the average period of 24-hours and 1-year.

Table 4-2 Air Quality Sampling Results

No.	Parameter	Result	Unit	Average	Period	*Guideline Value
1	Particulate Matter PM <sub>10</sub>	52.04	μg/m³ μg/m³	1 24	Year Hour	*20 μg/m³ *50 μg/m³
2	Particulate Matter PM <sub>2.5</sub>	37.932	μg/m³ μg/m³	1 24	Year Hour	*10 μg/m³ *25 μg/m³
3	Total Suspended Particulate (TSP)	81.473	μg/m³	24 Ho	ours	NG
4	Sulphur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	15	μg/m³ μg/m³	10 24	Mins Hours	* 500 μg/m³ * 20 μg/m³
5	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)	87	μg/m³ μg/m³	1 1	Year Hour	*40 μg/m³ *200 μg/m³
6	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	0.301	ppm	24 Ho	ours	NG
7	Air Pressure	1009.35	hPa	24 Ho	ours	NG
8	Ozone (O <sub>3</sub> )	98	μg/m³	8 Ho	urs	100
9	Relative Humidity	72.406	%	24 Ho	ours	NG

No.	Parameter	Result	Unit	Average Period	*Guideline Value
10	Temperature	26.43	Degree Celsius	24 Hours	NG

# 4.3.2. Water Quality

Water samples were taken whether construction wastewater flows into adjacent water bodies or not. Thereby, three locations were selected as within 100m, 500m and on-site wastewater. However, there is no water bodies around 500m, river water is taken instead, is located about 600 m. Furthermore, pond is next to the project area. They were collected in 12th December 2020, the water sampling points are shown in Figure 4-8.

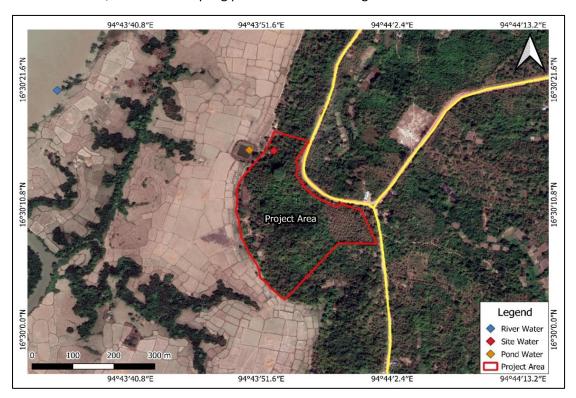


Figure 4-8 Location Points of Water Sampling

### 4.3.3. Result of study

The parameters of the water sampling process are pH, Iron, Total Suspended Solid (TSS), Total Chlorine (TC), Ammonia, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Oil and Grease. The results of on-site water, pond and river qualities are shown in Table 4-3, Table 4-4 and Table 4-5 respectively.

As the construction work is included various chemical compounds namely concrete admixtures, bentonite (protective coating), adhesive and sealants, and paint, etc. For this reason, the result of water quality from the site, BOD, COD, TSS and Oil and Grease parameters were significantly higher than the standard guideline. However, the construction process will be conduct only temporary.

The second result is from the pond, next to the site, the values were agreed with the standard except oil and grease which was moderately higher than the provided guideline.

Evaluation of river water played the third place, afterwards. The results were the same with pond water that means almost all were lied under the standards but only TSS was remarkably increased to the limitation. This occur not because on site wastewater flow into but because there may be the cumulative impact of the surrounding environment.

Table 4-3 Result of Site Water Quality

No.	Parameter	Result	Unit	Method	WHO* Guideline Value	NEQG* Guideline Value	Remark
1	рН	7	-	Hanna (HI 2211)-pH Meter	6.5-8.5	6-9	Purified
2	Iron	2.53	mg/l	Phenanthroline	0.3	3.5 mg/l	Under the guideline
3	Total suspended solid	320	mg/l	Drying Method	NG	50 mg/l	Significantly higher than the guideline
4	Total Chlorine	Nil	mg/l	Portable Photometer	NG	0.2 mg/l	Not Detected
5	Ammonia	1.7	mg/l	Spectrometer	Salicylate Method	10 mg/l	Under the guideline
6	Biological oxygen demand (BOD)	241.79	mg/l	DO and BOD Meter	NG	≤50 mg/l	Significantly higher than the guideline
7	Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	631	mg/l	USEPA Reactor Digestion Method	NG	≤250 mg/l	Significantly higher than the guideline
8	Oil and grease	62	mg/l	Soxhlet Extraction Method	NG	10	Significantly higher than the guideline

<sup>\*</sup> Water Quality Guidelines, World Health Organization (2017)

\*NG=No Guideline

Table 4-4 Result of Pond Water Quality

No.	Parameter	Result	Unit	Method	WHO* Guideline Value	NEQG* Guideline Value	Remark
1	рН	6.68	-	Hanna (HI 2211)-pH Meter	6.5-8.5	6-9	Nearly purified
2	Iron	1.81	mg/l	Phenanthroline	0.3	3.5 mg/l	Under the guideline

<sup>\*</sup> National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)

3	Total suspended solid	40	mg/l	Drying Method	NG	50 mg/l	Under the guideline
4	Total Chlorine	0.03	mg/l	Portable Photometer	NG	0.2 mg/l	Under the guideline
5	Ammonia	<0.4	mg/l	Spectrometer	Salicylate Method	10 mg/l	Under the guideline
6	Biological oxygen demand (BOD)	13.95	mg/l	DO and BOD Meter	NG	≤50 mg/l	Under the guideline
7	Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	38	mg/l	USEPA Reactor Digestion Method	NG	≤250 mg/l	Under the guideline
8	Oil and grease	11	mg/l	Soxhlet Extraction Method	NG	10	Little excced the guideline

Table 4-5 Result of River Water Quality

No.	Parameter	Result	Unit	Method	WHO* Guideline Value	NEQG* Guideline Value	Remark
1	рН	7.51	-	Hanna (HI 2211)- pH Meter	6.5-8.5	6-9	Nearly purified water
2	Iron	2.46	mg/l	Phenanthroline	0.3	3.5 mg/l	Lower than the Guideline
3	Total suspended solid	180	mg/l	Drying Method	NG	50 mg/l	Significantly higher than the guideline
4	Total Chlorine	0.03	mg/l	Portable Photometer	NG	0.2 mg/l	Under the guideline
5	Ammonia	<0.4	mg/l	Spectrometer	Salicylate Method	10 mg/l	Under the guideline
6	Biological oxygen Demand (BOD)	Nil	mg/l	DO and BOD Meter	NG	≤50 mg/l	Not Detected
7	Chemical oxygen Demand (COD)	Nil	mg/l	USEPA Reactor Digestion Method	NG	≤250 mg/l	Not Detected
8	Oil and grease	1	mg/l	Soxhlet Extraction Method	NG	10	Not Detected

<sup>\*</sup> Water Quality Guidelines, World Health Organization (2017)

### 4.4. NOISE LEVEL MEASUREMENT

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 (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation) 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 4-6.

Table 4-6 Noise Level Standard

	One Hour L	Aeq (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



Figure 4-9 Noise Measurement

A reconnaissance survey of noise level measurements was made in the biomass pellet production factory in order to ensure and protect from the hazardous work environment. The data

were collected in 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> December 2020. Noise measurements are needed to make in the construction site 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 as shown below in Figure 4-10. The location of noise measurement is shown in Figure 4-11.

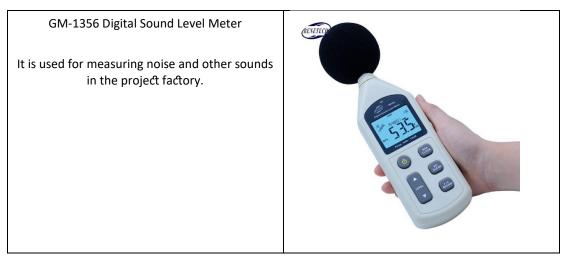


Figure 4-10 Equipment used to measure noise levels



Figure 4-11 Location Point of Noise Quality Measurement

## 4.4.1. Result of the study

The measurements of noise quality were made in the center of the construction site during day and night. The day time measurement time starts from 7AM to 10 PM and the night time measurement time started from 10PM to 7AM next morning. The noise level ranged from 45 dBA to 59 dBA during day time measurement. The results are below the limit of NEQG standard guide line therefore there is no harm to the construction workers. The noise measurement results around 5pm to 12 pm is higher than the other time because of the end of the work of the day. As for the night time, the result ranged from 45.2 dba to 54.5 dBA. The results are within the limit of NEQG standard guideline. The recorded results of noise measuring process are shown in Table 4-7, and demonstration graphs of noise level shown in Figure 4-12.

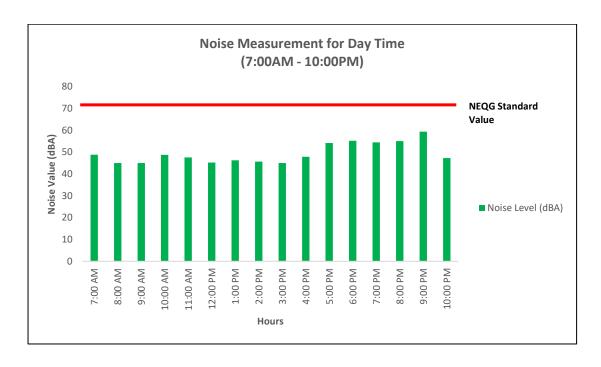
Table 4-7 Day-Time Noise Measurement Result

				NEQG st	andard			
Measurement Place	Current activity during monitoring	Time Day Time Noise Level (Dba)		Residential, Institutional, educational	Industrial, commercial			
					7:00 AM	48.8		
		8:00 AM	45.0					
		9:00 AM	45.0					
		10:00 AM	48.7		70			
	Construction	11:00 AM	47.6	55				
		12:00 PM	45.2					
		1:00 PM	46.2					
Construction Site		2:00 PM	45.7					
Construction site	Activity	3:00 PM	45.0					
		4:00 PM	47.9					
		5:00 PM	54.2					
		6:00 PM	55.2					
		7:00 PM	54.5					
		8:00 PM	55.1					
		9:00 PM	59.4					
		10:00 PM	47.3					

Table 4-8 Night-Time Noise Measurement Result

Measurement Place  Current activity during		Night Time	NEQG standard		
_	Time	Noice Level (Dba)	Residential, Institutional, educational	Industrial, commercial	

		11:00 PM	51.0		
		12:00 AM	45.2		
		1:00 AM	54.5		
		2:00 AM	52.5		
Construction Site	Construction Activity	3:00 AM	46.1	55	70
		4:00 AM	46.0		
		5:00 AM	46.3		
		6:00 AM	52.0		
		7:00 AM	45.8		



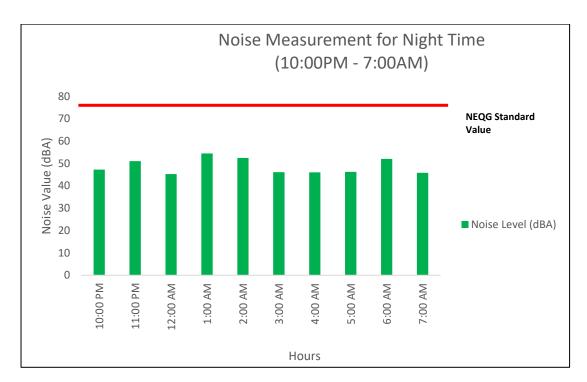


Figure 4-12 Demonstration Graphs of Noise Measurement

#### 4.5. LAND USE

### 4.5.1. **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 1-km radius from the project area because current report is IEE 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 was analyzed and separated dependence on the types of each land use<sup>5</sup>.

### 4.5.2. Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data on land use compiled from the following sources:

- Satellite image of GOOGLE EARTH PRO
- Geographic Information System Map of Myaung Mya Region

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

<sup>5</sup> NJDEP MODIFIED ANDERSON ANDERSON SYSTEM 2002, A Land Use and Land Cover Classification System for Use with Remote Sensor Data. U. S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 964, 1976.

## 4.5.3. Field Survey

Field survey was performed by the study team at the project factory on 13<sup>th</sup> December 2020 and the study of surrounding environment within 1-km 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 4-13.

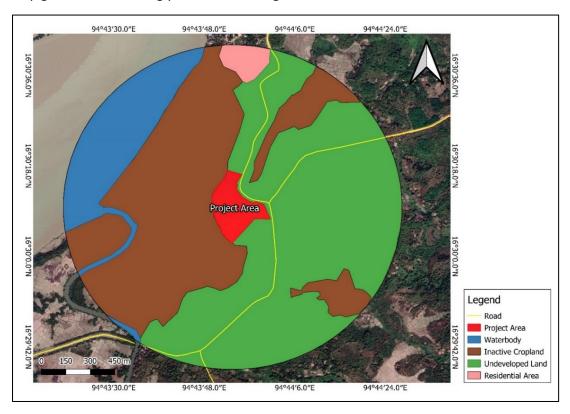


Figure 4-13 Landuse Map of Project Area

### 4.5.4. Result of the study

Result of land use type investigation on project site by the study area of 1-km radius are described in this section. The project factory is located next to Pathein River and it is bordered by undeveloped areas and inactive crop land. The study area consists of the proposed project factory for about 7.82 hectare and four types of land use are recognized in the study area having 1-km radius.

First of all, undeveloped land area occupies as the largest portion with a total of 48.05%. These areas may never have been developed, or may have been entirely or partially cleared. This type of land includes bushes and grass-covered areas. The inactive crop land area follows as second with occupancy of 38.25% of study area. This type of land contains agricultural areas that have no physical indication of present agricultural use. These areas include both abandoned cropland and fields left planted in soil improving grasses. The area of water body is 12.08% of the study area. Pathein River is situated at Western part of the project area. Pamma Waddy River is flowing into Pathein River at South Western part of the project area.

The residential area placed the fourth with 1.62% in the study area. This area includes single unit residential neighbourhoods with areas between 1 acre and up to 2 acre lots. This type is found in sparsely populated regions surrounded by or adjacent to forested or agricultural lands. It is noted that the residential area situated at a great distance from the project factory within the 1-km radius, the detailed percentage is shown in Table 4-9.

Table 4-9 Types of Landuse in the area

Name	Area (Hectare)	Percentage (100 %)
Residential Area	5.15	1.62
Waterbody	38.67	12.08
Inactive Crop Land	122.41	38.25
Undeveloped Land	153.77	48.05
Total	320	100

### 4.6. BIOLOGICAL COMPONENT

Myaung Mya Township is included in Ayeyarwaddy Delta which has seen the dramatic environmental degradation, especially its mangrove forests.

## 4.6.1. Ecosystem

**Flora:** Flora species mainly found in Myaung Mya Township are Pyinkadoe (Xylia xylocarpa), Thapyay (Syzygium cumini), Thit Pote )Tetrameles), Dani (Nypa Fruiticans), and Diyay Yauk (Mangrove Tree).

Fauna: Myaung Mya Township is observed that no wildlife animals are found.

**Forest:** Myaung Mya Township has 2.1 percent of total forest coverage. Out of them, 0.4 percent are reseved forest area. There is no protected public forest in the township.

**Environmental Conservation Works:** For environmental conservation, total area of 1345 acres has been established as the reserved forest area. Currently, there is no protected public forest and total forest plantation area for hard wood is 44 acres and rubber are 734 acres.

### 4.7. SOCIO-ECONOMIC COMPONENT

### 4.7.1. Population

In 2019, there are about 304,591 people in Myaung Mya township as shown in Table 4-10. The percentage of urban population is about 18% in Myaung Mya township.

Table 4-10 Population data of Myaung Mya Township

Township	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio	Urban	Rural	Population ratio	Household
Myaung Mya	149,054	155,537	304,591	1:1.04	56,018	248,573	1:1.04	69,544

Source: General Administrative Department, Myaung Mya Township, Ayeyarwady Region, 2019.

# 4.7.2. Ethnicity

The races residing in Myaung Mya township is as shown in Table 4-11. Most of the people who live in this township are Burma, followed by Kayin, Rakhine, and other people.

Table 4-11 Race in Myaung Mya Twonship (2019)

Race	Myaung Mya Township
Kachin	1
Kayar	1
Kayin	122840
Chin	29
Mon	-
Burma	176238
Rakhine	416
Shan	6
Pa Ow	-
Da Nu	-
Taung Yoe	-
Pa Laung	-

Source: General Administrative Department, Myaung Mya Township, Ayeyarwady Region, 2019.

## 4.7.3. Religion

There are different kinds of religion present in Myaung Mya township of Ayeyarwaddy Region as shown in Table 4-12. More than 84% of the people living in this township are Buddhists and other percentage are Christian, Hindi, Muslim and other.

Table 4-12 Religion in Myaung Mya Twonship (2019)

Township	Religion	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Muslim	Other	Total
Myaung Mya	Number	257331	40739	997	5408	116	304591
	%	84.48	13.37	0.32	1.77	0.03	100

Source: General Administrative Department, Myaung Mya Township, Ayeyarwady Region, 2019.

## 4.7.4. Land Use

Land use in Myaung Mya townships as shown in Table 4-13. This township mainly uses its land for agriculture followed by enable to cultivate land.

Table 4-13 Land use in Myaung Mya Township

Land Catagories	Myaung Mya	
Land Categories	Hector	%
Agricultural land	95,980.91	72.29
Pastureland	3078.84	2.31

Industrial Land	337.50	0.25
Water area	5,064.6	3.81
City Land	357.33	0.26
Village Land	1,496.93	1.12
Other	5,642.12	4.24
Protected Forest Area	544.30	0.40
Enable to Cultivate Land	25,333.32	19.08
Total	132,771.28	100.0

# 4.7.5. Water Usage

The water supply system of dams and water gate in Myaung Mya township as shown in Table 4-14 and Table 4-15, respectively.

Table 4-14 Water supply system of dams in Myaung Mya Township

No.	Dam Name	Dam Categories	Amount (Cubic Feet)	Benefit Acre
1.	Agriccultural Science	Soil	2,613,600	10

Source: General Administrative Department, Myaung Mya Township, Ayeyarwady Region, 2019.

Table 4-15 Water supply system of water gate in Myaung Mya Township

No.	Water Gate		Protected River	Benefit Acre	
	Categories	Length	Protected River	Benefit Acre	
1.	Pyinmana water gate	5'x 5' (2 holes)	Pyitma Waddy river	3000	
2.	Mwe Taw water gate	5'x 5' (5 holes)	Pyitma Waddy river	5000	
3.	Thamin Chan water gate	6'x 6' (3 holes)	Myaung Mya river	2500	
4.	Hten Pin Chaung water gate	5'x 5' (6 holes)	Myaung Mya & Pyitma Waddy river	3000	

### 4.7.6. Local Economy and Livelihood

The main sources of livelihood in Myaung Mya township is agriculture and other are livestock, trader, factory, random job and other. The main product is rice in this township. Most of the casual laborers work in the trade sector. The status of local livelihoods in Myaung Mya Township is as shown in Table 4-16.

Table 4-16 Status of local livelihoods in Myaung Mya Township

			Туре с	of Workers (p	person)			
Township	Government Staff	Service staff	Agriculture	Livestock	Trader	Factory	Random job	Other
Myaung Mya	4537	6418	7216	3614	12768	1258	8264	5118

Source: General Administrative Department, Myaung Mya Township, Ayeyarwady Region, 2019.

## 4.7.7. School

The major schools i.e. basic education primary school (B.E.P.S.), basic education middle school (B.E.M.S), basic education high school (B.E.H.S) are situated in Myaung Mya township. The name and the located village tract/ ward of schools are described in Table 4-17.

Table 4-17 List of major schools in Myaung Mya Township

No.	Name of School	Location					
	University & College						
1	Education College	Mya Kan Thar Ward					
2	Agricultural University	Mya Kan Thar Ward					
	High Schools						
3	B.E.H.S (1)	4th Ward					
4	B.E.H.S (2)	Yay Twin Yay Kan					
5	B.E.H.S (3)	6th Ward					
6	B.E.H.S (4)	Mya Kan Thar Ward					
7	B.E.H.S (5)	3th Ward					

No.	Name of School	Location
8	B.E.H.S (6)	5th Ward
9	B.E.H.S (7)	Mya Sandar Ward
12	B.E.H.S Kawatt	Kawatt Village
14	B.E.H.S Madaw Chaung	Madaw Chaung
15	B.E.H.S Taung Paw Suu	Taung Paw Suu
16	B.E.H.S Pyin Village	Pyin Village
17	B.E.H.S Kan Gyi	Kan Gyi Village
20	B.E.H.S Yay Kyaw	Yay Kyaw Village
21	B.E.H.S Lu Taw	Lu Taw Village
22	B.E.H.S Nge Myin Chaung (Tuu)	Nge Myin Chaung
23	B.E.H.S (Branch) B.E.M.S (1)	3th Ward
24	B.E.H.S (Branch) Sin Kuu	Sin Kuu
25	B.E.H.S (Branch) Shan Yay Kyaw	Shan Yay Kyaw
26	B.E.H.S (Branch) Yan Ma Naing	Yan Ma Naing
27	B.E.H.S (Branch) Khway Lay Gyi	Khway Lay Gyi
29	B.E.H.S (Branch) Ma Daw Pin	Ma Daw Pin
	Middle So	chools
36.	B.E.M.S (Dagon May)	Dagon May
38.	B.E.M.S (Nat Sin Chaung)	Nat Sin Chaung
46.	B.E.M.S (Poe Laung Wa)	Poe Laung Wa
47.	B.E.M.S (Branch) Mayan Gone Ywar Thit	Mayan Gone
49.	B.E.M.S (Branch) Thayar Gone	Thayar Gone
50.	B.E.M.S (Branch) Ka Nyin Gone	Ka Nyin Gone (South)
52.	B.E.M.S (Branch) Nyaung Chaung Lay	Nyaung Chaung Lay
54.	B.E.M.S (Branch) Sat Gone	Sat Gone
	Primary/Pre	e Schools
57.	B.E.P.S (Yel Wonn)	4th Ward
58.	B.E.P.S (Mayan Gone Ywama)	Mayan Gone
	Monastic S	Schools
	Aung Taw Mu	Thayaw Bhone
	Mwe Taw	Mwe Taw
	Yadanar Theingi	Gang Gaw Myaing

# 4.7.8. Public Health

Table 4-18 shows mortality of diseases and accidents in Myaung Mya township in 2019.

Table 4-18 Mortality of Diseases and Accidents (2019)

Disease/Accident	Myaung	Mya Township
	Incidences	Mortality
ТВ	728	26
HIV/AIDS	281	26

Health impact indicators of both townships show that mortality rate in 2015 declines from 2013, except Under 5 mortality rates (U5 MR) in Kyauktan Township and maternal mortality rate (MMR) in both townships. On the other hand, population growth rate also decreases in both townships as shown in Table 4-19.

Table 4-19 Health impact indicators in Myaung Mya Township

Health impact indicators	Percentage
Population Growth Rate (%)	14.7
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)/1,000 Live Birth	6.8
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)/1,000 Live Birth	5.5
Abortion Mortality Rate (AMR)/1,000 Live Birth	1.6

Source: General Administrative Department, Myaung Mya Township, Ayeyarwady Region, 2019.

### 4.7.9. Medical Facilities/Services

Location of major medical facilities and service in Myaung Mya townships and village tract/ ward of hospitals are described in Table 4-20.

Table 4-20 Hospital lists in Myaung Mya Township

No	Name of Hospital	Location
1	Two hundred bedded Hospital	4 <sup>th</sup> Ward
2	Aung Hospital	5 <sup>th</sup> Ward
3	Htoo Hospital	5 <sup>th</sup> Ward

Source: Department of Administrative Myaung Mya Township, Ayeyarwady Region (2019)

### 4.8. CULTURAL COMPONENT

There are famous religious buildings such as pagoda, temple, monestry and others. The list of historical monuments in Myaung Mya township is as shown in Table 4-21.

Table 4-21 List of historical monuments in Myaung Mya Township

Historical Monuments	Address
B.E.M.S	3 <sup>th</sup> Ward
Mahasey Religious Sanctuary	3 <sup>th</sup> Ward
Wailu Waddy Kamahtan School	Mya Kan Thar Ward
Bawdi Myaing School	Mya Kan Thar Ward
Pyint Zaw Tar Yone Parli University	Mote Soe Kwin Village
Wailu Won School	3 <sup>th</sup> Ward

Zayya Maydani School	8 <sup>th</sup> Ward
Mogok Wepathanar	4 <sup>th</sup> Ward
Religious Temple	4 <sup>th</sup> Ward

#### 4.9. NATURAL HAZARDS

The "Hazard Profile of Myanmar" prepared by the five government ministries and departments of Myanmar and four non-governmental agencies in July 2009 describes the nine types of disasters in Myanmar, as follows: (1) Cyclone, (2) Drought/Dry Zone, (3) Earthquake, (4) Flood, (5) Forest Fire, (6) Landslide, (7) Storm, and (8) Tsunami. Among these, some notable natural hazards that has happened in Myaung Mya Township of Ayeyarwady Division are described below.

### 4.9.1. **Cyclone**

The Ayeyarwady Division was affected by the cyclone of May 1975 when 304 people died and Mala Cyclone of April 2006 claimed 37 lives.

#### 4.9.2. **Flood**

Riverine floods usually occur in the region and they happen when the monsoon troughs or low-pressure waves superimpose on the general monsoon pattern resulting in intense rainfall over strategic areas of the river catchments. In Ayeyarwady and Chindwin rivers, the flooding occurs when intense rain persists for at least 3 days over northern Myanmar, the headwaters of the rivers. Most of the flooding in the lower Ayeyarwaddy and the delta is by Chindwin, when its flood coincides with upper Ayeyarwady floods.

### 4.9.3. Storm Surge

Myaung Mya Township is located in the area of the Ayeyarwady Delta. The Ayeyarwady Delta is a large delta with wetlands and mangrove forests, which provides partial protection from storm waves. Ayeyarwady delta has the highest vulnerability to the storm surge as it occupies lowest altitude, and high-water volume because of numerous tributaries: several open or bell shaped river mouths, and very shallow slope. Distribution of storm surge hazard potential of Myaung Mya township in Ayeyarwady Division, the low zone is 95% and the moderate zone is 5%.

#### 4.9.4. **Tsunami**

Myaung Mya Township is located in the area of the Ayeyarwady Delta. The Ayeyawady Delta is a large delta with wetlands and mangrove forests, thus providing partial protection from tsunami waves. The delta front is wide with shoals in some places, thus slowing down the tsunami speed. Immediately to the east lies the mouth of Sittaung River, which is a wide estuary that widens southwards to form the Gulf of Mottama, in Figure 4-14.

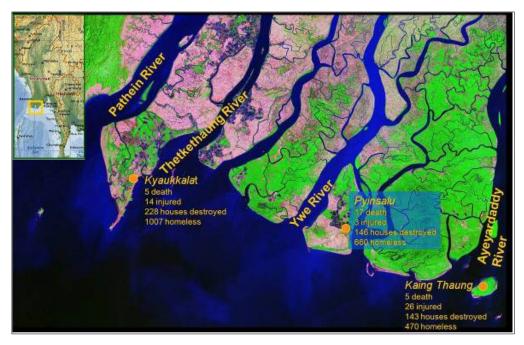


Figure 4-14 Record of damage and casualties in 2004 Tsunami at the Ayeyarwady Delta Region<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Hazard Profile of Myanmar, July 2009.

### **CHAPTER 5**

### IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

# 5.1. OBJECTIVE OF INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION (IEE)

An Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) is a form of EIA. In general, the IEE is carried out in the early stage of projects. On the other hand, the Myanmar Government established in 29 December, 2015, with Notification No. 616/2015. Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure in which IEE is a part of it. This report is prepared by under the guidance of Environmental Conservation Department, Ayeyarwaddy Region provided with No. EIA/ARIC (biomass)/(1121/2020), 9 July 2020.

This chapter provides an assessment of potential impact arising from the construction stage, operation stage and closing stage of the project.

#### 5.2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY OF IEE

The primary purpose of the IEE is to investigate and describe impacts of the proposed project to the existing environmental elements. Specifically, the study aims to predict the potential impacts of the project activities and recommend mitigation and abatement measures for impacts (in the construction/closing and operational stages of development) that are considered potentially adverse to the surrounding environment.

In general, this IEE intends to:

- Deskstop study the project information such as maps, reports, etc. for the biomass pellet.
- Preparation of checklist for collecting project related information.
- Review of national and local laws/regulations and procedures relating to environment,
   health and safety, resettlement and rehabilitation, etc.
- Examine and describe the existing status of the various ecological, physical and human related components surrounding the project area;
- Predict the potential significant impacts of the project on the surrounding environment during the construction, operations and closing stages and recommend appropriate mitigation and abatement measures; and
- Identify residual impacts of the project and recommend appropriate short-term and long-term management plans.

Figure 5-1 schematically present the basic process leading to evaluate the significant of the potential impact.

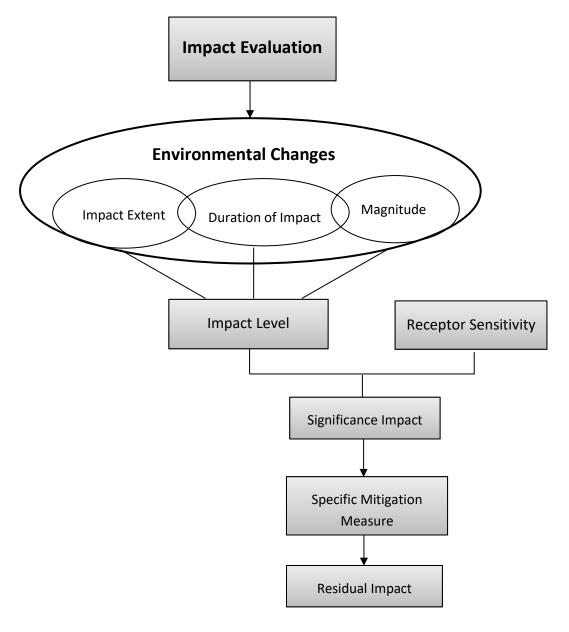


Figure 5-1 Impact evaluation methodology

# 5.2.1. Environmental Value

The value directly involves the features of the natural environment: trees, views, animal habitats, or plant species. Other values involve related economic concerns (e.g., resource-sector jobs), social concerns (e.g., the stability of rural com-munities), or health and safety concerns (e.g., air pollution from emissions) that are influenced by aspects of the natural and built environment. The environmental value consists of ecosystem based and social- economic value.

# i. Ecosystem based value

Ecosystem services refer to the range of conditions and processes through which natural ecosystems, and the species that they contain, help sustain and fulfil human life (Daily, 1997)<sup>7</sup>. These services regulate the production of ecosystem goods, the natural products harvested or used by humans such as wild fruit and nuts, forage, timber, game, natural fibres, medicines and so on. More importantly, particularly for those in less developed economies, ecosystem services support life by regulating essential processes, such as purification of air and water, pollination of crops, nutrient cycling, decomposition of wastes, and generation and renewal of soils, as well as by moderating environmental conditions by stabilising climate, reducing the risk of extreme weather events, mitigating droughts and floods, and protecting soils from erosion. It can be evaluated as follows in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Ecosystem Based Value

Level	Definition	
High	The component is of major interest in terms of its ecosystem-based function, biodiversity or exceptional qualities and there is a consensus in the scientific community that it should be conserved or protected.	
Medium	The component is of strong interest and recognized qualities and there is concern, although not consensus, for its conservation or protection.	
Low	The component holds little interest, has few notable qualities and there is little concern for its conservation or protection.	

### ii. Social- Economic value

The Principles of social value provide the basic building blocks for anyone who wants to make decisions that take a wider definition of value into account, in order to increase equality, improve wellbeing and increase environmental sustainability. They are generally accepted social accounting principles and are important for accountability and maximising social value. In additional, it also indicates the relative importance attributed to the component by the public, the various level of government or any other legislative or regulatory authority as well as demonstrates the popular or political desire or will to conserve the integrity or the original character of a component. This practice is expressed through the legal protection that the component is accorded or by the concern of the local or regional public for the component. The social value evaluation is based on information gathered during various public consultations in the study zone. It can be considered as in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Social- Economic Value

Level	Definition
High	The component is the object of legislative or regulatory measures (conservation parks, etc.) or is essential to human activities (e.g., potable water).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Daily, G.C. (1997) Introduction: What Are Ecosystem Services? In: Daily, G.C., Ed., Nature's Services: Societal Dependence on Natural Ecosystems, Island Press, Washington DC, 1-10.

Medium	The component is valued or used by a significant portion of the concerned population but is not legally protected.
Low	The component is of little concern or is not used by the population.

The environmental value integrates the ecosystem-based value and the social value as shown in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Grid for determining of environmental value

Social Value	Ecosystem-Based Value		
Social value	High	Medium	Low
High	High	High	High
Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Low	High	Medium	Low (Negligible)

# 5.2.2. Degree of Disturbance

A disturbance is a temporary change in environmental conditions that occurs over a long period of time and can impact the biodiversity within an ecosystem. Degree of disturbance for a component defines the scope of the changes that affect the component given its sensitivity to the proposed project. The changes for a given component may be negative or positive and the effect on the environmental component may be direct or indirect. The cumulative, synergetic or delayed impacts, beyond the simple relation of cause and effect, could amplify the degree of disturbance of an environmental component when the environment is especially fragile. The four levels of degree of disturbances are shown in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4 Degree of Disturbance

Level	Definition
High	The impact affects the continued viability of the environmental component, strongly and irreversible impairs the component or restricts its use in a significant way.
Medium	The impact changes, either by reducing or increasing, the quality or use of the environmental component affected, without, however compromising its integrity.
Low	The impact affects the quality use or integrity of the environmental component in a way that is barely perceptible.

# 5.2.3. Probability of the Impact

The probability of the impact expresses the relative importance of consequences attributable to a change in an environmental component. The intensity of the impact is an integration of the component's environmental value can be either positive or negative. The probability of the impact results from the interaction of the degrees of disturbance with the environmental value as shown in Table 5-5.

Table 5-5 Grid for determining intensity of an impact

Dograp of Diffurbance	Environmental Value		
Degree of Disturbance	High	Medium	Low
High	Highly Probable	Probable	Improbable
Medium	Probable	Probable	Very Improbable
Low	Improbable	Very Improbable	Very Improbable

## 5.2.4. Extent of the Impact

The extent of the impact expresses the spatial influence of the effects produced by an intervention on the environment. This refers to either a distance or an area over which a component will undergo changes. It could also refer to the portion of the population that will be affected by the changes. The three levels of extent of the impact on the geographical scope of the project as the outline are shown in Table 5-6.

Table 5-6 Extent of the Impact

Level	Definition
High	The impact is beyond 5 km and impact extends to regional and national level.
Medium	The impact is beyond the project area but is in a limited area of 1-5 km.
Low	The impact is in the project area within a radius of 1 km.

# 5.2.5. **Duration of the Impact**

The duration of the impact describes the period of time during which a component undergoes changes due to the impact, is not necessarily equivalent to the period of time during which the direct source of impact is active. It must also take into consideration the frequency when the impact is intermittent. It is characterized as shown in Table 5-7.

Table 5-7 Duration of the Impact

Term	Definition	
Long	Permanent impact which remains after well abandonment. Impact occurs in long-term duration (>5yr).	
Medium	Impact can be reversible overtime (1-5yr), period of impact occurrence is within the project period. Impact occurs over mid-term duration (1-5yr).	
Short	Impact can be quickly reversible (<1yr). Period of impact occurrence is less than the project period. Impact occurs in short-term duration (<1yr).	

## 5.2.6. Magnitude

The magnitude of impacts might be assessed as widespread (large geographical extent) but readily reversible (short-term duration and low severity). In these instances, technical

specialists used their professional judgement to determine the overall sensitivity of the environmental value or magnitude of impact as shown in Table 5-8.

Table 5-8 Magnitude of the Impact

Term	Definition
High	Exceed regulatory standards, changes the original structure of the environmental or social system or ecosystem.
Medium	Within regulatory standards, but changes some factors in the environmental or social system or ecosystem but does not change the structure.
Low	Within regulatory standards, small changes in some factors for the environmental or social system or ecosystem but does not change the structure.
Negligible	Not detectable impact on the environment or socio-economic conditions.
Positive	Impact has a positive effect on the environment or socio-economic conditions.

# 5.2.7. Receptor Sensitivity

The sensitivity of a receptor is the degree to which it may be affected by project-related impacts or effects which can be regarded as scores related with intensity, in Table 5-10. Sensitive receptors include, but are not limited to, hospitals, schools, daycare facilities, elderly housing and convalescent facilities. These are areas where the occupants are more susceptible to the adverse effects of exposure to toxic chemicals, pesticides, and other pollutants. Extra care must be taken when dealing with contaminants and pollutants in close proximity to areas recognized as sensitive receptors. It can be described as follows in Table 5-9 and the grid for determining of receptor sensitivity shown in Table 5-10.

Table 5-9 Receptor Sensitivity

Term	Definition
High	High value/ sensitivity receptor or resource, rare or endanger species or habitat impacted on a national or international level, exceeding standards, large permanent change in human use and quality of life values as a regional level, long-term or reversible.
Medium	Medium value/ sensitivity receptor or resource. Impact disturbs an area that has a value for conservation or causes change in species diversity. Impact important on a local or regional level within standards, moderate change in human use and quality of life values at moderate level over a long-term duration, reversible over medium-term.
Low	Low value/ sensitivity receptor or resource. Impact disturbs degraded area or slightly disturbs area with value for conservation, causes small changes in species and diversity, within standards, reversible over short-term.
Negligible	No detectable sensitivity.

Table 5-10 Grid for determining of receptor sensitivity

Impact Level	Score
High	3

Medium	2
Low	1

Adapted from Nigel Rossouw (2003); Sippe (1999); and United Nations University (2007)

## 5.2.8. Significance of the Impact

The relative importance of each impact is assessed based on the understanding that general mitigation measures will be integrated into the baseline project. For example, if the project states as a general mitigation measure those forests will be protected near water courses, the impact analysis assumes that all forests will be untouched wherever there will be activities near water courses. Therefore, when the general mitigation measures reduce impacts to the point of rendering them negligible, they are excluded from further analysis, shown in Table 5-11.

Once the significance of the impact is established as more than negligible, it is described and additional, specific mitigation measures may be proposed to allow optimal integration of the project into the environment. The final assessment stage consists of determining the residual significance of the impact after all mitigation measures are taken in consideration.

In order to assess the likely significant environmental and social impacts, potential environmental and social impacts of the Project were preliminary identified based on the project description and overall environmental and social conditions. The impacts of pollution, natural environment and social environment, health and safety, emergency risk, and others were classified as A to D in accordance with the following criteria, assuming no specific measures toward the impacts are taken:

## Significance = Impact level × Receptor sensitivity

### Impact level = Extent + Duration + Magnitude

- 1. High (7-9): Severe negative impact will be occurred
- 2. Medium (4-6): In some cases, negative impact will be occurred
- 3. Low (1-3): Impacts are not clear, need more investigation

Table 5-11 The estimation of significance level through receptor sensitivity and impact level

		Impact Level			
Significance Level of Environmental Impact			Low	Medium	High
		1	2	3	
Sensitivity	Гом	1	1	2	3
Receptor Sensitivity	Medium	2	2	4	6

		Impact Level			
Significance Level of Environmental Impact			Low	Medium	High
		1	2	3	
	High	3	3	6	9

# 5.2.9. Evaluation of Impact Assessment and Mitigation

The project location and area of the works are very important in assessment the environmental impacts. This process of impact assessment is the core of the IEE process and the recommendation and mitigation measures are carried out according to reference with conditions on the ground in the affected areas. In this section the potential impact assessments are evaluated. Where impacts are significant enough to exceed accepted environmental standards, mitigation is proposed in order to reduce residual impact to acceptable levels. The impact assessment and its scale from the interaction among the extend, duration, magnitude, receptor sensitivity and significance of the impact and evaluation of impact assessment of the proposed factory are shown in Table 5-12 and Table 5-13. The evaluation of impact assessments was described as 1 to 3 in accordance with the following criteria, assuming no specific measure toward the impact are taken:

- 1. +1: Positive Impact
- 2. 0: Negligible
- 3. -1: Negative Low Impact
- 4. -2: Negative Medium Impact
- 5. -3: Negative High Impact

Table 5-12 Evaluation of Impact Assessment

Level and Type of Impact					
	+1	0	1	2	3
Impact Criteria	Positive	Negligible	Low	Medium	High
Extend	-	-	<1 km	1-5 km	>5 km
Duration	-	-	<1 yr	1-5 yr	>5 yr
Magnitude	Positive	Negligible	Low	Medium	High
Receptor Sensitivity	Positive	Negligible	Low	Medium	High
Significance	Positive	Negligible	Low	Medium	High

Table 5-13 Evaluation of Impact Assessment of the Proposed Factory

Environmental Parameter	Project Aspects	Description of Impact	Evaluation	
		The impacts are expected to be limited and localized. However, transportation activities may have an impact where the project vehicles pass through.		
		Particulate matter and vehicle emissions can be lasted for a short-term period.		
	Construction/ Closing Stages	PM <sub>2.5</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub> , TSP, CO <sub>2</sub> , CO, SO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> can be emitted. Dust dispersion can also lead to a temporary deterioration in air quality by increasing TSP and PM <sub>10</sub> . Impact magnitude is considered to be large.	-2	
Air Quality		The nearest sensitive receptor is construction workers only. The residences/communities are within 1km. The receptor sensitivity is considered to be low.	-3	
		The combination of low receptor sensitivity and medium impact level will result in an overall not significant impact.		
	Operation Stage	The impacts due to operation processes are considered to be localized.		
		The emissions during operation stage are due to the production processes such as drying, pelletizing, and transportation of raw materials and final products. Hence, the duration of the impact can be considered as long-term.		
		PM emission can be considered as a major concern of production process since these fine particles will be produced throughout whole operation process.		
		Nearest receptors are factory workers and staffs who will work in the project site. And, it		

Environmental Parameter	Project Aspects	Description of Impact	Evaluation
		is not likely to significantly change atmospheric GHG concentrations.	
		The combination of medium receptor sensitivity and medium impact level will result in an overall not significant impact.	
		Water can travel many miles but the project site does not produce surplus to amount of water. Thus, the extent will be estimated within 1 km.	
		Construction process will take a year or more.	
	Construction/ Closing Stages	Wastewater from the construction site can have negative impacts on the environment especially for the aquatic life because the content of silt.	-2
		Both on-site workers and locals cannot be suffered, however, the negative impact will have on the dwellers of water.	
Wastewater		The Construction area generates wastewater in each of processing. Although, the concentration period will be temporary, it seems not to have major issues the human and the environment.	
		Production process produce not much contaminated water, therefore domestic wastewater will be in the small range.	
		The project factory is long-term investment.	
	Operation Stage	Domestic waste water will be discharged.	
	Operation Stage (production process and domestic)	Workers and locals cannot be suffered; however, the negative impact will have on the dwellers in water.	-1
	domestic	Domestic effluent can cause during the operation stage which does not have many drawbacks, on the other hand the factory invested in long-term. It can be deduced that those water will be generated as long as the factory exist.	
		Sound has the ability to pass through the any spaces. Surrounding area can be expected to suffer but there is no residential area except agricultural land.	
Noise Pollution	Construction/ Closing Stages	As the result of 24hrs noise monitoring, the values are under the standard especially at the day-time.	-2
		This stage will be last a year or take a little bit more.	
		Relay on the activities and use of devices.	

Environmental Parameter	Project Aspects	Description of Impact	Evaluation
		For this reason, both workers and neighbors will not be experienced of that impact.	
		As the result of 24hrs noise monitoring, the values are under the standard especially at the day-time.	
		If the production will launch, have a plan to work with advanced machines. Therefore, the workers will not be deal with this pollution.	
		The factory is long-term investment.	
	Operation Stage	Machines with high quality are less likely to make a noise.	-2
		Due to the qualified machines, the worker will not be suffered.	
		Despite producing any unfavorable sound, the manufacturing will be long-lasting. It can be concluded that some kind of noise can cause until the factory is existed.	
		Most of the construction wastes are massive thus they cannot move a long distance.  On-site domestic wastes are collected with separated garbage bins.	
		The process will be last a year or take a little bit more.	
	Construction/ Closing Stages	Various types of wastes such as iron scrape, rubbles, earth, wood, tree stumps, leaves and branches. Some of them can be reuse as the landfill materials. Rest of them are sold to the recycling factory.	-2
		In the same way, domestic side products are sold to the locals.	
Solid Waste		Land clearance by cutting down the trees and excavate the topsoil drive high concentration of carbon in the atmosphere and soil erosion can be encountered.	
		As the facts mentioned above, it has already systematic waste reduction plan namely reuse and recycle thus there is no noticeable impacts on the worker and environment.	
	Oneration State	Only domestic waste can be seen that will be separated with wet and dry before throwing.  They will be collected with the colour coded bins.	2
	Operation Stage	Although the leftovers and/or other wastes seem to have a systematic collection, long period of operating business means consistency of producing the wastes.	-3

Environmental Parameter	Project Aspects	Description of Impact	Evaluation
		Most of them are recyclable in which some are disposed to the Myaung Mya City Development Committee.	
		Wastes disposal method of factory has well ordered already. One possible consequence of systematic plan will have with or without experience to the employees and surrounding environment.	
		Providing the positive waste disposal system, rubbish can be seen as long as the factory is occupied.	
		Mainly physical hazard can be happened within the project area.	
		The process will be last a year or take a little bit more.	
	Construction/	Depends on the task of work. It can be mild to severe injuries. Sometimes, can cause a mortal wound.	-3 -3
	Closing Stages	Entire building procedures bring the tragic events, this means that on-site workers can be possibly faced some of them. Otherwise those conditions can reduce or at least mitigate with the advantage of PPE.	
Occupational Health and Safety		Even though the stage is short term, the rate of damages and loses are dramatically high.	
		Mainly physical hazards (muscle pain and ergonomic problems) can be happened within the project area.	
		The factory is long-term investment.	
	Operation Stage	Production workers seem to be suffered from physical injuries along with electric shock but it can rarely happen.	-3
		Perhaps, almost all of the employees can have ergonomic hazards.	
		Long working hours and repitative jobs increase the negative affect on the health.	
Community Health and Safety	Construction/ Operation/Closing Stages	Community health and safety refers to protecting local communities from hazards caused and/or exacerbated by project activities (including flooding, landslides, contamination or other natural or man-made hazards), disease, and the accidental collapse or failure of project structural elements such as dams.	-3

Environmental Parameter	Project Aspects	Description of Impact	Evaluation
		Project-related activities may directly, indirectly or cumulatively change community exposure to hazards.	
		Project-related construction activities, ensure appropriate control of site access (e.g. fencing, security), use of appropriate personal protective equipment, safely designed work platforms, appropriate engineering and administrative controls (e.g. detours, traffic calming, signs), and safety barriers.	
		Along the way of carrying the construction items without having any covered which can cause air pollution for instance, the chemical rich substance like cement that spreads dust and particulate matters, lime, silica, alumina, as well as iron oxide	
	Construction/ Closing Stages	Particulate matters can cause the lung related diseases via respiratory tract, silica which clots the respiratory tract and then it also causes lung carcinogen, high concentrations aluminium can be found in lung.	-2
		The process will be last a year or take a little bit more.	-2
Transportation		Temporary emissions of those will be major issue both for inhabitants and workers.	
		The assessment should confirm the numbers of vehicles involved in the construction and operation to closing the absence of any impact.	
		The project will be long-term.	
	Operation Stage	Along the destination, trucks emit smoke, toxic gases, dust and particulate matters.	-2
		The main negative impact on air will be emitted by large number of trucks from transportation of raw materials and final products distribution.	
Emorana Diele	Confirmation	Owing to careless handling and insufficient maintenance of electrical devices, fire and explosion accidents have to occur.  Fire can disperse a great distance within a short period.	
Emergency Risk (Fire)	Construction/ Closing Stages	The process will be last a year or take a little bit more.	-2
		Fire can destroy all of the properties.	
		When accidental fire is growing the tensions between people and environment.	

Environmental Parameter	Project Aspects Description of Impact		Evaluation
		The rate of fire hazard is seldom case, however, once it occurs hard to control.	
		Due to careless handling and insufficient maintenance of electrical devices, fire and explosion accidents have to occur.	
		Fire can disperse a great distance within a short period.	
	Operation Stage	The process will be long term.	-3
		Fire can destroy all of the properties.	-
		When accidental fire is growing the tensions between people and environment.	
		Fire hazard is seldom case, however, once it occurs hard to control.	

# 5.3. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Environmental and social impacts of the Project are predicted and evaluated based on the project description, results of baseline survey, and set target level. The evaluation of the environmental and social impacts of the Project show in Table 5-12 Evaluation of Impact Assessment

Level and Type of Impact					
	+1	0	1	2	3
Impact Criteria	Positive	Negligible	Low	Medium	High
Extend	-	-	<1 km	1-5 km	>5 km
Duration	-	-	<1 yr	1-5 yr	>5 yr
Magnitude	Positive	Negligible	Low	Medium	High
Receptor Sensitivity	Positive	Negligible	Low	Medium	High
Significance	Positive	Negligible	Low	Medium	High

Table 5-13. These impacts were evaluated in each of the three stages separately, namely: construction stage (CS), closing stage (CLS) and operation stage (OS). Even though the Project does not plan to close in the near future, the impact at the closing stage was estimated in case the project should be closed due to unanticipated cases.

According to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedure in 2014, monitoring items for construction stage already included pollution control, noise and vibration, wastewater, dust, exhaust gas, solid waste, oil leakage, water use, occupational health and safety, community health and safety, other social consideration and emergency risks. Monitoring items for operation stage already included air quality, water quality, solid waste, soil contamination, noise and vibration, odor, hazardous and chemical substances, greening plan, landscape, local water use, occupational health and safety, community health and safety, other social consideration, emergency risks and trans boundary or global issues.

In this assessment of the Project, air quality, water quality, noise, natural environment, society, occupational health and safety, community health and safety, emergency risks and global warming were identified as the items that should consider the cumulative impacts of other development projects.

### 5.4. IMPACTS ON AIR QUALITY

# 5.4.1. Construction/ Closing Phase

Industrial land clearance, foundation piling work, metal frame building structure and assembling work, brick laying and wall construction, interior foundation leveling work, road construction and drainage engineering work will be carried out during the construction phase. For the transportation, 3 trucks will be used daily for transportation. 5 sets of concrete mixers, cement conveyor pump, welding equipment, and concrete re-forcing equipment will be used. Most of the brickwork and steel structure work will be carried out by human activities. For electricity, 300kw diesel powered generator will be used and diesel storage tank is located in the project area. Particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>) was elevated, the value is about 37.932µg/m³ and 52.04µg/m³ perhaps it was the effect of the following activities:

# (a) Fugitive Dust Emissions

The fugitive dust emissions will be from construction activities such as site preparation, transportation of construction materials, traffic, and loading/unloading operations on dirt roads. They are anticipated to have short-term impacts for approximately 12months during this construction phase.

## (b) Vehicular Emissions

During construction, it will involve the movement of equipment in the construction areas such as dozer and trucks etc., which will contribute to gas emissions from the combustion of fuel. The most prevalent gases emitted from vehicle exhaust by fuel combustion are CO,  $CO_2$ ,  $C_6H_6$ , and NOx. Besides, these processes may produce particulate matters ( $PM_{10}$  and  $PM_{2.5}$ ) and volatile organic compound (VOC) emission. Air quality impact due to project induced traffic emissions would be expected to be minor.

Particulate matters (PM) can have the negative impacts both on the health and on the environment. Fine particles are also known as to trigger or worsen chronic disease such as asthma, heart attack, bronchitis and other respiratory problems, lung or heart disease, as well as elderly people and children, are particularly vulnerable. For example, exposure to PM affects lung development in children, including reversible deficits in lung function as well as chronically reduced lung growth rate and a deficit in long-term lung function. PM<sub>2.5</sub> is the main cause of reduced visibility (haze).

Environmental damages can be occurred because of the particles can be carried over long distances by wind and then settle on ground or water. Depending on their chemical composition, the effects of this settling may include: making lakes and streams acidic, changing the nutrient balance in coastal water and large river basins, depleting the nutrients in soil, damaging sensitive forests and farm crops, affecting the diversity of ecosystems and contributing to acid rain effects.

The impact is not significant because these construction activities will be operated for a short time.

# 5.4.2. **Operation Phase**

During the operation phase, dust will be generated mainly from transportation of raw materials loading/unloading, final product delivery, pulverizing rice husks, drying, storage bins and open conveyor belts.

CO<sub>2</sub>, CO and SO<sub>2</sub> can be generated from the operation of diesel engine and vehicular movement. Greenhouse Gases (CFC) can also be emitted from the using of refrigerators and air conditioning system in the office building.

VOCs are released at several steps along the pellet lifecycle, including:

- (i) Any heat treatment (i.e., drying, pelletizing)
- (ii) Transportation (combustion engine emissions)
- (iii) Moreover, they can also emit from building materials, diesel engines, and rice husk burning from the electricity generating unit which is located nearby project area.

# 5.4.3. Cumulative Impacts

The impacts of the all surrounded area can be regarded as Table 5-14.

Table 5-14 Cumulative impact of the Project area

Items	Basic concept of cumulative impact assessment	
Air quality	Adverse cumulative air quality impacts on the sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the construction sites is not purposed. It is concluded in the Project Profile of this project that adverse air quality impacts would not be expected.	Low

# 5.4.4. Mitigation Measures

## 5.4.4.1. Construction/Closing Phase

The following mitigation measures are recommended for impacts on air quality during construction phase.

- 1) Dust will be efficiently countered by sprinkling of water during construction phase. Water spraying just need outside of the project site, in Figure 5-2 (along the main accessible road to the project site) after the transportation of heavy construction materials.
- 2) Tarpaulin covering of all dusty vehicle loads transported to, from and between site locations.
- 3) Use of vehicle wheel and body washing facilities at the exit points of the site.
- 4) Dusty activities should be re-scheduled where possible if high-wind conditions are encountered.

- 5) Restore, resurface and rehabilitate the disturbed area as soon as practicable after completion of construction or renovation.
- 6) Significant emission reduction will be achieved through regular equipment maintenance.
- 7) Cover dump trucks before traveling on public roads.
- 8) Establish and enforce speed limits to reduce airborne fugitive dust



Figure 5-2 Water spraying system in the project area

## 5.4.4.2. Operation Phase

The purpose of pellet manufacturing operations is to produce a renewable source of energy that can be used to offset fossil fuels thereby reducing the potential impacts of global climate change. Although this may be good for the global environment, it is important to achieve this in a manner that is economically sustainable and yet does not degrade the local environment such that human health and enjoyment, or environmental/ecological health is negatively impacted or compromised. As there are impacts with any operation, the goal is to understand and minimize these impacts.

SSBE will do the following mitigation measures to reduce impacts on air quality during operation phase.

1. SSBE will optimize the process design and operational variables to minimize the generation of any emissions prior to entering control systems. This may include:

- a) Low emission (efficient) dryers that allow dried material to be removed without overheating.
- b) Dryers designed to operate with low inlet temperatures (e.g. less than ~400°C)

Therefore, the temperature of the dryer (both inlet and outlet), the moisture content of raw material, and the homogeneity of the dryer feed are very important in controlling dryer's VOC emissions.

- 2. Select homogeneous and/or dry raw materials where possible. If low moisture content and consistent feed stocks are not available, then evaluate:
  - a) Procedures/processes for pre-blending, or sizing
  - b) Installing sizing equipment to ensure the dryer feeds are homogeneous
  - c) Using different dryers for different feed or
  - d) Batch-feeding the dryers with homogeneous batches of rice husk.
- 3. Locate the operation near the raw material supply as this will reduce transport emissions.
- 4. Air pollution control equipment are designed for the specific operation. There are four types of air pollution control systems that will be applied to control emissions from pellet manufacturing of SSBE. These include:
  - a) Centrifugal Fan which provides power to dust delivery
  - b) Cyclone dust collector which increase total dust collection efficiency when added before an existing baghouse. Cyclones remove the larger, coarser dust before the particulate reaches the baghouse
  - c) Trommel Screen which completely removes the phenomenon of dust flying during the screening cycle and avoids pollution to the working environment
  - d) Bag type dust collector (Baghouse)

# 5.5. IMPACTS ON WATER QUALITY

## 5.5.1. Construction/Closing Phase

Water samples were taken from -

- (1) the pond which located next to the project area,
- (2) the second from the river which is about 676m from the construction area and
- (3) the last sample is from the site.

According to the water quality results, the first two results were under the guideline, except domestic water at the construction area. Parameters such as BOD, COD, TSS, Oil and grease are noticeable higher than the other two areas.

Higher concentration of BOD, COD, TSS, Oil and grease can be produced via muddy water and other construction related filthy water would be formed especially during the rainy season

(May to October), those penetrate into the subsurface water bodies via through the soil surface. Another on-site waste water can trigger from the sources as follows:

# a) Concrete batching and precast concrete casting

Waste water can be produced from the washing of mixer trucks, drum mixers and similar equipment. Dominant water quality from the concrete process is caustic and high pH values. It also contains dissolved solids including sulfates and hydroxide from cement, oil and grease from the equipment and byproducts from the chemical admixtures. Sulfate rich water contribute to acidification of surface water and soil and lead to acid rain and fog that damage ecosystems, forests and plants. It also extends the negative impacts on the human who have chronic heart or lung diseases.

## b) Bentonite slurries

The stage is consisted in the diaphragm wall and bore-pile construction. Slurry (clay rich mixture) may act as the barriers of the water course which makes the accumulation of water then leads to the pond or in some area sagging the soil due to the weak of soil strength. As a result, partial or whole constructing process will be delayed.

## Cleaning the vehicles

All vehicles should be washed before they leave from a construction site to ensure no mud, debris which are likely to deposited on roads. Those water mainly contains mud, sand, silt and clay, among them silt enters the watercourse, it de-oxygenate the water that will have mainly impacts on the aquatic life as fish and plants.

## c) Wastewater from site facilities

At the construction site, there are 210 workers participate to complement the project. There are 13 out of 210 workers stay at the exact same place of construction area. Therefore, water contamination can be from the kitchen, canteen, toilets, bathrooms in which sinks or basins are also valid. Most of the domestic waste water is rich the pathogens, can harm the health of animals, plants as well as birds (near the source). After that the water also project the damage the crops and soil structure.

It may drive to the depletion the oxygen in the water body which is vital for aquatic life. Consequently, the phase eventually destroys the ecology water species in the short-term, later it may reduce the life span in the long period.

## 5.5.2. **Operation Phase**

Wastewater generated from dining area, kitchen, dormitory, wash basin and toilet. Total volume of wastewater to be generated from 313 workers during operation phase. On the other hand, wastewater generated from leakage oil, contaminated the surface runoff. The stages of the manufacturing are less likely to produce pollutant into water.

## 5.5.3. Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative effects are those caused by the combined effects of past, present or reasonably activities and the development itself. Assessment of in-combination effects considers other marine and terrestrial projects and activities generating effects over similar temporal and

spatial extents. Assessment of cumulative effects considers all potential interacting effects. As with other project-related effects, cumulative effects are considered with regard to natural variability in the baseline in Table 5-15.

Table 5-15 Cumulative impact of the project area

Items	Basic concept of cumulative impact assessment	
Water quality	In the project site, almost all of the wastewater is flow through the canal, constructed by the factory. Some of the developing land, a few houses and agricultural farms are occupied within 1 km from the factory. It can be concluded that there are no industrial zones and other commercial areas near the factory.	Low

## 5.5.4. Mitigation Measures

## 5.5.4.1. Construction/Closing Phase

The main problem from the construction site generates the soil particles (sand, silt and debris) into drainage system. The most soil accumulation in water is due to the dispose of soil which caused by clearance of soil in near working area. Therefore, some mitigation practices have to be carried out:

- 1. Surface run-off from such area should be discharged into storm drains via adequately designed sand and silt removal facilities such as sand traps, silt traps and sedimentation basins, mentioned Figure 5-3.
- 2. Channels or sand bags barriers, perhaps catch pits can provide on-site silt removal facilities.
- Most of the construction phase produces surface runoff that creates soil erosion, however, covering those areas with tarpaulin or similar fabric can reduce the negative impacts of it.
- 4. Surplus wastewater from concrete batching plants have to divert the drainage system then recycling those are another option to control contaminated water from the concrete processing sector. In the same way, chemical rich wastewater problems can be relief by the reverse osmosis method.
- 5. To mitigate the bentonite slurry encroaches the environment via water, must be stored in a container that resistant to corrosion, along with the container should be labelled for storage of bentonite slurry only. The container must be placed on the impermeable flooring. Additionally, it must be tightly covered to prevent rainfall.
- 6. Water from washing the vehicles and plants can be accumulated with earth, mud, sand and silt which can be controlled by using the same method of trapping silt and sedimentation basins.

- 7. Separate sewage tanks and systematic pipe lines must be installed for effluent and domestic water from kitchen and restroom must be minimize the usage of cleaning chemicals.
- 8. Use natural cleaning products where possible. Use low or no sodium laundry detergents, soaps and shampoos. Use low or no sodium laundry detergents, soaps and shampoos.

## 5.5.4.2. Operation Phase

Almost all of the waste water is discharged from the handwash basin, lunch area, kitchen, hostel and toilet.

- 1. Separate sewage tanks and systematic pipe lines must be installed for effluent and domestic water from kitchen and restroom must be minimize the usage of cleaning chemicals.
- 2. Use natural cleaning products where possible. Use low or no sodium laundry detergents, soaps and shampoos.
- 3. Use low or no sodium laundry detergents, soaps and shampoos. There are less likely to produce wastewater from the production area thus the waste does not have any significant impact on the environment.



Figure 5-3 Catch pit for silt and debris removal

# 5.6. IMPACTS OF NOISE

# 5.6.1. Construction/ Closing Phase

During construction phase, noise was generated from vehicles such as backhoes, generator and concrete mixer. It was considered that the magnitude of potential noise impact was affected to worker at the site specific and temporary event. According to the result of noise

monitoring during 24hrs, the values not only day time but also night hours, were under the standard. Detail measurement result of construction stage are mentioned in **Section 4.5.1**, **Chapter 4**.

If the noise level was exceeded to the standard, the negative results can impact on the employees and workers for occupational health and safety at operation sector such as hearing loss, psychological disorders, increasing the risk of cardiovascular diseases, interrupted sleep and interfering the speech etc.

According to the results, noise level is exceeding 70 dBA of NEQG (National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines) standard at the operational areas were fitted with the mentioned guideline. Hence, it is judged that the noise generated from construction process in limited area would not cause any significant environmental impact on the surrounding area, in the same way this impact will not directly affect on the staffs and workers.

# 5.6.2. **Operation Phase**

The major sources of noise impact activities are the operation of machinery included generator, and necessary equipment of the manufacturing stages. However, all of devices to be imported to the factory is invented with high techniques. If the operation started, the noise pollution would not have noticeably impacts on the workers as well as the environment.

## 5.6.3. Mitigation Measures

# 5.6.3.1. Construction/ Closing Phase

According to the noise results, noise level of source at the construction area within the factory is not exceeding the NEQG (emission guideline) of industrial area. But noise pollution generates from the construction activities. Therefore, construction machine and vehicle must be checked and repaired regularly. In addition, it needs to use low noise level machine and equipment, train to driving habit of driver where practicable and reduce vehicle speeds, turn off the machine that do not need to be used such as generators, concrete mixing at least 500m away from sensitive areas. Potential sensitive receptors will be exposed to short term impacts. During Construction and Closing Stages, noise pollution is anticipated to be acceptable but noise monitoring will be undertaken near sensitive receptors.

## 5.6.3.2. Operation Phase

During the operation stage, noise level should not be exceeded the NEQG (emission guideline) of industrial area. Therefore, regular maintain all exhaust system in good working and machine, use machine and equipment which generate low noise levels, turn off the machine that do not need to be used such as generators, fan and other, provide adequate ear plugs to workers working in the excessive noise areas, grow noise- absorbing plants (eg. Areca Palm) and install sound proof curtain.

## 5.7. SOLID WASTE

# (a) Construction phase

Construction waste is generated from construction building and demolition activities consisting of concrete, tiles, bricks, drywall, asphalt, plastics, metals, wood, rocks and more. These construction waste materials are often inert and non-biodegradable, heavy, bulky and overload landfills. Those waste are generated during construction activities (such as packaging, or the products of demolition) and materials that are surplus to requirements (as a result of over-ordering or inaccurate estimating). These include:

- 1) Insulation and asbestos materials
- 2) Concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
- 3) Wood, glass and plastic.
- 4) Bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tar
- 5) Metallic waste (including cables and pipes)
- 6) Soil, contaminated soil, stones and dredging spoil
- 7) Gypsum
- 8) Cement
- 9) Paints and varnishes.
- 10) Adhesives and sealants
- (b) Operation phase

Sand, mud, earth, dry leaves and branches can be generated from raw material preparation stage. Domestic wastes will be produced from the workers' hostel, production rooms and dining area. 122.07 kg of solid waste will be produced from 313 employees during working hours of the operation process. The wastes may be food scraps, tissues, plastic bags, glass and sanitary pads.

# 5.7.1. Impacts of Solid Waste on the Environment

# 5.7.1.1. Construction/ Closing Phase

The initial step of the construction, land clearance process creates reduction the population of trees that approach carbon dioxide accumulation in the atmosphere. That leads to climate change via global warming. In the rainy season, processing material waste as plastics, rubber, gypsum, wire, aluminum products, and light bulbs, etc. as well as some chemical substances can be a barrier of the open channels, as a result, water-borne diseases will be dispersed. Moreover, the chemicals are able to pass through ground into the groundwater which will lead to the water body pollution.

Domestic solid waste from employees such as food waste, plastic, paper, glass, metal can, sanitary napkins, tissue paper, garden waste, etc. *Waste* poses a serious threat, since they ferment, creating conditions favorable to the survival and growth of microbial pathogens. Direct handling of solid waste can result in various types of infectious and chronic diseases with workers and the rag pickers being the most vulnerable.

However, all of the wastes are generated in the construction phase is recycled especially in the landfill area and steel scrapes are sold to the foundry. Furthermore, food scrapes are sold to the local farmers to make an organic fertilizer.

# 5.7.1.2. Operation Phase

The production process will be started in April, 2021 thus the types of solid waste will be straw, earth, soil and mud. The earth materials can be recycled as landfill then straw can be crush together with the raw materials.

# 5.7.2. Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are those caused by the combined effects of past, present or reasonably activities and the development itself. Assessment of in-combination effects considers other projects and activities generating effects over similar temporal and spatial extents. Assessment of cumulative effects considers all potential interacting effects. As with other project-related effects, cumulative effects are considered with regard to natural variability in the baseline, in Table 5-16.

Table 5-16 Cumulative impacts of the solid waste

Items	Basic concept of cumulative impact assessment	
	The project area is surrounded by the residential area, undeveloped and agricultural lands. Therefore, there is no industrial wastes except from the project area.	
Solid waste	Although the construction phase produces various types of wastes, it has a well-planed as recycling, to control the waste.	Low
	It is concluded that adverse production of negative impacts would not be expected.	

# 5.7.3. Mitigation Measures

# 5.7.3.1. Construction Phase

Separation is one of the methods to avoid and reduce construction waste. Separation is a process for separating solid waste which can be recycled by types and components of waste from solid waste to be disposed, as in Figure 5-4. After the separation, material wastage should be placed at a construction site at a specific period up to the quantity enough to send to processing. For certain materials such as wood and compound, large space should be provided because usually these substances transported in large pieces.

In addition, a space for site 'drop box' recycling and routes for the carrier must also be taken into account that the process of recycling operations can be carried out properly. Recycling and waste bin areas are to be kept neat, clean, and clearly marked in order to avoid contamination of materials. Designate and label specific areas on project site necessary for separating materials that are to be salvaged, recycled, reused, donated, and sold. For the hazardous wastes shall be separated, stored, and disposed of according to local regulations.

In spite of being absence of waste separation system in the on-site, within the construction phase has a well-planned to mitigate the solid wastes. Recycling and reusing of broken concrete have a great value. The processed waste concrete could be used for producing reclaimed concrete and cement, and for roadbed and ram pile after mixed with rubble and lime. Mainly, waste mitigation system of this construction phase is landfill system (Figure 5-5) and the steel scrape are sold to the other related industries.



Figure 5-4 Example of Construction solid wastes separated at the construction site



Figure 5-5 Landfill activities near the project site

## 5.7.3.2. Operation Phase

If the production process is launched, the solid wastes will be from the sand, mud, earth, dry leaves and branches which are a part from the raw material. Among them, leaves and branches will be recyclable, they are grinding together with the raw materials. Sand related materials will be used as the landfill materials.

Before disposing domestic waste, it will be separated the types of waste by color coded bins mentioned in Figure 5-6. Moreover, some of them will be recycled and then the rest will have to dispose to Myaung Mya City Development Committee once every two days.



Figure 5-6 Domestic waste collected by color coded garbage bins

## 5.8. HAZARDOUS WASTE

## 5.8.1. Construction/ Closing Phase

In construction and closing phases, hazardous wastes like various kinds of paints, lacquer, thinner, varnish, adhesives, engine oils, lubricant oils, are used during the finishing period of the factory. From these materials, some hazardous wastes can also be generated. The soil can be degraded by the used diesel containers and filters because of the remnant spills onto the groundwater. Consequently, subsurface water contaminates through the surface water bodies (rivers & Channels, etc.).

# 5.8.2. **Operation Phase**

The production process will be started in April, 2021 thus the types of solid waste will be straw, earth, soil and mud. The earth materials can be recycled as landfill then straw can be crush together with the raw materials. Therefore, hazardous waste will not be produced under the manufacturing process.

# 5.8.3. Mitigation Measures

# 5.8.3.1. Construction/ Closing Phase

This can be addressed by systematic storage of chemical rich items then careful handling as well as disposal of used woven bag from cement, empty paint bucket, thinner bottle and so on. Storing the risky items where must be put on the labels along with its safety data sheets. After using completely, those must be collected with fully awareness. For the fast-drying chemical, thinner must be cautious to save the leakage and spill onto the ground or another substance.

# 5.8.3.2. Operation Phase

All the raw use in manufacturing process are agricultural products with chemical component free materials. There are no artificial additives need throughout the manufacturing

process. Thus, it is expected that operation stage will not require to mitigate the threaten of hazardous waste.

#### 5.9. **ODOR**

The main two causes of odor in rice husk pellet manufacturing can be categorized as construction phase and operation phase. The impacts of odor released in each stage can cause different types of impacts on the environment.

## 5.9.1. Impacts of Odor on the Environment

## 5.9.1.1. Construction / Closing Phase

There is no factor to cause offensive odor during construction except the interior decoration. When conventional paint is applied to a wall, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are released into the air, resulting in that familiar strong, bad smell. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reported that when paint is applied in an indoor area, the VOC levels can be up to 1,000 times higher than the air outdoors. Paint is not the only substance to release VOCs; they can also be found in a variety of other things including glue, lacquer, and cleaning supplies. Breathing in these VOC compounds can cause short-term side effects such as watery eyes, irritation in nose and throat, headaches, dizziness and lightheadedness, etc.

### 5.9.1.2. Operation Phase

MONREC has provided National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines for the rules and control of odors in industrial sectors. Biomass pellet manufacturing process can be defined in the way that all of the raw materials are agricultural products which do not generate the scents. Besides, the odor in this project factory is not an issue because there is no guideline for biomass pellet production.

## 5.9.2. Mitigation of Odor

## 5.9.2.1. Construction / Closing Phase

A special practice like wearing both protective equipment and clothing mentioned in occupational section. The room must have a good ventilation, if can be place the air purifying plants such as aloe vera, fern and etc., throughout smell works. Provide sufficient ventilation system for working area, toilets, canteen, office room, and chemical storage system.

# 5.10. HEALTH AND SAFETY

#### 5.10.1. Occupational Hazard

# a) Construction/Closing Phase

Drawback of construction work can be directly and or indirectly effect on the workers. Most of the directly affected impacts are found to be fatal injuries to workers. Lack of fitness, heavy work load can lead to heart attack. Insufficient protective equipment can bring the constructional

accidents. For example, working on scaffolding presents entirely different hazards to working with asbestos.

The common risks and hazards from on construction sites are:

- Work at height
- Slips, trips, and falls
- Struck by an object
- Falling the objects
- Electrocution
- Noise
- Hand arm vibration syndrome
- Material and manual handling
- Collapsing trenches
- Asbestos
- Airborne fibres and materials



working

Construction industry is a very unique industry and more dangerous than other industries. The construction sites are constantly changing and temporary. The indirectly impact on the workplace will have the negative impacts on the state of physical, social, spiritual, financial, political, emotional, occupational, psychological, educational or consequences of failure, damage, error, accidents, harm or any other event which could be considered non-desirable.

# b) Operation Stage

During the operation phase, the negative impacts identification is the process of identifying hazards in the workplace or for a procedure. In order to understand what hazard is involved, it is first necessary to understand the nature of hazards. Hazards in a workplace can arise from people being exposed to hazardous substances, processes or environment. Workplace hazards can be divided as follows:

- Physical hazards such as noise, electricity, heat and cold;
- Chemical hazards such as toxic gases, noxious fumes and corrosive liquids;
- Ergonomic hazards such as the height of a workbench, the shape of a vehicle seat and the length of a control lever;
- Radiation hazards, for example, from x-ray radiation machines, high powered lasers, radioactive materials;
- Psychological hazards such as stress from using equipment without proper training or instructions, overwork, or being coerced into using faulty equipment which carries a risk of injury.

When the operation process will be started, the factory authorities already have a planned to install security and maintain safety prevention measures such as PPE and devices suitable for use in working condition. The mitigation measure should be prepared for the respective occupational risk based on the operation plan and working condition under the heavy duty.

## 5.10.2. Risks of Infectious Diseases

Many infections like the common cold can be caught at work or socially. However, many workers are at risk of infectious diseases either because it is an innate part of job exposure (such as health care and community workers) or due to incidental exposure (such as workers in sewerage, agriculture or cleaning). Infectious diseases in the context of occupational health and safety can include: The liver (eg hepatitis, Q fever), AIDS/HIV, Hepatitis B/C, Tuberculosis, Dengue and Malaria might be occurred during the construction/operation/closing phases of the project. Rate of transmission of the pathogen. Probability that the pathogen will actually cause disease in the individual. Probability that the disease will lead to death. From a purely epidemiological perspective, providing sufficient residential space and avoiding very large camps are high-impact public health interventions.

## 5.10.3. Community Health and Safety

Illness and harm of employees/community members exposed to hazardous wastes through the incorrect disposal of hazardous wastes, badly controlled transportation of wastes to disposal sites and mismanaged waste disposal sites. Community health and safety refers to protecting local communities from hazards caused and/or exacerbated by project activities (including flooding, landslides, contamination or other natural or man-made hazards), disease, and the accidental collapse or failure of project structural elements such as dams. Project-related activities may directly, indirectly or cumulatively change community exposure to hazards. A significant concern with major development projects is the spread of communicable diseases from the workforce to the surrounding communities.

Project-related construction activities, ensure appropriate control of site access (e.g. fencing, security), use of appropriate personal protective equipment, safely designed work platforms, appropriate engineering and administrative controls (e.g. detours, traffic calming, signs), and safety barriers. Construction personnel will have appropriate qualifications and training. Where public access is intended, incremental risks of public's potential exposure to operational accidents or natural hazards are considered. Where relevant, potential traffic and road safety risks associated with project activities will be identified, evaluated and monitored.

# 5.10.4. Mitigation measures of Occupational Hazard

- a) Construction/Closing Phase
  - Wearing both protective equipment and clothing as in Figure 5-7 and to protect falls is shown in Figure 5-8.
  - Place the warning boards every area of the on/off sites where the accidents can occur
    easily, in Figure 5-9.
  - The aim of physical exercise sessions is to stretch and warm up. They do not require any equipment and can be done standing in just ten minutes, shown in Figure 5-10.
  - Consider the overall weight and configuration of lifted items;
  - Stop to get additional assistance and use lift devices wherever possible;

- Keep tools in top shape to avoid additional exertion when using them e.g. sharpened knives and drill bits that are in good condition;
- Use the right tools e.g. using a screw driver rather than a knife because the tool was not easily accessible;



Figure 5-7 Protective equipment and clothing



Figure 5-8 Aerial scaffolding to prevent falls from heights



Figure 5-9 Warning sings for protection on-site accidents





Figure 5-10 Stretch exercise put an effort to prevent physical injuries

# b) Operation Phase

Almost all of the manufacturing processes will be done by machines, therefore workforce will be required the lifting the stuff. Have a correct posture that uses the legs with a straight back, no twisting and no bending over, mentioned in Figure 5-11. Effective fire prevention and control systems should be adopted, including for example, smoke detectors, hot spot detectors, extinguishers and distributed water sprinklers.

Warning sign must be attached near hand belt in (Figure 5-12) and others can be sparked off the occupational hazard. Need to supervised the situation of devices and instruction can be considered as mentioned above. "First in First out" (FIFO) management procedure for the products together with frequent inspections and good housekeeping.

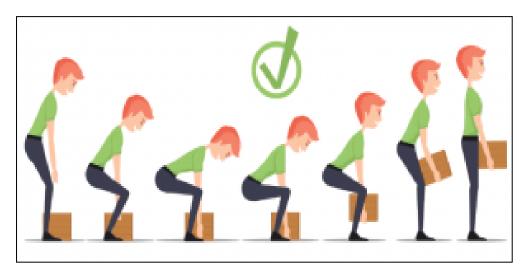


Figure 5-11 Correct posture for carrying the stuffs



Figure 5-12 Stick the warning sign near the hand abreaction belt drive

# 5.10.5. Mitigation measures for Infectious Diseases and Community Health and Safety

a) Construction/ Closing/ Operation Phase

The precautions involve hand washing immediately there is contact, the routine wearing of protective clothing and gloves, following such infection control measures that are designed to place a barrier between potentially infectious blood or body fluids and employees, adherence to work practices, and procedures for the transport and handling of infectious materials.

Whether or not a patient/worker is known to be infectious, anyone coming into contact with blood and bodily fluids should cover exposed cuts and abrasions, particularly on the hands and fingers, with waterproof dressings, and take care to prevent puncture wounds, cuts and abrasions from 'sharps'. Such accidents should be treated immediately by encouraging bleeding and liberally washing with soap and water.

Uniforms, overalls, gowns and aprons, gloves, masks, protective eyewear, face shields, and overshoes are forms of protective clothing and offer a degree of protection against contamination from blood, body fluids or contaminated articles. Spillages contaminated by

blood and body fluids should not be tackled without suitable protective gear and the work should be done strictly in accordance with health and safety procedures.

A training strategy for all workers at risk of exposure to infectious disease hazards. Training should include the types of diseases they may be exposed to, the symptoms, instruction in control methods, safe work procedures, how to use protective equipment and clothing, details of immunization and procedures in case of an accident.

## 5.11. TRANSPORTATION

## 5.11.1. Construction / Closing Phase

The transportation system of the construction work can be divided into on-site and throughout the destination. During the on-site construction phase, the lane or road will have to implement at the main entrance with the aim of conveying building materials, perform to achieve the construction work as well. While transporting those, site traffic accidents can be faced without a safe systematic plan of work and training of workers how to manage it. Moreover, the common on-site accidents can be occurred one or a combination of the following factors:

- Bad driving techniques which include reversing blind
- Carelessness or ignorance of special hazards, e.g. work near overhead power lines or excavations
- Poor maintenance of vehicles such as cranes, trucks, and excavators, etc.,
- Site congestion
- Poor traffic layout

In the same way, transportation of construction materials along the routes requires comfort and safety, has been an index of civilization. Along the way of carrying the construction items without having any covered which can cause air pollution for instance, the chemical rich substance like cement that spreads dust and particulate matters, lime, silica, alumina, as well as iron oxide. Among them, particulate matters can cause the lung related diseases via respiratory tract, silica which clots the respiratory tract and then it also causes lung carcinogen, high concentrations aluminum can be found in lung (due to entrapment of particles from the environment) than bone soft tissues. Aluminum can accumulate in the bone, lung, muscle, liver and brain, respectively.

Handling the products like roofing materials, bulk construction materials, concrete mixtures. Temporary increases in the use of local roadways would occur during the construction period. Uneven loading can cause a loss of control when cornering or braking, and insecure loads may swerve or fall off the vehicle during travel. However, the contractors/the project proponent should control the construction vehicles to avoid the traffic congestion as much as possible.

However, the duration of the construction period is temporary comparison with the long-term investment of the production processes.

## 5.11.2. **Operation Phase**

When the operation stage will start, the raw material, rice husks will be collected from rice mills around Ayeyarwaddy Region by truck and then store them at the warehouse of the factory. Along the destination from the mills to the factory, without overlay the material will have the negative impacts to the environment such as it emits dust and particulate matter to the air. By the time conveying by truck, it also produces carbon dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide gases and so on. The main negative impact on air will be emitted by large number of trucks from transportation of raw materials and final products distribution. Therefore, Project Proponent will be arranged safety plan for raw material transportation. The manufacturing process is the long-term investment, unsuitable transportation management may increase accident of local people who live nearby transportation route and drivers.

## 5.11.3. Cumulative Impacts

It can be seen detail description in Table 5-17.

Table 5-17 Cumulative impacts of transportation

Iten	ns	Basic concept of cumulative impact assessment	Result
Transpo	rtation	Not only vehicles in the project site but also surrounding vehicles emit toxic gases and particulate matters. It can sum up that moderate production of negative impacts would be expected.	Medium

# 5.11.4. Mitigation Measures

## 5.11.4.1. Construction/Operation Phase

To minimize accidents on the road and on-site, the authorities need to educate the drivers through knowledge sharing sections. The health situation of drivers plays a key consideration thereby the supervisors always require to make a record of their fitness. Another factor can be the strength of vehicles, the crane or truck must be checked by drivers before driving them. Traffic jams can be solved by systematic traffic layout planning. While carrying raw materials, those must be cover with tarpaulin to control the air pollution.

## **5.12. EMERGENCY RISK**

# 5.12.1. Flood risk

# 1) Surface water floods

It occurs when an urban drainage system is overwhelmed and water flows out into streets and nearby structures. The immediate impacts of flooding include loss of human life, damage to property, destruction of crops, loss of livestock, and deterioration of health conditions owing to waterborne diseases. As communication links and infrastructure such as power plants, roads and bridges are damaged and disrupted, some economic activities may come to a standstill, people are forced to leave their homes and normal life is disrupted.

## 2) Flash floods

The flood is characterized by an intense, high velocity torrent of water triggered by torrential rain falling within a short amount of time within the vicinity or on nearby elevated terrain. Flash floods are very dangerous and destructive not only because of the force of the water but also the hurtling debris that is often swept up in the flow. Displacement from one's home, loss of property and disruption to business and social affairs can cause continuing stress. For some people the psychological impacts can be long lasting.

#### 5.12.2. Fire risk

# (a) Construction/Closing Phase

Every electrical accident is fatal. The great majority of electrical accidents result in electric shock and burns. Potential fire hazard can be from bad electrical connections, boiler explosion, chemical spills, oil leakage and smoking cigarettes. The common fire risk sparks off from the electrical devices are different from of other types of hazard found in construction work. The great majority of electrical accidents result in electric shock and burns. The danger from electric shock is directly related to the amount of current that passes through the body and to the time that it takes to pass.

At lower levels, the effect may be no more than an unpleasant tingle, though perhaps sufficient to throw a worker off balance and cause a fall from a scaffold or ladder. Medium amounts cause increasing muscular tension, so that anything in the grasp can scarcely be released a condition which can quickly become dangerous. Higher amounts can cause fibrillation of the heart (irregular contractions of the muscles), which is almost invariably lethal. Damp and wet conditions greatly increase the danger of electric shock.

# (b) Operation Phase

Wrong connections are made to terminals on the plug or the equipment, damaged or missing covers on fuse and terminal boxes, or on socket outlets, expose bare live conductors

flexible cables are damaged when they are dragged over sharp surfaces or run over. Make a shift repairs are made to flexible cables with insulating tape alone. The passage of current can also cause burning of the skin at the points of contact. Severe burns can occur, too, from exposure to an electric shock without actual bodily contact. Damp and wet conditions greatly increase the danger of electric shock.

# 5.12.3. Earthquake

It is a result of the passage of seismic waves through the ground, and ranges from quite gentle in small earthquakes to incredibly violent in large earthquakes. Building damage is also greatest in areas of soft sediments, and multi-storey buildings tend to be more seriously damaged than smaller ones. Similarly, people and animals have trouble to be standing up or moving around, and objects can be tossed around due to strong ground shaking in earthquakes.

## 5.12.4. Mitigation Measures

Well-developed emergency plans and proper employee training will result in fewer injuries and less structural damage to the facility during emergencies. All the workers and staffs

must be familiar with emergency action and response plan to evacuate during flooding and earthquake. Proper drainage system should be managed to protect flooding condition.

Fire extinguishers along with fire hose are required or provided in every processing workplace in which every employee is trained and equipped to fight fires. **Design and construction requirements for exit routes** where includes permanent, addresses fire resistance-ratings of construction materials used in exit stairways (exits), describes openings into exits, defines the minimum number of exit routes in workplaces, addresses exit discharges, and discusses locked exit route doors.

It also addresses the capacity, height and width of exit routes finally, it sets forth requirements for exit routes that are outside a building. **Maintenance, safeguards, and operational features for exit routes with a view to** protect use of exit routes during an emergency, lighting and marking exit routes, fire retardant paints, exit routes during construction, repairs, or alterations, and employee alarm systems.

#### **5.13. IMPACT ON NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**

## 5.13.1.1. Construction/ Closing Phase

Construction is not an environmentally friendly process by nature. Building construction and operations have a massive direct and/or indirect effect on the environment. Any typical construction process involves using various construction equipment's and natural resources and generates many pollutants.

These include diminishing of the natural resources, destruction of ecosystem harmony, landfill problems due to waste generation, global warming, acid rain, and smog due to emissions generated by building transportation that consumes energy. In spite of all construction activities lead to the severe impacts on the environment, the functions namely resources depletion and destruction of ecosystem are more significant indicators.

Table 5-18 Summary of negative impacts occurred due to construction phase

No	Aspect	Impacts
	Negative II	mpacts
1	Vegetation clearing as a result of bulk earthworks (e.g. excavation, clearing quarrying etc.).	Potential to alter the biodiversity, distribution and dynamics of the existing environment through:
		- Fragmentation of vegetation communities - Loss of habitat and microhabitats (flora and fauna)
		- Loss of local faunal and floral populations, including threatened and significant species
		- Loss of riparian vegetation
		- Establishment of pest and weed species in sensitive environs (increase in weed proliferation)
		- Loss of topsoil and increased erosion

No	Aspect	Impacts
		- Sedimentation into waterways resulting in a decrease in water quality
		- Subsequent salinity issues or a rise in the water table
		- Increase in likelihood of disturbing acid sulphate soils
		- Reduction in buffering capacity particularly in or adjacent sensitive areas.
2	Topsoil removal and/or loss as a result of bulk	- Loss of soil seed bank.
	earthworks (e.g. excavation, clearing etc.).	- Sedimentation into waterways resulting in a decrease in water quality.
		- Increase in likelihood of disturbing acid sulphate soils
3	Chemical use	- An increase in chemical use (i.e. pesticides) may reduce food sources for some fauna species (i.e. moth/insects and other invertebrates).
		- Potential for bioaccumulation within the food chain.
		- Impact on local pollinators which are required to help maintain ecosystem function.

# 5.13.1.2. Operation Phase

The production process is less likely to have impacts on the environment, exclude transportation of raw materials. Transport vehicles emit carbon dioxide and other toxic gases, without covering the raw which release dust and particulate matter throughout the route. However, the agricultural wastes are mainly applied to produce the pellets, thus creates the recycling the wastes in other words the operation process is directly linked to the eco-friendly business.

# 5.13.2. Cumulative Impacts

Detail description of cumulative impacts can be seen in Table 5-19.

Table 5-19 Cumulative impact of natural environment

	Items	Basic concept of cumulative impact assessment	Result
Er	Natural nvironment	The project area is surrounded by the residential area, undeveloped and agricultural lands. Construction activities diminish the amounts of trees.  Perhaps, the locals extend the agri-land by slash and burning method that also approach to be decreasing the population of trees.	Medium

# 5.13.3. Mitigation Measures

- (a) Propagation of endemic species for rehabilitation activities (e.g. revegetation, seeding, weeding etc.)
- (b) Strategic revegetation of and provision of artificial fauna furniture, such as bat boxes and nests in potential corridors (to re-create linkages)
- (c) Recreating vegetation communities lost as a result of construction clearing
- (d) The use of locally native plant species to minimize the risk of introducing 'problem' species, in order to enhance soil stability and structure, water retention in soils to encourage water table stability, Improve aesthetic/visual value to the area.

## 5.14. GLOBAL WARMING

# a) Construction/Closing Phase

Construction works and closing stage have to elevate the rate of greenhouse gas (GHG) accumulation. The gas stresses on the ecosystems through temperature rises, water shortages, increased fire threats, drought, weed and pest invasions, in some cases will be face the high intense of storm and salt invasion. Reduced rainfall and increasingly severe droughts may lead to water shortages. Increasingly severe and frequent heat waves may lead to death and illness, especially among the elderly. Higher temperatures and humidity could also produce more mosquito-borne disease. Increasingly severe extreme weather events like bushfires, storms, floods, cyclones and coastal erosion, will see increased damage to homes, as well as more costly insurance premiums.

## b) Operation Phase

The transportation of the raw and final products is mainly dependent on the vehicles due to the fact that amount of the carbon emission will be higher. The impacts of greenhouse gases impacts are mentioned as above.

# 5.14.1. Cumulative Impact Assessment

It can be seen detail description in Table 5-20.

Table 5-20 Cumulative impact of global warming

Items	Basic concept of cumulative impact assessment	
Global Warming	The project area is surrounded by the residential area, undeveloped and agricultural lands. Although construction activities reduce the amounts of trees, cultivated areas are more likely to consume carbon dioxide.	Low

# 5.14.2. Mitigation of GHGs Emission

To eliminate or at least mitigate the greenhouse gases emission, all of the production room must be replaced regular light bulbs with compact florescent light (CFL) bulbs, less driving means fewer emissions. Planting tremendous amounts of trees will be the effective way to control the gas.

## 5.15. IMPACT ON SOCIETY

## 5.15.1. Socio-economic

Socio-economic impact studies are commonly used to evaluate the local, regional and/or national implications of implementing particular development decisions. Typically, these implications are measured in terms of economic indices, such as employment and monetary gains, but in effect the analysis relates to a number of aspects, which include social, cultural and environmental issues.

The problem lies in the fact that these latter elements are not always amenable to quantitative analysis and, therefore, have been precluded from the majority of impact assessments in the past, even though they may be very significant at the local level. In reality, local socioeconomic impacts are diverse and will differ according to such factors as the nature of the technology, local economic structures, social profiles and production processes. A summary of some of the benefits associated with local bioenergy production is listed in Table 5-21.

Table 5-21 Positive impact on Scio-economic of the project area

Sectors	Benefits
	Increased Standard of Living
	Environment
	Health
	Education
Social Aspects	Creation or displacement of jobs, livelihoods
	Social Cohesion and Stability
	Migration effects (mitigating rural depopulation)
	Regional development
	Rural diversification
	Increased Productivity
Cumple	Enhanced Competitiveness
Supply	Labour and Population Mobility (induced effects)
	Improved Infrastructure
	Employment
Domand	Income and Wealth Creation
Demand	Induced Investment
	Support of Related Industries

# 5.15.2. Social Infrastructure and service

# a) Construction/Closing Phase

During the construction, road access will be constructed as the main entrance for coming and going construction vehicles. Traffic congestion might be occurred as well as road safety problems when soil, litter and debris are washed onto roads and intersections.

# b) Operation Phase

The impact on social infrastructure and service is expected in terms of local community scale and traffic congestion. Accessibility to social infrastructure and service such as school, hospital and shop would be affected by the presence of distribution/transportation vehicle because most of the transportation route would use to access road after starting operation.

## 5.15.3. Cultural Heritage/Asset

Cultural heritage refers to tangible and intangible assets that constitute the legacy of physical artworks and intangible attributes of a society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations. Any heritage resource located in close proximity to the works area may be adversely impacted through vibration and/or receive direct damage from construction works. The features of temples, shrines and ancestral halls can be affected throughout the construction stage. Damage to buildings or potential historical cultural heritage, impacting on cultural heritage values. However, there is no cultural component near the project area.

# 5.15.4. Children's Right

Children have the right to be protected from doing the dangerous work or bad for their education, health or development. If children work, they have the right to be safe and paid fairly, published by United Nations<sup>8</sup>. A child is any person under the age of 18. Minimum permissible age (in Table 5-22) for work is described by Myanmar Center for Responsible Business in April, 2017.

In this project, there is no child workers and all of the employees are adult already.

Table 5-22 Minimum Permissible Age for Work

Types of work	Minimum age at which children can start work	Possible expections for developing countries	
Hazardous work  Any work which is likely to threaten the children's physical, mental or moral health, safety or morals should not be done by anyone under the age of 18.	18 (16 under strict conditions)	18 (16 under strict conditions)	
Ordinary work	15	14	
Light work  Children between the ages of 13 and 15 years old may do light work, as long as it does not threaten their health and safety, nor hinder their education or vocational orientation and training.	13-15	12-14	

Source: Children's Rights and Business in Myanmar

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

# 5.15.5. Mitigation of the Impact of Social Infrastructure Services

Systematic traffic layout plan can reduce the congestion. With attention to appropriate design and materials, infra-structure projects can achieve their goals while conserving traditional streetscapes and the urban fabric. General guide-lines for installing services include:

- fixtures and connections compatible with historic designs and materials;
- minimal destruction of historic structures and streetscapes;
- access for service maintenance and renewal that does not require disruption of historic materials or structures; and
- reversible processes that allow for further restoration of sites when future technology or research findings become available.

To create effective policies for conservation in an urban setting, it is vital that active consultation be established between all local agencies that have responsibility for the built environment and local communities. Protecting cultural property must be sup-ported with coordinated policies and action at the local level.

#### 5.16. ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURE PLAN

As for the environmental items evaluated as high, medium and low, etc., in accordance with the result of the impact assessment described in **Section 5.2.9**, Table 5-13 and the proposed Environmental Mitigation Plans including mitigation measures to reduce and minimize the negative impacts for each stage of the project implementation: construction/closing stage, and operation stage, are prepared as shown in Table 5-23 and Table 5-24.

Table 5-23 Mitigation Measure Plan of Construction/Closing Phase

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure
		Pollution
Air Quality	Impact on air pollution, fugitive dust/emission gas by construction work Inhalation of dust and particulate matter (PM) Respiratory tract infection (asthma) Eye irritation Shortness of breath Decrease visibility Harming plants	Water should be sprayed as suppressants to increase the moisture content.  High concentration of chemical rich dust is able to dilute when dissolve in water.  While transporting the construction materials should be covered by Tarpaulin.  Have to provide masks with dusk prove filter to the workers.  Special maintenance and or banning of old diesel or gasoline powered cars for construction by defining specific types and ages of vehicle.  Improved in the quality of diesel/ gasoline for construction related vehicle/equipment.  Restore, resurface and rehabilitate the disturbed area as soon as practicable after completion of construction or renovation.

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure
Water Quality	Discharging muddy water from constructed land Some chemical rich water can be discharge Wastewater from the site facilities	Before discharging, settling ponds or simple turbid water treatment is needed.  Reverse osmosis method has ability to treat chemical rich wastewater problems.  Use natural cleaning products where possible.  Installation of septic tank.
Noise and Vibration	Exposure of excessive noise by heavy machine/construction equipment Hearing issues Sleeping disorder Cardiovascular issues Trouble in communication	Use equipment and machines which generate low noise levels.  Change vehicle types and driving habits can affect the intensity of exposure to noise.  Driving behaviors such as over-revving or tire squealing that intentionally increase noise should be prohibited to drivers.  Uneven driving such as frequent acceleration or deceleration of speed can result in increase in noise emissions.  Provide adequate ear protection (ear plugs or muffs) to workers working in the excessive noise areas.
Solid Waste	Can be a barrier of the open channels Creating air pollution (especially unpleasant odor) Pile after mixed with rubble and lime Site facilities wastes are favourable to the survival and growth of microbial pathogens	Provide enough storage area for construction materials.  Necessary for separating materials before disposal stage.  Prepare proper colour coded waste bins in construction site.  Inspect temporary waste disposal site regularly.  Inform waste collector to collect and dispose waste every day  Prohibit open burning waste in the project site  3R (reuse, reduce, recycle) donated, and sold should be promoted for employees by awareness-raising campaigns and environmental education program.  Proper employee training for waste reduction program.  Collect systematically and dispose to the Myaung Mya City Development Committee waste dumping site.
Hazardous Materials	Related health hazards such as cholera and other vector transmitted diseases Significant surface or underground water pollution from the leachates	Chemical waste must be stored separately.  After using them, must be wrapped tightly.  Provide training to workers on how to handle the chemical waste.  Collect systematically and dispose to the Myaung Mya City Development Committee waste dumping site.
Offensive Odor	Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) can cause watery eyes, irritation in nose and throat, headaches,	Well ventilation for the source of pollutant areas Planting the air purifying plants such as alovera, fern, etc. Regularly check the septic tank, toilet condition and solid waste storage and disposal.

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure
	dizziness and light- headedness	
Social Environment		
Living and livelihood	Impact on the living and livelihood by construction works	Advanced notice for construction work time  Avoidance of intensive operation of construction vehicle
Existing social infrastructure and service	Traffic congestion due to increase of construction vehicles is expected Accessibility to social infrastructure for local community	The traffic volume should be controlled by construction contractor to avoid serious traffic congestion.  Appropriate design and materials, infra-structure projects can achieve.  Access for service maintenance and renewal that does not require disruption of historic materials or structures
		lealth and Safety
Risks of infectious disease such as	Increasing risks for infectious diseases due to the influx of workers	Wash the hands thoroughly with water and soap after visiting the toilet, preparing food, and after touching equipment.
Malaria, Dengue, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis, HIV/AIDS, Cholera, etc.	Direct contact of person to person, animal to person Insect bites (mosquito) Food contamination	Any cuts or abrasions should be covered with a waterproof dressing.  Do not share personal items such as towels, clothing, razors, toothbrushes, and shavers among workers.  Regularly wash the floors, bathrooms and surfaces with hot water and detergent.
	Poor personal hygiene practices Poor cleanliness in the workplace	Health impact training for workers about waste handling.  Stay at home if workers have signs and symptoms of an infection.  Practice about good personal hygiene for workers  Environmental and health related education programs should be provided to raise awareness.
Occupational health and safety	Accidents such as personal injury, moving vehicle and machinery Slip and fall Bumping Use of heavy vehicle Moving parts of machinery	Provide all workers for construction site with PPE.  Provide sufficient First Aid Kids at the construction area and coordinated with nearby hospital for admission in case of accidents.  Cleaning the working area regularly.  Warning signs around spills or wet floors.  Workers who are taking prescription medication that may affect their safety at work should be inform to the
Community health and safety	Third party accidents with residents near the construction site	supervisor to assign appropriate duties.  Wearing a seat belts while operating a moving vehicle  Firefighting equipment and portable fire extinguishers shall be properly provided in construction area.  Establish the plan of site safety and security measures to communities and its implementation.  Education and instruction to the construction workers on

Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure	
Accidents with local people by the traffic of construction vehicles Disputes among local	Restricting access to the site with a focus on high-risk structures or areas depending on site-specific situations including fencing, signage, and communication of risks to the local community.	
people and migrated	Emphasizing safety aspects among drivers.	
workers	Improving driving skills and requiring licensing of drivers.	
	Adopting limits for trip duration and arranging driver rosters to avoid overtiredness.	
	Avoiding dangerous routes and times of day to reduce the risk of accidents.	
Emergency Risk		
Electrical accidents result in electric shock and burns	Providing fire extinguishers along with fire hose.  Design and construction requirements for exit routeand  Stairways (exits).	
	Maintenance, safeguards, and operational features.	
Increasing of the impact of flood in and around the projects site	Well developed emergency plans and proper employee training. Emergency action and response plan to evacuate during	
Building damage is also greatest in areas of soft sediments, and multistorey buildings	flooding and earthquake. Project area is elevated enough to protect the flooding during monsoon season.	
Other		
Emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) would be generated by construction vehicles CO2 accumulation due to the land clearance	Planting tremendous amounts of trees.  Replaced regular light bulbs with compact florescent light  (CFL) bulbs, less driving means fewer emissions.	
	Accidents with local people by the traffic of construction vehicles Disputes among local people and migrated workers  Electrical accidents result in electric shock and burns  Increasing of the impact of flood in and around the projects site Building damage is also greatest in areas of soft sediments, and multistorey buildings  Emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) would be generated by construction vehicles CO2 accumulation due to	

Table 5-24 Environmental Mitigation Measures Plan (Operation Phase)

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure
		Pollution
Air Quality	Impact of air pollution caused by operation related machines, generator, Respiratory tract infection(asthma) Eye irritation Shortness of breath Decrease visibility	Turn off equipment and machines when not in use.  Proper ventilation for generator room.  Enforce to wear PPE to employees.  Regular maintenance for equipment and machines.

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure
	BOD rich water drive to	Minimize the amount of water used.
	the depletion the oxygen	Avoid generating unnecessary wastewater.
Water Quality	in the water body which is vital for aquatic life Sewage water can cause diarrhea-related diseases	Regularly inspected to collect the garbage from canals so as to improve water flow.
water Quanty		Separate the drainage and pipeline system for sewer line and surface runoff.
		Regularly check the septic tank to avoid leakage of sewage.
	In the project area noise level is acceptable with	Use equipment and machines which generate low noise levels.
	the provided National Environmental Quality	Provide adequate ear protection (ear plugs or muffs) to workers working in the excessive noise areas.
	(Emission) Guidelines.	Grow noise-absorbing plants (e.g. Areca Palm, etc.,)
Noise and Vibration	If the noise level exceeded to standard can cause hearing loss, psychological disorders, increasing the risk of cardiovascular	Install sound (esp. echo) proof curtain.
	diseases, interrupted sleep and interfering the speech etc.	
	Increase the rate of accidents	
	High blood pressure	
	Impact of waste generated on related	Provide specific storage area to collect waste and dispose at the factory compound.
	health risk for community	Waste should be segregated at source by types of waste and systematically disposed into separate containers.
C-list W- A-		3R (reuse, reduce, recycle) should be promoted for employees by awareness-raising campaigns and environmental education program.
Solid Waste		3R (reuse, reduce, recycle) should be promoted for employees by awareness-raising campaigns and environmental education program.
		Proper employee training for waste reduction program.
		Collect systematically and dispose to the Myaung Mya City Development Committee waste dumping site.
		Proper employee training for waste reduction program.
Hazardous Materials	No artificial addivites are needed	All the raw use in manufacturing process are agricultural products with chemical component free materials.
Offensive odor	Unpleasant odor from Septic tank, chemical storage room	Wearing both protective equipment and clothings Regularly check the septic tank to avoid leakage of sewage.
Officialize odol		Provide sufficient ventilation system for working area, toilets, canteen, office room, and chemical storage system.
Social Environment		

Categories	Expected Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation Measure
Infrastructure and service	Traffic congestion due to increase of vehicles Accessibility to social infrastructure for local community	Control of traffic volume.  Appropriate design and materials, infra-structure projects can achieve.  Access for service maintenance and renewal that does not require disruption of historic materials or structures.
	He	ealth and Safety
Risks of infectious disease such as HIV/AIDS	Increasing risks for infectious diseases due to the influx of workers	A qualified medical doctor shall be appointed to perform medical checkups for all workers.  Conduct annual medical checkup for current staffs.  The workplace must be hygiene with adequate facilities provided for cleaning food, utensils and equipment.
Occupational health and safety	Accidents and incidents during the operation of workers Radiation hazards, for example, from x-ray radiation machines Fires and Explosions	Have a correct posture.  Warning sign must be attached near hand belt and others can be sparked off the occupational hazard.  Effective fire prevention and control systems (smoke detectors, hot spot detectors, extinguishers and distributed water sprinklers).
		mergency Risk
Flood risk	Increasing of the impact of flood in and around the projects site	Project area is elevated enough to protect the flooding during monsoon season.  Proper drainage system should be managed to protect flooding condition.  Emergency response team should be training to evacuate during flooding condition.
Fire risk	Flammable, explosive chemicals and improper wiring system would be increased of fire risk in the project site	Emergency response team and receives training in fire prevention.  Providing fire extinguishers along with fire hose.  Design and construction requirements for exit route and stairways (exits).  First aid and emergency medical rescue.  Draw up a plan for emergency response and procedures  Provide adequate PPE, provision of firefighting equipment, install lighting rods and arresters  Display warning signs, addresses/phone numbers of Fire Brigade, Ambulance service, Hospital, Police Station, etc, Educate workers for fire safety awareness in work place.
		Other
Global warming	Impact in the increase of GHGs by vehicle traffic operation of lubes and grease	Planting tremendous amounts of trees.  Replaced regular light bulbs with compact florescent light  (CFL) bulbs, less driving means fewer emissions.

# 5.1. RESIDUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The predicted evaluation impacts are mentioned for each Project stages (Construction, Operation and Closing). Significance has been determined for each residual adverse effect as mentioned in Table 5-25.

Table 5-25 Residual impact assessment of the project area

	Signi	ficant	Residual Impad		l Impact
Categories	CP/CL	ОР	Mitigation	CP/CL	ОР
	CITCL		aseline Quality	01702	O1
Air Quality	Medium	High	Dust and PM reduction system is mentioned in Section No. 5.4.2	Low	Medium
Water Quality	Medium	Low	Section No. 5.5.2	Low	Negligible
Noise	Medium	Medium	The quality of noise is under the standard guideline is described in Section No. 5.6.1	Low	Low
Solid Waste	Medium	High	Waste disposal system is mentioned in Section No. 5.7.2	Low	Medium
Odor	Low	Negligible	Some mitigation measure is described in Section No. 5.9.1	Negligible	
	1	He	ealth and Safety		
Occupational Hazard	High	High	Some specific measures are shown in Section No. 5.10.2	Medium	Low
Risk of Infectious Diseases Community	- Hi	igh	Some specific measures are shown in Section No. Mediu		lium
Health			5.10.5		
	•	E	mergency Risk		
Flooding/ Earthquake	Low	Low	Emergency response plans are mentioned in	Negli	gible
Fire	High	High	Section No. 5.12.4	Medium	Medium
		Soc	cial Environment		
All aspects of social related Positive functions		Some mitigation measure is described in Section No. 5.14.5	Posi	itive	
			Others		
Global warming	Medium	Low	Reduction the GHGs emission is mentioned in Section No. 5.15.2	Low	Negligible

### **CHAPTER 6**

## **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

This chapter presents the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for biomass pellet manufacturing of SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd. This 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 SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co. Ltd has committed. In addition, this EMP used to ensure compliance with statutory requirement and corporate safety and environmental policies.

#### 6.1. SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The objective of the environmental management is to ensure potential environmental issues are managed by proper mitigation measures in compliance with the relevant laws and regulations stipulated by national authorities. Environmental management is based on the basic principles of management known as the PDCA cycle (see Figure 6-1). 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 are 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 mitigation measures for the potential environmental impacts will be implemented appropriately by the Project Proponent as described in this chapter.

> 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 are noted with reference to the environmental monitoring benchmarks, corrective actions need to be planned to mitigate the existing environmental impacts.

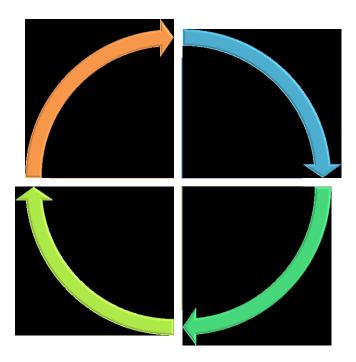


Figure 6-1 P.D.C. A Cycle

#### 6.1.1. Responsibilities of the EMP

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.

In order to ensure the sound development and effective implementation of the EMP, it will be necessary to identify and define the responsibilities. The environmental management practices, procedures, and responsibilities are defined herein to get full compliance with the existing environmental policy, laws, rules and regulations of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. The following entities should be involved in the implementation of this EMP:

- SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
- Third-Party Environmental Consultant (HA)

The environmental management practices, procedures and responsibilities are defined herein to get full compliance with the existing environmental policy, laws, rules and regulations of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is prepared for the proposed project covers the anticipated impacts of the said project, mitigation measures, management and monitoring plans during each of the stages:

- Construction Stage
- Operation Stage
- Closing Stage

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is a site-specific plan developed to ensure that the project is prepared in an environmentally sustainable manner. There are five main sections in this EMP plan and detailed EMP plan based on the project activities.

- 1. Environmental Monitoring Plan including with Monitoring Guidelines and Standards
- 2. On-site Management Plan
- 3. Emergency Preparedness Plan and Training Program
- 4. Budget Allocation for Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
- 5. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Plan

#### 6.2. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN

Monitoring of the anticipated environmental and social impacts in the receiving environments is important in evaluating the effectiveness of mitigation plan and compliance with the regulatory measures in place. During the construction stage, operation stage and closing stage, monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that proposed mitigation measures for negative impacts and enhancement measures for positive impacts are implemented.

Main objectives of environment monitoring plan include;

- 1. To identify and resolve environmental issues and other functions that may arise during the three stages
- 2. To implement water quality, air quality and noise impact monitoring plan during the three stages
- 3. To conduct regular reviews of monitored data as the basis for assessing mitigation measures are identified, designed and implemented;
- 4. To assess and interpret all environmental monitoring, data to ascertain whether environmental control measures and practices are functioning in accordance to specifications

The environmental management plan implementation team of SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd is presented in Table 6-1. Moreover, Table 6-3 is summarized the environmental monitoring plan of it each stage. According to the Environmental Impact Assessment procedure's section (108), the project proponent cooperate with environmentalist will submit the monitoring program to the ECD one time per 6 months after approved this IEE report.

Table 6-1 Environmental Management Plan Implementation Team

No	Name	Position	Responsibilities
1.	PENG HAO RAN	Managing Director	Overall leadership and management
2.	GUO JIAN PING	General Manager	Overall lead the construction and production
3.	JIAN XIANG KUN	Manager	Factory operation management

4.	U Sai Yan Naing Lin	Factory representative person	Conduct construction and production
5.	Daw Aye Hnin Myo	HR	PR and administration work

# **Table 6-2 Environmental Monitoring Team**

No	Name and Position	Team Position	Responsibilities
1.	U Than Tun	Team Leader	Overall lead the environmental mitigation measures (air, water, noise, solid waste)
2.	U Myint Than	Member	Assist team leader to monitor environmental affairs
3.	U San Win	Member	Assist team leader to monitor environmental affairs
4.	U Kyaw Thu Win	Member	Assist team leader to monitor environmental affairs
5.	Daw Thuzar Htun	Member	Assist team leader to monitor environmental affairs
6.	Daw Thidar Myo Thant	Member	Assist team leader to monitor environmental affairs

Table 6-3 Construction/ Closing and Operation stages of monitoring program

Monitoring item	Monitoring Parameter	Target level	Area to be Monitored	Frequency	Responsible person
Air quality	SO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>2</sub> , CO, CO <sub>2</sub> , PM <sub>2.5</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub> and	Within Ambient standards level of NEQE	Construction/ Closing site 16° 30′ 7.2" N 94° 44′ 2" E	Once a year	Consultants under supervision of contractor/ SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
	VOC	Guideline and International Standards	Operation area 16° 30′ 7.2" N 94° 44′ 2" E	Once a year during operation stage	Consultants under supervision Team/ SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
Indoor air quality	PM <sub>2.5</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub> , VOC, CO <sub>2</sub> and Formaldehyde	Guideline and International Standards	Operation area (within factory)	Once a year during operation stage	Consultants under supervision Team/ SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
Water	pH, Iron, Total Chlorine, Ammonia,	Within WHO	Construction/ Closing site (site water)	Once a year	Consultants under supervision of contractor/ SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
quality	BOD, COD, TSS, Oil and grease	Guideline	Operation area (domestic wastewater (final discharge point) and pond water)	Twice a year during	Waste Collector/ HSE officer of SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.

Monitoring item	Monitoring Parameter	Target level	Area to be Monitored	Frequency	Responsible person
Noise	Noise level	Within standards international	Construction/ Closing site (factory compound)	Twice a year during operation period	Consultants under supervision of contractor/ SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
	(dB(A) scale)	limit/ NEQE Guideline	Operation area (within factory)		Consultants under supervision Team/ SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
Solid waste	Construction/ Closing site (factory compound)  Paily  Construction/ Closing site (factory compound)  Daily  Operation area (within the factory)		Consultants under supervision of contractor/ SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.		
			·		Waste Collector/ HSE officer of SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
Occupational Health and	Record of incident/accident report, training		Construction/ Closing site (factory compound)	Monthly	Contractor/ SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
Safety	l report health	and	Operation area (within the factory)	,	HSE officer of SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
Emergency	Records of mock drill, self-inspection to firefighting facilities and emergency and its response		Construction/ Closing site (factory compound)	Quarterly	Contractor/ SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
Risks			Operation area (factory compound)		HSE officer of SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.

# 6.2.1. Monitoring Report Requirements

Baseline Monitoring Report include in the following factors.

- A baseline monitoring report must be submitted by existing and new industrial users subject to categorical standards, require additional information as part of the report.
- Flow Measurement along with the measurement of pollutants.

This section outlines the reporting frequencies and types of reports to be prepared for the project with regards to environmental management, monitoring and compliance.

A robust reporting system will provide the project with the necessary feedback mechanisms to ensure quality and timely implementation to the works. The reporting system will provide a mechanism to ensure that the measures proposed in the project's EMP are implemented.

#### 6.3. EMERGENCY PLAN

The aim of setting up an emergency plan (Figure 6-2) is to guide personnel in an accident or emergency situation to prevent or minimize injury, damage and material loss. An additional goal is to prevent or mitigate environmental impact from the accident or emergency.

Consider that the first part of the definition is generic and the same in all cases, but the effect depends upon the specific situation (e.g., injury is related to safety at work, environmental damage is related to environmental management, or a crash involving road vehicles is related to a road accident).

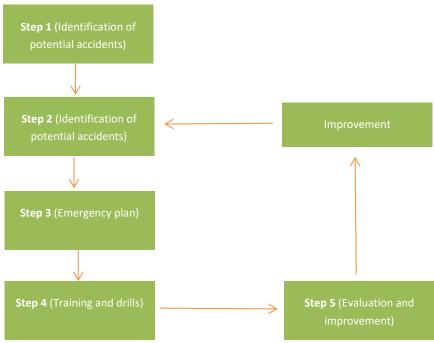


Figure 6-2 Setting up an emergency plan

#### **Step 1: Identification**

Have to identify the specific potential accident related to your circumstances and type of activity. If you run an office, a fire may be your only potential risk.

Some types of accident and emergency:

- fire
- chemical explosion
- spillage or release of materials that are corrosive, toxic, flammable, or carcinogenic

Step 2: Prevention

Preventive measures related to every type of accident. ISO 14001 states that emergency plan(s) shall include actions to prevent and mitigate associated environmental impacts.

Preventive measures depend upon your specific situation and may include in Table 6-4.

Table 6-4 Preventive measures in case of emergency

Type of Accident	Preventive measures		
Fire explosion	Regular testing and maintenance of fire extinguisher		
	Providing free access for fire trucks		
	Posting labels and warning signs		
	Training the staff		
	Supervising activities		
Spillage or release of materials that are corrosive,	A waterproof concrete storage area for collecting spilled fuel from the tank		
toxic, flammable or carcinogens	Storage of oil only on waterproof surfaces with controlled drainage system via system for water treatment		
	Periodic inspection and testing tightness of bunds, reinforcement and drainage system		
	Training the staffs		
	Supervising activities		

#### **Step 3: Emergency plan**

Depending on complexity and needs, the organization should establish one or more emergency plans. Make sure that all the staff knows about the plan, where to find it, and what it contains. An emergency plan aims to:

- define the types of accident and environmental impacts (step 1)
- define preventive measures (step 2)
- provide contact information to key personnel (on-site & off-site)
- identify the location of appropriate technical data and emergency equipment (site layout)
- highlight any special instructions or actions
- identify and provide names of people trained in first aid

### Step 4: Training and drills (testing for training effectiveness)

Have to train the employees about preventive measures and emergency plan, and should include in the training plan all necessary background information.

#### **Step 5: Evaluation and improvement**

Drill reports have to take into consideration gaps between the emergency plan and the drill result. The output of the drill report should focus on closing gaps and any other recommendations related to improvement of the emergency plan. For example, notice during the drill that free access for fire trucks is blocked by pallets for raw materials.

## Step 5: Health Care Plan

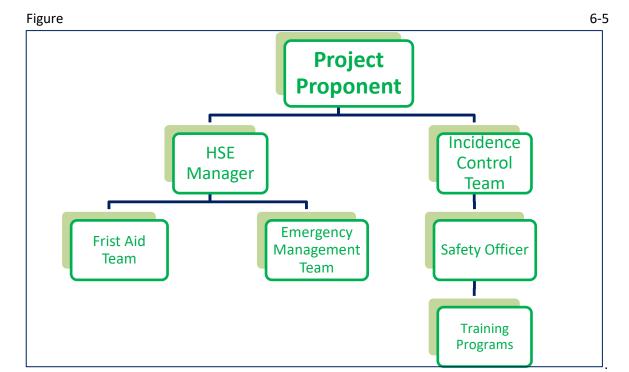
The project proponent arranges the medical box in the operation area if the emergency case or accident happens in the factory that is described in Figure 6-3. In addition, they will be sent to nearest hospital if necessary. Moreover, the worker will be trained to understand health and safety in the operation by responsible persons. Then, the personal protective equipment (PPE) has to support for worker sufficiently.



Figure 6-3 Medical Box for Worker

#### 6.3.1. Emergency Response Organization Chart

The purpose of this Emergency Response Plan is to establish an organization structure and procedures for response to any emergencies. It assigns the roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the plan during an emergency following the incident command system model. In this type of biomass emergency production factory, requires systematic emergency response organization not only in the construction stage but also operation stage, as shown in Figure 6-4 and



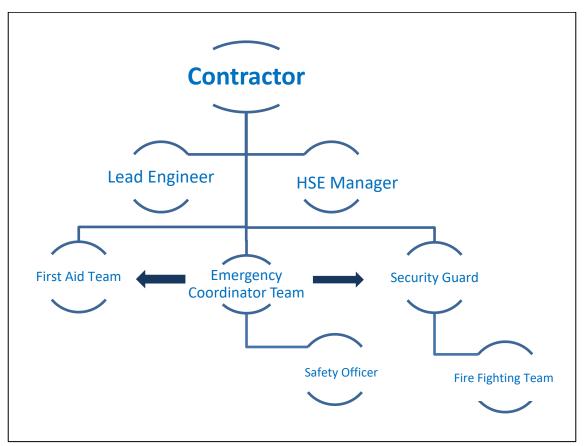


Figure 6-4 Emergency response organization chart for construction stage

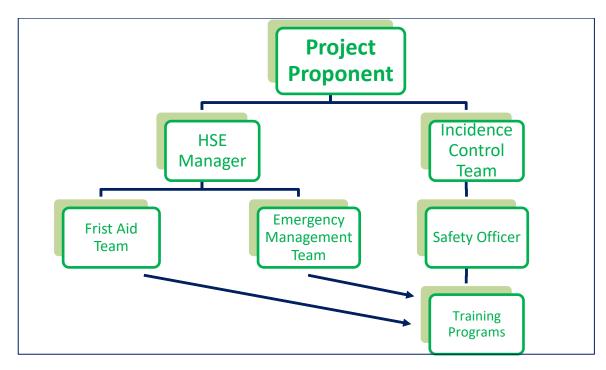


Figure 6-5 Emergency response organization chart for operation stage

#### 6.4. FIRE HAZARD MANAGEMENT

The SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd have made all necessary arrangements of fire prevention system to be safe for the employee, as follows:

- 1. The company will carry out the prohibition of smoking in the factory and surrounding and all necessary preventions to prevent from the potential electric hazards.
- 2. The factory will build with iron post concrete, iron materials for the fire protection.
- 3. Relevant fire department's phone number will be hung on visible place.
- 4. Clean the dust and rubbish around the factory daily.
- 5. Enough fire extinguishers will be hung on the walls.
- 6. Extinguishers will be checked up normally.
- 7. All of factory building will be installed fire alarm system and smoke detector with voice alert.
- 8. Not allowed to place diesel and fuel in the factory.
- 9. Team will be formed prior to the fire.
- 10. Trained and awareness to all employees of all above system using way.
- 11. In the event of a fire, all work shall immediately be stopped and raised alarm bell.
- 12. If the flammable occurs, the team will quickly inform to nearest fire station and police station.

- 13. Firefighting team will conduct that fire trucks can be easily to enter to fireplace.
- 14. In the event of a fire, porter of team will carry and transfer the company's own money, premises and documents to another place.
- 15. In the event of a fire, porter of team will carry the people who injured in accident to safety area.
- 16. Fighting team, porter of team and security team will cooperate with relevant fire department for fire prevention according to the instruction of Company's Managing Director, Manager and Supervisors.

## 6.4.1. Fire Safety Practice

#### I. Prevention

In practice, a method to achieve that goal is to post and enforce like no-smoking signs around flammable liquids, and gases.

- Flammable and combustible liquids
  - o Proper storage and handling
  - Closed container, internal-pressure relief and frame arrestor with a capacity of not more than 5gallons.
  - Lockout/tag out policies
- Liquefied petroleum gas (LP gas)
  - o Stores in plain area
  - Should not extinguish fires involving LP gas
  - Fighting an LP gas specialized training that only the fire department can provide
- Torch-applied roofing materials
  - Never torch directly to combustible materials
  - Should not use torches near vent or air intakes
  - Never use a torch to heat a propane tank
  - o Have suitable fire extinguishers within easy reach at all times

#### II. Protection

Having a fire protection system in place is the law and necessary to complying with state building codes, but more than that, they can save lives.

1. Using a sprinkler system for fire protection

A sprinkler system is a type of fire protection system designed to turn on and disperse water or a wet or dry chemical in order to extinguish a fire.

a) Water Sprinkler Systems

These are the most common sprinkler networks, quickly dousing flames to end the danger. The sprinkler heads are connected to high-pressure pipes that release water when fire is detected through temperatures or smoke.

#### b) Dry Sprinkler Systems

In some settings where a fire can break out, but the pipes are exposed to freezing temperatures, a dry sprinkler can be installed. Instead of water, the pipes are filled with nitrogen gas to extinguish the fire effectively. Additionally, this is ideal for water-sensitive storage, like libraries and records' facilities to prevent damage to documents.

## 2. Chemical suppression systems

In cases where water or nitrogen isn't ideal for extinguishing a fire, a chemical suppression system can be installed. Like sprinkler systems, there are two types of chemical suppression, wet and dry. Primarily, these are required in locations like restaurants, due to the heat and grease vapors, as well as steel mills, chemical plants, printing presses, and industrial settings.

## Dry Chemical Fire Suppression

In industrial settings, a dry chemical fire suppression system either uses sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) or monoammonium phosphate. Monoammonium phosphate is used more often in fire extinguishers as well as in larger suppression systems.

#### 3. Fire alarm systems

Fire alarm systems are necessary to let people in the building know there is danger of smoke and fire and to exit the building. In any public space considered "assembly occupancy" or "mercantile occupancy," fire alarm installation is mandatory. There is manual "pull handle" fire alarm systems that are accepted when paired with an automatic sprinkler and duct smoke detectors that are connected to the alarm.

### 4. Standpipes and Hoses

All areas within a facility that are above 75 feet from ground level and in which combustible materials other than grain are stored should have wet or dry standpipes and hoses installed.

#### 5. Fire Hydrant

Dry riser and wet riser are the two kinds of fire hydrants. The wet riser fire hydrant holds a constant water supply and while dry riser needs to have a valve to release to let water in. Within 5 feet of an access lane or street; preferably with no intervening parking.

#### III. Maintaining the Fire Protection System

Sprinkler needs regular maintenance to ensure the building and its occupants are safe, these includes:

- i. **Weekly Maintenance:** Checking gauges on dry systems to make sure they are showing normal levels and that control valves are properly sealed, locked, and in the open position. Valves should also have proper signage identifying the part of the sprinkler connected.
- ii. **Monthly Maintenance:** Check gauges and valves externally on water sprinkler systems.
- iii. **Quarterly Inspection:** Check the alarms to make sure they are not damaged and there is a hydraulic nameplate secured to the sprinkler riser.

Once a year, a fire protection system requires inspection. This includes any sprinklers, alarms, or suppression systems, such as fire extinguishers, inspected and tested by a licensed company, such as Strategic Connections. The protection of the provide bollards if there is no curb between the road surface and the hydrant; locate at least 3 feet from the hydrant.

#### 6.4.2. Fire Action Plan

A fire emergency evacuation plan (FEEP) is a written document which includes the action to be taken by all staff in the event of fire and the arrangements for calling the fire brigade. It can include any relevant information in relation to the FEEP, general fire action plan is mentioned in Figure 6-6. Some of the emergency evacuation plan can be demonstrated as follows:

- Fire evacuation strategy
  - Simultaneous Evacuation

In most premises, the evacuation in case of fire will simply be by means of everyone reacting to the warning signal given when a fire is discovered, then making their way, by the means of escape, to a place of safety away from the premises. This is known as a simultaneous evacuation and will normally be initiated by the sounding of the general alarm over the fire warning system.

#### Vertical Staged Evacuation

It may be appropriate to start the evacuation by initially evacuating only the area closest to the fire and warning other people to stand by. This is normally done by immediately evacuating the floor where the fire is located and the floor above. The other floors are then evacuated one by one to avoid congestion on the escape routes. Depending onto the fire situation it may eventually be necessary to consider vertical evacuation because of the extra time this type of evacuation takes, other fire precautions may be required. These include:

- ✓ voice alarm systems
- √ fire control points
- ✓ compartmentation of the premises using fire-resisting construction
- Sprinklers in buildings where the top floor is 30 meters or more above ground level.

## Staff Alarm Evacuation

In some case it may not be appropriate for a general alarm to start immediate evacuation. This could be because of the number of members of the public present and the need for the staff

to put pre-arranged plans for the safe evacuation of the premises into action. In such circumstances a staff alarm can be given (by fire records, personal pagers, discreet sounders or a coded phrase on a public address system etc).

### Action on hearing the fire alarm

On discovering a fire, it is the duty of every person to sound the nearest fire alarm immediately. The plan should include the method of raising the alarm in the case of fire.

The plan should instruct all personnel upon hearing the fire alarm to act in accordance with the agreed FEEP strategy and if a fire warden's scheme is in force, they, on hearing the alarm, should proceed to pre-determined positions to assist members of the public and staff to leave the building by the nearest safe route.

## Calling the fire brigade

- Work Time Switchboard operator to be familiar with the emergency evacuation plan, also should ensure necessary extensions switched through when switchboard is unattended.
- Other Times Remainder of staff (cleaners, etc) also to be familiar with procedure. In any case the most senior official should ensure that fire service has been called.

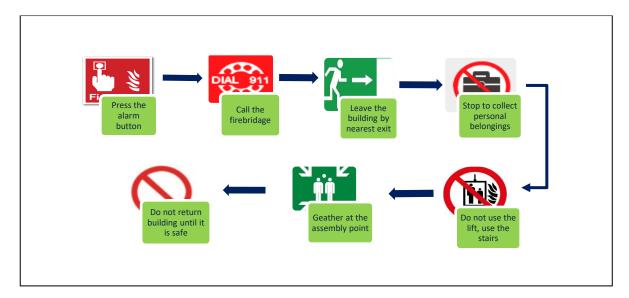


Figure 6-6 Fire Action Plan

### 6.5. HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND FUEL SPILLS

In the event of a chemical spill, the individual(s) who caused the spill is responsible for prompt and proper clean-up. It is also their responsibility to have spill control and personal protective equipment appropriate for the chemicals being handled readily available.

#### 6.5.1. Immediate Response Plan

Personal protective equipment, as appropriate to the hazards. Attached material safety data sheet (already mentioned in **section 3.7**, **Chapter 3**, **table 3-3**) or other references on the wall of the chemical storage room. Consider the need for protection. The use of a respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus requires specialized training and medical surveillance. Never enter

a contaminated atmosphere without protection or use a respirator without training. Using the Chart below, determine the extent and type of spill. If the spill is large, if there has been a release to the environment or if there is no one knowledgeable about spill clean-up available.

- Protect floor drains or other means for environmental release. Spill socks and absorbents may be placed around drains, as needed.
- Contain and clean-up the spill according to the Table 6-5.
- Loose spill control materials should be distributed over the entire spill area, working from the outside, circling to the inside. This reduces the chance of splash or spread of the spilled chemical.
- Bulk absorbents and many spill pillows do not work with hydrofluoric acid.
- When spilled materials have been absorbed, use brush and scoop to place materials in an appropriate container. Polyethylene bags may be used for small spills.
- 5 gallons pails or 20 gallons drums with polyethylene liners may be appropriate for larger quantities.
- Complete a hazardous waste sticker, identifying the material as spill debris involving the chemical name, and affix onto the container. Spill control materials will probably need to be disposed of as hazardous waste.
- Decontaminate the surface where the spill occurred using a mild detergent and water, when appropriate.

Table 6-5 Extent and type of spill

Category	Size	Response	Treatment Material
Small	Up to 300ml	Chemical treatment or	Neutralization or
		absorption	absorption spill kit
Medium	300ml to 5L	Absorption	Absorption spill kit
Large	More than 5L	Call public safety	Outside help

#### 6.6. ACCIDENT AND NEARMISS INVESTIGATION MANAGEMENT

Practice the program to employees by using visual reminders such as safety posters and memos, along with providing proper safety training. Dedicate a portion of a work day to safety and have employees identify and evaluate unsafe conditions in their immediate work locations. Make a list and assign employees to correct the unsafe or potentially unsafe conditions. To investigate and record all near-misses and accidents. Educate employees about the root cause of the incident. Keep a record of the events, so you can analyze and trend occurrences involving outdated policies, incorrect operating procedures, defective equipment, and even unsafe employee practices.

#### 6.7. CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING

## 6.7.1. Capacity building Training

Capacity building is the process by which individuals and organizations obtain, improve, and retain the skills, knowledge, tools, equipment, and other resources needed to do their jobs competently. It allows individuals and organizations to perform at a greater capacity (larger scale, larger audience, larger impact, etc). Community capacity building often refers to strengthening the

skills of people and communities, in small businesses and local grassroots movements, in order to achieve their goals and overcome particular issues that may cause exclusion.

## 6.7.2. **Training Framework**

One of the major provisions of the Laboratory Standard and the OSHA Injury and Illness Prevention Program is a requirement for employee information and training. The employer must convey information to the employee regarding occupational hazards identified in the workplace. The training courses and other capacity development activities have to be designed to satisfy the needs. However, three available resources (financial, physical and human resources) can limit the framework of the activities. It is important that the planner seek better solutions considering the available resources. In general, training is required for:

- All new employees and employees given new job assignments involving exposure situations for which training has not previously been received.
- Whenever the employer is made aware of a new or previously unrecognized hazard for which training has not previously been received. Monitoring and Evaluation frameworks are developing through the project activities as.

The training procedures have to achieve with the suitable training outlines as in Table 6-6.

Table 6-6 Suitable Training Type of respective Aspect

Aspect	Required Activities	Training Type
Knowledge	Goal-oriented management. Position management.	In-class training about the concept. Outline of methodology. Comprehension about the system. Case studies.
Skill	To motivate people. Make decisions at theright time. To delegate responsibilities. To have good communication skills.	In-class training about the concept.  Workshop (in-class practice).  OJT (including implementation of Action Plan).
Altitude	Learning attitude from mistakes.	In-class training about the concept.  Workshop (in-class practice).  OJT (including implementation of Action Plan).

# 6.7.3. Occupational Health and Safety Training Plan

Employees must know they are responsible for complying with all company safety rules, and that most accidents will be prevented by their safe work practices. They must be very familiar with any personal protective equipment required for their jobs. They must know what to do in case of emergencies. Each employee needs to understand that they are not expected to start working a

new assignment until they have been properly trained. If a job appears to be unsafe, they will report the situation to their supervisor.

Supervisors will be given special training to help them in their leadership role. They will be taught to look for hidden hazards in the work under their supervision; insist on the maintenance of the physical protection in their areas; and reinforce employee hazard training through performance feedback and consistent enforcement when necessary. Supervisors are considered the primary safety trainers. All supervisors will complete train-the-trainer classes to learn training techniques and how to test employee knowledge and skills. They will also receive training on how to apply fair and consistent recognition and discipline. Supervisor training may be provided by the supervisor's immediate manager, by the safety department, or by outside resources.

All line managers must understand their responsibilities within our Safety and Health Program. This may require classroom training and other forms of communication. Formal classroom training may not be necessary. The subject can be covered periodically as a part of regular management meetings.

#### 6.8. BUDGET PLAN FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

This section describes the budget plans for the environmental management and environmental monitoring by the project proponent. On the other hand, SSBE (Myanmar) Group will take necessary environmental mitigation measures and its expenses for the environmental management not only at the construction and operation stages but also at the closing stage in accordance with their responsibility for the studies of recommendation.

The following table shows the expenditures for the implementation of Environmental Management Plan for operation stage annually. Estimation cost for EMP implementation is presented in Table 6-7.

Table 6-7 Estimated Budget for Environmental Implementation and Mitigation Measurement

No	ltem	Frequency/Times	Cost (USD)				
	Mitigation Plan						
1	Maintenance of air ventilation system	4	3,076				
2	Grass plantation within the area of factory compound	12	615				
3	Wastewater Treatment	2	20,000				
4	Noise Control Measures	4	2,461				
5	Solid waste disposal	12	4,615				
6	Purchase of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	12	29,538				
7	Medical Check-up and Health Insurances	1	7,384				
	Emergency Preparedness						
1	Fire extinguisher	2	40,000				
3	Fire alarm system	12	40,000				

No	ltem	Frequency/Times	Cost (USD)
4	First Aid Fits	12	
	Monitoring	g Plan	
1	Air quality	2	3,692
2	Noise level	2	1,846
3	Water quality	2	10,153
4	Environmental compliance auditing	1	4,516
	Community Dev	velopment	
1	Work skills training	4	4,615
2	Increase employment opportunities	2	3,076
3	Sustainable Use of Energy Sources	12	3,848
4	Improved agricultural training	4	3,848

#### 6.9. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PLAN

There are currently a number of ongoing Cooperate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities taking place by SSBE (Myanmar) Group under the ongoing project. These activities have the objective to the uplift quality of life and gain favorable. The CSR program of SSBE (Myanmar) Group consists of 6 mains sectors; Company donation, education, community development, social welfare development, health care and natural disaster protection. In addition of SSBE (Myanmar) Group has a plan to implement and donate 2 percent of the profit (2%) per year for CSR and Employee Welfare Arrangement as presented in Table 6-8.

Table 6-8 The Estimated Budget Plan for CSR

No	Purposes	Contribution in percentage (%) per year	Estimated Budget (Kyats)
1.	Company donations to charity including cash, goods and services,	15	1,500,000
2.	Education sector development	15	1,500,000
3.	Local community development	20	2,000,000
4.	Social welfare development	20	2,000,000
5.	Health care	10	1,000,000
6.	Natural disaster protection	20	2,000,000
	Total	100	10,000,000

#### **CHAPTER 7**

#### **PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING**

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 SSBE Co., Ltd. Public participation can be considered as the required element of the IEE process. In this study, various stakeholders' participation was made. Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) process is included in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and it carried out under the instruction of Environmental Conservation Department (ECD).

#### 7.1. 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 consultation program, participants feedback was also received which reflected the necessity and demand of the proposed project. Information dissemination and sharing techniques will be used to inform the stakeholders regarding the action being taken in a program area. 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.

#### 7.1.1. Method and Approach

Public consultation was conducted on 5<sup>th</sup> May 2021, with zoom meeting due to the covid-19 period. The method and approach of conducting Public Consultation Meeting is the following.

- Discussion with the project proponent to held public consultation meeting.
- After that, method to conduct meeting is selected.
- Location to hold meeting is chosen.
- Preparing presentation slides with Burmese Version and invitation letters for the meeting
- Inviting local people and governments one week in advance to the meeting
- Then, holding Public Consultation Meeting with PowerPoint presentation about project description, potential impact assessment and management process in 5<sup>th</sup> May 2021
- Discussion with attendees about suggestion and comments for the meeting

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 Adding suggestions and comments gotten from Public Consultation Meeting into the reports.

### 7.2. PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

Public consultation was conducted on 5<sup>th</sup> May 2021. The event was planned to be held starting from 10:00 AM to 11:30 AM. The summary of public consultation meeting can be seen in Table 7-1.

The public consultation was celebrated with 9 people namely Management Level Team of SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd, some workers, community leaders, local people, Environmentalists, Forest Expert, Geologist and Environmental Engineers of HA company. The ceremony was started by the introduction speech a for the consultant company was presented by Daw Ei Ei Zaw (Manager of Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd.) as shown in Figure 7-2 and attandene lists are shown in **Appendix E**.

Table 7-1 Summary of Public Consultation Meeting

Time and Date	Wed, 5th May 2021	
	Introduction Speech Session : 10:00 – 10:10	
	Presentation Session : 10:10 – 11:00	
	Q&A Session : 11:00 – 11:30	
Venue	Restaurant near SSBE Factory, Myaung Mya Township	
Agenda	Brief explanation on the IEE process	
	Presentation on the Background Information of Project, Project Description, Environmental Issues and Environmental Management Plan	
	Receiving questions, feedback and suggestions from participants	
Attendees	17 people	

Table 7-2 Attendance lists in Public Consultation Meeting

No.	Name	Position	Organization
1	Daw Ei Ei Zaw	General Manager (Environmental and Social Specialist)	Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd.
2	U Win Naing	Management Level Team	SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
3	Daw Aye Khaing	Management Level Team	SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
4	Daw Htet Htet Khaing	Management Level Team	SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.
5	Daw Kyawt Kay Paing	Senior Environmentalist	Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd.
6	U Htet Wai Aung	Senior Environmentalist	Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd.

7	U Than Htike Zaw	Environmental Engineer	Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd.
8	U Win Thein	Environmental and Transport Engineer	Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd.
9	U Than Oo	10 Houses Group Elder	Myaung Mya Township
10	U Myint Than Oo	100 Houses Group Elder	Myaung Mya Township
11	Daw Mee Lay	Employee	Myaung Mya Township
12	Daw Aye Aye Sint	Employee	Myaung Mya Township
13	Daw San Moe	Employee	Myaung Mya Township
14	U Zayar Min	Employee	Myaung Mya Township
15	U Moe Kyaw	Employee	Myaung Mya Township
16	U Ye Zaw Naung	Town's Elder	Myaung Mya Township
17	U Thein Htike	Employee	Myaung Mya Township

#### 7.3. RECOMMENDED SUGGESTION AND COMMENTS

After the presentation, suggestion section was followed by. Most of the topics were talking for water usage of the operation processes, waste water management, noise, air pollution and corporate socially responsible (CSR).

#### Suggestion

#### U Moe Kyaw (Local People of Myaung Mya Township)

- ✓ Firstly, he talked about job opportunities resulting from implementation and investing the proposed project (SSBE Myanmar Group Co., Ltd.).
- ✓ In addition, on behalf of all local people and workers, he was very appreciated for employing to local people in first priority.

## Daw Aye Aye Sint (Local People of Myaung Mya Township)

✓ She suggested to paving and maintain the road for using the raw and finished good material transportation. On the other hand, local people will be convenience and leading to development in community.

## Question

## U Than Oo (10 Houses Group Elder of Myaung Mya Township)

Where do you get the rice husks for raw materials?

## Answer

# Daw Ei Ei Zaw (Environmental and Social Specialist of Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd.)

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Almost all of them will be collected from the rice mills where Myaung Mya, Hinthada Townships of the Ayeyarwaddy Region, then the middle part of Myanmar in which Magwe Region and Shwe Bo townships. All of the raw materials are conveyed by 6 wheels trucks then the transportation processes will be 14 or 15 times per day.

## 7.4. SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

There were 9 participants attend (Figure 7-1 to Figure 7-3) in that ceremony in which Hexagonal Angle Team answered and the facts mentioned above.



Figure 7-1 The audience who attend public consultation



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Figure 7-2 Opening remark by Daw Ei Ei Zaw (General Manager (Environmental and Social Specialist), Hexagonal Angle Co., Ltd)





Figure 7-3 Comment Responsed photos by HA Team

According to the suggestion from public consultation meeting, the SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd is supported to the road maintenance near the project area currently. In addition, the company will provide for local welfare funds especially (1) Company donations to charity including cash, goods and services, (2) education sector development, (3) Local community development, (4) social welfare development, (5) health care and (6) natural disaster protection in the project township. The estimated budget plan to contribute local development plan is described in Table 6-8.

#### **CHAPTER 8**

#### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 8.1. CONCLUSION

This IEE report and EMP has been prepared for manufacturing of biomass pellet, located in Land/U No.22/71, Plot No. 494(b), Poelung village tract, Myaung Mya Township, Myaung Mya District, Ayeyarwaddy Region. HA acts as a third party conducted IEE for SSBE (Myanmar) Group's requirement. The main objective of the study is to identify the major environmental impacts due to the implementation of the project activities in all three phases (construction, operation and closing stages). Construction stage of the project started in June, 2020 and will complete in April, 2021.

Commercial running operation investment will be last 50 years. Assessment of potential environmental impacts and preparing of environmental management plan with recommended impact mitigation measures were prepared for construction, closing and operation stages according to the compliance with environmental impact assessment procedure (2015) and National Environmental (Emission) Guidelines.

Air and noise quality monitoring were carried during 12th to 13th, December 2020. According to the data of ambient air quality, noise level results were in accordance with National Environmental Quality (emission) guideline and international guideline standards. However, PM2.5 and PM10 results are exceed when comparison with the standard.

Additionally, 24hours measurement of noise values were agree with the provided standard. Water samples were collected in 12th December 2020, the points were on-site, lake (next to the site) and river, receptively. Except on-site water quality, the other two were under the water quality. Some of the mitigation practices can be control construction related waste water. Furthermore, solid wastes from the construction processes produced earth, rubble and steel scraps which can be recyclable.

The assessment of each impact is based on consideration of extent, duration, magnitude, receptor sensitivity and significant impact which are going to be carried out during construction, closing and operation stages.

During the construction and closing stages, all of the project activities have low significance impacts to environment and social community. During the operation stage, there are six impacts on environment and human such as impact of wastewater effluents, impact on air environment, impact of traffic, impact of solid waste and occupational health and safety of generated exposure of noise, and physical hazards on employees, workers. Detail of environmental impact assessment for operation phases can be seen in Chapter 5.

Pag 8-1 All of the impacts during operation, construction and closing stages can be minimized by using mitigation measures and implementing EMP. EMP also provides adequate opportunities to address any residual impacts during the operation stage.

In conclusion, the proposed biomass pellet production 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 further concluded that positive impacts will be of immense benefit to the local community and national development as well.

#### 8.2. RECOMMENDATION

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 IEE report.
- Once EMP is approved by concerned authorities, strict implementation is essential.
- For full and proper implementation of environmental management plan (EMP), well understanding and supports by proponent and authority is deem necessity.
- Proposed emergency response plan should be implemented strictly both during operation and construction phase of the project.
- 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.
- Necessary care and environmentally sound practices should be taken for activities out of factory site particularly on raw material transportation.
- Keep full records of environmental management activities and present to annual independent third-party environment audit.
- 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 IEE report study. Once IEE 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.

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## **CHAPTER 9**

# **COMMENT RESPONSE TABLE**

SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd. ၏ ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာအားဧရာဝတီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာန၊ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးရုံးမှ ပြင်လည်ပြင်ဆင်တင်ပြရန် ဇွန်လ ၁၅ ရက်၊ ၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ် ရက်စွဲပါစာအမှတ်၊ EIA/ဆန်းစစ်–၂ (IEE)/(၀၉၁၆/၂၀၂၂) ဖြင့် ညွှန်ကြားထားခြင်းကြောင့် ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖြည့်စွက်၍ ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ ပြင်ဆင်ချက်များအား အောက်ပါဖယားတွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

**Table 9-1 Comment Response Table** 

စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိချက်	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြချက်
ЭШ	မာတိကာ		
(က)	အခန်းအားလုံးကိုခြုံငုံသော မာတိကာအား	•	•
	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားသည်ကို		
	စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။		
J۱۱	အတိုကောက်စာလုံးများနှင့်အဓိပ္ပာယ်ဖွင့်ဆိုချဂ	ာ်များ	
(က)	• အစီရင်ခံစာတွင်အသုံးပြုထားသည့်	• အစီရင်ခံစာတွင်အသုံးပြုထားသည့်	• အစီရင်ခံစာတွင်အသုံးပြုထားသည့်
	အတိုကောက်စာလုံးများအားထည့်သွ	အတိုကောက်စာလုံးများ၏	အတိုကောက်စာလုံးများ၏
	င်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်း	အဓိပ္ပာယ်ဖွင့်ဆိုချက်များကို	အဓိပ္ပာယ်ဖွင့်ဆိုချက်များကို စာမျက်နှာ
	မရှိကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	သီးသန့်ခေါင်းစဉ်ဖြင့်	lxxxviii တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
		ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
SII	အစီရင်ခံစာအကျဉ်းချူပ်		
(က)	အစီရင်ခံစာအကျဉ်းချူပ်အား		
	မြန်မာဘာသာဖြင့်ပါ		
	ရေးသားဖော်ပြထားပြီးခေါင်းစဉ်ခွဲများဖြင့်ထ		

စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြချက်
	ည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသ		
	ည်။		
(ခ)	အစီရင်ခံစာရေးဆွဲရခြင်း၏		
	ရည်ရွယ်ချက်အား		
	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါ		
	သည်။		
(ი)	စီမံကိန်းအကြောင်းအရာဖော်ပြချက်အနေဖြင့်		
	စီမံကိန်းသည်ရာခိုင်နှုန်းပြည့်နိုင်ငံခြားသားရ		
	င်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံ့မှုဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်		
	ပုံအဆင့်ဆင့်များအား		
	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါ		
	သည်။		
(ဃ)	စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုကြောင့်ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သော		
	အဓိကထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုများ၊		
	လျော့ပါးစေရေးနည်းလမ်းများနှင့်ပက်သက်၍		
	ဖြစ်စေနိုင်သောသက်ရောက်မှုများ၊		
	သက်ရောက်မှုှူဖြစ်စေနိုင်သည့်အရင်းအမြစ်		
	များ၊ လျော့ချရေးနည်းလမ်းများအား		
	သက်ရောက်မှုတစ်ခုချင်းစီအလိုက်ခွဲခြားဖော်		
	ပြထားကြောင်း စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။		
(c)	အများပြည်သူနှင့်တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်းနှင့်ပ	• အများပြည်သူနှင့်တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်း	• အများပြည်သူနှင့်တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်း
	က်သက်၍ အကျဉ်းချူပ်အစီရင်ခံစာ၌	ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့သည့်အကြိမ်အရေအတွ	ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့သည့်အကြိမ်အရေအတွ

စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြချက်
	ယေဘူယျအနေဖြင့်သာ ဖော်ပြထားသည်ကိုစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	က်၊ နည်းလမ်း၊အဆိုပါဆွေးနွေးပွဲများမှ ထွက်ပေါ်လာသည့်သုံးသပ်ချက်များနှင့် ဆွေးနွေးအကြံပြုချက်များအပေါ် မည်သို့ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစားထားကြောင်း စသည့်အခြေအနေများအားအကျဉ်းချ ပ် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	က်၊ နည်းလမ်း၊အဆိုပါဆွေးနွေးပွဲများမှ ထွက်ပေါ် လာသည့်သုံးသပ်ချက်များနှင့် ဆွေးနွေးအကြံပြုချက်များအား အကျဉ်းချူပ်အစီရင်ခံစာ အမှတ်စဉ် ၁၃ တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
(Φ)	စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုကြောင့်ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင် သည့်သက်ရောက်မှုကဏ္ဍတစ်ခုခြင်းအလိုက် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့် အစီအစဉ်၊ တာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်မည့်အဖွဲ့ အစည်းနှင့်တ ကွ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရန် ရန်ပုံငွေလျာထားမှုများအား ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါ သည်။		
۶II	နိုဒါန်း		
(m)	လုပ်ငန်းနောက်ခံအကြောင်းအရာဖော်ပြချက် အနေဖြင့်စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းသည် ရာနှုန်းပြည့်နိုင်ငံခြားသားရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံ့မှုဖြင့်အ သစ်တည်ဆောက်သည့်လုပ်ငန်းဖြစ်ကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်းရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံ့မှုကော်မ တီ၏	• ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံ့မှုကော်မတီ၏ထုတ်ပြန် ထားသည့်အတည်ပြုမိန့်/ကုမ္ပဏီမှတ်ပုံ တင်အမှတ်တို့အားထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန် ။	ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံ့မှုကော်မတီ၏ထုတ်ပြန်    ထားသည့်အတည်ပြုမိန့်/ကုမ္ပဏီမှတ်ပုံ    တင်အမှတ်တို့အား စာပိုဒ် ၁.၁ တွင်    ဖြည့်စွက်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြချက်
	အတည်ပြုမိန့်အားထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။		
(9)	စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူ၏ အချက်အလက်အားဖော်ပြရာ၌ (အမည်နှင့်လိပ်စာအားဖော်ပြထားသော်လ ည်းဆက်သွယ်ရမည့် ဖုန်းနံပတ်အားထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိ ကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူ သို့မဟုတ် လုပ်ငန်းတာဝန်ခံ၏     အကြောင်းအရာဖော်ပြချက်များ     (ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ၊ ဖုန်းနံပတ်၊ E-mail) တို့အားပြည့်စုံစွာ     ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူ သို့မဟုတ် လုပ်ငန်းတာဝန်ခံ၏     အကြောင်းအရာဖော်ပြချက်များ     (ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ၊ ဖုန်းနံပတ်၊ E-     mail) တို့အား စာပိုဒ် ၁.၂၊ ဧယား ၁–၁     တွင် ဖြည့်စွက်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
(n)	အစီရင်ခံစာပြုစုရေးသားသူ၏ အချက်အလက်များအားဖော်ပြရာ၌အစီရင်ခံ စာတွင်ပါဝင်ရေးသားသည့်အပိုင်း၊ ပညာအရည်အချင်းနှင့်လုပ်ငန်းအတွေ့အကြုံ များအားထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း ကြားကာလအကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်သူမှတ်ပုံတင် ခြင်းအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ် (TCR)အား (Appendix C) ၌သာဖော်ပြထားကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်	အစီရင်ခံစာ၏ (Appendix C) ၌သာကြားကာလအကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်သူ မှတ်ပုံတင်ခြင်း အထောက်အထားလက်မှတ် (TCR) အားဖော်ပြထားသော်ကြောင့် အစီရင်ခံစာ၏နိဒါန်း၌ သက်သေခံလက်မှတ်ရရှိထားမှုအား ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	အစီရင်ခံစာ၏နိဒါန်း၌     ကြားကာလအကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်သူမှတ် ပုံတင်ခြင်း     အထောက်အထားလက်မှတ် (TCR)     ရရှိထားမှုအား စာပိုဒ် ၁.၁ တွင်     ဖြည့်စွက်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
၅။	ကတိကဝတ်		
(က)	စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူမှ ကနဦီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအစီရင်စာ တွင်ပါဝင်သောပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုလျော့		

စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြချက်
	ပါးစေရေးလုပ်ငန်းများအားလိုက်နာဆောင်ရွ		
	က်မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊စက်ရုံပိတ်သိမ်းမည်ဆိုပါ		
	က ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာများ		
	မထိခိုက်စေရန်အစီအစဉ်များချမှတ်ဆောင်ရွ		
	က်မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။		
(ခ)	အစီရင်ခံစာပြုစုရေးသားသူမှ		
	အစီရင်ခံစားအားသက်ဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ၊		
	နည်းဥပဒေ၊ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊		
	လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များအတိုင်းလိုက်နာ၍ရေးဆွဲ		
	ထားကြောင်းကတိခံဝန်ချက်အားထည့်သွင်း		
	ဖော်ပြထားသည်ကို စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။		
GII	မူဝါဒ၊ ဥပဒေနှင့်အဖွဲ့ အစည်းဆိုင်ရာမူဘောင်		
(က)	အစီရင်ခံစာ၏ ဥပဒေ၊		
	နည်းဥပဒေအခန်းများ၌		
	စီမံကိန်းနှင့်သက်ဆိုင်သည့်		
	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဆိုင်ရာ		
	ဥပဒေ၊နည်းဥပဒေများ၊လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများ၊		
	လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များအပြင်စီမံကိန်းမှလိုက်နာမ		
	ည့်ပြည်တွင်းပြည်ပမှပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအရ		
	ည်အသွေးစံချိန်စံညွှန်းများအား Guideline ပါ		
	Parameter များ Guideline Value		
	များ၊ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးနှင့်ပက်သက်၍		

စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိချက်	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြချက်
	ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်အဖွဲ့ အစည်းများပါ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပြီးစီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူနှ င့်အစီရင်ခံစာပြုစုရေးသားသူတို့မှအခန်းတစ် ခန်းချင်းစီအလိုက် လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်းက တိကဝတ်ပြုဖေသးအားထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထား သည်ကိုပါစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။		
၇။	စီမံကိန်းအကြောင်းအရာဖော်ပြချက်		
(m)	စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်ရသည့်အကြောင်းအရာ ဖော်ပြချက်နှင့် IEE အစီရင်ခံစာဖွဲ့ စည်းတည်ဆောက်ပုံတို့အားထ ည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိသည်ကိုစိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိရပါသည်။	အစီရင်ခံစာ၏စီမံကိန်းအကြောင်းအ ရာဖော်ပြချက်အခန်းတွင်စီမံကိန်းဆော င်ရွက်ရသည့်အကြောင်းအရင်းဖော်ပြချ က်အားထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	အစီရင်ခံစာ၏စီမံကိန်းအကြောင်းအ ရာဖော်ပြချက်အခန်းတွင်စီမံကိန်းဆော င်ရွက်ရသည့်အကြောင်းအရင်းကို စာပိုဒ် ၃.၁ တွင် ဖြည့်စွက်ဖော်ပြ ထားပါသည်။
(ə)	စီမံကိန်းတည်နေရာနှင့်အရွယ်အစား (မြေဧရိယာ)၊ စီမံကိန်းအနီးဝန်းကျင်မြေပုံ၊ လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ပုံအဆင့်ဆင့်ကို ရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြထားသည့် Flow chart စီမံကိန်းတွင် အသုံးပြုမည့်အဆောက်အဦးများစသည်တို့ အား ဖော်ပြထားသည်ကို စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။		

စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိချက်	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြချက်
(n)	စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အနေဖြင့် စပါးခွံကုန်ကြမ်းများ၊ စွန့်ပစ်သစ်သားအပိုင်းအစများ၊ စွန့်ပစ်မြေပဲခွံများ စသည်တို့အား မြောင်းမြမြို့နယ်၊ရွှေဘိုမြို့နယ်နှင့် မကွေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီးတို့မှဝယ်ယူ၍ တစ်နေ့လျှင် ၁၄ ကြိမ်မှ ၁၅ ကြိမ်အထိ (၆) ဘီးယာဉ်ကုန်ကားများဖြင့် စက်ရုံဖြင့်သယ်ယူခြင်းဖြစ်ကြောင်း ရေသားထားသော်လည်း ကုန်ကြမ်း သိုလှောင်ထားရှိမှုများနှင့်ပက်သက်၍ ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသ ည်။	• (ရက်၊ လ၊ နှစ် အလိုက်) ကုန်ကြမ်းအသုံးပြုသည့် ပမာဏ နှင့် သိုလှောင်ထားရှိမှုများအား ဓာတ်ပုံမှတ်တမ်းများဖြင့် တိကျစွာ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	ကုန်ကြမ်းအသုံးပြုမည့် ပမာဏ နှင့် သိုလှောင်ထားရှိမှုများအား ဓာတ်ပုံမှတ်တမ်းများဖြင့် စာပိုဒ် ၃.၄.၁ တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ ယခုအချိန်တွင်စက်ရုံစတင် လည်ပတ်မှု မရှိသေးပါသဖြင့် (ရက်၊ လ၊ နှစ် အလိုက်) ကုန်ကြမ်းအသုံးပြုသည့် ပမာဏများအား ဖော်ပြနိုင်ခြင်း မရှိသေးပါ။
(ဃ)	စက်ရုံမှ ကုန်ချောထွက်ရှိမှုပမာဏ (ရက်၊ လ၊ နှစ်) နှင့် ကုန်ချောသိုလှောင်ထားရှိမှုအခြေအနေတို့ အား ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်မရှိကြောင်း စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	<ul> <li>ကုန်ချောထွက်ရှိမှုပမာဏ (ရက်၊ လ၊ နှစ် အလိုက်)နှင့်သိုလှောင်ထားရှိမှု (တတ်နိုင်ပါက ဓာတ်ပုံမှတ်တမ်းဖြင့်ဖော်ပြရန်)တို့ကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>ကုန်ချောထွက်ရှိမှု မျှော်မှန်းပမာဏများကို စာပိုဒ် ၃.၄.၈ တွင် ဖြည့်စွက်ဖော်ပြထးပါသည်။ ယခုအချိန်တွင်စက်ရုံစတင် လည်ပတ်မှု မရှိသေးပါသဖြင့် (ရက်၊ လ၊ နှစ် အလိုက်) ကုန်ချောထွက်ရှိမည့် ပမာဏများအား ဖော်ပြနိုင်ခြင်း မရှိသေးပါ။</li> </ul>

စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိချက်	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြချက်
		<ul> <li>ကုန်ချောများအား ဖြန့်ဖြူးမည့်နည်းလမ်း၊ နေရာနှင့်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်မည့် အစီအစဉ်များအားဖော်ပြရန်၊</li> <li>အခြားထွက်ကုန်များ (Byproducts) ထွက်ရှိခြင်းရှိ/ မရှိ ဖော်ပြရန် နှင့် ထွက်ရှိပါက ပမာဏဖော်ပြရန်၊</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>ကုန်ချောများအား ဖြန့်ဖြူးမည့်နည်းလမ်း၊ နေရာနှင့်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်မည့် အစီအစဉ်များအား စာပိုဒ် ၃.၄.၇ တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။</li> <li>အခြားထွက်ကုန်များ (Byproducts) ထွက်ရှိမှု မရှိပါ။</li> </ul>
(c)	စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်း၏ရေသုံးစွဲမှုအနေဖြင့် စက်ရုံဝန်းအနီးရှိ မြစ်ရေအားရယူသုံးစွဲခြင်းဖြစ်ကြောင်း ရေးသားထားသည်ကို စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။		
(0)	စွမ်းအင်သုံးစွဲမှုအနေဖြင့်ဒီဧယ်သုံးမီးစက် (၂)လုံးအားမောင်းနှင်အသုံးပြုသွားမည်ဖြစ် ကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားသည်ကို စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	<ul> <li>ဒီဇယ်သုံးမီးစက်များအတွက် အသုံးပြုမည့်လောင်စာဆီပမာဏအား ဖော်ပြရာတွင် သိုလှောင်ထားရှိမှုအား မှတ်တမ်းဓာတ်ပုံများနှင့်တကွ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊</li> <li>အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၃.၆.၁.၁) ၌ "The manufacturing procedure will be done by generating the electricity by biomass fuel"</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>ဒီဖယ်သုံးမီးစက်များအတွက် အသုံးပြုမည့်လောင်စာဆီ သိုလှောင်ထားရှိမှု မှတ်တမ်းဓာတ်ပုံကို စာပိုဒ် ၃.၆.၁.၁. တွင် ဖြည့်စွက်ဖော်ပြ ထားပါသည်။</li> <li>လျှပ်စစ်စွမ်းအင်အတွက်အသုံးပြုမည့်ဇီ ဝလောင်စာအမျိုးအစား၊ သိုလှောင်ထားရှိပုံနှင့် လျှပ်စစ်ထုတ်လုပ်မည့်လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်</li> </ul>

စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိချက်	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြချက်
		ဟုဖော်ပြထားသောကြောင့်လျှပ်စစ်စွ မ်းအင်အတွက်အသုံးပြုမည့်ဧီဝလောင် စာအမျိုးအစား၊ သိုလှောင်ထားရှိပုံနှင့် လျှပ်စစ်ထုတ်လုပ်မည့်လုပ်ငန်းစဉ် အဆင့်ဆင့်တို့အားပြည့်စုံစွာ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	အဆင့်ဆင့်တို့အား စာပိုဒ် ၃.၆.၁.၁. တွင် ဖြည့်စွက်ဖော်ပြ ထားပါသည်။
(න)	အစီရင်ခံစာတွင်အလုပ်ချိန်သတ်မှတ်ချက်နှင့် ပက်သက်၍ အသေးစိတ်ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်း စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းနှင့်     ပက်သက်၍     တစ်နှစ်စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်ရက်အား     ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းနှင့်     ပက်သက်၍     တစ်နှစ်စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်ရက်အား     စာပိုဒ် ၃.၃ တွင်     ဖြည့်စွက်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
(e)	စက်ရုံပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်းနှင့်ပက်သက်၍ဖော်ပြ ထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	စက်ရုံဖျက်သိမ်းမည့်ကာလ၊     စီမံကိန်းသက်တမ်းကာလ၊     စက်ရုံပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်းအဆင့်တွင်ဆောင်     ရွက်ရမည့်လုပ်ငန်းများအားထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြရန်။	စက်ရုံပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်းအဆင့်တွင်ဆောင် ရွက်ရမည့်လုပ်ငန်းများအား စာပိုဒ် ၃.၉ တွင် ဖြည့်စွက် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
ଗା	လက်ရှိပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အခြေအနေ		
(က)	လေ့လာသည့်စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအနီးပတ်ဝန်း ကျင်ရှိလူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာ၊ ပညာရေးဆိုင်ရာ၊ ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာနှင့် စီးပွားရေးဆိုင်ရာအချက်အလက်များအား အထွေထွေအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးဦးစီးဌာန		

စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြချက်
	(မြောင်းမြမြို့နယ်)မှ		
	ရယူဖော်ပြထားကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။		
(ခ)	ရေအရည်အသွေး		
	ဓာတ်ခွဲတိုင်းတာခြင်းအနေဖြင့်		
	စီမံကိန်းအတွင်းရှိ မြေအောက်ရေ၊		
	စီမံကိန်းအတွင်းရိုကန်ရေနှင့်		
	မြစ်ရေအရည်အသွေးများတိုင်းတာထားရှိမှုရ		
	လာဒ်အားဖော်ပြထားကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါ		
	သည်။		
(n)	လေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာထားရှိမှုအား		
	တိုင်းတာသည့်နေရာ၊ နည်းစနစ် ၊		
	တိုင်းတာထားရှိမှုရလာဒ်အားဖော်ပြထား		
	ကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။		
(ဃ)	Residential area နှင့် Industrial area		
	တို့အနီးဝင်းကျင်ရှိ		
	နေရာများအားဆူညံသံတိုင်းတာထားရှိမှုရ		
	လာဒ်များအားဖော်ပြထားကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိ		
	ရပါသည်။		
GII	ထိခိုက်မှုနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ဖြစ်နိုင်ချေဆန်းစစ်	ခြင်းနှင့်လျော့နည်းစေရေးနည်းလမ်းများ	
(က)	စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုကြောင့်ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်		
	သည့်ထိခိုက်မှုတစ်ခုချင်းအလိုက်		
	ဆန်းစစ်သည့်နည်းလမ်းများအားထည့်သွင်း		

စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြချက်
(9)	ဖော်ပြထားပြီး စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုကြောင့်ထိခိုက်နိုင်သည့် ဆန်းစစ်လေ့လာခြင်းဆောင်ရွက်သည့်နယ်ပ ယ် (Study Area) အား (1km) ဟုဖော်ပြထားကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိရပါသည်။ စက်ရုံမှထွက်ရှိလာသောစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ၊ ညစ်ညမ်းပစ္စည်းများ၊ ဘေးအန္တရယ်ရှိစွန့်ပစ်စွည်းများနှင့်အခြားထု တ်လွှတ်အရာဝတ္တုများကြောင့်		G4cocoog4
	သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်ထိခိုက်စေနိုင်မှုအ လားအလာကို ဆန်းစစ်သည့်နည်းလမ်းများနှင့်ပက်သက်၍ လျော့ချမည့်အစီအစဉ်များအား ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါ သည်။		
(n)	အစီရင်ခံစာ၏အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၅.၇.၁.၁) ၌ "Food scrapes are sold to the local farmers to make an organic fertilizer" ဟုဖော်ပြထားကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	စားကြွင်းစားကျန်များအား     လယ်သမားများသို့     ပြန်လည်ရောင်းချခြင်းဆောင်ရွက်ထား     မှုများအား မှတ်တမ်းဓာတ်ပုံများ၊     မှတ်တမ်းများနှင့်တကွ ပြည့်စုံစွာ     ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	စားကြွင်းစားကျန်များအား     လယ်သမားများသို့     ပြန်လည်ရောင်းချခြင်းဆောင်ရွက်ထား     မှုများအား မှတ်တမ်းဓာတ်ပုံများ၊     မှတ်တမ်းများ မရှိပါသဖြင့်     ဖော်ပြနိုင်ခြင်းမရှိပါ။

စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြချက်
(ဃ)	တည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလနှင့် စီမံကိန်းပိတ်သိမ်းပြီးကာလ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဘေးအန္တရယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးနှင့်ပ က်သက်၍ဖော်ပြရာ၌ဆေးသေတ္တာဆောင်ရွ က်ပေးထားခြင်း၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်၌ကျန်းမာရေးဝန်ထမ်းထားရှိပေး ထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	<ul> <li>လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အန္တရယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးနှင့်ပ က်သက်၍ ဖော်ပြရာ၌ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဘေးအန္တရယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေး နှင့်ပက်သက်၍ဖော်ပြရာ၌ဆေးသေ တွာဆောင်ရွက်ပေးထားခြင်း၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်၌ကျန်းမာရေးဝန်ထမ်းထား ရှိပေးထားခြင်း စသည်တို့ဆောင်ရွက်ထားခြင်းရှိပါကမှ တ်တမ်းဓာတ်ပုံများနှင့်တကွ ပြည့်စုံစွာ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။</li> </ul>	လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အန္တရယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးနှင့်ပ က်သက်၍ ဆေးသေတ္တာဆောင်ရွက် ပေးထားခြင်း၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်၌ကျန်းမာရေးအတွက် စီစဉ်ထားရှိမှုများအား စာပိုဒ် ၅.၁၀.၅ တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
(c)	စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်ခြင်းကြောင့်ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေရှိသော သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရယ်နှင့်စက်မှုဆိုင်ရာအန္တရ ယ်များနှင့်ပက်သက်၍ စက်ရုံပေါက်ကွဲခြင်း၊ သဘာဝဘေး (မီးဘေး၊ ရေကြီးခြင်း၊ ငလျင်ဘေး) တို့အတွက်အန္တရယ်ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်ခြေများနှင့် လျော့ချနိုင်ရေးနည်းလမ်းများအား ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါ သည်။ စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းကြောင့်ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေရှိ သော	•	
	ထာ ကြွင်းကျန်သက်ရောက်မှုများနှင့်ပက်သက်၍		

စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိချက်	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြချက်
	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၅.၁)၌ လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်မည့်အဆင့်တစ်ခုချင်းစီအ လိုက်ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုများနှင့်လျော့ချမည့်နည်းလ မ်းများအား ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါ သည်။		
OOII	ဒေသခံပြည်သူများနှင့်တိုင်ပင်ခြင်း		
(m)	အများပြည်သူနှင့်တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်းများပြု လုပ်ခြင်းနှင့်ပက်သက်၍ကျင်းပသည့်နေရာ၊ အချိန်၊ တက်ရောက်သည့်လူဦးရေ၊ ဆွေးနွေးတင်ပြချက်များအားတိကျစွာဖော်ပြ ထားသော်လည်းကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ် ခြင်း (IEE) အစီရင်ခံစာအားအများပြည်သူသိရှိနိုင်ရေး စီမံဆောင်ရွက်မည့်အစီအစဉ်ကို ဖြည့်စွက်ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်းစိစစ် တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	<ul> <li>အများပြည်သူနှင့်တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်း / သတင်းအချက်အလက်များထုတ်ပြန်ခြ င်းနှင့်ပက်သက်၍ ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (IEE) အစီရင်ခံစာအား အများပြည်သူသိရှိနိုင်ရေးစီမံဆောင်ရွ က်မည့်အစီအစဉ်ကိုပါ ဖြည့်စွက်ဖော်ပြရန်၊</li> <li>အများပြည်သူနှင့်တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်း ပြုလုပ်ရာတွင် သက်ဆိုင်ရာအစိုးရအဖွဲ့ အစည်းများကို ပါဖိတ်ကြားဆောင်ရွက်ရန်နှင့်ဒေသခံ ပြည်သူများအားဖိတ်ကြားရာတွင်အနီး ဝန်းကျင်ကျေးရွာများမှသဘောထား</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>အများပြည်သူနှင့်တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်း / သတင်းအချက်အလက်များထုတ်ပြန်ခြ င်းနှင့်ပက်သက်၍ ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (IEE) အစီရင်ခံစာအား အများပြည်သူသိရှိနိုင်ရေးစီမံဆောင်ရွ က်မည့်အစီအစဉ်ကို စာပိုဒ် ၇.၁.၁ တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။</li> <li>အများပြည်သူနှင့်တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်း ပြုလုပ်ရာတွင် သက်ဆိုင်ရာအစိုးရ အဖွဲ့ အစည်းများကိုပါ ဖိတ်ကြားခဲ့သော်လည်း အစည်းအဝေးသို့ တက်ရောက်နိုင်ခြင်းမရှိခဲ့ပါ။</li> </ul>

စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြချက်
		များကိုခြုံငုံစေနိုင်မည့် လူအရေအတွက်ကိုဖိတ်ကြားဆောင်ရွ က်ရန်၊	ဒေသခံပြည်သူများအား ဖိတ်ကြားရာတွင်အနီးဝန်းကျင်ကျေး ရွာများမှ သဘောထားများကို ခြုံငုံစေနိုင်မည့် လူအရေအတွက်ကို ဖိတ်ကြားဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
		<ul> <li>ဒေသခံပြည်သူများထံမှ ဆွေးနွေးချက်များ၊ လိုအပ်ချက်များအပေါ်ဖြည့်ဆည်းဆော င်ရွက်ထားမှုနှင့်ရန်ပုံငွေလျာထားချက် များကို ပြည့်စုံစွာထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။</li> <li>ဒေသခံပြည်သူတို့အတွက်ဒေသဖွံ့ဖြိုး ရေးဆောင်ရွက်ပေးမည့်အစီအစဉ်ကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>ဒေသခံပြည်သူများထံမှ ဆွေးနွေးချက်များ၊ လိုအပ်ချက်များအပေါ်ဖြည့်ဆည်းဆော င်ရွက်ထားမှုနှင့်ရန်ပုံငွေလျာထားချက် များကို စာပိုဒ် ၇.၄ တွင် ဖြည့်စွက် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။</li> <li>ဒေသခံပြည်သူတို့အတွက်ဒေသဖွံ့ဖြိုး ရေးဆောင်ရွက်ပေးမည့်အစီအစဉ်ကို စာပိုဒ် ၇.၄ တွင် ဖြည့်စွက်</li> </ul>
		• အသုံးပြုမည့်ရန်ပုံငွေလျာထားချက်ကို ခန့်မှန်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ • အသုံးပြုမည့်ရန်ပုံငွေလျာထားချက်ကို ခန့်မှန်း ဧယား ၆–၈ တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
		• ဆွေးနွေးအကြံပြုချက်များအပေါ်ဆော င်ရွက်ထားရှိမှု၊ ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်	• ဆွေးနွေးအကြံပြုချက်များအပေါ်ဆော င်ရွက်ထားရှိမှု၊ ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်

စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိချက်	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြချက်
		အစီအစဉ်များအား	အစီအစဉ်များအား စာပိုဒ် ဂု.၄ တွင်
		ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	ဖြည့်စွက် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
SOII	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုဆိုင်ရာစီမံခန့်မှန်းခွဲမှုအစီ	အစဉ်များ	
(က)	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာ	• ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်	• ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်
	စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရန်	အကောင်အထည်ဖော်မည့်အဖွဲ့ (EMP	အကောင်အထည်ဖော်မည့်အဖွဲ့ (EMP
	တာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်မည့်အဖွဲ့အားဖော်ပြ	Implementation Team)	Implementation Team)
	ထားသော်လည်းအဖွဲ့ဝင်မျာ၏တာဝန်ဝတ္တရား	အဖွဲ့ဝင်များအားတာဝန်ခွဲဝေထားမှုနှင့်	အဖွဲ့ဝင်များအားတာဝန်ခွဲဝေထားမှု
	များအားဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်းစိစစ်	ပက်သက်၍	အား စာပိုဒ် ၆.၂၊ ဧယား ၆–၁ တွင်
	တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	ပြည့်စုံစွာထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	ဖြည့်စွက်ဖော်ပြ ထားပါသည်။
(ခ)	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်တွင်မြေထု		
	ညစ်ညမ်းမှု၊ လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှု၊		
	စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းစသည်၏		
	စီမံခန့်ခွဲမည့်အစီအစဉ်ခွဲများအား ဧယားဖြင့်		
	သီးသန့်ဖော်ပြထားကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသ		
	ည်။		
(റ)	မီးဘေးအန္တရယ်ကာကွယ်ခြင်းနှင့်ပက်သက်၍	• မီးသတ်ဆေးဘူး/ မီးသတ်ပိုက်/	• မီးသတ်ဆေးဘူး/ မီးသတ်ပိုက်/
	ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်အစီအစဉ်များအားစာဖြင့်ဖော်	မီးသတ်ရေကန်ထားရှိမည့်အစီအစဉ်	မီးသတ်ရေကန်ထားရှိမည့် <sup>အ</sup> စီအစဉ်
	ပြထားသော်လည်းမီးသတ်ဆေးဘူး/	အားပြည့်စုံစွာ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	အား စာပိုဒ် ၆.၄ တွင် ဖြည့်စွက်ဖော်ပြ
	မီးသတ်ပိုက်/		ထားပါသည်။
	မီးသတ်ရေကန်များထားရှိမည့်အစီအစဉ်အား		

စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြချက်
	ပြည့်စုံစွာဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်းစိစစ်		
	တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။		
(ဃ)	ဖေား (၆–၅)	• စိုက်ပျိုးမည့်အပင်အမျိုးအစား/ နေရာ၊	• စီမံကိန်းစက်ရုံသည် ယခုကာလတွင်
	၌စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်းအပင်များစိုက်ပျိုးခြ	တာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်မည့်အဖွဲ့များ	လည်ပတ်ခြင်း မရှိသေးပါသဖြင့်
	င်းအတွက်အကြိမ်အရေအတွက်၊ရန်ပုံငွေလျာ	အားထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	စိုက်ပျိုးမည့်အပင်အမျိုးအစား/ နေရာ၊
	ထားချက်အားဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း		တာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်မည့်အဖွဲ့များ
	စိုက်ပျိုးမည့်အပင်အမျိုးအစား၊		အား အကောင်အထည်ဖော်နိုင်ခြင်း
	နေရာတာဝန်ယူမည့်အဖွဲ့များအားထည့်သွင်း		မရှိသေးပါ။ စီမံကိန်းလည်ပတ်ချိန်တွင်
	ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိရပါသ		ပြုလုပ်ရန် စီစဉ်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
	ည်။		
(c)	အရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေ တုန့်ပြန်ရေးအစီအစဉ်	• ကျန်းမာရေးစောက်ရှောက်မည့်အစီအ	• ကျန်းမာရေးစောက်ရောက်မည့်အစီအ
	များအဖြစ် (မီးဘေး၊	စဉ်များ	စဉ်များကို စာပိုဒ် (၆.၃) တွင်
	ဓာတုယိုစိမ့်မှုအန္တရယ်များအတွက်စီစဉ်ဆော	(အရေးပေါ်ဆေးသေတ္တာထားရှိခြင်း၊	ဖြည့်စွက်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
	င်ရွက်မည့်နည်းလမ်းများအားဖော်ပြထား	ကျန်းမားရေးဝန်ထမ်းထားရှိပေးခြင်း)	
	သော်လည်းကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာစောင့်ရှောက်	များကဲ့သို့ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးမည့်အစီအစ	
	မှုဆောင်ရွက်မည့်အစီအစဉ်အားထည့်သွင်း	ဉ်အား ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	
	ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသ နေ့။		
0	ည်။		
၁၂။	စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှူ့မည့်အစီအစဉ်		0 202 2 2 2 2
(က)	စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းကြောင့်ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနို	• ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆို	• ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆို
	င်သည့်ထိခိုက်မှုအဆင့်အလိုက်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြ	င်ရာလုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းအပိုဒ် ၁၀၈	င်ရာလုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းအပိုဒ် ၁၀၈
	ည့်ရှုမည့်အစီအစဉ်၊ တိုင်းတာမည့်	အရစောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့်အစီအစဉ်	အရစောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့်အစီအစဉ်

စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိချက်	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြချက်
	Parameters၊ အကြိမ်အရေအတွက်၊ တာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်မည့်အဖွဲ့ အစည်းများ အား ဧယား (၆.၁) တွင်ဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်းတိုင်းတာမည့်န ည်းလမ်း/ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့်နည်းလမ်း၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌနသို့တင်ပြ မည့်အစီအစဉ်များအားထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထား ခြင်းမရှိကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	များအားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦး စီးဌာနသို့ (၆) လတစ်ကြိမ်တင်ပြမည့်အစီအစဉ်အား ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊ • စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုစစ်ဆေးမည့်အဖွဲ့ အ စည်းတွင်လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်နေသည့် ကျွမ်းကျင်ဝန်ထမ်းများ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာကျွမ်းကျင်ပညာရှ င်များပါဝင်ဖွဲ့ စည်းဆောင်ရွက်ရန်နှင့်အ ဖွဲ့ ဝင်တစ်ဦးချင်းစီအလိုက်လုပ်ငန်းတာ ဝန်များပါဝင်သည့်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရ မည့်အစီအစဉ်အားသီးသန့်ခန်းတစ်ရပ် အနေဖြင့်ဖော်ပြရန်၊	များအားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦး စီးဌာနသို့ (၆) လတစ်ကြိမ်တင်ပြမည့် အစီအစဉ်အား စာပိုဒ် ၆.၂ တွင် ဖြည့်စွက် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ • စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုစစ်ဆေးမည့်အဖွဲ့အ စည်းတွင် လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်နေသည့်ကျမ်းကျင် ဝန်ထမ်းများ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ကျွမ်းကျင်ပညာရှင်များ နှင့် အဖွဲ့ဝင်တစ်ဦးချင်းစီအလိုက် လုပ်ငန်းတာဝန်များပါဝင်သည့် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရမည့်အစီအစဉ်အား ဧယား ၆–၂ တွင် ဖြည့်စွက်
(၁)	ရေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာမည့်အစီအစဉ်အား ဖော်ပြရာတွင်တိုင်းတာမည့်ရေအမျိုးအစား (မြေပေါ်ရေ/စွန့်ထုတ်ရည်) အားထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်း စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	ရေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာမည့်အစီအ    စဉ်အားဖော်ပြရာတွင်တိုင်းတာမည့်ရေ    အမျိုးအစား (မြေပေါ်ရေ/    စွန့်ထုတ်ရည်)    အားထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	ရေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာမည့်     အစီအစဉ်အားဖော်ပြရာတွင်တိုင်းတာ     မည့် ရေအမျိုးအစား(မြေပေါ်ရေ/     စွန့်ထုတ်ရည်) အား ဧယား ၆–၃ တွင်     ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
၁၃။	List of Commitment		

စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်	သုံးသ	်အကြံပြုချက် <u>၊</u>	များ	ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြချက်
(m)	စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းနှင့်ပက်သက်၍ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီရင်ခံစာတွင်ပါရှိသည့်ပတ်ဝန်း ကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုလျော့ပါးစေရေးလုပ်ငန်းများနှင့် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့်လုပ်ငန်းများကို အကောင်အထည်ဖော်မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်းကတိ ကဝတ်ကိုစာဖြင့်ဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်းစီမံ ကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူမှအစီအစဉ်ပါအခန်းတစ်ခန်း ချင်းစီအလိုက်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်အချက်များနှင့် စပ်လျဉ်၍ကတိကဝတ်အားဖော်ပြထားခြင်း အရှိသည်ကို စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	<ul> <li>စီမံကိန်းခ</li> <li>က်ရမည့်ဖ</li> <li>(ကတိက</li> <li>အမှတ်စဉ်</li> <li>ဖော်ပြချက</li> <li>အစီအရင်</li> <li>စသည်တို့</li> <li>commitm</li> <li>အောက်ပါ</li> </ul>	ဆိုပြုသူမှလိုဂ ခေါင်းစဉ်တစ်ခု( ဝတ်အမည်၊ ၂ကတိကဝတ်ဒ	ာ်နာဆောင်ရွ ခြင်းစီအတွက် စားရှင်းလင်း န်းချက် st of	စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူမှလိုက်နာဆောင်ရွ က်ရမည့်ခေါင်းစဉ်တစ်ခုခြင်းစီအတွက် (ကတိကဝတ်အမည်၊ အမှတ်စဉ်၊ကတိကဝတ်အားရှင်းလင်း ဖော်ပြချက်၊ အစီအရင်ခံစာပါရည်ညွှန်းချက် စသည်တို့) ပါဝင်သည့် List of commitment table အား စာပိုဒ် ၂.၁၂.၂၊ ဖယား ၂–၁၀ တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
				စ်ဖော်မြေ(၁၁	
၁၄။	နိဂုံးသုံးသပ်ချက်	L		<u> </u>	
(က)	စီမံကိန်းအနေဖြင့်				
	တည်ဆောက်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်နေစဉ်နှ				
	င့် လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်နေစဉ်ကာလအတွင်း				
	အရေးပေါ် တုန့်ပြန်အစီအစဉ်အားအကောင်အ				
	ထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊				

စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြချက်
	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအရ		
	အစီရင်ခံစာအရနေ့အလိုက်၊ လအလိုက်၊		
	နှစ်အလိုက်အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရမည့်အစီ		
	အစဉ်များအားဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ကြော		
	င်း၊		
	ကုန်ကြမ်းသယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်သည့်လမ်းတစ်		
	လျှောက်စက်ရုံပြင်ပနေရာများ၌စနစ်တကျသ		
	ယ်ဆောင်ခြင်းများဆောင်ရွက်၍		
	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်တို့အပေါ်		
	ထိခိုက်မှုမရှိစေရန်တာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်သွား		
	မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်းဖော်ပြထားသည်ကိုစိစစ်		
	တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။		

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APPENDIX A
Air Quality Results



Office: No. 233/2, 1st Floor, Daung Min Street, 14/3 Quarter, South Okkalapa Township, Yangon, Myanmar. Tel: +959 898333722 Email: info@hexagonalangle.com Website: www.hexagonalangle.com

# Air Quality Analysis Report (လေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာစစ်ဆေးမှုအစီရင်ခံစာ)

# Air Quality Measurement Information (လေတိုင်းတာခြင်းအချက်အလက်)

Air Sampling Location	Myaung Mya Township, Myaung Mya District, Ayeyarwady					
(လေတိုင်းတာသည့်နေရာ)	Division.					
	Latitude		C0 COL 7 CU N			
	(လတ္တီတွဒ်)	16° 30' 7.2" N 94° 44' 2" E				
	Longitude					
	(လောင်ဂျီတွဒ်)					
Township (မြို့နယ်)	Myaung Mya Township	Myaung Mya Township				
State/Region (ပြည်နယ်/တိုင်း)	Ayeyarwady Region	Ayeyarwady Region				
Client (တိုင်းတာလိုသူအမည်)	SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd					
Date (တိုင်းတာသည့်နေ့စွဲ)	12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> December 2020	12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> December 2020				
Logging Duration (Hours)	24 hours					
(တိုင်းတာမှုကြာချိန်)	Log on Time (Date, Time) စတင်တိုင်းတာသည့်အချိန် (နေ့ရက်၊ အချိန်)	စတင်တိုင်းတာသည့်အချိန် (နေ့ရက်၊ 9:30AM 12.12.2020				
	Log off Time (Date, Time) တိုင်းတာပြီးသည့်အချိန် (နေ့ရက်၊ 9:30AM 13.12.2020 အချိန်)					
Air Quality Measuring Equipment (တိုင်းတာသည့်စက်)	OCEANUS™ AQM-09	,				
Station Height (above ground) စက်တည်ထားသည့်အမြင့် (မြေပြင်မှ)	Ground					

DEVELOPING ALLIANCE, DELIVERING SUCCESS!



Office: No. 233/2, 1st Floor, Daung Min Street, 14/3 Quarter, South Okkalapa Township, Yangon, Myanmar. Tel: +959 898333722

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

### Air Quality Sampling Result (လေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာမှုရလဒ်)

No.	Parameter	Result	Unit	Average	e Period	*Guideline Value
(စဉ်)	(အရည်အသွေး)	(ရလဒ်)	(ယူနစ်)	(ပျမ်းမျှ	നാလ)	(ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုစံနှုန်း)
1	Particulate Matter	52.04	μg/m³	1	Year	*20 μg/m³
-	PM <sub>10</sub>	32.04	μg/m³	24	Hour	*50 μg/m³
2	Particulate Matter	37.932	μg/m³	1	Year	*10 μg/m³
2	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	37.932	μg/m³	24	Hour	*25 μg/m <sup>3</sup>
3	Total Suspended Particulate	81.473	μg/m³	24 F	lours	NG
1771	(TSP)	01.475	P-8/ ···			
4	Sulphur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	15	μg/m³	10	Mins	* 500 μg/m <sup>3</sup>
4	ဆာလဖာဒိုင်အောက်ဆိုဒ်	15	μg/m³	24	Hours	* 20 μg/m <sup>3</sup>
5	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> )	0.7	μg/m³	1	Year	*40 μg/m³
5	နိုက်ထရိုဂျင်ဒိုင်အောက်ဆိုဒ်	87	μg/m³	1	Hour	*200 μg/m³
6	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	0.301	ppm	24 -	lours	NG
Ü	ကာဗွန်မိုနောက်ဆိုဒ်	0.501	ppiii	241	iours	110
8	Ozone (O <sub>3</sub> )	98	μg/m³	8 H	ours	100
9	Relative Humidity	72.406		24 6	lours	NG
9	စိုထိုင်းစ	72.406	_	241	iours	No
10	Temperature	26.42	_	24 6	lours	NG
10	အပူချိန်	26.43	-	24 6	iouis	ING
11	Air Pressure	1009.35	hPa	24 H	lours	NG

<sup>\*</sup>National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline 2015

NG=No Guideline

Analyzed by

THE

Than Htike Zaw
Environmental Engineer
Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd.

Checked by

Aye Myat Thiri

Environmental Team Leader

Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd.

APPENDIX B
Water Quality Results



#### ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

Myanmar Innovation Group of Co.,Ltd.

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

26 Ward, South Dagon Tsp, Yangon, Myanmar.

: 09-958 285 413, 09-893 767 424 Tel Email: info@prolabmyanmar.com

#### LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

1 Client Name

: Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co.,Ltd

2 Location

: 233/2, 1st Floor, Daung Min Street, 14/3 Quarter, South Okkalapa, Yangon

3 Type of Sample

: ကန်ရေ

Sample No. 4

: 00718/2020

5 Contact Person

: Aye Myat Thiri

6 Phone No.

: 09-456037046

7 Date Received

: 14.12.2020

8 Date of Test Performed : 14.12.2020

Date of Issued

: 21.12.2020

No.	Parameter	Result	Unit	WHO STD (2018)	Method
1	Ammonia	< 0.4	mg/L	-	Salicylate Method
2	BOD	13.95	mg/L	-	Hanna (HI 98193) - DO and BOD Meter
3	COD	38	mg/L	-	USEPA Reactor Digestion Method
4	Iron	1.81	mg/L		Phenanthroline Method
5	Oils and Greases	11	mg/L	-	Soxhlet Extraction Method
6	pH	6.68	-	-	Hanna (HI 2211) - pH Meter
7	Total Chlorine	0.03	mg/L	-	Hanna (HI 97104)- Free & Total Chlorine Portable Photometer
8	Total Suspended Solids	40	mg/L	-	Drying Method

#### Remark:

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

**Tested By** 

: EI THU THU MYINT Name

Position : Laboratory Technician

Signature :.....

: KYAWT KYAWT YIN

Position: Technical Consultant Manager

Signature : Xyet ....

ation G

PRÖ LAB



#### **ANALYTICAL LABORATORY**

Myanmar Innovation Group of Co.,Ltd.

Address: No.(9), Sabae Housing, Pyi Htaung Su Road, 26 Ward, South Dagon Tsp, Yangon, Myanmar.

: 09-958 285 413, 09-893 767 424 Tel Email: info@prolabmyanmar.com

#### LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

1 Client Name

: Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co.,Ltd

Location

: 233/2, 1st Floor, Daung Min Street, 14/3 Quarter, South Okkalapa, Yangon

Type of Sample

: မြစ်ရေ

Sample No.

: 00719/2020

Contact Person

: Aye Myat Thiri

Phone No.

: 09-456037046

7 Date Received

: 14.12.2020

Date of Test Performed : 14.12.2020

9 Date of Issued

: 21.12.2020

10 Recult

No.	Parameter	Result	Unit	WHO STD (2018)	Method
1	Ammonia	< 0.4	mg/L	-	Salicylate Method
2	BOD	Nil	mg/L		Hanna (HI 98193) - DO and BOD Meter
3	COD	Nil	mg/L		USEPA Reactor Digestion Method
4	Iron	2.46	mg/L	-	Phenanthroline Method
5	Oils and Greases	1	mg/L	-	Soxhlet Extraction Method
6	pH	7.51	-	-	Hanna (HI 2211) - pH Meter
7	Total Chlorine	0.03	mg/L	-	Hanna (HI 97104)- Free & Total Chlorine Portable Photometer
8	Total Suspended Solids	180	mg/L	-	Drying Method

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

**Tested By** 

Name : EI THU THU MYINT

Position : Laboratory Technician

Signature :.....

Approved By

Name : KYAWT KYAWT YIN

ation (

PRÖ LAB



#### **ANALYTICAL LABORATORY**

Myanmar Innovation Group of Co.,Ltd.

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

26 Ward, South Dagon Tsp, Yangon, Myanmar.

: 09-958 285 413, 09-893 767 424 Email : info@prolabmyanmar.com

#### LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

1 Client Name

: Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co.,Ltd

2 Location

: 233/2, 1st Floor, Daung Min Street, 14/3 Quarter, South Okkalapa, Yangon

3 Type of Sample

: Site 69

4 Sample No.

: 00720/2020

5 Contact Person

: Aye Myat Thiri

Phone No.

: 09-456037046

7 Date Received

: 14.12.2020

8 Date of Test Performed : 14.12.2020

9 Date of Issued

: 21.12.2020

10 Result

No.	Parameter	Result	Unit	WHO STD ( 2018 )	Method
1	Ammonia	1.70	mg/L	•	Salicylate Method
2	BOD	241.79	mg/L	-	Hanna (HI 98193) - DO and BOD Meter
3	COD	631	mg/L		USEPA Reactor Digestion Method
4	Iron	2.53	mg/L		Phenanthroline Method
5	Oils and Greases	62	mg/L		Soxhlet Extraction Method
6	рН	7.00	-	-	Hanna (HI 2211) - pH Meter
7	Total Chlorine	Nil	mg/L	-	Hanna (HI 97104)- Free & Total Chlorine Portable Photometer
8	Total Suspended Solids	320	mg/L	-	Drying Method

#### Remark:

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

**Tested By** 

Name : EI THU THU MYINT

Position: Laboratory Technician

Signature:.....

Approved By

Name : KYAWT KYAWT YIN

Position: Technical Consultant Manager

Signature : .....

LAB-FO-024-00

# APPENDIX C National Transitional Consultant Registration Certificate

### REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation



CERTIFICATE FOR TRANSITIONAL CONSULTANT REGISTRATION ကြားကာလအကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်သူမှတ်ပုံတင်ခြင်းအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ်)

0000108

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, hereby, issues this certificate to the person under Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, Notification No. 616/2015.

(ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာအမှတ်၊ ၆၁၆/၂၀၁၅ အရ သယံဇာတနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနသည် ဤအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ်ကို လူပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အားထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည်။)

Name of Consultant (အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အမည်) Dr. Thar Htat Kyaw

Citizenship (b)

Myanmar

(နိုင်ငံသား)

Identity Card / Passport Number (မှတ်ပုံတင်/ နိုင်ငံကူးလက်မှတ် အမှတ်)

Address (d)

(ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ)

Organization (အဖွဲ့အစည်း)

Type of Consultancy (f) (အကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်မှုအမျိုးအစား)

Duration of validity (g) (သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးရက်) 7/ Pa Ma Na (Naing) 115118

No. (6), Kaba Aye Pagoda Road, Yankin Township, Yangon.

tharhtatkyaw@gmail.com, 09 976408187

Department of Research and Innovation

Person

31 March 2018

Director General

**Environmental Conservation Department** 

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

# Areas of Expertise Permitted (ခွင့်ပြုသည့် ကျွမ်းကျင်မှုနယ်ပယ်များ)

- 1. Air Pollution Control
- 2. Risk Assessment and Hazard Management
- 3. Water Pollution Control
- 4. Waste Management

EXTENSION သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်ခြင်း The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for one year from (1.1.2020) to (31.12.2020) ကိုလက်မှတ်အား(၁-၁-၂၀၂၀) ရက်နေ့ (၃၁-၁၂-၂၀၂၀) ရက်နေ့အထိတစ်နှစ်ညက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်သည်။ For Director General (Soe Naing, Director) Environmental Conservation Department EXTENSION

αρδουδιοδιβέβδε

The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for nine months from (1.4.2019) to (31.1. 2019)

αρδουδικό (2.5. 10.20)

αρδομέβο (2.5. 10.20)

αρδομέβο (2.5. 10.20)

Αρδομέβο (2.5. 10.20)

For Director General (Soe Naing, Director)

Environmental Conservation Department

# APPENDIX D Attendence List and Presentation Slide

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09,248701688	0940891294	7		06600000000	09-882684637	0858168300	09 422554085	09.4270 95986	ဆက်သွယ်ရမည့်ဖုန်းနံပါတ်
88	And the second	8,637	5.60 तमा कहुः		A	S. C.	2 aus	An.	လက်မှတ်

### SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd.

ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအစီရင်ခံစာ

အများပြည်သူများနှင့်တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲ ၅ ရက်၊ မေလ၊ ၂ဝ၂၁ ခုနှစ်။

တင်ဆက်သူ

ခေါ် အိအိဖော် (Environmentalist and Social Specialist)

Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd.

# Hexagonal Angle ကုမ္ပဏီ၏အကြောင်းအရာ

- Hexagonal Angle International Consultants ကုမ္ပဏီသည် ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်တွင် စတင်တည်ထောင်ခဲ့ပြီး သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အကြံပေး လုပ်ငန်းများ၊ ပို့ဆောင်ဆက်သွယ်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ စီမံကိန်းများ၊ သုတေသန နှင့် စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူမြင်း လုပ်ငန်းများလုပ်ကိုင်လျက် ရှိပါသည်။
- HA ကုမ္ပဏီသည် အရည်အသွေးအမြင့်ဆုံးသော ဝန်ဆောင်မှုများကိုသာ
   ပေးစွမ်းနိုင်ရန် ရည်ရွယ်၍ တည်ထောင်ထားပါသည်။
- HA ကုမ္ပဏီတွင် စီးပွားရေးဆိုင်ရာ အကြံပေးပညာရှင်များ၊ သဘာဝပတ် ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ကျွန်းကျင်ပညာရှင်များ၊ ဘုဓိဇေဒပညာရှင်များ၊ Research and Survey ကျွန်းကျင်ပညာရှင်များ၊ အင်ဂျင်နီယာများ၊ Project Coordinator များဖြင့် ဖွဲ့ စည်းထားပါသည်။
- လက်ရှိတွင်လည်း သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲသည့် ဘာသာ ရပ်များအား အထူးပြုသင်ကြားပေးသည့် HA INSTITUTE ကိုလည်း ဖွင့် လှစ်ထားပါသည်။









# HA ကုမ္ပဏီ၏ဝန်ဆောင်မှု

- 💠 သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ဝန်ဆောင်မှုများ
  - ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (EIA)
  - ယာက္ေကျငထာငှာ မွာတခုအစေရခင်း (EIA) ဟာဝန်ကျပိုနှင့်လူမှုဝန်ကျင် ထိနိုက်မှုအခိုးစေစ်ခြင်း (ESIA) ကနည်းတတ်ဝန်းကျင်စိတဲ့သောခန်းစေခြင်း (IEE) ဟာဝန်းကျပိုစိမ်းခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် (EMP) ဟာဝန်းကျပိစောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှမှုအစီရင်ခံစ (EMR)
- 🂠 လမ်းပန်းပို့ဆောင်ဆက်သွယ်ရေးဆိုင်ရာဝန်ဆောင်မှုများ

  - အကြံပေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
     ယာဉ်အသုံးပြုမှုဆိုင်ရာစစ်တမ်းများ

  - ခရီးသည်စိတ်ကျေနပ်မှုစစ်တမ်းများ
     လူမှုစီးပွားဆိုင်ရာစစ်တမ်းများ
     အင်တာဗျူးကောက်ယူသောစစ်တမ်းများ
- 🌣 အခြားဝန်ဆောင်မှုများ
  - စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းဆိုင်ရာအကြံပေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
     သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ သင်တန်း
     သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ သင်တန်း









# ဆွေးနွေးတင်ပြမည့်အကြောင်းအရာ

- 🌣 ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအစီအစဉ်ပြုလုပ်ရခြင်းရည်ရွယ်ချက်။
- SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd. ဇီဝလောင်စာတောင့်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းအကြောင်းအရာများ တင်ပြခြင်း။
- 🌣 ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအစီအစဉ်အားမိတ်ဆက်ခြင်း။
- 🂠 သက် ရောက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းရလဒ်များနှင့် ထိခိုက်မှုအဆင့်သတ်မှတ်ခြင်း။
- 💠 ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်။
  - လုပ်ငန်းကြောင့်ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်သောပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် အကျိုးသက် ရောက်မှုများနှင့်လျှော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်များ
- 🂠 စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရေးအစီအစဉ်။



# ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအစီအစဉ်ရေးဆွဲရခြင်း၏ ရည်ရွယ်ချက်

- SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd. ဇီဝလောင်စာတောင့်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်သောပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှု လေ့လာခြင်း။
- 🂠 ကောင်းကျိုး၊ ဆိုးကျိုး ခွဲခြားခြင်း။
- ကောင်းကျိုးများကို ပိုမိုကောင်းမွန်အောင် နှင့် ဆိုးကျိုးများကို လျှော့ချအောင်
   အစီအစဉ်များ ရေးဆွဲခြင်း။
- စီမံကိန်းမှ ထွက်ရှိလာတဲ့ လေ၊ ရေ၊ စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်၊ အသံဆူညံမှု၊ အပူချိန် နှင့် အလင်း တို့ကိုလည်း ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိနိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း နှင့် ကိုက်ညီစွာ ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်ပြီး သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိနိုက်မှုလျော့ပါးအောင် ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း။
- 🍲 အများပြည်သူနှင့် တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်းနှင့် သဘောထားများ ကိုရယူခြင်း။

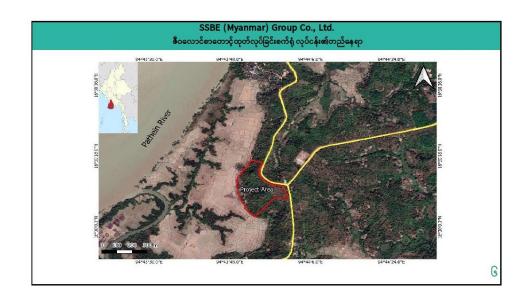
I NITIAL



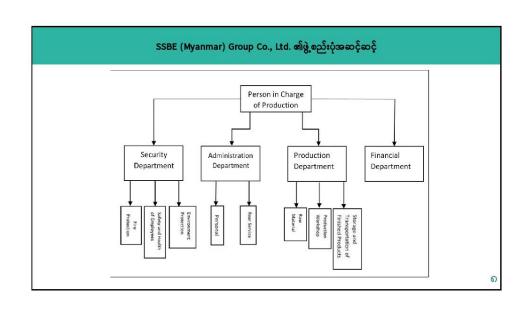


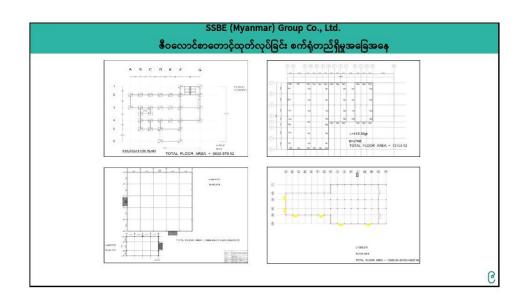
0

# စီမံကိန်း အကြောင်းအရာဖော်ပြချက်









# ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း

00

# ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အခြေအနေအားလေ့လာခြင်း

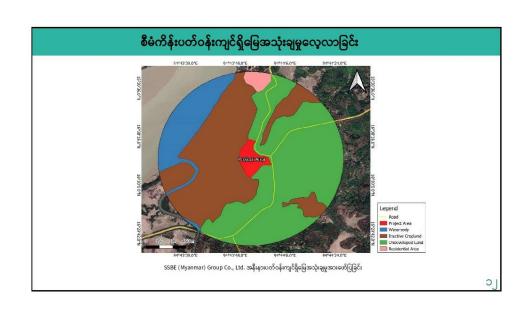
💠 စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုအပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုများအား သိရှိနိုင်ရန် တိုင်းတာမှုများအား Hexagonal Angle International Consultants Co., Ltd. ၏ Environmental Team မှသွားရောက်တိုင်းတာခဲ့ပါသည်။ တိုင်းတာမှုရလဒ်များအား ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုအဆင့်များအား ကာလအပိုင်းအခြား အလိုက် သတ်မှတ်ဖော်ပြ သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

#### 🂠 ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာမှု

- ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာမှုကို ၂၀၂၀ ခုနှစ်၊ ၁၂ရက် လုပ်ငန်းဖြစ်စဉ်များကို လေ့လာခြင်း၊ မေးမြန်ခြင်း၊ ဒီစင်ဘာလတွင် တစ်ကြိမ်၊ ၁၃ ရက် ဒီစင်ဘာလတွင် မှတ်တမ်းယူခြင်း။ တစ်ကြိမ်၊ စုစုပေါင်း (၂)ကြိမ် ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ ပါသည်။
- စီမံကိန်း ဧရိယာ၏ အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ၅၀၀ မီတာ ပတ်လည် လေ့လာခြင်းများ ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

#### 🎄 စက်ရုံဝန်းအတွင်း လေ့လာမှု

- လေထုအရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာခြင်း။
- အသံဆူညံမှု တိုင်းတာခြင်း။





# သက်ရောက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းရလဒ်များနှင့် ထိခိုက်မှုအဆင့်သတ်မှတ်ချက်များ

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# သက်ရောက်မှုအဆင့်သတ်မှတ်ပုံ

🗖 စီမံကိန်းကာလတွင်ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သော ထိခိုက်မှုများကို သက်ရောက်မှုဖြစ်သောသည့် ပမာဏနှင့် သက်ရောက်ခံရမည့်သူ ပမာဏ အပေါ် မူတည်၍ အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ခွဲခြားသတ်မှတ်ထားပါသည်။

		Sensiti	vity/Vulnerability/Impo	rtance of Resource/Rec	eptor
		Negligible	Low	Medium	High
	Negligible	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant/ Low*
of Impact	Small	Not significant	Low	Low/Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of Impact	Medium	Not significant	Low/Moderate	Moderate	High
	Large	Low	Moderate	High	High

သက်ရောက်မှုအမျိုးအစား	ကာလအပိုင်းအခြား	အဆင့်	သက်ရောက်စေသေဘအကြောင်းအရင်းနှင့် နေရာများ
	တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း/ပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း ကာလ	Moderate	စီမံကိန်းအတွက်လိုအပ်သောကုန်ပစ္စည်းများ သယ်သူပို့ဆောင်ရာမှ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်လေထုအားညစ်ညမ်းစေနိုင်ခြင်း၊ စက်ရုံတည်ဆောက်ရာတွင် ဘီလပ်မြေနှင့် အခြားဆောက်လုပ်ရေးသုံးပစ္စည်းများဖြတ်တောက်ရာမှ အမှုန်အမွှားများထွက်ရှိနိုင်သည်။
လေထုအရည်အသွေး	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းကာလ	High	အခြောက်ခံစက်၊ မီးစက်နှင့် စက်ရုံသုံးသယ်သူပို့ဆောင်ရေးယာဉ်များကြောင့် ဟာ်ဝန်းကျင်လေထုကို ထိခိုက်စေနိုင်ခြင်း၊ ကုန်ချောထုတ်လုပ်သည့်နေရာမှ အမှုန်များထွက်ခြင်း။ စက်ရုံတွင် မီးစက်အသုံးပြုချိန်မှာ ပင်မလျှပ်စစ်မီးပျက်တောက်ချိန်သာ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
c	တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း/ပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း ကာလ	Moderate	ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးကာလအတွင်း စွန့်ပစ်ရေထွက်ရှိသော်လည်း အနည်ပါဝင်သောစွန့်ပစ်ရေသည ကာလတိုသာ ထွက်ရှိပါသည်။
ရေအၺ်အသွေး	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းကာလ	Moderate	က်ေရုံ၏ ကုန်ပစ္စည်းထုတ်လုပ်မှုမှ ရေဆိုးထွက်ရှိခြင်းမရှိ၊ ဝန်ထမ်းများအသုံးပြုပြီးသော စွန့်ပစ်ရေသည် ရေရှည်သက်ရောက်မှုဖြစ်သော်လည်း ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် သိသာသော ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုမရှိပါ။

	ညစ်ညမ်းမှု			
သက်ရောက်မှုအမျိုးအစား	ကာလအပိုင်းအခြား	အဆင့်	သက်ရောက်စေသေဘအကြောင်းအရင်းနှင့် နေရာများ	
	တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း/ပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း ကာလ	Moderate	ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးကာလအတွင်း လုပ်ငန်းသုံးစက်ပစ္စည်းများမှ ဆူညံမှုအနည်းငယ်ရှိသော်လည်း ကာလတိုသက်ရောက်မှုသာဖြစ်သည်။	
ဆူညံသံ	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းကာလ	Moderate	အရည်အသွေးမြင့်စက်များအသုံးပြုခြင်းကြောင့် အသံကျယ်လောင်မှုမရှိခြင်း။ စက်ရုံအတွင်း ဆူညံသံတိုင်းတာမှုရလဒ်များအရ အနည်းငယ် ဆူညံမှုအနည်းငယ်သာရှိကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိခဲ့ပါ သည်။ ထိုဆည်မှုမှာလဲ စက်ရုံအတွင်း လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်းသာဖြစ်ပြီး စက်ရုံပြင်ပ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ကိုမထိခိုက်နိုင်ပါ။	
စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်	တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း/ပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း ကာလ	Moderate	ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းနွင်မှတွက်ရှိသော စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအများစုမှာ ထုထည်ကြီးမားသည့် အစိုင်အခဲပစ္စည်းများ၊ သံတိုသံစများ၊ ကျိုးပဲ့စများ၊ မြေကြီးများ၊ သစ်တိုသစ်စများ ထွက်ရှိပါသည်။	
	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းကာလ	High	က်ေရမှထွက်ရှိသောအမှိုက်မှာ လောင်စာထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းမှ အစအနများနှင့် ထုတ်ပိုးခြင်းမှ အသုံးပြုသော ပလက်စတစ်အိတ်၊ စက္ကူဖ၁၊ ကုန်ကြမ်းပစ္စည်းများမှ စပါးခွံများ အစရှိသည်တို့ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ဝန်ထမ်းများမှ ထွက်ရှိသော ရေသန်ဘူးခွံ ပလက်စတစ်အိတ်၊ စက္ကူ၊ tissue၊ စားကြွင်းစားကျန်၊ အစရှိသော လူသုံးအမှိုက်များ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။	

သက်ရောက်မှုအမျိုးအစား	အဆင့်	သက်ရောက်စေသောအကြောင်းအရင်းနှင့် နေရာများ
ကူးဆက်ရောဂါ	Low	ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေနည်းပါးသော်လည်း လုပ်သားအင်အားဖြင့် လည်ပတ်သော စက်ရုံအမျိုးအစားဖြစ်သောကြောင့် စက်ရုံတွင် ကျန်းမာရေး အသိပညာပေးမှုနှင့် ကျန်းမာရေး စောင့်ရောက်မှုရှိရန် လိုအပ်ကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိခဲ့ပါသည်။
လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်း ရေးနှင့် ကျန်းမာရေး	High	လုပ်ငန်းနှင် အန္တရာယ်များကြုတွေ့နိုင်သော်လည်း အကာအကွယ်ဝတ်စုံများ ဝတ်ဆင်ခြင်းဖြင့် လျော့ချနိုင်ခြင်း။ ထိနိုက်မှုနည်းသော လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအစားဖြစ်သော်လည်း လူမှုဖူလုံရေးမှ ညွှန်ကြားထားသော စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများကို လိုက်နာရမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
အနီးနားဝန်းကျင် အန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးနှင့် ကျန်းမာရေး	Low	ထိနိုက်မှုတစ်စုံတစ်ရာမတွေ့ရပါ။

သက်ရောက်မှုအမျိုးအစား	အဆင့်	သက်ရောက်စေသောအကြောင်းအရင်းနှင့် နေရာများ
စားဝတ်နေရေးနှင့် စီးပွားရေး	Positive	လုပ်သားပြည်သူ အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းများ တိုးပွားလာခြင်း၊ သာမာန်လုပ်သားဘဝမှ ကျွမ်းကျင်ဝန်ထမ်းဘဝသို့ တက်လှမ်းနိုင်ခြင်း အစရှိသည့်ကောင်းကျိုးများရရှိစေနိုင်သည်။
ကလေးလုပ်သား	Low	စက်ရုံတွင် ကလေးလုပ်သားအသုံးပြုမှု လုံးဝမရှိပါ။ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏ အလုပ်သမား ဥပဒေအရ ၁၈ နှစ်အထက်သာ လုပ်သား ခန့်အပ်ခွင့်ရှိကြောင်းကိုလည်း သိရှိပြီးဖြစ်သည်။ ထို့ကြောင့် စက်ရုံတွင် ကလေးလုပ်သား ခန့်ထားခွင့်ကို တားမြစ်ထားပါသည်။
ယဉ်ကျေးမှုနှင့် ရှေးဟောင်းအမွေအနှစ်	Low	စက်ရုံတည်ရှိရာ နယ်နိမိတ်သည် ယဉ်ကျေးမှုနှင့် ရေးဟောင်းအမွေအနှစ်စုနိတွင် တည်ဆောက်ထားခြင်းမဟုတ်သည့်အပြင် စက်ရုံမှထွက်ရှိသော ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများသည် အနီးနားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုတစ်စုံတစ်ရာ မတွေ့ ရှိရပါ။
သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အခြေ အနေ	Low	သိသာသောဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုမရှိပါ။

		အရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေ
သက်ရောက်မှုအမျိုးအစား	အဆင့်	သက်ရောက်စေသောအကြောင်းအရင်းနှင့် နေရာများ
မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်	Moderate	မတော်တဆမှု၊ ပေါ့ဆမှု၊ လျှပ်စစ် အစရှိသည်တို့မှ ဖြစ်ပေါ် စေနိုင်ပါသည်။ ကုန်ကြမ်း (စပါးဦ) များသည် မီးလောင်လွယ်သော အရာများဖြစ်သဖြင့် ကုန်ကြမ်ဆိုလှောင်ရုံနှင့် စပါးခွံအခြောက်ခံသည့် နေရာများတွင် မတော်တဆမီးဘေးအန္တရာယ် ဖြစ်ပေါ် စေနိုင်သည်။
ရေကြီးရေလျှံမှု	Low	ခိုးကြီးခြင်း၊ မုန်တိုင်းတိုက်ခြင်း စသည်တို့ ဖြစ်ပေါ် စေနိုင်သော်လည်း ရေးကြီးရေလျှံမှုအားလျော့ချနိုင်ရန် စက်ရုံနှင့်အနီးအနား ဝန်းကျင်မှ ရေမြောင်းများအားပုံမှန် စနစ်တကျထိန်းသိမ်းစေခြင်း။
ငလျင်	Low	ငလျင်ဒဏ်မခံနိုင်သော အဆောက်အဦးပုံစံများကြောင့် ထိခိုက်ပျက်စီးမှုဖြစ်စေနိုင်ပါသည်။
တခြားကဏ္ဍ		
ကမ္ဘာကြီးပူနွေးလာမှု	Moderate	စက်ရုံသုံးယာဉ်များ၊ မီးစက်၊ အခြောက်ခံစက် အစရှိသော စွမ်းအင်လောင်ကျွမ်းခြင်းတို့ကြောင့် ဖန်လုံအိမ်ဓာတ်ငွေ့ ထုတ်လွှတ် ဖြစ်စေပြီး ကမ္ဘာကြီးပူနွေးမှုကို ဖြစ်စေသည်။

## စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများ

- ဖုန်၊ အမှုန် နှင့် ဓာတ်ငွေ့ထွက်ရှိမှုကြောင့် လေထုအရည်သွေးအပေါ် သက်ရောက်ခြင်း။
- စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်ထွက်ရှိမှုကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ညစ်ညမ်းခြင်း။
- 🍍 ဝန်ထမ်းများ၏ သုံးစွဲရေမှ ထွက်ရှိသော စွန့်ပစ်ရေကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ညစ်ညမ်းခြင်း။
- လျှပ်စစ်စွမ်းအင်၊ အပူစွမ်းအင် နှင့် အလင်းစွမ်းအင် သုံးစွဲမှုကြောင့် စီတာာကုန်ကျခြင်း၊ CO<sub>2</sub>
   ဘော်ငွေ့ ထွက်ရှိခြင်းနှင့် လုပ်သားများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေးအပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုရှိခြင်း။
- ဆူညံသံထွက်ရှိမှုကြောင့် လုပ်သားများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် သက်ရောက်ခြင်း။
- လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်းရှိ ဘေးအန္တရာယ်မှားကြောင့် လုပ်သားများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်
   အပေါ် သက်ရောက်ခြင်း။
- လူမှုစီးပွားရေးအပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုရှိခြင်း။







ရေထုအရည်အသွေး ညစ်ညမ်းခြင်း



လေထုအရည်အသွေး လျော့ကျခြင်း



ခြင်များပေါက်ပွားနိုင်ခြင်း

# ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်

## လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုလျှော့ချရေးနှင့် ဖုန်မှုန့်ဆိုင်ရာစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်

### 🌣 ဖုန်၊ အမှုန်နှင့် ဓာတ်ငွေ့ထွက်ရှိမှု

### ထွက်ရှိမှု

- စက်ရုံမှကုန်ချော/ကုန်ကြမ်း သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရာတွင် အသုံးပြုသော ကားများနှင့်မီးစက် အသုံးပြုခြင်းမှ ဘော်ငွေ့ထွက်ရှိခြင်း။

#### သက်ရောက်မှု

#### လျှော့ချမည့်အစီအစဉ်

- လက်အိတ်၊ နှဝခေါင်းစည်းနှင့် မျက်နှာအကာအကွယ် ပစ္စည်းများကဲ့သို့သော တကိုယ်ရည် အကာအကွယ်သုံး ပစ္စည်းများကို ဝတ်ဆင်စေခြင်း၊ အခန်းတွင်းစိုက်ပျိုးနိုင်သည့် အပင်များကို

- NOx ထွက်ရှိမှု နှုန်းနည်းသော နည်းပညာမြင့် မီးစက်ကို အသုံးပြုခြင်း၊ • စက်ရုံတွင် (open burning) မီးရှို့ ခြင်းမပြုလုပ်ရန် တားမြစ်ထားခြင်း၊
- ဖုန်ထွက်သောနေရာတွင် အလုပ်လုပ်သောလုပ်သားများအတွက် နှာခေါင်းစီး များ ဝတ်ဆင်စေခြင်း။





### စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း

# စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်ထွက်ရှိမှု ထွက်ရှိခြင်း

#### 💷 လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ရာမှ

- စပါးခွံများ အခြောက်ခံစက်မှ ပြာနှင့်ဖုန်မှုန့်များ ထွက်ရှိခြင်း။
- ကုန်ချောထုတ်ပိုးရာမှ ပလပ်စတစ်အိတ်များ၊ စက္ကူပုံးများ၊ ကုန်ချောကျိုးပွဲအစအနများထွက်ရှိခြင်း။
- မီးစက်မှ လောင်စာထည့်သည့် ဒီဇယ်ပုံးများ ထွက်ရှိခြင်း။
- ကုန်ကြမ်းသယ်ဆောင်ရာတွင် စပါးခွံထည့်သည့် အိတ်များထွက်ရှိခြင်း။
- စက်ရုံသုံးလျှပ်စစ်စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများထွက်ရှိခြင်း။

#### 🗆 ဝန်ထမ်းများစွန့်ပစ်လိုက်သောအမှိုက်များ

- ပလတ်စတစ်အိတ်များ၊
- စာကြွင်းစားကျန်များ၊
- ရေသန့်ဘူးခွံများ၊
   အအေးဘူးခွံများ၊
- အိမ်သာမှထွက်ရှိသော အမျိုးသမီးသုံးပစ္စည်းများ

#### သက်ရောက်မှု

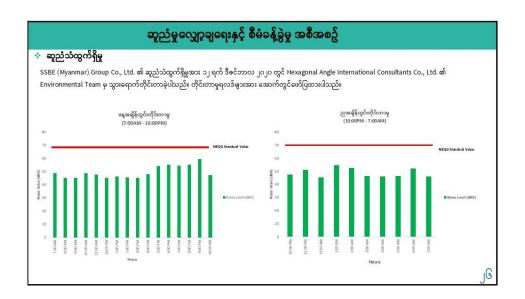
- ကုန်ကြမ်း (ပေါးနွံ) နှင့် လောင်စာဆီ (ဒီဇယ်) များအား
   စနစ်တကျ အသုံးပြုမှုမရှိခြင်း၊ မသိမ်းဆည်း/မစွန့်ပစ်ပါက
   နီးဘေး အန္တရာယ်များဖြစ်ပေါ် နိုင်ခြင်း။
- အမှိုက်များမှ စိမ့်တွက်လာသော အရည်များ နှင့် ဓါတ်သတ္တုများသည် မြေဆီလွှာအတွင်းသို့ စိမ့်ဝင်ရာမှတဆင့် မြစ်၊ ချောင်း၊ အင်းဆိုင်များ နှင့် မြေအောက်ရေ ညစ်ညမ်းမှု ဖြစ်ပေါ် စေနိုင်ခြင်း။
- စာကြွင်းစာကျန်များ စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်းနှင့် အမှိုက်များကို ကြာလရှည်ကြာစွာ ဖန့်ဖစ်ပဲထားသောကြောင့် အနံ့ဆိုးများထွက်ပေါ် စေနိုင်သောကြောင့် ဟာဝန်းကျင်ကိုသာမက လူတို့၏ ကျန်းမာရေးကိုပါ ထိခိုက်စေနိုင် ခြင်း။
- အိမ်သာမှထွက်ရှိသော အမျိုးသမီးသုံးပစ္စည်းများကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ညစ်ညမ်းမှု ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်ခြင်း။

#### လျှော့ချမည့်အစီအစဉ်

- အမှိုက်စို၊ အမှိုက်ခြောက်နှင့် ပြန်လည် အသုံးပြုနိုင်
   သော အမှိုက်များဟူ၍ အမျိုးအစားများခွဲခြားခြင်း။
- အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်ရန် လုံလောက်သောနေရာ အကျယ်
   အဝန်း ထားရှိခြင်း။
- အန္တရာယ်ရှိသောခေတုပစ္စည်းနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များ
   ကို ကိုင်တွယ်ရာနှင့် ပတ်သက်ပြီး အလုပ်သမားများ
   အား ကျန်းမာရေး အသိပညာပေးခြင်း။
- အိမ်သာမှ ထွက်ရှိသော အမျိုးသမီးသုံးပစ္စည်းများ ကိုလည်း ပုဒ်မိမြို့တော် စည်ပင်သာယာရေး ကော်မတီ နှင့် ချိတ်ဆက်၍ စနစ်တကျ စွန့်ပစ်ဖေး ခြင်း။

က်ရေ ညစ်ညမ်းမှု

#### စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း 🌣 စွန့်ပစ်ရေထွက်ရှိမှု ထွက်ရှိမှု သက်ရောက်မှု လျှော့ချမည့်အစီအစဉ် အသုံးပြုမှု 🗆 စက်ရုံအတွင်းရှိ ရေမြောင်းများ အချို့တွင် ဇီဝလောင်စာ ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းမှ ဝန်ထမ်းများ သုံးရေ နှင့် မီးသတ်ရန်အတွက် ရေမြောင်းဖုံးမရှိသေးသည့် နေရာများတွင် စနစ် လုပ်ငန်းသုံးစွန့်ပစ်ရေ မထွက်ရှိပါ။ မြောင်းဖုံးများ မရှိသည့် အတွက် စက်ရုံအတွင်း ဂါလန် ၅၀၀ ဆန့် တကျ ဖုံးများ ကာထားပေးခြင်း။ မိုးသည်းထန်စွာ ရွာသွန်းချိန်တွင် ရေကြီး ရေလျှံဖြစ် နိုင်ခြင်း။ ရေကန်သိုလှောင်ကန် ၅ ကန်ဖြင့် သိုလှောင် ဝန်ထမ်းများအသုံးပြုသောသန့်စင်ခန်းမှ • ရေစီးရေလာကောင်းအောင် ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း။ ထားရှိခြင်း။ ထွက်ရှိသည့်ရေဆိုးများ၊ ဆေးကြောရေများ၊ • ရောပ်သည့်နေရာများကိုစစ်ဆေး/မြေဖို့ခြင်း၊ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှုမှ ရေဆိုးမထွက်ရှိပါ။ မိုးရေ တို့ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ≽ ထိခိုက် ဒဏ်ရာရနိုင်ခြင်း။ သန့်စင်ခန်းမှ ထွက်ရှိသည့် ရေဆိုးများ၊ ဆေးကြောရေများ၊ မိုးရေ တို့သာ ≽ ရေဝပ်/ရေအိုင်ခြင်း။ • ခြင်များမပေါက်ပွားအောင် ဆေးဖျန်းခြင်း။ 🛘 ဝန်ထမ်းများ၏ ချိုးရေသုံးရေများတွင် • ခြင်မလာစေရန် စက်ရုံတွင်းအပင်များ စိုက်ပျိုး ထွက်ရှိခြင်း။ အသုံးပြုသော ဆပ်ပြာတွင် ပါဝင်သည့် ထိုရေဆိုးများကို စက်ရုံ၏ ပတ်ပတ်လည် မြေအောက်ရေကို detergentသည် တွင်ရှိသော ရေမြောင်းများမှ စွန့်ထုတ်ခြင်း။ ညစ်ညမ်းစေနိုင်ခြင်း။ မြောင်းဖုံးများမရှိခြင်း



## ဆူညံမှုလျှော့ချရေးနှင့် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဥ် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း သက်ရောက်မှု 🌞 ဆူညံသံထွက်ရှိသောနေရာမှာ အမှုန်နှင့်အမှိုက်များသန်စင်သည့် 🗼 လွန်ကဲသော ဆူညံသံထိတွေ့မှု

တောသဖန်းပင်

- နေရာ၊ ကုန်ကြမ်းကြိတ်ခွဲသည့်နေရာ၊ အခြောက်ခံခြင်းနေရာနှင့် ကုန်ကြမ်း/ကုန်ချောများသယ်သူပို့ဆောင်သည့်ယာဉ်များမှ ထွက်ရှိပါသည်။
- 🌣 အရေးပေါ်သုံးမီးစက်များမှလည်းဆူညံသံထွက်ရှိပါသည်။
- 🌣 ရုံးခန်းအတွင်း နှင့် လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့် နေရာများ၏ ဆူညံသံတိုင်းတာမှုရလဒ်များအရ အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) စံချိန်းစံညွှန်းများ နှင့် ကိုက်ညီကြောင်း



တိုင်းတာသည့်စက်အမျိုးအစား



- သွေးပေါင်ချိန်တိုးလာခြင်းနှင့် နှလုံးနှင့် ဆက်စပ်သောရောဂါများ ဖြစ်ပွားခြင်း၊ 🗸 အာရုံကြောစနစ် ကစဉ့်ကလျား
- ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊ အစာအိမ်၊ ကျောရိုးနှင့် အဆစ်များ ပျက်စီးခြင်း၊

#### လျှော့ချမည့် အစီအစဉ်

- 🗸 မလိုလားအပ်သော ဆူညံသံများ မဖြစ်ပေါ် စေရန် ကေပ်ဖစ္စည်း ကိရိယာများအား ကောင်ခွာတိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း။ ဆည်သံများသော ကြိတ်ခွဲကေါ် မီးကော်နှင့်နှင့် အခြောက်ခံကော်နန်း အရှေသည်တို့ကို သီးသန်ခန်းထားရှိခြင်း၊ အသံဆူညံမှုနည်းသော နေစ်ပါ
- (sound proof system) မီးစက်သုံးခြင်း။
- တုန်ခါမှုနည်းသော စက်ပစ္စည်းများ အသုံးပြုခြင်း။
- ဝန်မာမိနည်းသော အေးဘန္ဓည်းရှာ အသည့်ကျ လုပ်ကိုင်စေခြင်း။
   ဝန်တစ်များအတွက် နာအစ်ဆေးမှုနှင့် လိုအပ်သည့် ကျန်းမာရေစောင့်ရောက်မှုအမြေးပေးခြင်း။
   အသံစုပ်ယူနိုင်သည့် အခန်းတွင်းရိုက်ပြီးနိုင်သော
- တောသဖန်းပင် ကဲ့သို့ အပင်များ စိုက်ပျိုးပေးခြင်း။

၎င်းအပင်သည် ၅ dbA နှင့် အထက် ဆူညံသံများကို စုပ်ယူနိုင်ပါသည်။

### စွမ်းအင်သုံးစွဲမှုနှင့် လျှော့ချရမည့် အစီအစဉ်များ

#### အသုံးပြုမှု

- 🌵 လျှပ်စစ်စွမ်းအင်အသုံးပြုမှု။
- 🌣 အခြောက်ခံစက်ကို အသုံးပြု၍ အပူစွမ်းအင်အသုံးပြုမှု။
- 🌞 ကြိတ်ခွဲသန့်စင်စက်အသုံးပြုမှု။
- စက်ရုံတွင်းအလင်းရောင်ရရှိရေးအတွက်ဆိုလာစွမ်းအင်သုံးလျှပ် စစ်မီးသီး ၆၀ နှင့် LED မီးသီး ၄၀ အသုံးပြုမှု။
- 🌞 ၃၇၅ ကေဗီအေ ဒီဇယ်လောင်စာသုံး မီးစက်အသုံးပြုမှု။
- 🔹 တစ်ပတ်လျှင် ၂၄,၀၀၀ ကီလိုဝပ်သုံးစွဲသည့် လောင်စာတောင့်ထုတ်လုပ်သည့်စက် အသုံးပြုမှု။

#### သက်ရောက်မှု

- 💠 လျှပ်စစ်စွမ်းအင်
  - CO<sub>2</sub> ထွက်ရှိမှု။ လျှပ်စစ်မီတာခများ ကုန်ကျခြင်း။
  - Wire shock ဖြစ်စေနိုင်ခြင်း။

#### 💠 အပူစွမ်းအင်

- အပူရှိန်ကြောင့်ကျန်းမာရေးထိခိုက်ခြင်း။ စိတ်ဖိစီးခြင်း။
- အခြောက်ခံစက်အသုံးပြုသည့်အခါတွင်
   အပူနှင့် အခိုးအငွေ့များ ထွက်ရှိနိုင်သော ကြောင့်မတော်တဆ မျက်စိထိခိုက် နိုင်ခြင်း၊ အသက်ရှုလမ်းကြောင်းနှင့် အဆုတ်ကို ထိခိုက်နိုင်ခြင်း။

#### လျှော့ချမည့် အစီအစဉ်

- 1. မလိုအပ်သည့်မီးများပိတ်ထားခြင်း။
- 2. မီတာစားသက်သာသည့် မီးချောင်း/မီးလုံးများ တပ်ဆင်အသုံးပြုခြင်း။
- 3. မီးအလင်းအား ပိုမိုရရှိစေရန် မီးချောင်း/မီးလုံးများ အပေါ်တွင် ရောင်ပြန်များတပ်ဆင်ပေးခြင်း၊
- 1. တာဝန်ကျ ဝန်ထမ်းတစ်ယောက်စီတိုင်းကို အပူဒဏ်ကိုက၁ကွယ်သည့် တစ်ကိုယ်ရည် အကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်းများ ဝတ်ဆင်စေခြင်း။ 2. တာဝန်ချိန်များခွဲထားခြင်း။
- 3. ရေခေတ်ပြန်ဖြည့်ပေးခြင်း။

### လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အန္တရာယ်နှင့် လျှော့ချရမည့် အစီအစဉ်များ

#### သက်ရောက်မှု

- 🌞 ကုန်ကြမ်းသိုလှောင်သည့်နေရာများတွင် အထိုင်များခြင်း၊ ကြိတ်ခွဲသန့်စင်သည့်နေရာများတွင် မတော်တဆထိခိုက်မှုနှင့် အသက်ရှုလမ်းကြောင်းဆိုင်ရာနှင့် အကြားအာရုံထိခိုက်စေနိုင်ခြင်း။
- 🌣 ကုန်ကြမ်းအခြောက်ခံသည့်နေရာတွင် မတော်တဆ အပူလောင်ခြင်း၊ အခိုးအငွေ့ရိုက်ခြင်းနှင့် ပြာပူများထွက် စေနိုင်ခြင်းကြောင့် မတော်တဆပူလောင်ဒဏ်ရာရရှိစေနိုင်ခြင်း။
- ကြိတ်ခွဲသန့်စင်သည့်စက်များမှ အမှုန်အမွှားနှင့် ဆူညံသံထွက်ရှိ
   သည့်ပမာဏသည် အန္တရာယ် မများသော်လည်း ထိုနေရာဘွင် တာဝန် ထမ်းဆောင် နေသော ဝန်ထမ်းများသည် ကြာရှည်စွာထိတွေ့ နေရသောကြောင့် ဦးနှောက်နှင့် အာရုံကြော ဆိုင်ရာရောဂါများ၊ အသက်ရှုလမ်းကြောင်းဆိုင်ရာနှင့် အကြားအာရုံထိခိုက်စေနိုင်ခြင်း။
- လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း စနစ်တကျ လုပ်ဆောင်ခြင်း နှင့် အကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်းများ ဝတ်ဆင်ခြင်း မရှိပါက ထိခိုက်ဒဏ်ရာနှင့် အသက်ရှုလမ်းကြောင်း ဆိုင်ရာရောဂါများရရှိနိုင်ခြင်း။
- ဆူညံသံများကြောင့် နားထိခိုက်ခြင်း။
- 💠 မတော်တဆ ထိမိ၊ ဆောင့်မိခြင်းနှင့်ထိခိုက်ရှနာခြင်း ။

#### လျှော့ချမည့် အစီအစဉ်

- 🗸 လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း ကိုယ်လက်လေ့ကျင့်ခန်းပြုလုပ်စေခြင်း။
- 🗸 PPE (ခေါ်) တစ်ကိုယ်ရည်ကာကွယ်ရေးပစ္စည်းများ ထောက်ပံ့ပေး ပြီးဖြစ် သောကြောင့် ဝတ်ခိုင်းစေခြင်း၊
- ကျောမှီပါသော ထိုင်ခုံများ ထောက်ပံ့ပေးခြင်း။
- 🗸 လျှပ်စစ်သံလိုက်လှိုင်းများ ကြောင့်ဖြစ်ပေါ် နိုင်သော ရောဂါများကို ကာကွယ်ရန် iodineကြွယ်ဝစွာပါဝင်သော သောက်ဆေးများကို Magnesium, Selenium နှင့် Vitamin ငတို့ဖြင့် တွဲစပ်၍ သောက်သုံးပေးခြင်း၊ ရဲယိုသီးဖြင့် ထုတ်လုပ်ထားသော ဆေးဝါးများ နှင့် စိမ်းပြာရေညှိတို့သည် ၎င်းလှိုင်းများကြောင့်ရရှိနိုင်သောရောဂါများကို ကာကွယ်နိုင်ခြင်း။
- လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးသင်တန်းများနှင့် ရှေးဦးပြုစု သင်တန်း တက်ပြီးသူများက စက်ရုံတွင်း ဝန်ထမ်းအချင်းချင်း အတွေ့ အကြုံများ ဗဟုသုတများကို ဖလှယ်ခြင်း။





# သက်ရောက်မှုနှင့် လျှော့ချရမည့် အစီအစဉ်များ

🍲 အရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေ နှင့် သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ်

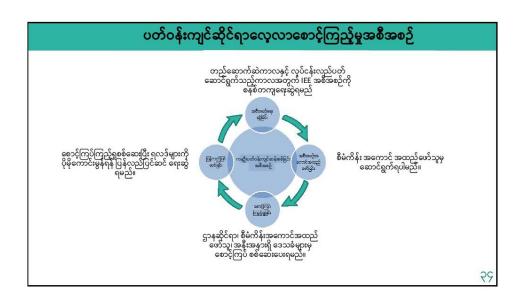
သက်ရောက်မှု	လျှော့ချမည့် အစီအစဉ်
💠 မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်	<ul> <li>အာမခံချက်ရှိသော လျှပ်စစ် မီးကြိုးများ၊ safeguard များကို အသုံးပြုခြင်း။</li> <li>အသုံးပြုသော ampere နှင့် ကိုက်ညီသော breaker များတပ်ဆင်ခြင်း။</li> <li>လျှပ်စစ်ပစ္စည်းများ၏ အရည်အသွေးကို ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးပေးခြင်း။</li> <li>စက်ရုံဝန်ထမ်းများနှင့် လုပ်သားတိုင်းကို မီးသတ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ နည်းလမ်းများ သင်ကြားပေးခြင်း။</li> <li>မီးလောင်ခြင်းအသိပေးစနစ်၊ မီးသတ်စနစ် နှင့် မီးသတ်ဆေးဘူးများကို ဝန်ထမ်းတိုင်း အသုံးပြူတတ်စေရန် သင်ပေးခြင်း။</li> <li>အရေးပေါ် ဆေးကုသရေးနှင့် မီးသတ်ဌာန၊အစိုးရ ဌာနများနှင့် ဆက်သွယ်ရန် စီစဉ်ပေးခြင်း။</li> </ul>
<ul><li>ရေကြီးရေလျှံ</li></ul>	<ul> <li>ရေမြောင်းများ ရေစီးရေလာကောင်းစေရန် စီမံထားရှိခြင်း။</li> <li>အရေးပေါ်ကာကွယ်ရေး/တို့ပြန်ရေး အစီအစဉ်များကို ဝန်ထမ်းများကို လေ့ကျင့်သင်ကြားပေးခြင်း။</li> </ul>
<ul><li>ငလျင်</li></ul>	

# လူမှုစီးပွားအပေါ် ကောင်းကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှု

- အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းသည် စက်မှုကဏ္ဍအတွက် ရေရှည်ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု
   လုပ်ငန်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
- အဆိုပါစီမံကိန်းမှ လူမှုစီးပွားအပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှု အများစုသည်
   ကောင်းကျိုးများ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
- စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ရေး ကာလတွင် အစဉ်အမြ
   အလုပ်အကိုင်များ ရရှိနိုင်မည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
- ထိုကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ပြည်သူလူထုအတွက် ဒေသတွင်း
   လူမှုစီးပွား အခြေအနေများ တိုးတက်လာ နိုင်ပါသည်။
- ဒေသစံများနှင့် အနီးဝန်းကျင်အတွက် အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းများ
   ရရှိစေခြင်း။
- 💠 နိုင်ငံဝင်ငွေ တိုးတက်စေနိုင်ခြင်း။
- အရည်အချင်းရှိသောဝန်ထမ်းများဖြစ်အောင် လေ့ကျင့်သင်ကြားပေး
   ခြင်း။
- လူမှုအကျိုးတူ ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှု (CSR) အစီအစဉ်များ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်းဖြင့်
   လူမှုဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် ကောင်းကျိုးများ ရရှိစေခြင်း။



# စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရေးအစီအစဉ်



	စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရမည့် အချက်အလက်များ			
ကြည့်ရှုရမည့် ကဏ္ဍများ	အကြောင်းအရာ	တည်နေရာ	ကြိမ်နှန်း	တာဝန် ရှိသော အဖွဲ့ အစည်း
လေထုအရည် အသွေး		လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ဧရိယာ	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် တစ်ကြိမ်	SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd. ဇီဝလောင်စာတောင့် ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း
ဆူညံသံ	√ အသံဆူညံမှု ပမာဏ	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့် ဧရိယာ၊ မီးစက်နှိုးချိန်	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် နှစ်ကြိမ်	SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd. မီဝလောင်စာတောင့် ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း
<u>စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း</u>	<ul> <li>ထွက်ရှိလာသော စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို ဝမာဏ၊</li> <li>အမြိုးအစားခဲ့ခြင်း။</li> <li>အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်သည့် အရေအတွက်ကို မှတ်တန်းပြုလုပ် ခြင်း။</li> <li>အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်သည့် အမြောင်းများနှင့်ပစ်ပွည့်မြော်ရှိ စစ်ဆေးခြင်း။</li> </ul>	ယာယီစွန့်ပစ်သည့် နေရာ	လစဉ်	SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd. နိဝလောင်စာတောင့် ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း

	စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရမည့် အချက်အလက်များ			
ကြည့်ရှုရမည့် ကဏ္ဍများ	အကြောင်းအရာ	တည်နေရာ	ကြိမ်နှန်း	တာဝန်ရှိသော အဖွဲ့ အစည်း
လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်း ရေး နှင့် ကျန်းမာရေး	<ul> <li>စက်ရုံတွင်းဆေးဖေးခန်းနှင့်အေးပစ္စည်းများ၊တစ်ကိုယ်ရေသုံးကာကွယ်ရေး ပစ္စည်းများ တောက်ပုံပေးခြင်း၊</li> <li>အကာအကွယ် ပစ္စည်းများ ဝတ်ဆင်ခြင်းရှိဖရှိ စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊</li> <li>အလုပ်တက်ရောက်သူ မှတ်တစ်များ ထားရှိခြင်း၊</li> <li>ဘေးအန္တရာယ်အသိပေးဆိုင်းဘုတ်များထားရှိခြင်း၊</li> <li>အစ္တရာယ်အသိပေးဆိုင်းဘုတ်များထားရှိခြင်း၊</li> <li>အစ္တရာယ်အသိပေးဆိုင်းဘုတ်များထားရှိခြင်း၊</li> </ul>	လုပ်ငန်း လည်ပတ်သည့် ဧရိယာ	နေ့စဉ်	SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd. စီဝလောင်စာတောင့်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်း
အရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေ (စီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်၊ ငလျင်၊ ရေကြီးရေလျှံမှု)	<ul> <li>အရေးပေါ် အစီအစဉ်များကိုလေ့ကျင့်ခြင်း (Emergency Drill)</li> <li>အသိပညာပေးခြင်း၊ သင်တန်းပေးခြင်း။</li> <li>အရေးပေါ် ဆက်သွယ်ရမည့် ဌာနများ။</li> <li>အဖွဲ့အညေးများ၏လိပ်စာ၊ ဖုန်းနံပါတ်များ အလွယ်တကူထားရှိခြင်း။</li> </ul>	စီမံကိန်းအတွင်း	တစ်နှစ် ၁ ကြိမ်	SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd. ဇီဝလောင်စာတောင့်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်း

રહ

ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအစီရင်ခံစာတွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရေးအစီအစဉ်များနှင့် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်များကို ထည့်သွင်း ရေးသားထားပါသည့်
 စောင့်ကြည့်မှုအစီအစဉ်မှ ရလဒ်များကို SSBE (Myanmar) Group Co., Ltd. စီဝလောင်စာတောင့်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းမှ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေဦးစီးဌာန
 (ECD) သို့ ၆လ တစ်ကြိမ် တင်ပြရမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

စဉ် ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်မျာ <del>း</del>	အကြိမ်အရေအတွက်	အမေရိကန်ခေါ်လာ	
လျှာ့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်များ			
လေဝင်လေထွက်စနစ်များ	9	၃၀၅၆	
စက်ရုံတွင်းအပင်စိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း	əj	წიე	
ရေဆိုးသန့်စင်ခြင်း	J	J0000	
ဆူညံသံတိုင်းတာခြင်း	9	ეçGo	
အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်မှုဆိုင်ရာများ	a)	<b>ე</b> ნიე	
တကိုယ်ရည်သုံးကာကွယ်ရေးပစ္စည်းများ	o)	J65.6	
ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာ စစ်ဆေးခြင်းနှင့် ထောက်ပံ့ပေးခြင်း	0	9505	
စရေးပေါ် တုံ့ပြန်ရေးအစီအစဉ်များ			
မီးသတ်ဆေးဘူး	J	90000	
မီးဘေးအချက်ပေးစနစ်များ	ع ا		
ရေးဦးသူနာပြုအထောက်အပံများ	e)		
စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရေးအစီအစဉ်			
လေအရည်အသွေး	J	5g67	
<b>ဆူညံသံတိုင်းတာမှ</b>	J	၁၈၄၆	
ရေအည်အသွေး	J	၁၀၁၅၃	
ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ စောင့်ကြပ်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း	0	<b>გე</b> ეც	
န့်ဖြိုးတိုးတက်မှုအစီအစဉ်များ			
သက်ဆိုင်ရာသင်တန်းပို့ချခြင်းများ	9	<b>ე</b> ციე	
လုပ်သားများ၏ အခွင့်အရေးများပြားခြင်း	J	გიენ	
စွမ်းအင်အရင်းအမြစ်များအား ရေရှည်အသုံးပြုနိုင်ရန် စီစဉ်ခြင်း	əj	Seèe	
နိုက်ပျိုးရေးဆိုင်ရာ သင်တန်းပို့ချခြင်းများ	9	Sede	

# လူမှုအကျိုးတူပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှု (CSR) အစီအစဉ်

မြန်မာ့ရင်းနှီးမြုပ်နှံမှုကော်မတီ၏ ချမှတ်ထားသော နည်းလမ်းများအတိုင်း အမြတ်ငွေမှ ၂% ကို (CSR)
 အတွက် အသုံးပြုခြင်း ။

စက်ရုံတွင်လည်း CSR အစီအစဉ်များချမှတ်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။



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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

Office : No.233/2, 1st Floor, Daung Min Street, 14/3 Quarter, South Okkalapa Township, Yangon, Myanmar.

Telephone : +95 9 898 333 722

Email : info@hexagonalangle.com

Website : www.hexagonalangle.com

Facebook : https://www.fb.com/HexagonalAngleMyamar/

in LinkedIn : https://www.linkedin.com/company/hexagonal-angle-international-consultants-co-ltd