

WELLGREEN OUTDOOR (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED

Initial Environmental Examination

Manufacturing of Various Kinds of Bags on CMP Basis



MYANWEI ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS COMPANY LIMITED

01-Sep-22

Date: 10, 5, 2021

Attention: Dear Director

Environmental Conservation Department

Subject: Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Report in respect of the Manufacturing of Bags by Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited.

IEE report describes the environmental condition of a project, including potential impact, formulation of mitigation measures and preparation of institutional requirements and environmental monitoring.

Myanwei Environmental Solutions Company Limited has prepared this report with all reasonable skill, care and diligence within the terms of the Contract with the client, incorporating our General Terms and Conditions of Business and taking into account of the resources devoted to it by agreement with the client. We disclaim any responsibility to the client and others in respect of any matters outside the scope of the above. This report is confidential to the client and we accept no responsibility of whatsoever nature to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies on the report at their own risk.

We strongly commit that this report was prepared in compliance with Myanmar Environmental Laws and Regulations.



LIN HTEI SEIN
DIRECTOR
MYANWEI ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS
COMPANY LIMITED.

WELLGREEN OUTDOOR (MYANMAR) CO., LTD.

Date: 10, 5, 2021

Dear: Director

Environmental Conservation Department

Nay Pyi Taw

Subject: Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Report in respect of the Manufacturing of Bags

We refer to the captioned IEE, which has been prepared by Myanwei Environmental Solutions Co., Ltd. (Third Party Consultant) in compliance with EIA procedure (2015) and other related laws/rules.

We believe, to the best of our knowledge at the time of writing, that;

- The Scoping report is accurate and complete
- The Scoping report has been prepared in strict compliance with all applicable laws, rules, regulations and procedures in force.

Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited will at all times comply fully with all commitment and obligations in the Scoping report.

We acknowledge and understand that



Mr. Li Yingyu

Promoter

Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	I
LIST OF TABLES	VI
LIST OF FIGURES	VIII
LIST OF APPENDICES	X
ABBREVIATION	XI
အစီရင်ခံစာအကျဉ်းချုပ်	XII
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	XXVII
1. INTRODUCTION	1-1
1.1. AIM OF INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION	1-1
1.2. OBJECTIVE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	1-1
1.2.1. Institutional Requirement	1-3
1.2.2. Responsibilities of the IEE	1-3
1.2.3. Structure and Responsibilities for the IEE Development and Implementation.....	1-3
1.3. PROJECT BACKGROUND	1-5
1.4. PROJECT PROPONENT PROFILE	1-6
1.5. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT PROFILE	1-8
1.5.1. Scope of IEE Study	1-8
1.5.2. The specific objectives of the IEE study are as follows:.....	1-8
1.6. IDENTIFICATION OF IEE STUDY TEAM	1-8
2. POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	2-1
2.1. MYANMAR REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	2-1
2.1.1. Laws and Regulations Related to Environmental and Social Considerations.....	2-1
2.2. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (EMISSION) GUIDELINES	2-48
2.2.1. General Guidelines	2-48
2.2.2. Garment, Textile and Leather Products Manufacturing	2-50
2.3. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT	2-52
2.4. COMMITMENT OF WELLGREEN OUTDOOR MYANMAR COMPANY LIMITED	2-53
3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	3-1
3.1. LOCATION OF PROPOSED PROJECT	3-1
3.1.1. Project Implementation	3-1
3.1.2. Site Description of Proposed Project Site	3-1

3.1.3.	Adjacent Condition of Project Site.....	3-1
3.2.	PRODUCTION PROCESS	3-7
3.2.1.	Description of Production Process	3-7
3.2.2.	Products	3-9
3.3.	UTILITIES.....	3-10
3.3.1.	Raw Material	3-10
3.3.2.	Machinery and Equipment	3-13
3.3.3.	Human Resource	3-13
3.3.4.	Water Requirement	3-14
3.3.5.	Electricity and Fuel Requirement	3-15
3.4.	FACILITIES	3-16
3.4.1.	Fire Hazards Protect Facility	3-16
3.4.2.	Ventilation System	3-17
3.4.3.	Liquid Waste Control Facility.....	3-17
3.4.4.	Solid Waste Management Facility	3-18
4.	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT	4-1
4.1.	METHODOLOGY FOR DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS	4-1
4.2.	ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE STUDY	4-1
4.2.1.	Site survey and Environmental Monitoring.....	4-2
4.2.2.	Air Quality.....	4-2
4.2.3.	Noise Level	4-3
4.2.4.	Light	4-4
4.2.5.	Indoor Temperature and Humidity	4-5
4.3.	PHYSICAL COMPONENT (SECONDARY DATA)	4-6
4.3.1.	Topography	4-6
4.3.2.	Geology.....	4-6
4.3.3.	Tectonics.....	4-7
4.3.4.	Soil	4-8
4.3.5.	Hydrogeology	4-10
4.3.6.	Climate and Meteorology	4-10
4.4.	BIOLOGICAL COMPONENT (SECONDERY DATA).....	4-15

4.5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC COMPONENT	4-16
4.5.1. Population	4-16
4.5.2. Religion	4-16
4.5.3. Local Economy.....	4-16
4.5.4. Public Infrastructure and Access.....	4-17
4.6. CULTURAL AND VISUAL COMPONENTS	4-19
5. RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES.....	5-1
5.1. IMPACT IDENTIFICATION	5-1
5.1.1. Positive Impact.....	5-1
5.1.2. Negative Impact	5-1
5.2. METHODOLOGY FOR THE ASSESSMENTS	5-2
5.3. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT DURING CONSTRUCTION & DECOMMISSIONING PHASE.....	5-3
5.3.1. Impact on Air Quality	5-3
5.3.2. Impact on Water Quality.....	5-4
5.3.3. Impact on Soil Quality	5-4
5.3.4. Impact of Noise	5-4
5.4. IMPACT ON ECOLOGICAL RESOURCES	5-5
5.5. IMPACT ON HUMAN	5-5
5.5.1. Socio-economic.....	5-5
5.5.2. Occupational Health and Safety.....	5-5
5.5.3. Waste Disposal	5-6
5.6. SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OF PROJECT ACTIVITY AND MITIGATION MEASURE.....	5-7
5.7. MITIGATION MEASURES OF IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES	5-12
5.7.1. Recommended Air Impact Mitigation Measures	5-12
5.7.2. Mitigation Measure of Impact on Water	5-12
5.7.3. Mitigation Measures for Water Consumption and Contamination	5-12
5.7.4. Mitigation Measure of Impact on Soil Contaminate.....	5-13
5.7.5. Mitigation Measure of Impact on Noise	5-13
5.8. MITIGATION MEASURES OF IMPACT ON HUMAN	5-13
5.8.1. Mitigation Measures on Fire Hazard	5-13
5.8.2. Mitigation Measure for Occupational Health and Safety	5-14

5.8.3.	Mitigation Measure of Waste Generation	5-14
5.8.4.	Mitigation Measures for Waste Disposal	5-14
5.8.5.	Mitigation Measurement of Disasters During Construction and Operation	5-15
6.	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACTION	6-1
6.1.	AIR POLLUTION/ DUST MANAGEMENT PLAN	6-1
6.2.	NOISE MANAGEMENT PLAN	6-2
6.3.	FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN	6-2
6.4.	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT PLAN	6-3
6.5.	SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN	6-4
6.6.	LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (WASTEWATER)	6-5
6.7.	ENERGY MANAGEMENT PLAN	6-5
6.8.	EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN	6-6
6.9.	ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN AND REPORTING	6-7
6.10.	CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING PLAN	6-8
6.10.1.	Assignment of responsibilities	6-8
6.10.2.	Emergency procedures	6-8
6.10.3.	Training for Emergencies	6-8
6.10.4.	Fire Prevention and Protection	6-9
6.10.5.	Fire Protection Equipment	6-9
6.10.6.	Fire Safety and Evacuation Plan	6-10
6.10.7.	Site Fire Control	6-11
6.10.8.	Employee Information and Training	6-11
6.10.9.	Health and Safety Training Plan for Worker	6-11
6.11.	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)	6-12
7.	PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE	7-1
7.1.	PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS	7-1
7.2.	CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) PLAN	7-3
7.2.1.	Public School	7-3
7.2.2.	Non-profit Training	7-3
7.2.3.	Healthcare	7-3
8.	CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION	8-1
8.1.	CONCLUSION	8-1
8.2.	RECOMMENDATION	8-1

9. REFERENCE 9-1

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1	Responsibilities of HSE members.....	1-4
Table 1-2	Information of Investor	1-6
Table 1-3	Director List.....	1-6
Table 1-4	Salient Features of the Project.....	1-6
Table 1-5	Member of IEE study team	1-8
Table 2-1	List of Myanmar's Law Relating to Environmental Management	2-1
Table 2-2	WHO's Air Quality Guideline.....	2-48
Table 2-3	Wastewater, Storm Water Runoff, Effluent and Sanitary Discharges (general application)	2-49
Table 2-4	Community health and safety contents	2-52
Table 3-1	Estimated of Construction and Operation Schedule	3-1
Table 3-2	Adjacent Factories of the Project Site	3-2
Table 3-3	Annual Production Rate	3-9
Table 3-4	List of Annual Raw Materials	3-10
Table 3-5	Machinery for Production Line	3-13
Table 3-6	Employment List	3-14
Table 4-1	Summary of Environmental Survey	4-2
Table 4-2	Observed air quality results	4-2
Table 4-3	Location of Noise Level Survey Point	4-3
Table 4-4	Recommended illumination and limiting glare index based on IES Code, 1968.....	4-4
Table 4-5	Light Measurement in Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited Factory	4-5
Table 4-6	Temperature and Humidity Measurement at Factory	4-5
Table 4-7	Annual Rainfall and temperature	4-13
Table 4-8	Population of Males and Females at Hlaing Thar Yar Township (2019).....	4-16
Table 4-9	Religion in Hlaing Thar Yar Township (2019)	4-16
Table 4-10	Transportation Route	4-17
Table 4-11	List of Major School in Hlaing Thar Yar Township	4-17
Table 4-12	Common Diseases in the Hlaing Thar Yar Township	4-18

Table 4-13	Lists of Hospital in Hlaing Thar Yar Township	4-19
Table 5-1	Impact assessment parameters and its scale.....	5-2
Table 5-2	Category of GHGs Assessment.....	5-3
Table 5-3	CO ₂ Emission by the Uses of Fuel.....	5-3
Table 5-4	Evaluation and Perdition of Significant Impacts and Mitigation Measures on Operation phase	5-7
Table 5-5	Permissible exposure of noise limits.....	5-14
Table 5-6	Activities during Construction and Operation along with Mitigation Measures	5-15
Table 6-1	Environmental Monitoring Plan During Operation Phase	6-7
Table 6-2	Environmental Monitoring Plan during Decommissioning Phase	6-8
Table 6-3	American National Fire Fighting Association (NFFA) Standards	6-10
Table 6-4	Training Plan Used in Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited	6-12
Table 7-1	CSR Plan at Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited	7-3

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1 Continuous Improvement Circle	1-2
Figure 1-2 Organization Structure of IEE Implementation	1-4
Figure 1-3 Organization Chart of Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited.....	1-7
Figure 1-4 Consultant Registration Certificated.....	1-11
Figure 3-1 Location Map.....	3-3
Figure 3-2 Adjacent Location Map.....	3-4
Figure 3-3 Factory Layout (Google Source)	3-5
Figure 3-4 Factory Layout Drawing	3-6
Figure 3-5 Process Flow Diagram	3-7
Figure 3-6 Production Photos	3-8
Figure 3-7 Product Photos.....	3-10
Figure 3-8 Storage of finished products before going to market.....	3-10
Figure 3-9 Storage of raw materials	3-12
Figure 3-10 Water Supplying System.....	3-15
Figure 3-11 Electricity Facilities	3-16
Figure 3-12 Firefighting System.....	3-17
Figure 3-13 Ventilation System Photo	3-17
Figure 3-14 Drainage System	3-18
Figure 3-15 Waste Storage Photo	3-18
Figure 4-1 Site Survey Area	4-1
Figure 4-2 Outdoor Air Quality Measurement at the project site	4-3
Figure 4-3 Noise Level Measurement Photo	4-4
Figure 4-4 Noise Level Result Graph	4-4
Figure 4-5 Light Quality Measurement at Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited Factory	4-5
Figure 4-6 Temperature and Humidity Measurement in Operation Area of the Factory.....	4-6
Figure 4-7 Geological Map of Yangon Region.....	4-7
Figure 4-8 Soil Map of Yangon (Source: Land use of Bureau of Yangon)	4-9

Figure 4-9 Climate Summary of Yangon Region	4-11
Figure 4-10 Average temperature of Yangon Region.....	4-11
Figure 4-11 Cloud Cover Categories	4-12
Figure 4-12 Average Monthly Rainfall at Yangon Region.....	4-13
Figure 4-13 Humidity of Yangon	4-14
Figure 4-14 Average Wind Speed in Yangon	4-15
Figure 5-1 Potential Negative Impact Affect from Proposed Project	5-1
Figure 6-1 Grievance Redress Mechanism flow diagram.....	6-13
Figure 7-1 Announcement Post of Proposed Project at Social Media	7-2

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A Company Document's Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited

APPENDIX B Air Monitoring Result

APPENDIX C Noise Level Result

APPENDIX D Light Result

APPENDIX E Water Quality Result

APPENDIX F Power Point Presentation Slides

APPENDIX G List of Commitment

Abbreviation

1. CEMP	= Construction Environmental Management Plan
2. CMP	= Cutting Making Packaging
3. CSR	= Corporate Social Responsibility
4. ECC	= Environmental Compliance Certificate
5. ECD	= Environmental Conservation Department
6. EIA	= Environmental Impact Assessment
7. EMOP	= Environmental Monitoring Plan
8. IEE	= Initial Environmental Examination
9. GIIP	= Good International Industry Practices
10. HSE	= Health, Safety and Environment
11. IEE	= Initial Environmental Examination
12. IFC	= International Finance Corporation
13. NEQG	= National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines
14. MIC	= Myanmar Investment Commission
15. MOECF	= Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry
16. MONREC	= Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
17. OEMP	= Operation Environmental Management Plan
18. OSHA	= Occupational Safety and Health Administration
19. PPE	= Personal Protective Equipment
20. WHO	= World Health Organization
21. YCDC	= Yangon City Development Committee
22. YESB	= Yangon City Electricity Supply Board

အစီရင်ခံစာအကျဉ်းချုပ်

Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited အထည်ချုပ်စက်ရုံသည် မြေကွက်အမှတ် (အေ-၆) မြေတိုင်းရပ်ကွက်အမှတ် (၂၁)၊ မြစိမ်းရောင်စက်မှုဇုန်၊ လှိုင်သာယာမြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီးတွင် တည်ရှိသည်။ အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းသည် (၁၀၀%) နိုင်ငံခြားသားရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အဆိုပါစက်ရုံသည် အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုး ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းကို CMP စနစ်ဖြင့်ချုပ်လုပ်၍ ပြည်ပသို့တင်ပို့ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာသည် မြေဧရိယာစုစုပေါင်း ၄.၁၄၁ ဧက (၁၆၇၅၈.၀၃၂ စတုရန်းမီတာ) ကျယ်ဝန်းပါသည်။

အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းသည် CMP စနစ်အခြေခံ၍ ကုန်ကြမ်းသိုလှောင်ခြင်း၊ ဖြတ်ခြင်း၊ ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ ကုန်ချောပြီးဆုံးခြင်း၊ အရည်အသွေးစစ်ဆေးခြင်း နှင့် ထုပ်ပိုးခြင်းဟူ၍ အဆင့် (၆)ဆင့် ပါဝင်ပါသည်။ အဆိုပါစက်ရုံသည် ထုတ်ကုန်ပစ္စည်း (၅)မျိုး ဖြစ်သော ရှုံ့ကြိုးနှင့် ပိတ်ရသော အိတ်လုံးရှည် (Duffel bag-1)နှင့် (Duffel bag-2)၊ ကြိုးဆွဲကျောပိုးအိတ်၊ ကျောပိုးအိတ်၊ ဖုန်းထည့်သည့်အိတ်တို့ ကို ထုတ်လုပ်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ပထမ ၁ နှစ်နှင့် ၁၀ နှစ်အတွင်း ထုတ်ကုန်ပစ္စည်း ခန့်မှန်း ၅၉၀၀,၀၀၀ အိတ် မှ ၆၄၉၀,၀၀၀ အိတ် တို့ကို ထုတ်လုပ်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ကုန်ကြမ်းပစ္စည်းများဖြစ်သော ပိုလီအပ်(စ်)စတာအထည်အလိပ်၊ ဇစ်၊ ရေစိုခံဇစ်၊ ဇစ်ခေါင်း၊ ခါးပတ်ချိတ် အစရှိသည်တို့ကို တရုတ်၊ ထိုင်ဝမ်၊ တောင်ကိုရီးယား နှင့် အစ္စရေး နိုင်ငံတို့မှတင်သွင်းမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းမှ အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအဖြစ် ဖြတ်တောက်ခြင်းအဆင့်နှင့် ထုပ်ပိုးခြင်းအဆင့်အတွင်း ချည်ထည်အပိုင်းအစများနှင့် ကတ်ထူအပိုင်းအစများ ထွက်ရှိမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းအတွင်းရှိ အိမ်တွင်းသုံးပစ္စည်းများမှလည်း စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းထွက်ရှိပါသည်။ စက်ရုံမှ အရည်စွန့်ပစ်မှုမရှိပါ။

ဥပဒေနှင့် မူဝါဒဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်များ

စက်ရုံနှင့် ဆက်စပ်သက်ဆိုင်နေပြီး လိုက်နာရမည့် ဥပဒေနှင့် နည်းဥပဒေများ၊ MONREC မှ ထုတ်ပြန်ထားသည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများ၊ အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ၊ စက်ရုံနှင့်သက်ဆိုင်သည့် ဒေသတွင်း သို့မဟုတ် အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ မူဝါဒများ၊ ဆက်စပ်နေသည့် နိုင်ငံတကာသဘောတူချက်များကို အကျဉ်းချုပ်ရေးသားဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

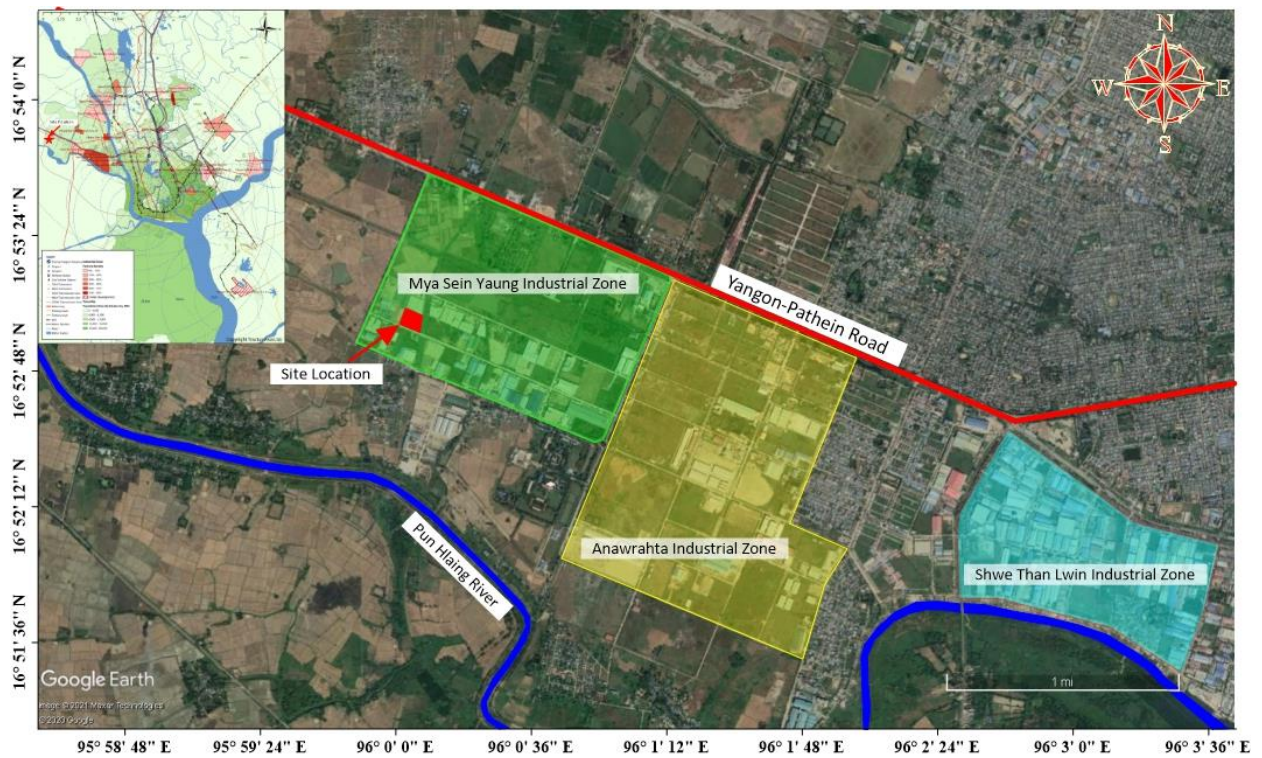
- The Constitution Law, 2008
- The Environmental Conversation Law, 2012
- The Environmental Conversation Rule, 2014
- Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, 2015
- National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline, 2015
- National Myanmar Environmental Policy, 2019
- Foreign Investment Law, 2012
- Foreign Investment Rule, 2013

- Myanmar Investment Rule, 2017
- Myanmar Insurance Law, 1993
- Payment of Wages Law, 2016
- The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
- Yangon City Development Committee Law, 2018
- The Amended Law for Factories Act, 1951 (2016)
- The Private Industrial Enterprise Law
- The Export and Import Law, 2012
- The Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances Law, 2013
- The Underground Water Act
- Myanmar Fire Brigade Law, 2015
- Fire Safety Procedure
- The Electricity Law, 2014
- Labor Dispute Settlement Law, 2012
- The Law Amending the Settlement of Labor Dispute Law, 2019
- The Social Security Law, 2012
- The Employment and Skill Development, 2013
- The Worker's Compensation Act, 1923
- The Leave and Holidays Act (1951, partially reused in 2014)
- The Minimum Wage Law, 2013
- Public Health Law, 1972
- Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease Law (1995 Amendment in 2011)
- Occupational Safety and Health Law, 2019
- The Law on Standardization
- လုပ်ငန်းခွင်သုံးပေါက်ကွဲစေတက်သော ဝတ္ထုပစ္စည်းများဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေ၊ (2018)
- The Motor Vehicles Law, 2015
- The Conversation of Water Resources and River Law, 2006
- The Commercial Tax Law (1990 Amended 2014)

စီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာအချက်အလက်

အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းသည် မြေကွက်အမှတ် (A-6)၊ မြေတိုင်းအမှတ်-၂၁၊ မြစ်မီးရောင်စက်မှုဇုန်၊ လိုင်သာယာမြို့နယ်၊ လတ္တီကျု 16°52'41.02"N နှင့် လောင်ဂျီကျု 95°59'59.25"E တွင်တည်ရှိပြီး မြေဧက ၄.၁၄၁

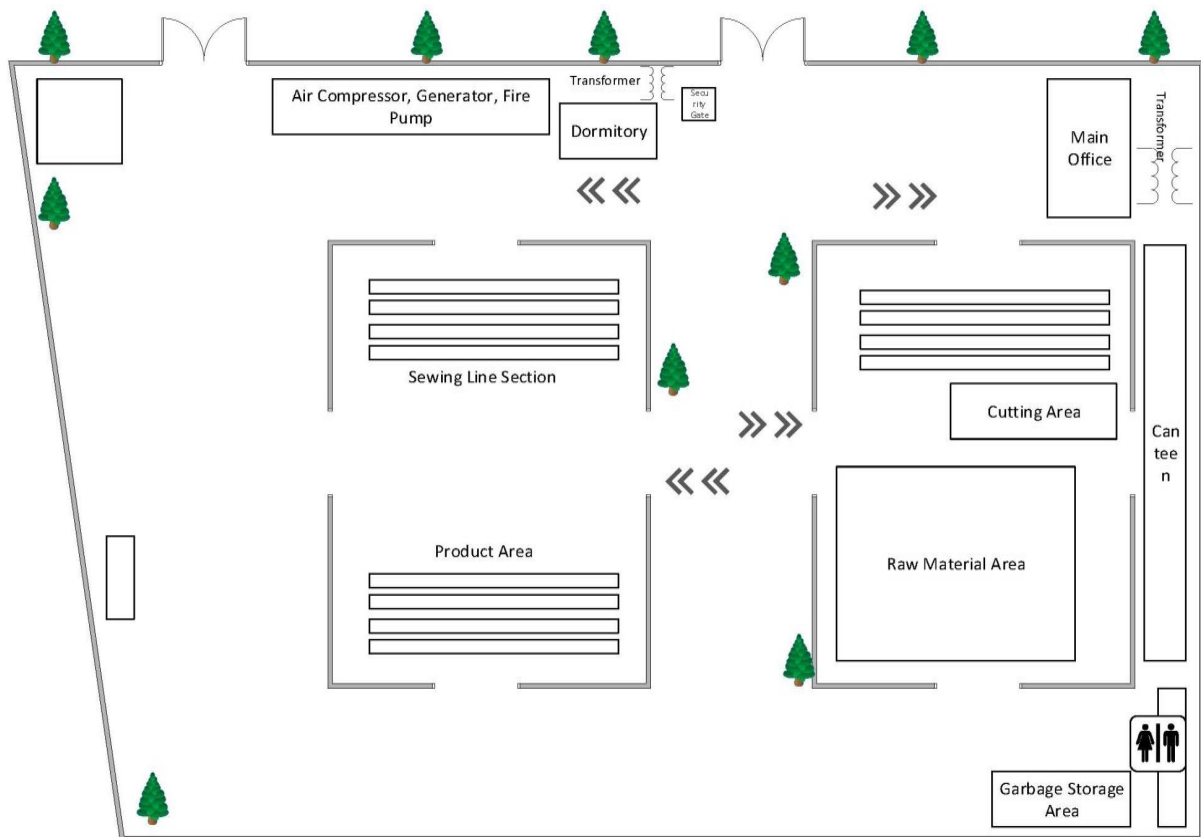
ဧက ကျယ်ဝန်းပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းသည် ထုတ်ကုန်ပစ္စည်းများ ထုတ်လုပ်မည့်နေရာ နှင့် ရုံးခန်းများပါဝင်သည့် အဆောက်အဦးတည်ဆောက်မည့် ကာလပါဝင်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။



စက်ရုံတည်နေရာ

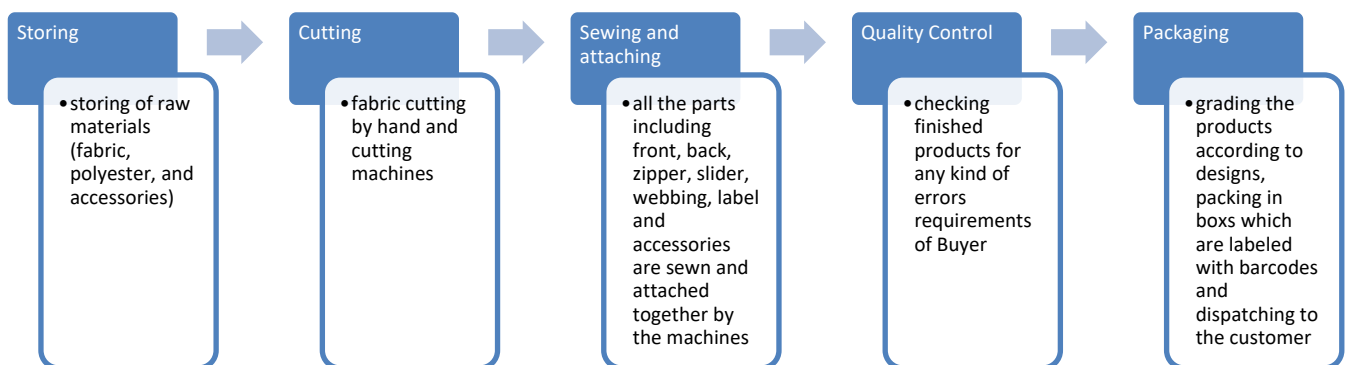


စက်ရုံ၏အနီးအနားပြ မြေပုံ



စက်ရုံတည်ဆောက်မှုပြမြေပုံ

Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited သည် အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုးထုတ်လုပ်ရောင်းချမည့် လုပ်ငန်းဖြစ်ပြီး စီမံကိန်းအတွက် လိုအပ်သည့်ကုန်ကြမ်းများဖြစ်သော ပိုလီအပ်(စ်)စတာအထည်အလိပ်၊ ဇော်၊ ရေစိုခံဇော်၊ ဇော်ခေါင်း၊ ခါးပတ်ချိတ် အစရှိသည်တို့ကို တရုတ်၊ ထိုင်ဝမ်၊ တောင်ကိုရီးယား နှင့် အစွဲရေး နိုင်ငံတို့မှ တင်သွင်းမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ထုတ်လုပ်ရရှိသော ထုတ်ကုန်များကို ကမ္ဘာအနှံ့ရှိ နိုင်ငံများသို့ တင်ပို့မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။



ကုန်ချောထုတ်ပုံအဆင့်ဆင့်



ကြိုးဆွဲကျောပိုးအိတ်



ကျောပိုးအိတ်



ရုံကြိုးနှင့် ပိတ်ရသော အိတ်လုံးရှည် - ၁



ရုံကြိုးနှင့် ပိတ်ရသော အိတ်လုံးရှည် - ၂



ဖုန်းထည်အိတ်
ကုန်ချောအိတ်အမျိုးအစားများ

အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အခြေအနေ

ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုလိုင်စင်ကို ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီးရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုကော်မတီမှ အတည်ပြုမိန့်အမှတ် (ရကတ-၂၉၁/၂၀၁၉) ၂၀၁၉ ခုနှစ်၊ နိုဝင်ဘာလ ၂၀ ရက်နေ့တွင်ရရှိထားပြီး သယံဇာတနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန (MONREC)၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာန၏ စာအမှတ် ရက-၁/၃/၄ (အီးအိုင်အေ) (၂၃၉၀/၂၀၁၉) ၃၁ ရက်၊ အောက်တိုဘာလ ၂၀၁၉ခုနှစ်ပါ စာအရ Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited သည် စီမံကိန်း နှင့် စီမံကိန်းပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ကာကွယ်မှုများကို ဆောင်ရွက်ရပါမည်။ ထို့အပြင် သယံဇာတနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး ဝန်ကြီးဌာန လက်အောက်ရှိ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာန၏ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်အရ ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာအားဆောင်ရွက်ရမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဆိုင်ရာ ပေါ်လစီများ၊ ဥပဒေများ၊ နည်းဥပဒေများ နှင့် လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများ အရ ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာအားဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊ ပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း၊ တင်ပြခြင်းများလုပ်ဆောင်ရပါသည်။ Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited ၏ အိတ်ချုပ်စက်ရုံအတွက် ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း အစီအစဉ်ကို Myanwei Environmental Solutions Co., Ltd. မှ ဒီဇင်ဘာလ ၁၆ရက်၊ ၂၀၂၀ မှ စတင်ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခဲ့ပါသည်။

လက်ရှိပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အနေအထားကို အကဲဖြတ်ရန် ဒီဇင်ဘာလ ၁၆ရက်၊ ၂၀၂၀ခုနှစ် တွင် စက်ရုံသို့ ကွင်းဆင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာ အခြေခံစစ်တမ်းများ ကောက်ယူမှုကို စီမံကိန်း လည်ပတ်စဉ်အတွင်းတွင် ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူသည့် အဖွဲ့တွင် အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အရည်အသွေးဆန်းစစ်သူများ ပါဝင်ပါသည်။ အခြေခံ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ စစ်တမ်းများကောက်ယူမှုကို အောက်ပါအတိုင်းခွဲခြား၍ ကောက်ယူခဲ့ပါသည်။ စက်ရုံ၏ ကုန်ထုတ်လုပ်သည့်နေရာတွင် လေထုအရေအသွေး၊ အသံဆူညံမှု၊ အလင်းရောင်ရရှိမှု အခြေအနေများကို တိုင်းတာခဲ့ပါသည်။

အမျိုးအစား	တိုင်းတာမှု
လေအရည်အသွေး	(1) Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂), (2) Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂), (3) PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5}
ဆူညံမှု	စက်ရုံတွင်း ဆူညံသံ (LAeq)
အလင်းရောင်ရရှိမှု	အလင်းရောင်ရရှိမှု အခြေအနေ (Lux)

တိုင်းတာမှု ရလဒ်များအရ Sulfur dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), PM₁₀ သည် အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ၏ သတ်မှတ် စံချိန်၊ စံညွှန်းများအောက်တွင်ရှိသည်ကို တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ PM_{2.5} သည် အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ၏ သတ်မှတ် စံချိန်ထက် အနည်းငယ် ကျော်လွန်နေသည်ကို လေ့လာတွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ ကုန်ထုတ်လုပ်မှု ဧရိယာရှိ အသံဆူညံမှုသည်လည်း အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ၏ သတ်မှတ် စံချိန်၊ စံညွှန်းများအောက်တွင်ရှိသည်ကို

တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်းအလင်းရောင်ရရှိမှု အခြေအနေသည်လည်း သတ်မှတ် စံချိန်၊ စံညွှန်းများအောက်တွင်ရှိသည်ကို တွေ့ရှိခဲ့ရပါသည်။

လူမှုစီးပွားအခြေအနေ၊ ရုပ်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် ဇီဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်များ၊ ရာသီဥတုအခြေအနေစသည့် လှိုင်သာယာမြို့နယ်ဆိုင်ရာ အစိုးရဌာနမှ တင်ပြထားသည့် အချက်အလက်များမှ ရယူ၍ ထည့်သွင်းထားပါသည်။ အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းမြေသည် စက်မှုဇုန်ဧရိယာအတွင်းတွင်တည်ရှိပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းအနီးတွင် ပန်းလှိုင်မြစ်တည်ရှိ၍ ၀.၇၂ မိုင် ကွာဝေးပါသည်။ ၂၀၁၉ခုနှစ် စစ်တမ်းအရ လှိုင်သာယာမြို့နယ်၏ လူဦးရေမှာ ၄၄၀,၉၄၉ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုနှင့် လျော့ချရေး အစီအစဉ်

စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ဆောင်ချက်များကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရင်းအမြစ်များ၊ စီးပွားဆိုင်ရာ အရင်းအမြစ်များ၊ အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်မှု စသည့် သက်ရောက်မှုများ ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်ပါသည်။ အဆိုပြု စီမံကိန်း၏ အဓိကဖြစ် ပေါ်စေနိုင်သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုကို အခြေခံစစ်တမ်းများ ပေါ်မူတည်၍ ယေဘုယျ နည်းလမ်းများ အတိုင်း လျော့ချမှုများ ပြုလုပ်သွားပါမည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှုကို လေ့လာဆန်းစစ်ရာတွင် စီမံကိန်း ကာလ အတွင်း ထိခိုက်မှု တစ်ခုချင်းစီ၏ ပမာဏ၊ ကြာမြင့်ချိန်၊ ကျယ်ပြန့်မှုနှင့် ဖြစ်နိုင်ချေတို့ အား ဖော်ပြထားပါ သည်။ အောက်တွင်ဖော်ပြထားသော နည်းလမ်းကို စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် လေထု၊ မြေထု၊ ရေထု နှင့် ဇီဝမျိုးစုံတို့အပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်မှုကို အကဲဖြတ်ရန် အသုံးပြုပါမည်။

အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်း	အတိုင်းအတာ				
	၁	၂	၃	၄	၅
ပမာဏ	မလုံလောက်သော	အနည်းငယ်နှင့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ပြောင်းလဲမှု ဖြစ်စေနိုင်သော	အသင့်အတင့်နှင့် အနည်းငယ် လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ပြောင်းလဲမှု ဖြစ်စေနိုင်သော	မြင့်မားနှင့် သိသာစွာလုပ်ငန်းခွင်ပြောင်းလဲမှု ဖြစ်စေနိုင်သော	အလွန်မြင့်မားနှင့် အမြဲတမ်းလုပ်ငန်းခွင် ပြောင်းလဲမှု ဖြစ်စေနိုင်သော
အချိန်	၀-၁ နှစ်	၂-၅ နှစ်	၆-၁၅ နှစ်	လုပ်ငန်း လည်ပတ်စဉ် ကာလ တစ်လျှောက်	လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်းကာလအထိ
ကျယ်ပြန့်မှု	လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း	ဒေသအတွင်း	မြို့နယ်အတွင်း	နိုင်ငံအတွင်း	နိုင်ငံတကာအတွင်း
ဖြစ်နိုင်ချေ	လုံးဝ မဖြစ်နိုင်သော	မဖြစ်နိုင်သော	ဖြစ်နိုင်သော	ဖြစ်နိုင်ချေမြင့် သော	အတိအကျ

သတ်မှတ်ချက် = (ပမာဏ+အချိန်+ကျယ်ပြန့်မှု)* ဖြစ်နိုင်ချေ

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုကိုအောက်ပါအတိုင်း ခွဲခြားနိုင်သည်။

သတ်မှတ်ချက်	ထိခိုက်မှုအဆင့်
-------------	-----------------

Initial Environmental Examination

<၁၅	အလွန်နိမ့်
၁၅ - ၂၉	နိမ့်
၃၀ - ၄၄	အလယ်အလတ်
၄၅ - ၅၉	မြင့်
၆၀	အလွန်မြင့်

စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ဆောင်ချက်ကြောင့် သက်ရောက်မှုများ နှင့်လျော့ချရေးနည်းများ အကျဉ်းချုပ်ကို အောက်တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

အမျိုးအစား	ထိခိုက်မှုအကြောင်းအရာ	အဆင့်သတ်မှတ်ချက်	လျော့ချရေး အစီအစဉ်
ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ညစ်ညမ်းမှု			
လေထုအရည်အသွေး	ကုန်ကြမ်းပစ္စည်းများ၊ ကုန်ချောပစ္စည်းများ သယ်ဆောင်သော ယာဉ်များမှ ဖုန်မှုန့်များ၊ ဖန်လုံအိမ် အာနိသင်ဖြစ်စေသော ဓာတ်ငွေ့များနှင့်ထွက်ရှိ ခြင်း၊ အရေးပေါ်မီးစက်များနှင့် ယာဉ်အသွားအလာမှ ထွက်သော မီးခိုးများ	နိမ့်	လေညစ်ညမ်းမှုများကိုထိန်းချုပ်ခြင်း၊ ယာဉ်များ၊ မီးစက်များ၊ စက်ပစ္စည်းများကို ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း။ ယာဉ်များ၊ ကွန်ပရက်ဆာ၊ မီးစက်များကို ကောင်းမွန်စွာ ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း မီးခိုးထွက်ရှိမှုကများကို စစ်ပေးသည့်အိတ်များတပ်ဆင်စေခြင်း
မြေအရည်အသွေး	အင်ဂျင်ဆီများ၊ ဒီဇယ်ဆီများသိုလှောင်ခြင်း နှင့် ဖိတ်ယိုခြင်း	အလွန်နိမ့်	ထိခိုက်မှုလျော့ချရန်မလိုပါ။
ဆူညံသံနှင့် တုန်ခါမှု	ကုန်ပစ္စည်းထုတ်လုပ်သည့်လုပ်ငန်းများမှ စက်ပစ္စည်းများမှ ဆူညံသံများထွက်ခြင်း	နိမ့်	မီးစက်၊ ဘွိုင်လာများအား သီးခြားအခန်းများ တည်ဆောက်ပေးခြင်း အသံထုတ်လွှတ်မှုနည်းသည့် ကရိယာများ တပ်ဆင်စေခြင်း အသံကာကွယ်ရေးပစ္စည်း (သို့) တစ်ကိုယ်ရေသုံးကာကွယ်ပစ္စည်းများ တပ်ဆင်စေခြင်း
စွန့်ပစ် အညစ်အကြေး			
စွန့်ပစ်အစိုင်အခဲများ	ကုန်ထုတ်လုပ်သည့် နေရာမှ ထွက်ရှိသော ပိတ်အပိုင်းအစများ။	အသင့်အတင့်	စက်ရုံအတွင်း အမှိုက်ပုံးများထားရှိခြင်း။ သတ်မှတ်ထားသောနေရာတွင် အမှိုက်စို၊ အမှိုက်ခြောက်များ ခွဲခြားစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။

Initial Environmental Examination

အမျိုးအစား	ထိခိုက်မှုအကြောင်းအရာ	အဆင့်သတ်မှတ်ချက်	လျော့ချရေး အစီအစဉ်
	ကုန်ပစ္စည်း ထုတ်ပိုးခြင်းမှထွက် ရှိသော အပိုင်းအစများ။ မီးဖိုချောင် လူနေဆောင် ရုံးခန်းမှ ထွက်ရှိသော အမှိုက်များ။		အမှိုက်များကို ရန်ကုန်မြို့တော် စည်ပင်သာယာရေးကော်မတီနှင့် ချိတ်ဆက်၍ စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။
စွန့်ပစ်အရည်	မိလ္လာစနစ်ထားရှိခြင်း။ ရုံးခန်း၊ မီးဖိုချောင် နှင့် လူနေဆောင်များမှ စွန့်ပစ်အရည်များထွက်ရှိခြင်း။	နိမ့်	ဆီကန်၊ မိလ္လာကန်များ ကိုပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ သန့်စင်ခြင်းများ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်းဖြင့် စွန့်ပစ်အရည်များ စိမ့်ဝင်မှုများကို လျော့ကျစေနိုင်ခြင်း။
အန္တရာယ်ရှိ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း	မော်တော်ယာဉ်များ စက်ပစ္စည်းများ ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်းမှ ဆီများထွက်ရှိခြင်း။	အလွန်နိမ့် (ထင်ရှားမှုမရှိ)	အန္တရာယ်ရှိ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများသိုလှောင်မှု အားထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း စစ်ဆေးခြင်း။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေး လုံခြုံမှုနှင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ လိုအပ်ချက်များ နှင့်ကိုက်ညီမှုရှိစေရန် ဓာတုပစ္စည်းများကို စနစ်တကျစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။ ဓာတုပစ္စည်းသိုလှောင်သည့် ပုံးခွန်များကို စနစ်တကျ ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုခြင်း (သို့မဟုတ်) စနစ်တကျစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။ အန္တရာယ်ရှိစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို ရန်ကုန်မြို့တော်စည်ပင် သာယာရေး ကော်မတီ (သို့မဟုတ်) လိုင်စင်ရ အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်ရေး ဆိုင်ရာအဖွဲ့အစည်းများ (ဥပမာ DOWA or YCDC) နှင့် ချိတ်ဆက်၍စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။
သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်			
ကာကွယ်ထားသော ဧရိယာ အပင်၊ သတ္တဝါများ၊ ဂေဟစနစ် ဇလဗေဒ မြေမျက်နှာသွင်ပြင်/ ဘူမိဗေဒ	စက်ရုံသည် စက်မှုဇုန်ဧရိယာတွင် တည်ရှိသောကြောင့် အပင်၊ သတ္တဝါများ၊ ဂေဟစနစ်၊ဇလဗေဒ မြေမျက်နှာသွင်ပြင်/ ဘူမိဗေဒ မြေတိုက်စားခြင်းများ အပေါ် ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများ မရှိပါ။	အလွန်နိမ့်	ထိခိုက်မှုလျော့ချရန်မလိုအပ်ပါ
လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်			

Initial Environmental Examination

အမျိုးအစား	ထိခိုက်မှုအကြောင်းအရာ	အဆင့်သတ်မှတ်ချက်	လျော့ချရေး အစီအစဉ်
မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်	လျှပ်စစ်တပ်ဆင်ရာတွင် စနစ်တကျတပ်ဆင်မှု မရှိခြင်း၊ ကုန်ကြမ်းပစ္စည်း စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း၊ ဓာတုပစ္စည်း သိုလှောင်ခြင်း။	အသင့်အတင့်	စက်ရုံ၏မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကာကွယ်ရန်အတွက် မီးသတ်ပူး၊ မီးသတ်ပိုက်၊ မီးသတ်ခေါင်းများထားရှိခြင်း။ မီးသတ်ဆိုင်ရာစက်ပစ္စည်းကိရိယာများကိုပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊အရေးပေါ်အခြေနေအတွက် မီးသတ်ရေကန်အဆင်သင့်ထားရှိခြင်း။ စက်ရုံအတွင်းအရေးပေါ်အချက်ပေးစနစ်များထားရှိခြင်း။ အရေးပေါ်ထွက်ပေါက်များတွင်တစ်လျှောက်တွင် ကုန်ပစ္စည်းများပိတ်ဆို့ခြင်းမရှိအောင်ရှင်းလင်းထားရှိခြင်း။
ကျန်းမာရေး	တီဘီ နှင့် အခြား ရောဂါများ ကူးစက်မှု အန္တရာယ်	အလွန်နိမ့် (ထင်ရှားမှုမရှိ)	ပုံမှန် ကျန်းမာရေး စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာ အသိပညာပေးခြင်းနှင့် ရှေးဦးသူနာပြုနည်းများကို လုပ်သားများအား သင်တန်းပေးခြင်းများ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း။
လုပ်ငန်းခွင် အန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး	စက်ပစ္စည်းများ လည်ပတ်ခြင်းကြောင့် မတော်တဆ ထိခိုက်မှုများ ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်ခြင်း။ ပစ္စည်းတင်ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ ဖြတ်တောက်ခြင်း၊ ရောနှောခြင်း၊ ဖိနှိပ်ခြင်း၊ ထုတ်ပိုးခြင်း။ ရေနွေးငွေ့သုံး မီးပူများကြောင့် မတော်တဆ ထိခိုက်မှုများ ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်ခြင်း။	အသင့်အတင့်	အရေးပေါ်အခြေအနေများအတွက် စက်ပစ္စည်းကိုင်တွယ်မှုသင်တန်းပေးခြင်း၊ ကြက်ခြေနီသင်တန်းပေးခြင်း၊ မီးသတ်သင်တန်းပေးခြင်း။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်တွင်း အလုပ်သမားများ အလင်းရောင် ကောင်းစွာ ရရှိစေရန်နှင့် အမြင်အာရုံမထိခိုက်စေရန် အလင်းရောင်များကို လုံလောက်စွာထားရှိခြင်း။ အလုပ်သမားများအတွက် တစ်ကိုယ်ရေ ကာကွယ်ရေးသုံး ပစ္စည်းများဖြစ်သည့် နားကြပ်၊ လက်အိတ်၊ ဦးထုတ်၊ မျက်မှန် များ အသုံးပြုစေခြင်း။ လျှပ်စစ်အန္တရာယ် မဖြစ်စေရန် နှင့် ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းမှုများ ပြုလုပ်ရန် အတွက် ဝန်ထမ်းထားရှိ၍ ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ် လုပ်ဆောင်ချက်

အဆိုပြုလုပ်ငန်း၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်အတွက် Plan-Do-Check-Act (P D C A) စက်ဝိုင်းဖြင့် အစီစဉ်တကျ ပြုလုပ်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အစီအစဉ်တွင် စက်ရုံကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်စေနိုင်သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုဘဝအပေါ် ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများကို လျော့ချရေး၊ စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးနှင့် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရေး အစရှိသည့်

အစီအစဉ်များ ပါဝင်ပါသည်။ ၎င်း IEE အစီအစဉ်များကို အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရန်အတွက်သည် စက်ရုံတွင် ကျန်းမာရေး၊ ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အဖွဲ့အစည်းတစ်ခုထားရှိပြီး လျှော့ချရေး၊ စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးနှင့် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရေး အစီအစဉ်များကို အကောင်အထည်ဖော်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အဆိုပါစက်ရုံ၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်ကို ရေရှည်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ကောင်းမွန်သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အဖြစ် အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများကို လျော့နည်းစေရန် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်များနှင့် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှုအစီအစဉ်များကို အောက်ပါအတိုင်းပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အကြောင်းအရာတစ်ခုချင်းစီအလိုက် ခွဲခြားမှု ပြုလုပ်ထားပါသည်။

၁။ လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုနှင့် ဖုန်မှုန့်ဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်

- လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုနှင့် ကာသွန်ထွက်ရှိမှုကို လျော့ချရန် သစ်ပင်များစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း
- ဖုံထူထပ်သောနေရာများတွင် အလုပ်သမားများကို တစ်ကိုယ်ရေသုံး အကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်းများ အသုံးပြုစေခြင်း
- တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ခန့်မှန်းကုန်ကျစရိတ် ၁၀၀၀၀၀၀ ကျပ်

၂။ ဆူညံမှုထိန်းခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်

- မီးစက်ခန်းများတွင် ဆူညံသံထိန်းချုပ်ကိရိယာများတပ်ဆင်ခြင်း
- လုံလောက်သော တစ်ကိုယ်ရေကာကွယ်ရေးပစ္စည်းများအသုံးပြုစေခြင်း
- ဆူညံသော နေရာများတွင် အလုပ်လုပ်သော အလုပ်သမားများအတွက် တစ်ကိုယ်ရေသုံးကာကွယ်ရေးပစ္စည်းများကို အသုံးပြုစေခြင်း
- တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ခန့်မှန်းကုန်ကျစရိတ် ၁၀၀၀၀၀ ကျပ်

၃။ အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်မှုဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်

- စွန့်ပစ်အစိုင်အခဲများကို အစိုအခြောက်ခွဲခြား၍ သီးခြားစွန့်ပစ်စေခြင်း
- နေ့စဉ်ထွက်စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို ရန်ကုန်စည်ပင်သာယာရေးကော်မတီနှင့် ချိတ်ဆက်စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း
- တစ်နှစ် ခန့်မှန်းကုန်ကျစရိတ် ၅၀၀၀၀ ကျပ်

၄။ ရေဆိုးစွန့်ပစ်မှုဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်

- စက်ရုံမြောင်း ရေစီးရေလာကောင်းစေရန် ထိန်းချုပ်ခြင်း နှင့်
- မိလ္လာစနစ်ကို စစ်ဆေးခြင်း
- စက်ရုံရေမြောင်းများ ပိတ်ဆို့ခြင်းမဖြစ်စေရန် စစ်ဆေးခြင်း
- တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ခန့်မှန်းကုန်ကျစရိတ် ၈၀၀၀၀၀ ကျပ်

၅။ စွမ်းအင်အသုံးပြုမှုဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်

- စွမ်းအင်အသုံးပြုမှုလျော့ချရေးစနစ်ကို အသုံးပြုခြင်း
- မလိုအပ်သော နေရာများတွင် လျှပ်စစ်အသုံးပြုခြင်း၊ မီးထွန်းထားခြင်း စသည်တို့ကို ကြည့်ရှုထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း
- တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ခန့်မှန်းကုန်ကျစရိတ် ၁၀၀၀၀၀ ကျပ်

၆။ ရေအသုံးပြုမှုဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်

- ရေအသုံးပြုမှုကို သိရှိနိုင်ရန် water meter အသုံးပြုခြင်း
- ရေအသုံးပြုမှုကို ထိန်းသိမ်းမှုများ ပြုလုပ်နိုင်စေရန် ဝန်ထမ်းများကို သင်ကြားပေးခြင်း
- တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ခန့်မှန်းကုန်ကျစရိတ် ၅၀၀၀၀၀ ကျပ်

၇။ အရေးပေါ်တုန့်ပြန်ရေး အစီအစဉ်

- မီးသတ်စနစ်များကို ကောင်းမွန်အောင်ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း
- အရေးပေါ်စနစ်ထားရှိခြင်း (ဥပမာ- အရေးပေါ်ထွက်ပေါက်)
- ငလျင်နှင့် တခြားသော အရေးပေါ်ကိစ္စရပ်အများအတွက် ဆေးဝါး၊ ကြက်ခြေနီသင်တန်းများထားရှိခြင်း
- မီးသတ်တပ်ဖွဲ့များ၊ ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးတပ်ဖွဲ့များ ဖွဲ့စည်းခြင်း၊ လုံခြုံရေးအတွက် စက်ရုံဝန်ထမ်းများကို သင်တန်းပေးခြင်း။
- ၁၅၀၀၀၀၀ ကျပ်

၈။ လူမှုအကျိုးတူ ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှု အစီအစဉ် CSR Plan

- ကျန်းမာရေးစောင့်ရှောက်မှု - ၀.၅%
- သင်တန်းပို့ချမှု - ၁%

သိသာထင်ရှားသော သက်ရောက်မှုများကို တွက်ချက်ရာတွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုနှင့် ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအဖွဲ့အစည်း (IEMA) မှ ချမှတ်ထားသော နည်းလမ်းကို အသုံးပြု၍ ဆန်းစစ်ထားပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ဆောင်ချက်များပေါ် မူတည်၍ ရလဒ်များ နည်းသည်။ အလွန်နည်းသည်ကို ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ အချို့ရလဒ်များမှာ အသင့်အတင့် ရှိပါသည်။ လူမှုစီးပွားဆိုင်ရာတိုးတက်မှုများအနေဖြင့် ကောင်းမွန်သောသက်ရောက်မှု ရှိသည်ကို တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းဖော်ဆောင်သည့်အချိန်အတွင်း ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်သက်ရောက်မှုများ၊ လျော့ချရေးနည်းလမ်းများ၊ အစီအစဉ်များ၊ တိုင်းတာမှုများ စသည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်များကို လုပ်ဆောင်ရပါသည်။ Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited မှ စက်ရုံတွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်အတွက် အဖွဲ့အစည်းဖွဲ့စည်းခြင်း၊ ပုံမှန်ဆန်းစစ်လေ့လာခြင်းများ ပြုလုပ်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် လေထုအရည်အသွေး၊ မိလ္လာစနစ်၊ စွန့်ပစ်အပိုင်အခဲ စွန့်ပစ်မှုများကို စက်ရုံ၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် အဖွဲ့အစည်းမှ ဆန်းစစ်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းမှ လူထုအကျိုးပြုလုပ်ငန်းများ နှင့် အရေးပေါ်ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များ၊ ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ အကျိုးပြုလုပ်ငန်းများကို လုပ်ဆောင်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းသည် မြစ်မီးရောင်စက်မှုဇုန်၊ လှိုင်သာယာမြို့နယ်တွင်တည်ရှိသည်။ စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အပေါ်သက်ရောက်မှုများ မရှိပါ။ စီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာ သတင်းအချက်အလက်များ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်များကို အောက်ပါ ဝပ်ဆိုက်များမှတစ်ဆင့် လေ့လာနိုင်ပါသည်။

သက်ဆိုင်သူများနှင့် တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးခြင်း

Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) COMPANY LIMITED သည် လုပ်သားများ၏ လုပ်ငန်းပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာသင်တန်းပို့ချမှုများ ၊ အားလပ်ရက်များတွင် ပညာရေးဆိုင်ရာသင်တန်းပို့ချမှုများ၊ လုပ်သားများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေးစောင့်ရှောက်မှုများ၊ ကျန်းမာရေးအသိပညာပေးခြင်းများ နှင့် စက်ရုံပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ စာသင်ကျောင်းများအားအကူအညီများ တွင် ၎င်းတို့၏အကျိုးအမြတ်မှ ၂% အား လူမှုရေးအကျိုးပြုအစီအစဉ်များတွင် အသုံးပြုလှူဒါန်းသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) COMPANY LIMITED ၏ လူထုအကျိုးပြုလုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အစီအစဉ်

စဉ်	အကြောင်းအရာ	လှူဒါန်းမှု ရာခိုင်နှုန်း	ခန့်မှန်းကုန်ကျငွေ (ကျပ်)
၁။	စာသင်ကျောင်းများ	၀.၅%	၂၅၀၀,၀၀၀/နှစ်
၂။	အခမဲ့သင်တန်းကျောင်းများ	၁%	၅၀၀၀,၀၀၀/နှစ်
၃။	ဝန်ထမ်းများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေးစောင့်ရှောက်မှု	၀.၅%	၂၅၀၀,၀၀၀/နှစ်

စက်ရုံအတွက် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ဆောင်ချက်များသည် စက်ရုံသို့ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာခဲ့သော ကျွမ်းကျင်ပညာရှင်များမှ စက်ရုံ၏ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များ၊ စက်ရုံဝန်ထမ်းများ၊ နယ်ပယ်ဆိုင်ရာအဖွဲ့အစည်းများ၏ အမြင်များ နှင့် စက်ရုံမှ သက်ဆိုင်သူများ၏ တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးအကြံပြုချက်များအပေါ် အခြေခံ၍ ရေးဆွဲပြင်ဆင်ထားပါသည်။ ဖြစ်နိုင်ချေရှိသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုများအပေါ် မူတည်၍ လိုအပ်သည့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုလုပ်ဆောင်ချက်များမှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၁။ လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုနှင့် ဖုန်မှုန့်ဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်

၂။ ဆူညံသံဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်

၃။ မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်

၄။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးနှင့် ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်

၅။ အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်

၆။ စွန့်ပစ်အရည် (ရေဆိုး) စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်

၇။ အန္တရာယ်ရှိ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်

၈။ အရေးပေါ်အခြေအနေဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်

၉။ အရေးပေါ်တုံ့ပြန်မှုနှင့် သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်

၁၀။ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်းနှင့် အစီရင်ခံခြင်း

၁၁။ သင်ကြားပို့ချမှု အစီအစဉ်

သက်ဆိုင်သူများနှင့် တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးခြင်း အစီအစဉ်တွင် စက်ရုံ၏ IEE အစီရင်ခံစာ အကြောင်းကို ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။ တွေ့ဆုံပွဲကို နိုင်ငံရေးကြောင့်လည်းကောင်း ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာ Covid - 19 စည်းကမ်းချက်များကြောင့် ၉ ရက်၊ မေလ၊ ၂၀၂၁ ခုနှစ်တွင် လူမှုကွန်ယက်မှပင် ကြေညာခြင်းပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ အဆိုပါထုတ်ပြန်ကြေငြာခြင်းတွင် အဆိုပြုစက်ရုံဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်များ၊ ပတ်သက်သည်များ အကျဉ်းချုံးပြီး တင်ပြထားပါသည်။ အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်း၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် အစီရင်ခံစာ အကျဉ်းကို ဤ (<http://drive.google.com/file/d/1DcKbWOMaYgNjN!VCd65FxFqNjc2sC2/view?usp=drivesdk>) တွင် အသေးစိတ်ဝင်ရောက်ဖတ်ရှုနိုင်ပါသည်။

နိဂုံးနှင့် အကြံပြုချက်

အကျဉ်းချုပ်အားဖြင့် ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်၏ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ၊ စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများနှင့် ချမှတ်ထားသော မူဝါဒလမ်းညွှန်ချက်များအတိုင်း ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အလေ့အကျင့်များ၊ လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များနှင့် လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ကျင့်သုံးရန်တာဝန်များကို ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်တွင် ဖော်ပြရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြထားပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သူများအား စီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာ အကြောင်းအရာများ ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြခြင်း၊ အကြံပြုချက်များနှင့် ဆွေးနွေးတင်ပြလာသည့် သဘောထား အကြံဉာဏ်များကိုရယူပြီး အစီအရင်ခံစာတွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

အကြံပြုချက်များအရ-

- အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် ဖော်ပြထားသည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်နှင့် ကတိကဝတ်များကို စီမံကိန်း၏ သက်တမ်းတလျှောက်တွင် အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။
- အစီရင်ခံစာနှင့် အရည် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကိုရန်ကုန် မြို့တော် စည်ပင်သာယာရေး၏ စည်းကမ်းများအတိုင်း စွန့်ပစ်ရမည်။
- အလုပ်သမားများအား သင့်တော်သော သင်တန်းများပေးခြင်း၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း တစ်ကိုယ်ရည် ကာကွယ်ရေး ပစ္စည်းများ အသုံးပြုစေခြင်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။
- ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်များကို နေ့စဉ်၊ လစဉ်နှင့် နှစ်စဉ် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်ရမည်။
- ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် မှတ်တမ်းများကို သေချာသိမ်းဆည်း၍ တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်း သို့ တင်ပြရမည်။

- ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်၏ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ၊ စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများနှင့် ချမှတ်ထားသော မူဝါဒ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များအတိုင်း ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အလေ့အကျင့်များ၊ လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များနှင့် လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။

အချုပ်အားဖြင့်ဆိုသော် အဆိုပြုသူသည် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး ဦးစီးဌာနမှ ညွှန်ကြားလာသော အဆိုပြုချက်များ၊ အကြံပြုချက်များကို လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။ ထိရောက်သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုကို အဆိုပြုသူမှ ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။ အဆိုပြုသူသည် ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်၏ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ၊ စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများနှင့် ချမှတ်ထားသော မူဝါဒ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များအတိုင်း လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Manufacturing of various kinds of bags factory of Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited is located in Plot No. (A-6), Myay Taing Block No.21, Mya Sein Yaung Industrial Zone, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon Region Myanmar. The said project is 100% foreign direct investment of by Wellgreen Outdoor Limited (Hong Kong). The purpose of the investment is to manufacture various kinds of bags on Cutting-Making-Packaging (CMP) System and to export the products fully.

The proposed project is based on Cutting-Making-Packaging (CMP) System. The factory includes six steps; the stocking, cutting, stitching and finishing, quality control and packaging. The factory produces five types of bags such as drawstring backpack, backpack, duffel bag (1), duffel bag (2) and phone case. According to manufacturing of various kinds of bags from the proposed project, the estimated production amounts are extended from 5,900,000 pieces to 6,490,000 pieces between first year and ten years. The main raw materials which are fabric, polyester material, waterproof zipper, buckle, hook, webbing, label, thread, carton, metal ring, plastic buckle and zipper etc. are imported from China, Taiwan, South Korea and Israel. Solid wastes disposed from the proposed project are scraps from cutting stage and domestic wastes from canteen. Liquid waste water are not generated by the factory.

Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

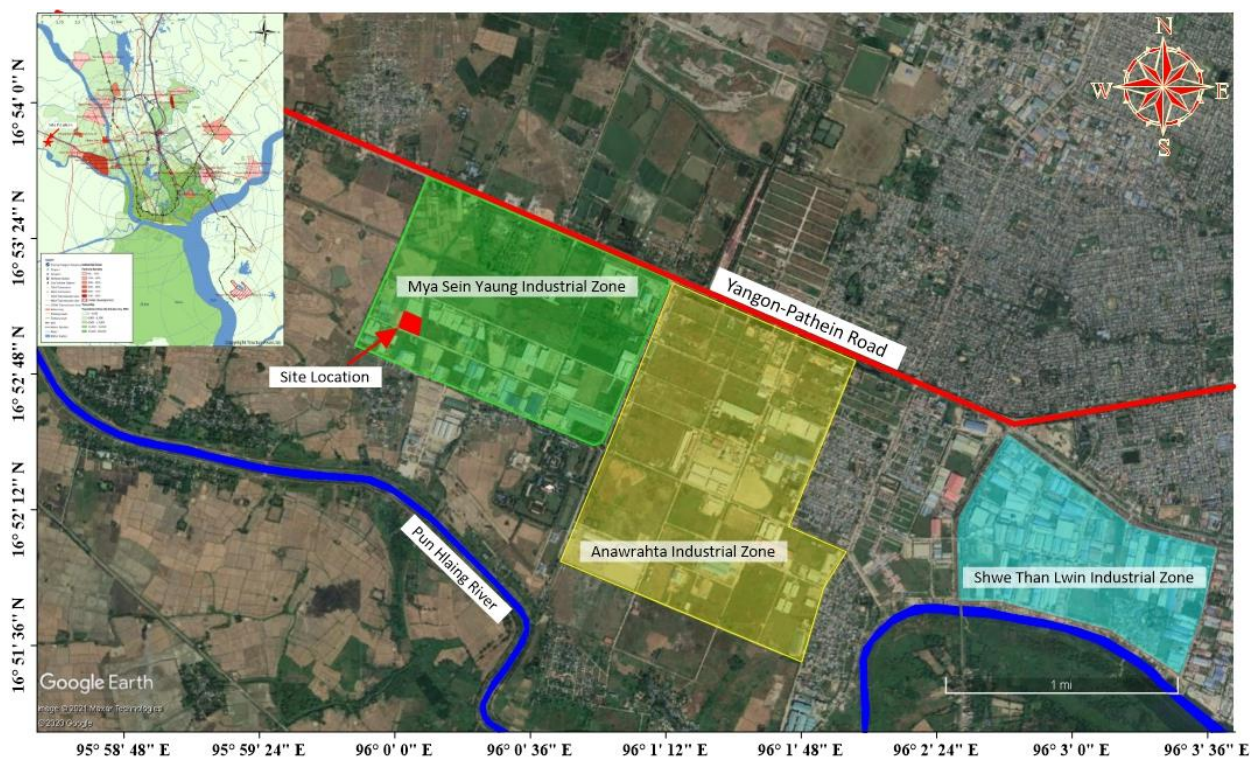
The brief summary of relevant national environmental legislations such as Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (2015) and National Environmental Quality (emission) Guidelines, established by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) and overview of current local and international environmental and social policies including related international or regional convention for the proposed project.

1. The Constitution Law, 2008
2. The Environmental Conversation Law, 2012
3. The Environmental Conversation Rule, 2014
4. Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, 2015
5. National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline, 2015
6. National Myanmar Environmental Policy, 2019
7. Foreign Investment Law, 2012
8. Foreign Investment Rule, 2013
9. Myanmar Investment Rule, 2017
10. Myanmar Insurance Law, 1993
11. Payment of Wages Law, 2016
12. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
13. Yangon City Development Committee Law, 2018
14. The Amended Law for Factories Act, 1951 (2016)
15. The Private Industrial Enterprise Law
16. The Export and Import Law, 2012
17. The Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances Law, 2013
18. The Underground Water Act
19. Myanmar Fire Brigade Law, 2015

20. Fire Safety Procedure
21. The Electricity Law, 2014
22. Labor Dispute Settlement Law, 2012
23. The Law Amending the Settlement of Labor Dispute Law, 2019
24. The Social Security Law, 2012
25. The Employment and Skill Development, 2013
26. The Worker's Compensation Act, 1923
27. The Leave and Holidays Act (1951, partially reused in 2014)
28. The Minimum Wage Law, 2013
29. Public Health Law, 1972
30. Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease Law (1995 Amendment in 2011)
31. Occupational Safety and Health Law, 2019
32. The Law on Standardization
33. လုပ်ငန်းခွင်သုံးပေါက်ကွဲစေတက်သော ဝတ္ထုပစ္စည်းများဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေ (2018)
34. The Motor Vehicles Law, 2015
35. The Conversation of Water Resources and River Law, 2006
36. The Commercial Tax Law (1990 Amended 2014)

Project Description

The proposed project is located at Plot No. (A-6), Myay Taing Blocak No. 21, Mya Sein Young Industrial zone, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar at latitude 16°52'41.02"N and longitude 95°59'59.25"E. It is wide about 4.141 Ac. Construction period for the proposed project is for one year.

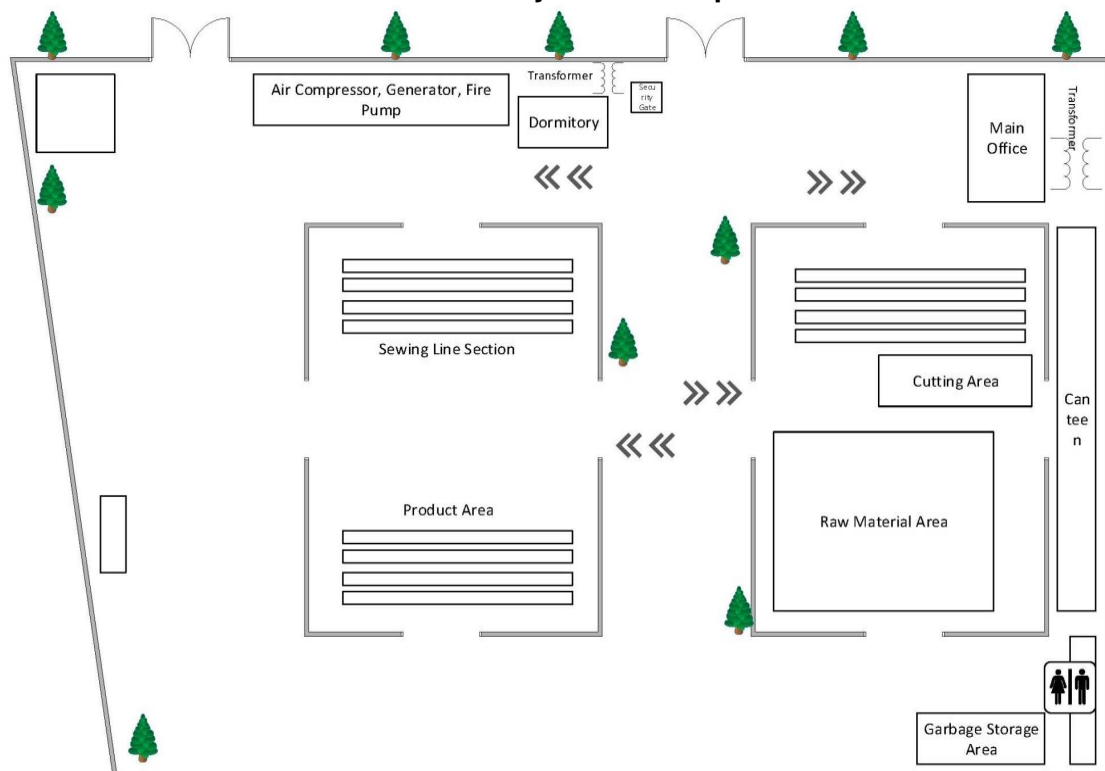


Location of project site

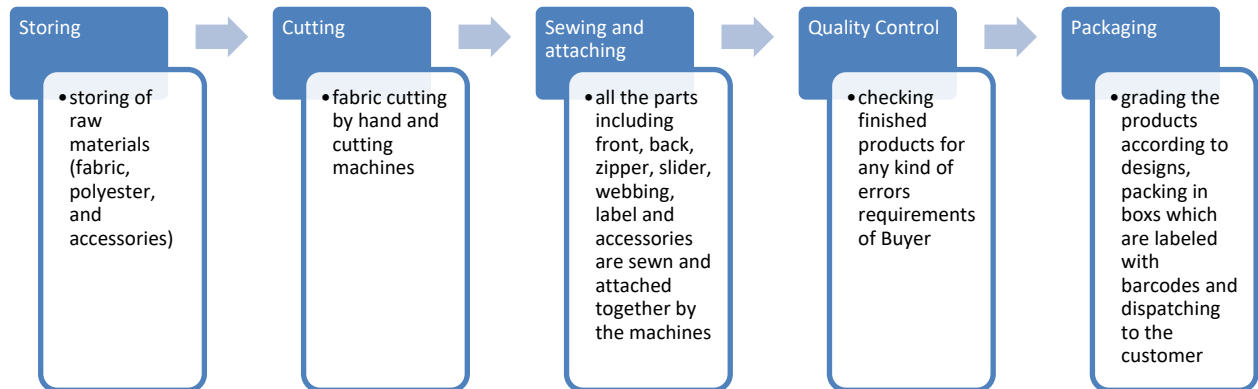


Adjacent Map of Project Site

Layout Plan Map



Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited is the manufacture of various kinds of bags on CMP system and required raw materials which are polyester material, waterproof zipper, buckle, hook, webbing, label, thread, carton, metal ring, plastic buckle and zipper etc. are imported from China, Taiwan, South Korea and Israel.



Process Flow Diagram



Drawstring Backpack



Backpack



Duffle Bag



Duffle Bag



Phone Case

Products Photos

Brief Description of Surrounding Environment

Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited has got the YRIC Endorsement YGN-291/2019 from Yangon Region Investment Committee on 20 November, 2019 and ECD recommendation got from Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC), Environmental Conservation Department notification no. YaKa-1/3/4 (EIA) (2390/2019) on 31 October 2019. According to ECD recommendation, Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited shall responsible for the preservation of the environment and around the area of the project site. In addition to this, it shall carry out as per instructions made by Ministry of the Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) under Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) in which to conduct an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE). It has to prepare, submit, perform activities in accordance with this IEE, and abide by the environmental policy, Environmental Conservation Law and other environmental related rules and procedures. IEE for manufacturing of various kinds of bags factory to be implemented by Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited has been started by Myanwei Environmental Solutions Co., Ltd. (Myanwei) in 16 December 2020.

To determine the existing baseline environmental quality within the project site on December 2020. The field observation for determining the environmental baseline of the proposed project area was undertaken during operation period. The survey team consists of the senior consultant and environmental quality team. The baseline data collected regarding the environmental condition of the project area was conducted in the following section. On-site measurement includes indoor air quality, noise level and operation light condition at the factory.

Item	Parameter
Air quality	(1) Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂), (2) Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂), (3) PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5}
Noise level	Indoor sound level (LAeq)
Light Level	Industry light condition (Lux)

The contents of CO₂ and SO₂ concentration level are within the limit of NEQ (emission) guideline but particulate matter (PM₁₀,) and gases level of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) are also within the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline. Particulate matter (PM 2.5) is a little bit higher than the

guideline of NEQG. Noise in the workshop area is acceptable when compared with National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline. The result of light measurement at operation area (inside the production sector) is good condition to the acceptable level of standard.

Moreover, secondary data collection of proposed project site area such as socio-economic condition, physical/ biological environment, weather data where be received from official township data was reference by Regional Data of Hlaing Thar Yar Township. The proposed project site is initiated into the industrial zone area. The nearest sensitive water body is about 0.72 miles far from the Pun Hlaing River. In 2019, the population of Hlaing Thar Yar Township is about 440,949 peoples.

Environmental Impact and Mitigation Measure

The project activities may cause impacts on environmental resources, ecological resources, human and waste disposal. The assessment of impacts from the project activities includes the identification of the potential significant environmental impacts from the project. The evaluation of significant impact assessment considers four major factors such as probability, magnitude, extent and duration of impacts on the environment with the consideration of potential positive or negative impact. The following methodology has been applied to assess the environmental impacts of the factory mainly on air, water, land, biodiversity, including human beings.

Impact Assessment Parameters and its scale

Assessment	Scale				
	1	2	3	4	5
Magnitude (M)	Insignificant	small and will have no effect on working environment	Moderate and will result in minor changes on working environment	High and will result in significant changes on working environment	Very high and will result in permanent changes on working environment
Duration (D)	0 - 1 year	2 - 5 year	6 - 15 year	Life of operation	Post Closure
Extent (E)	Limited to the site	Limited to the local area	Limited to the region	National	International
Probability (P)	Very improbable	Improbable	Probable	Highly probable	Definite

Then, the Significant Point (SP) calculated by following formula.

$$\text{Significant Point (SP)} = (\text{Magnitude} + \text{Duration} + \text{Extent}) * \text{Probability}$$

Impact Significance: Based on calculated significant point, impact significance can categorize as follows:

Significant Point (SP)	Impact Significance
<15	Very Low
15-29	Low
30-44	Moderate

Initial Environmental Examination

45-59	High
60	Very high

The summary of impacts with respect to project activities and mitigation measures are described as below:

Categories	Source of Impact	Impact Significance	Mitigation Measure
Impact on Environmental Resource			
Air	Dust and GHGs emission from vehicles used for transporting raw materials and final products Emission of smoke from emergency diesel generator and vehicle movement	Low	To control air pollution, the vehicles, generators and machineries have to check and maintain regularly. Ensuring vehicles, compressor and generator are well maintained.
Soil	Engine oil leaks, spills at diesel storage and during fuel refueling.	Very Low (Insignificant)	No Mitigation Measure
Noise and Vibration	Generating noise from the production machinery	Low	Should be build individual room like as generator room, Low noise equipment should be used Should be provide the noise covering equipment or personal protective equipment (PPE) Low noise equipment should be used Should be built individual room like as generator room and so on
Impact on Ecological Resources			
Flora and fauna on terrestrial and aquatic life	Operation of the various kinds of bags factory	Very Low (Insignificant)	No Mitigation Measure
Impact on Human			
Fire	Poor electrical installations Waste disposed area raw materials and chemical storage	Moderate	To provide fire extinguishers, fire hose reels and fire hydrants on the walls of the factory for fire emergency cases. Regular inspection for existing firefighting equipment must be done. In case of fire emergency,

Initial Environmental Examination

Categories	Source of Impact	Impact Significance	Mitigation Measure
			<p>water storage tank for fire frightening.</p> <p>The emergency fire alarms are installed at the factory for alerting the workers in case of fire.</p> <p>The main entrances and route for emergency cases of the factory must not be blocked with materials or machines for fire emergency cases.</p>
Occupational Safety	<p>Accidental cases cause by operating machines.</p> <p>Unloading, mixing, cutting, pressing and packaging activities.</p> <p>Accidental cases of thermic fluid heater</p>	Moderate	<p>First aid training, safety training, firefighting training or other essential training for machinery handling must be provided for emergency cases of workers.</p> <p>According to the observed light intensity values, the proponent provides sufficient lighting for workers for safe working and reducing optical problems of the workers.</p> <p>Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) like earmuffs, safety gloves, helmets and goggles are provided for each department.</p> <p>To prevent electric shock hazards, electrical maintenance staffs (handyman) are to be assigned to do regular inspections and take preventive measures.</p>
Health	Risk of infection with Tuberculosis (TB) and other diseases	Very Low (Insignificant)	<p>Manage the regular medical check-ups and health services.</p> <p>Provide the sharing of medical knowledge and first aid trainings.</p>
Waste Generation Impact			
Solid Waste	<p>Residual pieces of fabric scraps from the production lines</p> <p>Waste from packaging materials</p>	Moderate	<p>Provides separate garbage bins at each building.</p> <p>All of the solid wastes will be collected separately in garbage based on their</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

Categories	Source of Impact	Impact Significance	Mitigation Measure
	Waste from kitchen, dormitory and office.		types and stored in relevant separated waste storage area Final wastes should be disposed by using YCDC's service.
Liquid Waste	Septic system and sewage. Domestic liquid waste disposal from office, kitchen and dormitory.	Low	Regular inspection and cleaning, oil traps, septic tank and adequate covers for all storage and waste disposal areas can decrease these contaminations.
Hazardous Waste	Used oil and lubricant discharged from the maintenance of vehicles and machines.	Very Low Insignificance	Proper inspection and maintenance in storage of hazardous waste. Dispose of hazardous chemicals and containers in accordance with occupational health, safety and environmental requirements. The empty chemical containers will hand over to suppliers for recycle or appropriate disposal The hazardous wastes are transported by specially licensed carriers and disposed in a licensed faculty (eg., DOWA and YCDC)

During operation phase, environmental monitoring plan are conducted by HSE officer (Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited). The action plans to mitigate the potential impact during decommission phase are responsible to land owner.

Environmental Management Action

The proposed project of environmental management plan, which need to made the PDCA plan especially Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle. In that plan, it includes not only reducing to the environmental and social-economic impact but also includes the environmental management plan and the monitoring plan. In this IEE to implement the health, safety and occupational for the industry, they need to create a team and to must be implemented that. The IEE for SCG has been prepared to address potential issues based upon discussion with factory management, workers, local community's view, stakeholder consultation and from the site visit of experts. The EMP is additional to and compliments the factory's safety management system. Environmental related works about the project is responsible by HSE manager. The following environmental issues that require environmental management plans based upon the potential impacts of activities by for SCG are as follows:

1. Air pollution/Dust Management Plan
 - The Factory has Planted Trees to reduce the carbon and minimize the air pollution
 - Workers are provided mask during working in any dusty area
 - 1,000,000 kyat per year
2. Noise Management
 - Building noise insulated generator room
 - Provide sufficient personal protective equipment (PPE) at the work place
 - All the related personal will be provided proper training about the relevant issues and ensure PPE wear during working in noisy area.
 - 100,000 kyat per year
3. Solid waste Management Plan
 - The solid wastes are stored properly and separately in a certain in proper manner
 - The daily domestic waste of workers hands over to YCDC waste collector to collect every day
 - All related personal is provided proper training about the relevant issues.
 - 50,000 kyat per month
4. Wastewater Management Plan
 - Ensure that drainage lines and sewage system of factory and the nearest public drainage are watertight and sufficient capacity
 - Regular check and maintain sewerage facility
 - Clean the Factory's drainage to avoid odor emission and to avoid the block of water flow
 - 800,000 kyat per year
5. Energy Consumption Management Plan
 - Used of energy saving devices must be installed
 - Ensure that good housekeeping measures such as turning off equipment and lights when not in use
 - 100,000 kyats per year
6. Water Consumption Management Plan
 - Install water meter for internal control of water consumption
 - All staff trains and makes aware conservation practices and proper methods of water use must be place in toilets and other areas of water consumption
 - Trees plantation surrounding the factory
 - 500000 kyats per year
7. Emergency Response Plan
 - Provision and inspection of firefighting equipment and fire hydrant system in all the sections
 - A detail evaluation plan (fire exist, emergency exit door, etc.) is established and communicated with workers
 - Workers are informed about what to do in earthquake and physics hazards. A medical team has been prepared for primary treatment (First Aid)
 - Build a safety committee which from firefighting team, rescue team. The committee arrange a meeting every month to discuss about safety management
 - 1500000 Kyats
8. Corporate Social Responsible (CSR) Plan
 - Health Care – 0.5%
 - Nonprofit training– 1%

- Employee Healthcare – 0.5%

Modified method of Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) from United Kingdom is applied in this report to assess the significance of the impacts. Results of analysis mention that most of the project activities are very low/low significant and some are moderate significant to be improved for environmental performance. Social and economic developments are positive impacts of the proposed project.

The Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) formulated with the anticipated impacts, mitigation measures, management and monitoring plans during all phases are implemented. Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited has organized Environmental Management Team to accomplish these plans and to review IEE regularly for improvements and modifications. The project proponent has performed Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) plan and Emergency Preparedness for the benefits of residents and local community.

The project is located in Mya Sein Yaung Industrial Zone, Hlaing Thar Yar Township and there are no local people affected by project. The project information and this IEE will be accessible to public and stakeholders via.

Public Consulting Meeting

Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited will contribute 2% of their Net Profit to social welfare activities that will help society and country of Myanmar. Our social welfare activities shall include training of our employees such as on job training to be more qualified, language training on weekends with experienced teachers and providing necessary healthcare such as medical checkups and giving proper medical knowledge about diseases and its prevention. Part of our CSR activity such as donations will also contribute to public school around our factory.

CSR plan of ASDET (MYANMAR) GARMENT COMPANY LIMITED

No	Particle	Contribution	Estimated Cost (Kyats)
1	Public school	0.5%	2,500,000/year
2	Non-profit training	1%	5,000,000/year
3	Employee healthcare	0.5%	2,500,000/year

The environmental management action for the factory has been prepared to address potential issues based upon discussion with factory management, workers, local community's view, stakeholder consultation and from the site visit of experts. The EMP is additional to and compliments the factory's safety management system. The following environmental issues that require environmental management action based upon the potential impacts of activities:

9. Air pollution/Dust Management plan
10. Noise Management Plan
11. Fire Management Plan
12. Occupational Safety and Health Management Plan
13. Solid Waste Management plan
14. Liquid Waste Management Plan
15. Hazardous Waste Management Plan
16. Energy Management plan
17. Emergency Response and Disaster Management Plan
18. Environmental Monitoring Schedule and Reporting

19. Capacity Building and Training Plan

Public consultation meeting for Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited celebrated on social media. During the preparation of this report, the COVID-19 becomes serious in Yangon. The Ministry of Health and Support declared to avoid gathering more than 5 people by closely contacting and to prevent spreading of disease. Thus, the present condition, the project's environmental condition and the management plans are through the social media of Myanwei Environmental Solutions Company Limited Facebook page - (<http://drive.google.com/file/d/1DcKbWOMaYgNjN!VCd65FxFxJqNjc2sC2/view?usp=drivesdk>) declared on 9, May, 2021. The suggestions, complains and comments from the public, organization and stakeholder are warmly welcome and accept via mailing, comment, telephoning and messengers.

Conclusion and Recommendation

In Conclusion, the environmental management practices, procedures and responsibilities are defined here in to get full compliance with the existing environmental policy, laws, rules and instructions of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. All the feed backs, desired and needs of local public recorded in public consultation meetings are well addressed and incorporated in formulation of IEE. It has been figured out that, the proposed garment 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.

This is recommended that;

- All appropriate environmental management measures detailed in this report, together with any other environmental management commitments should be implemented throughout the entire life of the factory
- Solid wastes and liquid wastes need to dispose according to Yangon municipal rules and regulation
- Workers should be provided proper training and it should be ensured that workers use PPE during factory operation area.
- Daily, monthly and annual action plan shall be formulated based on this IEE and practiced at operation level.
- Keep full records of environmental management activities and present to annual independent third party environment audit.
- 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. Once concerned authorities approve IEE, effective implementation of IEE by the project proponent is essential. The proponent should abide environmental policy, laws, rules and instructions of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

1. INTRODUCTION

Everyone wants to live in a place that's clean and healthy. That is why one of the world's primary concerns is the environment. As sad as it is, the world today is dying. The environment is slowly decaying, and it's all because of human negligence. Environmental Management Plan is required for ensuring sustainable development. It should not affect the surrounding environment adversely. The Initial Environmental Examination aims at controlling pollution at source with available and affordable technology followed by treatment measures. Waste minimization and waste recycling measures are emphasized. In addition to the industry specific control measures, the proposed industry should adopt following guidelines.

1.1. AIM OF INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

- Provide environmental management plan that minimize the environmental impact of the works and identify those responsible for its implementation.
- Define the monitoring program, which assess the implementation.

1.2. OBJECTIVE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

An Environment Management System (EMS) is a framework that helps an organization achieves its environmental goals through consistent review, evaluation, and improvement of its environmental performance. The assumption is that this consistent review and evaluation will identify opportunities for improving and implementing the environmental performance of the organization. The EMS itself does not dictate a level of environmental performance that must be achieved; each organization's EMS is tailored to its own individual objectives and targets.

An EMS encourages an organization to continuously improve its environmental performance. The system follows a repeating cycle the organization first commits to an environmental policy, then uses its policy as a basis for establishing a plan, which sets objectives and targets for improving environmental performance. The next step is implementation. After that, the organization evaluates its environmental performance to see whether the objectives and targets are being met. If targets are not being met, corrective action is taken. The results of this evaluation are then reviewed by top management to see if the EMS is working. Management revisits the environmental policy and sets new targets in a revised plan. The company then implements the revised plan. The cycle repeats, and continuous improvement occurs.



- **Commitment and Policy** – Top management commits to environmental improvement and establishes the organization's environmental policy. The policy is the foundation of the EMS.
- **Planning** – An organization first identifies environmental aspects of its operations. Environmental aspects are those items, such as air pollutants or hazardous waste that can have negative impacts on people and the environment. An organization then determines which aspects are significant by choosing criteria considered most important by the organization. For example, an organization may choose worker health and safety, environmental compliance, and cost as its criteria. Once significant environmental aspects are determined, an organization sets objectives and targets. An objective is an overall environmental goal (e.g., minimize use of chemical X). A target is a detailed, quantified requirement that arises from the objectives (e.g., reduce use of chemical X by 25% by September 1998). The final part of the planning stage is devising an action plan for meeting the targets. This includes designating responsibilities, establishing a schedule, and outlining clearly defined steps to meet the targets.
- **Implementation** – An organization follows through with the action plan using the necessary resources (human, financial, etc.). An important component is Employee training and awareness for all Employees. Other steps in the implementation stage include documentation, following operating procedures, and setting up internal and external communication lines.
- **Evaluation** – A company monitors its operations to evaluate whether targets are being met. If not, the company takes corrective action.

- **Review** – Top management reviews the results of the evaluation to see if the EMS is working. Management determines whether the original environmental policy is consistent with the organization's values. The plan is then revised to optimize the effectiveness of the EMS. The review stage creates a loop of continuous improvement for a company.

1.2.1. Institutional Requirement

Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited will manage the development of the proposed project. The project proponent should appoint Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) issues throughout the duration of the project phases. HSE team is responsible for implementation and monitoring of EMP and Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMP) as well as coordination with local authorities and the nearby communities. The HSE Team also makes regular review of EMP to cover all potential impacts, amendments and modifications.

1.2.2. Responsibilities of the IEE

In order to ensure the sound development and effective implementation of the IEE, 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 IEE:

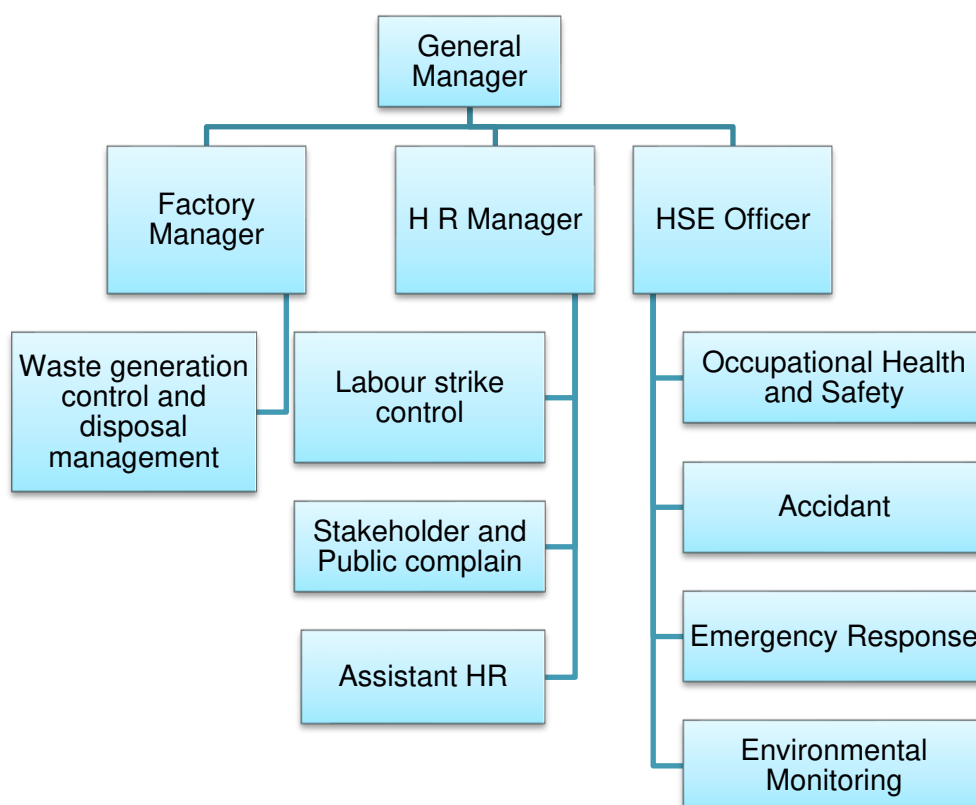
Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited: The proponent will be charged with the responsibility for ensuring that the proposed development has been accomplished in an environmentally sound manner. This can be achieved by inclusion of environmental specifications in the tender specifications, selection of environmentally conscious contractors, and supervision to ensure that the objectives of this IEE are met. The implementation of Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) process will prepare and follow up by appointed persons for health, safety, and environmental management under the instruction of management team of Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited for IEE implementation facilities.

ECD (Yangon Region): The responsibility of ECD is to exercise general supervision and coordinating over all matters relating to the environment and to be instrumental in providing guidance for recognized regulatory frameworks.

Third-Party Environmental Consultant: The environmental consultant will have to ensure that the proposed IEE is up to date and is being followed properly by the proponent. Periodic audits of the IEE will have to be done to ensure that its performance is as expected, by comparing with operating standards so that any corrective actions can be taken.

1.2.3. Structure and Responsibilities for the IEE Development and Implementation

Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited shall manage the development of the proposed project. The project proponent should appoint Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) issues throughout the duration of the project phases. HSE team is responsible for implementation and monitoring of IEE and Environmental Monitoring Plan as well as coordination with local authorities and the nearby communities. The HSE Team also makes regular review of IEE to cover all potential impacts, amendments and modifications. The HSE officer is responsible to the HSE components of the project and on matters relating to the implementation of the IEE throughout operation life.

**Figure 1-2 Organization Structure of IEE Implementation****Table 1-1 Responsibilities of HSE members**

Roles	Responsibilities
General Manager	<p>The General Manager will be assisted by the Factory Manager and also the HR and HSE Officer. In terms of environmental protection commitments, the Operation Manager will be the key driving force and will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing overall environmental direction and policy Ensuring the implementation of the IEE Ensuring investigation of all environmental incidents are reviewed and that reports are submitted on time Ensuring an effective system of internal and external communication is in place Providing advice regarding the environmental program
Factory Manager	<p>The Factory Manager will assist the General Manager in looking into the overall environmental matters during the operational phase of the Project. The Operation Engineer will also be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adherence to the overall environmental direction and policy Ensuring the implementation of the recommended actions in the investigation of all environmental incidents Managing resources for operation wastes
H R Manager	<p>The HR Manager will carry out the day-to-day management of workers and social issues in the factory. The HR Manager will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisting the management in publicising and implementing corporate and local policies, objectives and programs Maintaining key environmental-related documents and information Communicating/ liaising with the local authorities on environmental issues

Roles	Responsibilities
HSE Officer	<p>The HSE Officer will be the key person in charge of all environmental matters pertaining to the site. The HSE Officer will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinating the implementation of environmental programs, including monitoring of the project site environmental performance • Performing periodic internal environmental audits and inspections to ensure compliance with the legal environmental requirements • Ensure a monitoring system is in place to track and report all health, safety and environmental incidents; • Carry out a thorough initial site inspection of environmental controls prior to work commencement; • Record and provide a written report to the General Manager and production team of non-conformances with the IEE and require the HR Manager to undertake mitigation measures to avoid or minimize any adverse impacts on environment or report required changes to the IEE.

1.3. PROJECT BACKGROUND

Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited has got the YRIC Endorsement no. YGN-035/2018 from Yangon Region Investment Committee on 7 March, 2018 and ECD recommendation got from Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC), Environmental Conservation Department notification no. YaKa-1/3/4 (EIA) (1482/2018) on 2 November 2018. According to ECD recommendation, Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited shall responsible for the preservation of the environment and around the area of the project site. In addition to this, it shall carry out as per instructions made by Ministry of the Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) under Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) in which to conduct an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE). It has to prepare, submit, perform activities in accordance with this IEE, and abide by the environmental policy, Environmental Conservation Law and other environmental related rules and procedures. Therefore, Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited commissioned Myanmar Environmental Solutions Company Limited (Myanmarwei) for IEE report study.

This IEE report is prepared based on the impact identified in EIA procedure (2015). The IEE is prepared provide additional guidance on the means, methods and mechanisms by which such mitigation measures will be implemented. The IEE is one of the most important outputs of the environmental assessment process. The IEE is the synthesis of all proposed mitigate and monitoring actions, set to a timeline with specific responsibility assigned and follow up actions defined. The IEE can be prepared at different times of the project life. Operation Initial Environmental Examination is developed to ensure that appropriate environmental practices are followed during a project's operation and decommissioning phases. As the factory is already built operation Initial Environmental Examination is designed for this factory.

The proposed project is to manufacture various kinds of bags on CMP. Land of the proposed project site is leased from owner for 26 years. It is initial five years and second ten years twice. The total area of project site is 4.141 acres (16758.032 sq-m). Size and number of buildings is one story building (196.1 ft * 118.1 ft) which is the factory for manufacturing of various kinds of bags on CMP basis. Raw materials for the proposed project are imported from China, Taiwan, South Korea and Israel. And then, the finished products are also exported to worldwide.

1.4. PROJECT PROPONENT PROFILE

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) is required for ensuring sustainable development. It should not affect the surrounding environment adversely. The management plan presented in this chapter needs to be implemented by the proposed expansion of Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited. The Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) aims at controlling pollution at source with available and affordable technology followed by treatment measures. Waste minimization and waste recycling measures are emphasized. In addition to the Industry specific control measures, the proposed industry should adopt following guidelines.

This is the information of project proponent from the MIC's registration that is describing in below. The estimated authorized capital investment is 0.968 Million US Dollar. Organization chart of Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited is presented in Figure 1-3.

Table 1-2 Information of Investor

Investor Name:	Mr. Li Yingyu
ID No:	G47184932
Citizenship:	Chinese
Address of Registration office:	No.1, 9 th MID Rd Yige, Tieling Industrial Zone 1, Minhou, Fuzhou, Fujian, China
Email/Phone No.	andy@zeepak.com 09421016798

Table 1-3 Director List

Name	Type	Nationality	Address
Mr. Li Yingyu	Director	Chinese	No.1, 9 th MID Rd Yige, Tieling Industrial Zone 1, Minhou, Fuzhou, Fujian, China
Mr. Luo Kejun	Director	Chinese	New Sound Shaping E Bian Yi Nationality Autonomous Town, Village 5 Groups, Sichuan Province China

Table 1-4 Salient Features of the Project

Type of Proposed Business	Manufacturing of Various Kinds of Bags on CMP basic
Type of investment	100% foreign investment
Type of Share	Ordinary Share
Type of land	Industrial Land
Total land area	4.141 acres (16,758.032 sq-m)
Land lease year	26 years

Initial Environmental Examination

Construction period	1 year
Address	Plot No. (A-6), Myay Taing Block No.21, Mya Sein Yaung Industrial Zone, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon Region
Contact person	Daw Khin Myat Mu HR Manager 09-457496422 Khinmyatmu.81@gmail.com

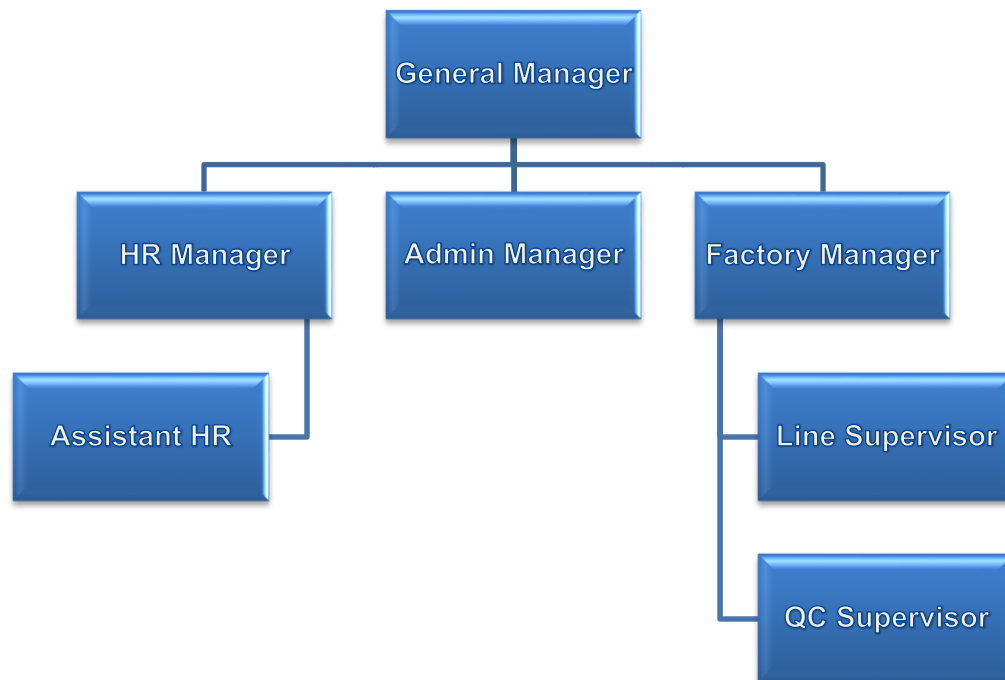


Figure 1-3 Organization Chart of Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited

1.5. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT PROFILE

1.5.1. Scope of IEE Study

The IEE study firstly established baseline environmental setting within 100 meters of the project area, including existing conditions of air quality, water quality, noise, weather and local climate, waste, landscape and social assessment. The field studies carried out by Myanwei Environmental Solutions Co., Ltd. conducted field survey, assessment activities, and prepared the report.

A reconnaissance study performed on the proposed project site and baseline environmental data collected from possible sources using the appropriate measuring devices. Data interpretation and analysis based on those collected data for the present and potential future conditions. Suitable measures proposed for the impacts to reduce to acceptable ones.

1.5.2. The specific objectives of the IEE study are as follows:

- To conduct preliminary examination of the environmental consequences of the project
- To describe the existing environmental condition of the proposed project site
- To collect detailed information about used of process, technology, equipment and machinery for proposed project
- To assess the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project
- To develop environmental management plan (EMP) with site specific environmental mitigation measures and monitoring standards guidelines for the proposed project
- To carry our public consultants to address any issues in concern with implementation of this project

1.6. IDENTIFICATION OF IEE STUDY TEAM

MYANWEI ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS COMPANY LIMITED prepares the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) with the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed project. The environmental studies carried out by the Environmental study team and the following is a summary of team member's responsibilities during the study period.

Myanwei Environmental Solutions Company Limited	No. 36-38, 9 th floor (A), Grand Myay Nu Condo, Myay Nu Street, Sanchaung Township, and Yangon, Myanmar.	01-501221 env@myanweiconsulting.com www.myanweiconsulting.com.
---	---	--

Table 1-5 Member of IEE study team

Name	Qualification	Responsibility
Myanwei Environmental Solutions Co., Ltd.	Transition Consultant Registration Certificate No. 0069	EIA Organization No. 36-38, 9 th floor (A), Grand Myay Nu Condo, Myay Nu Street, Sanchaung Township, Yangon, Myanmar. Website: www.myanweiconsulting.com Ph: 01-501221

Initial Environmental Examination

Name	Qualification	Responsibility
Mr. Lin Htet Sein	MSc (Regional Geology) BSc (Hons) Geology Dip in Environmental Science Certificate in Environmental & Social Assessment Certificate in Environmental Stainability TCR No. 0048	Project Director, Environmental Consultant, Project Management
Dr. Hein Lynn Aung	M.B, B.S (Yangon), Business Management (International Collage of Management Sydney, Australia)	Project Director, Public Health Consultant, Project Management
Ms. Wah Wah Zaw	B.E Material and Metallurgy Engineering Diploma in Environmental Planning and Management M.S Environmental Planning and Management	Senior Environmental Consultant, Social and Environmental Research, Quality control, Environmental Planning and Management
Ms. Khin Thu Zar Myint	B.E(Materials and Metallurgy) Dip in Environmental Planning and Management	Senior Environmental Consultant, Social Research, Public consultation, Social Economic Investigation
Mr. Kyaw Win Han	B.E. Chemical Engineering B. Tech Chemical Engineering	Junior Environmental Consultant, Team Leader of Baseline Survey, Monitoring Measure
Mr. Aung Kyaw Moe	B.E. Chemical Engineering B. Tech Chemical Engineering	Junior Environmental Consultant, Monitoring measure, Document Administration
Mr. Saw Yan Naung	B.E. Chemical Engineering B. Tech Chemical Engineering	Junior Environmental Consultant, Monitoring Measure, Document Administration
Mr. Myat Ko Ko	B.Sc (Hons) Geology M.Sc. Geology (Economic and Mining) Certificate of Environment Management Certificate of Geotechnical Engineering (Myanmar Geoscience Society)	Junior Environmental Consultant, Monitoring Measure, Document Administration
Mr. Kaung Sett Lwin	B.Sc (Hons) Geology Certificate of Geotechnical Engineering (Myanmar Geoscience Society)	Junior Environmental Consultant, Monitoring Measure, Document Administration
Ms. Su Myat Hlaing	B.E. Civil Engineering B. Tech Civil Engineering	Environmental Engineer
Mr. Htoo Nanda Aung	B.Sc (Forestry)	Junior Environmental Consultant, Monitoring Measure, Document Administration
Mr. Si Yan Hein	B.Sc (Geology) Certificate of Geotechnical Engineering (Myanmar Geoscience Society)	Junior Environmental Consultant, Monitoring Measure, Document Administration


THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
Environmental Conservation Department
CERTIFICATE FOR TRANSITIONAL CONSULTANT REGISTRATION
 (ကြားကာလအကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်သူမှတ်ပုံတင်ခြင်းအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ်)

No. **10068** Date **24 MAY 2019**

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, hereby, issues this certificate to the organization under Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, Notification No. 616/2015.
 (ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာအမှတ်၊ ၆၁၆/၂၀၁၅ အရ သယံဇာတနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနသည် ဤအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ်ကို ထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည်။)

(a) Name of Organization (အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည်) (b) Name of the representative in the organization (အဖွဲ့အစည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်၏အမည်) (c) Citizenship of the representative in the organization (အဖွဲ့အစည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်၏နိုင်ငံသား) (d) Identity Card /Passport Number of the representative person in the organization (အဖွဲ့အစည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်၏ မှတ်ပုံတင်/ နိုင်ငံကူးလက်မှတ် အမှတ်) (e) Address of organization (ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ) (f) Type of Consultancy (အကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်မှုအမျိုးအစား) (g) Duration of validity (သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးရက်)	Myanwei Consulting Co., Ltd. U Nyan Lynn Aung Myanmar 12/Sakhana(N)056196 No. 28, Myay nu street, Sanchaung Township, Yangon, Myanmar. Mobile phone: 09440251888 E mail: ceo@myanweiconsulting.com Organization 31 December 2019
--	--


 Director General
 Environmental Conservation Department
 Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Areas of Expertise Permitted
 (ခွင့်ပြုသည့် ကျွမ်းကျင်မှုနယ်ပယ်များ)

1. Facilitation of meeting,
2. Land use,
3. Legal analysis,
4. Geology and soil,
5. Occupational Safety and Health,
6. Public Health




REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
CERTIFICATE FOR TRANSITIONAL CONSULTANT REGISTRATION
 (ကြားကာလအကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်သူမှတ်ပုံတင်ခြင်းအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ်)

No. 10048 Date 31.03.2018

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, hereby, issues this certificate to the person under Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, Notification No. 616/2015.
 (ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာအမှတ်၊ ၅၁၆/၂၀၁၅ အရ သယံဇာတနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်သိမ်းဆီးမှုခြင်းဌာနသည် ဤအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ်ကို လူပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အားထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည်။)

(a) Name of Consultant (အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အမည်)	U Lin Htet Sein
(b) Citizenship (နိုင်ငံသား)	Myanmar
(c) Identity Card / Passport Number (မှတ်ပုံတင်/နိုင်ငံကူးလက်မှတ် အမှတ်)	7/ Tha Ka Na (N) 101377
(d) Address (ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ)	No.54, Room No.704, Waizayantar Tower, Waizayantar Road, Thingangyun Township, Yangon. lin.tbs@gmail.com , 09 421137569
(e) Organization (အဖွဲ့အစည်း)	Total Business Solution Co., Ltd.
(f) Type of Consultancy (အကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်မှုအမျိုးအစား)	Person
(g) Duration of validity (သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးရက်)	31 March 2018

EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်ခြင်း

The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for one year from (1.4.2018) to (31.3.2019)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၄-၂၀၁၈) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၃-၂၀၁၉) ရက်နေ့အထိ တစ်နှစ်သက်တမ်း တိုးမြှင့်သည်။


 For Director General
 (Soe Naing, Director)
 Environmental Conservation Department


 Director General
 Environmental Conservation Department
 Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Areas of Expertise Permitted (ခွင့်ပြုသည့် ကျွမ်းကျင်မှုနယ်ပယ်များ)

1. Geology and Soil

EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်ခြင်း

The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for nine months from (1.4.2019) to (31.12.2019)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၄-၂၀၁၉) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၁၂-၂၀၁၉) ရက်နေ့အထိ (၉)လသက်တမ်း တိုးမြှင့်သည်။



 For Director General
 (Soe Naing, Director)
 Environmental Conservation Department

Figure 1-4 Consultant Registration Certificated

2. 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 FRAMEWORK

Myanmar has 24 ministries under the Office of the President as of May 2016. The leading ministries in-charge of environmental and social considerations is the Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) of the MONREC that was reorganized Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECF) 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 Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 List of Myanmar's Law Relating to Environmental Management

Law and Regulation	Description
National Environmental Policy of Myanmar, (Notification No. 26/94 dated 5 December 1994)	To achieve harmony and balance between socioeconomic, natural resources and environment through the integration of environmental considerations into the development process enhancing the quality of the life of all its citizens.
Constitution 2008	
Section 37, (a)	The Union is the ultimate owner of all lands and all-natural resources above and below the ground, above and beneath the water and in atmosphere in the Union.
Section 37, (b)	The Union shall permit citizens rights of private property, right of inheritance, right of private initiative and patent in accord with the laws.
Section 372	The Union guarantees the right to ownership, the use of property and the right to private invention and patent in the conducting of business if it is not contrary to the provisions of this Constitution and the existing laws.
Section 45	The Union shall protect and conserve natural environment.
Section 390, (a), (b), (c), (d)	Every citizen has the duty to assist the Union in preserving and safeguarding the cultural heritage, conserving the environment, striving for the development of human resources, and protecting and preserving the public property.
Environmental Conservation Law, 30 March 2012	
Objectives	to contract a healthy and clean environmental and to conserve natural and cultural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations; to maintain the sustainable development through effective management of natural resources and to enable to promote international, regional and bilateral cooperation in the matters of environmental conversation.
Section 3	c) to enable to emerge a healthy and clean environment and to enable to conserve natural and cultural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations; (d) to reclaim ecosystems as may be possible which are starting to degenerate and disappear;

Initial Environmental Examination

	(e) to enable to manage and implement for decrease and loss of natural resources and for enabling the sustainable use beneficially;
Provisions of Duties and Powers relating to the Environmental Conservation of the Ministry: Section 7	<p>(a) To specify categories and classes of hazardous wastes generated from the production and use of chemicals or other hazardous substances in carrying out industry, agriculture, mineral production, sanitation and other activities;</p> <p>(b) To prescribe categories of hazardous substances that may affect significantly at present or in the long run on the environment;</p> <p>(c) To promote and carry out the establishment of necessary factories and stations for the treatment of solid wastes, effluents and emissions which contain toxic and hazardous substances;</p> <p>(j) To prescribe the terms and conditions relating to effluent treatment in industrial estates and other necessary places and buildings and emissions of machines, vehicles and mechanisms;</p> <p>(m) To lay down and carry out a system of EIA and SIA as to whether or not a project or activity to be undertaken by any Government department, organization or person may cause a significant impact on the environment;</p> <p>(o) To manage to cause the polluter to compensate for environmental impact, cause to contribute fund by the organizations which obtain benefit from the natural environmental service system, cause to contribute a part of the benefit from the businesses which explore, trade and use the natural resources in environmental conservation works.</p>
Chapter VI Environmental Quality Standards: Section10	<p>The Ministry may, with the approval of the Union Government and the Committee, stipulate the following environmental quality standards:</p> <p>(a) suitable surface water quality standards in the usage in rivers, streams, canals, springs, marshes, swamps, lakes, reservoirs and other inland water sources of the public;</p> <p>(b) water quality standards for coastal and estuarine areas;</p> <p>(c) underground water quality standards;</p> <p>(d) atmospheric quality standards;</p> <p>(e) noise and vibration standards;</p> <p>(f) emissions standards;</p> <p>(g) effluent standards;</p> <p>(h) solid wastes standards;</p> <p>(i) other environmental quality standards stipulated by the Union Government.</p>
Section 14	A person causing a point source of pollution shall treat, emit, discharge and deposit the substances which cause pollution in the environment in accord with stipulated environmental quality standards.
Section 15	The owner or occupier of any business, material or place which causes a point source of pollution shall install or use an on-site facility or controlling equipment in order to monitor, control, manage, reduce or eliminate environmental pollution. If it is impracticable, it shall be arranged to dispose the wastes in accord with environmentally sound methods.
Section 16	<p>A person or organization operating business in the industrial estate or business in the SEZ or category of business stipulated by the Ministry:</p> <p>(a) is responsible to carry out by contributing the stipulated cash or kind in the relevant combined scheme for the environmental conservation including the management and treatment of waste;</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

	<p>(b) shall contribute the stipulated users 'charge s or management fees for the environmental conservation according to the relevant industrial estate, SEZ and business organization;</p> <p>(c) shall comply with the directives issued for environmental conservation according to the relevant industrial estate, SEZ or business.</p>
Section 24	The project proponent has to allow relevant governmental organization or department to inspect whether performing is conformity with the terms and condition include in prior permission, stipulated by the ministry, or not.
Section 25	The project proponent has to comply with the terms and conditions include in prior permission.
Section 29	The project proponent has to abide by the stipulations included in the rules, regulations, by-law, order, notification and procedure, which are issued by said law.
Environmental Conservation Rules, 2014	
Rules 58	The Ministry shall form the EIA Report Review Body with the experts from the relevant Government departments, organizations.
Rules 59	The Ministry may assign duty to the Department to scrutinize the report of EIA prepared and submitted by any organization or person relating to EIA and report through the EIA Report Review Body.
Rules 61	The Ministry may approve and reply on the EIA report o EMP or EMP with the guidance of the Committee.
Sub-rule (a) of rule 68	The project proponent has to avoid emit, discharge or dispose the materials which can pollute to environment, or hazardous waste or hazardous material prescribed by notification in the place where directly or indirectly injure to public.
Sub-rule (b) of rule 68	The project proponent has to avoid performing to damage to ecosystem and the environment generated by said ecosystem.
Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (December 2015)	
Objectives	<p>The project proponent has to be liable for all adverse impacts caused by doing or emitting of project owner or contractor, sub-contractor, officer, employee, representative or consultant who is appointed or hired to perform on behalf of project owner, under sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 102.</p> <p>The project proponent has to support, after consulting with effected persons by project, relevant government organization, government department and other related persons, to resettlement and rehabilitation for livelihood until the effected persons by the project receiving the stable socio-economy which is not lower than the status in pre-project, under sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 102</p> <p>The project proponent has to fully implement all commitments of project and conditions included in EMP. Moreover, the project proponent has to be liable for contractor and sub-contractor who perform on behalf of him/her have to fully abide by the relevant laws, rules, this procedure, EMP and all conditions, under paragraph 103.</p> <p>The project proponent has to be liable and fully & effectively implement all requirements included in ECC, relevant laws and rules, this procedure and standards under rule 104.</p> <p>The project proponent has to inform the completed information, after specifying the adverse impacts caused by the project, from time to time, under paragraph 105.</p> <p>The project proponent has to continuously monitor all adverse impacts in the pre-construction phrase, construction phrase, operation phrase, suspension phrase, closure phrase and post-closure phrase, moreover has</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

	<p>to implement the EMP with abiding the all conditions included in ECC, relevant laws & rules and this procedure, under paragraph 106.</p> <p>The project proponent has to submit, as soon as possible, the failures of his or her responsibility, other implementation, ECC or EMP. If dangerous impact caused by this failure or failure should be known by the Ministry the project proponent has to submit within 24 hours and other than this situation has to submit within 7 days from knowing it, under paragraph 107.</p> <p>The project proponent has to submit the monitoring report dually or prescribed time by Ministry in line with the schedule of EMP, under paragraph 108.</p> <p>The project proponent has to prepare the monitoring report in accord with the rule 109.</p> <p>The project proponent has to show this monitoring report in public place such as library, hall and website and office of project for the purpose to know this report by public within 10 days from the date which the report is submitted to the Ministry. Moreover, has to give the copy of this report, by email or other way which way agreed with the asked person, to any asked person or organization, under paragraph 110.</p> <p>The project proponent has to allow inspector to enter and inspect in working time and if it is needed by Ministry has to allow inspector to enter and inspect in the office and work-place of project and other work-place related to this project in any time, under paragraph 113.</p> <p>The project proponent has to allow inspector to immediately enter and inspect in any time if it is emergency or failure to implement the requirements related to social or environment or caused to it, under paragraph 115.</p> <p>The project proponent has to allow inspector to inspect the contractor and sub-contractor who implement on behalf of project, under paragraph 117.</p>
Screening: Section 23	<p>a) The project proponent shall submit the Project Proposal to the Ministry for Screening.</p> <p>b) The Ministry will send the Project Proposal to the Environmental Conservation Department to determine the need for environmental assessment.</p> <p>c) Following the preliminary Screening and verification that the Project Proposal contains all required documents and related materials, subject to Articles 8, 9, 10, 11, 26 and 27 the Department shall make a determination in accordance with Annex 1 – Categorization of Economic Activities for Assessment Purposes', taking into account Article 25 and the additional factors listed in Article 28 in order to designate the Project as one of the following, and then submit it to the Ministry:</p> <p>i) An EIA Type Project, or</p> <p>ii) An EMP Type Project, or</p> <p>iii) A Non EMP or EIA Type, and therefore not required to</p>
National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (NEQG) (December 2015)	
Objectives	To provide the basis for regulation and control of noise and vibration, air emissions, and liquid discharges from various sources in order to prevent pollution for purposes of protection of human and ecosystem health.
National Environmental Policy of Myanmar (2019)	

Initial Environmental Examination

National Environmental Policy Vision & mission	<p>Vision</p> <p>A clean environment, with healthy and functioning ecosystem, that ensures includes development and wellbeing for all people in Myanmar.</p> <p>Mission</p> <p>To establish national environmental policy principle for guiding environmental protection and sustainable development and for mainstreaming environmental consideration into all policies, laws, regulation, plans, strategic, programmes and projects in Myanmar.</p>
Foreign Investment Law, 2012	
Section 8	<p>(a) To support the primary objectives of the national economic development plan, and for businesses that cannot yet be run by the State and citizens or businesses that have insufficient funds and technology.</p> <p>(b) Development of employment activities</p> <p>(l) Protection and conservation of the environment.</p> <p>(q) Appearing the required modern services for the Union and citizens.</p>
Section 17	<p>(a) To abide by the existing laws of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.</p> <p>(b) To carry out the business by forming a company under the existing laws of Myanmar by the investor.</p> <p>(h) To carry out not to cause environmental pollution or damage in accord with existing laws in respect of investment business.</p> <p>(k) To carry out the systematic transfer of high technology relating to the business which are carried out by the investor to the relevant enterprises, departments or organizations in accord with the contract.</p>
Foreign Investment Rule, 2013	
Rule 54	<p>The promoter or investor shall:</p> <p>(a) comply with Environmental Protection Law in dealing with environmental protection matters related to the business;</p> <p>(b) shall carry out socially responsible investment in the interest of the Union and its people;</p> <p>(c) shall co-operate with authorities for occasional or mandatory inspection;</p> <p>(d) shall exercise due diligence to be in conformity and harmony with norms and standards prescribed by relevant Union Ministry in conducting construction of factories, workshops, buildings, and other activities;</p> <p>(e) shall enforce Safety and Health</p>
Myanmar Investment Rules, 2017	
Rule 202	The project proponent has to comply with the conditions of the permit issued by the MIC and applicable laws when making the investment
Rule 203	The project proponent has to fully assist while negotiating with the authority for settling the grievance of the local community which has been affected due to investment
Rule 206	The project proponent has to submit the passport, expert evidence or document of degree and profile to the MIC office for approval if decide to appoint a foreigner as senior management, technician expert or consultant according to subsection (a) of section 51 of Myanmar Investment Law
Myanmar Insurance Law (1993)	<p>Section 15 - If the project proponent uses the owned vehicles the project owner has to ensure the insurance for the injured person.</p> <p>Section 16 - The project proponent has to ensure insurance to compensate for general damages because the project may cause damages to the environment and injury to the public.</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

Payment of Wages Law (2016)	
Section 3 & 4	The project proponent has to pay the wages in accord with section 3 and 4 of said law,
Section 5	The project proponent has to submit with the agreements of employees & reasonable ground to the department if it is difficult to pay because of force majeure included in a natural disaster
Section 7-13	The project proponent has to abide by the provisions of section 7 to 13 in the chapter (3) in respect of deduction from wages.
Section 14	The project proponent has to pay the overtime fees, prescribed by law, to the employees who work over working hours
Yangon City Development Committee Law (2018)	
Section (317)	The proponent shall not block the natural river channel, change the course, and disrupt the water channel, filling with soil within the city boundaries without the consent of the Committee
Section (318)	The project proponent shall not construct buildings, factories, and industries without sewage, toilet, septic tanks, and wastewater treatment system
Section (322)	The project proponent is not allowed to make activities that will produce noise pollution, water pollution, air pollution, and soil pollution to impact the environment within the city's boundaries
The Amended Law for Factories Act, 1951 (2016)	
Hygiene in Working Environment: Section 3	Mentions responsibilities of employer and manager regarding waste disposal, ventilation, extreme temperature, dust and gas generation, minimum space for each worker, lighting, portable drinking water and toilets for employees.
Safety in Working Environment: Section 4	States responsibilities of employer and manager concerning with machine guarding, personal protective equipment, housekeeping, aisles and exits, chemical storage and fire protection system to avoid accident.
The Private Industrial Enterprise Law, 1990	
Basic Principles: Section 3	Private Industrial Enterprises shall be conducted in accordance with the following basic principles: - (a) to enhance the higher proportion of the manufacturing value added in the gross national product and value of services, and to increase the production of the respective economic enterprises which are related to the industrial enterprise; (b) to acquire modern technical know-how for raising the efficiency of industrial enterprises and to establish the sale of finished goods produced by the industrial enterprise not only in the local market, but also in the foreign market; (d) to cause narrowing down of the gap between rural development and urban development by causing the development and improvement of industrial enterprises; (e) to cause opening up of more employment opportunities; (f) to cause avoidance of or reduction of the use of technical know-how which cause environmental pollution; (g) to cause the use of energy in the most economical manner.
The Export and Import Law (2012)	
Objectives	The objectives of this law are as follows:

Initial Environmental Examination

	<p>a) To enable to implement the economic principles of the State successfully.</p> <p>b) To enable to lay down the policies relating to export and import that supports the development of the State.</p> <p>c) To cause the policies relating to export and import of the State and activities are to be in conformity with the international trade standards.</p> <p>d) To cause to be streamlined and speedy in carrying out the matters relating to export and import.</p>
Prohibitions: Section 5	No persons shall export or import restricted, prohibited and banned goods.
Prohibitions: Section 6	Without obtaining license, no person shall export or import the specified goods which are to obtain permission.
Prohibitions: Section 5	A person who obtained any license shall not violate the conditions contained in the license.
The Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances Law, 2013	
<p>This law was enacted with the objectives of:</p> <p>a. To protect from being damaged the natural environment resources and being hazardous any living beings by chemical and related substances;</p> <p>b. To supervise systematically in performing the chemical and related substances business with permission for being safety;</p> <p>c. To perform the system of obtaining information and to perform widely educative and research for using the chemical and related substance systematically;</p> <p>d. To perform the sustainable development for the occupational safety, health and environmental conservation.</p> <p>Regarding the chemical management and storage, currently, regulations governing chemicals management are divided between various Acts, mostly dating from colonial times; hence the legislation is in many respects related to the British framework. The Factory Act and the Public Health Act contain the provisions for chemicals management and storage. Some chemicals are likely to require permits.</p>	
Underground Water Act	
<p>The underground water act enacted on the date of 21st June in 1930 whereas it is expedient to conserve and protect underground sources of water supply in the Union of Burma. This act prohibits sinking of a tube for the purpose of obtaining underground water except under and in accordance with the terms of a license granted by the water officer. Township Officer or sub-divisional officer had power to close a license tube after exercising jurisdiction over the local area concerned and the expense of such closure shall be recoverable from the owner of the tube as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.</p>	
Myanmar Fire Brigade Law (2015)	
<p>The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw enacted this law by Law No.11/2015 on the date of 17th March, 2015 with the following objectives:</p> <p>(a) to take precautionary and preventive measures and loss of state own property, private property, cultural heritage and the live and property of public due to fire and other natural disasters</p> <p>(b) to organize fire brigade systemically and to train the fire brigade</p> <p>(c) to prevent from fire and to conduct release work when fire disaster, natural disaster, epidemic disease or any kind of certain danger occurs</p> <p>(d) to educate, organize and inside extensively so as to achieve public corporation</p> <p>(e) to participate if in need for national security, peace for the citizens and law and order</p>	
Section-8 Fire Safety Procedures	
Rule17	<p>The relevant Government Department or organization shall, for the purpose of precaution and prevention obtain the approval of the Fire force Department before granting permission for the following cases:</p> <p>a. Constructing three-storied and above buildings market and condominium buildings,</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

	b. Operating hotel, motel, guest house enterprise c. Constructing factory, workshop, storage facilities and warehouse d. Operating business expose to fire hazard by using in inflammable materials or explosive materials e. Producing and selling fire-extinguishing apparatuses f. Doing transport business, public utility vehicles train, airplane, helicopter, vessel, ship, Tonkin tug
Rule18	The relevant government department or organization shall obtain the opinion of the Fire Services Department for the purpose of fire precaution and prevention, when laying down plans for construction for town, village and downtown or village development plans
The Electricity Law (2014)	
<p>In 2014, the new Electricity Law, a comprehensive piece of legislation covering licensing, a new regulatory commission, standards, inspection, tariff, and restrictions, replaced the Electricity Law of 1984. 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.</p>	
Labor Dispute Settlement Law (28 Mar 2012 replacing 1929 version)	
<p>The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw hereby enacts this Law for safeguarding the right of workers or having good relationship between employer and workers and making peaceful workplace or obtaining the rights fairly, rightfully and quickly by settling the dispute of employer and worker justly.</p>	
The Social Security Law (2012)	
<p>The Social Security Law, enacted in 2012, was amended the Social Security Act in 1954. It stipulates the formation and implementation of social security systems.</p>	
Section 53(a)	The employers and workers shall co-ordinate with the Social Security Board or insurance agency in respect of keeping plans for safety and health in order to prevent employment injury, contracting disease and decease owing to occupation and in addition to safety and educational work of the workers and accident at the establishment;
Labor Dispute Settlement Law (28 Mar 2012 replacing 1929 version)	
<p>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.</p>	
Section 23	A party, employer or worker, may complain individual dispute relating to his grievance to the Conciliation Body and if he is not satisfied with the conciliation of such body in accord with stipulated manners, may apply to the competent court in person or by the legal representative.
Section 24	The relevant Conciliation Body shall, in respect of the collective dispute known or received by the complaint of either party, employer or worker, in respect of the dispute; information sent by the Minister or the Region or State Government or any other means, carry out as follows: (a) conciliating so as to be settled within three days, not including the official holidays, from the day of knowing or receipt of such dispute; (b) concluding mutual agreement if the settlement is reached in conciliating under sub-section (a), before the Conciliation Body.

Initial Environmental Examination

Section 25	The Conciliation Body shall refer the collective dispute which does not reach settlement to the relevant Arbitration Body and inform the persons relating to the dispute.
Section 38	No employer shall fail to negotiate and coordinate in respect of the complaint within the prescribed period without sufficient cause.
Section 39	No employer shall alter the conditions of service relating to workers concerned in such dispute at the consecutive period before commencing the dispute within the period under investigation of the dispute before the Arbitration Body or Tribunal, to affect the interest of such workers immediately.
Section 40	The project proponent has to not close the work without negotiation, discussion on dispute in accord with this law, decision by Tribunal
Section 51	The project proponent has to pay the compensation decided by Tribunal if violates any act or any omission to damage the interest of labour by reducing of product without efficient cause.
Section 46	Any employer who violates any prohibition contained in sections 38 and 39 shall, on conviction, be punished with a fine for a minimum of one-lakh kyats.
The employment and skill development (2013)	
This law was enacted for safeguarding the right of workers or having skillful of workers and making peaceful workplace or obtaining the rights fairly, rightfully and quickly by settling the dispute of employer and worker justly. Employer shall conduct occupational training to enhance the skills of workers.	
Section 5	The project proponent has to appoint employees with the contract in line with the provision of section 5 of said law.
Section 14	Employer shall conduct occupational training to enhance the skills of workers who are to be employed as well as workers who are presently employed in accordance with the requirements of the enterprise and the policy of the Skills Development Agency.
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.
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
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
The Minimum Wage Law (2013)	The minimum wage law, passed in March 2013, was replaced the 1949 Minimum Wage Act. The law provides a framework for minimum wage determination: the presidential office establishing a tripartite minimum wage committee shall decide minimum wage with industrial variation based on a survey on living costs of workers possibly every two years. This also stipulates equal payment
Public Health Law (1972)	Chapter 2; Prevention of Public Health

Initial Environmental Examination

Objectives	<p>To ensure the public health include not only employees but also resident people and cooperation with the authorized person or organization of health department. This law focuses as follows</p> <p>The project owner has to cooperate with the authorized person or organization in line with the section 3 and 5 of said law.</p> <p>The project proponent has to abide by any instruction or stipulation for public health under the section 3 of said law.</p> <p>The project proponent has to allow any inspection, anytime, anywhere if it is needed under the section 5 of said law.</p>
Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease Law 1995 (Amendment in 2011)	
Chapter 2 Prevention	<p>4. When a Principal Epidemic Disease of a Notifiable Disease occurs; Immunization and other necessary measures shall be undertaken by the Department of Health, in order to control the spread thereof;</p> <p>The public shall abide by measures undertaken by the Department of Health under sub-section (a).</p>
Chapter 4 Environmental Sanitation	<p>For prevention of the outbreak of Communicable Disease and effective control of Communicable Disease when it occurs, the public shall under the supervision and guidance of the Health Officer of the relevant area, undertake the responsibility of carrying out the following environmental sanitation measures;-</p> <p>Indoor, outdoor sanitation or inside the fence outside the fence sanitation;</p> <p>Well, ponds and drainage sanitation;</p> <p>Proper disposal of refuse and destruction thereof by fire;</p> <p>Construction and use of sanitary latrines;</p> <p>Other necessary environmental sanitation measures.</p>
Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019)	
Purpose:	To effectively implement measures related to safety and health in every industry and to set occupational safety and health standards;
Section-26 Sub-section (e)	The project proponent has to provide adequate and relevant personal protective equipment to workers free of charge and make them wear it during work so as not to expose workers to any serious occupational diseases or hazards.
Section-26 Sub-section (1)	The project proponent has to arrange and display occupational safety and health instructions, warning signs, notices, posters, and signboards.
Section-30 Sub-section (a)	The worker shall wear or use at all times any protective clothes, equipment and tools provided by the employer for the purpose of safety and health.
Section-30 Sub-section (d)	The worker shall proper and systematic use any equipment and tools, machines, any parts of the machines, vehicles, electricity and other substances being used at the workplace.
Section-30 Sub-section (e)	The worker shall take reasonable care for the safety and health of himself/ herself and of other persons who may be affected by his/ her acts or omissions at work.
The law on Standardization	
Objectives	<p>The Objectives of this Law are as follows:</p> <p>to enable to determine Myanmar Standard</p> <p>to enable to support export promotion by enhancing quality of production organizations and their product, production processes and services</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

	<p>to enable to protect the consumers and user by guaranteeing imports and products are not lower than prescribed standard, and safe from health hazards</p> <p>to enable to support protection of environment related to products, production process and services from impact, and conservation of natural resources</p> <p>to enable to protect manufacturing, distributing and importing the disqualified goods which do not meet the prescribed standard and those which are not safe and endangered to the environment</p> <p>to support on establishing the ASEAN Free Trade Area and to enable to reduce technical barriers to trade</p> <p>to facilitate technological transfer and innovation by using the standards for the development of national economic and social activities in accordance with the national development programme.</p>
Chapter 7 Taking Action by Committee No. 19	<p>The committee may, if it is found out that holder of certificate of certification violates any term or condition contained in the relevant recommendation, pass any of the following administrative order:</p> <p>warning</p> <p>suspending the certificate of certification for limited period</p> <p>cancelling the certificate of certification.</p>
လုပ်ငန်းခွင်သုံးပေါက်ကွဲစေတက်သောဝတ္ထုပစ္စည်းများဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၈)	
ရည်ရွယ်ချက်	<p>လုပ်ငန်းခွင်သုံးပေါက်ကွဲစေတက်သော ဝတ္ထုပစ္စည်းများကို စနစ်တကျပြုလုပ်ခြင်း၊ တင်သွင်းခြင်း၊ သယ်ယူခြင်း၊ သိုလှောင်ခြင်းနှင့် သုံးစွဲခြင်းတို့ပြုနိုင်ရန်၊</p> <p>ယမ်းဘီလူးနှင့် ဆက်စပ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများ အသုံးပြုသည့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်း၍ လုံခြုံမှုရှိစေရန်၊</p> <p>လုပ်ငန်းခွင်သုံး ပေါက်ကွဲစေတက်သော ဝတ္ထုပစ္စည်းများ ပြုလုပ်သုံးစွဲမှုများကို စနစ်တကျ ကြီးကြပ်နိုင်ရန်။</p>
အခန်း ၇ တားမြစ်ချက်များ အမှတ် ၁၈	<p>လိုင်စင်ရရှိသူနှင့် ခွင့်ပြုချက်ရရှိသူ မည်သူမျှ စစ်ဆေးရေးအရာရှိချုပ် သို့မဟုတ် စစ်ဆေးရေးအရာရှိ၏ စစ်ဆေးခြင်းကို ခံယူရန် ငြင်းပယ်ခြင်းမပြုရ။</p>
အမှတ် ၁၉ (ခ)	<p>ပုဒ်မ ၈ အရ ကာကွယ်ရေးဌာနကောင်စီ အမှုဆောင်အဖွဲ့၏ အတည်ပြုချက်မရရှိဘဲ လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ပေါက်ကွဲစေတက်သော ဝတ္ထုပစ္စည်းများကို ဖျက်ဆီးခြင်းမပြုရ။</p>
အမှတ် ၁၉ (ဂ)	<p>ဤဥပဒေအရ ထုတ်ပြန်သည့် နည်းဥပဒေ၊ စည်းမျဉ်း၊ စည်းကမ်း၊ အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာ၊ အမိန့်နှင့် ညွှန်ကြားချက်များနှင့်အညီ ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် ပျက်ကွက်ခြင်း မရှိစေရ။</p>
The Motor Vehicles Law (2015)	
Objectives	<p>When the constructions periods and if it is needed in operation and production period for all vehicles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project proponent has to promise to abide by the nearly all provisions of said law and rules, especially the provisions related to air pollution, noise pollution and life safety.
The Conservation of Water Resources and Rivers Law (2006)	
Aims	<p>The aims of this Law are as follows:</p> <p>(a) to conserve and protect the water resources and rivers system for beneficial utilization by the public;</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

	<p>(b) to smooth and safety waterways navigation along rivers and creeks;</p> <p>(c) to contribute to the development of State economy through improving water resources and river system;</p> <p>(d) to protect environmental impact.</p>
Chapter 5 Prohibitions No. 8	<p>No person shall:</p> <p>(a) carry out any act or channel shifting with the aim to ruin the water resources and rivers and creeks.</p> <p>(b) cause the wastage of water resources wilfully.</p>
No. 10	No person shall anchor the vessels where vessels are prohibited from anchoring in the rivers and creeks.
No.11 (a)	No person shall: dispose of engine oil, chemical, poisonous material and other materials which may cause environmental damage, or dispose of explosives from the bank or from a vessel which is plying, vessel which has berthed, anchored, stranded or sunk.
No. 12	No person shall carry out growing of garden, digging, filling, silt trapping, closing pond, dyke building or erecting spur in the river-creek boundary, bank boundary and waterfront boundary without the permission of the relevant government department and organization.
No. 15	No person shall carry out the construction of switchback, dockyard, wet dockyard, water-tight dockyard, building of jetty, pier, landing stage or vessel landing by drainage in the river-creek boundary, bank boundary and waterfront boundary without the permission of the Directorate.
The Commercial Tax Law (1990) Amended 2014	
Chapter 5 Registration and Intimation of Commencement of Enterprise 11 (b)	Any Person who commences operation of a goods production enterprise or service enterprise shall furnish letter of intimation on the commencement of the operation as such to the relevant Township Revenue Officer as stipulated by regulations.
Chapter 6 Monthly Payment of Tax and Sending of Three-Monthly Return 12 (a)	Any person who has taxable proceed of sale or receipt from service within a year, shall pay due monthly tax within ten days after the end of the relevant month. Moreover, a three-monthly return shall be furnished to the relevant Township Revenue Officer within one month after the end of relevant three-month.
12 (b)	The Township Revenue Officer may intimate any person to pay due monthly tax and send three-monthly return if there is cause to consider that he has taxable proceed of sale or receipt from service within a year.
12 (c)	If it is failed to pay tax under sub-section (a) or (b), or if there is cause to consider that the tax paid is less than the tax payable, the Township Revenue Officer may, based on the information received, estimate and claim the tax payable or the additional tax payable.
12 (d)	The tax paid under sub-section (a), (b) or (c) shall be set-off from the tax due in the assessment.
12 (e)	The tax payable on goods imported under sub-section (c) of section 4 of the Law shall be collected together with the customs duties by the Customs Department in accord with the manner of collecting customs duties.
Law and Regulation	Description

Initial Environmental Examination

National Environmental Policy of Myanmar, (Notification No. 26/94 dated 5 December 1994)	To achieve harmony and balance between socioeconomic, natural resources and environment through the integration of environmental considerations into the development process enhancing the quality of the life of all its citizens.
Constitution 2008	
Section 37, (a)	The Union is the ultimate owner of all lands and all-natural resources above and below the ground, above and beneath the water and in atmosphere in the Union.
Section 37, (b)	The Union shall permit citizens rights of private property, right of inheritance, right of private initiative and patent in accord with the laws.
Section 372	The Union guarantees the right to ownership, the use of property and the right to private invention and patent in the conducting of business if it is not contrary to the provisions of this Constitution and the existing laws.
Section 45	The Union shall protect and conserve natural environment.
Section 390, (a), (b), (c), (d)	Every citizen has the duty to assist the Union in preserving and safeguarding the cultural heritage, conserving the environment, striving for the development of human resources, and protecting and preserving the public property.
Environmental Conservation Law, 30 March 2012	
Objectives	to contract a healthy and clean environmental and to conserve natural and cultural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations; to maintain the sustainable development through effective management of natural resources and to enable to promote international, regional and bilateral cooperation in the matters of environmental conversation.
Section 3	c) to enable to emerge a healthy and clean environment and to enable to conserve natural and cultural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations; (d) to reclaim ecosystems as may be possible which are starting to degenerate and disappear; (e) to enable to manage and implement for decrease and loss of natural resources and for enabling the sustainable use beneficially;
Chapter IV Provisions of Duties and Powers relating to the Environmental Conservation of the Ministry: Section 7	(a) To specify categories and classes of hazardous wastes generated from the production and use of chemicals or other hazardous substances in carrying out industry, agriculture, mineral production, sanitation and other activities; (b) To prescribe categories of hazardous substances that may affect significantly at present or in the long run on the environment; (c) To promote and carry out the establishment of necessary factories and stations for the treatment of solid wastes, effluents and emissions which contain toxic and hazardous substances; (d) prescribing environmental quality standards including standards on emissions, effluents, solid wastes, production procedures, processes and products for conservation and enhancement of environmental quality; (j) To prescribe the terms and conditions relating to effluent treatment in industrial estates and other necessary places and buildings and emissions of machines, vehicles and mechanisms; (m) To lay down and carry out a system of EIA and SIA as to whether or not a project or activity to be undertaken by any Government department, organization or person may cause a significant impact on the environment; (o) To manage to cause the polluter to compensate for environmental impact, cause to contribute fund by the organizations which obtain benefit

Initial Environmental Examination

	from the natural environmental service system, cause to contribute a part of the benefit from the businesses which explore, trade and use the natural resources in environmental conservation works.
Chapter VI Environmental Quality Standards: Section 10	The Ministry may, with the approval of the Union Government and the Committee, stipulate the following environmental quality standards: (a) suitable surface water quality standards in the usage in rivers, streams, canals, springs, marshes, swamps, lakes, reservoirs and other inland water sources of the public; (b) water quality standards for coastal and estuarine areas; (c) underground water quality standards; (d) atmospheric quality standards; (e) noise and vibration standards; (f) emissions standards; (g) effluent standards; (h) solid wastes standards; (i) other environmental quality standards stipulated by the Union Government.
Section 14	A person causing a point source of pollution shall treat, emit, discharge and deposit the substances which cause pollution in the environment in accord with stipulated environmental quality standards.
Section 15	The owner or occupier of any business, material or place which causes a point source of pollution shall install or use an on-site facility or controlling equipment in order to monitor, control, manage, reduce or eliminate environmental pollution. If it is impracticable, it shall be arranged to dispose the wastes in accord with environmentally sound methods.
Section 16	A person or organization operating business in the industrial estate or business in the SEZ or category of business stipulated by the Ministry: (a) is responsible to carry out by contributing the stipulated cash or kind in the relevant combined scheme for the environmental conservation including the management and treatment of waste; (b) shall contribute the stipulated users' charges or management fees for the environmental conservation according to the relevant industrial estate, SEZ and business organization; (c) shall comply with the directives issued for environmental conservation according to the relevant industrial estate, SEZ or business.
Chapter X Prior Permission Section 24	The Ministry may, in issuing the prior permission, stipulate terms and conditions relating to environmental conservation. It may conduct inspection whether or not it is performed in conformity with such terms and conditions or inform the relevant Government departments, Government organizations to carry out inspections.
Section 25	The project proponent has to comply with the terms and conditions include in prior permission.
Section 29	The project proponent has to abide by the stipulations included in the rules, regulations, by-law, order, notification and procedure, which are issued by said law.
Chapter XIII Offences and Penalties Section 32	Whoever violates any prohibition contained in the rules, notifications, orders, directives and procedures issued under this Law shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or with fine, or with both.
Environmental Conservation Rules, 2014	

Initial Environmental Examination

Rules 58	The Ministry shall form the EIA Report Review Body with the experts from the relevant Government departments, organizations.
Rules 59	The Ministry may assign duty to the Department to scrutinize the report of EIA prepared and submitted by any organization or person relating to EIA and report through the EIA Report Review Body.
Rules 61	The Ministry may approve and reply on the EIA report o IEE or EMP with the guidance of the Committee.
Sub-rule (a) of rule 68	The project proponent has to avoid emit, discharge or dispose the materials which can pollute to environment, or hazardous waste or hazardous material prescribed by notification in the place where directly or indirectly injure to public.
Sub-rule (b) of rule 68	The project proponent has to avoid performing to damage to ecosystem and the environment generated by said ecosystem.
Chapter XIII Prohibitions Section 69	<p>(a) Any person shall not emit, cause to emit, dispose, cause to dispose, pile and cause to pile, by any means, the pollutants to environment and the hazardous waste or hazardous material stipulated by notification under the Law and any of these rules at any place which may affect the public directly or indirectly.</p> <p>(b) Any person shall not carry out the actions which can be damaged to natural environment which is changing due to ecosystem and such system, except the permission of the relevant Ministry in order to the interest of the public.</p>
Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, December 2015	
Objectives	<p>The project proponent has to be liable for all adverse impacts caused by doing or emitting of project owner or contractor, sub-contractor, officer, employee, representative or consultant who is appointed or hired to perform on behalf of project owner, under sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 102.</p> <p>The project proponent has to support, after consulting with effected persons by project, relevant government organization, government department and other related persons, to resettlement and rehabilitation for livelihood until the effected persons by the project receiving the stable socio-economy which is not lower than the status in pre-project, under sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 102</p> <p>The project proponent has to fully implement all commitments of project and conditions included in EMP. Moreover, the project proponent has to be liable for contractor and sub-contractor who perform on behalf of him/her have to fully abide by the relevant laws, rules, this procedure, EMP and all conditions, under paragraph 103.</p> <p>The project proponent has to be liable and fully & effectively implement all requirements included in ECC, relevant laws and rules, this procedure and standards under rule 104.</p> <p>The project proponent has to inform the completed information, after specifying the adverse impacts caused by the project, from time to time, under paragraph 105.</p> <p>The project proponent has to continuously monitor all adverse impacts in the pre-construction phrase, construction phrase, operation phrase, suspension phrase, closure phrase and post-closure phrase, moreover has to implement the EMP with abiding the all conditions included in ECC, relevant laws & rules and this procedure, under paragraph 106.</p> <p>The project proponent has to submit, as soon as possible, the failures of his or her responsibility, other implementation, ECC or EMP. If dangerous impact caused by this failure or failure should be known by the Ministry the project proponent has to submit within 24 hours and other than this situation has to submit within 7 days from knowing it, under paragraph 107.</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

	<p>The project proponent has to submit the monitoring report dually or prescribed time by Ministry in line with the schedule of EMP, under paragraph 108.</p> <p>The project proponent has to prepare the monitoring report in accord with the rule 109.</p> <p>The project proponent has to show this monitoring report in public place such as library, hall and website and office of project for the purpose to know this report by public within 10 days from the date which the report is submitted to the Ministry. Moreover, has to give the copy of this report, by email or other way which way agreed with the asked person, to any asked person or organization, under paragraph 110.</p> <p>The project proponent has to allow inspector to enter and inspect in working time and if it is needed by Ministry has to allow inspector to enter and inspect in the office and work-place of project and other work-place related to this project in any time, under paragraph 113.</p> <p>The project proponent has to allow inspector to immediately enter and inspect in any time if it is emergency or failure to implement the requirements related to social or environment or caused to it, under paragraph 115.</p> <p>The project proponent has to allow inspector to inspect the contractor and sub-contractor who implement on behalf of project, under paragraph 117.</p>
Screening: Section 23	<p>a) The project proponent shall submit the Project Proposal to the Ministry for Screening.</p> <p>b) The Ministry will send the Project Proposal to the Environmental Conservation Department to determine the need for environmental assessment.</p> <p>c) Following the preliminary Screening and verification that the Project Proposal contains all required documents and related materials, subject to Articles 8, 9, 10, 11, 26 and 27 the Department shall make a determination in accordance with Annex 1 = Categorization of Economic Activities for Assessment Purposes', taking into account Article 25 and the additional factors listed in Article 28 in order to designate the Project as one of the following, and then submit it to the Ministry:</p> <p>i) An EIA Type Project, or</p> <p>ii) An IEE Type Project, or</p> <p>iii) A Non IEE or EIA Type, and therefore not required to</p>
CHAPTER VIII. Monitoring Section 102	<p>The monitoring reports shall include:</p> <p>a) documentation of compliance with all Conditions;</p> <p>b) progress made to date on implementation of the EMP against the submitted implementation schedule;</p> <p>c) difficulties encountered in implementing the EMP and recommendations for remedying those difficulties and steps proposed to prevent or avoid similar future difficulties;</p> <p>d) number and type of non-compliance with the EMP and proposed remedial measures and timelines for completion of remediation;</p> <p>e) accidents or incidents relating to the occupational and community health and safety, and the environment; and</p> <p>f) monitoring data of environmental parameters and conditions as committed in the EMP or otherwise required</p>
Section 103	<p>Within ten (10) days of completing a monitoring report as contemplated in Article 97 and Article 98 in accordance with the EMP schedule, the Project Proponent shall make such report (except as may relate to National Security concerns) publicly available on</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

	28the Project's website, at public meeting places (e.g. libraries, community halls) and at the Project offices. Any organization or person may request a digital copy of a monitoring report and the Project shall, within ten (10) days of receiving such request, submit a digital copy via email or as may otherwise be agreed upon with the requestor
Section 104	The Ministry has the right, using its own officers at national, regional, state, Nay Pyi Taw Union Territory and/or local offices, the services of any consultant, or both, to conduct monitoring and inspections of a Project and activities related thereto in order to control and determine compliance by the Project with all applicable environmental and socio-economical requirements and, where possible, to prevent violations of the Project's obligations. The Ministry may also, for the implementation of monitoring and inspections, enlist the assistance of other relevant government departments and organizations.
Section 105	If, upon inspection, the Ministry identifies any non-compliance with the EMP or Conditions in the ECC, the Ministry may require the Project Proponent to undertake remedial measures and/or may impose penalties as provided for in this Procedure
Section 106	For purposes of monitoring and inspection, the Project Proponent shall grant to the Ministry and/or its representatives, at any time during normal working hours and from time to time as and when the Ministry may reasonably require, access to the Project's offices and to the Project site and any other location at which the Project activities or activities related to the Project are performed.
Section 107	In carrying out any inspection, the Ministry may take photographs and make other audio and video recordings of any type, take soil, sediment, water, and air samples, and examine computers, copy documents including digital files, interview persons, and carry out any other investigation which the Ministry believes to be necessary or appropriate. The Ministry, as it deems necessary, may carry out such inspection in coordination with any other ministries.
Section 108	In the event of an emergency, or where, in the opinion of the Ministry, there is or may exist a violation or risk of violation of the compliance by the Project with all applicable environmental and social requirements, the Project shall grant full and immediate access to the Ministry at any time as may be required by the Ministry, including outside normal working hours.
Section 109	The Ministry's inspections may include without limitation sites, facilities, vehicles, computers, archives, documents and all other forms and types of media and information storage, and persons.
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

Initial Environmental Examination

	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.
National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (NEQG) (December 2015)	
Objectives	To provide the basis for regulation and control of noise and vibration, air emissions, and liquid discharges from various sources in order to prevent pollution for purposes of protection of human and ecosystem health.
National Environmental Policy of Myanmar (2019)	
National Environmental Policy Vision & mission	<p><u>Vision</u> A clean environment, with healthy and functioning ecosystem, that ensures includes development and wellbeing for all people in Myanmar.</p> <p><u>Mission</u> To establish national environmental policy principle for guiding environmental protection and sustainable development and for mainstreaming environmental consideration into all policies, laws, regulation, plans, strategic, programmes and projects in Myanmar.</p>
Foreign Investment Law, 2012	
Section 8	<p>(a) To support the primary objectives of the national economic development plan, and for businesses that cannot yet be run by the State and citizens or businesses that have insufficient funds and technology.</p> <p>(b) Development of employment activities</p> <p>(l) Protection and conservation of the environment.</p> <p>(q) Appearing the required modern services for the Union and citizens.</p>
Section 17	<p>(a) To abide by the existing laws of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.</p> <p>(b) To carry out the business by forming a company under the existing laws of Myanmar by the investor.</p> <p>(h) To carry out not to cause environmental pollution or damage in accord with existing laws in respect of investment business.</p> <p>(k) To carry out the systematic transfer of high technology relating to the business which are carried out by the investor to the relevant enterprises, departments or organizations in accord with the contract.</p>
Foreign Investment Rule, 2013	
Rule 54	<p>The promoter or investor shall:</p> <p>(a) comply with Environmental Protection Law in dealing with environmental protection matters related to the business;</p> <p>(b) shall carry out socially responsible investment in the interest of the Union and its people;</p> <p>(c) shall co-operate with authorities for occasional or mandatory inspection;</p> <p>(d) shall exercise due diligence to be in conformity and harmony with norms and standards prescribed by relevant Union Ministry in conducting construction of factories, workshops, buildings, and other activities;</p> <p>(e) shall enforce Safety and Health</p>
Myanmar Investment Law, 2016	
Chapter II Objective Section 3	<p>The objectives of this Law are as follows:</p> <p>(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;</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

	<p>(b) to protect the investors and their investment businesses in accordance with the law;</p> <p>(c) to create job opportunities for the people;</p> <p>(d) to develop human resources;</p> <p>(e) to develop high functioning production, service, and trading sectors.</p> <p>(f) to develop technology, agriculture, livestock and industrial sectors;</p> <p>(g) to develop various professional fields including infrastructure around the Union;</p> <p>(h) to enable the citizens to be able to work alongside with the international community;</p> <p>(i) to develop businesses and investment businesses that meet international standards.</p>
<p>Chapter XIII</p> <p>Employment of Staff and Workers</p> <p>Section 51</p>	<p>The investor:</p> <p>(a) may appoint of any citizen who is a qualified person as senior manager, technical and operational expert, and advisor in his investment within the Union in accordance with the Laws;</p> <p>(b) shall appoint them to replace, after providing for capacity building programs in order to be able to appoint citizens to different level positions of management, technical and operational experts, and advisors;</p> <p>(c) shall appoint only citizens for works which does not require skill;</p> <p>(d) shall appoint skilled citizen and foreign workers, technicians, and staff by signing an employment contract between employer and employee in accordance with the labor laws and rules;</p> <p>(e) shall ensure to obtain the entitlements and rights in the labor laws and rules, including minimum wages and salary, leave, holiday, overtime fee, damages, compensation of the workman, social welfare, and other insurance relating to workers in stipulating the rights and duties of employers and employees and occupational terms and conditions in the employment contract;</p> <p>(f) shall settle disputes arising among employers, among workers, between employers and workers, and technicians or staff in the investment in accordance with the applicable laws.</p>
<p>Chapter XVI</p> <p>Responsibilities of Investors</p> <p>Section 65</p>	<p>The Investor:</p> <p>(f) shall not make any significant alteration of topography or elevation of the land on which he is entitled to lease or to use, without the approval of the Commission;</p> <p>(g) shall abide by applicable laws, rules, procedures and best standards practiced internationally for this investment so as not to cause damage, pollution, and loss to the natural and social environment and not to cause damage to cultural heritage;</p> <p>(i) shall close and discontinue the investment only after payment of compensation to employees in accordance with applicable laws for any breach of employment contracts, closure of investment, sale and transfer of investment, discontinuation of investment, or reduction of workforce;</p> <p>(j) shall pay wages and salaries to employees in accordance with applicable laws, rules, procedures, directives and so forth during the period of suspension of investment for a credible reason;</p> <p>(k) shall pay compensation and indemnification in accordance with applicable laws to the relevant employee or his successor for injury, disability, disease and death due to the work;</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

	(l) shall supervise foreign experts, supervisors and their families, who employ in their investment, to abide by the applicable laws, rules, orders and directives, and the culture and traditions of Myanmar;
Chapter XVII Insurance Section 73	The investor shall insure the types of insurance stipulated in the provision of the rules at any insurance enterprise which is entitled to carry out insurance businesses within the Union.
Myanmar Investment Rules, 2017	
Rule 202	The project proponent has to comply with the conditions of the permit issued by the MIC and applicable laws when making the investment
Rule 203	The project proponent has to fully assist while negotiating with the authority for settling the grievance of the local community which has been affected due to investment
Rule 206.	The project proponent has to submit the passport, expert evidence or document of degree and profile to the MIC office for approval if decide to appoint a foreigner as senior management, technician expert or consultant according to subsection (a) of section 51 of Myanmar Investment Law
Myanmar Insurance Law (1993)	Section 15 - If the project proponent uses the owned vehicles the project owner has to ensure the insurance for the injured person. Section 16 - The project proponent has to ensure insurance to compensate for general damages because the project may cause damages to the environment and injury to the public.
The Export and Import Law (2012)	
Chapter II Objectives Section 3	The objectives of this law are as follows: a) To enable to implement the economic principles of the State successfully. b) To enable to lay down the policies relating to export and import that supports the development of the State. c) To cause the policies relating to export and import of the State and activities are to be in conformity with the international trade standards. d) To cause to be streamlined and speedy in carrying out the matters relating to export and import.
Chapter IV Prohibitions Section 5	No persons shall export or import restricted, prohibited and banned goods.
Section 6	Without obtaining license, no person shall export or import the specified goods which are to obtain permission.
Section 7	A person who obtained any license shall not violate the conditions contained in the license.
Chapter V Offences and penalties Section 8	Whoever violates the prohibition contained in section 5 or section 6, on conviction, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or with fine or with both.
Section 9	A person who obtained any permit violates the prohibition contained in section 7, on conviction, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or with fine or with both.
Section 10	A person attempts to commit or abets in the commission of any offence contained in this Law shall be punished in the same manner as if he had been committed such offence and the exhibits shall also be confiscated.
Myanmar Insurance Law (1993)	

Initial Environmental Examination

Chapter II Establishment and Aim Section 4	The Myanmar Insurance is established with the following aims: - social and economic losses which the people may encounter, due to common perils; (b) to promote the habit of savings individually by effecting life assurance, thus contributing to the accumulation of resource, of the State; (c) to win the trust and confidence of the people in the insurance system by providing effective insurance safeguards which may become necessary in view of the social and economic developments.
Chapter VI Effecting Insurance and Granting of Benefits Section 15	Owners of motor vehicles shall effect compulsory Third Party Liability Insurance with the Myanmar Insurance.
Section 16	An entrepreneur or an organization operating an enterprise which may cause loss to State-owned property or which may cause damage to the life and property of the public or which may cause pollution to the environment shall effect compulsory General Liability Insurance with the Myanmar Insurance.
The Commercial Tax Law (1990) Amended 2014	
Chapter 5 Registration and Intimation of Commencement of Enterprise Article 11 (b)	Any Person who commences operation of a goods production enterprise or service enterprise shall furnish letter of intimation on the commencement of the operation as such to the relevant Township Revenue Officer as stipulated by regulations.
Chapter 6 Monthly Payment of Tax and Sending of Three-Monthly Return Article 12 (a)	Any person who has taxable proceed of sale or receipt from service within a year, shall pay due monthly tax within ten days after the end of the relevant month. Moreover, a three-monthly return shall be furnished to the relevant Township Revenue Officer within one month after the end of relevant three-month.
Article 12 (b)	The Township Revenue Officer may intimate any person to pay due monthly tax and send three-monthly return if there is cause to consider that he has taxable proceed of sale or receipt from service within a year.
Article 12 (c)	If it is failed to pay tax under sub-section (a) or (b), or if there is cause to consider that the tax paid is less than the tax payable, the Township Revenue Officer may, based on the information received, estimate and claim the tax payable or the additional tax payable.
Article 12 (d)	The tax paid under sub-section (a), (b) or (c) shall be set-off from the tax due in the assessment.
Article 12 (e)	The tax payable on goods imported under sub-section (c) of section 4 of the Law shall be collected together with the customs duties by the Customs Department in accord with the manner of collecting customs duties.
The Amended Law for Factories Act, 1951 (Amended in 2016)	
Hygiene in Working Environment: Section 3	Mentions responsibilities of employer and manager regarding waste disposal, ventilation, extreme temperature, dust and gas generation, minimum space for each worker, lighting, portable drinking water and toilets for employees.
Safety in Working Environment: Section 4	States responsibilities of employer and manager concerning with machine guarding, personal protective equipment, housekeeping, aisles and exits, chemical storage and fire protection system to avoid accident.
The Private Industrial Enterprise Law, 1990	

Initial Environmental Examination

Chapter II Basic Principles Section 3	<p>Private Industrial Enterprises shall be conducted in accordance with the following basic principles: -</p> <p>(a) to enhance the higher proportion of the manufacturing value added in the gross national product and value of services, and to increase the production of the respective economic enterprises which are related to the industrial enterprise;</p> <p>(b) to acquire modern technical know-how for raising the efficiency of industrial enterprises and to establish the sale of finished goods produced by the industrial enterprise not only in the local market, but also in the foreign market;</p> <p>(d) to cause narrowing down of the gap between rural development and urban development by causing the development and improvement of industrial enterprises;</p> <p>(e) to cause opening up of more employment opportunities;</p> <p>(f) to cause avoidance of or reduction of the use of technical know-how which cause environmental pollution;</p> <p>(g) to cause the use of energy in the most economical manner.</p>
Chapter III Registration of Private Industrial Enterprises Section 4	<p>(a) Any person desirous of conducting any private industrial enterprise;</p> <p>(b) Any person conducting any private industrial enterprise on the day this Law is enacted; by using any type of power which is three horsepower and above or manpower of ten wage-earning workers and above shall register under this Law.</p>
Chapter VI Duties and Rights of the Entrepreneur Section 13	<p>The duties of the entrepreneur are as follows: -</p> <p>(b) shall abide by the terms and conditions of the registration certificate;</p> <p>(l) shall shift the place of enterprise, change the nature of enterprise, amalgamate enterprises and split up enterprises only with the approval of the Directorate;</p> <p>(g) shall abide by the orders and directives issued from time to time by the Ministry and the Directorate;</p>
The Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances Law, 2013	
Chapter II Aims Section 3	<p>This law was enacted with the objectives of:</p> <p>a. To protect from being damaged the natural environment resources and being hazardous any living beings by chemical and related substances;</p> <p>b. To supervise systematically in performing the chemical and related substances business with permission for being safety;</p> <p>c. To perform the system of obtaining information and to perform widely educative and research for using the chemical and related substance systematically;</p> <p>d. To perform the sustainable development for the occupational safety, health and environmental conservation.</p> <p>Regarding the chemical management and storage, currently, regulations governing chemicals management are divided between various Acts, mostly dating from colonial times; hence the legislation is in many respects related to the British framework. The Factory Act and the Public Health Act contain the provisions for chemicals management and storage. Some chemicals are likely to require permits.</p>
Section 15	<p>A person who has obtained a licence, before starting the respective chemical and related substances business: -</p> <p>(a) shall be inspected for the safety and the power of resistance of the machinery and equipment by the respective Supervisory Board and Board of Inspection;</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

	(b) shall be attended the person who serve in the work to the respective foreign trainings or the trainings and the expert trainings on prevention of hazard from the chemical and related substances opened by the government department and the government organizations.
Section 16	<p>A person who has obtained a licence: -</p> <p>(a) shall abide the licence regulations;</p> <p>(b) shall perform to abide strictly the instructions for being safety in using the chemical and related substances by himself and also the persons who serve the work;</p> <p>(c) shall keep the required safety equipment enough in the chemical and related substances businesses, furthermore shall grant the personal protection equipment and dresses free of charge to the working persons;</p> <p>(d) shall make the course of training and study and instruction if necessary to the working persons for using the occupational safety equipment, the personal protection equipment and the dresses systematically in the chemical and related substances business;</p> <p>(e) shall be inspected by the respective Supervisory Board and Boards of Inspection in respect of whether or not the hazard may impact on the Human Being and Animals' health and the environment;</p> <p>(f) shall make medical checkup the working persons who will work in the chemical and related substances business and shall permit to serve in that work after obtaining the recommendation that his health is suitable for that work. This medical checkup records shall be kept systematically;</p> <p>(g) shall send the copy of informative letter of the permission to the respective Department of Township Administration, if the hazardous chemical or related substances are permitted to store;</p> <p>(h) shall acquire in advance the guidance and agreement of the respective Department of Fire Brigade, if the business that is worried to fire hazard is operated by using the fire hazard substances or the explosive substances;</p> <p>(i) shall transport only the permitted amount of the chemical and related substances in accordance with the prescriptive stipulations, if they are transported in local;</p> <p>(j) shall take the permission from the Central Supervisory Board if the chemical and related substance is altered and transferred from one place to any other place which contained in the license;</p> <p>(k) shall abide and perform in accordance with the related environmental laws not to impact and damage to the environment in operating the chemical and related substances business.</p>
Section 17	A person who has obtained a licence, shall put the insurance in accordance with the prescriptive stipulations to be able to pay the compensation, if the impact and damage is occurred on the Human Being and Animals or the environment in respect of the chemical and related substances businesses.
Section 22	A person who has obtained the registration certificate shall abide the regulations consisted in the registration certificate furthermore shall also abide the order and instructions issued occasionally by the Central Supervisory Board.
Chapter IX Hazard Control and Decrease Section 27	<p>A person who has obtained the licence to be complied the following matters to control and decrease the hazard of the chemical and related substances: -</p> <p>(a) classifying the hazard level to protect in advance the hazard according to the properties of the chemical and related substances;</p> <p>(b) expressing the Material Safety Data Sheet and Pictogram;</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

	<p>(c) providing the safety equipment, the personal protection equipment to protect and decrease the accident and attending to the training to be used systematically;</p> <p>(d) performing in accordance with the stipulations in respect of transporting, possessing, storing, using, discharging the chemical and related substances;</p>
Petroleum and Petroleum Product Law (2017)	
Chapter II Objective Section 3	<p>The Objectives of this law are as follows:</p> <p>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;</p> <p>b.to enable the petroleum and petroleum product business activities to carry out safely without environmental impact;</p> <p>c.to establish free and fair competition in carrying out petroleum and petroleum product business activities;</p> <p>d.to secure energy requirement and energy security of the Union;</p> <p>e.to obtain tax revenue of the Union</p>
Chapter IV Application for Licence, Issue of Permit, Determining Conditions to be abided by, and Supervision Section 9	<p>The Ministry of Transport and Communications shall carry out the following functions relating to any petroleum and petroleum product;</p> <p>a. issuing licence to vehicles, vessels and barges that carry any petroleum and petroleum product;</p> <p>b. determining period, form, conditions, means of applying for licence, permitting authority and fees to be assessed, for licences under subsection (a);</p> <p>c. determining and supervision on ports for vessels and barges that carry out import, export, and transport by water in accord with procedures;</p> <p>d. taking action, as necessary, in accordance with the existing laws if it occurs spill or accident in carrying out import, export, transport, and sale and distribution of petroleum and petroleum product by water;</p> <p>e. determining procedures and conditions to be abided by in carrying out transport business except transport by pipeline.</p>
Section 10	<p>The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation shall carry out the following functions relating to any petroleum and petroleum product;</p> <p>a. issuing licence for the right to store for the storage tanks and warehouses;</p> <p>b. issuing transport permit for the vehicles, vessels and barges that shall carry any petroleum and petroleum product;</p> <p>c. determining the period, form and terms and conditions, manners of applying licence, permitting authority and fees to be assessed, for licence under subsection (a) and permit under subsection (b);</p> <p>d. if it occurs environmental impacts in carrying out petroleum and petroleum product business activities, taking action, as necessary, in accordance with the existing laws of on-site inspection;</p> <p>e. determining, in coordination with ministries concerned, procedures and conditions relating to standard and quality of storage tanks and warehouse, and tanks of vehicles, vessels and barges that carry any petroleum and petroleum product.</p>
Section 11	<p>On all receptacles containing any dangerous petroleum and petroleum product, the warning sign of danger by stamping, embossing, painting, printing or any other means shall be expressed. If it is impossible to express as such, similar warning signs of the nature of danger of gasoline, spirit or</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

	petroleum shall be expressed in writing at the ostensible place in salient words or signs near the receptacle.
Chapter VI Prohibition Section 31	Any licensee: a. shall not violate any prohibition contained in the rules, regulations, bye-laws, notifications, orders, directives, procedures and conditions or fail the duty to implement; b. shall not use a receptacle and transport vehicles and pipelines that contains any dangerous petroleum and petroleum product without saliently mentioning in writing of warning signs; c. shall not import, transport, store and sell and distribute the dangerous petroleum and petroleum product, or non-dangerous petroleum and petroleum product except by the means stipulated in this law; d. shall not have the right to carry out without undertaking the environmental impacts, in operating petroleum and petroleum product business activities; e. shall not distribute and sell petroleum and petroleum products which do not fulfill or are not in conformity with the standard, quality and measurement.
Industrial Use Explosive Substances Law, 2018	
Objective:	The objectives of Industrial Use Explosive Substances Law (2018) are as follow: (a) to make, import, transport, store and use of exploiting materials that explode in the workplace must be carefully handle and use. (b) to take care of safety in the workplace which use yarns and accessories (c) to properly supervise the use of explosive materials in the workplace.
Chapter 7 Prohibitions Article 18	Any license holder shall not be refused to perform the inspection of the inspector or the inspector general.
Article 19 (b)	Under Section 8, any explosive materials shall not be destroyed materials without the approval of the Defense Ministry's Executive Board.
Article 19 (c)	Rules and Regulations, orders, disciplines, instructions issued under this law must not fail to act.
The Law on Standardization (2014)	
Chapter (II) Objectives Section 3	The objectives of this Law are as follows: (a)to enable to determine Myanmar Standards; (b)to enable to support export promotion by enhancing quality of production organizations and their products, production processes and services; (c)to enable to protect the consumers and users by guaranteeing imports and products are not lower than prescribed standard, and safe from health hazards; (d)to enable to support protection of environment related to products, production processes and services from impact, and conservation of natural resources; (e)to enable to protect manufacturing, distributing and importing the disqualified goods which do not meet the prescribed standard and those which are not safe and endangered to the environment; (f)to support on establishing the ASEAN Free Trade Area and to enable to reduce technical barriers to trade. (g)to facilitate technological transfer and innovation by using the standards for the development of national economic and social activities in accordance with the national development programme.

Initial Environmental Examination

Chapter 7 Taking Action by Committee No. 19	The committee may, if it is found out that holder of certificate of certification violates any term or condition contained in the relevant recommendation, pass any of the following administrative order: warning suspending the certificate of certification for limited period cancelling the certificate of certification
Chapter (VI) Application for and Issue of Certification Section 17	A person desirous of obtaining certificate of certification shall apply to the department and organization which has obtained the accreditation.
Chapter (VII) Taking Action by Committee Section 19	The Committee may, if it is found out that holder of certificate of certification violates any term or condition contained in the relevant recommendation, pass any of the following administrative orders: (a)warning; (b)suspending the certificate of certification for limited period; (c)cancelling the certificate of certification
Chapter (IX) Offences and Penalties Section 26	If any person who obtained certificate of certification uses standardization mark on the product which is not in conformity with the relevant standard or relating to service shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or with fine not more than one million Kyats or with both.
The Labour Organization Law (2011)	
Chapter V Rights and Responsibilities of the Labour Organization Section 17	The labour organizations shall have the right to carry out freely in drawing up their constitution and rules, in electing their representatives, in organizing their administration and activities or in formulating their programmes. The Labour Organizations have the right to negotiate and settle with the employer if the workers are unable to obtain and enjoy the rights of the workers contained in the labour laws and to submit demands to the employer and claim in accord with the relevant law if the agreement cannot be reached.
Section 18	The labour organization has the right to demand the relevant employer to re-appoint a worker if such worker is dismissed by the employer and if there is cause to believe that the reasons of such dismissal were based on labour organization membership or activities, or were not in conformity with the labour laws.
Section 19	The labour organizations have the right to send representatives to the Conciliation Body in settling a dispute between the employer and the worker. Similarly, they have the right to send representatives to the Conciliation Tribunals formed with the representatives from the various levels of labour organizations.
Section 20	In discussing with the Government, the employer and the complaining workers in respect of worker's rights or interests contained in the labour laws, the representatives of the labour organization also have the right to participate and discuss.
Section 21	The labour organizations have the right to participate in solving the collective bargains of the workers in accord with the labour laws.
Section 22	The labour organizations shall carry out peacefully in carrying out holding of meetings, going on strike and carrying out other collective activities in accord with their procedures, regulations, by-laws and any directives prescribed by the relevant Labour Federation.
Labor Dispute Settlement Law (28 Mar 2012 replacing 1929 version)	

The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw hereby enacts this Law for safeguarding the right of workers or having good relationship between employer and workers and making peaceful workplace or obtaining the rights fairly, rightfully and quickly by settling the dispute of employer and worker justly.	
The Social Security Law (2012)	
The Social Security Law, enacted in 2012, was amended the Social Security Act in 1954. It stipulates the formation and implementation of social security systems.	
Chapter II Objectives Section 3	<p>The objectives of this Law are as follows:</p> <p>(a) to support the development of the State's economy through the development of production by causing to enjoy more security in social life and health care by the workers who are major productive force of the State by the collective guaranty of the employer, worker and the State;</p> <p>(b) to enjoy more security in social life and medical care by the public by effecting their insurance voluntarily;</p> <p>(c) to raise public confidence upon the social security scheme by providing benefits which are commensurate with the realities;</p> <p>(d) to have the right to draw back some of the contributions paid by the employers and the workers as savings, in accord with the stipulations;</p> <p>(e) to obtain the right to continued medical treatment, family assistance benefit, invalidity benefit, superannuation benefit, survivors' benefit, unemployment benefit, the right to residency and ownership of housing after retirement in addition to health care and pecuniary benefit for sickness, maternity, death, employment injury of the workers.</p>
Chapter V Social Security System and Benefits Section 11	<p>(a) The following establishments shall be applied with the provisions for compulsory registration for social security system and benefits contained in this Law if they employ minimum number of workers and above determined by the Ministry of Labour in co-ordination with the Social Security Board:</p> <p>(i) production industries doing business whether or not they utilize mechanical power or a certain kind of power, works of production, repairing or services, or engineering works, mills, warehouses, establishments;</p> <p>(ix) works carried out with foreign investment or citizen investment or joint ventured businesses;</p> <p>(b) Any establishment which is applied with the provisions of compulsory registration under sub-section (a) shall continue to be applied by this Law even though any of the following situations occurs if it continues to carry out such work:</p> <p>(i) carrying out work by employing under stipulated minimum number of workers but more than one worker;</p> <p>(ii) changing the employer or changing the type of business.</p>
Social Security System Section 13	<p>The Social Security Board shall manage and keep the following social security systems in accord with the stipulations that insured persons may enjoy social security benefits:</p> <p>(b) Family Assistance Insurance System:</p> <p>i) education allowance benefit for the children of insured persons who earn below the specified amount of income;</p> <p>ii) health care and aid benefit in time of natural disaster;</p> <p>iii) suitable benefit for dependent family members.</p>
Section 15	<p>(a) The following funds are included in the Social Security Fund:</p> <p>(i) health and social care fund;</p> <p>(ii) family assistance fund;</p> <p>(iii) invalidity benefit, superannuation pension benefit, and survivors' benefit fund;</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

	<p>(iv) unemployment benefit fund;</p> <p>(v) other social security fund for social security system of compulsory registration and contribution specified by the Ministry of Labour, in co-ordination with the Social Security Board, according to clause (2) of subsection (e) of section 13;</p> <p>(vi) other social security fund specified as to which contribution may be paid after voluntary according to clause (2) of sub-section (e) of section 13;</p> <p>(vii) fund for Social Security Housing Plan;</p>
Section 18	<p>(b) The employer shall deduct contributions to be paid by worker from his remuneration and pay to the social security fund together with contribution to be paid by him. The employer shall also bear the expenses for such contribution.</p>
<p>Chapter VI</p> <p>Application to Employment Injury Benefit Insurance System,</p> <p>Employment Injury Benefit Fund and Benefits</p> <p>Section 45</p>	<p>The provisions contained in this Law relating to the employment injury benefit insurance system shall apply to the following workers:</p> <p>(a) workers at establishments which are applied to social security system who have registered compulsorily in accord with sub-section (a) of section 16 and contributed to the social security funds contained in clauses (1), (3), (4) and (5) of sub-section (a) of section 15;</p> <p>(b) workers specified as being applied to provisions of compulsory registration for employment injury benefit insurance system by notification of the Ministry of Labour, in co-ordination with the Social Security Board with the approval of the Union Government.</p>
Section 48	<p>(a) The employer shall effect insurance by registering for employment injury benefit insurance system contained in section 45 at the relevant township social security office and pay contribution to employment injury benefit fund in accord with stipulations in order that workers applied to provisions of compulsory registration may obtain the employment injury benefits;</p> <p>(b) The employers may effect insurance by registering voluntarily for insurance of the workers who are not applied to provisions of compulsory registration for employment injury benefit insurance system, by paying stipulated contribution to employment injury benefit insurance fund;</p> <p>(c) When registering to effect insurance for employment injury benefit in accord with sub-sections (a) and (b), the worker shall submit medical certificate.</p>
Section 49	<p>Non-application to the Workmen's Compensation Act</p> <p>(a) The employers and insured persons of establishments where the employer had registered compulsorily in accordance with sub-section (a) of section 48 or where the employer had registered voluntarily in accord with sub-section (b) of section 48 who have paid contribution to employment injury benefit fund shall not apply to the provisions contained in the Workmen's Compensation Act as regards the employment injury benefit;</p> <p>(b) The insured persons who has effected insurance for employment injury benefit in accord with sub-sections (a) and (b) of section 48 shall be entitled only to the employment injury insurance benefits contained in this Law.</p>
Section 53	<p>(a) The employers and workers shall co-ordinate with the Social Security Board or insurance agency in respect of keeping plans for safety and health in order to prevent employment injury, contracting disease and decease owing to occupation and in addition to safety and educational work of the workers and accident at the establishment;</p>
Section 75	<p>The employer of establishments applied by this Law:</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

	<p>(a) shall prepare and keep the following records and lists correctly and submit to the relevant township social security office in accord with the stipulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) records and lists of workers' daily attendance; ii) records of appointing new worker, employing worker by changing of work, suspension from work, dismissal from work and resignation from work; iii) records of promotion and paying remuneration; iv) records and lists of employers, managers, and administrators; and records of changes of them; <p>(b) shall inform the relevant township social security office if the following matters arise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) change in number of workers and address of establishment; ii) change of employer, change of business, suspension from work, and termination of work; iii) employment injury, employment death, and occupational diseases; <p>(c) shall produce work records and lists on requirement of inspection team or official assigned duty under this Law by the Social Security Head Office and various Regional Social Security Offices.</p>
Labor Dispute Settlement Law (28 Mar 2012 replacing 1929 version)	
<p>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.</p>	
Section 23	A party, employer or worker, may complain individual dispute relating to his grievance to the Conciliation Body and if he is not satisfied with the conciliation of such body in accord with stipulated manners, may apply to the competent court in person or by the legal representative.
Section 24	The relevant Conciliation Body shall, in respect of the collective dispute known or received by the complaint of either party, employer or worker, in respect of the dispute; information sent by the Minister or the Region or State Government or any other means, carry out as follows: (a) conciliating so as to be settled within three days, not including the official holidays, from the day of knowing or receipt of such dispute; (b) concluding mutual agreement if the settlement is reached in conciliating under sub-section (a), before the Conciliation Body.
Section 25	The Conciliation Body shall refer the collective dispute which does not reach settlement to the relevant Arbitration Body and inform the persons relating to the dispute.
Section 38	No employer shall fail to negotiate and coordinate in respect of the complaint within the prescribed period without sufficient cause.
Section 39	No employer shall alter the conditions of service relating to workers concerned in such dispute at the consecutive period before commencing the dispute within the period under investigation of the dispute before the Arbitration Body or Tribunal, to affect the interest of such workers immediately.
Section 40	The project proponent has to not close the work without negotiation, discussion on dispute in accord with this law, decision by Tribunal
Section 51	The project proponent has to pay the compensation decided by Tribunal if violates any act or any omission to damage the interest of labour by reducing of product without efficient cause.

Initial Environmental Examination

Section 46	Any employer who violates any prohibition contained in sections 38 and 39 shall, on conviction, be punished with a fine for a minimum of one-lakh kyats.
The Employment And Skills Development Law (2013)	
This law was enacted for safeguarding the right of workers or having skillful of workers and making peaceful workplace or obtaining the rights fairly, rightfully and quickly by settling the dispute of employer and worker justly. Employer shall conduct occupational training to enhance the skills of workers.	
Chapter (2) Employment and Employment Seeking Section 3	The Ministry shall manage the facilities and measures to help for selection of employment, obtaining employment for employment seeker suitable according to the age and strength; tenure in employment and skill development, and to help employers for obtaining workers suitable for the employment
Chapter (3) Making Contract of Employment Section 5	(a)(1) After the employer has employed a worker for any job, he shall within 30 days of so doing, sign a Contract of Employment with the worker. This clause however shall not apply to permanent workers of government departments and organizations. (2) If prior to employment, the worker is required to attend any per-employment training for a period or appointed on probation for a period, sub-section (1) shall not apply for that period. (c) The workplace rules in the Employment Contract shall conform to the rules made under existing laws and the rights of the workers in the Contract shall not be less than those in existing laws.
Chapter (5) Implementing Training Programs and Skills Development of Workers Section 14	Employer shall conduct occupational training to enhance the skills of workers who are to be employed as well as workers who are presently employed in accordance with the requirements of the enterprise and the policy of the Skills Development Agency.
Chapter (8) Establishing and Utilizing Workers' Skills Development Fund Section 30	(a) The employers of Industrial and Service Enterprises shall pay contribution to the fund every month without fail amounting to not less than below 0.5% of the payroll of his workers up to the level of supervisors of the workers. (b) The employer shall not deduct the contribution paid under sub-section (a) to the fund from the wages of the workers.
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.	
Chapter IV Determining the Categories of Work Section 6	The National Committee shall determine, by notification, commercial, production and service, agricultural and livestock breeding business which shall be applied by the provisions relating to minimum wage contained in this Law, in the whole country or relevant Union, Region or State. Moreover, it may amend the said businesses in accord with the changing situation from time to time.
Chapter VII The Duties of the Employer Section 12	The employer: (a) shall not pay wage to the worker less than the minimum wage stipulated under this Law; (b) may pay more than the minimum wage stipulated under this Law; (c) shall not have the right to deduct any other wage except the wage for which it has the right to deduct as stipulated in the notification issued under this Law;

Initial Environmental Examination

	<p>(d) shall pay the minimum wage to the workers working in the commercial, production and service business in cash. Moreover, if the specific benefits, interests or opportunities are to be paid, it may be paid in cash or partly in cash and partly in property, with prevailing regional price, jointly according to the desire of the worker;</p> <p>(e) in paying minimum wage to the workers working in the agricultural and livestock business, some cash and some property at prevailing regional price may be paid jointly according to local custom or desire of the majority of workers or collective agreement. Such payment shall be for any personal use and benefit of the worker and his family and the value shall also be considerable and fair.</p>
Section 13	<p>The employer:</p> <p>(a) shall inform the workers the rates of minimum wage relating to the business among the rates of minimum wage stipulated under this Law and advertise it at the workplace to enable to be seen by the relevant workers;</p> <p>(b) shall prepare and maintain the lists, schedules, documents and wages of the workers correctly;</p> <p>(c) shall report the lists, schedules and documents prepared and maintained under subsection (b) to the relevant department in accord with the stipulations;</p> <p>(d) shall accept the inspection when summoned by the inspection officer. Moreover, he shall produce the said lists and documents upon asking to submit;</p> <p>(e) shall allow the entry and inspection of the inspection officer to the commercial, production and service businesses, agricultural and livestock breeding workplaces and give necessary assistances;</p> <p>(f) if the workers cannot work due to sickness, shall give them holiday for medical treatment in accord with the stipulations;</p> <p>(g) if the funeral matter of the member of the family of worker or his parent occurs, shall give holiday without deducting from the minimum wage, in accord with the stipulations.</p>
Chapter IX Assigning Duty to the Inspection Officer, Inspection and Taking Action Section 18	<p>The inspection officer:</p> <p>(a) has the right to enter and inspect the relevant commercial, production and service workplaces, agricultural and livestock breeding workplaces and inspect whether or not they comply with and carry out in accord with the rules, notifications, orders, directives and procedures under this Law, whether or not the lists, schedules and documents, wages relating to the workers are prepared correctly, and whether or not such lists, schedules and documents are reported to the Department in accord with the stipulations;</p> <p>(b) may summon, inspect the relevant persons under the assignment of duty by the Department, asking and copying for the relevant lists, schedules and documents.</p> <p>(c) if there are outside workers at employer, has the right to inspect information relating to such outside workers, their names and addresses and the right to ask for and copy their lists and documents and lists relating to minimum wage;</p> <p>(d) in carrying out under sub-section (a), (b) and (c) relating to inspection, if required by the employer to produce the document, shall show the civil service identify card issued by the relevant department;</p> <p>(e) report to the Department in accord with the stipulations relating to the finding under sub-sections (a), (b) and (c), and documents and papers called for.</p>
Payment of Wages Law (2016)	

<p>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.</p>	
<p>Chapter II Methods and Time of Payment of Wages Section 3</p>	<p>The employer:</p> <p>(a) shall pay wages to the workers employing in his business in local currency or foreign currencies stipulated by the Central Bank of Myanmar. Such payment may be paid in cash or cheque or deposit into the bank account of the worker with the agreement between the employer and the worker.</p> <p>(b) In paying such wages:</p> <p>(i) if it is necessary to pay particular benefit, profits and opportunities for workers working in commerce, production and service businesses, it may be paid in cash or some in cash and some in things set up by local price on own volition of workers in accordance with the stipulations.</p> <p>(ii) For workers employing in agriculture and livestock breeding business, it may be paid some wage in cash and something set up by local price according to custom, or on the volition of majority of worker or by collective agreement. In paying so, it shall be for personal use and the interest of his family, and shall be appropriate and equitable.</p> <p>(c) If any worker is conscripted under the Public Military Service Law, the (60) days of wages shall be paid as a special right</p>
<p>Section 4</p>	<p>The employer:</p> <p>(a) shall pay wages at the end of the work or at the time agreed to pay to the worker for hourly, daily, weekly or other part time work, or temporary or piece work;</p> <p>(b) shall not exceed one month than the period agreed with the worker under sub-section (a) to pay wages;</p> <p>(c) shall pay the wages for the permanent work monthly. In making such payment:</p> <p>(i) if workers are not more than 100, wages shall be paid at the end of the period for payment of wage;</p> <p>(ii) If workers are more than 100, it shall be paid no later than five days after the end of the period for payment of wage;</p> <p>(d) shall pay the due wages within two working days from the date of termination, if a worker is terminated;</p> <p>(e) shall pay the wages at the end of the period for payment of wages, if a worker resigns on his own volition by sending prior written notice of resignation;</p> <p>(f) shall pay the due wages to a legal heir within two working days after the decease, if a worker is deceased;</p> <p>(g) shall pay all wages on a working day</p>
<p>Section 5</p>	<p>If an employer encounters difficulties to make payment under sub-section(c) of the Section 4 due to any unexpected condition, including natural disaster, the employer shall submit that which date has been altered for the payment of wages with the consent of the workers to the Department on reasonable ground.</p>
<p>Chapter III Deduction from Wages Section 13</p>	<p>The employer:</p> <p>(a) may deduct from wages, except leaves which are entitled wages under the relevant law and public holidays, for the absent period from work;</p> <p>(b) may deduct expenses which are allowance accommodation and ferry service are arranged by the employer, meal allowance, electricity charges, water service charges and income taxes liable to be paid by worker and</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

	<p>cash paid in excess under a mistake, which are not included in the expression of wages under this Law;</p> <p>(c) may deduct advance payment or reimburse or savings for the worker or any contribution under any law demanded by a worker from wages;</p> <p>(d) may deduct from the wages of the worker under a decision of a Court or Arbitration Council or Arbitration Body.</p>
Chapter IV Overtime Wages Section 14	The worker has the right to enjoy overtime wages stipulated by the law if he works over time.
The Minimum Wage Law (2013)	
<p>The minimum wage law, passed in March 2013, was replaced the 1949 Minimum Wage Act. The law provides a framework for minimum wage determination: the presidential office establishing a tripartite minimum wage committee shall decide minimum wage with industrial variation based on a survey on living costs of workers possibly every two years. This also stipulates equal payment.</p>	
Chapter VII The Duties of the Employee Section 12	<p>The employer:</p> <p>(a) shall not pay wage to the worker less than the minimum wage stipulated under this Law</p> <p>(b) may pay more than the minimum wage stipulated under this Law;</p> <p>(c) shall not have the right to deduct any other wage except the wage for which it has the right to deduct as stipulated in the notification issued under this Law;</p> <p>(d) shall pay the minimum wage to the workers working in the commercial, production and service business in cash. Moreover, if the specific, benefits, interests or opportunities are to be paid, it may be paid in cash and partly in property, with prevailing regional price, jointly according to the desire of the worker;</p> <p>(e) in paying minimum wage to the workers working in the agricultural and live stock business, some cash and some property at prevailing regional price may be paid jointly according to local customer desire of the majority of workers or collective agreement. Such payment shall be for any personal use and benefit to the worker and his family and the value shall also be considerable and fair.</p>
Section 13	<p>The employer:</p> <p>(a) shall inform the workers the rates of minimum wage relating to the business among the rates of minimum wage stipulated under this Law and advertise it at the workplace to enable to be seen by the relevant workers;</p> <p>(b) shall prepare and maintain the lists, schedules, documents and wages of the workers correctly;</p> <p>(c) shall report the lists, schedules and documents prepared and maintained under subsection (b) to the relevant department in accord with the stipulations;</p> <p>(d) shall accept the inspection when summoned by the inspection officer. Moreover, he shall produce the said lists and documents upon asking to submit;</p> <p>(e) shall allow the entry and inspection of the inspection officer to the commercial, production and service businesses, agricultural and livestock breeding workplaces and give necessary assistances;</p> <p>(f) if the workers cannot work due to sickness, shall give them holiday for medical treatment in accord with the stipulations;</p> <p>(g) if the funeral matter of the member of the family of worker or his parent occurs, shall give holiday without deducting from the minimum wage, in accord with the stipulations.</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

<p>Chapter VIII The Rights of the Workers Relating to the Minimum Wage Section 14</p>	<p>A worker working in any establishment relating to this Law:</p> <p>(a) has the right to obtain the minimum wage stipulated under this Law or, if the employer pay more than the said wage;</p> <p>(b) has the right to continue to enjoy the pay paid more, if the pay received is more than the minimum wage stipulated under this Law, before the coming into force of this Law;</p> <p>(c) has the right to enjoy the minimum wage stipulated under this Law, if the minimum wage contained in the employment agreement is less than the minimum wage stipulated under this Law;</p> <p>(d) has the right to enjoy not less than the minimum wage stipulated for each work where he is working when working in two or more works;</p> <p>(e) has the right to enjoy the stipulated minimum wage for the time worked in the part-time job, hourly job;</p> <p>(f) has the right to enjoy a holiday per week with pay in the salary-paid work. If he is employed in such holiday, he shall have the right to obtain over-time fee in accord with the existing law;</p> <p>(g) if working less than the working hours per day stipulated in a daily-waged job is not due to reduced working according to the desire of the worker, or if work has to be paused due to the failure of employer to give job, the full wage shall be paid as if the work is done full-time;</p> <p>(h) has the right to enjoy the stipulated minimum wage without discriminating between man and woman;</p> <p>(i) has the right to enjoy the minimum wage in cash, if he is a worker working in the commercial, production and service business. Moreover, if the specific benefits, interests or opportunities are to be paid, it may be paid in cash or partly in cash and partly in property at prevailing regional price jointly according to the desire of the worker;</p> <p>(j) if he is a worker working in the agricultural and livestock breeding business, the minimum wage may be enjoyed in some cash and some property at prevailing regional price jointly according to local custom or desire of the majority of workers or collective agreement for the worker and his family in accord with the stipulations.</p>
<p>Chapter X Prohibitions and Penalties Section 22</p>	<p>Any employer:</p> <p>(a) shall not fail to pay the workers the minimum wage stipulated under this Law;</p> <p>(b) shall not pay to the workers less than the minimum wages and other benefits which is entitled by the worker under section 14;</p> <p>(c) relating to the accounts, schedules, documents and lists of wage of the workers:</p> <p>(i) shall not make false entry, deceitful recording or false and deceitful reporting;</p> <p>(ii) shall not fail to report to the relevant department in accord with the stipulations;</p> <p>(iii) shall not fail to produce when required by the inspection officer;</p> <p>(d) shall not fail to go and accept inspection when summoned by the inspection officer;</p> <p>(e) shall not obstruct or interfere with the inspection officer who comes and inspects on duty.</p>
<p>Section 24</p>	<p>Any employer:</p> <p>(a) shall not violate any term and condition contained in the minimum wage notification;</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

	(b) shall not fail to inform the workers relating to the rates of minimum wage concerning to his workers among the rates of minimum wage stipulated under this Law and announce at the place where the workers are able to see it in the work centre and workplace;
The Leave and Holidays Rules (1951, partially revised in 2018)	
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.	
Chapter (3) Leave Section 23	A worker has the right to take leave with respective wages or with respective salary according to the type of leave and designated period set-up by the law. However, workers are entitled to take earned leave with respective average wages or average salary.
Section 24	Workers have the right to take casual leave, medical leave or maternity leave within the probation period.
Section 25	For days in which a worker is not in the workplace after the end of a period of leave, such days shall not be counted as leave.
Section 26	If there are holidays just before or right after one's leave commences, these days cannot be counted as part of the leave period.
Section 27	Subjecting a worker to relocation, suspension of duty, reduction of salary or termination within their leave period is not allowed.
Chapter (4) Duties and Responsibilities of Worker Section 49	The worker (a) must ask for leave from the employer or the manager or from an authorized person with Form (1) within the normal working hours. (b) must report to the employer or to the manager or to an authorized person when the worker is back in the workplace after taking leave. (c) must inform employer or manager or authorized person, by phone or any other method, if the worker is unable to return to the workplace from their current location by the end of leave due to natural disaster or unforeseen happenings or accident occurring within the leave period.
Chapter (5) Duties and Responsibilities of an Employer Section 50	The employer (a) must provide the worker casual leave, medical leave and maternity leave with respective wages or salary. Moreover, must allow the worker earned leave with respective average wages or average salary. If the employer normally pays the cost of living, then the cost of living must also be included. (b) must provide the worker with earned leave starting from the day of entitlement within 12 months, with respective average wages or with average salary, and also must advance the entitled wage prior to the worker taking leave. (c) must announce the number of entitled earned leave calculations within three months starting from the last day of the 12-month period or entitled earned leave. In this way, workers can take leave by turns (alternatively). Moreover, to fix the eligibility period within which workers can take earned leave. (d) if the worker resigns or is terminated or in case of death, has to pay the respective wages/salary within two business/working days starting from the date of incidence. (e) has to pay the eligible wage/salary for earned leave to his/her official representative (if the worker is deceased).

Initial Environmental Examination

	<p>(f) has to pay for the respective earned leave period if there is a temporary or permanent shutdown.</p> <p>has to allow eligible earned leave if the nature of work is less than twelve months.</p> <p>(g) is not allowed to suspend, to reduce the salary, to relocate or to terminate a worker due to the worker taking maternity leave or medical leave.</p> <p>(h) has to fill up Form (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) according to the law. These forms shall be easily accessible from the Inspector. The employer must maintain these documents for up to twelve months' period.</p> <p>(i) has to record the leave taken in Form (7) and submit to the Inspector not later than every seventh day of each month.</p> <p>(j) wants the worker to work on a gazette holiday, the employer must receive consent from the worker. The employer must submit Form (8) to the Inspector for approval.</p>
Public Health Law (1972)	
Chapter 2 Prevention of Public Health Objectives	<p>To ensure the public health include not only employees but also resident people and cooperation with the authorized person or organization of health department. This law focuses as follows:</p> <p>The project owner has to cooperate with the authorized person or organization in line with the section 3 and 5 of said law.</p> <p>The project proponent has to abide by any instruction or stipulation for public health under the section 3 of said law.</p> <p>The project proponent has to allow any inspection, anytime, anywhere if it is needed under the section 5 of said law.</p>
Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease Law 1995 (Amendment in 2011)	
Chapter 2 Prevention and Response Section 3	<p>(a) In order to prevent the outbreak of communicable diseases, the Department of Health shall implement the following activities systematically under the guidance of the Ministry of Health:</p> <p>(i) immunization of children by injection or orally;</p> <p>(ii) immunization of those who have attained eligible target group including adult by injection or orally, when necessary;</p> <p>(iii) carrying out health education activities relating to communicable disease;</p> <p>(iv) carrying out the activities of surveillance, prevention and control concerning communicable disease;</p> <p>(v) carrying out the activities of medical examination for prevention of communicable disease in cross-border entrance and exit of the country, international airport, seaport, other necessary airport, seaport and bus terminal;</p> <p>(vi) prohibition or restriction of movements at home, hotel, motel and guest house;</p> <p>(vii) isolation of infected person of communicable disease or suspect of being infected there with;</p> <p>(viii) carrying out the activities of spraying, immunization by injection or orally and environmental sanitation necessary for prevention and control according to communicable diseases;</p> <p>(ix) giving advice to and coordinating with relevant Government departments, organizations and non-governmental organizations for construction of healthy housing, obtaining safe drinking water and fresh water for use, proper waste disposal in order to prevent occurrence of</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

	communicable disease for workers who are carrying out activities of social and economic development; (x) carrying out other functions prescribed by the Ministry of Health, from time to time.
Section 4	The public shall comply with the measures undertaken by the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health under section 3 in respect of prevention of the occurrence and spread of communicable disease and control thereof."
Section 9	Sub-sections (d) and (e) contained in section 11 of the Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases Law shall be substituted as follows: "(d) other necessary investigation; (e) prohibition of the right of movement of the vehicle carrying animal or animal product suspected of having epidemic disease."
Section 11	After sub-section (e) of section 14 of the Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases Law, sub-section (f) shall be inserted as follows: "(f) right of movement of the vehicle carrying animal or animal product suspected of having epidemic disease."
Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019)	
Purpose:	To effectively implement measures related to safety and health in every industry and to set occupational safety and health standards;
Section-26 Sub-section (e)	The project proponent has to provide adequate and relevant personal protective equipment to workers free of charge and make them wear it during work so as not to expose workers to any serious occupational diseases or hazards.
Section-26 Sub-section (1)	The project proponent has to arrange and display occupational safety and health instructions, warning signs, notices, posters, and signboards.
Section-30 Sub-section (a)	The worker shall wear or use at all times any protective clothes, equipment and tools provided by the employer for the purpose of safety and health.
Section-30 Sub-section (d)	The worker shall proper and systematic use any equipment and tools, machines, any parts of the machines, vehicles, electricity and other substances being used at the workplace.
Section-30 Sub-section (e)	The worker shall take reasonable care for the safety and health of himself/ herself and of other persons who may be affected by his/ her acts or omissions at work.
Natural Disaster Management Law (2013)	
Chapter II Objectives Section 3	The objectives of this Law are as follows: (a) 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.
Chapter VI Natural Disaster Management	The department, organization or person that has been assigned responsibility under this Law:

Initial Environmental Examination

Section 13	<p>(a) shall undertake the following functions after laying down the plan in accord with the natural disaster management plans in order to reduce damage and losses that are likely to be caused by natural disaster;</p> <p>(i) preparatory and preventive measures for natural disaster risk reduction in pre-disaster period;</p> <p>(ii) emergency responses including search and rescue during natural disaster;</p> <p>(iii) rehabilitation and reconstruction activities for improving better living standard in post disaster period and conservation of the environment that has been affected by natural disaster;</p> <p>(b) shall give priority and protect infants, the elderly, the disabled and women (especially pregnant women or mothers and suckling mother) in carrying out the functions contained in sub-section (a);</p> <p>(c) shall refrain from the act that causes injuring human dignity in supporting the victims.</p>
Chapter VIII Offence and Penalties Section 25	Whoever, if the natural disaster causes or is likely to be caused by any negligent act without examination or by willful action which is known that a disaster is likely to strike, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years and may also be liable to fine.
Section 26	Whoever interferes, prevents, prohibits, assaults or coerces any natural disaster management to the department, organization or person assigned by this Law shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or with fine or with both.
Section 27	Whoever misinforms about the natural disaster for the purpose of dread to the public shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or with fine or with both.
Section 28	<p>Any department, organization or person assigned by this Law commits any of the following acts or omissions shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or with fine or with both:</p> <p>(a) falsification of data on damage and losses caused by natural disasters dishonestly;</p> <p>(b) willful failure to perform assigned responsibility.</p>
Section 29	Whoever violates any prohibition contained in rules, notifications and orders issued under this Law shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or with fine or with both.
Section 30	<p>Whoever commits any of the following acts or omissions shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or with fine or with both:</p> <p>(a) willful failure to comply with any of the directives of the department, organization or person assigned by this Law to perform any of the natural disaster management;</p> <p>(b) entering into the area or building affected by natural disaster without permission;</p> <p>(c) utilizing, trading, preventing or destroying food, relief items and rehabilitation materials provided for victims dishonestly;</p> <p>(d) making a false application for food, relief items and rehabilitation materials or cash assistance to the department, organization or person assigned by this Law as it is affected by natural disaster.</p>
Section 31	Whoever fails willfully to comply with the direction of remove or evacuation from an area or building at risk natural disaster to the public in such place for the purpose of reduction of damage and losses when the natural disaster strikes or it will be a natural disaster and for the purpose of no obstruction to the prevention and reduction activities of the natural disaster shall, on

Initial Environmental Examination

	conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or with fine or with both.
Myanmar Engineering Council Law, 2013	
Chapter 2 Objectives Section 3	<p>The Objectives of this law are as follows:</p> <p>(a) to develop the dignity, ethical principles and ability of Myanmar citizen engineers, graduate technologists and technicians who are working in the engineering services</p> <p>(b) to explore beneficial, useful and good methods to research and develop the State's natural resources and human resources with the least environmental impact by a combination of engineering technology and information technology;</p> <p>(c) to guide, control, maintain and take necessary action with regard to specified standards and norms relating to specified subjects, systematic methods, safety and ethical principles and duties in teaching engineering subjects and in technological research and services;</p> <p>(d) to perform engineering and technological activities of the State and tasks assigned by the relevant ministry or organization from time to time;</p>
Chapter 13 Prohibitions and Penalties Section 37	No one shall perform any engineering work and technological work which are specified as being dangerous to the public by a rule enacted under this law without having received a registration certificate issued by the council, except for engineers appointed in a government department or an organization in the performance of their duties.
Section 37	No engineer, graduate technologist and technician shall use, together with his name, a title which is not compatible with his status.
Section 38	<p>No registered engineer, graduate technologist and technician-</p> <p>(a) shall transfer his registration certificate to anyone or allow it to be used by anyone;</p> <p>(b) shall fail to return his registration certificate to the council within 30 days from the day on which a decision is passed, or an administrative action is taken, under this law to cancel the registration certificate.</p>
Section 39	Anyone convicted of having violated the prohibition contained in section 37 shall be punished with imprisonment for not more than 2 years or with a fine or with both.
Section 40	any registered engineer, graduate technologist or technician convicted of having violated the prohibition contained in section 38 shall be punished with imprisonment of not more than 1 year or with a fine or with both.
Section 41	Any registered engineer, graduate technologist or technician convicted of having violated the prohibition contained in 39 shall be punished with imprisonment of not more than 1 year or with a fine or with both.
Section 42	Any registered engineer, graduate technologist or technician convicted of having violated any prohibition under this law shall be punished with imprisonment of not more than 6 months or with a fine or with both.
Myanmar Fire Brigade Law, 2015	
Chapter II Objectives Section 3	<p>The objectives of this Law are as follows:</p> <p>(a) to prevent destruction of State-owned property, private property, cultural heritage and the lives and property of the public by fire and other natural disaster;</p> <p>(b) to organize the Fire brigade systematically and to train members of the fire brigade;</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

	<p>(c) to carry out extinguishing fire, prevention and search and rescue when fire, other natural disaster, epidemic disease or any kind of sudden disaster occurs;</p> <p>(d) to educate, organize and incite extensively so as to achieve public cooperation when any disaster occurs;</p> <p>(e) to participate and help, if necessary, for the State safety, peace of the public and the rule of law</p>
Chapter VIII Activities for Fire Safety Section 15	<p>The different levels of Fire Safety Body shall:</p> <p>(a) perform the activities for fire safety in accord with the procedures laid down by the Central Body;</p> <p>(b) organize and educate to obtain the cooperation of the public in the activities for fire safety;</p> <p>(c) supervise as may be necessary the participation of all the relevant members of fire brigade in accord with the work programmes laid down by the Central Body when fire hazard, other natural disaster, epidemic disease or sudden disaster occurs;</p> <p>(d) appoint fire safety warning groups in coordination with the relevant administrative organizations.</p>
Section 16	<p>The person-in-charge of the Township Fire Services Department shall:</p> <p>(a) issue, from time to time, the directives on fire safety to be abided by the residents in the city, ward or village - tract;</p> <p>(b) inspect or cause to inspect in accord with the stipulations whether the residents in the city, ward or village - tract abide by the directives issued under sub-section (a) and arrange to enable warning or taking action, as may be necessary, against those who do not abide by.</p>
Chapter XI Prohibitions Section 24	No person shall fail to abide by the directives of fire safety issued under section 16 by the head of the relevant Township Department of Fire Services.
Section 25	<p>The owner or manager of the factory, workshop, bus terminal, airport, port, hotel, motel, lodgings, condominium, market, department, organization or business exposed to fire hazard shall, in accord with the directive of the Department of Fire Services:</p> <p>(a) not fail to form the Reserve Fire Brigade;</p> <p>(b) not fail to provide fire safety equipment.</p>
Section 26	No person shall, knowing that there is no outbreak of fire, report fraudulently the outbreak of fire to the Fire brigade.
Section 25	No person shall, without cause, obstruct, block, disturb, or attack the members of the fire brigade and vehicles which departed to extinguish the fire and direct by any means to the place which is not related to the outbreak of fire.
Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage, 1998	
Chapter II Objectives Section 3	<p>The objectives of this Law are as follows:</p> <p>(a) to implement the protection and preservation policy with respect to perpetuation of cultural heritage that has existed for many years;</p> <p>(b) to protect and preserve the cultural heritage regions and the cultural heritage therein so as not to deteriorate due to natural disaster or man-made destruction;</p> <p>(c) to uplift hereditary pride and to cause dynamism of patriotic spirit of citizens by protecting and preserving the cultural heritage regions.</p> <p>(d) to promote public awareness and will as to the high value of the protection and preservation of the cultural heritage regions;</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

	<p>(e) to protect the cultural heritage regions from destruction;</p> <p>(f) to carry out protection and preservation of the cultural heritage regions in conformity with the International Convention approved by the State.</p>
<p>Chapter VI</p> <p>Applying for Prior Permission, Scrutinizing and Issuing</p> <p>Section 13</p>	<p>A person desirous of carrying out one of the following shall abide by the provisions of other existing laws and also apply to the Department in accordance with stipulations to obtain prior permission under this Law :</p> <p>(a) within the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone:</p> <p>(1) constructing or extending a building;</p> <p>(2) renovating the ancient monument or extending the boundary of its enclosure;</p> <p>(b) within the protected and preserved zone, constructing, extending, renovating a hotel, motel, guesthouse, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure;</p> <p>(c) within the cultural heritage region</p> <p>(1) carrying out the renovation and maintenance work of the ancient monument without altering the original ancient form and structure or original ancient workmanship;</p> <p>(2) carrying out archaeological excavations;</p> <p>(3) building road, constructing bridge, irrigation canal and embankment or extending the same.</p>
<p>Chapter VII</p> <p>Prohibitions</p> <p>Section 22</p>	<p>No person shall construct a building which is not in conformity with the conditions prescribed region wise by the Ministry of Culture in the cultural heritage region.</p>
The Protection and Preservation of Ancient Monument Law (2015)	
Purpose	To ensure the protection of the ancient monument and information about it if it was in the project area. This law focuses as follows;
Section 12	-The project proponent has to report to the village-tract or ward administrators if the project proponent will find any ancient monument under the ground or on the ground or under the water.
Section 15	The project proponent has to obtain the prior permission of the Department of Ancient Research Museum if the project area is in the prescribed area of the Ancient monument.
Sub-section (f) of section 20	The project proponent has to obtain the prior permission, by written, of Department of Ancient Research and National Museum if the project proponent disposes of the chemical and solid waste in the Ancient Monument.
The Conservation of Water Resources and Rivers Law, 2016	
<p>Chapter II</p> <p>Aims</p> <p>Section 3</p>	<p>The aims of this Law are as follows:</p> <p>(a) to conserve and protect the water resources and rivers system for beneficial utilization by the public;</p> <p>(b) to smooth and safety waterways navigation along rivers and creeks;</p> <p>(c) to contribute to the development of State economy through improving water resources and river system;</p> <p>(d) to protect environmental impact.</p>
<p>Chapter V</p> <p>Prohibitions</p> <p>Section 8</p>	<p>No person shall:</p> <p>(a) carry out any act or channel shifting with the aim to ruin the water resources and rivers and creeks.</p> <p>(b) cause the wastage of water resources wilfully.</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

Section 11	<p>No person shall:</p> <p>(a) dispose of engine oil, chemical, poisonous material and other materials which may cause environmental damage, or dispose of explosives from the bank or from a vessel which is plying, vessel which has berthed, anchored, stranded or sunk.</p> <p>(b) catch aquatic creatures within river-creek boundary, bank boundary or waterfront boundary with poisonous materials or explosives.</p> <p>(c) dispose of disposal soil and other materials from panning for gold, gold mineral dredging or resource production in the river and creek, into the river and creek or into the water outlet gully which can flow into the river and creek.</p>
Section 11	<p>11. No person shall:</p> <p>(a) dispose of engine oil, chemical, poisonous material and other materials which may cause environmental damage, or dispose of explosives from the bank or from a vessel which is plying, vessel which has berthed, anchored, stranded or sunk.</p> <p>(b) catch aquatic creatures within river-creek boundary, bank boundary or waterfront boundary with poisonous materials or explosives.</p> <p>(c) dispose of disposal soil and other materials from panning for gold, gold mineral dredging or resource production in the river and creek, into the river and creek or into the water outlet gully which can flow into the river and creek.</p>
Section 19	No one shall dispose of any substance into the river-creek that may cause damage to waterway or change of watercourse from the bank or vessel which is plying, vessel which has berthed, anchored, stranded or sunk.
Section 22	No one shall, without the permission of the directorate, pile sand, shingle and other heavy materials for business purposes in the bank area and waterfront area.
Chapter VI Penalties Section 29	Whoever attempts or conspires or abets in the commission of an offence under this Law shall be punished with the punishment provided for such offence in this Law.
Chapter VII Miscellaneous Section 30	Any government department and organization or any person desirous of constructing drainage, utilizing river water intake, constructing bridges spanning rivers, connecting underground pipe, connecting underground electric power cable, connecting underground telecom cable or digging in rivers and creeks, bank boundary and waterfront boundary, under the requirement of work, shall in order not to adversely affect the water resources and rivers and creeks, carry out only after obtaining the approval of the Ministry of Transport.
Underground Water Act (21st June, 1930)	
<p>The underground water act enacted on the date of 21st June in 1930 whereas it is expedient to conserve and protect underground sources of water supply in the Union of Burma. This act prohibits sinking of a tube for the purpose of obtaining underground water except under and in accordance with the terms of a license granted by the water officer. Township Officer or sub-divisional officer had power to close a license tube after exercising jurisdiction over the local area concerned and the expense of such closure shall be recoverable from the owner of the tube as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.</p>	
Section 3	No person shall sink a tube for the purpose of obtaining underground water except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the water officer.

Initial Environmental Examination

	Every person owning a tube which was in existence before the extension of this Act to the local area concerned shall apply to the water officer for a licence for the said tube, and such licence shall be granted free of charge.
Section 5	Every person obtaining or attempting to obtain underground water shall supply the water officer with such information as the President of the Union may by rule prescribe.
Section 6	The President of the Union may make rules 1- (a) prescribing the conditions subject to which licences may be granted by the water officer under section 3; (b) prescribing the form of and the procedure for granting such licences and the fees payable for the issue thereof; (c) prescribing the information to be supplied to the water officer under section 5.
The Electricity Law (2014)	
In 2014, the new Electricity Law, a comprehensive piece of legislation covering licensing, a new regulatory commission, standards, inspection, tariff, and restrictions, replaced the Electricity Law of 1984. 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.	
The Motor Vehicles Law, 2015	
Chapter 2 Objectives Section 3	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. (c) 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.
Chapter (3) Motor vehicle registration Section 4	Every owner of a motor vehicle must register the vehicle with the registration officer.
Section 5	The owner of a motor vehicle must maintain the vehicle in a safe condition equal to the standard condition.
Section 6	The registration officer may not register the motor vehicle if the vehicle is disqualified for failing to comply with safety standards or the engine is broken or if the applicant has failed to disclose previous facts about former registrations of the vehicle.
Section 8	(a) The owner of the vehicle can request the registration officer to issue a temporary registration according to the regulations. (b) The temporary registration according to this section cannot be valid for more than three months. And this law does not allow temporary registration more than one time.

Initial Environmental Examination

Section 10	The owner of a vehicle must notify the registration officer if the main parts of his/her vehicle needs to be changed or repaired.
Chapter (9) Prohibitions Section 45	No one is allowed to drive, request someone to drive, or park, motor vehicles in public places under the following conditions: (a) The motor vehicle is not registered. (b) The registration has been suspended, revoked or expired; the registration card is not displayed. (c) The registration card has been revoked or is expired.
Section 46	No one is allowed to drive, or allow to drive, motor vehicles in public places without risk insurance for others. This prohibition does not extend to passengers.
Section 47	(a) No one is allowed to drive a motor vehicle in public places without carrying the driving license with him/her. (b) No one is allowed to drive a motor vehicle in public places without a driving license. (c) The owner of, and the person responsible for, a motor vehicle are not allowed to give permission to someone without a driving license to drive in public places.
Section 50	No one is allowed to do the following in public places: (a) Driving above the speed limit or below the minimum speed. (b) Driving a motor vehicle which endangers others. (c) Driving a motor vehicle after the consumption of narcotic drugs or alcohol.
Section 50	No one is allowed: (a) To operate a business of manufacturing, selling or equipping motor vehicles without a business license. (b) To operate a business of maintaining or repairing motor vehicles without a business license.
The Forest Law, 3rd November, 1992	
Chapter II Basic Principles Section 3	This Law shall be implemented in accordance with the following basic principles: - (a) to implement the forestry policy of the Government; (b) to implement the environmental conservation policy of the Government; (c) to promote the sector of public co-operation in implementing the forestry policy and the environmental conservation policy of the Government; (d) to develop the economy of the State, to contribute towards the food, clothing and shelter needs of the public and for perpetual enjoyment of benefits by conservation and protection of forest; (e) to carry out in accordance with international agreements relating to conservation of forests and conservation of environment; (f) to prevent the dangers of destruction of forest and bio-diversity, outbreak of fires, infestation of insects and occurrence of plant disease; (g) to carry out simultaneously conservation of natural forests and establishment of forest plantations; (h) to contribute towards the fuel requirement of the country.
Chapter III Constitution of Reserved Forest and Declaration of Protected Public Forest Section 8	(a) A standing teak tree wherever situated in the State is owned by the State; (b) The Minister may declare, alter or cancel according to the locality the species of reserved trees which are to be conserved by the Forest Department.

Initial Environmental Examination

Chapter V Establishment of Forest Plantation Section 16	A person having obtained the right to extract forest produce on a commercial scale who has the responsibility of establishing forest plantations or carrying out natural regeneration under a permit for the State shall carry out the same at his own expense and in accordance with stipulation.
Chapter VI Permission for Extraction of Forest Produce Section 16	A person who has obtained permission for extraction of forest produce shall: - (a) abide by the conditions contained in the permit; (b) abide by the orders, directives, prohibitions and restrictions issued by the Forest Department in accordance with this Law; (c) pay the royalties, security deposits and advances due; (d) affix the mark after measuring in the manner prescribed or affix the property- mark which has been registered.
Chapter VII Removal of Forest Produce Section 23	a) Whoever is desirous of moving any forest produce from one township to another within the country shall apply for a removal pass from the Forest Officer empowered by the Director- General for this purpose. (b) The provision of sub-section (a) shall not apply to the following cases: - (i) moving forest produce within the area permitted for extraction thereof; (ii) moving minor forest produce not exceeding the prescribed quantity and not on a commercial scale; (iii) moving from one township to another in a City Development area.
Chapter IX Establishment of Wood-based Industry Section 30	A private entrepreneur who is desirous of establishing a sawpit, sawmill, tongue-and-groove mill, plywood mill, veneer mill or a wood-based industry with the exception of wood-based cottage industries and furniture industries has the right to establish the same only after obtaining a permit from the Forest Officer empowered for this purpose.
Chapter X Search, Arrest and Administrative Action Section 34	If a person who has obtained permission to extract forest produce or his agent or his labourer violates any condition of the permit, the person granting permission to extract forest produce may pass any of the following orders: - (a) causing the suspension of the whole or any portion of the work carried out under the permit; (b) causing payment of the prescribed penalty to be made and permitting the work to be carried on; (c) cancelling the permit; (d) cancelling the permit and confiscating the security deposit and advances; if it is considered necessary causing payment of the prescribed penalty.
Chapter XII Offences and Penalties Section 40	Whoever commits any of the following acts shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to kyats 5,000 or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 6 months or with both: (a) trespassing and encroaching in a reserved forest; (b) pasturing domestic animals or permitting domestic animals to trespass in a reserved forest; (c) breaking up any land, clearing, digging or causing damage to the original condition of the land without a permit in a reserved forest; (d) causing damage to a water-course, poisoning the water, using chemicals or explosives in the water in a reserved forest; (e) catching animals, hunting or fishing in a reserved forest; (f) kindling, keeping and carrying any fire or leaving any fire burning which may set fire to the forests in a reserved forest;

Initial Environmental Examination

	<p>(g) moving forest produce without submitting to examination at the revenue station;</p> <p>(h) violating any provision of the rule, procedure, order, directive or notification issued under this Law</p>
National Land Use Policy, 2014 October	
<p>Chapter I</p> <p>Basic Principles of the National Land Use Policy</p> <p>Section 8</p>	<p>In terms of the National Land Use Policy:</p> <p>(a) It shall use the land resources of the State sustainably and systematically by conserving and protecting them for the interest of all peoples of the State;</p> <p>(b) It shall enact the National Land Law which harmonize the existing laws relating to use of land resources and land tenures in the whole country including rural and urban areas and which may be implemented systematically;</p> <p>(c) It shall cause to decide the matters relating to land disputes arisen between the land users and the stakeholders transparently and truly in accord with the National Land Law;</p>
Section 8	<p>In implementing the continued entry of the foreign direct investments, sustainable economic development, effectiveness of the environmental conservation and protection, social harmonization, firmness of land tenures, immoveable property right and settlement of land dispute:</p> <p>(a) It shall increase responsible undertaking and respect the rule of law;</p> <p>(b) It shall strengthen the clean governance system by carrying out land use management, land tenure management in accord with law systematically and truly;</p> <p>(c) It shall establish modernized systems to enable to have access to correct information relating to land use management and land tenure management;</p> <p>(d) It shall establish the land dispute settlement mechanism which is easily implementable and impartial;</p> <p>(e) It shall arrange and carry out coordination process with the stakeholders transparently.</p>
<p>Chapter II</p> <p>The Situation of the Existing Land Management Mechanism</p> <p>Section 12</p>	<p>The State has arranged and carried out to expand agricultural land use by the State-owned organizations, cooperative societies, associations, joint ventures, other organizations which acquire agricultural land for businesses and individual agriculturalists after forming the Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Central Committee under the Notification 44/91 dated 13th November, 1991.</p>
The Protection of Wildlife and Conservation of Natural Areas Law ,1994 (Amended in 2018)	
<p>Chapter II</p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>Section 3</p>	<p>The objectives of this Law are as follows: -</p> <p>(a) to implement the Government policy for wildlife protection;</p> <p>(b) to implement the Government policy for natural areas conservation;</p> <p>(c) to carry out in accordance with the International Conventions acceded by the State in respect of the protection and conservation of wildlife, ecosystems and migratory birds;</p> <p>(d) to protect endangered species of wildlife and their natural habitats;</p> <p>(e) to contribute for the development of research on natural science;</p> <p>(f) to protect wildlife by the establishment of zoological gardens and botanical gardens.</p>

Initial Environmental Examination

Chapter V Protected Wildlife Section 15	The Director General shall, with the approval of the Minister: (a) determine and declare endangered species of wild animal which are to be protected according to the following categories: (i) completely protected species of wild animals; (ii) normally protected species of wild animals; (iii) seasonally protected species of wild animals; (b) determine and declare the endangered species of wild plants and their nature habitats thereof; (c) lay down and carry out measures for the preservation of protected wildlife species; (d) co-ordinate with the relevant department or organization if the wildlife which are to be determined for protection are under the administration of another Government department or Government organization.
Chapter X Appeal Section 33	A person dissatisfied with an administrative order passed by a Forest Officer may file an appeal to the Director General within 30 days from the date of such order.
Chapter XI Offences And Penalties Section 35	Whoever commits any of the following acts shall, on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine which may extend to kyats 10,000 or with both: - hunting without a licence; violation of any condition of the hunting licence; raising without permission, for commercial purpose normally protected wild animals and seasonally protected wild animals; causing water and air pollution, causing damage to a water-course or putting poison in the water in a natural area; possessing or disposing of pollutants or mineral pollutants in a natural area; establishing and operating a zoological garden or a botanical garden without a licence.
Section 36	Whoever commits any of the following acts shall, on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years or with fine which may extend to kyats 30,000 or with both: - (a) killing, hunting or wounding a normally protected wild animal or seasonally protected wild animal without permission, possessing, selling, transporting or transferring such wild animal or any part thereof without permission; (b) extracting, collecting or destroying in any manner any kind of protected wild plants within the prescribed area without permission; (c) destroying ecosystem or any natural state in the natural area; (d) altering, removing, destroying or obliterating without permission. any boundary mark of a natural area or any boundary mark of a zoological garden or botanical garden administered by the Government or in which the Government has subscribed share capital.
Section 37	Whoever commits any of the following acts shall, on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 7 years or with fine which may extend to kyats 50,000 or with both: - (a) killing, hunting or wounding a completely protected wild animal without permission, possessing, selling, transporting or transferring such wild animal or any part thereof without permission;

Initial Environmental Examination

	(b) exporting without the recommendation of the Director General a completely protected wild animal or a protected wild plant or any part thereof.
Section 38	The provisions of section 36 sub-section (a) or section 37 sub-section (a) shall not apply to: - the possessing as a souvenir or wearing as a traditional custom of any part of normally protected wild animal or a seasonally protected wild animal; the possessing or wearing with a certificate of registration issued under section 27 subsection (b) of any part of a completely protected wild animal; the possessing, use, sale, transport or transfer of a drug prepared from a part of a protected wild animal.

2.2. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (EMISSION) GUIDELINES

As specified in the EIA Procedure, all projects are obliged to use, comply with and refer to applicable national guidelines or standards or international standards adopted by the Ministry. As specified in the EIA Procedure, following project approval a project shall commence implementation strictly in accordance with the project EMP and any additional requirements set out in the project ECC, which will encompass conditions relating to emissions. While these Guidelines generally apply to all projects subject to the EIA Procedure, it is the prerogative of the Ministry to decide how the Guidelines should be applied to existing projects as referred to in the EIA Procedure.

According to the Environmental Conservation Law, MOECF shall set standards of environmental qualities as agreed by the Union Government and the Environmental Conservation Committee to provide the basis for regulation and control of noise and vibration, air emissions and liquid discharges from various sources in order to prevent pollution for purposes of protection of human and ecosystem health.

2.2.1. General Guidelines

General guidelines of related environmental impact guideline for proposed project are -

2.2.1.1. Air emission

Projects with significant sources of air emissions, and potential for significant impacts to ambient air quality, should prevent or minimize impacts by ensuring that: (i) emissions do not result in concentrations that reach or exceed national ambient quality guidelines and standards, or in their absence current World Health Organization (WHO) Air Quality Guidelines¹ for the most common pollutants as summarized below; and (ii) emissions do not contribute a significant portion to the attainment of relevant ambient air quality guidelines or standards (i.e. not exceeding 25 percent of the applicable air quality standards) to allow additional, future sustainable development in the same air shed. Industry-specific guidelines summarized hereinafter shall be applied by all projects to ensure that air emissions conform to good industry practice. Reference should be made to WHO's Air Quality Guidelines for Europe² for air pollutants not included in the following Table 2 2.

Table 2-2 WHO's Air Quality Guideline

Parameter	Averaging Period	Guideline Value
Nitrogen Dioxide	1-year	40
	1-hour	200

Initial Environmental Examination

Ozone	8-hour	100
Particulate Matter PM10 ^a	1-year	10
	24-hour	50
Particulate Matter PM2.5 ^b	1-year	10
	24-hour	25
Sulfur dioxide	24-hour	20
	10-minute	500

^a Particulate matter 10 micrometers or less in diameter

^b Particulate matter 2.5 micrometers or less in diameter

2.2.1.2. Wastewater

Industry-specific guidelines apply during the operations phase of projects and cover direct or indirect discharge of wastewater to the environment. They are also applicable to industrial discharges to sanitary (domestic) sewers that discharge to the environment without any treatment. Wastewater generated from project operations includes process wastewater, wastewater from utility operations, runoff from process and storage areas, and miscellaneous activities including wastewater from laboratories, and equipment maintenance shops. Projects with the potential to generate process wastewater, sanitary sewage, or storm water should incorporate the necessary precautions to avoid, minimize, and control adverse impacts to human health, safety or the environment. Industry-specific guidelines summarized hereinafter shall be applied by all projects, where applicable, to ensure that effluent emissions conform to good industry practice.

For project types where industry-specific guidelines are not set out in these Guidelines, the following general guideline values, or as stipulated on a case-by-case basis, apply during project operations.

Table 2-3 Wastewater, Storm Water Runoff, Effluent and Sanitary Discharges (general application)

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Values
5-day Biochemical oxygen demand	mg/l	50
Ammonia	mg/l	10
Arsenic	mg/l	0.1
Cadmium	mg/l	0.1
Chemical oxygen demand	mg/l	250
Chlorine (total residual)	mg/l	0.2
Chromium (hexavalent)	mg/l	0.1
Chromium (total)	mg/l	0.5
Copper	mg/l	0.5
Cyanide (free)	mg/l	0.1
Cyanide (total)	mg/l	1
Fluoride	mg/l	20
Heavy metals (total)	mg/l	10
Iron	mg/l	3.5
Lead	mg/l	0.1

Initial Environmental Examination

Mercury	mg/l	0.01
Nickel	mg/l	0.5
Oil and grease	mg/l	10
pH	S.U. ^a	6-9
Phenols	mg/l	0.5
Selenium	mg/l	0.1
Silver	mg/l	0.5
Sulphide	mg/l	1
Temperature increase	°C	<3 ^b
Total coliform bacteria	100 ml	400
Total phosphorus	mg/l	2
Total suspended solids	mg/l	50
Zinc	mg/l	2

a Standard Unit

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

2.2.2. Garment, Textile and Leather Products Manufacturing

This guideline applies to textile manufacturing using natural fibers, synthetic fibers (made entirely from chemicals), and regenerated fibers (made from natural materials by processing these materials to form a fiber structure). It does not include polymer synthesis and natural raw material production.

2.2.2.1. Effluent levels

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Value
5-day Biochemical oxygen demand	mg/l	30
Absorbable 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		0.5
Color		7 (436 nm ^a , yellow) 5 (525 nm, red) 3 (620 nm, blue)
Copper	mg/l	0.5
Nickel	mg/l	0.5
Oil and grease	mg/l	10
Pesticides		0.05-010 ^b
pH	S.U. ^c	6-9

Initial Environmental Examination

Phenol	mg/l	0.5
Sulfide	mg/l	1
Temperature increase	°C	<3 ^d
Total coliform bacteria	100 ml	400
Total nitrogen	mg/l	10
Total phosphorus	mg/l	2
Total suspended solids	mg/l	50
Zinc	mg/l	2

a Nanometers

b 0.05 mg/l for total pesticides (organ phosphorus pesticides excluded); 0.10 mg/l for organo phosphorus pesticides

c Standard Unit

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

2.2.2.2. Air emission levels

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Value
Ammonia	mg/Nm ^{3a}	30
Carbon disulfide	mg/Nm ³	150
Chlorine	mg/Nm ³	5
Formaldehyde	mg/Nm ³	20
Hydrogen sulfide	mg/Nm ³	5
Particulates	mg/Nm ³	50 ^b
Volatile organic compounds	mg/Nm ³	2/20/50/75/100/1 150 ^{c, d}

a Milligrams per normal cubic meter at specified temperature and pressure

b as the 30-minute mean for stack emissions

c Calculate as Total carbon

d As the 30-minute mean for stack emissions; 2 mg/Nm³ for volatile organic compounds classified as carcinogenic or mutagenic with mass flow greater than or equal to 10 g/hr; 20 mg/Nm³ for discharges of halogenated volatile organic compounds with a mass flow equal or greater than 100 g/hr; 50 mg/Nm³ for waste gases from drying of large installations (solvent consumption > 15 tons/year); 75 mg/Nm³ for coating application processes for large installations (solvent consumption > 15 tons/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

2.2.3. IFC EHS Guidelines

The EHS Guidelines¹ by International Finance Cooperation (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.

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

Table 2-4 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)

2.3. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

The Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECF) was reformed as the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) on 30th March, 2016 in order to undertake both environmental and natural resources conservation and management more effectively. Under Section 3 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (2015), pursuant to section 21 of the law and Articles 52, 53 and 55 of the Environmental Conservation Rules, all projects and project expansions undertaken by any organization, which may cause impact on environmental quality that, are required to obtain prior permission. This is to be in accordance with section 21 of the Environmental Conservation Law, and Article 62 of the Environmental Conservation Rules, having the potential to cause adverse impacts, that are required to undertake EMP or EIA or to develop an EMP, and to obtain an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) in accordance with this EIA procedure.

2.4. COMMITMENT OF WELLGREEN OUTDOOR MYANMAR COMPANY LIMITED

Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited has made the commitments and responsible for the preservation of the environment at and around the area of project site. In addition to this, it shall carry out as per instructions made by Ministry of MONREC in which to conduct an IEE which describe the measure to be taken for preventing, mitigation and monitoring significant environment impacts resulting from the implementation and operation of proposed project or business or activity has to be prepared and submitted and to perform activities in accordance with this IEE and be abided by the environment policy, Environmental Conservation Law and other environmental related rules and procedures.

- Monitoring the factory area operations according to IEE and Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP)
- Submitting environmental monitoring reports to ECD
- Planning and implementation of CSR activities
- To set up welfare plan such as staff medical checkup, training program and Public talk for getting knowledge, risk prevention, bonus and social security services
- To carry out fire safety assessment and ensure adequate and appropriate fire safety measures for employees

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project is to manufacture various kinds of bags on CMP. Land of the proposed project site is leased from owner for 26 years. It is initial five years and second ten years twice. The total area of project site is 4.141 acres (16758.032 sq-m). Size and number of buildings is one story building (196.1 ft * 118.1 ft) which is the factory for manufacturing of various kinds of bags on CMP basis. Raw materials for the proposed project are imported from China, Taiwan, South Korea and Israel. And then, the finished products are also exported to worldwide.

3.1. LOCATION OF PROPOSED PROJECT

The proposed project is located at Latitude 16°52'41.02"N and Longitude 95°59'59.25"E of Plot No. (A-6), Myay Taing Block No.21, Mya Sein Yaung Industrial Zone, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon Region. The location map of the proposed project size is shown in Figure 3-1. The proposed project intends to manufacture of various kinds of bags on CMP basic and to export 100% of the finished products. Raw materials for various kinds of bags imported from China, Taiwan, South Korea and Israel.

3.1.1. Project Implementation

The proposed project is target to initial six (6) years commencing from the date of the agreement between lessor and Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited (Lessee), and is extendable for a period of ten (10) years, and a further consecutive period of ten (10) years by the approval of the Yangon Region Investment Committee. Implementation of the proposed project includes (1) construction of factory and office buildings, and warehouses, (2) installation of machinery and equipment, and (3) operation of the said factory. The proposed project constructs one story building (196.1 ft* 118.1 ft). Project construction stage is about 1 year. The proposed duration of the investment shall be 26 years.

Table 3-1 Estimated of Construction and Operation Schedule

Phase	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046
Construction Phase	→																										
Operation Phase																											→

3.1.2. Site Description of Proposed Project Site

The total area of project site is 4.141 acres (16,758.032 sqm). Main structure is designed into office (such as HR Dept, Audit Dept and Meeting Room) and production area. In addition, transformer, generator room, power distribution room, security room, waste storage room and canteen are separated from main factory building structure. Factory layout drawing is able to seen in Figure 3-3.

3.1.3. Adjacent Condition of Project Site

Mya Tharaphi Street was situated at the south of the factory and Mya Khattar Street was also situated at the north of the project site. The proposed project site is about 0.72 km far from Pun Hlaing River. List and map of adjacent condition of project site is shown in Table 3-2 and Figure 3-2.

Table 3-2 Adjacent Factories of the Project Site

Nature of Factory	Location
Min Thar Lay Company Limited	Southeast
Myanmar Ao Sheng Leather Good Co.,Ltd.	South

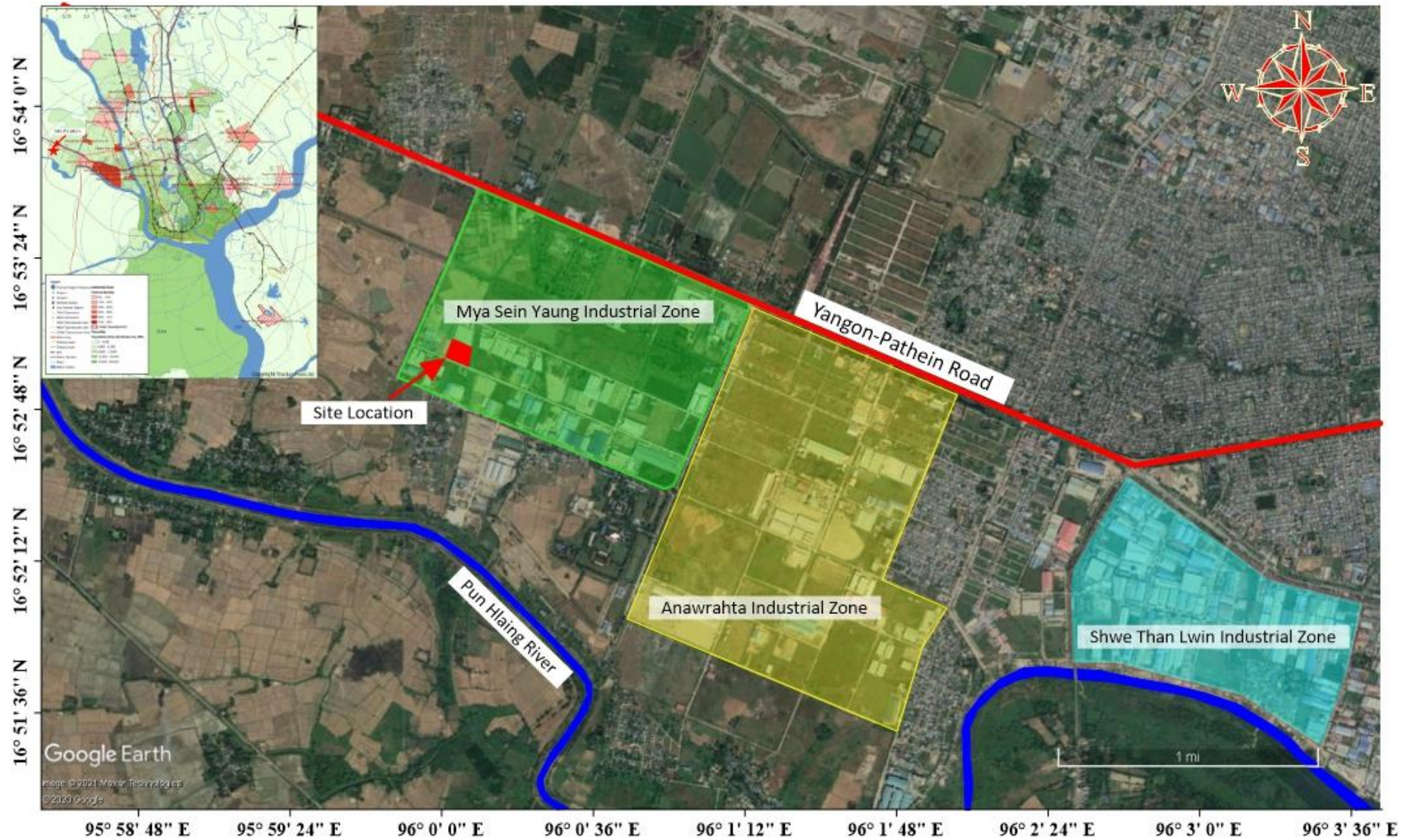


Figure 3-1 Location Map



Figure 3-2 Adjacent Location Map



Figure 3-3 Factory Layout (Google Source)

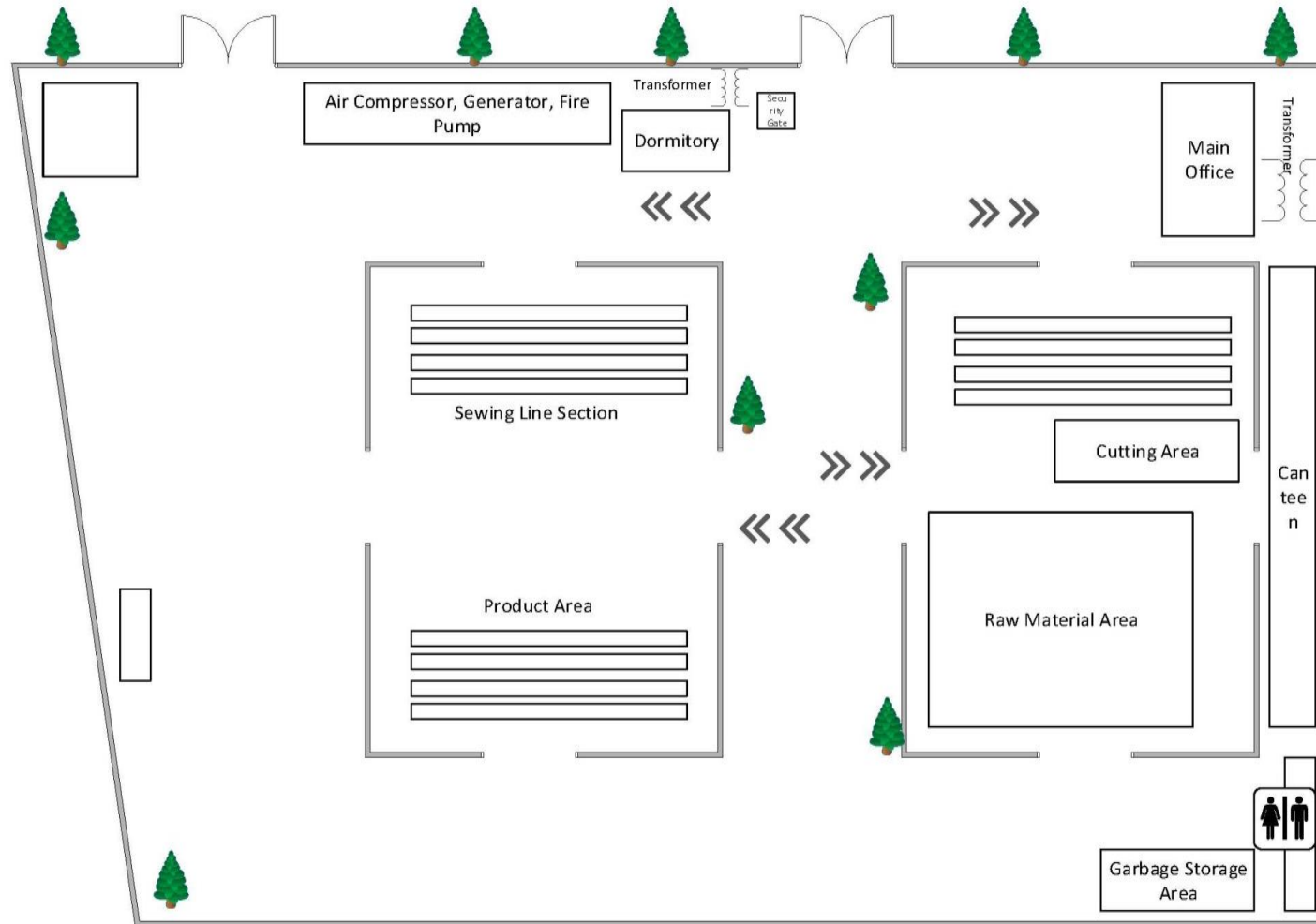


Figure 3-4 Factory Layout Drawing

3.2. PRODUCTION PROCESS

Cutting-Making-Packaging (CMP) is a production system in which raw materials including fixtures and chemicals are imported and then processed into finished product, packaged and exported. The CMP system is a form of production on consignment in which the main raw materials (fabrics, ancillary materials, etc.) are provided by overseas buyers and imported free of charge, then cut, sewn and packed in the domestic factories, after which all of the finished products are exported. The operation of various kinds of bags factories with CMP system includes production costs covering wages, electricity and diesel, transportation, communication, factory and office rental, maintenance and repair of sewing machines, and administrative expenses. Steps of production process of proposed various kinds of bags factory are described in below.

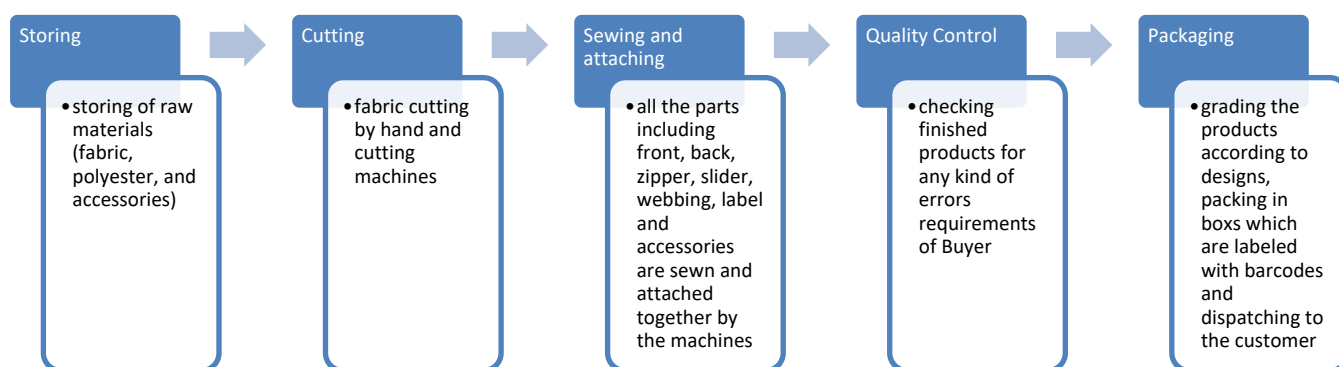


Figure 3-5 Process Flow Diagram

3.2.1. Description of Production Process

The first stage in the manufacturing of various kinds of bags is the cutting and for that pattern, making is the base. Once the marker is made, pattern pieces must be cut out of the specified fabric.

The process of sewing involves fastening of fabrics, leather, zipper or similar other flexible materials with the help of needle and threads. And then all the parts attached together to make a specific design pattern.

After completion of the sewing and attaching process, quality control (QC) checks for any error. Quality control was done by manually.

The QC passed units are sent to packing as a final production process. This step sends packed units for distribution to the customers. These packed units are sent to the countries per customer's specification. Packing process was done manually by manpower.

Initial Environmental Examination



Warehouse



Cutting Section



Sewing Section



Quality Control



Packing Section

Figure 3-6 Production Photos

3.2.2. Products

The production product is various kinds of bags products at the proposed area and the estimated production amount are from 5,900,000 to 6,490,000 pieces between first year and ten years operation. For the estimation of the production amount per year is shown in the following Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Annual Production Rate

No.	Particulars	Unit	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Year-5	Year6-10
1.	Drawstring Backpack	Kg	800,000	800,000	800,000	880,000	880,000	880,000
2.	Backpack	Kg	1,584,000	1,584,000	1,584,000	1,742,400	1,742,400	1,742,400
3.	Duffle Bag	Kg	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,650,000
4.	Duffle Bag	Kg	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,980,000	1,980,000	1,980,000
5.	Phone Case	Kg	300,000	300,000	300,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
Total			5,984,000	5,984,000	5,984,000	6,582,400	6,582,400	6,582,400



Drawstring Backpack



Backpack



Duffle Bag



Duffle Bag



Phone Case

Figure 3-7 Product Photos**Figure 3-8 Storage of finished products before going to market**

3.3. UTILITIES

3.3.1. Raw Material

The main Raw Materials are fabric, buckle, cotton and zipper etc. are imported from China, Taiwan, South Korea and Israel carried to the Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited by the containers. After quantity verification, these raw materials are stored properly in specified area as per their varieties i.e. fabric and polyester are stored on the shelves; zipper, label and accessories are stored in open cabinets with labels. Raw materials for unit consumption and imported amount are described in Table 3-4. Moreover, lubricants, paint and glue are also imported and they are stored in designated area called as chemical room.

Table 3-4 List of Annual Raw Materials

No.	Particulars	Unit	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Year-5	Year6-10
1.	Pu Material	Yards	2,515,600	2,515,600	2,515,600	2,767,160	2,767,160	2,767,160
2.	600D PU Material	Yards	38,000	38,000	38,000	41,800	41,800	41,800

Initial Environmental Examination

No.	Particulars	Unit	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Year-5	Year6-10
3.	PVC Material	Yards	2,994,000	2,994,000	2,994,000	3,293,400	3,293,400	3,293,400
4.	Polyester material	Yards	902,500	902,500	902,500	992,750	992,750	992,750
5.	Clear PVC	Yards	459,600	459,600	459,600	505,560	505,560	505,560
6.	PVC Tarpaulin	Yards	1,675,000	1,675,000	1,675,000	1,842,500	1,842,500	1,842,500
7.	PVC Leather	Yards	664,880	664,880	664,880	731,368	731,368	731,368
8.	TPU	Yards	1,714,000	1,714,000	1,714,000	1,885,400	1,885,400	1,885,400
9.	Neoprene	Yards	196,080	196,080	196,080	215,688	215,688	215,688
10.	Hypalon	Yards	1,216,000	1,216,000	1,216,000	1,337,600	1,337,600	1,337,600
11.	PP cord	Yards	19,186,000	19,186,000	19,186,000	21,104,600	21,104,600	21,104,600
12.	Hypalon Piping	Yards	1,737,000	1,737,000	1,737,000	1,910,700	1,910,700	1,910,700
13.	Zipper	Yards	5,402,000	5,402,000	5,402,000	5,942,200	5,942,200	5,942,200
14.	Waterproof zipper	Yards	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,740,000	3,740,000	3,740,000
15.	Zip Head	pcs	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000
16.	Zip Puller	pcs	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000
17.	PE board	m2	934,000	934,000	934,000	1,027,400	1,027,400	1,027,400
18.	Buckle	pcs	13,200,000	13,200,000	13,200,000	14,520,000	14,520,000	14,520,000
19.	Ladder Lock	pcs	22,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	24,200,000	24,200,000	24,200,000
20.	TRi-Glide	pcs	21,400,000	21,400,000	21,400,000	23,540,000	23,540,000	23,540,000
21.	Metal TRi-Glide	pcs	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
22.	Metal Ring	pcs	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
23.	Cord Lock	pcs	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
24.	Plastic buckle	pcs	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
25.	D ring	pcs	16,800,000	16,800,000	16,800,000	18,480,000	18,480,000	18,480,000
26.	Hook	pcs	13,200,000	13,200,000	13,200,000	14,520,000	14,520,000	14,520,000
27.	Velcro	m	1,286,000	1,286,000	1,286,000	1,414,600	1,414,600	1,414,600
28.	Eyelet	sets	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000
29.	Rope Clip	pcs	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
30.	PU taping	m	10,944,000	10,944,000	10,944,000	12,038,400	12,038,400	12,038,400

Initial Environmental Examination

No.	Particulars	Unit	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Year-5	Year6-10
31.	Glue piping	yards	1,265,400	1,265,400	1,265,400	1,391,940	1,391,940	1,391,940
32.	Printing	kgs	340,000	340,000	340,000	374,000	374,000	374,000
33.	PE Foam	m2	203,920	203,920	203,920	224,312	224,312	224,312
34.	PU Foam	m2	17,000	17,000	17,000	18,700	18,700	18,700
35.	Sandwich Mesh	Yards	84,000	84,000	84,000	92,400	92,400	92,400
36.	Hexagonal Mesh	Yards	91,000	91,000	91,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
37.	PVC Mesh	Yards	259,600	259,600	259,600	285,560	285,560	285,560
38.	Webbing	Yards	30,099,000	30,099,000	30,099,000	33,108,900	33,108,900	33,108,900
39.	Binding	Yards	9,366,000	9,366,000	9,366,000	10,302,600	10,302,600	10,302,600
40.	Carabiner	pcs	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
41.	Header Card	pcs	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	6,490,000	6,490,000	6,490,000
42.	Color insert	pcs	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	6,490,000	6,490,000	6,490,000
43.	Hangtag	pcs	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	6,490,000	6,490,000	6,490,000
44.	Barcode sticker	pcs	9,500,000	9,500,000	9,500,000	10,450,000	10,450,000	10,450,000
45.	Wash label	pcs	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	6,490,000	6,490,000	6,490,000
46.	Polybag	pcs	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	6,490,000	6,490,000	6,490,000
47.	Threads	Rolls	1,590,000	1,590,000	1,590,000	1,749,000	1,749,000	1,749,000
48.	Tissue Paper	pcs	19,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	20,900,000	20,900,000	20,900,000
49.	Carton	pcs	590,000	590,000	590,000	649,000	649,000	649,000



Figure 3-9 Storage of raw materials

3.3.2. Machinery and Equipment

11 numbers of types for the office equipment or utilities are purchased from local and the 18 numbers of operating machineries are imported from China. The machineries run 264 days per year. For the production lines, the categories of machinery lists are divided into three stages: cutting, sewing and inspection machinery. For production process, the usage of machinery is for Preparing and Injection. The detail use of machinery for production process is shown in the following Table 3-5.

Table 3-5 Machinery for Production Line

Stage	Machinery Name	Unit	Model	Quantity
Preparation & Cutting Section	Paper Cutter Machine	pcs		1
	Automatic Hot Cutting Machine	pcs	FB-40R	3
	Automatic Hot Cutting Machine	pcs	FB-40L	3
	Footstepping hotcutter machine	pcs		10
	Nailing Machine	pcs		1
	Cloth breaking machine	pcs		4
	Air cylinder press high frequency welding machine	pcs		24
	Hydraulic die-cut machine	pcs		3
	Computer control laser cutting machine	pcs		4
	Heat press seal machine	pcs		4
Sewing Section	Computer single needle sewing machine	pcs		40
	Medium nose sewing machine	pcs		60
	Synchro sewing machine	pcs		180
	Twin-needle sewing machine	pcs		10
	Computer pattern sewing machine	pcs	GRH-3020G FS-3020 HS/3020	102
	Computer pattern sewing machine	pcs	GRH-6040 HS/6040-T6040	20
	Computer pattern sewing machine	pcs	GRH-1040JK T10040	4
	Computer bartack sewing machine	pcs		20

3.3.3. Human Resource

Human resource required by foreign experts/technicians are about 8 persons from first year to three year and local persons for administrative and production process are about 254 persons from first year to thirty year which are also described in Table 3-6. Currently there are 103 employees. Working hour starts from 8:30 am to 5:00 pm. The lunch time is from 12:00 pm to 1:00 pm. Ferries are provided to all staff and employees by the company. Foreign experts and technicians stay at dormitory of the factory and the meals for such experts are also provided.

Table 3-6 Employment List

No.	Particular	Local			Foreign		
		Year-1	Year-2	Year 3-10	Year-1	Year-2	Year 3-10
1.	Human Resource Manager	1	1	1			
2.	Shipping Manager	1	1	1			
3.	Personnel Manager	1	1	1			
4.	Quality Inspection Manager	1	1	1			
5.	Warehouse In and Clerk	1	1	1			
6.	Driver	2	2	2			
7.	Security	4	4	4			
8.	Cleaner	3	3	3			
9.	Skilled Worker	199	199	199			
10.	Unskilled Worker	30	30	30			
11.	Translator	6	6	6			
12.	Machine Repair	1	1	1			
13.	Office Clerk	3	3	3			
14.	Fire Safety Officer	1	1	1			
15.	Purchasing Manager				1	1	1
16.	Production Manager				1	1	1
17.	Quality Inspection Manager				1	1	1
18.	Warehouse Supervisor				1	1	1
19.	Sampling Technician				3	3	3
20.	Machine Repair				1	1	1
Total		254	254	254	8	8	8

3.3.4. Water Requirement

Mya Sein Yaung Industrial Zone, Hlaing Thar Yar Township has no centralized water supply system and the factory gets water from the tube wells installed inside the factory compound. During operation, the water will be pumped from the groundwater; the water is stored in the water storage concrete tank (1,350 gallons). The factory also has a water storage concrete tank (1,350 gallons) for firefighting. The estimated water used for processes 1,800 gallons per year. By comparing daily water requirement with storage capacity of the tanks, the factory has sufficient water for daily use.

Daily drinking water requirement of propose project is about 20 numbers of 20 liters water bottles per day. Annual drinking water consumption for the whole factory is about 32,000 gallons per year. Drinking water will be provided by outsource supply that purified drinking water. Water supply for Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited is described in Figure 3-10.



Figure 3-10 Water Supplying System

3.3.5. Electricity and Fuel Requirement

The proposed project intended to get required electricity supply form Yangon City Electricity Supply Board (YESB) and distributed by 315kVA and 415kVA of two transformers. Another source of energy 55 kVA generators (ENGGA) will also be kept as the emergency generator if normal electricity supply could not provide for the proposed project. Generators are also kept in separated room. Estimated electricity usage is about 80,000 units per month.

Required petrol and diesel for vehicles and generator are purchased from the nearest petrol station. Fuel requirement for proposed Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited is about 500 liters per month and annual electricity consumption is about 960,000 units. To handle the leakage and spillage of the diesel, an interception with sand is kept under the tank.



Figure 3-11 Electricity Facilities

3.4. FACILITIES

3.4.1. Fire Hazards Protect Facility

Fire extinguishers, fire hose reels and fire hydrants are installed in the factory for fire emergency cases. Regular inspection for existing firefighting equipment must be done. In case of fire emergency, water storage tank for fire frightening is also constructed with the capacity of 1,350 gallons at the proposed area. The emergency contact numbers of township and district fire services department must be printed and tagged at easily visible places for fire emergency cases. The emergency fire alarms are installed at the factory for alerting the workers in case of fire. The main entrances and route for emergency cases of the factory must not be blocked with materials or machines for fire emergency cases. In addition, the project proponent has plans to provide trainings on firefighting for the workers by a professional or otherwise by sending to training courses. The plan to install fire alarm system and fire-frightening system are mentioned in Figure 3-12.





Figure 3-12 Firefighting System

3.4.2. Ventilation System

The factory ventilation systems consist of natural ventilation system and mechanical ventilation system. The mechanical ventilation system is provided in office room, production area, canteen and warehouse area.



Figure 3-13 Ventilation System Photo

3.4.3. Liquid Waste Control Facility

Water discharge from the factory site will be treated by silts track tank before discharging. The factory plan has kitchen, canteen and toilet facilities attached in various buildings of the factory. In the kitchen, separated drainage lines are provided to flow wastewater from the activities washing and cooking, etc. And around the compound area of the project area, drainages are also provided and maintain to flow storm water (rain water, snow and surface water). The compound area of the factory is paved with concrete and the drainages are covered and holes are there to flow the storm water. The existing drainage at the project area can be seen in Figure 3-14. Besides, the factory plans to use separate wastewater channels, septic type toilet system. Liquid waste from the dining room, canteens and toilet facilities are collected in septic tanks which are attached with sewer treatment plant and the

proponent will connect and cooperate with YCDC to be carried out for disposing of these septic tank wastes. To mitigate the impact on water, the drainages around the compound area of the factory have to maintain and clean regularly. Spillage and leakages of oil and grease should also be minimized.



Figure 3-14 Drainage System

3.4.4. Solid Waste Management Facility

The factory provides separate garbage bins at each building. All of the solid wastes will be collected separately in garbage based on their types and stored in relevant separated waste bin: non-hazardous waste, hazardous waste, re-usable waste and final wastes will be disposed by using YCDC's service. The amount of disposed industrial waste is about 1 ton per month.



Figure 3-15 Waste Storage Photo

4. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

The purpose of this Chapter is to predict how environmental and socio-economic conditions will affect 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.

4.1. METHODOLOGY FOR DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

The followings methodologies are used for Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for this report preparation;

- Onsite Measurements and Analysis – Baseline parameters such as air quality monitoring, Indoor temperature, humidity, operation light conditions, noise and water quality of the project site.
- Secondary data collection of proposed project site area – Socio economic condition, physical/biological environment, and weather data are collected from official township data of Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon Region.

4.2. ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE STUDY

The field observation for determining the environmental baseline of the proposed project area was undertaken during operation period. The survey team consists of the senior consultant and environmental quality team. The baseline data collected regarding the environmental condition of the project area was conducted in the following section. The scoping area of site survey is described in the following Figure 4-1.

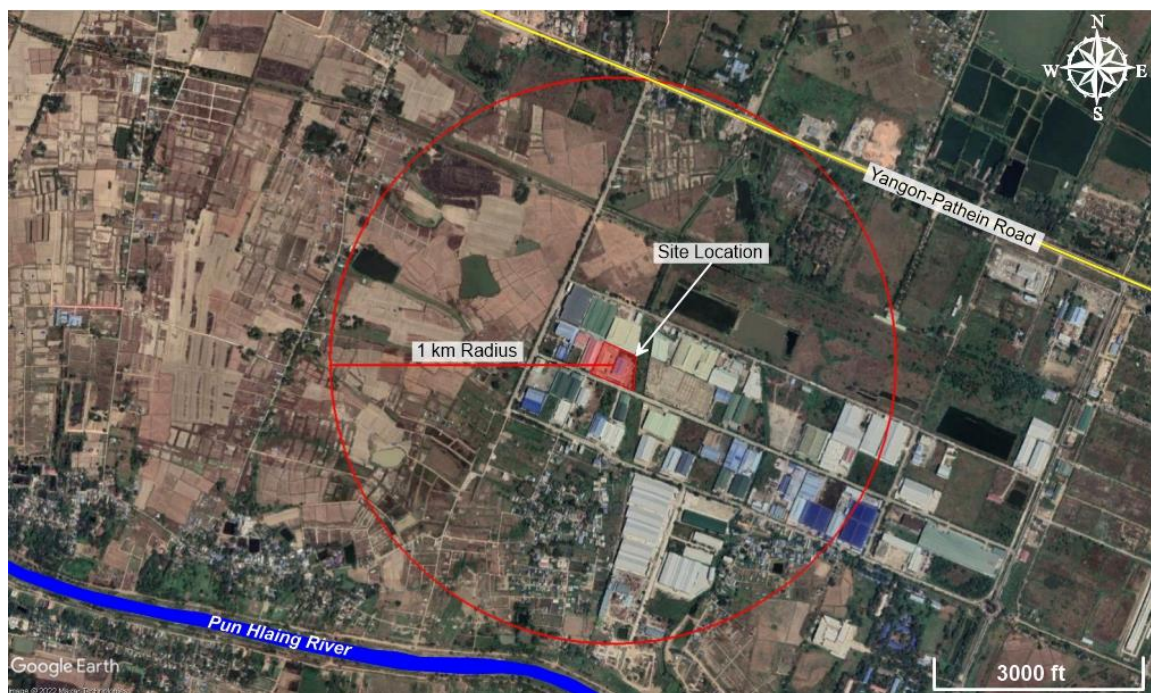


Figure 4-1 Site Survey Area

4.2.1. Site survey and Environmental Monitoring

The baseline environmental quality at the Project Site and its immediate surroundings was established by groundwater, wastewater, ambient air quality samples, noise and indoor temperature and humidity measurements at immediate surrounding areas. To determine the existing baseline environmental quality within the project site on 2 December 2020.

The overall conditions of air quality, water quality, soil quality, and noise levels are quoted from the project. The summary of the field survey for overall conditions is shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Summary of Environmental Survey

Item	Parameter
Air Quality	(1) Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂), (2) Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂), (3) PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5}
Noise level	Indoor sound level (LAeq)
Light Level	Industry light condition (Lux)

4.2.2. Air Quality

To determine the existing baseline data of ambient air quality status within the project site on 16, December 2020, 6-hours of working period air pollutants level, which include dust (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and gases (SO₂, NO₂) were measured at the selected site using the Oceanus air monitoring station. To reveal the existing status of baseline air quality, the average ambient air qualities measured were compared with National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline. The measurement location point is situated at latitude 16°52'41.02"N and longitude 95°59'59.25"E.

According to site survey, NO₂ and PM_{2.5} is higher than NEQG guideline because air quality monitoring location is near the generator and it is the location which is comings and goings of vehicles of the factory.

Table 4-2 Observed air quality results

Parameters	Observed value	Guideline value	Unit	Organization	Period
PM ₁₀	45.35	50	µg/m ³	NEQG	24 hrs
PM _{2.5}	32.18	25	µg/m ³	NEQG	24 hrs
NO ₂	447.56	200	ppb	NEQG	-
SO ₂	63.53	500	ppb	NEQG	-

NEQG = National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline



Figure 4-2 Outdoor Air Quality Measurement at the project site

4.2.3. Noise Level

The Noise level was measured by using Digital Sound Level Meter for parameter of A-weighted loudness equivalent (LAeq). Noise survey was located in project site. Survey location was placed near the sewing machines during operation to record more accurate value.

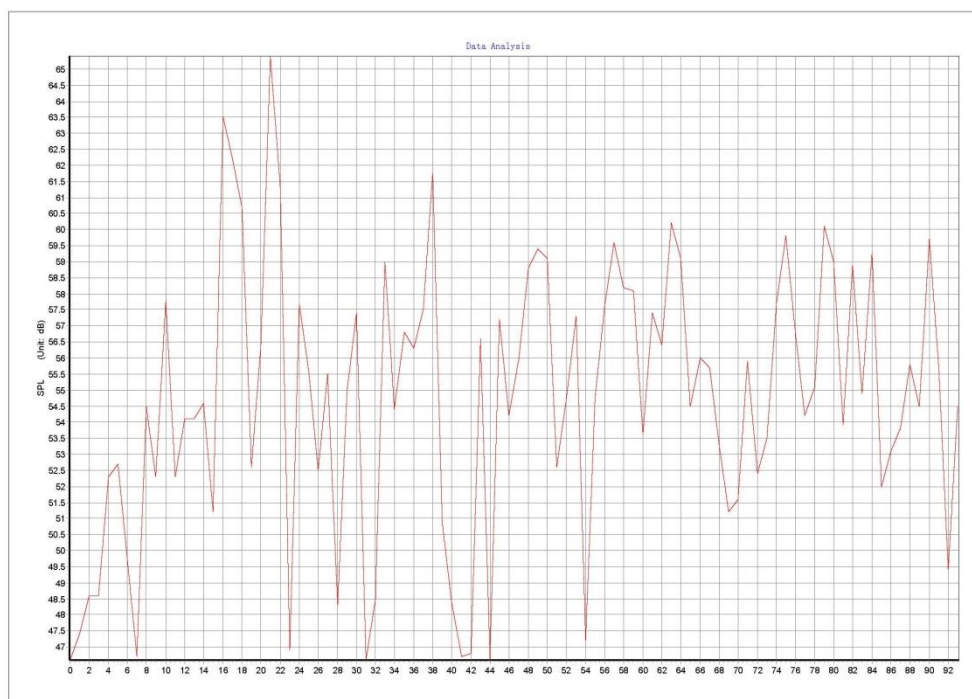
Table 4-3 Location of Noise Level Survey Point

Survey point	Coordinates	Type of survey point	Measurement Result	NEQ Guideline
Noise level	16°52'40.89"N 96°0'0.03"E	Operation area	54.74 dBA	70 dBA

4.2.3.1. Survey method

Measurement of noise level was conducted by referring to the recommendation of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO 1996-1/2003 & 1996-2/2007). The instrument used for noise measurement was set at the height of 1.2 m. A-weighted loudness equivalent level was measured automatically every 20 seconds and recorded in a memory card. Survey result of Noise level (LAeq) along the survey point is presented in Table. Noise level measured in the operation area is between in the guideline limit.



Figure 4-3 Noise Level Measurement Photo**Figure 4-4 Noise Level Result Graph**

4.2.4. Light

Activities of the workers in various kinds of bags factory are highly dependent on the quality of light. Therefore, the consultant conducted the light measurement in various kinds of bags factory is presented in below. The illustrates the recommended illumination and limiting glare index applicable to typical works (fairly severe to very severe tasks) in various kinds of bags factory is provided in Table 4-4. Appropriate lighting is the need for every department, irrespective to the task being handled. Although, there are some areas where focus on maintaining proper illumination is very crucial in a various kinds of bags factory, like the inspection points (on-floor and in stores), sampling, iron section and the finishing section, as these areas are crucial to the quality of the production. The tasks involved in these areas require high levels of worker focus and accurate lighting ensures lower errors and defects passing on to the next stage. However, according to the result of light measurement at operation area (inside the production sector) is good condition to the acceptable level of standard.

Table 4-4 Recommended illumination and limiting glare index based on IES Code, 1968

Visual test	Illumination (lux)	Glare index
Casual seeing	100	28
Rough task with large detail	200	25-28
Ordinary task medium detail	400	25
Fairly severe task, small detail (e.g. drawing office, sewing)	600	19-22
Severe, prolonged task, very small detail (e.g. fine assembly, hand tailoring)	900	16-22

Visual test	Illumination (lux)	Glare index
Very severe, prolonged task, very small detail (e.g. gem cutting, hosiery mending, gauging very small parts)	1,300-2,000	13-16

Source: Koenigsberger, et al. 1975



Figure 4-5 Light Quality Measurement at Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited Factory

Table 4-5 Light Measurement in Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited Factory

No	Location	Measure value(Lux)	Standard*
1	Warehouse	350	300
2	Cutting Area	1120	1000
3	Sewing & Attaching	1028	600
4	QC	1292	900
5	Packing	550	600

* Lighting standards and codes usually provide recommended illuminance ratios between the task area and its surroundings (EN 12464-1 2002) (CIBSE 1997) (IESNA 2000, 676708).

4.2.5. Indoor Temperature and Humidity

The indoor temperature and humidity condition during 16 December 2020, shows the average temperature of 37.66 °C while the average humidity is 50.44 % as shown in Table 4-6.

Table 4-6 Temperature and Humidity Measurement at Factory

Date and Time	Description	Result value	Environmental parameter air station guideline
2 December 2020 (11:00 am to 5:00 pm)	Relative Humidity RH %	50.44 (%)	Present condition
	Temperature	37.66 °C	Present condition



Figure 4-6 Temperature and Humidity Measurement in Operation Area of the Factory

4.3. PHYSICAL COMPONENT (SECONDARY DATA)

4.3.1. Topography

Yangon area is the largest; most populated and urbanized area in Myanmar. There are thirty-three townships in Yangon city where located at the convergence on the Yangon and Bago River region about 34 km away from the Gulf of Martaban. The proposed project area is situated at Mya Sein Yaung Industrial Zone, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, and its topographic condition is flat. The proposed project site is primarily agricultural land, but now is initiated into the industrial zone area.

4.3.2. Geology

In Yangon area mainly composed of Pegu Group, Irrawaddy Formation and Alluvium. Alluvial deposits (Pleistocene to Recent), the non-marine fluvial sediments of Irrawaddy formation (Pliocene), and hard, massive sandstone of Pegu series (early-late Miocene) underlie the Yangon area. Alluvial deposits are composed of gravel, clay, silts, sands and laterite which lie upon the eroded surface of the Irrawaddy formation at 3-4.6 m above mean sea level (MSL). The rock type in Yangon is mainly soft rocks, which consist of sandstone, shale, limestones and conglomerate. Geological map of Yangon Regional area is shown in Figure 4-7.



Yangon is situated in the southern part of the Central Lowland which is one of the three major tectonic provinces of Myanmar. The Taungnio Range of the Gyophyu catchments area of Taikkyi District, north of Yangon, through the Thanlyin Ridge, south of Yangon forming a series of isolated hills probably resulted from the progressive deformation of the Upper Miocene rocks as the eastern continuation of the subduction or stretching and compression along the southern part of the Central Basin and regional uplifting of the Pegu Yoma (Aung Lwin 2012).

4.3.4. Soil

The underlying soil type at the Project Site and its surroundings is characterized as the Meadow and Meadow Alluvial Soil. Meadow Soil is soil which occurs near the river plains exposed to occasional tidal floods is non-carbonate and usually contains a large amount of salt. Both materials mainly comprise silty clay loam and neutral soil rich in plant nutrient. The upper layers (approximately 0 to 7 m) of the soil at the Project Site comprise largely of cohesive layers with traces of sand and gravel, followed by sand layers with low silt content and trace gravel from 7 to 35 m. The lower layers comprise denser silt layer with traces of sand and gravel from approximately 57 to 70 m. Standard Penetration Test (SPT) results obtained from testing at the Project Site indicate that the soil strength generally increases with depth. The STP results showed that the current soil quality can accommodate the construction of the Project.

[2]

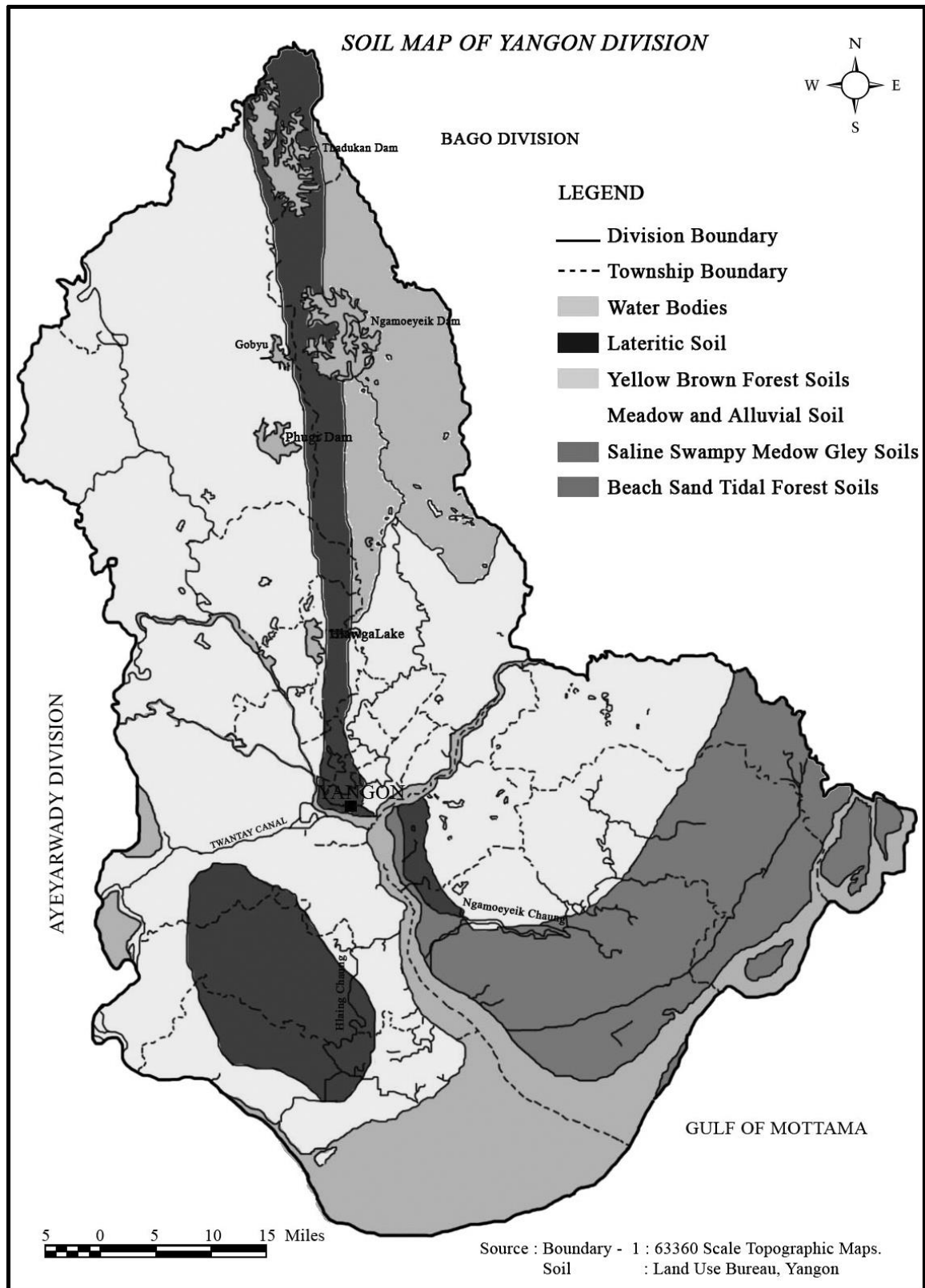


Figure 4-8 Soil Map of Yangon (Source: Land use of Bureau of Yangon)

4.3.5. Hydrogeology

Yangon is rich in groundwater resources conserved by unconsolidated Tertiary-Quaternary deposits. In Yangon, groundwater is mostly extracted from Valley filled deposits and Ayeyarwady sandstones.

Groundwater: Groundwater availability is generally based on the distribution of permeable and relatively impermeable rocks. The nature of openings in the rocks determines permeability of rocks. Based on local geological considerations, potential groundwater source of Yangon can be roughly divided into two sub regions, namely the low potential area and high potential area. Low potential areas are areas with those rock units of Hlawga Shale, Thadugan Sandstones and Basepet Alternation of upper Pegu Group (Miocene epoch) and Danyingon Clays of Irrawaddy rocks. These rocks and formations are a dense, massive and consolidated nature and have impervious characteristic. High potential areas are underlain by Pliocene Series and recent Formations. High potential area covers approximately 85 percent of the Yangon city including Pabedan. Stand pipe piezometers were installed at a depth of up to 30 m from the existing ground level while a pumping well was installed upon completion of the soil investigation works. Based on the results recorded up to the 8th of December 2012, stabilized groundwater level was observed to range between 0.49 m MSL to -1.81 m MSL4.

Water Supply: The Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC) has an overall responsibility for the management and distribution of water for Yangon City. Presently, YCDC's water supply is obtained from two main sources: (1) reservoir (Hlawga, Gyobu, Pugyi and Ngameoyeik reservoirs) and, (2) groundwater from YCDC's tube wells. Water from these sources is utilized to varying degrees. Areas not supplied with water from the YCDC rely on shallow surface wells and private boreholes. Water supply for the Project Site will be obtained from onsite borewells for both construction and operations due to the poor reliability of municipal supply. Permitting is part of the Planning Consent Application currently underway. The boreholes will be provided and operated by the Developer.

Hydrology: The Project Site lies along the catchment of the Hlaing River which flows north to south. The Yangon River (also known as the Rangoon River or Hlaing River) is formed by the confluence of the Pegu and Myitmaka rivers and flows into the Gulf of Martaban which is part of the larger Andaman Sea. The river flows along a 40 km stretch flowing from southern Myanmar as an outlet of the Ayeyarwady River into the Ayeyarwady delta. A small portion of the Bago River (the estuary) lies within the Yangon Division. The Pazundaung Creek and Bago River joins the Yangon River and from there, flow towards the Southwestern direction into Andaman Sea.

4.3.6. Climate and Meteorology

4.3.6.1. Average Weather in Yangon

In Yangon, the wet season is oppressive and overcast, the dry season is muggy and partly cloudy, and it is hot year-round. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 67 °F to 97 °F and is rarely below 62 °F or above 101 °F. [6]

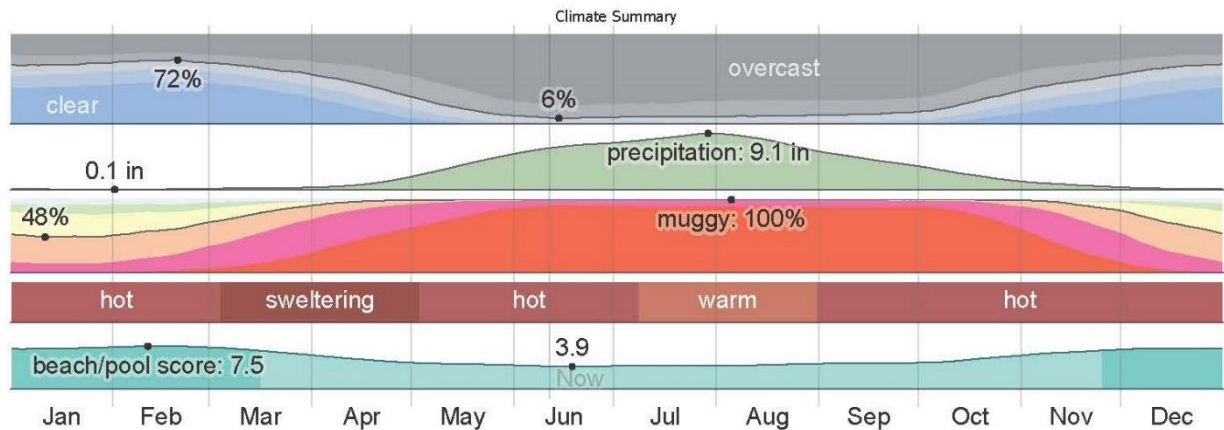


Figure 4-9 Climate Summary of Yangon Region

4.3.6.2. Temperature

The hot season lasts for 2.0 months, from March 2 to May 3, with an average daily high temperature above 95 °F. The hottest day of the year is April 11, with an average high of 97 °F and low of 78 °F.

The cool season lasts for 3.9 months, from June 2 to September 29, with an average daily high temperature below 87 °F. The coldest day of the year is January 10, with an average low of 67 °F and high of 88 °F.

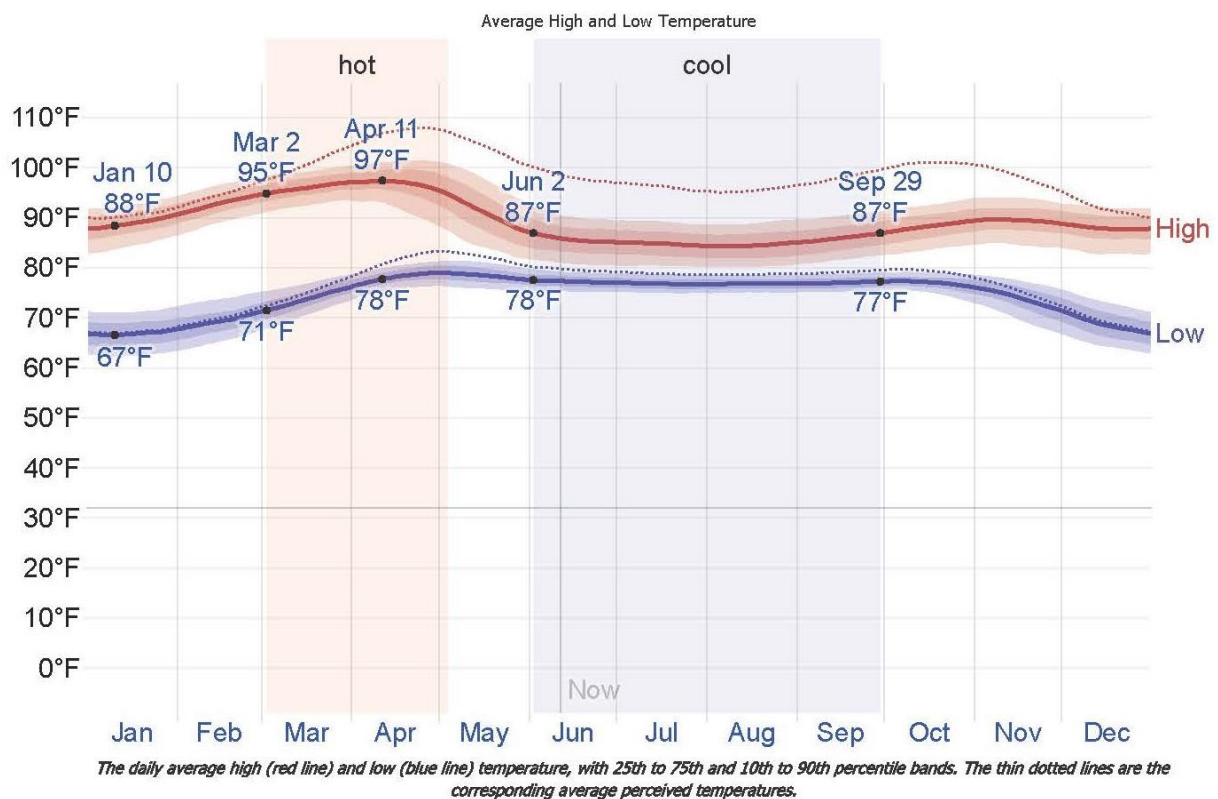


Figure 4-10 Average temperature of Yangon Region

4.3.6.3. Clouds

In Yangon, the average percentage of the sky covered by clouds experiences extreme seasonal variation over the course of the year. In clearer part of the year in Yangon begins around November 2 and lasts for 5.6 months, ending around April 22. On February 20, the clearest day of the year, the sky is clear, mostly clear, or partly cloudy 72% of the time, and overcast or mostly cloudy 28% of the time.

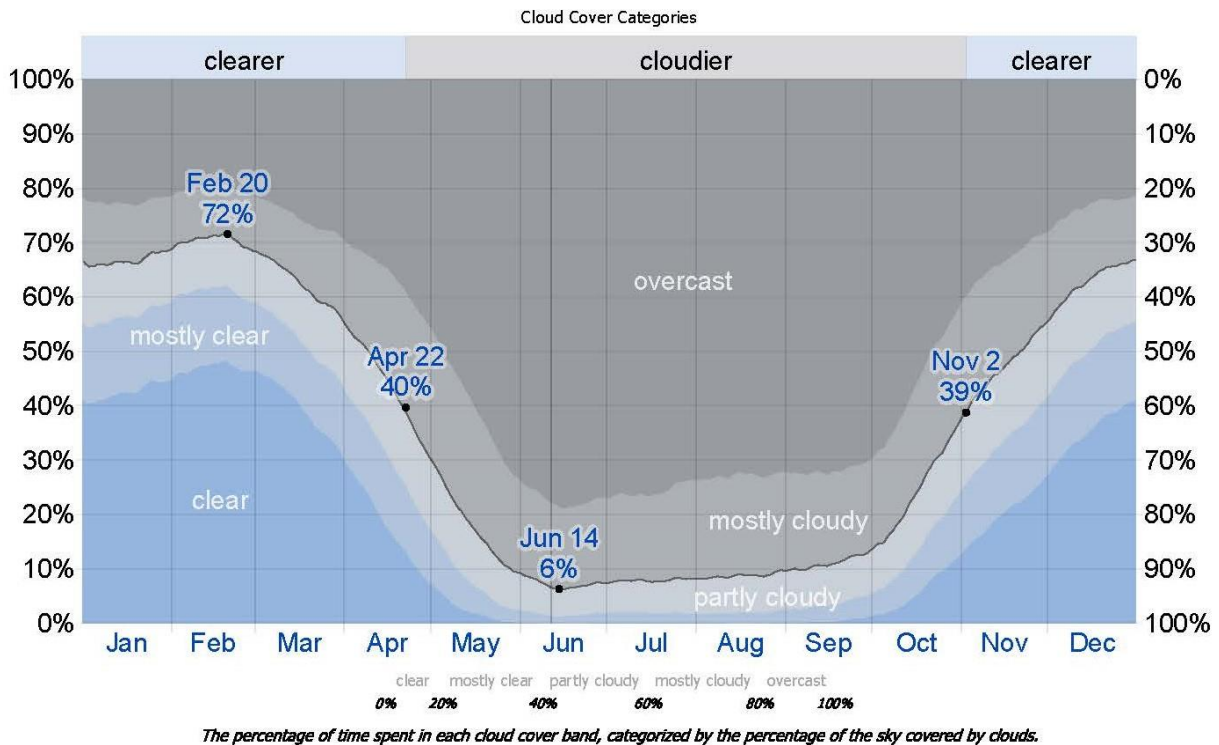


Figure 4-11 Cloud Cover Categories

4.3.6.4. Rainfall

To show variation within the months and not just the monthly totals, we show the rainfall accumulated over a sliding 31-day period centered on each day of the year. Yangon experiences extreme seasonal variation in monthly rainfall. The rainy period of the year lasts for 7.7 months, from April 5 to November 28, with a sliding 31-days rainfall of at least 0.5 inches. The most rain falls during the 31 days centered around July 30, with an average total accumulation of 9.1 inches. The rainless period of the year lasts for 4.3 months, from November 28 to April 5. The least rain falls around February 1, with an average total accumulation of 0.1 inches.

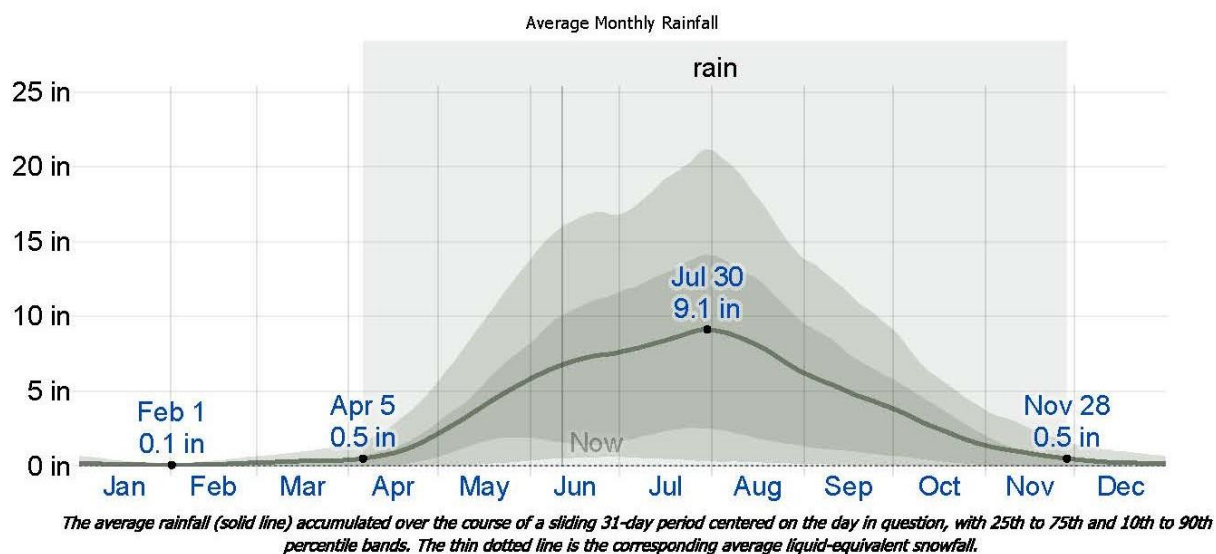


Figure 4-12 Average Monthly Rainfall at Yangon Region

Table 4-7 Annual Rainfall and temperature

Year	Rainfall		Temperature	
	Raining day	Rainfall value	Summer season Max (°C)	Winter season Min (°C)
2017-2018	102	105.4	41°C	27°C
2018-2019	88	84.8	40°C	26°C

Source: Department of Administrative Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Regional data (www.gad.gov.mm.com)

4.3.6.5. Humidity

We base the humidity comfort level on the dew point, as it determines whether perspiration will evaporate from the skin, thereby cooling the body. Lower dew points feel drier and higher dew points feel more humid. Unlike temperature, which typically varies significantly between night and day, dew point tends to change more slowly, so while the temperature may drop at night, a muggy day is typically followed by a muggy night.

Yangon experiences extreme seasonal variation in the perceived humidity. The muggier period of the year lasts for 10 months, from February 22 to December 23, during which time the comfort level is muggy, oppressive, or miserable at least 61% of the time. The muggiest day of the year is August 5, with muggy conditions 100% of the time. The least muggy day of the year is January 11, with muggy conditions 48% of the time.

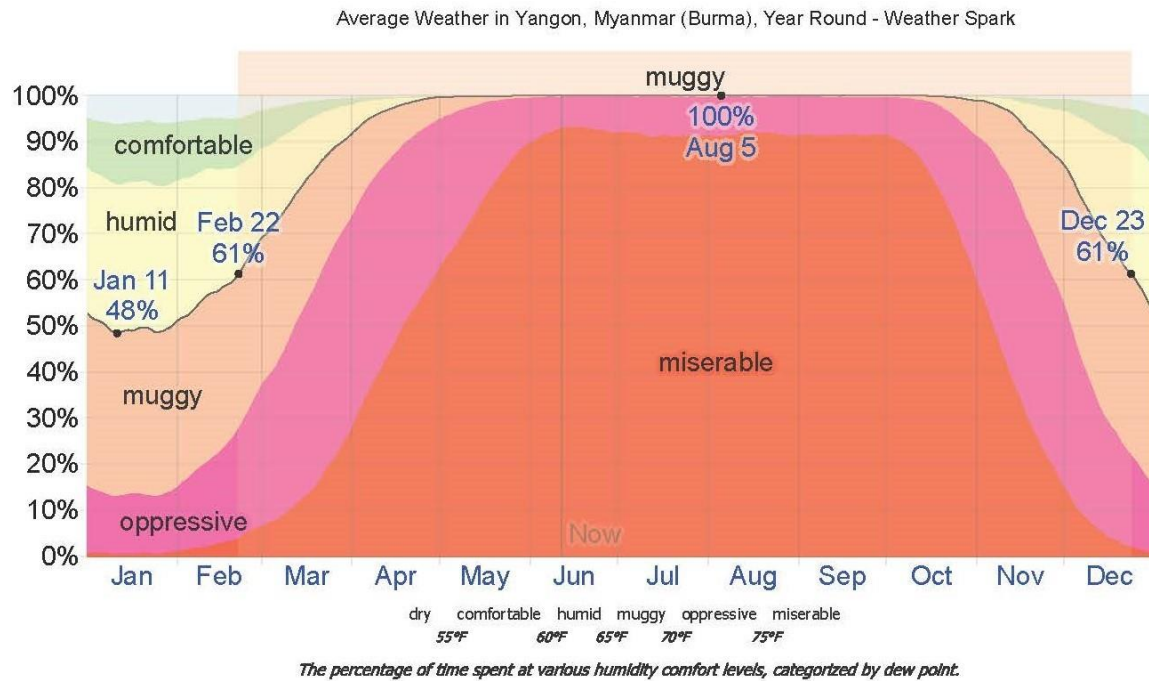


Figure 4-13 Humidity of Yangon

4.3.6.6. Wind

This section discusses the wide-area hourly average wind vector (speed and direction) at 10 meters above the ground. The wind experienced at any given location is highly depended on local topography and other factors, and instantaneous wind speed and direction vary more widely than hourly averages. The average hourly wind speed in Yangon experiences significant seasonal variation over the course of the year. The windier part of the year lasts for 4.1 months, from May 1 to September 4, with average wind speeds of more than 8.2 miles per hour. The windiest day of the year is June 24, with an average hourly wind speed of 10.6 miles per hour. The calmer time of year lasts for 7.9 months, from September 4 to May 1. The calmest day of the year is January 9, with an average hourly wind speed of 5.8 miles per hour.

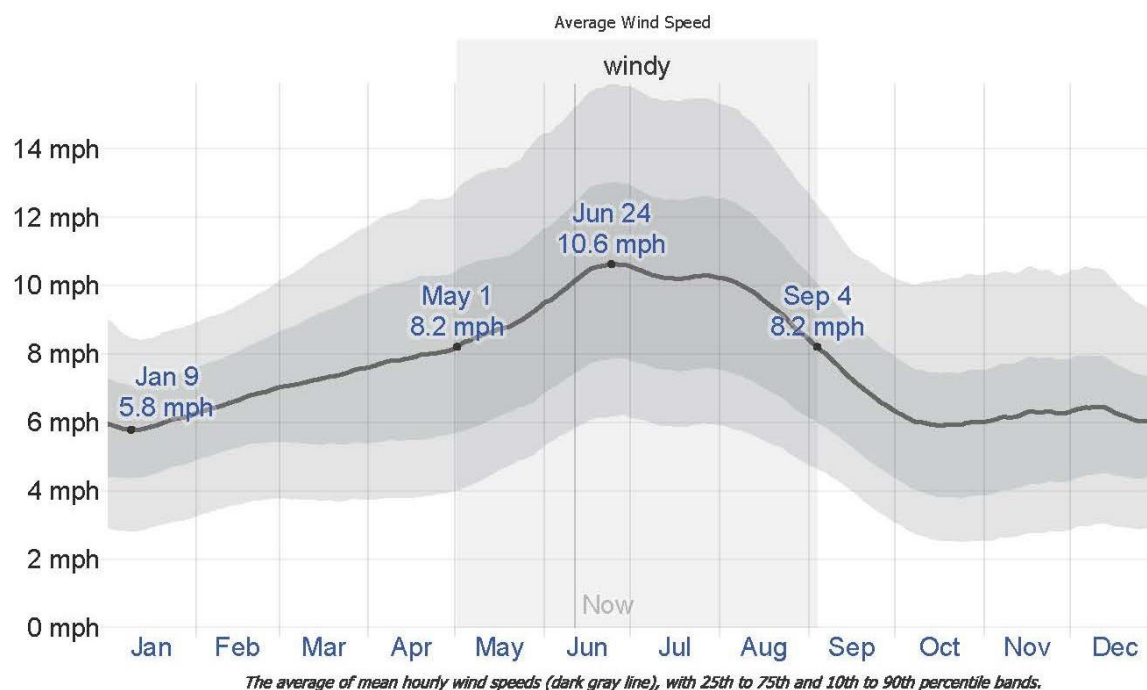


Figure 4-14 Average Wind Speed in Yangon

4.4. BIOLOGICAL COMPONENT (SECONDARY DATA)

As the proposed project area is located in the industrial zone, the information of ecological resources is very unlikely. In addition, within the proposed project area, there are no forests, protected areas and coastal resources. The proposed project site is not located in or near a sensitive ecosystem as the proposed project area is situated in the Hlaing Thar Yar Township. The Project Site is a built-environment and the species of flora surveyed at the site are native species uncommon to the Yangon area.

Ecological Resources	Existing condition
Fisheries, aquatic biology	The nearest river is Pun Hlaing river. Fresh water fish species are residing in the river
Wildlife	Non existence
Forests	Non existence
Rare or endangered species	Non existence
Protected areas	Non existence
Coastal resources	A few mangrove species observed at the river bank of Pun Hlaing river

4.5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC COMPONENT

4.5.1. Population

Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited is located across Hlaing Thar Yar Township in Yangon Region. In 2019, the population of Hlaing Thar Yar Township is about 440,949 people as present in Table 4-8.

Table 4-8 Population of Males and Females at Hlaing Thar Yar Township (2019)

Item	Over 18 year			Under 18 year			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Urban	110193	125186	235379	49964	55193	105157	160157	180379	340536
Rural	34642	32707	67349	16488	16576	33065	51130	49283	100413
Total	144835	157893	302728	66452	71769	138221	211287	229662	440949

Source: Department of Administrative Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Regional data (www.gad.gov.mm.com)

4.5.2. Religion

The different kinds of religion present in Hlaing Thar Yar Township are shown in Table 4-9. More than 90% of the people living in the township are Buddhists.

Table 4-9 Religion in Hlaing Thar Yar Township (2019)

Township	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Muslim	Other	Total
Hlaing Thar Yar	422529	6400	8320	3700	440949	422529

Source: Department of Administrative Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Regional data (www.gad.gov.mm.com)

4.5.3. Local Economy

Among regional towns, Hlaing Thar Yar Township has a variety of businesses and services operating in the community with other businesses/services, based in the region. Most of the source of livelihood in the Township is employment of factory. Services and facilities available include:

- post office
- beauticians
- butcher
- hairdressers
- furniture and electrical store
- restaurants
- cafes
- shoe and clothing shops
- industrial services
- pharmacy
- veterinarian
- bus service
- gift stores
- music store
- pubs and bars
- florist

4.5.4. Public Infrastructure and Access

4.5.4.1. Communication and Transportation

Major transportation route in Hlaing Thar Yar Township are railway, port, and car road as presented in Table 4-10.

Table 4-10 Transportation Route

Categories	Township		Miles
	From	To	
Sail	Pun Hlaing River and Hlaing confluence	Ngwe Pin Lae Industrial	8
Bus line (61,23,68,16,6,69,17,74,20,52,53,54,67) City Bus	WYTU	Downtown Area	
Car (Yangon-Pathein Road)	King Ba Ying Naung bridge	Mya Sein Yaung Stream	5.4
Car (Yangon-Nyaung Tone Road)	Aung Zay Ya Bridge	BOC traffic circle	3.2
Car (King Anawyahtar Road)	Shwe Pyi Thar Bridge	Thamakone traffic circle	4.6

Source: Department of Administrative Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Regional data (www.gad.gov.mm.com)

4.5.4.2. Electricity

The electricity demand of Hlaing Thar Yar Township is higher and higher due to the normally increased in population and infrastructure. ^[1]

4.5.4.3. Education

Location of major schools was situated 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) and West Yangon Technological University, in the Hlaing Thar Yar Township. The name and the located village tract/ ward of schools are described in Table 4-11.

Table 4-11 List of Major School in Hlaing Thar Yar Township

No.	Name of School	Location
1.	West Yangon Technological University	Outside Padan Village Tract
2.	BEHS (1)	NO (2) ward
3.	BEHS (2)	No (12) ward
4.	BEHS (3)	NO (17). Ward
5.	BEHS (4)	NO (5) ward
6.	BEHS (5)	NO (7) ward
7.	BEHS (6)	Yae Okken
8.	BEHS (7)	NO (16) ward
9.	BEHS (8)	NO (20) ward

No.	Name of School	Location
10.	BEMS (Branch) (1)	NO (6). Ward
11.	BEMS (Branch) (2)	Nyaung Village Tract
12.	BEMS (Branch) (3)	Dine Su, Nyaung Village
13.	BEMS (Branch) (4)	NO (6) ward
14.	BEMS (Branch) (5)	NO (1) ward
15.	BEMS (Branch) (6)	NO (10) ward
16.	BEMS (Branch) (7)	Outside Padan Village Tract
17.	BEMS (Branch) (8)	NO (18) ward
18.	BEMS (Branch) (9)	Shwe Lin Pan Village Tract
19.	BEMS (Branch) (10)	NO (9). Ward
20.	BEMS (Branch) (11)	NO (12). Ward
21.	BEMS (Branch) (12)	NO (18). Ward
22.	BEMS (Branch) (13)	NO (15). Ward
23.	BEMS (Branch) (14)	NO (14). Ward
24.	BEMS (Branch) (15)	NO (13). Ward
25.	BEMS (Branch) (16)	NO (11). Ward
26.	BEMS (Branch) (17)	NO (7). Ward
27.	BEMS (Branch) (18)	NO (11). Ward
28.	BEPS (1 to 32)	Hlaing Thar Yar
29.	Pre School (1 to 6)	Hlaing Thar Yar

Source: Department of Administrative Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Regional data (www.gad.gov.mm.com)

4.5.4.4. Health Status

The diseases of high prevalence reported in 2019 are Tuberculosis (TB), followed by Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), Diarrhea, TB and snakebites. With reference to the Township Health Profile 2019 of Hlaing Thar Yar Township, no accidental work injuries reported to the township hospital in 2019. The common diseases are shown in Table 4-12.

Table 4-12 Common Diseases in the Hlaing Thar Yar Township

Diseases	Hlaing Thar Yar Township	
	Morbidity	Mortality
Malaria (Per 100000P)	-	13
Dysentery	37	-
Diarrhea (Per 100000P)	21	-
TB (Sputum+) (Per 10000P)	67	-
Hepatitis	5	-

Table 4-13 **Lists of Hospital in Hlaing Thar Yar Township**

Hospital Name	Beds/Services	Responsible
Township Hospital	200	Government
Cottage Hospital (Shwe Lin Pan)	16	Government
Pan Hlaing	95	Private
Tun Foundation	20	Private
Total	331	-

Source: Department of Administrative Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Regional data (www.gad.gov.mm.com)

4.6. CULTURAL AND VISUAL COMPONENTS

Hlaing Thar Yar Township is growing into a busy and vibrant community. The population fluctuates; however, there has been steady growth over the last decade. It tends to be a stopover on a journey rather than a destination. It has a number of sites that are interesting; however, there is no main attraction. Visitors to the town are generally visiting for work, investment or family reasons.

5. RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1. IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

The development of infrastructure for the proposed project likely to happen changes in the local environment in terms of physical, biological and socio-economic aspects along with the perspective on both positive and negative impacts. The potential environmental impacts brought by various activities of proposed factory project will be identified and judged by site surveying with checklist, meeting with client team, including plant manager and supervisor, representatives from the factory operators and assessing the environmental baseline information for operation and decommissioning phases along with its mitigation measure.

5.1.1. Positive Impact

During the project implementation, at least 1000 local people can get job opportunities in administrative sectors, office works, transportation sectors, skill and unskilled workers, etc. Due to the implementation of the project, there will be employment opportunities especially for workers from the local community. Employees will also improve more in their professional knowledge and skills. The net effect of job creation is the improvement of the livelihoods and living standards of the beneficiaries and poverty reduction, development of local people's livelihood. Cause of the proposed project is located in Mya Sein Yaung Industrial Zone, there may have business opportunities to local people. Local people can have a market by selling foods, snacks and drinks nearby the factory.

5.1.2. Negative Impact

The following Figure 5-1 briefly described the potential negative impacts of the proposed project. There are four main types of impacts; impact on environmental resources, impact on ecological resource, impact on human and impact of waste generation.

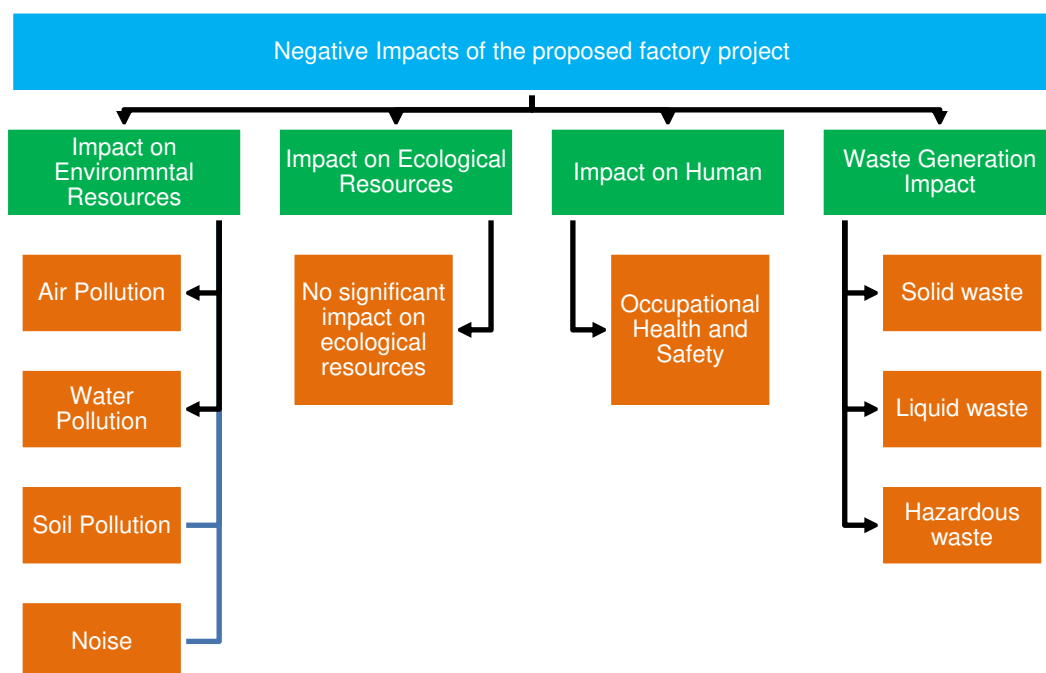


Figure 5-1 Potential Negative Impact Affect from Proposed Project

5.2. METHODOLOGY FOR THE ASSESSMENTS

The assessment of each impact is based on consideration of the magnitude, duration, spatial and frequency of activities, which are going to be carried out during three phases and characteristics of the project site. The assessment is qualitative and the significance of each impact is classified into 5 categories in overall.

The following methodology has been applied to assess the environmental impacts of the factory mainly on air, water, land, biodiversity, including human beings. Each source of impact has been assessed by four parameters, magnitude, duration, extent and probability and each assess point have 5 scales as mentioned in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Impact assessment parameters and its scale

Assessment	Scale				
	1	2	3	4	5
Magnitude (M)	Insignificant	small and will have no effect on working environment	Moderate and will result in minor changes on working environment	High and will result in significant changes on working environment	Very high and will result in permanent changes on working environment
Duration (D)	0 - 1 year	2 - 5 year	6 - 15 year	Life of operation	Post Closure
Extent (E)	Limited to the site	Limited to the local area	Limited to the region	National	International
Probability (P)	Very improbable	Improbable	Probable	Highly probable	Definite

Then, the Significant Point (SP) calculated by following formula.

$$\text{Significant Point (SP)} = (\text{Magnitude} + \text{Duration} + \text{Extent}) * \text{Probability}$$

Impact Significance: Based on calculated significant point, impact significance can categorize as follows:

Significant Point (SP)	Impact Significance
<15	Very Low
15-29	Low
30-44	Moderate
45-59	High
60	Very high

5.3. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT DURING CONSTRUCTION & DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

5.3.1. Impact on Air Quality

The project factory is already constructed during environmental assessment study and site visit. During construction phase, dust emission was addressed as potential environmental impact and is expected to be non-significant because the construction phase is a short-term affect. So, we are not assessed potential environmental impact during construction phase.

During the operation phase, there is no emission of smoke from the process of production. Particulate matters are generated during cutting and pressing the raw materials. But that particles amount is low. Dust particles, CO₂ and SO₂ would be emitted from the activities of loading, unloading and transportation of the raw materials and final product. Various activities as cooking from kitchen, using air conditioners in office building, storage of raw materials, vehicles movements, operating diesel generators combustion would also be a factor slightly affecting to air quality.

Though main electricity source for the factory is the national grid line, sound-proof diesel generators will be set-up in case of electricity shortages. So, 55 kVA of standby generators will be used for both operation and administration appliances. The proposed project will use monthly 500 liters of diesel for vehicles such as transportation vehicle and emergency use of a generator. The following table shows the amount of CO₂ emission coming from the combustion of fuels.

Burning diesel or other fuels creates exhaust gasses. Diesel generators produce carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxide (NO_x), and particulate matter. These generators release this into the atmosphere and substantially reduce air quality in the nearby regions. Every liter of fuel has 0.73 kg of pure carbon, 2.6 kg of carbon dioxide released per liter of diesel fuel.

Table 5-2 Category of GHGs Assessment

Category	Range
Negligible	no GHG assessment necessary
Low	< 20 kt/y CO ₂ -equivalent per year
Medium-Low	20 – 100 kt CO ₂ - equivalent per year
Medium-High	100 kt – 1 Mt CO ₂ - equivalent per year
High	>1 Mt CO ₂ -e equivalent per year

Source: EBRD GHG Assessment Methodology, 2010

Table 5-3 CO₂ Emission by the Uses of Fuel

No.	Type	Amount(gallon/year)	Equivalent CO ₂ emission (Kilotons)	Status
1	Diesel for generator	1585.032	0.017	Negligible

Furthermore, likewise the construction phase, negative impact on ambient air quality such as emissions of dust particles emission from the movement of vehicles used for carrying decommissioned materials and gaseous emission from these vehicles and machines can be expected during the decommissioning phase of the proposed project after its lifespan, 45 years.

5.3.2. Impact on Water Quality

During the construction period, water consumption is for implementation of the construction works and domestic water usage by construction workers. Surface water and ground water could be contaminated from the several activities of construction works such as mixing of the concrete, wetting of dry surfaces, washing of the equipment, etc. Moreover, oil spill from the vehicles and machinery can pollute water quality and can enter into the ground water and run into near river during the rainy season. However, the project factory is already constructed during environmental assessment study and site visit. Therefore, impact on water quality is not assessed for this project.

During operation phase of garment manufacturing factory, there is no water use for processing purpose. Tube well is the main source of raw water for factory waster use. The raw water is provided for the whole factory use of general office facilities such as canteen, toilets and kitchen. Moreover, sewage disposed from the employees, staffs, oils spill and grease leakage from transporting vehicles and machinery equipment used in operating the production of garment can seriously pollute the quality of underground water source. But the factory plans to use separate waste water channels, septic type toilet system and sewage treatment plants in accordance with YCDC guidelines to avoid potential contaminations and hazards by waste water and sewages. So, it can cause low impact to the water quality.

During the decommissioning phase, oil spill from the demolished vehicles and machinery can penetrate into the ground water quality. Water can also be contaminated by activities related with decommissioning works and waste disposed by workers.

5.3.3. Impact on Soil Quality

During the construction phase, the excavation works from the construction activities must be the major impact on soil. The soil is compacted by the vehicles and the solid waste disposal improperly by the workers can affect the soil quality. Oil spillage from the vehicles could be also polluted to the soil. However, the project factory is already constructed during environmental assessment study and site visit. Therefore, impact on water quality is not assessed for this project.

During the operational phase, there is no significant impact on soil quality due to garment manufacturing activities because concrete road facilities have been implemented at the whole project site area. However, there may be effect on soil if wastes from the operation period are disposed improperly.

During the decommissioning phase, transportation of decommissioning materials and transferred of heavy machinery may happen oil leakage and lubricants, and thus it can lead to impact on soil. Moreover, hazardous releases of materials or oil utilized in the infrastructure can contaminate the existing soil during the decommissioning phase.

5.3.4. Impact of Noise

During the construction phase, significant impact on noise and vibration to surrounding environment must be generated from the movements of vehicles, operating the machinery, excavation activities and transportation of equipment and construction materials by heavy trucks. However, the project factory is already constructed during environmental assessment study and site visit. Therefore, the proposed project is located in industrial zone and already finished the construction, the potential

impact on noise and vibration is not assessed and short-term affect must be caused the construction period is temporary.

During the operation phase, noise impact may be a significant impact for garment production sectors. The significant sources of noise impact activities are the operation of various machinery and equipment listed in for sewing line, cutting line and the emergency used of generator, vehicles and automobile movements (short-term noise) will be noise impacts sources. According to the noise results of 8 hours continuously measurement, at the source of operation area inside the factory and within the factory area are slightly exceeding the noise level of 70 dB of NEQ (emission) guideline. Therefore, no obvious influence can be caused expected to environment.

During the decommissioning phase, the heavy vehicles, machineries and equipment used for decommissioning activities can affect the noise level and vibration of the area.

5.4. IMPACT ON ECOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The proposed project is located in the industrial zone. Therefore, there is no wildlife, forests, protected area, coastal resource or mangrove area and rare and endangered species are found around the project area. The nearest water body is Pan Hlaing River.

5.5. IMPACT ON HUMAN

5.5.1. Socio-economic

The proposed project is the long-term investment in the industrial sector. Most of the impacts of the proposed project on socio-economic environment may be positive. Implementation of proposed project may create temporary employment during construction and decommissioning phases and permanent jobs in the operation phase. Subsequently, socio-economic standards of local people will be increased and eventually it may lead to the economic growth at local and regional level.

5.5.2. Occupational Health and Safety

During the construction phase, significant accidents and injuries like electric shocks, falling from heights, chemical exposure, crushing injury, fire hazards can be occurred due to the construction activities including metal grinding and cutting, concrete work and welding the metals. Moreover, accidents and injuries to workers and local communities could be caused from heavy vehicles movement for the transport of construction materials and equipment. Small injuries due to slips, headache and sickness must be caused of the noise, air pollution and odor could also be affected to the workers and local people. However, the project factory is already constructed during environmental assessment study and site visit. Therefore, impact on water quality is not assessed for this project.

During the operation phase, using the machinery for production process can get injuries. Noise from the generating of the machine and generator may also affect the health of people working in the project area. Fire and explosion hazards are mainly cause from the storage of raw materials and poor management of waste disposal. The usage of fuel must carefully handle because spillage and leakage of oil and grease can cause ignition of fire. Domestic wastewater or grey water produced from canteen, kitchen and toilets will cause enormous breeding of mosquitos, which can lead to diseases like malaria and dengue fever, if not carefully managed.

During the decommissioning phase, activities related with decommissioning process can cause injuries and can affect the health of decommissioning workers.

5.5.3. Waste Disposal

5.5.3.1. Solid Waste

During the construction and decommissioning phase, various kinds of solid wastes will be generated. These wastes will be collected and clean every day to avoid any undesirable working condition and environmental impacts. Based on their types (glass, metal, plastic, wood, cement residues, oil spills and paper based), these solid wastes will be collected separately in rubbish bins and regular and proper disposal will be done in accordance with YCDC guidelines.

In the operation phase, major solid wastes of the proposed garment factory may be generated from production lines, cutting and packaging. Factory shall use textile, thread and carton box as raw materials. The residual pieces of the fabric scraps from the production lines and cutting line used carton box, plastic sheet from the packaging is the main source of solid waste. In addition to factory solid waste, canteen, kitchen and dormitory will produce solid wastes mainly personal remnants, household wastes and food residues.

5.5.3.2. Liquid Waste

There may be expected no significant liquid waste from the construction and decommissioning phase. The main source of the liquid waste of these two phases may be from the sanitary wastewater.

During the operation phases, sanitary wastewater from the usage of toilet facilities, kitchen and canteens will be discharged as liquid waste. All of the liquid waste will be collected in septic tanks which are attached with proper sewage treatment tanks (as mentioned in factory site plan) and regular monitoring should be done in cooperation with YCDC and follow the YCDC guideline for proper disposal.

5.6. SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS OF PROJECT ACTIVITY AND MITIGATION MEASURE

The project activities, their impacts and significance of impact are provided in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4 Evaluation and Perdition of Significant Impacts and Mitigation Measures on Operation phase

Categories	Source of Impact	Significant of Potential Impacts					Impact Significance	Reason	Mitigation Measure
		M	D	E	P	SP			
Impact on Environmental Resource									
Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Dust and GHGs emission from vehicles used for transporting raw materials and final productsEmission of smoke from emergency diesel generator and vehicle movement	2	4	1	3	21	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Air pollution in atmosphere.Inhaling them can increase the chance you'll have health problems.People with heart or lung disease, older adults and children are at greater risk from air pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To control air pollution, the vehicles, generators and machineries have to check and maintain regularly.Ensuring vehicles, compressor and generator are well maintained.
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Engine oil leaks, spills at diesel storage and during fuel refueling.	1	4	1	1	6	Very Low (Insignificant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The factory compound area was paved with concrete and hence, contamination due to the oil spillage at this area is insignificant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No Mitigation Measure
Noise and Vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Generating noise from the production machinery	2	4	2	2	16	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The factory not operate heavy machineryThe major noise source of CMP basic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Should be build individual room like as generator room,Low noise equipment should be used

Initial Environmental Examination

Categories	Source of Impact	Significant of Potential Impacts					Impact Significance	Reason	Mitigation Measure
		M	D	E	P	SP			
								operation activities such as cutting, sewing, attaching and packaging by respective machines. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is insignificant impact on surrounding environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should be provide the noise covering equipment or personal protective equipment (PPE) Low noise equipment should be used Should be built individual room like as generator room and so on
Impact on Ecological Resources									
Flora and fauna on terrestrial and aquatic life	Operation of the various kinds of bags factory	1	4	1	1	6	Very Low (Insignificant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Significant Impact on Ecological Resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mitigation Measure
Impact on Human									
Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor electrical installations Waste disposed area raw materials and chemical storage 	4	4	1	4	36	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serious damage to property and even injury and death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide fire extinguishers, fire hose reels and fire hydrants on the walls of the factory for fire emergency cases. Regular inspection for existing firefighting equipment must be done. In case of fire emergency, water storage tank for fire frightening. The emergency fire alarms are installed at the factory for alerting the workers in case of fire.

Initial Environmental Examination

Categories	Source of Impact	Significant of Potential Impacts					Impact Significance	Reason	Mitigation Measure
		M	D	E	P	SP			
									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main entrances and route for emergency cases of the factory must not be blocked with materials or machines for fire emergency cases.
Occupational Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidental cases cause by operating machines. Unloading, mixing, cutting, pressing and packaging activities. Accidental cases of thermic fluid heater 	3	4	1	4	32	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accident in workplace (physical injuries or even death) can occur during operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First aid training, safety training, firefighting training or other essential training for machinery handling must be provided for emergency cases of workers. According to the observed light intensity values, the proponent provides sufficient lighting for workers for safe working and reducing optical problems of the workers. Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) like earmuffs, safety gloves, helmets and goggles are provided for each department. To prevent electric shock hazards, electrical maintenance staffs (handyman) are to be assigned to do regular inspections and take preventive measures.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of infection with Tuberculosis 	2	4	1	2	14	Very Low (Insignificant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change demographic structure, in new 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage the regular medical check-ups and health services.

Initial Environmental Examination

Categories	Source of Impact	Significant of Potential Impacts					Impact Significance	Reason	Mitigation Measure
		M	D	E	P	SP			
	(TB) and other diseases							diseases form immigrant workers • To cause a range of health problems ranging from stress, poor concentration, productivity losses in the workplace, and communication difficulties and fatigue from lack of sleep, to more serious issues	• Provide the sharing of medical knowledge and first aid trainings.
Waste Generation Impact									
Solid Waste	• Residual pieces of fabric scraps from the production lines • Waste from packaging materials • Waste from kitchen, dormitory and office.	3	4	1	4	32	Moderate	• Surrounding environmental pollution and soil contamination	• Provides separate garbage bins at each building. • All of the solid wastes will be collected separately in garbage based on their types and stored in relevant separated waste storage area • Final wastes should be disposed by using YCDC's service.
Liquid Waste	• Septic system and sewage. • Domestic liquid waste disposal from office, kitchen and dormitory.	2	4	2	2	16	Low	• Contamination of soil, surface water, ground water	• Regular inspection and cleaning, oil traps, septic tank and adequate covers for all storage and waste disposal areas can decrease these contaminations.

Initial Environmental Examination

Categories	Source of Impact	Significant of Potential Impacts					Impact Significance	Reason	Mitigation Measure
		M	D	E	P	SP			
Hazardous Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used oil and lubricant discharged from the maintenance of vehicles and machines. 	2	4	1	2	14	Very Low Insignificance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the risk of contamination from fuels, oils and hazardous wastes Response effectively to incident and accident 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper inspection and maintenance in storage of hazardous waste. Dispose of hazardous chemicals and containers in accordance with occupational health, safety and environmental requirements. The empty chemical containers will hand over to suppliers for recycle or appropriate disposal The hazardous wastes are transported by specially licensed carriers and disposed in a licensed faculty (eg., DOWA and YCDC)

5.7. MITIGATION MEASURES OF IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

5.7.1. Recommended Air Impact Mitigation Measures

During the operation phases, ventilation system of the factory is enough for the workers cause the proponent has installed Moist Fan around the factory building. To control air pollution, the vehicles, generators and machineries have to check and maintain regularly. Since the factory compound area is paved with concrete, dust emission from the movements of vehicles and cars is not significant. The project proponent must install good exhaust system at the kitchen to reduce adverse impacts of indoor air quality. The factory uses chimney for generator through which the flue gas is emitted for reducing the impact of stack emission on environment. Monitoring and check installed cyclones and ventilation system. The factory has planted trees in its premises to reduce carbon emission and thus minimize air pollution. Ensuring vehicles, compressor and generator are well maintained.

During the decommissioning phases, the impact on air quality can be controllable and reduced to minimum level and minimized dust emissions from material handling sources. Sprinkling water on the top soil can reduce dust emission from the demolishing activities. In the proposed project area, vehicle movements should be limit and maintain and check the vehicles and machineries regularly. Burning the demolished materials and residual wastes must not be allowed.

5.7.2. Mitigation Measure of Impact on Water

During the operation phase, water discharge from the factory site will be treated by silts track tank before discharging. Water effluent levels should be within acceptable limit of the National Environmental Quality (Emissions) Guidelines values. The factory plan has kitchen, canteen and toilet facilities attached in various buildings of the factory. In the kitchen, separated drainage lines are provided to flow wastewater from the activities washing and cooking, etc. And around the compound area of the project area, drainages are also provided and maintain to flow storm water (rain water, snow and surface water). The compound area of the factory is paved with concrete and the drainages are covered and holes are there to flow the storm water. Besides, the factory plans to use separate wastewater channels, septic type toilet system. Wastewater from the dining room, canteens and toilet facilities are collected in septic tanks which are attached with sewer treatment plant and the proponent will connect and cooperate with YCDC to be carried out for disposing of these septic tank wastes. To mitigate the impact on water, the drainages around the compound area of the factory have to maintain and clean regularly. Spillage and leakages of oil and grease should also be minimized.

During the decommissioning phases, appropriate sanitary facilities should be provided for demolishing workers. An accidental spill of fuel and oil should be avoided. Wastes generated from the demolishing activities should not be disposed directly into the drainage channels.

5.7.3. Mitigation Measures for Water Consumption and Contamination

5.7.3.1. Water Consumption

The appropriate water conservation plan should be implemented with commensurate with the magnitude and cost of water use. These programs should promote the continuous reduction in water consumption and achieve savings in the water pumping, treatment and disposal costs.

- Regularly maintain plumbing, and identify and repair leaks

- Shut off water to unused areas
- Install self-closing taps, automatic shut-off valves, spray nozzles, pressures reducing valves and water conserving fixtures (e.g. low flow shower heads, faucets, toilets, urinals and spring loader)
- Operate dishwashers and laundries on full loads, and only when needed
- Install water-saving equipment in lavatories, such as low flow toilet
- Recycling water used from wastewater treatment system

Currently toilet facilities have hygienic toilets already provided and categorized by gender, marked distinctly for men and women by signs and symbols. In addition, toilet areas will also be provided with water sinks, necessary toiletries, and hand washing soaps, hand drying facilities, and waste bins.

- ❖ Ensure that liquid waste from the proposed site is directed to the appropriate drains
- ❖ Maintain the equipment, pipelines in good working conditions and drainage system to avoid clogging

5.7.4. Mitigation Measure of Impact on Soil Contaminate

During the operation phase, the compound area of the factory area will be paved with concrete and hence, contamination due to the oil spillage at this area is insignificant. But refilling fuel must be done with great care for preventing spillage.

During the decommissioning phase, impact on soil can be mitigated by using modernized machineries, these machines would be maintained regularly and isolated maintenance area would be identified. Any accidental spills of fuel, oil or other hazardous waste must be avoided. Construction wastes and demolishing debris should be disposed properly.

5.7.5. Mitigation Measure of Impact on Noise

During the operation phase, the regular maintenance plans for vehicles, machines generators should be provided to mitigate impact on noise. Using modernized low noise machines should be used if possible. Noise impact to employees shall be minimized by providing earmuffs and ear plugs to those working near the noisy machines.

During the decommissioning phases, temporary noise pollution can be controlled by planning regular maintenance for decommissioning vehicles and machines. Moreover, construction and decommissioning activities should not be worked during nighttime.

5.8. MITIGATION MEASURES OF IMPACT ON HUMAN

5.8.1. Mitigation Measures on Fire Hazard

The project proponent has provided fire extinguishers, fire hose reels and fire hydrants on the walls of the factory for fire emergency cases. Regular inspection for existing firefighting equipment must be done. In case of fire emergency, water storage tank for fire frightening is also constructed with the capacity of 1350 gallons tank at the proposed area. The emergency contact numbers of township and district fire services department must be printed and tagged at easily visible places for fire emergency cases. The emergency fire alarms are installed at the factory for alerting the workers in case of fire. The main entrances and route for emergency cases of the factory must not be blocked with materials or

machines for fire emergency cases. In addition, the project proponent has plans to provide trainings on firefighting for the workers by a professional or otherwise by sending to training courses.

5.8.2. Mitigation Measure for Occupational Health and Safety

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) have recommended permissible noise exposure limit for industrial workers, which is based on 90 dB (A) for 8 hours exposure a day with 5dB trading rates. The limits are mentioned in Table 5-5. According to OSHA, the maximum allowable noise level for workers is 90 dB (A) for 8 hours exposure a day. Thus, adequate protective noise impact measures in the form of ear muffs/ear plugs to the workers working in high noise areas, need to provide if actual noise level monitoring results are more than 90 dB (A) at the work site for working time hours for 8 hours.

Table 5-5 Permissible exposure of noise limits

Total Time of Exposure Per Day in Hours	Noise Level dB(A)
8	90
6	92
4	95
3	97
5	100
1	105
1/2	110
1/4	115

5.8.3. Mitigation Measure of Waste Generation

During the operation phase, the project proponent provides separate garbage bins at each building. All of the solid wastes will be collected separately in garbage based on their types and stored in relevant separated waste houses: Non-hazardous Waste Production related house, Hazardous Waste Production related house, Non- Hazardous Waste Non-Production related house and Hazardous Waste Non-Production related house and final wastes will be disposed by using YCDC's service.

During the decommissioning phase, some of demolished solid wastes must be recycled and the other solid wastes should be stored in dedicated waste storage area in the project site and transferred to YCDC for final disposal.

5.8.4. Mitigation Measures for Waste Disposal

At Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited, manufacturing of bags factory, waste categorization has been developed into at least four types of waste that includes fabric waste, office waste, domestic waste, and kitchen.

All of production waste such as webbing polyester pieces, carton, cardboard, cotton, plastic string and other non-hazardous waste will be collected by designated garbage bins and then sent to the temporary storage areas of solid waste in the project site area, which include 4 compartments for different kinds of waste categories. In addition, pest control program has also implemented at the entrance of rodents and insects. Wellgreen Outdoor also has an agreement services with Yangon City Development

Committee for waste disposal facilities to collect the all production waste, office waste and domestic waste. According to the waste management practice, Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited, bag factory has provided the dedicated dustbins for paper waste, plastic waste, production waste and food waste for the proper disposal of waste. Appropriate recycling methods are in practice to dispose of the wastes in the environmentally friendly manner.

5.8.5. Mitigation Measurement of Disasters During Construction and Operation

Disasters like earthquakes, floods, drought, landslides and cyclones for Management Plan should include Emergency Preparedness Plan, Emergency Response Team, Emergency Communication, Emergency Responsibilities, Emergency Facilities, and Emergency Actions.

The objective of the Industrial Disaster Management Plan is to make use of the combined resources of the plant and the outside services to achieve the following:

- Effect the rescue and medical treatment of casualties;
- Safeguard other people;
- Minimize damage to property and the environment;
- Initially contain and ultimately bring the incident under control;
- Identify any dead;
- Provide for the needs of relatives;
- Provide authoritative information to the news media;
- Secure the safe rehabilitation of affected area;
- Preserve relevant records and equipment for the subsequent inquiry into the cause and circumstances of the emergency.

It is attempted to plan and construct the buildings following all safety norms. However, it is not always possible to totally eliminate such eventualities and random failures of equipment or human errors. An essential part of major hazard control has therefore, to be concerned with mitigating the effects of such emergency and restoration of normalcy at the earliest. Detailed Table showing activities during construction and operation phases along with mitigation measures are given in Table.

Table 5-6 Activities during Construction and Operation along with Mitigation Measures

Hazards Associated with Activities	Control / Mitigation Measures
Manual Handling Strains and sprains - incorrect lifting - too heavy loads -twisting - bending - repetitive movement - body vibration.	Exercise/ warm up-get help when needed control loads-rest breaks/ no exhaustion-no rapid movement/ twisting/bending/repetitive movement – good housekeeping.
Falls - Slips - Trips Falls on same level - falls to surfaces below - poor housekeeping- slippery surfaces uneven surfaces -poor access to work areas climbing on and off plant-unloading materials into excavations wind - falling objects.	Housekeeping - tidy workplace - guardrails, handholds, harnesses, hole cover, hoarding, no slippery floors/trip hazards - clear/ safe access to work areas-egress from work areas - dust/water controlled - PPE.
Fire Flammable liquids/Gases like LPG, Diesel Storage area and combustible building	Combustible/ flammable materials properly stored /used -good housekeeping-fire extinguishers made available &

Initial Environmental Examination

Hazards Associated with Activities	Control / Mitigation Measures
materials - poor housekeeping - grinding sparks – open flames, absence of Fire hydrant network.	Fire hydrant Network with reserve Fire water (As per NFPA Code) - Emergency Plan in case of Fire or collapse of structure.
Absence of Personal Protective Equipment Lack of adequate footwear- head protection hearing/ eye protection - respiratory protection gloves-goggles.	Head / face- footwear- hearing / eye-skin respiratory protection provided - training maintenance.
Defective or wrong Hand Tools Wrong tool - defective tool - struck by flying debris- caught in or on -missing guards - carbon monoxide - strains and sprains - dust.	Right tool for the job - used properly – good condition/ maintenance guards- isolation eye/ face protection - flying debris controlled.
Electricity Electrocution – overhead / underground services - any leads damaged or poorly insulated temporary repairs -no testing and tagging circuits overloaded-non-use of protective devices.	Leads good condition and earthed – no temporary repairs - no exposed wires-good insulation-no overloading - use of protective devices - testing and tagging -no overhead/ underground services
Scaffolding Poor foundation-lack of ladder access insufficient planking-lack of guardrails and toe boards-insufficient ties or other means- all scaffolds incorrectly braced or stabilized to prevent overturning.	All scaffolds correctly braced and stabilized - 3:1 height to base ratio - firm foundation, plumb and level - ladder access provided and used - proper platform (3 planks/ 675 mm) - planks secured- guardrails and toe boards – 900 mm to 1100mm high, within 200 mm of working face, mid - rail.
Ladders Carrying loads - not secured against dislodgement - defective ladders– not sufficient length- wrong positions - incorrectly placed (angles, in access ways, vehicle movements.	Secured against movement or footed - ladders in good condition – regularly inspected - extend one (1 m) meter above platform - 4:1 angle - out of access ways, vehicle movements - climbing - no carrying loads - 3 points of contact - no higher than 3rd step down - use for access only, not working platforms.
Excavations Trench collapse - material falling in undetected underground services-falls- hazardous atmosphere struck by traffic and mobile plant.	Soil stability known-no water accumulation existing services known - material 600 mm from edge - clear of suspended loads hardhats/ PPE- ladders - public protection - atmospheric testing- traffic controls - Emergency Plan.
Gas Cutting and Welding Fire-welding flash, burns, fumes, electrocution in wet conditions- flashback in oxygen set, leaking cylinders, acetylene cylinders lying down-poorly maintained leads.	Welding flash and burns controlled with PPE and shields -fumes controlled with ventilation and PPE (in good condition and properly positioned), Gas cylinders be kept upright & secured position (properly tied) - combustible materials to be kept at secured place to avoid fire & Fire Extinguishers to be kept in fire prone area with training to people for its use.
Noise	

Initial Environmental Examination

Hazards Associated with Activities	Control / Mitigation Measures
Unknown noise levels - known noise levels over 85 decibels	Levels below 85 decibels – proper protection.
Falling Material Fall during carrying/ Lifting materials dislodged tools and materials from overhead work areas.	Materials to be secured-kept away from edge- toe boards -Use of hard hats.
Carnage& Lifts Display of carrying capacity i. e load (No. of person) incorrectly slung, defective lifting equipment, unsecured loads, craning in close proximity to building people and plant-falls falling materials.	Periodic testing by competent authority correctly slung/ secured loads, lifting equipment good condition-use of proper hand signals - falls while unloading controlled.
Visitors Presence at site Falls -struck by - dropped materials-road accidents -insufficient hoarding or fencing pedestrian access past site-mechanical plant movement on and off site	Sufficient hoarding - fencing and barricades safe pedestrian access past site traffic management for loading and delivery construction separated from occupied areas of projects

6. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACTION

The EMP for Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited has been prepared to address potential issues based upon discussion with factory management, workers, local community view, stakeholder consultation and the site visit. The EMP is additional to and complements the factory's safety management system. The following environmental impact issues which require environmental management plans based upon the potential impacts activities of Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited are as follows:

6.1. AIR POLLUTION/ DUST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To minimize the adverse impact to air quality caused by stack gas emission from generator and also dust management generated from vehicular movement. ➤ To comply with relevant government rules 	
Relevant Government Law and Rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline 2015, ➤ Motor Vehicles Act (2015), ➤ Boiler Law (2015) 	
Time Frame	➤ Entire life spans of proposed project operation	
Management Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Must be plant around the proposed project to reduce carbon emission ➤ Should be prohibited burning of waste material at the proposed project site ➤ Must be control air pollution, the vehicles, generators and machineries have to check and maintain regularly. ➤ The factory should use chimney for generator through which the flue gas is emitted for reducing the impact of stack emission on environment. ➤ Must be ensuring vehicles, compressor and generator are well maintained. 	
Monitoring and Reporting	Frequency	Biannually
	Monitoring Point	Indoor and Outdoor of proposed project
	Parameters	PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ , SO ₂ , NO ₂ , O ₃ , CO
Estimated Cost	1,000,000 Kyats per year	
Responsible Person	Management of the proposed factory; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Head of maintenance: Total implementation of above of air pollution management plan ▪ Production manager: Air quality in the production area is good enough 	

Initial Environmental Examination

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manager: To hire organization/ independent third-party testing air quality ▪ EHS officer: Monitor the hygiene of ambient air quality in surrounding of the factory
--	---

6.2. NOISE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To maintain low noise exposures, such that human health and well-being are protected. The specific objectives of noise management are to develop criteria for the maximum safe noise exposure levels, and to promote noise assessment and control as part of environmental health programmes. 	
Relevant Government Law and Rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline 2015 	
Time Frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Throughout the project life 	
Management Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Building noise insulated generator room and ensure satisfactory maintenance of relevant equipment ➤ Impose speed limit to track and vehicles at the transportation route. ➤ Provide sufficient personal protective equipment (PPE) at the work place ➤ All the related personnel will be provided proper training about the relevant issues and ensure PPE wear during working in noisy area. 	
Monitoring and Reporting	Frequency	Biannually
	Monitoring Point	Two points in operation area (especially cutting and sewing)
	Parameters	Sound Decibel
Estimated Cost	500,000 Kyats per year	
Responsible Person	HSE Manager or Environmental Management Team of Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited.	

6.3. FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To ensure that fire control practices are implemented on site to minimise the risk of fire from site operations and bush fires
Relevant Government Law and Rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Myanmar Fire Brigade Law 2015

Initial Environmental Examination

Time Frame	➤ Entire life spans of proposed project operation
Management Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Must be provided fire extinguishers, fire hose reels and fire hydrants on the walls of the factory for fire emergency cases. ➤ Must be indicated the emergency exit and assembly point in public area. ➤ Regular inspection for existing firefighting equipment must be done. In case of fire emergency, water storage tank for fire frightening. ➤ The emergency fire alarms are installed at the factory for alerting the workers in case of fire. ➤ The main entrances and route for emergency cases of the factory must not be blocked with materials or machines for fire emergency cases.
Monitoring and Reporting	To check monthly Visual inspection, Firefighting equipment (fire extinguish, firefighting hose, portable fire pumps, fire hose reels, fire monitor and firefighting nozzles)
Estimated Cost	1,200,000 Kyats per year
Responsible Person	HSE Manager, Operation Manager or Environmental Management Team of Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited.

6.4. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT PLAN

Objective	➤ To provide a broad framework for improving standards of workplace health and safety to reduce work-related injury and illness.
Relevant Government Law and Rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Health Law (1972), Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases Law 1995 (Amendment 2011), Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019)
Time Frame	➤ Entire life spans of proposed project
Management Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ First aid training, safety training, firefighting training or other essential training for machinery handling must be provided for emergency cases of workers. ➤ According to the observed light intensity values, the proponent provides sufficient lighting for workers for safe working and reducing optical problems of the workers. ➤ Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) like earmuffs, safety gloves, helmets and goggles are provided for each department. ➤ To prevent electric shock hazards, electrical maintenance staffs (handyman) is to be assigned to do regular inspections and take preventive measures.

Initial Environmental Examination

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Manage the drainage systems of the factory to prevent health risk of the workers. ➤ The maximum allowable noise level for workers is 90dB(A) for 8hours exposure a day. Thus, adequate protective noise impact measures in the form of ear muffs/ear plugs to the workers working in high noise areas.
Monitoring and Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Weekly check fire extinguishers and water hydrant in position ➤ Daily inspect that all fire exist are open ➤ Servicing fire extinguisher and records accidents
Estimated Cost	1,000,000 Kyats per year
Responsible Person	HSE Manager, Operation Manager or Environmental Management Team of Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited.

6.5. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To assess the activities involved for the proposed and determine the type, nature and estimated volumes of waste to be generated ➤ To identify any potential environmental impacts from the generation of waste at the site
Relevant Government Law and Rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan (Draft 2018)
Time Frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Entire life spans of proposed project
Management Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Must be provides separate garbage bins at each building. ➤ All of the solid wastes will be collected separately in garbage based on their types and stored in relevant separated waste storage area ➤ Final wastes should be disposed by using YCDC's municipal service.
Monitoring and Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Daily waste has to be collected and handover to YCDC's municipal waste collector ➤ The inventory record of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed
Estimated Cost	50,000 Kyats per month
Responsible Person	<p>Manager (HR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Responsible for overall site cleanliness and waste management ▪ Regular waste collection to minimize excessive waste storage

6.6. LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (WASTEWATER)

Objective	➤ To implementation plan for the management of liquid waste from collection, through treatment and resource recovery, to residual disposal
Relevant Government Law and Rule	➤ National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015), Underground Water Act
Time Frame	➤ Entire life spans of proposed project
Management Action	➤ Regular inspection and cleaning, oil traps, septic tank and adequate covers for all storage and waste disposal areas can decrease these contaminations.
Monitoring and Reporting	Frequency Biannually
	Parameters pH, Turbidity, Conductivity, Iron, Sulphaite, TSS, TDS, Manganese, COD, BOD, Cyanide, Copper, Zinc, Carbonate
	Proper maintenance of drainage and sewerage system will be conducted periodically
Estimated Cost	500,000 Kyats per year
Responsible Person	Manager: To hire organization/ Independent third-party testing wastewater quality
	EHS officer: Monitor the condition of factory's drainage and sewerage system

6.7. ENERGY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Objectives:	➤ To improve energy efficiency, reduce cost, optimize capital investment, reduce environmental and greenhouse gas emissions, and conserve natural resources
Relevant government law and rule	➤ National Energy Management Committee (Myanmar Energy Master Plan 2015)
Time Frame	Once in a year throughout the factory life
Management Action	➤ Installation of timers and thermostats to control heating and cooling ➤ Energy saving light installed in different area of the factory for saving energy ➤ Used of energy saving devices must be installed ➤ Ensure that good housekeeping measures such as turning off equipment and lights when not in use
Monitoring & Reporting	Conduct annual energy efficiency of audit to find out the scope for energy saving
Estimated cost	Approximately 1,000,000 Kyats per year

Initial Environmental Examination

Responsibility	<p>Manager</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To arrange energy, audit technical personnel ➤ To monitor and record electricity consumption, other related energy issues and take necessary actions if any problem arises
----------------	--

6.8. EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To reduce the harmful effects of all hazards, including disasters. The World Health Organization defines an emergency as the state in which normal procedures are interrupted, and immediate measures (management) need to be taken to prevent it from becoming a disaster, which is even harder to recover from.
Relevant government law and rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Employment and Skill Development Law (August 2013), ILO guide to Myanmar Labour Law (2017)
Time Frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Entire life spans of the factory operation
Management Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The factory management has taken proper measures to handle any emergency situation like fire, earthquake, flood and storm ➤ Provision and inspection of firefighting equipment and fire hydrant system in all the sections ➤ A detail evaluation plan (fire exist, emergency exit door, etc.) is established and communicated with workers ➤ Periodic inspection of safety relief valve provided with pressure vessels and equipment, preventive maintenance; aware the workers about electric shock by necessary training. ➤ Regular fire drill operation is conducted ➤ Workers are informed about what to do in earthquake like stay in a safe place such as under table of desk, not to try move outside during earthquake, workers who will be outside during earthquake shall remain stay out of the building, trees, lump post, etc. Other relevant safety instruction of emergency situation it informed to workers by training ➤ Workers are aware of dangers from physical hazards such as obstacles covered by floodwater (storm debris, drainage opening, ground erosion) and from displaced reptiles (Snake) or other animals. ➤ A medical team has been prepared for primary treatment (First Aid) ➤ Prepare an emergency contact directory consisting contact numbers of nearest fire service, local police station, hospitals, etc. and display it in a place that everybody can see it easy. ➤ Build a safety committee which from firefighting team, rescue team. The committee arrange a meeting every month to discuss about safety management ➤ Ensure proper training of the employees about the disaster management, fire safety as well as occupational health and safety
Monitoring & Reporting	<p>Weekly check fire extinguishers and water hydrant in position</p> <p>Daily inspect that all fire exist are open</p> <p>Servicing fire extinguisher and records accidents,</p>
Estimated cost	Approximately 1,500,000 Kyats per year
Responsibility	<p>Manager and EHS officer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Arrange firefighting training after every 3 months

Initial Environmental Examination

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Responsible for fire control and response ➤ Monitoring daily danger warning and bans
--	---

6.9. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN AND REPORTING

The IEE cell members responsible may conduct daily, weekly or monthly general inspections of the project area and facilities. The objectives are to identify non-compliances to IEE. Table 6-1 is provided the environmental monitoring schedule for Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited. The factory submits monitoring report to the Ministry not less frequently than every six (6) months, as provided in a schedule in the IEE,

Table 6-1 Environmental Monitoring Plan During Operation Phase

Issues	Parameter	Frequency	Estimated Cost (Kyats)	Area to be monitored	Responsible Person/Organization
Common	Monitoring of mitigation measures	Yearly (3 years after operation)	3,000,000/year	The project	(Factory Manager) Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited
Air quality	SO ₂ , NO ₂ , CO, CO ₂ , PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀	Biannually monitoring and reporting to ECD (first 3 years after operation)	1,000,000/year	Point in the factory (16°59'15.2"N 96°05'20.64"E)	(HSE Officer) Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited
Noise Quality	Noise level in decibel (dBA)	Once per month	500,000/year	Point in the factory (16°59'14.95"N 96°05'20.77"E)	(HSE Officer) Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited
Light intensity	Illuminance	Monthly	200,000/year	Sewing cutting and QC areas	(HSE Officer) Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited
Waste Generation	Solid waste, Liquid waste and Hazardous waste	weekly	840,000/year (35,000/track load)	Disposal area in the factory compound (Recycle store and waste store)	(Factory Manager) Environmental Management Team of Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited
Fire Hazardous	Visual inspection, firefighting equipment	Monthly	600,000/year	At the factory	(Factory Manager, HR Manager and HSE Officer) Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited
Occupational Safety and Health Management Plan	Work-related injury or accidents and illness, fire extinguisher	Weekly check	1,000,000/year	At the factory	HSE Manager, Operation Manager or Environmental Management Team of Wellgreen

Initial Environmental Examination

Issues	Parameter	Frequency	Estimated Cost (Kyats)	Area to be monitored	Responsible Person/Organization
					Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited.

Table 6-2 Environmental Monitoring Plan during Decommissioning Phase

Issues	Parameter	Frequency	Estimated Cost (Kyats)	Area to be monitored	Responsible Person/Organization
Air quality	SO ₂ , NO ₂ , CO, CO ₂ , PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀	One time during this phase	500,000	A suitable point of project site	Land Owner
Noise	Noise level in decibel (dBA)	One time during this phase	150,000	A suitable point of project site	Land Owner

6.10. CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING PLAN

The emergency preparedness is vital, as quick and correct response is necessary in case of emergency to reduce injuries, harm and other damage. Care should be taken in during processing activities in order to prevent synthetic errors and accidental cases (e.g., electricity shock and fire hazards).

The emergency response plans must be established for handling all foreseeable emergencies in the workplace and must provide the following;

6.10.1. Assignment of responsibilities

All senior staff such as a production director or safety officer should assign to lead the emergency response team and charged with the duties of (1) assessing the emergency and taking necessary actions (2) overseeing the implementation of the emergency response plan (3) organizing regular drill (4) ensuring all emergency equipment is well maintaining.

6.10.2. Emergency procedures

Emergency procedures are operating instructions for employees to follow in emergency case

About work safety in the concerned processing, the management team should

- Identify and list out all possible emergency situations in the workplace
- Assess the effects and impacts of the emergency situations
- Establish emergency response plans
- Provide and maintain emergency equipment and other necessary resources
- Ensure that staff are familiarized with the arrangements in case of emergencies by providing procedural instructions and employee training and organizing drills

6.10.3. Training for Emergencies

The type, amount and frequency of training vary, depending upon the task's employees proposed to do. Although training must provide to employees at least annually, safety meetings and drills shall conduct at more intervals.

Regardless of the specific type of facility, training should include, though not be limited to the following;

- ✚ Hazard recognition and prevention (fire, explosion, etc.)
- ✚ Proper use of fire extinguishers
- ✚ Emergency reporting procedures
- ✚ Preventive maintenance
- ✚ Using method of Rubber wood log sawing machines
- ✚ Hazardous materials spill response
- ✚ First Aid

6.10.4. Fire Prevention and Protection

The fire prevention and protection program must address the following topics:

Prevention; policies, practices and procedures designed to keep the conditions necessary for a fire from coming together

- Hot work permits
- Lockout/tag out policies
- Design specifications for storage of flammable materials

Severity reduction; policies, practices and procedures designed to reduce the spread of fire and end the fire.

- Emergency plans
- Alarm systems
- Portable fire extinguishers
- Fire Protection Equipment

Cleanup; policies, practices and procedures designed to return the affected area to an operational level and reduce other losses created by improper cleanup

- First aid
- Removal of debris to an appropriate waste site
- Equipment and facility repair

6.10.5. Fire Protection Equipment

1. **Explosion Suppression Systems:** Explosion suppression systems should be utilizing in unusually hazardous areas such as elevator legs, boots and head, or in areas such as bins, distributors and tanks.
2. **Portable Fire Extinguishers:** All buildings within a facility must have fully charged and operable portable fire extinguishers. If employees are required to use portable extinguishers or other firefighting equipment against incipient fires, they are need to be train to use the equipment. Training must include the following:
 - Correct type of extinguisher to use on different classes of fire
 - Proper techniques for use of the equipment to extinguish a fire
3. **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.

4. Automatic Sprinkler Systems: Automatic sprinkler systems are recommending in areas containing combustible materials.
5. Fire Hydrants: All grain and feed mill facilities should have adequate public or private fire hydrants on site. Each fire hydrant should have an adequate water supply.

6.10.6. Fire Safety and Evacuation Plan

Fire Evacuation plans should include the following information

- Emergency escape routes must be clearly shown on floor plans and workplace maps
- Employers must know that their employees know the emergency escape routes
- Procedures for employees who must remain to operate critical equipment before evacuating
- Identification and assignment of personnel responsible for rescue or emergency medical aid

Fire Safety Plans should include the following information:

1. Procedure for reporting a fire or other emergency
2. Site plans indicating the following
 - The Occupancy assembly point
 - The locations of fire hydrants
 - The normal routes of fire department vehicles access
3. Floor Plans identifying the locations of the following
 - Exits
 - Primary evacuation routes
 - Secondary evacuation routes
 - Accessible egress routes
 - Areas of refuge
 - Exterior area for assisted rescue
 - Manual fire alarm boxes
 - Portable fire extinguishers
 - Occupant-use hose stations
 - Fire alarm annunciators and controls

The following American National Fire Fighting Association (NFFA) Standards must be following.

Table 6-3 American National Fire Fighting Association (NFFA) Standards

No.	Parameters	Proposed Capacity	Remark
1	Fire water flow	14 bars	
2	Deluging rate	12.0 liters/m2/min	
3	Foam rate	10.0 liters/m2/min	
4	Maximum water pressure	190 liters/min	For storage area

Emergency evacuation Drill: An exercise performed to train staff and occupants and to evaluate their efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out emergency excavation procedures

Employee Training and Response Procedures: Employee shall train in the fire emergency procedure described in their fire evacuation and fire safety plans and training should base on these plans;

Frequency: Employee shall receive training in the contents of fire safety and evacuation plans and their duties as part of new employee orientation and at least annually thereafter. Records shall be kept and made available to the fire code official upon request.

Employee Training Program: Employee should train in fire prevention, evacuation and fire safety in accordance with the following sections.

Fire Prevention Training - Employee shall apprise of the fire hazards of the materials and processes to which they are exposed. Each employee should instruct in the proper procedures for preventing fires in the conduct of their assigned duties

Evacuation Training – Employees should familiar with the fire alarm and evacuation signals, their assigned duties in the event of an alarm or emergency, evacuation routes, areas of refuge, exterior assembly areas and procedures for evacuation

Fire Safety Training – Employee assigned fire-fighting duties shall be trained to know the locations and proper use of portable fire extinguishers or other manual fire-fighting equipment and the protective clothing or equipment required for its safe and proper use.

6.10.7. Site Fire Control

1. Alert other people through fire alarm
2. If small, control by using an extinguisher
3. Contact fire brigade if not under controllable circumstance
4. Attend to human life in immediate danger
5. For electrical fires turn off power before fighting
6. Once out of the building, stay out. Do not allow people to go back into the burning building to collect valuables. While evacuating the building, close doors (but do not lock) to slow down the spread of fire
7. Obey to all instructions
8. Specify to an emergency evacuation area (Assemblage Point)

6.10.8. Employee Information and Training

Employees must inform about any operations in their work area where hazardous chemicals or materials are present. They must need to know about the locations and availability of the hazard communication program, list of chemicals and SDSs. Employees must receive training on the following:

- Methods for detecting the presence or release of a hazardous chemical, such as monitoring devices and the visual
- appearance or odor of the chemical
- Physical and health hazards of chemicals in their work area
- How to protect themselves using work practices, emergency procedures and personal protective equipment
- How to interpret the information on the labels and MSDS.

6.10.9. Health and Safety Training Plan for Worker

Health and Safety Training plan currently used and provided in Hao Yuan Company Limited to all employees and staff workers by trainings internally and externally. Specific trainings are

recommending and conducting according to the health and safety guidelines to enhance worker's health and to prevent all potential risks and hazards might occur in the factory. All required trainings related to health and the respective departments propose safety or operational parts, top management makes decision and HR organizes and conducts the trainings.

Table 6-4 Training Plan Used in Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited

No.	Health and Safety Guidelines	Training needs
1.	Management	General fire and emergency response plan, evacuation. All training materials and procedures covering health and safety for workers and employees
2.	Machine safety and noise management	Training for machine operations to all operators Use of PPE and proper use of any necessary protection Maintenance and Emergency procedures
3.	Environment safety	Understanding and training on recognition and maintenance not to affect environment
4.	Material storage and safety	Safety use of related devices, chemicals and machines Use of necessary protections in working areas Sanitation work
5.	Fire Safety	Firefighting and evacuating training and practices Firefighting materials/ devices use
6.	First Aid	first aid / CPR/ AED training from providers (Outsource) training on hazard of pathogens

6.11. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

People who live near the project affected area or stakeholders can complain about the problems and impacts that they suffer; they can complain through Grievance Committee, which includes the responsible persons of Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited representative from Mya Sein Yaung Industrial Zone and representative from General Administration Department (Hlaing Thar Yar Township). Small issues will be solved at the Grievance Committee stage and other unsolved problems will be submitted to higher responsible authorities and finally the responsible person decided by the court in legal terms. The following diagram (Figure 6-1) show steps of Grievance Redress Mechanism of Proposed Factory Project.

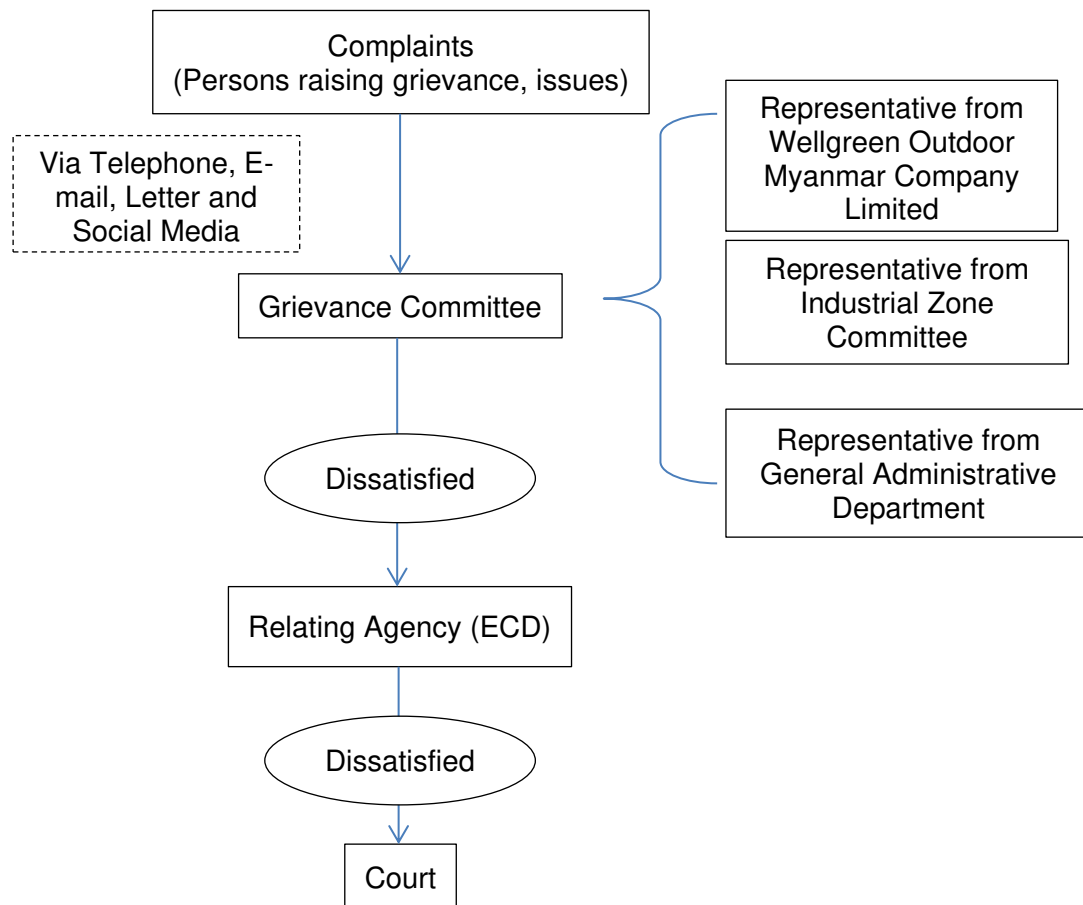


Figure 6-1 Grievance Redress Mechanism flow diagram

7. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

7.1. PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

This chapter presents public consultation and information disclosures during the remaining period of the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE). Public consultation is the activities for gathering opinions and suggestions from related stakeholders. It will help to improve the implementation of the project, set the scope for the environmental impact assessment and development mitigation measures, which will be reported in the project's IEE report.

Public consultation conducted as part of this IEE project has three purpose:

- 1) Information the stakeholders about the Project, environmental and social issues related to project construction and operation, and mitigation measures to minimize environmental and social impacts;
- 2) Considering the views, concerns, and perceptions of stakeholders, communities and individuals that could be affected by the project or who otherwise have an interest in the project;
- 3) Participation and partnership where issues and needs are jointly discussed and assessed.

Although the public consultation is the effective way to achieve the information purpose, to seek views of the participation and partnership purpose, it cannot held due to the current condition of Covid-19 diseases which started spreading in Myanmar since April, 2020.

During the preparation of this report, the second wave of Covid-19 disease becomes serious in Yangon. The Ministry of Health and Support declared to avoid gathering more than 5 people to avoid close contact and to prevent spreading of disease. Thus, the project condition, the present environmental condition and the management plan are through the social media of Myanwei Environmental Solutions Company Limited Facebook page –

(<http://drive.google.com/file/d/1DcKbWOMaYgNJn!VCd65FxFqNjc2sC2/view?usp=drivesdk>)

declared on 9, May, 2021 due to current situation. The suggestion, complain and comments from the public, organization and stakeholder are warmly welcome and accept via mailing, comment, telephoning and messengers. And by holding public meeting and consulting with stakeholders and government, the affected people by the proposed project will be noted and recorded.

Details of project information disclosure in the public consultation PowerPoint presentation (**Appendix F**) which is prepared in Myanmar language includes as follows;

- Objective of IEE
- Project Description
- Existing Environment and Monitoring
- Potential Impact and Mitigation measures
- Cooperative Social Responsibility (CSR)

Note

We have a plan to conduct the public consultation meeting with stakeholders and governments after COVID-19 pandemic. At this time of reporting, we upload the PowerPoint presentation file on social media and we receive the suggestion from stakeholders.



Myanwei Environmental Solutions Company Limited

1 m • 🌐

ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး ၊ လှိုင်သာယာမြို့နယ် ၊ မြစိမ်းရောင်
စက်မှုဇုန်တွင် တည်ရှိသော Wellgreen Outdoor
(Myanmar) Co.,Ltd (CMP စနစ်ဖြင့် အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုးချုပ်
လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း) အတွက် Myanwei Environmental
Solutions Company Limited မှ ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်
ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအစီရင်ခံစာ (IEE Report) အားတာဝန်ယူ
ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိပါသည်။

ယခု အခါ IEE အစီရင်ခံစာအတွက် လေ့လာပြီးစီးစဉ်အချိန်
တွင် အများပြည်သူ၏ သဘောထားများအကြံပြု နိုင်ရန်
အတွက် Power Point ဖိုင်အား တင်ပြအပ်ပါသည်။

#Myanwei_Environmental_Solutions

စီမံကိန်း အကြောင်းအရာ ဖော်ပြချက်-

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/18kvu3m0raR6SXD8rv-m0LC0tX8Z9g0bQ/view?usp=drivesdk>

WELLGREEN OUTDOOR (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED ၏



စနစ်ဖြင့်

အိတ် အမျိုးမျိုးချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း

Figure 7-1 Announcement Post of Proposed Project at Social Media

7.2. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) PLAN

The CSR activities have the objective to uplift quality of life and gain favorable relations from all communities in the operation area. The CSR program for Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited consists of three main sectors; Health, Education and Community Development Sector. CSR activities are conducted in compliance with MIC's guideline for implementation of CSR program.

Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited will contribute 2% of our Net Profit to social welfare activities that will help society and country of Myanmar. Our social welfare activities shall include training of our employees such as on job training to be more qualified, language training on weekends with experienced teachers and providing necessary healthcare such as medical checkups and giving proper medical knowledge about diseases and its prevention. Part of our CSR activity such as donations will also contribute to public school around our factory Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 CSR Plan at Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited

No	Particle	Contribution	Estimated Cost (Kyats)
1	Public school	0.5%	2,500,000/year
2	Non-profit training	1%	5,000,000/year
3	Employees healthcare	0.5%	2,500,000/year

7.2.1. Public School

We will contribute 0.5% of our net profit to the public school near the factory to be a part of creating the better community. We will also work together with the school to understand more about the needs and we will also ensure that our contributions will be used in the most effective and efficient way for the society.

7.2.2. Non-profit Training

We will contribute 1% of our net profit for the trainings of our Employees. Our trainings include job-related trainings, language trainings and safety trainings. The main objective of our trainings are that we want our manufacturing of various kinds of bags with their work but also improving their other skills such as language and promoting knowledge about safety measures and occupational health Employees to be not only become more productive and more qualified.

7.2.3. Healthcare

One of our main concerns is the well-being of our employees. We will contribute 0.5% of our net profit for the healthcare, which includes medical checkup for the employees and providing health education to our workers.

8. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION

8.1. CONCLUSION

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) has been prepared for Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited is located at Plot No. (A-6), Myay Taing Block No.21, Mya Sein Yaung Industrial Zone, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon Region. The main objective of the study is focused specially on the required environmental management measures or creating environmentally friendly workplace. An IEE has been carried out for the factory according to the requirement of the proponent as it has been made for manufacturing of various kinds of bags on CMP basis.

Thus, the factory management can take proper mitigation steps against adverse environmental impacts by following this IEE. The necessary measure to mitigate impact regarding different environmental parameter such as air, water, waste, noise has been proposed in this IEE.

However, all necessary implementation measures to mitigate adverse environmental, health and safety impacts have already been taken to meet National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline (2015). On the other, the factory has positive impacts in terms of environmental in the operation phase. Further, this will indirectly help in boosting up the national economic condition through foreign investment. An outline of IEE has been given in the present report to mitigate/enhance the impacts, which occurs during operation phase of the factory.

The effective implementation of the mitigation measures proposed will ensure towards good environmental management within the proposed project area. Furthermore, the environmental monitoring plan prepared as part of the IEE will provide adequate opportunities to address any residual impacts during the operation phase.

In conclusion, it has been figured out that, the proposed various kinds of bags 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

This is recommended that;

- All appropriate environmental management measures detailed in this report, together with any other environmental management commitments should be implemented throughout the entire life of the factory
- Solid wastes and liquid wastes need to dispose according to YCDC rules and regulation
- Workers should be provided proper training and it should be ensured that workers use PPE during factory operation area.
- Daily, monthly and annual action plan shall be formulated based on this IEE and practiced at operation level.
- Keep full records of environmental management activities and present to annual independent third party environment audit.

- 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. Once concerned authorities approve IEE, effective implementation of IEE by the project proponent is essential. The proponent should abide environmental policy, laws, rules and instructions of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

9. REFERENCE

- [1] General Administrative Department (Hlaing Thar Yar Township), Hlaing Thar Yar Township Data (2019).
- [2] Hla Hla Aung, Potential Seismicity of Yangon Region (Geological Approach), "Yangon Surface Displacement as Detected by Insar Time Series Analysis" July 2011.
- [3] Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC), "Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure" December 2015.
- [4] Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC), "National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines" December 2015.
- [5] Specifications for accident prevention signs and tags, regulations (standards 29-CFR), Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
- [6] [https://weatherspark.com/y/112503/Average-Weather-in-Yangon-Myanmar-\(Burma\)-Year-Round](https://weatherspark.com/y/112503/Average-Weather-in-Yangon-Myanmar-(Burma)-Year-Round).

APPENDIX A

Company Document's Wellgreen Outdoor Myanmar Company Limited



ပုံစံ (၅-ခ)

ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်
ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီးရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုကော်မတီ
အတည်ပြုမိန့်

- အတည်ပြုမိန့်အမှတ် ရကတ- ၂၉၁/၂၀၁၉ ၂၀၁၉ ခုနှစ် နိုဝင်ဘာလ ၂၀ ရက်
- ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု ကော်မတီသည် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု ဥပဒေ ပုဒ်မ-၂၅(ဃ) အရ ဤအတည်ပြုမိန့်ကိုထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည် -
- (၁) ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံသူ/ကမကထပြုသူ အမည် MR. LI YINGYU
 - (၂) နိုင်ငံသား CHINESE
 - (၃) နေရပ်လိပ်စာ NO.1, 9TH MID RD YIGE, TIELING INDUSTRIAL ZONE 1, MINHOU, FUZHOU, FUJIAN, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
 - (၄) ပင်မအဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည်နှင့်လိပ်စာ WELLGREEN OUTDOOR LTD, 11/F CAPITAL CENTRE, 151 GLOUCESTER ROAD, WAN CHAI, HONG KONG
 - (၅) ဖွဲ့စည်းရာအရပ် HONG KONG
 - (၆) ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံသည့်လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအစား CMP စနစ်ဖြင့် အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုးချုပ် လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း
 - (၇) ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံသည့်အရပ်ဒေသ(များ) မြေကွက်အမှတ်- A-6 ၊ မြေတိုင်းရပ်ကွက် အမှတ်- ၂၁ ၊ မြစ်မီးရောင်စက်မှုဇုန်လှိုင်သာယာမြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်း ဒေသကြီး
 - (၈) နိုင်ငံခြားမတည်ငွေရင်း ပမာဏ အမေရိကန်ဒေါ်လာ ၀.၉၆၈ သန်း
 - (၉) နိုင်ငံခြားမတည်ငွေရင်းယူဆောင်လာရမည့်ကာလ အတည်ပြုမိန့် ရရှိသည့်နေ့မှ ၁ နှစ် အတွင်း
 - (၁၀) စုစုပေါင်း မတည်ငွေရင်းပမာဏ(ကျပ်) အမေရိကန်ဒေါ်လာ ၀.၉၆၈ သန်း နှင့် ညီမျှသော မြန်မာကျပ်ငွေ
 - (၁၁) တည်ဆောက်မှုကာလ ၁ နှစ်
 - (၁၂) ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုခွင့်ပြုသည့် သက်တမ်း ၂၆ နှစ်
 - (၁၃) ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုပုံစံ ရာခိုင်နှုန်းပြည့် နိုင်ငံခြား ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု
 - (၁၄) မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတွင် ဖွဲ့စည်းမည့် ကုမ္ပဏီအမည် WELLGREEN OUTDOOR (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED



(ဖြိုးမင်းသိန်း)
ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ



Form (5-B)

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

Yangon Region Investment Committee

ENDORSEMENT

Endorsement No. YGN 291/2019

Date 20 November 2019

This endorsement is issued by Yangon Region Investment Committee
accordance with Section 25 (d) of the Myanmar Investment Law-

- (1) Investor Name MR. LI YINGYU
- (2) Citizenship CHINESE
- (3) Residence Address NO.1, 9TH MID RD YIGE, TIELING INDUSTRIAL ZONE 1,
MINHOU, FUZHOU, FUJIAN, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
- (4) Name and Address of Principal Organization WELLGREEN OUTDOOR LTD,
11/F CAPITAL CENTRE, 151 GLOUCESTER ROAD, WAN CHAI, HONG KONG
- (5) Place of Incorporation HONG KONG
- (6) Type of business MANUFACTURING OF VARIOUS KINDS OF BAGS ON
CMP BASIS
- (7) Place(s) of investment PROJECT PLOT NO. A-6, MYAY TAING BLOCK NO.
21, MYA SEIN YAUNG INDUSTRIAL ZONE, HLAING THAR YAR TOWNSHIP,
YANGON REGION
- (8) Foreign Capital Amount US\$ 0.968 MILLION
- (9) Period for Foreign Capital to be brought in WITHIN 1 YEAR FROM THE
DATE OF ISSUANCE OF ENDORSEMENT
- (10) Total Amount of Capital (Kyat) EQUIVALENT IN KYAT OF US\$ 0.968
MILLION
- (11) Construction/ Preparation Period 1 YEAR
- (12) Validity of Endorsement 26 YEARS
- (13) Form of Investment WHOLLY FOREIGN OWNED
- (14) Name of Company Incorporated in Myanmar WELLGREEN OUTDOOR
(MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED



(Signature)
20/11/2019

(Phyo Min Thein)

Chairman



Confidential

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
YANGON REGION INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

Plot No. 49, Seinlae May Street,
Kabar Aye Pogada Road, Yankin Township, Yangon.

Tel : 01- 658263

Our ref :YRIC-1/E291/2019(1302)

Fax: 01- 658264

Date : 20 November 2019

Subject : Decision of the Yangon Region Investment Committee regarding on
Endorsement for manufacturing of various kinds of bags on CMP
basis under the name of Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited.

Reference: Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited's letter dated
8/11/2019.

1. The Yangon Region Investment Committee, at its (19/2019) meeting held on
13/11/2019, approved the Endorsement for investment for manufacturing of various
kinds of bags on CMP basis under the name of Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar)
Company Limited submitted by Wellgreen Outdoor Limited (100%) from Hong Kong
as a wholly foreign owned investment in accordance with the Myanmar Investment
Law and Rules.

2. The terms and conditions of the Endorsement are as follows:

- (a) The term of the Endorsed project shall be twenty-six(26) years
commencing from the date of the issuance of the Endorsement by
the Yangon Region Investment Committee.
- (b) The term of the Land and Building Lease Agreement shall be an
initial six(6) years commencing from the date of the agreement
between Daw Win Win Myint (Lessor) and Wellgreen Outdoor
(Myanmar) Company Limited (Lessee) and shall be extendable for a
period of ten (10) years, and a further consecutive period of
ten(10)years by mutual agreement between the Lessor and the
Lessee subject to the approval of the Yangon Region Investment
Committee.
- (c) The annual rent for land and building shall be US\$ 198,000.00
(United States Dollar one hundred and ninety-eight thousand only)
for the total area of the land measuring 4.141 acres.

Confidential

Confidential

- 2 -

- (d) Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited, may submit an application form for the right to use land under Chapter XII and exemptions and reliefs under Sections 75, 77 and 78 of Chapter XVIII of the Myanmar Investment Law.
- (e) Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited shall use its best efforts to achieve a timely realization of the work stated in the Endorsement application.
- (f) Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited shall obey and respect the responsibilities of investors under Section 65 of the Myanmar Investment Law and Chapter XX of the Myanmar Investment Rules.
- (g) Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited shall carry out of prevention, mitigation and monitoring of significant environmental impacts according to the type of investment activities in accordance with the relevant laws, rules, regulations and procedures.
- (h) Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited shall abide by the Fire Services Department' s rules, regulations, directives and instructions. Moreover, Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited shall undertake fire prevention measures such as the appropriate placement of water storage tank, fire hooks, sand bags, and fire extinguishers, and training will be provided to all employees regarding the use of fire fighting equipment. Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited shall also appoint a specific individual who shall be called the Fire Safety Officer (FSO) who shall be designated responsible for on-site safety and coordination within the organization.
- (i) Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited shall submit to the Myanmar Investment Commission any sublease, mortgage, transfer of shares or transfer of the business to any person during the investment period in accordance with Section 72 of Myanmar Investment Law and Rule 191 of the Myanmar Investment Rules.
- (j) Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited shall submit an annual report in the prescribed form to the Myanmar Investment

Confidential

Confidential

- 3 -

Commission within three (3) months of the end of the financial year in accordance with Rule 196 of the Myanmar Investment Rules and shall disclose a summary of the report on its website or the Myanmar Investment Commission's website.

- (k) Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited must, during the operation period under the Endorsement of the Myanmar Investment Commission, submit its operating report quarterly in the prescribed form in accordance with Rule 197 of Myanmar Investment Rules.

3. Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited shall carry out in accordance with the laws, regulations and stipulations of relevant Union Ministries, governmental department and governmental organizations the obtaining of any license, permit or registration as per Section 65(d) of the Myanmar Investment Law.

4. Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited shall submit five (5) copies of all approvals, licences, permits and similar authorizations relevant to the initial implementation of the investment and Land Lease Agreement to the Yangon Region Investment Committee.

(Phyo Min Thein)

Chairman

Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited

- cc: 1. The Office of the Union Government
2. Ministry of Home Affairs
3. Ministry of Office of the Union Government
4. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
5. Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population
6. Ministry of Industry
7. Ministry of Commerce
8. Ministry of Planning and Finance
9. Ministry of Investment and Foreign Economic Relations
10. Central Bank of Myanmar

Confidential

Confidential

- 4 -

11. Office of the Myanmar Investment Commission
12. Chairman, CMP Enterprises Supervision Committee
13. Director General, Department of Environmental Conservation
14. Director General, Directorate of Labour
15. Director General, Department of Immigration
16. Director General, Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection
17. Director General, Department of Trade
18. Director General, National Archives Department
19. Director General, Customs Department
20. Director General, Internal Revenue Department
21. Director General, Directorate of Investment and Company Administration
22. Monitoring and Supervision Division , Directorate of Investment and Company Administration

Confidential

APPENDIX B

Air Monitoring Result



Plot No. (36, 38), Room No. 9A, 9th floor, Grand Myay Nu Condominium, Myay Nu Street, Sanchaung Township, Yangon Region, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar.
Office: (+95) 1 526574, Mobile: (+95) 9775405118, 9792528677, 9449251888; Website: www.myanweiconsulting.com

Project Name:	Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
Project Location:	Plot No (A-6), Myay Taing Block No.21, Mya Sein Yaung Industrial Zone, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon Region.
Sampling Date:	16 December, 2020
Sampling Time:	10:00 am to 4:00 pm
Sampling Condition:	
Sampling By:	Environmental Team Represented By Myanwei Environmental Solutions Company Limited

Instrument	Type	Sampling Rate	Location
OCEANUS-AQM-09	PM, O ₃ , NO ₂ , SO ₂ , CO Detector	0-999.9 (µg/M ³)	Operation Area (Outdoor)

National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline

Parameter	Averaging period	Guideline value	Unit
PM 10 ^a	1-year	20	(µg/M ³)
	24-hour	50	
PM 2.5 ^a	1-year	10	(µg/M ³)
	24-hour	25	
O ₃ ^a	8-hour	100	(µg/M ³)
NO ₂ ^a	1-year	40	(µg/M ³)
	1-hour	200	
SO ₂ ^a	24-hour	20	(µg/M ³)
	10-min	500	
CO ^b	15-min	100	(µg/M ³)
	30-min	60	
	1-hour	30	
	8-hour	10	

a. Values from air quality guidelines-global update 2005: particulate matter, ozone, nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide.

b. Values from air quality guidelines for Europe, 2nd edition.

Monitoring Result

Parameters	Observed value	Guideline value	Unit	Organization	Period
Outdoor Air Quality Measurement					
PM ₁₀	45.35	50	µg/m ³	NEQG	24 hours
PM _{2.5}	32.18	25	µg/m ³	NEQG	24 hours

SO ₂	447.56	500	µg/m ³	NEQG	10 mins
NO ₂	63.53	200	µg/m ³	NEQG	1 hours

LIN HTET SEIN
DIRECTOR
MYANWEI ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS
COMPANY LIMITED.

APPENDIX C

Noise Level Result



Plot No. (36, 38), Room No. 9A, 9th floor, Grand Myay Nu Condominium, Myay Nu Street, Sanchaung Township, Yangon Region, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar.
Office: (+95) 1 526574, Mobile: (+95) 9775405118, 9792528677, 9449251888; Website: www.myanweiconsulting.com

Project Name:	Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Co.,Ltd.
Project Location:	Plot No (A-6), Myay Taing Block No.21, Mya Sein Yaung Industrial Zone, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon Region.
Sampling Date:	16 December, 2020
Sampling Time:	10:00 am To 4:00 pm
Sampling Condition:	
Sampling By:	Environmental Team Represented By Myanwei Environmental Solutions Company Limited

Instrument	Type	Sampling Rate	Location
Digital Sound Level Meter	GM 1356 USB	30 -130 dB	16°52'41.02"N 95°59'59.25"E

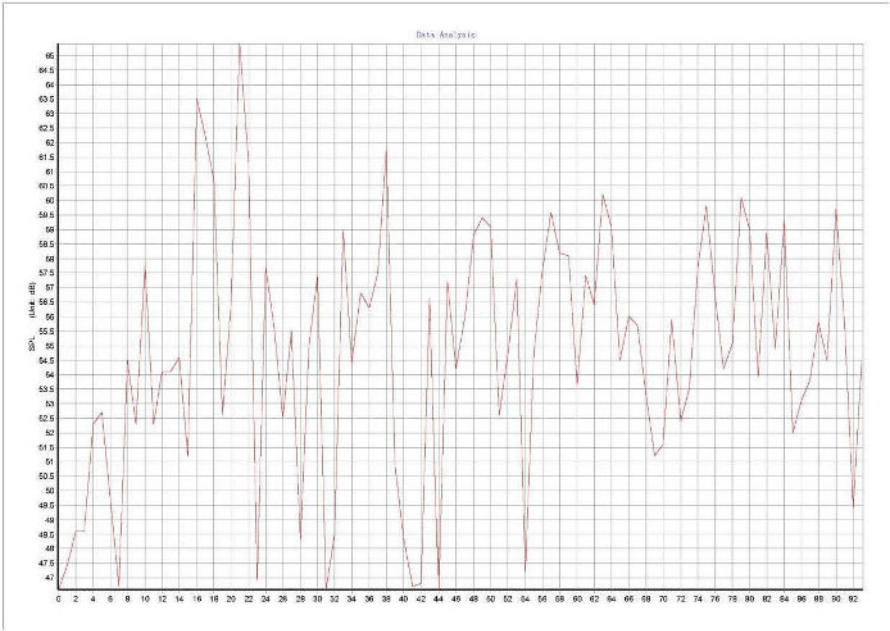
No	Place	Unit	Result	Standard	Remark
1	Operation Area	dBA	54.74 dBA	70 dBA	Normal

National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline

Receptor	One Hour Laeq (dBA)	Guideline value
	Daytime	Nighttime
	7:00 – 22:00 (10:00 – 22:00 for Public holidays)	22:00 – 07:00 (22:00 – 10:00 for Public holidays)
Residential, Institutional, Educational	55	45
Industrial, Commercial	70	70


LIN HTET SEIN
DIRECTOR
MYANWEI ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS
COMPANY LIMITED.

Monitoring Graph



APPENDIX D

Light Result



Plot No. (36, 38), Room No. 9A, 9th floor, Grand Myay Nu Condominium, Myay Nu Street, Sanchaung Township, Yangon Region, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar.
Office: (+95) 1 526574, Mobile: (+95) 9775405118, 9792528677, 9449251888; Website: www.myanweiconsulting.com

Project Name:	Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
Project Location:	Plot No (A-6), Myay Taing Block No.21, Mya Sein Yaung Industrial Zone, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon Region.
Sampling Date:	16 December, 2020
Sampling Time:	10:00 am to 4:00 pm
Sampling Condition:	
Sampling By:	Environmental Team Represented By Myanwei Environmental Solutions Company Limited

Instrument	Type	Sampling Rate	Location
Uni-T (Luminometer)	UT380 Series	100 times/second	16°52'41.02"N 95°59'59.25"E

No	Measure area	Unit	Result	Standard	Remark
1	Warehouse	Lux	350	300	Above
2	Cutting Area	Lux	1120	1000	Above
3	Sewing & Attaching	Lux	1028	600	Above
4	QC	Lux	1292	900	Above
5	Packaging	Lux	550	600	Below


IESNA Lighting Handbook

Department	Type of Light	Wattage of Light	Lux Level
Fabric store	Fluorescent tube light	40 W	300
Sewing floor	LED tube light	20 W (T8)	400
Cutting floor	LED tube light	22 W (T8)	1000
Finishing	LED tube light	28 W (T8)	600
Inspection points	LED tube light	28 W (T8)	900 (except 1500 at audit tables)
Sampling	LED tube light	22 W (T8)	500
Office areas	Fluorescent tube light	36 W (T)	300


LIN HTET SEIN
DIRECTOR
MYANWEI ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS
COMPANY LIMITED.


APPENDIX E



Water Quality Result



**ISO
TECH
LABORATORY**

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



ISO 9001:2015 Cert. No. 488600

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

W1119 060

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client	အနောက်ပိုင်းနည်းပညာတက္ကသိုလ် A/6 ဒဂုံတိုက်ရုံ		
Nature of Water	RO Water		
Location	Hlaing Thar Yar Township		
Date and Time of collection	2.11.2019		
Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory	2.11.2019		
Date and Time of commencing examination	3.11.2019		
Date and Time of completing	5.11.2019		

Results of Water Analysis

WHO Drinking Water Guideline (Geneva - 1993)

pH	7.6		6.5 - 8.5
Colour (True)	Nil	TCU	15 TCU
Turbidity	Nil	NTU	5 NTU
Conductivity	110	micro S/cm	
Total Hardness	6	mg/l as CaCO ₃	500 mg/l as CaCO ₃
Calcium Hardness	4	mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Magnesium Hardness	2	mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Total Alkalinity	12	mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Phenolphthalein Alkalinity	Nil	mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Carbonate (CaCO ₃)	Nil	mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)	12	mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Iron	0.04	mg/l	0.3 mg/l
Chloride (as CL)	27	mg/l	250 mg/l
Sodium chloride (as NaCL)	45	mg/l	
Sulphate (as SO ₄)	Nil	mg/l	500 mg/l
Total Solids	55	mg/l	1500 mg/l
Total Suspended Solids	Nil	mg/l	
Total Dissolved Solids	55	mg/l	1000 mg/l
Manganese	Nil	mg/l	0.05 mg/l
Phosphate	Nil	mg/l	
Phenolphthalein Acidity	2	mg/l	
Methyl Orange Acidity	Nil	mg/l	
Salinity	0.1	ppt	

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

Tested by

Signature: Zaw Hein Go

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

Approved by

Signature: Soe Thit

Name: B.E (Civil) 1988,
Technical Officer
ISO TECH Laboratory

(a division of WEG Co., Ltd.)

No.18, Lanthit Road, Nanthargone Quarter, Insein Township, Yangon, Myanmar.
 Ph: 01-640955, 09-73225175, 09-30339681, 01-644506, E-mail: isotechlaboratory@gmail.com, Website: weg-myanmar.com

5/10/2021

WELLGREEN OUTDOOR (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED ၏ CMP

စနစ်ဖြင့်

အိတ် အမျိုးမျိုးချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း

ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်မှု အစီရင်ခံစာ (မူကြမ်း) အတွက်
သက်ဆိုင်သူများနှင့် တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲ အခမ်းအနား။

မေလ ၂၀၂၀ ရန်ကုန်

Prepared By
Myanwei Environmental Solutions Co., Ltd

အစည်းအဝေး အကြောင်းအရာ

၁။ WELLGREEN OUTDOOR (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED အား မိတ်ဆက်ခြင်း

၂။ ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်မှု အစီအစဉ်အား မိတ်ဆက်ခြင်း


၃။ သက်ရောက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း ရလဒ်များနှင့် ထိခိုက်မှုအဆင့်သတ်မှတ်ချက်များ

၄။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်သက်ရောက်မှုများနှင့် ပြေလျော့ရေးနည်းလမ်းများ

၅။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ် နှင့်

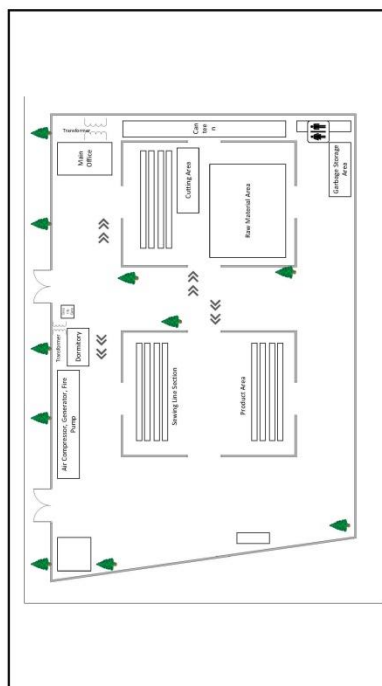
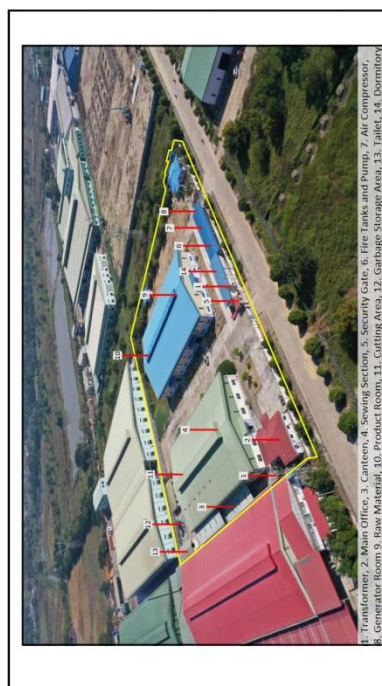
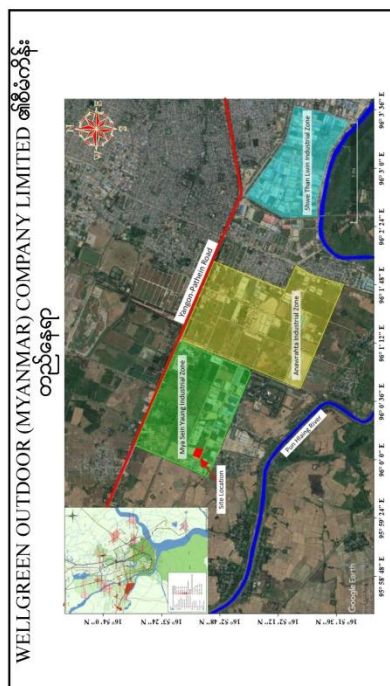
၆။ စက်ရုံ၏ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များ

WELLGREEN OUTDOOR (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED စက်ရုံပြင်အဆောက်အအုံပုံစံ

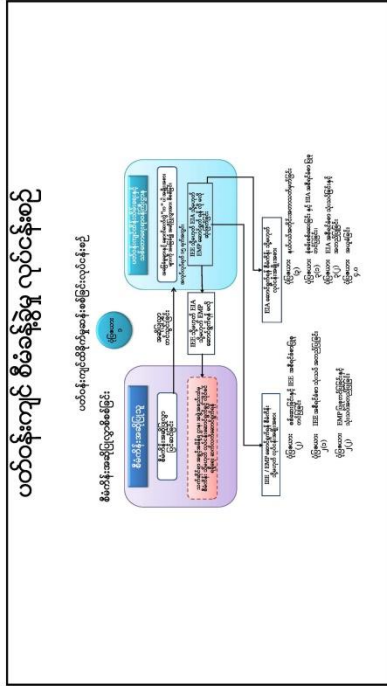
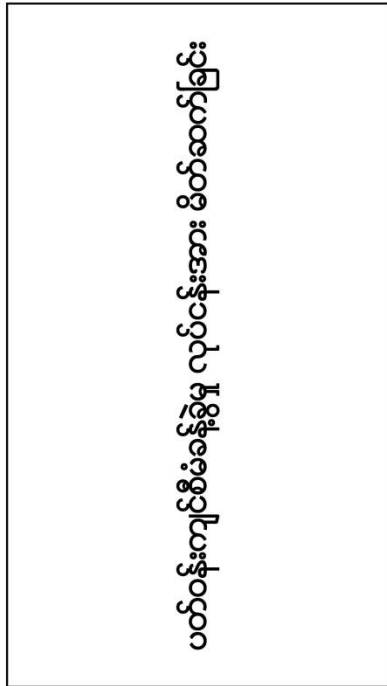
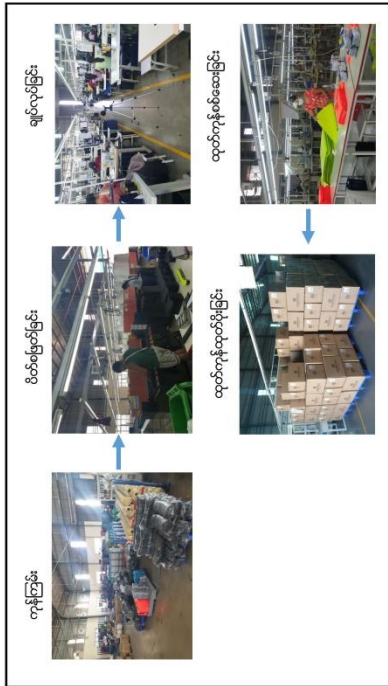


G'T INDUSTRIAL (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED	
လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအစား	CMP စနစ်ဖြင့် အိတ် အမျိုးမျိုးချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း။
ခွင့်ပြုပေးအမှတ်	(ခွင့်ပြုပေးအမှတ်- ရကတ-၂၉၁/၂၀၁၉)၂၀၁၉ ခုနှစ်၊ နိုဝင်ဘာလ။
ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု	၁၀၀ ရာခိုင်နှုန်း နိုင်ငံခြားရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု။
မြေဧရိယာ	မြေဧရိယာစုစုပေါင်း- ၄,၁၄၁ စက (၁၆,၇၅၈.၀၃၂ စတုရန်း မီတာ)
အဆောက်အအုံ	(၁၉၆.၁ ပေ x ၁၁၈.၁ ပေ) တစ်ထပ်အဆောက်အအုံတစ်လုံး။
ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံသည့်ကာလ	(၁၂ ပေ x ၂၀ ပေ x ၃၇ ပေ) တစ်ထပ်အဆောက်အအုံတစ်လုံး။
စက်ရုံလိပ်စာ	မြေတွက်အမှတ် (အေ-၆)၊ မြေတိုင်းရပ်ကွက်အမှတ်- ၂၁၊ ပြင်ဆင်ရောင်းဝယ်မှုရန် လှိုင်သာယာမြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး။

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ရန်အခြေခံလိုအပ်ချက်များ	
ရေအသုံးပြုမှုအခြေအနေ	
ရေအရင်းအမြစ်	အထိတွင်းရေ (၃ တွင်း)
အဓိကလိုအပ်ချက်	
ခန့်အပ်မည့်လုပ်သားဦးရေ	၂၆ ဦး
အဓိကကုန်ကြမ်း	ပိတ်လိပ်အချိုးမျိုး၊ လေဘာယ်၊ သာဓရေကြီး၊ ဖိပ်အချိုးမျိုး နှင့် ဆက်ပပ်မစွည့်မညာ။
နှစ်စဉ်ထွက်ကုန်စွာညီမဟာ	နှစ်စဉ် ပျမ်းမျှထွက်ကုန်အရေအတွက် သိန်ငါးဆယ်ကျော်။



5/10/2021



5/10/2021

ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီးရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုကော်မတီအတည်ပြုမိန့်

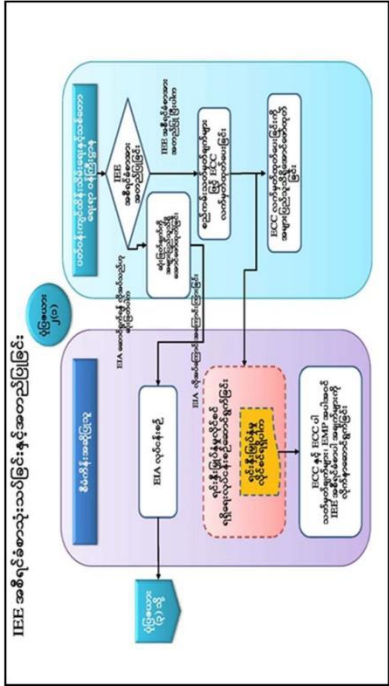
ပြည်ထောင်စုအဖွဲ့အစည်း
ပြည်ထောင်စုအဖွဲ့အစည်း

ပြည်ထောင်စုအဖွဲ့အစည်း
ပြည်ထောင်စုအဖွဲ့အစည်း

ပြည်ထောင်စုအဖွဲ့အစည်း
ပြည်ထောင်စုအဖွဲ့အစည်း

ပြည်ထောင်စုအဖွဲ့အစည်း
ပြည်ထောင်စုအဖွဲ့အစည်း

သက်ရောက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းရလဒ်များနှင့် ထိခိုက်မှုအဆင့်သတ်မှတ်ချက်များ



ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်သဘာဝထာမှတ်ချက်

ပြည်ထောင်စုအဖွဲ့အစည်း
ပြည်ထောင်စုအဖွဲ့အစည်း

ပြည်ထောင်စုအဖွဲ့အစည်း
ပြည်ထောင်စုအဖွဲ့အစည်း

5/10/2021

စီမံကိန်းပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အနေအထား

စဉ်	အကြောင်းအရာ	ဖော်ပြချက်
၁။	ကျိပ်နှိပ်အမှတ်	မြောက်လတ္တီကျု ၁၆°၅၂'၄၁.၀၂"နှင့် အရှေ့လောင်ဂျီကျု ၉၅°၅၉'၅၉.၂၅"
၂။	ရောင်းချမှုအခြေအနေ	ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ နှစ်စဉ်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်မှုနှုန်း ၄၀% အနိမ့်ဆုံးအပူအချိန် ၂၆°C
၃။	ကော်ရိုဒ်နာထွက်မြေအသုံးချမှု	ကော်ရိုဒ်နာထွက်မြေအသုံးချမှု
၄။	လမ်းပန်းဆက်သွယ်ရေး	ရန်ကုန်-သုတိ ကားလမ်း
၅။	သစ်တောဧရိယာ	မရှိ
၆။	ကန့်သတ်ကာကွယ်ထားသော ဧရိယာ	မရှိ
၇။	တိုင်းတာမှုရလဒ်	<input type="checkbox"/> အလုပ်အကိုင်အသွား တိုင်းတာခြင်း <input type="checkbox"/> အပူချိန် နှင့် စိုစွတ်မှု အလုပ်အကိုင်အသွား တိုင်းတာခြင်း <input type="checkbox"/> ရေစုတ်အသွား

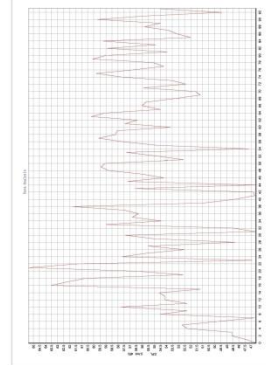
ဆူညံသံတိုင်းတာမှု

Date & Time	Location	GPS location	Noise Result	NEQ Guideline
16, December, 2020	Operation Area	16°52'41.02"N 95°59'59.25"E	54.74 dBA	70 dBA

အထက်ဖော်ပြပါ ဆူညံသံတိုင်းတာမှုလုပ်ငန်းအရ
Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited၏ဆူညံသံများကို National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline အတိုင်းတည်ရှိနေသည့် ကုန်ထုတ်လုပ်မှုရပ်ဝန်းရှိသည်။



Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited ၏ဆူညံသံတိုင်းတာမှု ဝန်ရံ



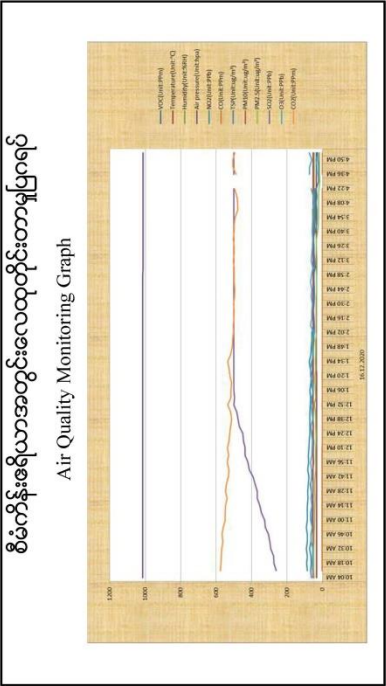
လေထုတိုင်းတာမှု

Parameters	Observed Value	Guideline Value	Unit	Organization	Period
PM ₁₀	45.35	50	µg/m ³	NEQG	24 hrs
PM _{2.5}	32.18	25	µg/m ³	NEQG	24 hrs
SO ₂	447.56	500	µg/m ³	NEQG	10 minutes
NO ₂	63.53	200	µg/m ³	NEQG	1 hour



လေထုတိုင်းတာမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်

5/10/2021

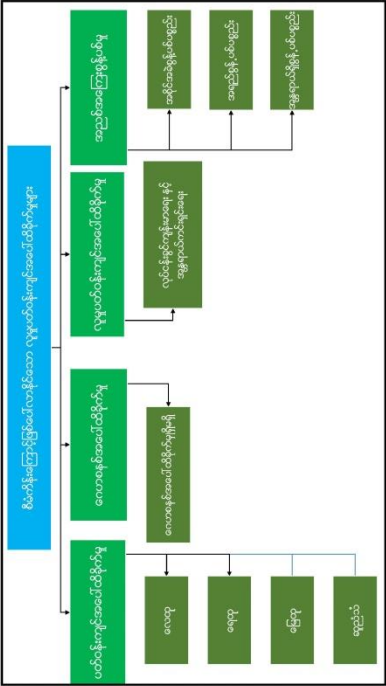


အလင်းရောင်တိုင်းတာမှု

No.	Location	Measure value (Lux)	Standard*	Remark
1	Warehouse Area	350	300	Above
2	Cutting	1120	1000	Above
3	Sewing & Attaching	1028	600	Above
4	QC Area	1292	900	Above
5	Packing Area	550	600	Below

စက်ရုံအတွင်းအလင်းရောင် တိုင်းတာမှုပုံစံပေးများ

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်သက်ရောက်မှုများနှင့် ဖြေလျှော့ရေးနည်းလမ်းများ



[illegible][illegible][illegible]

<p>သက်တမ်း ၁၀ နှစ်၊ ပြန်လည်သတ်မှတ်ရန် နည်းလမ်းကို သတ်မှတ်ရန်</p>	<p>သက်တမ်း ၁၀ နှစ်၊ ပြန်လည်သတ်မှတ်ရန် နည်းလမ်းကို သတ်မှတ်ရန်</p>
<p>သက်တမ်း ၁၀ နှစ်၊ ပြန်လည်သတ်မှတ်ရန် နည်းလမ်းကို သတ်မှတ်ရန်</p>	<p>သက်တမ်း ၁၀ နှစ်၊ ပြန်လည်သတ်မှတ်ရန် နည်းလမ်းကို သတ်မှတ်ရန်</p>

မြေအောက်ရေသုံးစွဲမှု	
စည်ရွာမြို့နယ်	မြေသုံးစွဲမှုအမျိုးအမည်
လုပ်ကိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအမည်	The Thirupuraud Water Aid. (1970)
စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအမျိုးအမည်	<ul style="list-style-type: none">အရေအတွက်မြို့၊ အစိုးရပိုင်တာ စီမံကိန်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအိတ်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအမျိုးအမည်အိတ်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအမျိုးအမည်
အကျိုးအမြတ်	အိတ်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအမျိုးအမည်

အရေအတွက်မြို့အရေအတွက်မြို့နယ်	
စည်ရွာမြို့နယ်	အရေအတွက်မြို့အရေအတွက်မြို့နယ်
လုပ်ကိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအမည်	အရေအတွက်မြို့အရေအတွက်မြို့နယ်
စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအမျိုးအမည်	အရေအတွက်မြို့အရေအတွက်မြို့နယ်

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာစာရင်းကိန်း	
စည်ရွာမြို့နယ်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာစာရင်းကိန်း
လုပ်ကိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအမည်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာစာရင်းကိန်း
စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအမျိုးအမည်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာစာရင်းကိန်း


ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာစာရင်းကိန်း	
စည်ရွာမြို့နယ်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာစာရင်းကိန်း
လုပ်ကိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအမည်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာစာရင်းကိန်း
စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအမျိုးအမည်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာစာရင်းကိန်း

5/10/2021

စဉ်	အခြေခံအချက်	အညွှန်းအရေတွက်	ကျန်းမာရေး (အချိုးအစား)
၁.	လေထုအညွှန်းအရေတွက်		
၁.	ကန့်သတ်ထားသောအရေတွက်အရေတွက်	၁၀၀၀	၁၀၀၀
၂.	ကန့်သတ်ထားသောအရေတွက်	၁၀၀၀	၁၀၀၀
၃.	အရိုးအဆေးအရေတွက်	၁၂	၁၂
၄.	တစ်ကွက်လျှင်သုံး ကာကွယ်ရေးအရေတွက်	၆	၆
၅.	ဆေးကုသမှုအရေတွက်	၁	၁
၆.	အရေတွက်အရေတွက်	၁	၁
၇.	အရေတွက်အရေတွက်	၁	၁
၈.	အရေတွက်အရေတွက်	၁	၁
၉.	အရေတွက်အရေတွက်	၁	၁
၁၀.	အရေတွက်အရေတွက်	၁	၁
၁၁.	အရေတွက်အရေတွက်	၁	၁
၁၂.	အရေတွက်အရေတွက်	၁	၁
၁၃.	အရေတွက်အရေတွက်	၁	၁
၁၄.	အရေတွက်အရေတွက်	၁	၁
၁၅.	အရေတွက်အရေတွက်	၁	၁
၁၆.	အရေတွက်အရေတွက်	၁	၁
၁၇.	အရေတွက်အရေတွက်	၁	၁
၁၈.	အရေတွက်အရေတွက်	၁	၁
၁၉.	အရေတွက်အရေတွက်	၁	၁
၂၀.	အရေတွက်အရေတွက်	၁	၁

လူမှုအကျိုးကျေးဇူးပါဝင်မှု			
Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited တွင် CSR အတွက် အမြတ်အမြတ် % ကို ကျန်းမာရေး ပညာရေးနှင့် နယ်မြေဖွံ့ဖြိုးတက်ရေးတို့ အတွက် အသုံးပြုခွင့်အရ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။			
ကျန်းမာရေး	ဝန်ထမ်းများ ကျန်းမာရေး	၀.၅ %	
ပညာရေး	ပညာရေးကဏ္ဍ ဖြစ်တက်ရေးနှင့် လူမှုအဖွဲ့အစည်း အသိပညာပေးခြင်း	၀.၅ %	
နယ်မြေဖွံ့ဖြိုးတက်ရေး	ဒေသတွင်း လိုအပ်သကဲ့သို့ လူမှုဖွံ့ဖြိုးခြင်း	၁ %	

စက်ရုံ၏ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များ			

Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) Company Limited ဝန်ထမ်းများအတွက်သုံးရေသောက်ရေပြင်ဆင်ထားရှိမှု			
			

5/10/2021



***Thank You for Your Patient
Attention!***

APPENDIX G List of Commitment

Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) COMPANY LIMITED ၏ CMP စနစ် အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုးချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းအတွက် တင်ပြလာသော ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း
(Initial Environmental Examination – IEE) အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် ပါဝင်ရမည့် အချက်များကို အကောင်အထည်ဖော် စီမံဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ကြောင်း။
အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ဇယားဖြင့် အကျဉ်းချုပ် စာရင်းပြုစု ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

ကတိကဝတ်၏ အတိုချုပ် အမည်	အမှတ်စဉ်	ကတိကဝတ်အားရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြချက်	အစီရင်ခံစာပါ ရည်ညွှန်းချက် (အခန်း)
မူဝါဒ၊ဥပဒေနှင့် အဖွဲ့အစည်းဆိုင်ရာမူဘောင်များ	၁	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၂) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး နည်းဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၄) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း (၂၀၁၅) မြန်မာနိုင်ငံမှ ချမှတ်ထားသော စက်ရုံနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သည့် တခြား လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရမည့် လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ ဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ နှင့် မူဝါဒများ အမျိုးသား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက် (၂၀၁၅) နှင့် နိုင်ငံတကာ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ စံသက်မှတ်ချက်များနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ	အခန်း (၂)
ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာမှု	၂	အမျိုးသား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက် (၂၀၁၅) နှင့် နိုင်ငံတကာ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ စံသက်မှတ်ချက်များနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များကို အခြေခံလေ့လာ တိုင်းတာထားပါသည်	အခန်း (၄)
လေအရည်အသွေး	၂.၁	အမျိုးသား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက် (၂၀၁၅) ၏ ထုတ်လွှတ်အစိုးအငွေ့ (Air emissions) လမ်းညွှန်သက်မှတ်ချက် (PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}) တို့ဖြင့် နှိုင်းယှဉ် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၄.၂.၂)

ကတိကဝတ်၏ အတိုချုပ် အမည်	အမှတ်စဉ်	ကတိကဝတ်အားရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြချက်	အစီရင်ခံစာပါ ရည်ညွှန်းချက် (အခန်း)
ဆူညံသံ	၂.၂	အမျိုးသား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက် (၂၀၁၅) ၏ အမြင့်ဆုံးလက်ခံနိုင်သည့် ဆူညံသံအဆင့် (Noise level) လမ်းညွှန်သက်မှတ်ချက် စက်မှုဇုန် ဧရိယာတွင် (70 One-hour LAeq (dBA)) ဖြင့် နှိုင်းယှဉ် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၄.၂.၃)
စက်ရုံတွင်း အလင်းရောင် ရရှိမှု	၂.၃	Illumination and Limiting Glare Index based on IES Code, 1968 ဖြင့် နှိုင်းယှဉ် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၄.၂.၄)
ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု	၃	Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) COMPANY LIMITED သည် စက်ရုံအခြေအနေ၊ အလုပ်သမား၊ ဒေသခံလူထုအမြင်၊ အစုရှယ်ယာပိုင်များနှင့် ညှိနှိုင်းဆွေးနွေးခြင်း အပါအဝင် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်းများ ကို ဆောင်ရွက်မည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်သည် စက်ရုံ၏ ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေး အတွက်ပါ ဖြည့်စွက်ဆောင်ရွက်ထားပါသည်။	အခန်း (၆)
လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုနှင့် ဖုန်မှုန့်	၃.၁	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • လေထုညစ်ညမ်းခြင်းကို ကာကွယ်ရန်နှင့် ကာဗွန်ထုတ်လုပ်မှုကို လျော့ချပေးနိုင်ရန်အတွက် စက်ရုံပင်းအတွင်း အပင်များစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း • မီးစက်များကို ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း • အမှိုက်များ မီးရှို့ခြင်းကို တားမြစ်ခြင်း • ဖုန်ထူထပ်သော နေရာများတွင် တာဝန်ထမ်းဆောင်သော ပန်ထမ်းများအတွက် နှာခေါင်းစီးများ ဝတ်ဆင်စေခြင်း 	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၆.၁)
ဆူညံသံထွက်ရှိမှု	၃.၂	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • အသံလုံအခန်းများတည်ဆောက်ပြီး စက်ပစ္စည်းများကို သေချာစွာ ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းစေခြင်း • သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးလမ်းကြောင်းတွင် ယာဉ်များ၏ အမြန်နှုန်းကို ကန့်သတ်ခြင်း • လုံလောက်သော တစ်ကိုယ်ရည်သုံး အကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်းများ ထားရှိပေးခြင်း 	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၆.၂)

ကတိကဝတ်၏ အတိုချုပ် အမည်	အမှတ်စဉ်	ကတိကဝတ်အားရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြချက်	အစီရင်ခံစာပါ ရည်ညွှန်းချက် (အခန်း)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဝန်ထမ်းများအားလုံးကို သင့်လျော်သော သင်တန်းများပို့ချခြင်းနှင့် ဆူညံသော နေရာတွင် အလုပ်လုပ်စဉ် တစ်ကိုယ်ရည်သုံး အကာအကွယ်များ တပ်ဆင်စေခြင်း 	
မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်	၃.၃	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> အရေးပေါ်အခြေအနေများအတွက် စက်ရုံနံရံများတွင် မီးသတ်ဆေးဘူးများ၊ မီးသတ်ပိုက်ဘီးများနှင့် မီးသတ်ရေပိုက်များ ထားရှိခြင်း အရေးပေါ်ထွက်ပေါက်ပြ မြေပုံများနှင့် စုပေးရပ်ညွှန်ပြရာ သင်္ကေတများ ထားရှိခြင်း မီးသတ်ပစ္စည်းများကို ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်းနှင့် မီးသတ်ရေကန်ကို အရေးပေါ်အခြေအနေအတွက် ပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း အလုပ်သမားများအား သတိပေးရန် မီးဘေးအချက်ပြခေါင်းလောင်းများ တပ်ဆင်ထားခြင်း အဓိက ဝင်ပေါက်ထွက်ပေါက်များကို ပိတ်ဆို့ထားခြင်း မပြုလုပ်စေခြင်း 	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၆.၃)
လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ထိခိုက်မှုနှင့် ကျန်းမာရေး	၃.၄	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ရှေးဦးသူနာပြုသင်တန်း၊ ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးသင်တန်း၊ မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကာကွယ်ရေး သင်တန်း၊ စက်ယန္တရားများ ကိုင်တွယ်ခြင်းသင်တန်းများ ပို့ချခြင်း လေ့လာတွေ့ရှိထားသော အလင်းတိုင်းတာချက်များအရ၊ အလုပ်သမားများ ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံစွာ လုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်စေရန် လုံလောက်သောအလင်းရောင် ရရှိစေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း တစ်ကိုယ်ရည်သုံး ကာကွယ်ရေးကိရိယာများ (ဥပမာ- နားကြပ်၊ လက်အိတ်၊ ခေါင်ဆောင်း၊ မျက်မှန်) များကို ဌာနအလိုက် ပေးအပ်ခြင်း ဓာတ်လိုက်ခြင်း အန္တရာယ်မှ ကာကွယ်ရန်အတွက် လျှပ်စစ်ထိန်းသိမ်းစောင့်ရှောက်ရေးဝန်ထမ်းအား ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်းနှင့် ကြိုတင်ကာကွယ်မှုပြုလုပ်ရန် တာဝန်ပေးခန့်အပ်ခြင်း ရေနုတ်မြောင်းများ ရေစီးရေလာကောင်းအောင် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းဖြင့် အလုပ်သမားများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေး ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကာကွယ်ခြင်း 	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၆.၄)

ကတိကဝတ်၏ အတိုချုပ် အမည်	အမှတ်စဉ်	ကတိကဝတ်အားရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြချက်	အစီရင်ခံစာပါ ရည်ညွှန်းချက် (အခန်း)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> အလုပ်သမားများအတွက် အများဆုံးခွင့်ပြုနိုင်သော ဆူညံသံအဆင့်မှာ 90dB(A)သည် တစ်ရက်လျှင် နာရီချီသာ ဖြစ်သည်။ ထို့ကြောင့် ဆူညံသောနေရာများတွင် လုပ်ကိုင်ပါက နားကြပ်ကိရိယာ တပ်ဆင်ခြင်းရမည်။ 	
အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်မှု	၃.၅	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> စီမံကိန်းမှ ထွက်ရှိသော စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များကို စက်ရုံဝင်းအတွင်း (သို့မဟုတ်) ဒေသရှိ အင်းအိုင်၊ ချောင်း၊ မြောင်း၊ မြစ် စသည်တို့ထဲသို့ စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း မပြုလုပ်ပါ။ စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များကို တစ်နေရာတည်းတွင် စနစ်တကျ ခွဲ၍ စုဆောင်းရန် လိုအပ်ပြီး အထည်အလိပ် စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များကို သီးခြားသိုလှောင်သိမ်းဆည်းခြင်း၊ အန္တရာယ်ရှိသော စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် တခြားသော သတ္တုပစ္စည်းများကို သီးခြား သိုလှောင်သိမ်းဆည်းခြင်း ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုနိုင်သော အဝတ်စ၊ ပိတ်စ၊ ကတ်ထူပြား၊ ပလတ်စတစ်ပြား စသည်တို့ကို တစ်ဆင့် ပြန်လည်ရောင်းချခြင်းဖြင့် ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုခြင်း သတ္တုပစ္စည်း (သို့မဟုတ်) ဖန်စများကို ပြန်လည် အသုံးပြုခြင်း နေ့စဉ်ထွက်ရှိသော အမှိုက်များကို ရန်ကုန်မြို့တော်စည်ပင်သာရေးကော်မတီနှင့် ချိတ်ဆက်စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း 	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၆.၅)
စွန့်ပစ်အရည်	၃.၆	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ရေနုတ်မြောင်းလိုင်းကို သင့်တော်သော အကျယ်၊ အနက်ရှိစေပြီး မိလ္လာစနစ်သည် ရေလုံပြီး စနစ်တကျ သိုလှောင်နိုင်ခြင်း မိလ္လာပိုက်လိုင်းကို အမြဲစစ်ဆေးခြင်းနှင့် ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း ရေနုတ်မြောင်းကို အနံ့အသက်များ ကင်းစေရန် အမှိုက်များ ပိတ်ဆို့စေခြင်းမရှိအောင် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း ဘွိုင်လာရေ၏ အပူချိန်ကို မြောင်းအတွင်း မစွန့်ပစ်ခင် တိုင်းတာခြင်း 	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၆.၆)

ကတိကဝတ်၏ အတိုချုပ် အမည်	အမှတ်စဉ်	ကတိကဝတ်အားရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြချက်	အစီရင်ခံစာပါ ရည်ညွှန်းချက် (အခန်း)
စွမ်းအင်	၃.၇	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • အပူအအေးအလိုအလျောက်ညွှန်ပြရာ ကိရိယာနှင့် အချိန်အတိုင်းကိရိယာများတပ်ဆင်ခြင်း • စက်ရုံ၏နေရာအမျိုးမျိုးတွင် စွမ်းအင်ချွေတာသော လျှပ်စစ်မီးများတပ်ဆင်ခြင်း • စွမ်းအင်ချွေတာသော စက်ပစ္စည်းများကို တပ်ဆင်ရမည် 	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၆.၇)
အရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေ	၃.၈	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • စက်ရုံအနေဖြင့် အရေးပေါ်ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်သော မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်၊ ငလျင်၊ ရေကြီးခြင်းနှင့် မုန်တိုင်းများအတွက် စီမံထားရှိခြင်း • မီးသတ်ပစ္စည်းကိရိယာများနှင့် မီးသတ်ဆေးဘူးများကို နေရာတိုင်းတွင် တပ်ဆင်ထားခြင်းနှင့် စစ်ဆေးခြင်း • အသေးစိတ်အခြေအနေပြ ရုပ်ပုံ(အရေးပေါ်ထွက်ပေါက်တံခါး စသည်) ကို အလုပ်သမားများ သိရှိစေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ထားခြင်း • ရေပိုက်ခေါင်း၊ မီးသတ်ဘူး စသည်တို့ကို ထားရှိခြင်း၊ စစ်ဆေးခြင်းနှင့် ဓာတ်လိုက်ခြင်းမှ ကာကွယ်ရန် လျှပ်စစ်အန္တရာယ် အသိပေး သင်တန်းများ ပို့ချခြင်း • အလုပ်သမားများအား ငလျင်လှုပ်သောအခါ စားပွဲအောက်ကဲ့သို့သော ဘေးကင်းသောနေရာများတွင် နေထိုင်ရန်၊ အပြင်သို့ မရွေ့ရန်၊ အပြင်တွင်ရှိနေသော အလုပ်သမားများအနေဖြင့် အဆောက်အဦးအောက်၊ သစ်ပင်အောက်၊ တိုင်များအောက်တွင် နေထိုင်ခြင်းမပြုဘဲ ကွင်းပြင်တွင်သာ နေထိုင်ရန်၊ တခြားသော သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံရေး လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များကို အသိပညာပေးခြင်း • ရေလွှမ်းမိုးမှု (မုန်တိုင်းအပျက်အစီးများ၊ ရေမြောင်းများ ပွင့်နေခြင်း၊ မြေတိုက်စားမှု) နှင့် ရွေ့ပြောင်း တွားသွားသတ္တဝါများ (မြွေ သို့မဟုတ် တခြားတိရိစ္ဆာန်များ) ၏ အန္တရာယ်များကို သတိပြုစေခြင်း • အရေးပေါ်ဆေးအဖွဲ့များနှင့် ဆေးပစ္စည်းများ ထားရှိခြင်း 	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၆.၈)

ကတိကဝတ်၏ အတိုချုပ် အမည်	အမှတ်စဉ်	ကတိကဝတ်အားရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြချက်	အစီရင်ခံစာပါ ရည်ညွှန်းချက် (အခန်း)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> အရေးပေါ်ဆက်သွယ်နိုင်သည့် မီးသတ်ဌာန၊ ရဲတပ်ဖွဲ့၊ ဆေးရုံ စသည့် တယ်လီဖုန်းနံပါတ်များကို မြင်သာနိုင်သည့်နေရာတွင် ကပ်ထားခြင်း မီးငြိမ်းသတ်ရေးအဖွဲ့၊ ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးအဖွဲ့တို့ဖြင့် ဘေးကင်းရေးကော်မတီတစ်ရပ် တည်ဆောက်ခြင်းနှင့် ကော်မတီအနေဖြင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုနှင့် ပတ်သတ်၍ လစဉ်အစည်းအဝေး ကျင်းပခြင်း သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ်စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေး၊ မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်နှင့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ထိခိုက်မှုနှင့် ကျန်းမာရေး ကာကွယ်ရေးအတွက် သင့်လျော်သော သင်တန်းများပို့ချခြင်း 	
စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှု	၄	အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းသည် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှု အစီရင်ခံစာကို ပန်ကြီးဌာနသို့ (၆)လ တစ်ကြိမ် တင်ပြဆောင်ရွက်မည်။	အခန်း (၆) အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၆.၉)
လေအရည်အသွေး စစ်ဆေးမှု	၄.၁	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ဆာလဖာဒိုက်အောက်ဆိုဒ်ဓာတ်ငွေ့များ၊ နိုက်ထရိုဂျင်ဒိုက်အောက်ဆိုဒ်ဓာတ်ငွေ့များ၊ ကာဗွန်ဒိုင်အောက်ဆိုဒ်ဓာတ်ငွေ့များ၊ ကာဗွန်မိုနောက်ဆိုဒ်ဓာတ်ငွေ့များနှင့် အမှုန်အမွှားများ တိုင်းတာခြင်း တစ်နှစ် (၂) ကြိမ်တိုင်းတာပြီး ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး ဦးစီးဌာနသို့ တင်ပြခြင်း ထုတ်လုပ်မှုဧရိယာအတွင်း တိုင်းတာခြင်း 	ဇယား (၆.၁)
စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းထွက်ရှိမှုအခြေအနေ	၄.၂	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> စွန့်ပစ်အစိုင်အခဲ၊ စွန့်ပစ်အရည်နှင့် အန္တရာယ်ရှိသော စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ အပတ်စဉ် စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း စက်ရုံအတွင်း ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြု သိုလှောင်ခြင်း၊ စွန့်ပစ်နေရာသတ်မှတ်ခြင်း 	ဇယား (၆.၁)
မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ် စစ်ဆေးမှု	၄.၃	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ထွက်ပေါက်လမ်းပြပုံများ ကပ်ထားခြင်း၊ မီးသတ်ပစ္စည်း ကိရိယာများ တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း လစဉ် စက်ရုံဧရိယာအတွင်း တိုင်းတာခြင်း 	ဇယား (၆.၁)
စက်ရုံတွင်း အလင်းရောင်အခြေအနေ	၄.၄	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> အလင်းရောင်တိုင်းတာခြင်း 	ဇယား (၆.၁)

ကတိကဝတ်၏ အတိုချုပ် အမည်	အမှတ်စဉ်	ကတိကဝတ်အားရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြချက်	အစီရင်ခံစာပါ ရည်ညွှန်းချက် (အခန်း)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • လစဉ် • ထုတ်လုပ်မှုဧရိယာအတွင်း တိုင်းတာခြင်း (အထူးသဖြင့်အဝတ်ဖြတ်ခြင်းနေရာနှင့် အရည်အသွေးစစ်ဆေးခြင်းနေရာ) 	
လူထုအကျိုးပြုလုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	၅	လူထုအကျိုးပြုဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များကို လူနေမှုအဆင့်အတန်း မြင့်မားစေရန်နှင့် စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာရှိ လူနေမှုအသိုင်းအဝိုင်းများအားလုံးနှင့် အဆင်ပြေစေရန် ရည်ရွယ်ပါသည်။ Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) COMPANY LIMITED ၏ လူထုအကျိုးပြု ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များအနေဖြင့် ဒေသအတွင်း ပညာရေးအထောက်အပံ့များ ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊ အကျိုးအမြတ်မယူသော သင်တန်းများ ဖော်ဆောင်ပေးခြင်း၊ လုပ်သားများ၏ကျန်းမာရေးစောင့်ရှောက်မှုများ ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းဟူ၍ကဏ္ဍသုံးခုအလိုက် ဆောင်ရွက်ပါမည်။	အခန်း (၆) အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၆.၁၀)
သက်ဆိုင်သူများနှင့် တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးခြင်း	၆	သက်ဆိုင်သူများနှင့် တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးခြင်း အစီအစဉ်တွင် Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) COMPANY LIMITED စက်ရုံ၏ IEE အစီရင်ခံစာ အကြောင်းကို ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။ စီမံကိန်း၏ သက်ဆိုင်သူများနှင့် တွေ့ဆုံညှိနှိုင်းအဖြေရှာခြင်း အစီအစဉ်သည် စီမံကိန်းအကြောင်းအရာနှင့် ပတ်သက်သော အချက်များကို အလွယ်တကူရရှိရန် အကောင်းဆုံးနည်းလမ်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ သို့သော်လည်း Covid-19 ရောဂါပြန့်ပွားခြင်းကို ထိန်းချုပ်သောကာလဖြစ်သောကြောင့် စီမံကိန်း၏ IEE အစီရင်ခံစာကို Myanwei Environmental Solution Company Limited ၏ လူမှုကွန်ယက်စာမျက်နှာ (Facebook page) တွင် ငြိမ့်၊ မေလ၊ ၂၀၂၁ ခုနှစ်တွင် ဖော်ပြကာ အများပြည်သူသဘောထားကိုတောင်းခံပါသည်။	အခန်း (၇) အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၇.၁)

ကတိကဝတ်၏ အတိုချုပ် အမည်	အမှတ်စဉ်	ကတိကဝတ်အားရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြချက်	အစီရင်ခံစာပါ ရည်ညွှန်းချက် (အခန်း)
နိဂုံးနှင့် အကြံပြုချက်	၇	Wellgreen Outdoor (Myanmar) COMPANY LIMITED သည် CMP စနစ်ဖြင့် အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုးချုပ်လုပ်ပြီး ကမ္ဘာအနှံ့သို့ ထုတ်ကုန်များကို တင်ပို့မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းမှရရှိသော အကျိုးအမြတ်၏ ၂% ကို CSR အစီအစဉ်ဖြင့် ဒေသအကျိုးပြုလုပ်ငန်းများကို ထောက်ပံ့သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းလည်ပတ် နေစဉ်နှင့် ပိတ်သိမ်းမည့်ကာလအတွက် နေ့စဉ်၊ လစဉ်၊ နှစ်စဉ် ရေးဆွဲမည့် အစီအစဉ်များသည် IEE စည်းမျဉ်း၊ စည်းကမ်းများနှင့်အညီရေးဆွဲရမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။	အခန်း (၈)