EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Environmental Management Plan (EMP), which is important in managing the impacts of the factory, is constructed based on the findings of initial assessment. The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is an integral part of the Health, Safety and Environmental Management System. This is also a tool to ensure the impacts are properly managed.

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited is being operated in the existing building located at Plot No (9), Phan Chat Won U Shwe O Street, Hlaing Thar Yar Industrial Zone (2), Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar at the coordinates 16.8573250 N and 96.3723841 E. Total land area is 1.423 acres.

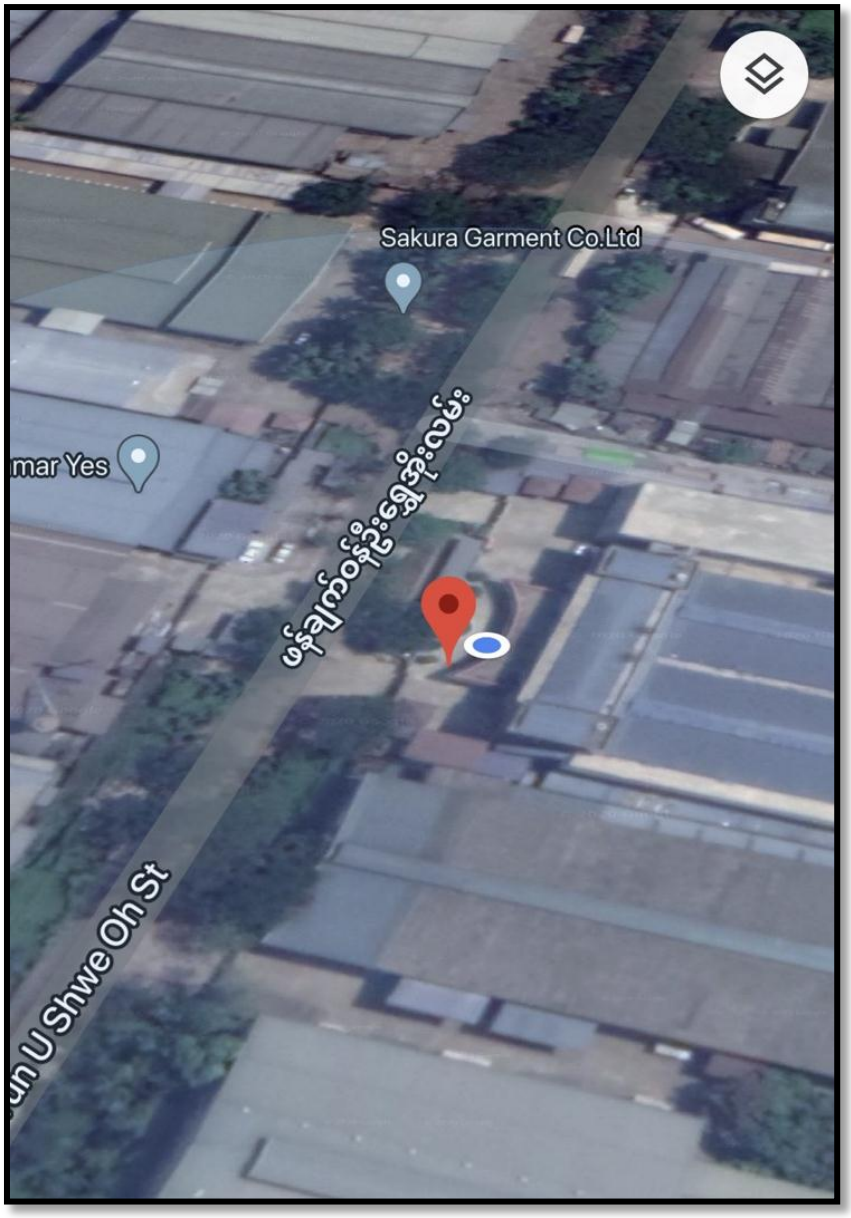
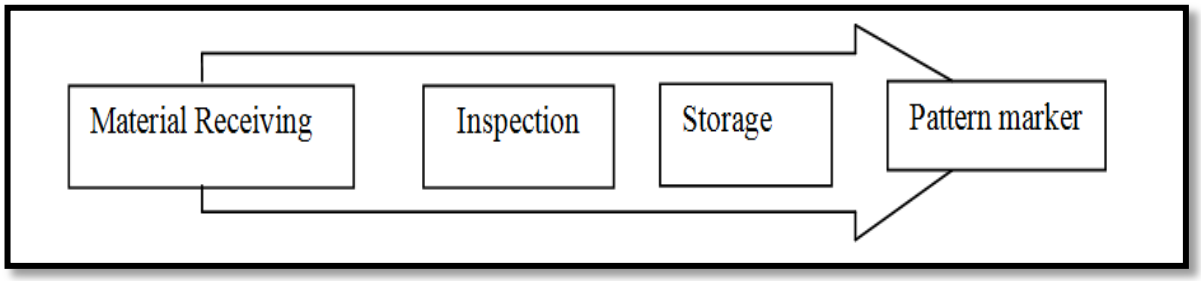


Figure-1 Location Map of the Factory

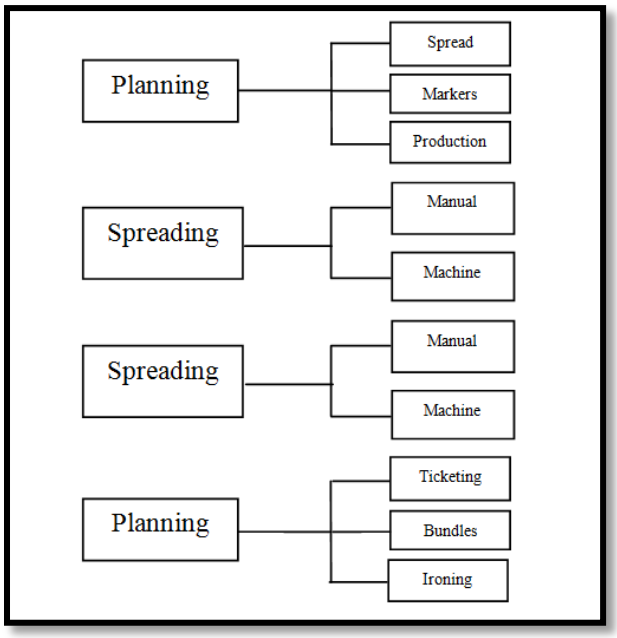
The investment is 100 % Foreign Investment and the objective of the investment is to manufacture of Bridal Dress, Fabric and Garment accessories for 100 % export CMP basis and

to offer our clients the best required quality garments in the required quantities, at the precise time.

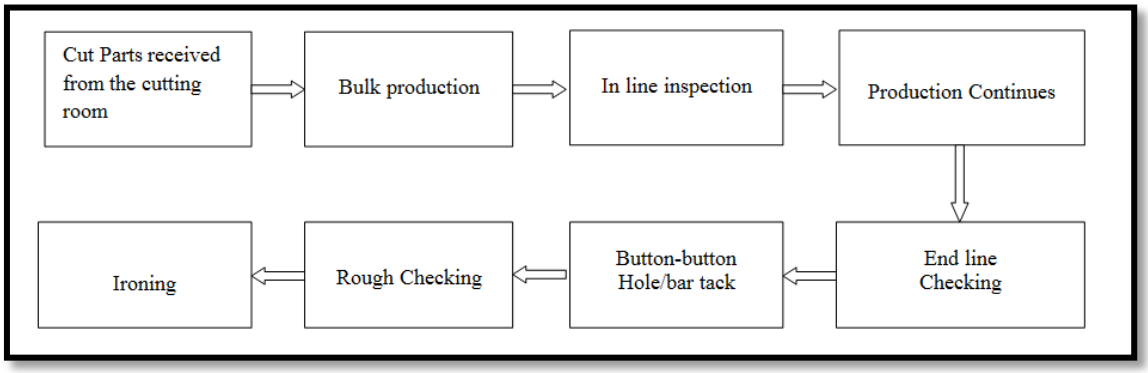
There are six main processes in the operation phase of the project. They are material receiving, cutting, and sewing, inspection, finishing and packing and shipping.



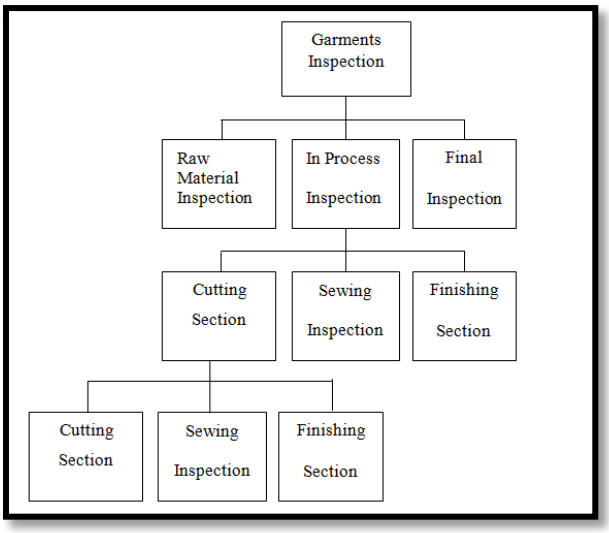
Process Flow for Material Receiving



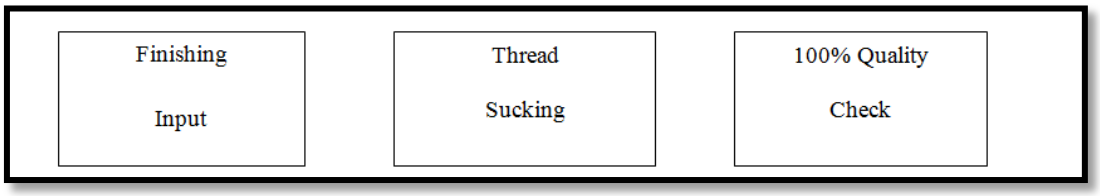
Process Flow for Cutting



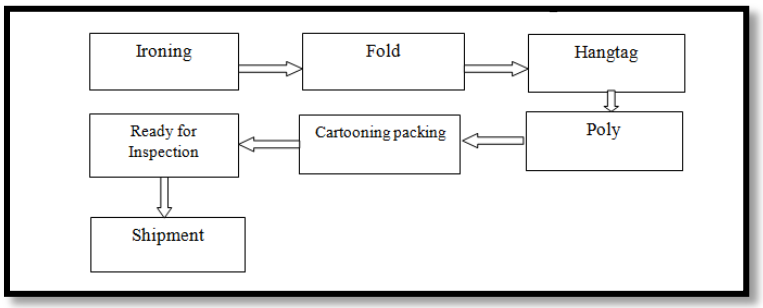
Process Flow for Sewing



Process Flow for Inspection



Process Flow for Finishing



Process flow for Shipping

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited composes of well-trained staffs, local people from nearby Hlaing Thar Yar Township as well as foreign experts. During the project assessment process, about 771 employees are local people and 18 foreign experts.

Baseline Environmental Quality

Physical Environment

The surrounding terrain is mostly flat land; the elevation approximately ranges from +26.2 ft (8.0m) to +16.4 ft (5.0m).Climate in Hlaing Thar Yar can be characterized by Climate of Yangon. Yangon has a tropical monsoon climate with average maximum ranging from 29° to 36°C (84° to 97°F) and average lows ranging from 18° to 25°C (64° to 77° F). Average annual rainfall in Yangon is approximately 2,900mm.Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited is

situated in Hlaing Thar Yar Industrial Zone (2) and the nearby land use is industrial land use and factories are situated in the area with moderate density.

Socio-Economic Environment

Hlaing Thar Yar Industrial Zone (2) is located within Hlaing Thar Yar Township. Hlaing Thar Yar Township has a total area of 83.3 km2 (32.16 sq mi) and a total population of 687,867 comprising 322,862 male and 365,005 female. The township has 46 primary schools, 8 middle schools, 4 high schools and 1 university. There are 2 government hospitals and 3 private hospitals.

Environmental Quality

The Environmental Management Plan for the factory is developed by **Green Environmental, Health, Safety and Social Consultancy Co., Ltd. Green EHSS** conducted the site visit and environmental background data measurements on July 15th, 2020 and on 21th July, 2020. Baseline air quality, noise levels were measured during the site visit on July 15th 2020. The waste water quality from settling pits was analyzed during July, 2020. GREEN EHSS team provides summary of environmental risks related to the factory operation and decommission phases of the project. The ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT has been developed through assessing severity/magnitude of the impact, occurrence /probability of the impacts and existing control measures.

Following table stated summary of environmental risks related to the factory operation and decommission phases (construction phase is completed).

Table 1 Environmental and Social Risk Assessment

Category	Scoping Item	Scoping Results		Assessment Result		Reason for Assessment
		Operation	Decommission	Operation	Decommission	
Pollution	Air Quality	M	L	L	L	The main air pollution sources include the emission from generator and boiler. Air emission generated from diesel generator only when the electricity shortage is the main source of air pollution, it is expected to be low with mitigation. Air emission may occur from demolition activities for decommission phase.
	Noise and Vibration	L	L	L	L	Any manufacturing facility is known to generate a certain amount of noise and vibration. Although it may results from proximity to noisy machinery (eg. Ventilation units, generator, pump) the potential impact is considered to be low because the plant has wide area for production and generator is in

						the proper enclosure of generator room located at isolated place. Noise emission may occur from demolition activities for decommission phase.
	Water Quality	M	L	L	L	The factory practices reducing the volume of water used during washouts and collects them into the settling pits. The significance impact is considered to be medium.
	Solid Waste	M	M	L	L	The impact is considered to be medium without proper management of clipping waste. To implement 3R for clipping waste solid waste and domestic waste to be low impact. Construction debris should be properly collected at a dedicated storage area and suitably disposed of at YCDC for decommissioning phase.
	Soil Contamination	L	NA	L	NA	The impact is considered to be low as no process waste and chemical wastes are discharged.
	Ground Subsidence	L	NA	L	NA	Ground subsidence may not occur from the factory's consumption of ground water.
	Offensive Odor	NA	NA	NA	NA	Factory's operation activities normally will not generate odor.
	Bottom Sediment	L	NA	L	NA	The significance impact is considered to be low, as the factory shall not discharge the waste into the river and apply proper management of final disposing.
Natural Environment	Protected Area	NA	NA	NA	NA	The project is located in Industrial Zone. There is no protected area in the project area.
	Flora/Fauna and Ecosystem	L	NA	L	NA	Ecology impacts is considered to be low or almost nil, as the factory, being amidst the already established industrial zone, was already devoid of any Biotopes, either Flora or Fauna or Ecosystem Values since the advent of the Industrial zone.
	Topography and geology	L	NA	L	NA	Topography and geology impacts are considered to be low or almost nil, as the factory is situated on the flat plain.
Social Environment	Involuntary Resettlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	No physical resettlement is necessary.
	Local conflict of Interests	L	NA	L	NA	The factory is located in the designed industrial zones. The factory complies with laws and relevant internal guidelines.
	Gender	L	NA	L	NA	Employment condition will meet national laws and international standards .There shall be no discrimination on the basis of gender.
	Ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples	NA	NA	NA	NA	There are no indigenous people in the project area.

	Poor	+M	L	+M	L	Positive impact for operation phase. It is expected to accept and to be employed in the project's activities with high hopes for improvement in neighborhood would bring higher living standard and education status. Loss of employment is negative impact for decommissioning phase.
	Living and livelihood	+M	L	+M	L	Job opportunities and business development should be considered as positive economic impact for regional or national development. It is considered to be significant positive impact for local people.
	Existing social infrastructures and services	L	NA	L	NA	There is low significance impact for existing urban condition. Negative changes in over use of public roads due to operation.
	Cultural heritage	NA	NA	NA	NA	The factory is located in Industrial Zone. There are no historical and cultural monuments located nearby the project site.
	Landscape	L	NA	+L	NA	Landscape is expected to be low impact without mitigation and becoming positive impact as the factory applies management on greening.
	Risks for infectious disease such as AIDS/HIV	L	NA	L	NA	Influx of people may cause negative impact on health condition of local people. The significance assigned to this impact for the operation phase is considered to be low with mitigation by knowledge and health care support.
	Working Conditions (including occupational safety)	M	L	L	L	The significance assigned to this impact for the operation phase is considered to be medium with mitigation by proper training on handling, the well-equipped factory and provision of healthcare facilities.
Other	Accident	M	M	L	L	Accident prevention measure inside and outside the factory area will be planned for operational phase. Accident for decommissioning phase is expected to be low impact with proper mitigation such as providing PPE, fencing, warning sign, etc.
	Global Warming	L	NA	L	NA	Minimization of GHGS emission by operation activities and vehicle will be planned.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

After evaluating the environment impacts of the Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited, Green EHSS has identified **ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS** and prepared **MITIGATION MEASURES** to protect the environmental and comply with Myanmar environmental legislation. The consultant team prepared the mitigation measures for dust and greenhouse gas

pollution, noise pollution, water pollution, solid waste, chemical and occupational health and safety.

MONITORING PLAN

The environmental **MONITORING PLAN** including monitoring items and locations in the operation and decommissioning phases are also provided. Environmental monitoring is a very important aspect of environmental management during construction and operation stages of the project to safeguard the environment. A proposed environmental monitoring program must be practical, relevant and cost effective. The budget in environmental monitoring program is estimated to be **3,000 USD** for operation phase. According to the monitoring plan, the project proponent will be responsible for the implementation of monitoring for air, noise, water and safety measures. Results of air quality and noise level monitoring and analysis of water quality will be recorded in files to check and audit. Monitoring will be carried out strictly as required by the related national regulations and the monitoring results of required parameters should be reported should be reported to local authorities.

STAKEHOULDER ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

In the frame of the preparation of this EMP report, Green EHSS has organized several meetings with stakeholders with the active support of Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited. In July 2020, ward administrator of the nearest area of the factory was informed of the Project activities and there was face to face meeting for the commencement of baseline studies and household survey.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PLAN (CSR)

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited will implement Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) plan. The factory has allocated 2% on net profit after for spending CSR activities.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANS

According to the outcomes from the Environmental and Social Impact Analysis **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANS** are addressed to mitigate the potential impacts. The EMP generally takes account of the following crucial management plans.

1) Air Emission Management
2) Noise Pollution Management
3) Water Management
4) Solid Waste Management
5) Chemical Management
6) Natural Environmental Management
7) Social Environmental Management
8) Occupational Health And Safety Management

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited is always proactive to provide a risk free and safe workplace for all of its employees. The factory practices good employee welfare plan.

The activities of Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited are environmentally acceptable and it is expected that the company will follow all environmental compatible steps during its course of operation and will sets a positive example as an environmental friendly unit.

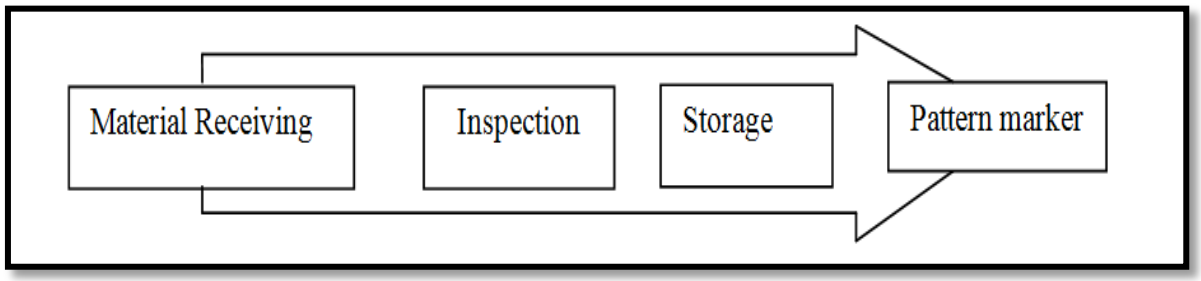
အကျဉ်းချုပ်အစီရင်ခံစာ

စက်ရုံ၏ လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်တာများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာမည့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာသက်ရောက်မှုများကို စီမံခန့်ခွဲရာတွင်အရေးပါသည့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP) ကို ကနဦးလေ့လာတွေ့ရှိချက်များနှင့် အကဲဖြတ်ချက်များအရ ရေးဆွဲထားပါသည်။ EMP သည်ကျန်းမာရေး၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုစနစ်တွင် အရေးပါသောအစိတ်အပိုင်းတစ်ခုပင်ဖြစ်သည်။ စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်မှုကြောင့်ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာမည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ဆိုင်ရာဆိုးကျိုးများကိုသင့်လျော်စွာစီမံလုပ်ဆောင်နိုင်ရေးအတွက် EMP ကို အသုံးပြုနိုင်ပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းအကြောင်းဖော်ပြချက်

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited သည်မြေကွက်အမှတ်(၉)၊ ဖန်ချပ်ဝန်ဦးရွှေအိုးလမ်း ၊ လှိုင်သာယာစက်မှုဇုန် (၂)၊ လှိုင်သာယာ မြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီးတွင် တည်ရှိပြီး မြောက်လတ္တီကျူ ၁၆.၈၅၇၃၂၅၀ နှင့် အရှေ့လောင်ဂျီကျူ ၉၆.၃၇၂၃၈၄၁ တွင်တည်ရှိပါသည်။ စက်ရုံမြေအကျယ်အဝန်းမှာ ၁.၄၂၃ ဧက ကျယ်ဝန်းပါသည်။

ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုအမျိုးအစားမှာ နိုင်ငံခြားရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံရခြင်း၏ ရည်ရွယ်ချက်မှာ ပြည်ပမှကုန်ကြမ်းများအားဝယ်ယူအသုံးပြုပြီး Bridal Dress, Fabric and Garment accessories ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများတိုးတက်လာစေပြီး အလုပ်အကိုင် အခွင့်အလမ်းများ ပိုမိုများပြားလာစေရန်ရည်ရွယ်ပါသည်။



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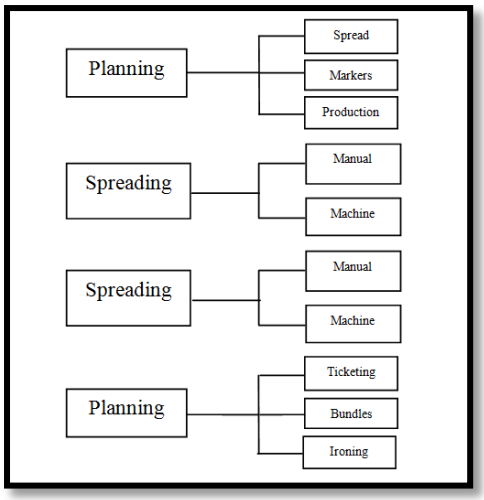

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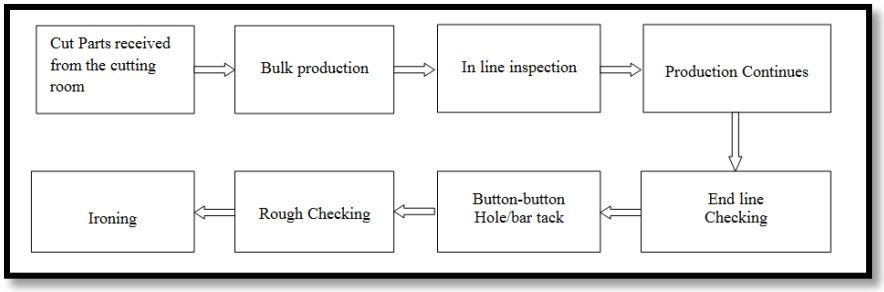

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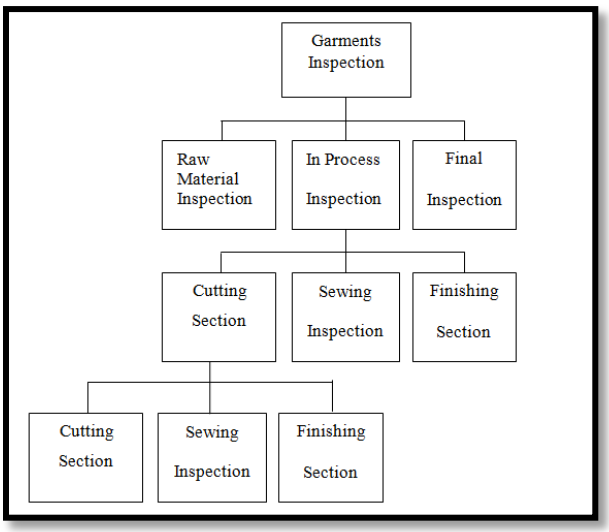

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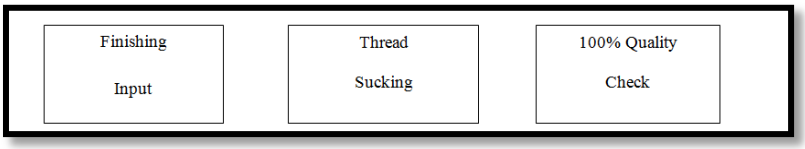
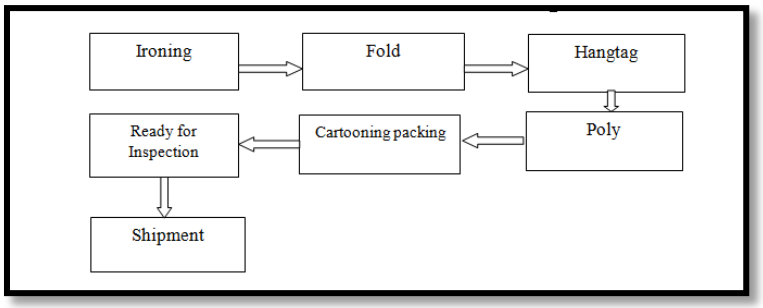


ကုန်ချောဌာနလုပ်ငန်းအဆင့်ဆင့်



အထည်တင်ပို့မှုလုပ်ငန်းအဆင့်ဆင့်

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited ၏စက်ရုံဝန်ထမ်းများတွင် ကျွမ်းကျင်ဝန်ထမ်းများနှင့် စက်ရုံအနီးအနားရှိလူငယ်သာမြို့နယ်ဒေသခံပြည်သူ အလုပ်သမားများ ပါဝင်ပါသည်။ ဤအစီရင်ခံစာကိုပြုစုနေသည့်ကာလအတွင်း စက်ရုံသည် ဒေသခံအလုပ်သမား ၇၇၁ ဦးကိုခန့်အပ်ထားပြီး အထည်ချုပ်လုပ်ငန်းများ လုပ်ကိုင်နေပါသည်။ ဒေသခံအလုပ်သမားများကို စက်ရုံဝန်ထမ်းများအဖြစ် ခန့်ထားနိုင်ပေးခြင်းသည် စီမံကိန်းအနီးနေထိုင်သော လူမှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းအတွက်လူမှုစီးပွားဆိုင်ရာအကျိုးဖြစ်ထွန်းမှုပင်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အခြေခံအရည်အသွေးများ

ရုပ်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာပတ်ဝန်းကျင်

စက်ရုံပတ်ဝန်းကျင်မြေမျက်နှာပြင်သည် မြေပြန့်ဒေသဖြစ်ပြီး ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဒေသသည် ပင်လယ်ရေပြင်မှအမြင့် ၁၆.၄ ပေ မှ ၂၆.၄ ပေရှိပါသည်။ လူငယ်သာမြို့နယ်၏ရာသီဥတုကို ရန်ကုန်မြို့တော်၏ရာသီဥတုအရဖော်ပြလျှင် အပူပိုင်းမုတ်သုံရာသီဥတုရရှိပြီး အပူဆုံးအချိန်များ၏ ပျမ်းမျှအပူချိန်သည် ၂၉ဒီဂရီမှ ၃၆ ဒီဂရီစင်တီဂရိတ်အတွင်းဖြစ်ပြီး အအေးဆုံး အပူချိန်များ၏ ပျမ်းမျှ အပူချိန်သည် ၁၈ ဒီဂရီမှ ၂၅ ဒီဂရီစင်တီဂရိတ်အတွင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ရန်ကုန်မြို့ပျမ်းမျှမိုးရေချိန်သည် ၂၉၀၀ မီလီမီတာအတွင်းတည်ရှိပါသည်။ Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited သည်လူငယ်သာစက်မှုဇုန်မြေ(၂)အသုံးချခြင်းဖြစ်ပြီး အခြားစက်ရုံများလည်းသိပ်သည်းမှုအသင့်အတင့်ဖြင့် တည်ရှိနေပါသည်။

လူမှုစီးပွားရေးဆိုင်ရာပတ်ဝန်းကျင်

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limitedသည် လူငယ်သာ စက်မှုဇုန်(၂)အတွင်းတည်ရှိပါသည်။ လူငယ်သာစက်မှုဇုန်(၂)သည် ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ လူငယ်သာမြို့နယ်တွင်ရှိပါသည်။ လူငယ်သာမြို့နယ်သည် ၈၃.၃ စတုရန်းကီလိုမီတာ (၃၂.၁၆ စတုရန်းမိုင်) ကျယ်ဝန်းပါသည်။ မြို့နယ်၏ စုစုပေါင်းလူဦးရေမှာ ၆၈၇၈၆၇ ယောက်ရှိပြီး ကျားဦးရေ ၃၂၂၈၆၂ နှင့်မဦးရေ ၃၆၅၀၀၅ ယောက်ရှိပါသည်။ လူငယ်သာမြို့နယ်တွင် အစိုးရ မူလတန်း

ကျောင်း ၄၆ ကျောင်း၊ အလယ်တန်းကျောင်း ၈ကျောင်း၊ အထက်တန်း ကျောင်း ၄ ကျောင်း နှင့် တက္ကသိုလ် ၁ခု တို့တည်ရှိပါသည်။ အစိုးရဆေးရုံ ၂ခုနှင့် ပုဂ္ဂလိက ဆေးရုံ ၃ရုံ ရှိပါသည်။

<u>သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအရည်အသွေးများ</u>

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited စက်ရုံ၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ် Environmental Management Plans (EMP) ကို Green Envionmental, Health, Safety and Social Consultancy Co.,Ltd (Green EHSS) မှတာဝန်ယူ ရေးဆွဲပေးပြီး environmental background data တိုင်းတာမှုများကို ၂၀၂၀ ခုနှစ် ဇူလိုင်လအတွင်း ကွင်းဆင်းရယူခဲ့ပါသည်။

Consultant team သည် baseline air quality ကို ဇူလိုင်လ ၁၅ရက်, ၂၀၂၀ရက်နေ့တွင် တိုင်းတာခဲ့ပါသည်။ စွန့်ပစ်ရေတိုင်းတာမှုအတွက် အနည်ထိုင်ကန်မှ ရေကို နမူနာယူပြီး တိုင်းတာမှုများကို ဇူလိုင်လ၊ ၂၀၂၀ခုနှစ်တွင် ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ GREEN EHSS team သည် စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်ခြင်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာမည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ သက်ရောက်မှုများ အကျဉ်းချုပ်ကို စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလနှင့် စက်ရုံပိတ်သိမ်းဖြိုဖျက်မည့်ကာလများ အတွက်လည်း ရေးသားတင်ပြထားပါသည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ သက်ရောက်နိုင်မှု အကဲဖြတ်ချက်များကို သက်ရောက်နိုင်မည့် ပြင်းထန်မှုအတိုင်းအတာ၊ ပမာဏ၊ ဖြစ်ပေါ် နိုင်သည့် အကြိမ်အရေအတွက်နှင့် လက်ရှိလုပ်ဆောင်လျက် ရှိသောထိန်းချုပ်မှုအခြေအနေများပေါ်မူတည်၍ အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။

အောက်ဖော်ပြပါဇယားသည် စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလနှင့် ပိတ်သိမ်းသည့်ကာလများနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ သက်ရောက်မှုများ အကျဉ်းချုပ်ကို ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

Category	Scoping Item	Scoping Results		Assessment Result		Reason for Assessment
		Operation	Decommission	Operation	Decommission	
Pollution	Air Quality	L	L	L	L	<u>စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ</u> မီးစက်တို့မှထွက်သောအခိုးအေငွ့်ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုများသည် လေထုညစ်ညမ်းစေသော အဓိကဓစ်မြစ်များဖြစ်သည်။ မီးစက်ကိုလျှပ်စစ်ပြတ်တောက်ချိန်တွင်သာ အသုံးပြုမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး ဆိုးကျိုးသက် ရောက်နိုင်မှုများ လျော့နည်းအောင် ပြုလုပ်၍ (L) ဟု မှတ်ယူနိုင်ပါသည်။ <u>စက်ရုံပိတ်သိမ်းသည့်ကာလ</u> အဆောက်အဦးများ ဖြိုချခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းခွင်မှ ထွက်သော ဖုန်မှုန့်များသည် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နေရာ များသို့ ပြန့်လွင့်ပြီး လေထုကိုညစ်ညမ်းနိုင် ပါသည်။
Pollution	Noise and Vibration	M	L	L	L	စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ စက်ပစ္စည်းများ အသုံးပြုခြင်းသည် ဆူညံသံ နှင့်တုန်ခါမှုများကို အသင့်အတင့်ဖြစ်ပေါ်စေ ပါသည်။ အသံထွက်ရှိသောစက်ပစ္စည်းများ (eg. Ventilation units, generator, pumps) နှင့် နီးကပ်သောနေရာများတွင် ဆူညံသံထွက်ပေါ်နိုင်သော်လည်း Modernized machine များနှင့် ဆူညံသံ တိုင်းတာမှုရလဒ်များအရ ဆိုးကျိုးသက် ရောက်မှုသိပ်မရှိ (L)ဟု ယူဆနိုင်ပါသည်။ <u>စက်ရုံပိတ်သိမ်းသည့်ကာလ</u> စက်ရုံပိတ်သိမ်းသည့်ကာလတွင် အဆောက် အဦများ ဖြိုချခြင်းကြောင့် အသံဆူညံမှုများ ဖြစ်ပေါ် စေနိုင်ပါသည်။
	Water Quality	L	L	L	L	ရေအသုံးပြုခြင်းနှင့်စွန့်ပစ်ရေများကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်သည့်သက်ရောက်မှုမှာဆိုးကျိုး သက်ရောက်မှုသိပ်မရှိ(L) ဟု ယူဆနိုင်ပါသည်။
	Solid Waste	M	M	L	L	စက်ရုံသည် စွန့်ပစ်ပိတ်ကို recycling လုပ်ရန် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုကြောင့် ဆိုးကျိုးသက် ရောက်မှုနည်းပါးပါသည်။

						<u>စက်ရုံပိတ်သိမ်းသည့်ကာလ</u> စက်ရုံပိတ်သိမ်းသည့်ကာလတွင် အဆောက်အဦးများဖြိုချခြင်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော အပျက်အစီးများကို သင့်လျော်ရာနေရာတွင် စုစည်းထားပြီး ရန်ကုန်မြို့တော်စည်ပင်သာယာ ရေးကော်မတီ YCDC ၏လမ်းညွှန်ချက်အတိုင်း စွန့်ပစ်ပါကသက်ရောက်မှုနည်းပါးမည်။
	Soil Contamination	L	NA	L	NA	လုပ်ငန်းဖော်ဆောင်သည့်နေရာသည် လယ်ယာမြေမဟုတ်ပါ။ ထို့အပြင်စက်ရုံသည် Chemical Waste များကိုစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်းမရှိ သည့်အတွက် သက်ရောက် မှုမရှိပါ။
	Ground Subsidence	L	NA	L	NA	စက်ရု၏မြေအောက်ရေသုံးစွဲခြင်းကြောင့် မြေနိမ့်ကျမှုမဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်ပါ။
	Offensive Odor	NA	NA	NA	NA	စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်ခြင်းကြောင့်ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင် သည့်အနံ့များမရှိပါ။
	Bottom Sediment	L	NA	L	NA	စက်ရုံသည်စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို မြစ်အတွင်း စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်းမရှိဘဲ ကောင်းမွန်သော Final Disposing ကြောင့်ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှု မရှိနိုင်ပါ။
Natural Environment	Product Area	NA	NA	NA	NA	စက်ရုံသည် မူလကပင်ရှိနှင့်ပြီးသော စက်မှုဇုန် အတွင်းတည်ရှိသောကြောင့် ကာကွယ် ထိန်းသိမ်းထားသော ဥယျာဉ်များ၊ သစ်တော ကြိုးဝိုင်းများ မရှိပါ။
	Flora/Fauna and Eco System	L	NA	L	NA	စက်ရုံသည်မူလကပင်ရှိနှင့်ပြီးသော စက်မှုဇုန်အတွင်း တည်ရှိသောကြောင့် ဂေဟစနစ်ကို ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုသည် မရှိသလောက် နည်းပါး ပါသည်။
	Topography and Geology	L	NA	L	NA	စီမံကိန်းဖော်ဆောင်သည့်မြေယာနှင့် အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်သည် မြေပြန့်သာ ဖြစ်သော ကြောင့် မူလမြေမျက်နှာပြင်နှင့် ဘူမိဗေဒ ဆိုင်ရာကို ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုမရှိပါ။
Social Environment	In Voluntary resettlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် မူလနေထိုင်သူများအတွက် ပြောင်းရွှေ့နေရာ ချထားမှုများ မရှိပါ။
	Local Conflict of Interests	L	NA	L	NA	စက်ရုံသည်မူလကပင်ရှိနှင့်ပြီးသောစက်မှုဇုန်အတွင်းတည်ရှိပါသည်။စက်ရုံသည် နိုင်ငံတော်မှ ချမှတ်ထားသော ဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေနှင့် လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများကို လိုက်နာ ကျင့်သုံးလျက်ရှိသောကြောင့် ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုမှာ မရှိသလောက် နည်းပါးသည်။

	Gender	L	NA	L	NA	စက်ရုံသည်အလုပ်သမားများနှင့်သက်ဆိုင်သော အကြောင်းအရာများကို နိုင်ငံတော်နှင့် နိုင်ငံတကာမှ ပြဋ္ဌာန်းထားသော စံချိန်စံညွှန်းများနှင့်အညီ ဆောင်ရွက်ပါသည်။ Gender နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ခွဲခြားဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းများ မရှိပါ။
	Ethnic Minorities and indigenous people	NA	NA	NA	NA	စက်ရုံဧရိယာအတွင်းနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်တွင် တိုင်းရင်းသားလူနည်းစုများမရှိပါ။
	Poor	+H	M	+H	L	စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ လူမှုစီးပွားကိုကောင်းကျိုးပြုစေပါသည်။စီမံကိန်း အကောင်အထည် ဖော်ခြင်းကြောင့် အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နေထိုင်သူများအတွက် အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းများ ဖန်တီး ပေးနိုင်ပြီး လူနေမှုအဆင့်အတန်းနှင့် ပညာရေးမြင့်မားမှုတို့ကို ဖြစ်ပေါ်စေပါသည်။ စက်ရုံပိတ်သိမ်းသည့်ကာလ စက်ရုံပိတ်သိမ်းသောအခါအလုပ်အကိုင် ဆုံးရှုံးမှုများဖြစ်ပေါ်စေနိုင်၍ ဆိုးကျိုးကို ဖြစ်ပေါ်စေပါသည်။
	Living and Livelihood	M	L	+M	L	အလုပ်အကိုင်များ ဖန်တီးပေးနိုင်မှုနှင့် စက်မှုစီးပွားလုပ်ငန်းများ ဖွံ့ဖြိုးမှုတို့သည် ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ ဖွံ့ဖြိုးမှုနှင့် နိုင်ငံစီးပွားတိုးတက်မှုများအတွက် စီးပွားရေး ဆိုင်ရာ ကောင်းကျိုးများကို ဖြစ်ထွန်းစေပါသည်။ ထိုမှတစ်ဖန် ဒေသခံတို့အတွက် သိသာသောကောင်းကျိုးများကို ဖြစ်ပေါ်စေပါသည်။
	Existing Social Infrastructures and Services	L	NA	L	NA	လက်ရှိဖြစ်ပေါ်နေသော မြို့ပြအခြေအနေများအပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုမှာ အနည်းငယ်သာမှတ်ယူနိုင်ပါသည်။ လမ်းပန်းဆက်သွယ်မှုများပိုကောင်းလာနိုင်သော်လည်း စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်ခြင်းကြောင့် မော်တော်ယာဉ်များအသုံးပြုမှုများချင်သာ လက်ရှိ ဖြစ်ပေါ်နေသောမြို့ပြအခြေအနေများအပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုမှာအနည်းငယ်သာ မှတ်ယူနိုင်ပါသည်။ လမ်းပန်းဆက်သွယ်မှုများ ပိုကောင်းလာနိုင်သော်လည်း စက်ရုံ လည်ပတ်ခြင်းကြောင့် မော်တော်ယာဉ်များ အသုံးပြုမှုများခြင်းသည် ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှု အနည်းငယ်ဖြစ်ပေါ် စေနိုင် ပါသည်။
	Cultural Heritage	NA	NA	NA	NA	စက်ရုံသည် မူလကပင် ရှိနှင့်ပြီးသော စက်မှုဇုန်အတွင်းတည်ရှိပါသည်။ စက်ရုံအနီးတစ်ဝိုက်တွင် ယဉ်ကျေးမှုဆိုင်ရာ အဆောက်အဦးများမရှိပါ။

	Landscape	L	NA	+L	NA	စီမံကိန်းဖော်ဆောင်ခြင်းကြောင့် Landscape အပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုမရှိနိုင်ပါ။ Management on Greening အစီအစဉ်အရ အပင်များစိုက်ပျိုးလာသောအခါ ပိုမိုလှပသော အနေအထားဖြစ်လာမည် ဖြစ်ပေသည်။
	Risks for Infectious disease such as AIDS/HIV	L	NA	L	NA	ကျန်းမာရေးရှုထောင့်အရ လူဦးရေရွှေ့ပြောင်းအခြေချမှုများသည် ဒေသခံများအပေါ် ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုကို ဖြစ်စေနိုင်ပါသည်။ သို့သော် ကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာ ဗဟုသုတနှင့် စောင့်ရှောက်မှုများ ပြုလုပ်ပေးခြင်းဖြင့် သက်ရောက်မှုများကို လျော့နည်းအောင် ပြုလုပ်နိုင်ပါသည်။
	Working Conditions (Including Occupational Safety)	M	L	L	L	စက်ရုံသည် ဝန်ထမ်းများအား စက်ပစ္စည်း များ မောင်းနှင်ခြင်း၊ ကိုင်တွယ်ခြင်းများကို ကောင်းမွန်စွာ လေ့ကျင့်သင်တန်းပေးခြင်းများကို ပြုလုပ်ပေးခြင်းတို့ကြောင့် သက်ရောက်မှု နည်းပါးမည်ဟု ယူဆနိုင်ပါသည်။
Other	Accident	M	M	L	L	**<u>စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ</u>** စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလတစ်လျောက် မတော်တဆ မှုများ မပေါ်ပေါက်စေရန် စက်ရုံတွင်းနှင့် စက်ရုံပြင်ပတို့တွင် မတော် တဆမှုများ ကာကွယ်ရေးကို စီမံ ဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်သည်။ **<u>စက်ရုံပိတ်သိမ်းသည့်ကာလ</u>** အဆောက်အဦးများ ဖြိုဖျက်ရာတွင် မတော်တဆမှုများ ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်ပါသည်။ အကာအရံများ ပြုလုပ်ပေးခြင်း ဝန်ထမ်းများ ကို PPE များပေးခြင်း သတိပေး ဆိုင်းဘုတ်များ တပ် ဆင်ခြင်းတို့ဖြင့်သက်ရောက်မှု လျော့နည်း အောင် ပြုလုပ်နိုင်ပါသည်။
	Global Warming	L	NA	L	NA	စက်ယန္တရားများ မောင်းနှင်ခြင်း မော်တော်ယာဉ်များ သွားလာခြင်းတို့ကြောင့် ဖန်လုံအိမ် ဓာတ်ငွေ့များ ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုတိုးပွားလာနိုင် ပါသည်။ ၎င်းတို့လျော့နည်း စေရန် စီမံဆောင်ရွက်မည် ဖြစ်သည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာသက်ရောက်မှုများနှင့် လျော့ပါးစေရေးနည်းလမ်းများ

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited ၏ Environment Impacts များကို အကဲဖြတ်ပြီးနောက် အကြံပေးအဖွဲ့ Green EHSS အဖွဲ့သည် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ဆိုးကျိုးများ (Environmental Risks) နှင့်လျော့ပါးစေရေးနည်းလမ်းများ (Mitigation Measures) များကိုမြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာလိုက်နာရမည့်ဥပဒေများ နှင့်အညီရေးဆွဲ ပြင်ဆင်

ထားပါသည်။ အကြံပေးအဖွဲ့သည် ဖုန်မှုန့်နှင့်ထုတ်လွှတ်အခိုးအငွေ့ ညစ်ညမ်းမှုများ၊ ဆူညံသံ ညစ်ညမ်းမှုများ၊ ရေအရည်အသွေးနှင့် စွန့်ထုတ်ရေညစ်ညမ်းမှု၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးတို့အတွက် ဆိုးကျိုးများ လျော့ပါးစေရေး နည်းလမ်းများ (Mitigation Measures) ကို ရေးဆွဲ တင်ပြထားပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှုအစီအစဉ်

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှု အစီအစဉ်တွင် (Monitoring Plan) လုပ်ငန်း လည်ပတ် ဆောင်ရွက်သည့်သကာလနှင့် စီမံကိန်းပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်းကာလတို့အတွက် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့် အကြောင်းအရာ၊ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့်နေရာများကိုလည်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်း၏ကာလ(၂)ရပ်လုံးတွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်မပျက်စီးအောင် ထိန်းသိမ်းစောင့်ရှောက်ရေး အတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်း သည်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု၏ အလွန်ပင်အရေး ပါသောအခန်းကဏ္ဍတစ်ရပ်ပင်ဖြစ်သည်။ ဤစောင့်ကြပ် ကြည့်ရှုခြင်းအစီအစဉ်သည် လက်တွေ့ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ပြီး cost effective ဖြစ်စေပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ် ကာလအတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှုအစီအစဉ်ကို အကောင်အထည် ဖော်ဆောင် ရွက်ရန် အသုံးစရိတ်ရန်ပုံငွေကို တစ်နှစ်လျှင်အမေရိကန် ဒေါ်လာ ၃၀၀၀ ခန့်လျာထား ပါသည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှုအစီအစဉ်အရ စီမံကိန်းပိုင်ရှင်သည် ဝန်းကျင် လေထု အရည်အသွေး၊ ဆူညံသံ၊ စွန့်ထုတ်ရေအရည်အသွေးနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေး တို့ကိုစောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရမည်ဖြစ်သည်။ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှု၍ရရှိလာသော လေထု တိုင်းတာ ရရှိမှုများ၊ ရေအရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာရရှိမှုများနှင့် ဆူညံသံတိုင်းတာရရှိမှု ရလဒ်များကို ပြန်လည်စိစစ်စစ်ဆေး နိုင်ရေးအတွက် မှတ်တမ်းများကိုဖိုင်များဖြင့် သေချာစွာသိမ်းဆည်း ထိန်းသိမ်းထားရန် လိုအပ်ပြီး သက်ဆိုင်ရာ တာဝန်ရှိ ဌာနများသို့ တင်ပြအစီရင်ခံရမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

အများပြည်သူနှင့် တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်းနှင့် သတင်းအချက်အလက်များ ထုတ်ဖော် တင်ပြခြင်း ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ် Environmental Management Plan EMP ကို ပြင်ဆင်ရေးဆွဲရာတွင် အကြံပေးအဖွဲ့ Green EHSS သည် Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited ရှိတာဝန်ရှိသူများ၏ ကူညီထောက်ပံ့မှုများဖြင့် စီမံကိန်းစက်ရုံ၏ နောက်ခံအကြောင်းအရာနှင့် ကုန်ထုတ်လုပ်သည့်လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များကို စက်မှုဇုန်ဥက္ကဋ္ဌနှင့် အနီးရှိရပ်ကွက်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးတို့နှင့် တွေ့ဆုံကာ Face to face Meeting ကို ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ ပါသည်။

လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာတာဝန်ခံမှု

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited သည်စီမံကိန်းကာလ တစ်လျှောက်လုံးတွင် လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာ တာဝန်ခံမှုအစီအစဉ် (CSR) ကိုလုပ်ဆောင်လျက်ရှိပြီး အသားတင် အမြတ်ငွေ၏ ၂% ကိုရံပုံငွေ အဖြစ် လျာထားဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်

စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သည့် ထိခိုက်မှုများကို လျော့နည်းစေရန်အတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် Environmental Management Plan (EMP) ကို သဘာဝ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှု ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း၏ ရလဒ်များကိုအခြေခံ၍ ရေးဆွဲပါသည်။ EMP ၏ အဓိက အရေးပါသော စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုစီမံချက်များမှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်-

၁။ ထုတ်လွှတ်အခိုးအငွေ့စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုစီမံချက်
၂။ ဆူညံသံစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုစီမံချက်
၃။ ရေအရည်အသေးစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုစီမံချက်
၄။ အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု
၅။ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု
၆။ လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု
၇။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးစီမံချက်

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited ၏ ဝန်ထမ်းများအားလုံး အတွက် ဆိုးကျိုးကင်းစင်၍ ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းသည့်လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကို ဖန်တီးပေးနိုင်ရေးအတွက် အစဉ် ကြိုးပမ်းလုပ်ဆောင်နေပါသည်။ ထို့ကြောင့်ပင် ကောင်းမွန်သည့် အလုပ်သမား သက်သာ ချောင်ချိရေးနှင့်လုပ်ငန်းခွင်သာယာရေးအတွက် စီမံထားမှု (good employee welfare plan) ကို ချမှတ်အကောင် အထည်ဖော်လျက်ရှိပါသည်။

စက်ရုံ၏လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်တာများသည် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအရ Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limitedသည်စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်လုပ်ကိုင်နေသည့်ကာလတစ်လျှောက်လုံးတွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးနည်းလမ်းများကို လိုက်နာနိုင်အောင် အစဉ်ကြိုးပမ်းဆောင်ရွက်နေမည်။

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Owner

The project proponent is Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited established by Mr. Huang Wen-Jen. Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited is a private company limited; with a MIC registration number 1002/2015 issued on 20th August 2015. The main business is manufacturing of Bridal Dress, Fabric and Garment accessories on CMP basis.

1.2 PURPOSES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

This report is the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited. The purpose of this EMP is to assist Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited. It is to develop an effective environmental management plan (EMP) or to improve programs, which may already be in place. Implementing an effective environment plan requires a continuous commitment by a wide range of the personnel from Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited

The environmental management plan will help the factory to access its present performance in protection of environment and identify opportunities for additional environmental protection measures.

This document, which identifies possible environmental compliance problems in the general regulatory categories of air, water, land use, solid waste and hazardous materials, helps the factory in the area comply with local and environmental regulations. It contains information for management of operation activities, and for the existing factory that has never examined the environmental impact of its operations.

1.3 CONSULTANT TEAM

Environmental Management Plan for operation of Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited is conducted by **GREEN ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH, SAFETY & SOCIAL CONSULTANCY COMPANY LIMITED**. GREEN EHSS COMPANY LIMITED is established in Myanmar under Incorporatel Registration No: 4289/2001-12.

Green EHSS Consultancy firm has been providing Environmental, Health, Safety and Social related services for local and international organizations. EMP consultant team includes competent professionals with more than 20 years of local and international experience in Environmental, Health, Safety and Social domain.

1.3.1 PERSONNAL INFORMATION OF CONSULTANT TEAM

No	Name	Designation	Academic and Professional Qualifications	Years of Experience
1	Catherine Soe Soe Aung	Team Leader, Sr. Environmentalist Certified Environmental Professional, Canada Approved Risk Consultant, MOM, Singapore ADB's Consultant Management	Master in Environmental Engineering, National University of Singapore Master in Zoology, YU Bachelor in Zoology, YU	25
2	Dr. May Thin Swe	Department Head Jivitadanan Sangha Hospital	M.B.B.S(Yangon)	30
3	Dr.Theingi Ye Myint	Waste Management and Water Quality Specialist	PhD(YU) Master in Environmental Engineering, NUS Master in Industrial Chemistry, YU	5

			Bachelor in Industrial Chemistry, YTU	
4	Dr. Nyo Nyo Lwin	Biodiversity Specialist, Fauna Team Leader	PhD(YU) Master in Zoology, YU Bachelor in Zoology, YU	15
5	Dr. Thet Thet Mar Win	Biodiversity Specialist, Flora Team Leader	PhD(YU) Master in Botany, YU Bachelor in Botany, YU	15
6	U San Aye	Mapping and GIS Specialist	Bachelor in Maths, Diploma in Mapping, Japan	40
7	Dr. Pwint Thu Aye	Aquatic and Marie Biologist	PhD(YU) Master in Zoology, YU Bachelor in Zoology, YU	6
8	Daw Swe Swe Aung	Social Impact Assessment Specialist	Master in Geography, YU Bachelor in Geography, YU Diploma in GIS, Communication Skill for Business, Singapore Polytechnic	18
9	DawMiMiSoe	Social Impact Assessment Specialist	Master in Public Administration Bachelor in Chemistry Diploma in Computer Science Post-Graduate Diploma In Applied Psychology	24

2.0 LEGAL REQUIREMENT

2.1 Introduction

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited has environment policy of doing environmentally and socially responsible with minimal impact on the environment. The company is working with the local communities and government agencies integrating the environment into its planning, operations and policy decisions.

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

Environmental management of the project factory needs to comply with legal requirements of the environmental Management plan prescribed in the Environmental Conservation Rules, Notification No 50/2014 and the EIA Procedure, Notification No 616/2015.

An EMP is a project document to be prepared according to the requirements and guidance of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC), in order to refrain from, protect against, mitigate and monitor adverse impacts caused by the design, construction, implementation, operation, maintenance, termination or closure of a project or business or activity: or after its closure or by any other related cause (Environmental

Conservation Rules 50/2014, Chapter 1, Article(s2g). An EMP should include programs to manage, implement activities and monitor changes to the environmental context.

2.2. 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.

2.3 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 (MOECAF) in April 2016.

2.3.1 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 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 citizen rights of 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 night 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.
Sec.45	The Union shall protect and conserve natural environment.
Sec.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 conservation.
Section 3	© 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; © to enable to manage and implement for decrease and loss of natural resources and for enabling the sustainable use beneficially.
Provision of Duties and Powers relating to the Environmental Conservation of the Ministry Section 7	(c) To specify categories and classes of hazardous waste 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 signification at present or in the long run on the environment; © 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; (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 undertake 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 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 Section10	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; © underground water quality standards;

	(d) atmospheric quality standards; © 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 stipulate environmental quality standards.
Section 15	The owner or occupier of any business, material or palace 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 contribution 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 fee for the environmental conservation according to the relevant industrial estate, SEZ and business organization; © shall comply with the directives issued for environmental conservation according to the relevant industrial estate, SEZ or business.
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 24	The project proponent has to abide by the stipulations included in the rules, regulation, 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.

Rule 61	The ministry may approve and reply on the EIA report or 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.
Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (December 2015)	
Objectives	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 102. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.

	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. The project proponent has to prepare the monitoring report in accord with the rule 109. The project proponent has to show this monitoring report in public palace 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 or this report by email or other way which agreed with the asked person, to any asked person or organization, under paragraph 110. 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 to this project in any time, under paragraph 113. The project proponent has to allow inspector to immediately enter and inspect in any time if it is emergency or failure to implement the requirement related to social or environment or caused to it, under paragraph 115. The project proponent has to allow inspector to inspect the contractor and sub0contractor who implement on behalf of project, under paragraph 117.
Screening: Section 23	a) The project proponent shall submit the Project Proposal to the Ministry for Screening b) The Ministry will send the Project Proposal to the Environmental Conservation Department to determine the need for environmental assessment. 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 28 in order to designate the Project as one of the following, and then submit it to the Ministry: i) An EIA Type Project, or ii) An IEE Type Project, or iii) A Non IEE or EIA Type, and therefore not required to
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 discharge from various sources in order to prevent pollution for purpose of protection of human and ecosystem health.
National Environmental Policy of Myanmar (2019)	

National Environmental Policy Vision & Mission	Vision A clean environment, with healthy and functioning ecosystem, that ensures includes development and wellbeing for all people in Myanmar. Mission 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, programs and projects in Myanmar.
Foreign Investment Law, 2012	
Section 8	(a) To support the primary objectives of the national economic development plan, and for business that cannot yet be run by the State and citizens or businesses that have insufficient funds and technology. (b) Development of employment activities (l) Protection and conservation of the environment. (q) Appearing the required modern services for the Unions and citizens.
Section 17	(a) To abide by the existing laws of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. (b) To carry out the business by forming a company under the existing laws of Myanmar by the investor. (h) To carry out not to cause environmental pollution or damage in accord with existing laws in respect of investment business. (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.
Foreign Investment Law, 2013	
Rule 54	The promoter or investor shall. (a) comply with Environmental Protection Law in dealing with environmental protection matters related to the business; (b) shall carry out socially responsible investment in the interest of the Union and its people; (c) shall co-operate with authorities for occasional or mandatory inspection; (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, workshop, buildings and other activities; (e) shall enforce Safety and Health
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, export 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.
Payment of Wages Law 2016	
Section 3 & 4	The project proponent has to pay the wages in accord with section 1 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 Committed 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 exists, chemical storage and fire protection system to avoid accident.

The Private Industrial Enterprise Law, 1990	
Basic Principle: Section 3	Private Industrial Enterprise 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 established 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 follow: 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 national trade standards. d) To cause to be streamlined and speedy in carrying out the matters relating to export and import.
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	
This law was enacted with the objectives of: a. To protect from being damaged the natural environment resources and being hazardous any living beings by chemical and related substances; b. To supervise systemically in performing the chemical and related substances business with permission for being safety; c. To perform the system of obtaining information and to perform widely educative and research for using the chemical and related substance systematically; d. To perform the sustainable development for the occupational safety, health and environment	

conservation.

Regarding the chemical management and storage, currently, regulations governing chemical 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.

Underground Water Act

The underground water act enacted on the date of 21st June in 1930 whereas it is expedient to converse 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 recovered from the owner of the tube as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Myanmar Fire Brigade Law (2015)

The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw enacted this law by Law No 11/2015 on the date of 17th march 2015 with the following objectives.

(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

(b)to organize fire brigade systemically and to train the fire brigade

(c)to prevent from fire and to conduct release work when fire disaster, natural disaster, epidemic disease or any kind of certain danger occurs

(d)to educate, organize and inside extensively so as to achieve public corporation

(e)to participate if in need for national security, peace for the citizens and law and order

Section 8 Fire safety Procedures

Rule 17	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. a. Constructing three-storied and above buildings market and condominium buildings 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
Rule 18	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	
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 30MW), the states and regions can issues 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.	
Boiler Law 2015	
Chapter 2 Objective	The objectives of this law are as follows: (a)To obtain boilers in compliance with Myanmar Standards or International Standards (b)To prevent the country and citizens from hazards caused by boiler accidents (c)To use boilers sin compliance with Myanmar Standards or International Standards within the factory (d)To develop boiler technology and to produce experts capable of manufacturing, handling, repair and maintenance of boilers (e)To optimize the use of boilers through effective utilization of fuel energy (f)To reduce the environmental, social and health impacts through long-lasting use of boilers.
Chapter 3 4.Within the permission of the Ministry, the inspector general can:	(a)Notify the inspection methods and instructions according to the national or international standards for safe operations of boilers in line with this law, procedures and instructions (b)Only the results obtained from the prescribed boiler standards and inspection methods will be approved
Chapter 4 Boiler Registration	5.Anybody who would like to use a boiler in any kind of business should be registered 6.Boiler should be manufactured according to Myanmar Standards or International Standards 7.Those who would like to apply for boiler registration according to Section 5 should apply to the inspector with the application, documents and vouchers related to boiler 8.If the application regarding registration of boiler according to Section 7, the Registration officer should conduct necessary inspection and submit results of the findings to the inspector General. 9.The inspector general should assess and inspect the submission of the Registration Officer according to Section 8 and could allow or reject for registration of the boiler 10.The inspector general shall define boiler size according to heated surface area in accordance with adopted procedures

Chapter 13 Prohibitions	59.According to Section 21, nobody must alter, change, deface, deform or make embossed registration unnoticeable illegitimately 60.Nobody is allowed to repair a boiler without boiler repair certificate 61.Nobody is allowed to maintain a boiler without boiler maintenance certificate 62.Nobody must after safety relief value in order to exceed the allowable pressure due to his consent or direction given by the owner 63.Nobody must manufacture boilers against Section 25, Subsection 25(a) and (b) enacted
Labor Dispute Settlement Law 28 March 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 setting 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	
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 March 2012 replacing 1929 Version	
This law 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 setting the dispute of employer and worker justly. It stipulates that employer in which more than 30 workers are employed shall from the workplace coordinating committee consisting of the representatives of workers and the representatives of employer.	
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 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 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 compliant within the prescribed period without sufficient cause.
Section 39	No employer shall after 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 Arbitration Body or Tribunal to affect the interest of such workers immediately.
Section 46	The project proponent has to not close the work without negotiation, discussion on dispute in accord with this law, discussion by Tribunal
Section 51	The project proponent has to pay the compensation decided by Tribunal violates any act or any emission to omission to damage the interest of labour by reducing of product without efficient cause.
Section 46	Any Employer who violates ant prohibition contained in Section 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 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 setting the dispute of employer and worker justly. Employer shall conduct occupational training to enhance the skills 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.
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 Wages 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	This act has been used as the basic framework for leaves and

partially revised in 2014	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 leaved 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**
Objectives	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 The project owner has to cooperate with the authorized person or organization in line with the section 3 and 5 of said law. The project proponent has to abide by any instruction or stipulation for public health under the section 3 of said law. The project proponent has to allow any inspection, anytime, anywhere if it is needed under the section 5 of said law.
Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease Law 1995 (Amendment in 2011)	
Chapter 2 Prevention	4. When a Principal Epidemic Disease of a Modifiable Disease occurs; Immunization and other necessary measures shall be undertaken by the Department of Health in order to control the spread thereof; The public shall abide by measures undertaken by the Department of Health under sub-section (a).
Chapter 4 Environmental Sanitation	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, undertaken the responsibility of carrying out the following environmental sanitation measures; Indoor, outdoor sanitation or inside the fence outside the fence sanitation; Well, ponds and drainage sanitation; Proper disposal refuse and destruction therof by fire; Construction and use of sanitary latrines Other necessary environmental sanitation measures
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 propose 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	The objectives of this law are as follow as To enable to determine Myanmar Standard To enable to support export promotion by enhancing quality of production organizations and their product, production processes and services To enable to protect the consumers and user by guaranteeing imports and products are not lower than prescribed standard and safe from health hazards To enable to support protection of environment related to products, production process and services from import and conservation of natural resources 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 To support on establishing the ASEAN Free Trade Area and to enable to reduce technical barriers to trade 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
Chapter 7 Taking action by Committee No 19	The committee may if it is found out that holder of certificate of certification violate 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

လုပ်ငန်းခွင်သုံးပေါက်ကွဲစေတတ်သောသတ္တုပစ္စည်းများဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ ၂၀၁၈	
ရည်ရွယ်ချက်	လုပ်ငန်းခွင်သုံးပေါက်ကွဲစေတတ်သောဝတ္ထုပစ္စည်းများကို စနစ်တကျ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း၊ တင်သွင်းခြင်း၊ သယ်ယူခြင်း၊ သိုလှောင်ခြင်းနှင့် သုံးစွဲခြင်းတို့ပြုနိုင်ရန်၊ ယမ်းဘီလူးနှင့်ဆက်စပ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများအသုံးပြုသည့်လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်း၍ လုံခြုံမှုရှိစေရန်၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်သုံးပေါက်ကွဲစေတတ်သောဝတ္ထုပစ္စည်းများ ပြုလုပ်သုံးစွဲမှုများကို စနစ်တကျကြီးကြပ်နိုင်ရန်၊
အခန်း ၇ တားမြစ်ချက်များ အမှတ် ၁၈	လိုင်စင်ရရှိသူနှင့် ခွင့်ပြုချက်ရရှိသူ မည်သူမျှစစ်ဆေးရေးအရာရှိချုပ်သို့မဟုတ် စစ်ဆေးရေးအရာရှိ၏စစ်ဆေးခြင်းကို ခံယူရန် ငြင်းပယ်ခြင်းမပြုရ။
အမှတ် ၁၉ ခ	ပုဒ်မ ၈ အရ ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးဌာနကောင်စီအမှုဆောင်အဖွဲ့၏အတည်ပြုချက်မရရှိဘဲ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်သုံးပေါက်ကွဲစေတတ်သော ဝတ္ထုပစ္စည်းများကို ဖျက်ဆီးခြင်းမပြုရ။
အမှတ် ၁၉ ဂ	ဤဥပဒေအရ ထုတ်ပြန်ထားသည့်နည်းဥပဒေ၊ စည်းမျဉ်း၊ စည်းကမ်း၊ အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာ၊ အမိန့်နှင့်ညွှန်ကြားချက်များနှင့်အညီ ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် ပျက်ကွက်ခြင်းမရှိစေရ၊
The Motor Vehicles Law 2015	
Objectives	When the constructions periods and if it is needed in operation and production period for all vehicles 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	The aims of this law are as follows, (a)to conserve protect the water resources and rivers system for beneficial utilization by the public (b)to smooth and safety waterways navigation along economy through improving water resources and river system (c) to contribute to the development of state economy through improving water resources and river system (d) to protect environmental impact
Chapter (5) Prohibitions No 8	No person shall (a)carry put any act or channel shifting with the aim to ruin the water resources and rivers and creeks (b)cause the wastage of water resources willfully
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, chemicals, poisonous

	material and other materials which any cause environmental damage, or dispose of explosive from the bank or from a vessel which is plying, vessel which has berthed, anchored, standard or sunk.
No 12	No person shall carry out growing 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 switch back, dockyard, wet dockyard, water tight dockyard, building of jetty, pier, landing stage or vessel landing drainage in the river-creek boundary and water front 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 intimidation on the commencement of the operations 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 three 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 (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.

2.4 COMMITMENT OF Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited

Pretty Fashion (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 EMP 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 EMP and be abided by the environment policy, Environmental Conservation Law and other environmental related rules and procedures.

a) The accuracy and completeness of the EMP
b) That the EMP has been prepared in strict compliance with applicable laws including this procedure
c) That the project will at all times comply fully with the commitments, mitigation measures and plans in the EMP Report
d) Monitoring the factory area operations according to EMP and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Submitting environmental monitoring reports to ECD frequency less than every 6 months

2.5 IFC's Standards and Guidelines

IFC's standards and guidelines relevant to this project described in two documents:
Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, January 1, 2012.
Environmental, Health and Safety-General Guidelines, April 30, 2007.

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

The second document provides general guidelines for

2.6 Guidelines Application to The Project

The project environmental management plan during construction and operation needs to comply with Myanmar national Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015) and the others as appropriate. Guidelines for parameters relevant to the project as shown in Table 3-2 to Table 3-4 as follows.

Table 2.2 National Guidelines for Air Quality

Parameter	Averaging Period	Guidelines Value µg/m^3
Nitrogen dioxide	1 year 1 hour	40 200
Ozone	8 hour daily maximum	100
Particulate matter PM_{10}[a]	1 year 24 hour	20 50
Particulate matter $PM_{2.5}$[b]	1 year 24 hour	10 25
Sulphur dioxide	24 hour 10 minute	40 500

[a] Particular matter 10 micrometer or less in diameter
[b] Particular matter 2.5 micrometer or less in diameter

Table 2.3 National Guidelines on Noise Level

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

[a] Equivalent continuous sound level in decibels

Regional Hlauttaw and rules issued by respected Regional Government

2.6 INSURANCE

The person who has obtained the necessary prior permission to carry out the business concerned must obtain the environmental accident insurance in accordance with the existing laws. Section 77 of the FIL states that "All economic organizations formed under a permit shall affect insurance with any authorized local insurance enterprise in respect of the following types of insurance."

(a) Machinery insurance;
(b) Fire insurance;
(c) Marine insurance;
(d) Physical injury insurance;
(e) Natural disaster insurance; and
(f) Life insurance.

Section 78 provides that in addition, an economic organization shall acquire other types of insurance prescribed by any existing law based on the category of economic activity.

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 PROJECT LOCATION

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited is being operated in the existing building located at Plot No (9), Phan Chat Won U Shwe O Street, Hlaing Thar Yar Industrial Zone (2), Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar at the coordinates 16.8573250 N and 96.3723841 E. Total land area is 1.423 acres.

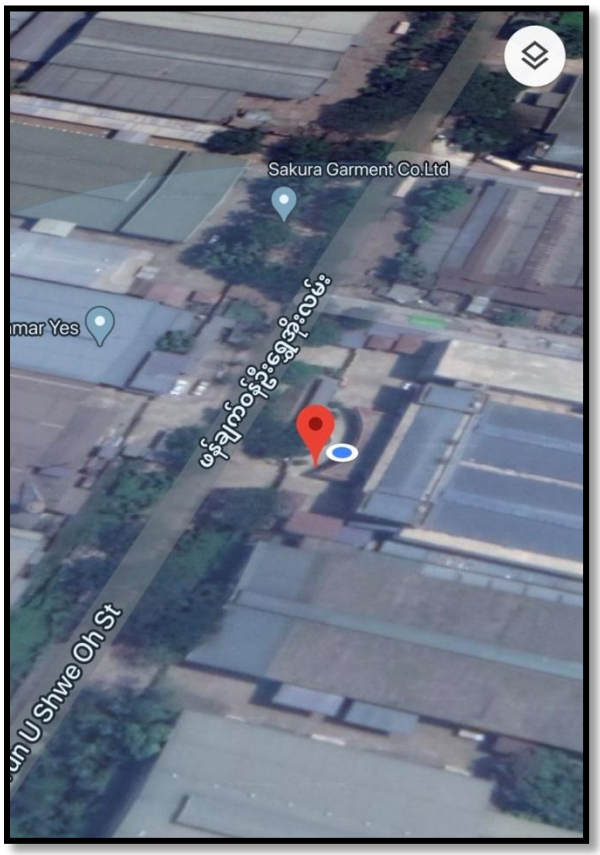


Figure 3.1 Location Map of The Factory

Figure 3.2 Production Area

3.2 COMPANY'S OBJECTIVE

The objective of Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited is to manufacture various kinds of Bridal Dress, Fabric and Garment accessories for 100 % export CMP basis. The company has planned to exceed customer expectations by offering high quality products at reasonable prices with quick turnaround times.

3.3 SALIENT FEATURES OF THE COMPANY

The salient features of the company are mentioned below.

Name of Director	:	Mr. Huang Wen-Jen
Citizen	:	Taiwanese
Passport No Of Owner	:	**PP . No-311853330**
Name of Company	:	Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited
Address	:	Plot No (9), Phan Chat Wun U Shwe O Street, Hlaing Thar Yar Industrial Zone (2), Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon Region

Type of Business	:	Manufacturing of Bridal Dress, Fabric and Garment accessories on CMP basis
Type of Investment	:	100% Foreign Investment
Total amount of Capital	:	USD 2.000 Million
Duration of Investment	:	50 years
Production System	:	Manufacturing of Bridal Dress, Fabric and Garment accessories on CMP Basis
System of Sales	:	100% Export
Total Land Area	:	1.423 acres
Type of Land	:	Industrial Zone
Business Permit	:	Company Registration Certification (MIC)
Contact	:	09793233832
Email	:	minmin@myr.prefas.com

3.4 ANNUAL RAW MATERIAL REQUIREMENT

The annual requirements of main raw material are listed as follows. The factory installed the storage for each raw material item. Raw material from China and products are exported Germany, Italy, Turkey, France and England.

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited
Annual Raw Packing Materials & Consumables (To be imported)

No	Items	Unit	Unit Price	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5 and after	
				QTY	Amount	QTY	Amount	QTY	Amount	QTY	Amount	QTY	Amount
1	Weaving fabric (100% polyester)	KG	3	176,000	440,000	360,000	900,000	4456,000	1,140,000	524,000	1,310,000	636,000	1,590,000
2	Lining fabric 9100% polyester or acetate)	KG	3	193,800	581,400	396,400	1,189,200	511,200	1,533,600	589,200	1,767,600	697,200	2,091,600
3	Lace (5% Nylon, 50% polyester)	KG	3	48,200	144,600	228,680	295,200	124,800	374,400	144,800	434,400	172,800	518,400
4	100% nylon tulle	KG	2	112,000	224,600	32,360	457,360	285,120	570,240	331,600	663,200	401,520	803,040
5	Ribbon or Cord	KG	5	13,640	68,200	142,640	161,800	45,360	226,800	47,960	239,800	51,960	259,800
6	All kinds of beads	KG	3	70,160	210,480	151,920	427,920	177,600	532,800	206,960	620,880	251,280	753,840
7	PVC packing band	KG	3	75,360	226,080	16,360	455,760	187,800	563,400	220,080	660,240	269,160	807,480
8	Zipper	KG	4	8,180	62,720	3,440	65,440	20,640	82,560	24,560	98,240	28,800	115,200
9	Label	KG	5	1,640	8,200	52,200	17,200	4,560	22,800	5,120	25,600	6,000	30,000
10	Packing bag	KG	2	25,900	51,800	16,708	104,400	64,800	129,600	76,000	152,000	92,400	184,800
11	Thread	KG	2	8,304	16,608	140,000	33,416	20,640	41,280	24,192	48,384	29,664	59,328
12	Plastic hanger	PCS	2	70,000	140,000	58,000	280,000	180,000	360,000	208,000	416,000	252,000	504,000
13	Bra cup	KG	2	29,000	58,000	12,200	116,000	70,800	141,600	83,600	167,200	103,200	206,400
14	Plastic ribbon	KG	2	6,000	12,000	14,200	24,400	15,600	31,200	18,000	36,000	21,600	43,200
15	Hook & Eye	KG	3	7,000	21,000	16,000	42,600	18,000	54,000	20,800	62,400	25,200	75,600
16	Comb	PCS	2	6,000	12,000	16,000	32,000	24,000	48,000	24,000	48,000	24,000	48,000
17	Metal head band	PCS	2	6,000	12,000	16,000	32,000	24,000	48,000	24,000	48,000	24,000	48,000
18	Plastic buttons	KG	2	17,800	35,600	36,200	72,400	46,200	92,400	53,200	106,400	64,200	128,400
19	Press stud	KG	2	16,000	32,000	32,000	64,000	39,000	78,000	46,000	92,000	57,000	114,000
20	sequin	KG	3	15,400	46,200	31,600	18,000	39,600	118,800	46,000	138,000	55,200	165,600
Total					**2,372,888**		**4,789,096**		**6,189,480**		**7,134,344**		**8,546,688**

Norm for one unit

No	Particulars	Unit	Bridal dress	Evening Dress	Flower Grill	Petticoat	Veil	Accessories
			PCS	PCS	PCS	PCS	PCS	PCS
1	Weaving fabric (100% polyester)	KG	2	3	2	1	1.5	0.5
2	Lining fabric 9100% polyester or acetate)	KG	4	2	1.5	1.6	2	0.2
3	Lace (5% Nylon, 50% polyester)	KG	1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1
4	100% nylon tulle	KG	1.92	1.92	0.1	0.05	1.1	0.07
5	Ribbon or Cord	KG	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.02	0.07	1.2
6	All kinds of beads	KG	1.2	1.2	0.14	0.08	0.08	0.5
7	PVC packing band	KG	1.29	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
8	Zipper	KG	0.3	0.02	0.02	0.03	-	-
9	Label	KG	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
10	Packing bag	KG	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.05
11	Thread	KG	0.136	0.12	0.12	0.015	0.015	0.01
12	Plastic hanger	PCS	1	1	1	1	-	-
13	Bra cup	KG	0.5	0.5	0.2	-	-	-
14	Plastic ribbon	KG	0.1	0.1	-	0.05	0.05	-
15	Hook & Eye	KG	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.05	-
16	Comb	PCS	-	-	-	-	1	-
17	Metal head band	PCS	-	-	-	-	1	-
18	Plastic buttons	KG	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.15	0.15	-
19	Press stud	KG	0.25	0.25	0.25	-	-	-
20	sequin	KG	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.1

3.5 PRODUCTION ACTIVITY

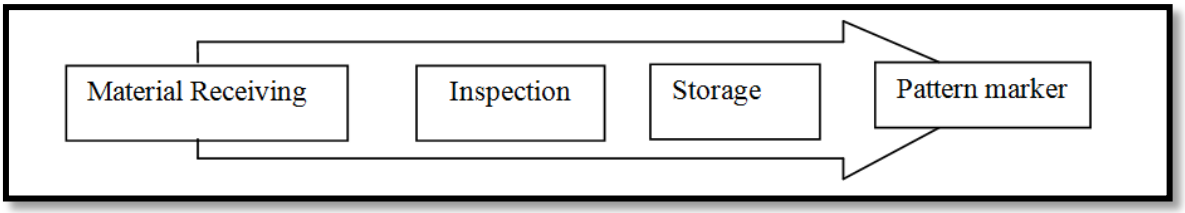
Garment manufacturing is an assembly-oriented activity with a great range of raw materials, product types, production volumes, supply chains, retail markets and associated technologies.

There are six main processes in the operation phase of the project. They are as follows;

1. Material receiving
2. Cutting
3. Sewing (Computer Lacing, Flower Arrangement, Sequence)
4. Inspection(Computer QC, Flower Arrangement QC, Trim and cutting the thread)
5. Finishing
6. Packing and shipping

Material receiving

Raw material received are inspected to ensure receive the right material in the right quantity and in the right quality as well and then storage in the proper condition.

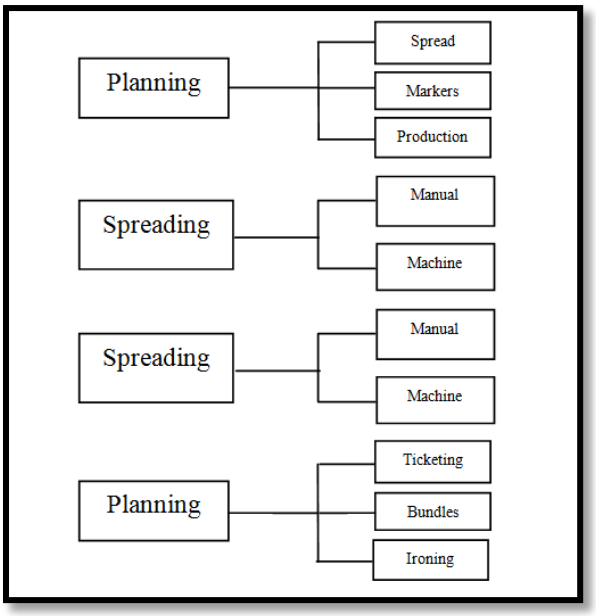


Process Flow for Material Receiving

Figure 3.3 Photo of Warehouse

Cutting and Ironing

Cutting department receives raw material from warehouse. Fabric is spread in lay from to cut the fabric properly. Fabric spreading and cutting process area done by using manual method. Cutting parts are sort out or make bundling and ironed to send these easily into the next process.

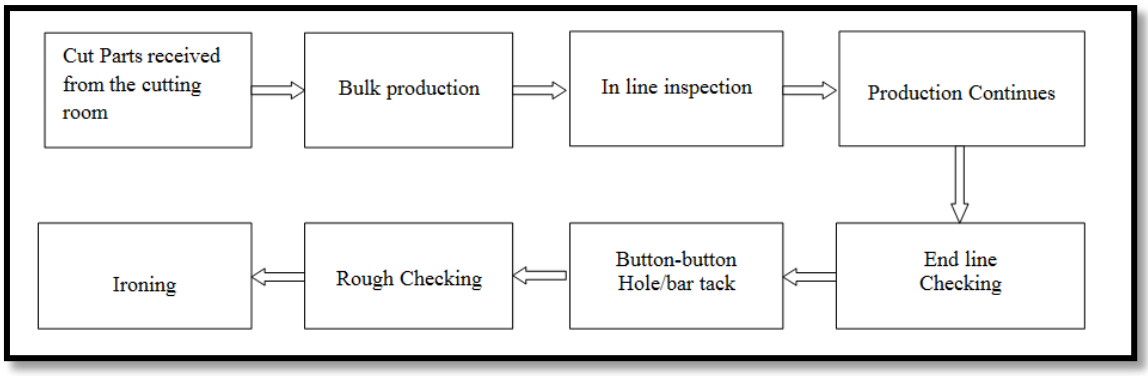


Process Flow for Cutting

Figure 3.4 Photos of Cutting Section

Sewing and Ironing

Sewing department includes 7 production lines with 617 machines. Sewing machine operators collect clumps of materials from the worktable and carries out the first operation. They repeatedly sew the same portion of the garment, passing that completed portion to the next operator. The process continues until the whole garment has been assembled. Sewing include Computer Lacing, Flower Arrangement (by hand), Flower Arrangement (Machine), Flower Embroidery (by hand).



Process Flow for Sewing

Figure 3.5 Photo of Sewing Section and Sequence Section

Figure 3.6 Ironing

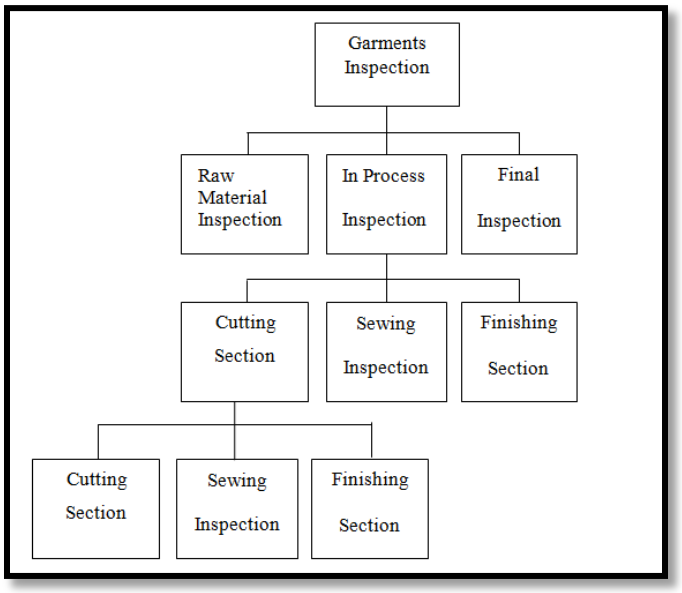
Inspection

The quality of garments depends on proper inspection of every step of garment production. For maintaining the required quality level needs to check every step of garment production. This procedure is known as garments. In garments industry, there are three stages of garment inspection. The steps of garment inspection are as below.

1.Raw Material Inspection

2.In Process Inspection

3.Final Inspection

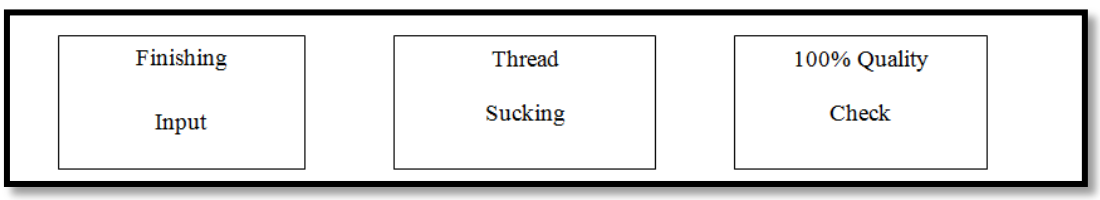


Process Flow for Inspection

Figure 3.7 Photo of Inspection Section

Finishing

Garments are treated by stream also required finishing should be completed here. This process is done by using manual method. Finally the complete garments are inspected here according to the buyer's specification. Final inspection is done by manual method.

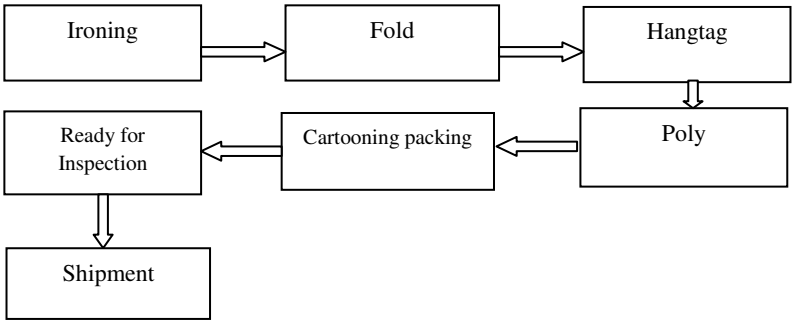


Process Flow for Finishing

Figure 3.8 Photo of Finishing Photo

Packing and Shipping

After ironing process, garments are ready to next step of packing. The finished garments are folded in a specific dimension. The folded garments are bagged to keep the garments dust, dirt and other impurities free and to send the garments safely. Complete garments are packed here by using buyers instructed poly bag. To minimize the damages of garments all the garments have to cartoon by maintaining buyer's instruction. After completing all the required processes it's finally send to the buyer.



Process flow for Shipping

Figure 3.9 Packaging Photo

3.6 MACHINERIES AND EQUIPMENT

Machineries and equipment required for production are to be imported whereas some office furniture and accessories have been purchased locally. The imported machineries and locally purchased office accessories are show in the following tables.

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited

List of Machineries To Be Imported as capital in Kind

No	Particular	A/U	Unit Price	Total	
				Quantity	Amount
1	Single needle sewing machine	PCS	240	500	120,000
2	Overlock sewing machine	PCS	400	60	24,000
3	Electrical steam boiler	PCS	600	20	12,000
4	Vacuum table with vapour iron	PCS	200	20	4,000
5	Fusing machine	PCS	2,000	5	10,000
6	Air compressor	PCS	500	2	1,000
7	Stable voltage machine (30 KVA)	PCS	550	2	1,100
8	Fabric checking machine	PCS	1,200	3	3,600
9	Drinking water machine	PCS	150	10	1,500
10	Copier machine	PCS	780	5	3,900
11	Dryer	PCS	20	100	2,000
12	UPS uninterruptible power	PCS	4,000	5	20,000
13	Cutting machine	PCS	600	30	18,000
14	Air conditioner 30P	PCS	6,500	6	39,000
15	Air conditioner 5P	PCS	850	16	13,600
16	Air conditioner 3P	PCS	650	3	1,950
17	Air conditioner 2P	PCS	550	5	2,750
18	Grading system	PCS	3,500	10	35,000
19	Grading print system	PCS	3,000	3	9,000
20	Electric iron	PCS	00	60	12,000
21	Washing machine	PCS	350	5	1,750
22	Dehydrate machine	PCS	250	3	750
23	Needle detecting machine	PCS	1,650	3	4,950
24	Handy needle machine	PCS	80	20	1,600
25	Cooling tower	PCS	3,500	3	10,500
26	Sequin sewing machine	PCS	1,300	10	13,000
27	Soutache machine	PCS	580	10	5,800
28	Mannequin	PCS	300	60	18,000
29	Barrow	PCS	180	10	1,800
30	Siccors	PCS	200	50	10,000
31	Heating iron	PCS	10	50	500
32	Needle puncher	PCS	8	20	160
33	Fabric checking machine	PCS	1,020	3	3,060
34	Iron machine	PCS	80	5	400
35	Laser cutting machine	PCS	3,000	3	9,000
36	Embroidery machine	PCS	5,000	24	120,000
Grand Total					**535,670**

List of Factory Accessories (Local Purchase)

No	Particular	Unit	QTY	Unit Price	Amount
1	Table & Chair	Set	110	50	5,500
2	Canteen Chair	Unit	350	20	1,000
3	Meeting table	Set	1	210.0	210
4	Branches	Unit	13	100.0	1,300

5	Shelf	Unit	35	100.0	3,500
6	Plastic basket	Unit	110	60	6,600
7	Stand fan	Unit	45	50.0	2,250
8	Settee	Set	1	200	200
9	Carpet	Unit	25	600.0	15,000
10	Table counter	Set	25	450.0	11,250
11	Refrigerator	Unit	5	550.0	2,750
12	Employee dinking table	Set	800	38.0	30,336
13	Made pen	Pack	100	3.0	300
14	Stainless pipe	PCS	120	20.0	2,400
15	Hand needle	Pack	1,000	1.0	1,000
16	Plastic water pipe	Meter	1,000	10.0	10,000
17	Pipe parts	PCS	1,000	2.0	2,000
18	Angle iron	PCS	15,000	2.0	30,000
19	Socket	PCS	500	1.5	750
20	Carpet sponge	Meter	5,000	0.5	2,500
21	Explosion proof light	PCS	60	10.0	600
22	Fire emergency light	PCS	50	10.0	500
23	Glue	KGS	200	2.0	400
24	Wooden ruler	PCS	50	3.0	150
25	Tape measure	PCS	1,000	2.0	2,000
26	Square feet	PCS	10	3	30
Grand Total					**132,526**

List of Factory Accessories (Local Purchase)

No	Particular	Unit	QTY	Unit Price	Amount
1	Executive Table small	No	4	87.5	350
2	Executive table big	No	2	52.5	105
3	Conference chair	No	10	84	840
4	Cupboard with glass	No	2	17.5	35
5	Cabinet small	No	2	56	112
6	Cabinet big	No	2	80.5	161
7	Office cabinet	SET	10	105.0	1,050
8	Safe	No	4	45.5	182
9	Play wood box	No	2	3.5	7
10	Angle iron taler	SET	5	595	2,975
11	Angle iron shelf	No	5	245	1,225
12	Ply wood box	SET	20	21	420
13	Forklift trolley	SET	4	560	2,240
14	Plastic pallets	PC	50	56	2,800
15	Scissors	PC	1,000	5.6	5,600
16	Big scissors	NO	200	17.5	3,500
17	Computer table	SET	1	220.5	221
18	Computer	SET	10	400	4,000
19	Computer sever	SET	1	2,000.0	2,000
20	Printer	SET	20	84	1,680
21	Copier	SET	10	525	5,250
22	Fax machine	SET	5	210	1,050
23	Air compressor	SET	5	450	2,250

24	Exhausting fan 2 HP	SET	20	280	5,600
25	Splite tape aircon 2HP	SET	15	400	6,000
26	Splite tape aircon 5HP	SET	20	1,800	36,000
27	Inverter 100 KV	NO	4	700	2,800
28	Inverter 20 KV	NO	6	84.0	504
Grand Total					**88,957**

3.7 RESOURCE REQUIREMENT

3.7.1 HUMAN RESOURCE REQUIREMENT

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited composes of well-trained staffs and local people from nearby Hlaing Thar yar Township as well as foreign experts. The production is managed by 18 foreign experts. During the project assessment process 771 employees are local people. Local employment is the main socio-economic benefit that the project can directly bring to people living in the community nearest to the Plant.

Table 3.5 List of Local and Foreign Employee

No	Type of Employee	Total
1	Foreign Employees	18
2	Local Employees	771
	Total	789

3.7.2 WORKING HOUR

Normally, there are twenty six (26) working days per month.

Monday to Friday:	Working time	7:30 am to 11:30 am
	Lunch Time	11:30 am to 12:10 pm
	Afternoon	12:10 pm to 4:10 pm
Saturday	Working time	7:30 am to 11:30 am
Sunday	: OFF	

3.8 PRODUCTS AND PRODUCTION ACTIVITY

The main production capacities are listed in the following table.

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited

Production and income Schedule

No	Particulars	Unit	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 6-30
I	**Total Production**						
1	Bridal dress	PCS	24,000	48,000	60,000	72,000	84,000
2	Evening dress	PCS	30,000	60,000	72,000	84,000	108,000
3	Flower Girl Dress	PCS	10,000	20,000	24,000	28,000	36,000

4	Petticoat	PCS	6,000	12,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
5	Veil	PCS	6,000	16,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
6	Accessories	PCS	6,000	16,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
	Export sale 100% on CMP Basis						
1	Bridal dress	PCS	24,000	48,000	60,000	72,000	84,000
2	Evening dress	PCS	30,000	60,000	72,000	84,000	108,000
3	Flower Girl Dress	PCS	10,000	20,000	24,000	28,000	36,000
4	Petticoat	PCS	6,000	12,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
5	Veil	PCS	6,000	16,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
6	Accessories	PCS	6,000	16,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
	Unit Price						
1	Bridal dress	US$/PC	60	60	60	60	60
2	Evening dress	US$/PC	40	40	40	40	40
3	Flower Girl Dress	US$/PC	30	30	30	30	30
4	Petticoat	US$/PC	10	10	10	10	10
5	Veil	US$/PC	10	10	10	10	10
6	Accessories	US$/PC	2	2	2	2	2
	CMP Income						
1	Bridal dress	US$	1,440,000	2,880,000	3,900,000	4,896,000	5,880,000
2	Evening dress	US$	1,200,000	2,400,000	2,880,000	3,780,000	4,860,000
3	Flower Girl Dress	US$	300,000	600,000	720,000	980,000	1,260,000
4	Petticoat	US$	60,000	120,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
5	Veil	US$	60,000	160,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
6	Accessories	US$	12,000	32,000	48,000	48,000	48,000
Total		US$	**3,072,000**	**6,192,000**	**8,028,000**	**10,184,000**	**12,528,000**

3.8.1 SALE SYSTEM

Sale system is 100% Export CMP basis.

3.9 PROJECT FACILITIES

The project use electricity supply from Yangon Electricity Supply Corporation (YESC) by using two transformers (315,500 KVA). Three generators (50, 40, 150 KVA) are installed to ensure continuous power supply to the factory. This generator is designed to support all the facilities of the factory and it is placed in the generator room. Monthly electricity usage is 17,336 units.

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited practices energy saving methods by using LED tube and installs electrical switch boards for each department. Apart from specially designated equipment all staff switches off all electrical equipment when not in use or when not using for any prolongers periods.

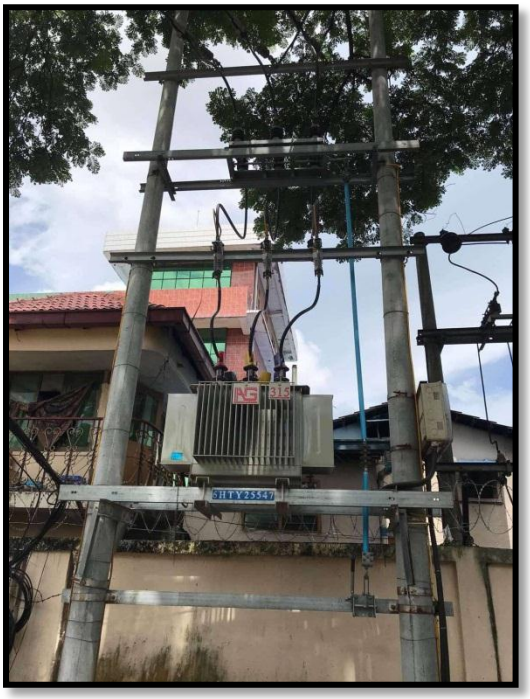


Figure 3.10 Photo of Transformer

Figure 3.11 Photo of Generator

3.9.2 WATER SUPPLY

The production water source is from on-site tube well. The factory gets water from a tube well and pumping the ground water. After pumping the groundwater, the water is stored in the

overhead tank is 2000 (500 x 4) gallons and 75000 (25000 x 3).Daily water usage is 8000 gallons.

Figure 3.12 Photo of Water Tank

3.9.3 GARBAGE TANK

Company practices waste segregation system. The garbage room for waste to be recycled is installed in the factory compound as shown in figure. Fabric waste of raw materials is sold from the company. Storage space for factory normal waste is installed in west of the factory. The factory also installs the waste bin for medical waste. Domestic waste from office, canteen and dormitory are collected first at the garbage space for normal waste and dispose twice a month to YCDC waste dumping site in township and transported by YCDC arrangement.

Figure 3.13 Garbage Room

3.9.4 Drainage

In the factory compound, there are drainage systems for storms water and domestic system. The existing drainage system includes internal and external drainage system. Both drainage systems are provided with proper concrete gutters. The water from the project is discharged to industrial drainage system located in front of the factory.

Figure 3.14 Drainage system

3.9.5 VENTILATION

All habitable inner spaces shall be provided with natural ventilation or mechanical ventilation.

Natural ventilation of an occupied space shall be through windows, doors, louvers or other openings to the outdoors in the office room. The operating mechanism for openings shall be provided with ready access so that the openings are readily controlled by the building occupants. The factory has good ventilation due to the height of the ceiling.

Figure 3.15 Photo of Ventilation

4.0 BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

The following section provides a description of the baseline environmental quality. Mitigation measures for the environmental impact are described in Section 7.0.

4.1 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT AROUND THE PROJECT

4.1.1 TOTPOGRAPHY

The surrounding terrain is mostly flat land, the elevation approximately ranges from +14 ft (4.26 m) to +26 ft (7.9m) . The ground elevation around the factory approximately ranges from +20 ft (6.0 m) to +23 ft (7.0m). The counter map of the area shows most gentle relief. The soil type of Hlaing Thar Yar Township is Meadow and Meadow alluvial soil.

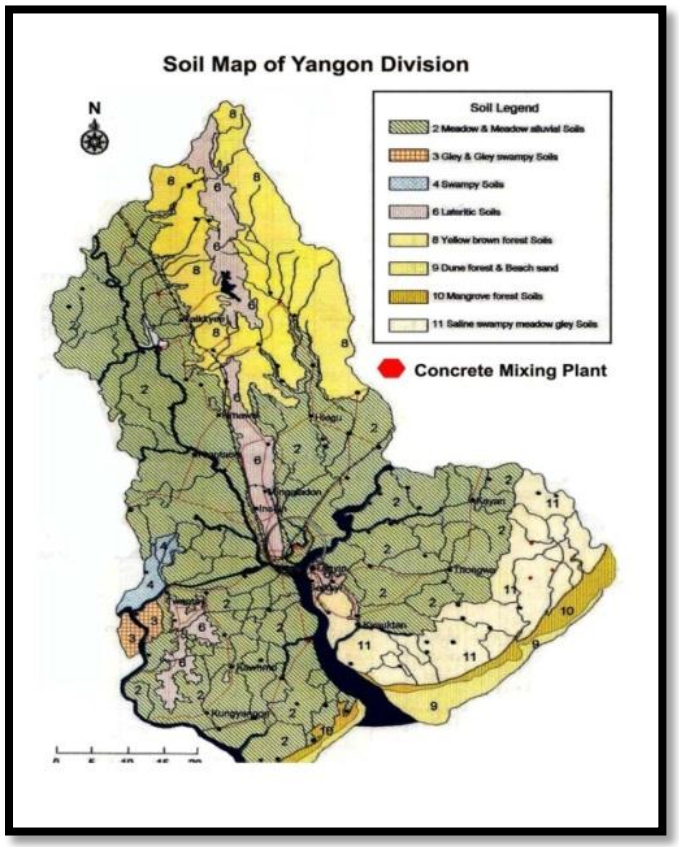


Figure 4.1 Soil Map of Yangon Region

4.1.2 CLIMATE

Climate in Hlaing Thar Yar Township can be characterized by climate of Yangon. Yangon has a tropical monsoon climate under the Koppen climate classification system. The city features a lengthy rainy season from May through October where a substantial amount of rainfall is received and a dry season from November through April where little rainfall is seen. It's primarily due to the heavy precipitation received during the rainy season that Yangon falls under the tropical monsoon climate category. During the course of the year, average temperatures show little variance with average maximum ranging from 29 to 36 C (84 to 97 F) and average lows ranging from 18 to 25 C (64 to 77 F). Average annual rainfall in Yangon is approximately 2,900 mm.

4.1.3 WATER BODY

The nearest river is the Hlaing River which is little closed the project vicinity and Pun Hlaing River is 17 km east of the project site. The nearest protected areas is Hlaw Gar Park which is located 21 km South of the factory.

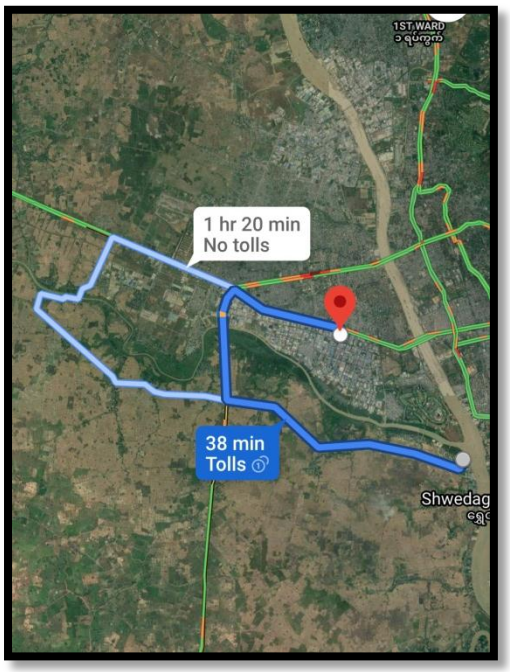


Figure 4.2 Project Location and the Nearest Creeks

4.1.4 LAND USE

The total area is approximately 1.423 acres. Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited is situated in Hlaing Thar Yar Industrial Zone (2) and current land use is industrial land use. Being situated in industry zone the nearby land use is industrial land use and factories are situated in the area with moderate density. The existing land use around the project site is as follows:

Left – MG Garment Factory

East – Myanmar YES Carton Box Co., Ltd

West – Steel Dragon

4.1.5 TRANSPORTATION

The project site is located at east of Yangon-Pathein Main Road. It is east and west direction in Yangon area. Lower Mingaladon Road is east of project site and north and south direction in Yangon area. Lower Mingaladon Road connects to the No 4 Main Road Road at Hlaw Gar Junction. Khayae Pin Road connects factory to Lower Mingaladon Road which is east and west direction. Vehicles used for procuring goods, material and manpower to the plant and the subsequent transportation of product will use these Road. So vehicle transportation is sufficient and convenient to go anywhere.

4.1.6 ARCHAEOLOGICALLAND AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

There is no archaeological site or recreational area within the project vicinity. Consequently non impacts to cultural heritage are anticipated.

4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY OF THE PROJECT

4.2.1 AIR QUALITY

Before starting this industrial zone, there were no baseline data for dust and greenhouse gas pollution.

Air quality is composed of dust and gas emission of ambient air. Gas emissions which can reduce ambient air quality are Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) and Ozone (O_3).

Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2) is generated from combustion of fuels such as oil and coal, and as by-product from some chemical production or wastewater treatment processes. On-road and off-road vehicles are also emission source of SO2. The emission can be controlled by implementation of manufacturer recommended engine maintenance program, good driving practices, installing and maintaining emissions control devices, and implementing a regular vehicle maintenance and repair program.

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) in the ambient air consist of nitric oxide (NO), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and nitrous oxide (N_2O). NO is formed by chemical reaction of NOand Ozone. The main sources of NO2 are combustion of fuel and on-road and off-road vehicles. The gas emission can be monitored by combustion modification, flue gas recirculation, water/steam injection and the same measures for SO_2 reduction.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) and Carbon dioxide (CO_2) have the same emission sources and mitigation measures for SO_2 and NO_2.

Ozone (O_3) is formed by photo chemical reactions of Nitrogen Oxides with Volatile Organic Compounds.

The **PM** concentrations in the air are related to weather conditions such as wind speed and directions, humidly, rainfall, temperature and pressure. The pollution sources of PM are combustion of fossil fuels, numerous manufacturing processes of industries, transport and open storage of soil materials, vehicular movement, from exposed soil surfaces.

Air emission from point sources such as ventilation exhaust systems, boiler and smoking units should be released through good engineering practiced-designed stacks. Smoke is also anticipated to occur from time to time because of the diesel generator used within the manufacturing process.

The values of air quality parameters were much below the permissible maximum values prescribed in the Ambient Air Quality Standard of National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines as shown in Table 4.1. These values shall be applied by all project ensure that air emission conform to good practice. The consultant conducted the air measurement in the factory area for future reference.

Table 4.1 Air Quality Sampling and Standards

No	Pollutant	Average Concentration	Limits/Guideline Value/Standards
1	Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	437 ppm	345 (WHO)
2	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	21 ppb	9,000 (8-Hr)) (NAAQS) 35,000 (1-Hr)
3	Methane (CH_4)	3041.4 ppm	160 (WHO)
4	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	32 ppb	100(1-Hr)) (NAAQS) 53 (1 -yr)
5	PM_{10} (Sensor A)	37 µg/m^3	50 (24-Hr) (MOECAF)
6	$PM_{2.5}$ (Sensor B)	33 µg/m^3	25(24-Hr)(MOECAF)
7	Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	8 ppb	75(1-Hr) (NAAQS)

[a] Particular matter 10 micrometer or less in diameter
[b]Particular matter 2.5 micrometer or less in diameter
Source: National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline for Myanmar 2015 Dec 29

Figure 4.3 Air Quality Monitoring Device

4.2.1.1 AIR MONITORING RESULTS

Baseline air quality was measured at the factory during the site visit on July 15th, 2020 and monitored data is shown in Table 4.2.

Methodology

The air quality monitoring is performed by using HAZ-SCANNER EPAS portable direct-reading perimeter air station from USA and the sensor heads for Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Oxide, Methane, Carbon Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide, PM2.5 and PM10.

The monitoring points are carefully selected to cover all different wind direction within the factory.

Results

The measured values of SO_2, NO_2, CO, O_3, $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} are within the range of the National Air Quality Guidelines Values. It can be concluded that the air quality parameters within the factory are acceptable level.

Table 4.2 Air Quality Measured at the Factory

Area	H_2S ppm	SO_2 ppm	NO_2 ppm	CO ppm	CO_2 ppm	O_3 ppm	$PM_{(2.5)}$ mg/m^3	$PM_{(10)}$ mg/m^3	TSP mg/m3
Generator	0.0	0.00	0.000	0.00	416.4	0.0	8.9	23.7	00.3
Sewing (1)	0.0	0.00	0.000	0.23	405.6	0.0	13.7	32.2	00.2
Sewing (2)	0.0	0.00	0.000	0.23	405.6	0.0	13.7	32.2	00.2
Cutting R.	0.0	0.00	0.000	0.00	544.2	0.0	11.0	31.6	00.3

4.2.2 NOISE

Excessive noise produced from any source is considered as negative impact on human health and environment. Therefore the consultant conducted the noise measurement inside and outside of the building. In order to assess the noise levels from the potential noise sources, the noise levels are measured at potential sources by using a digital noise level meter, 5T436355.

The main sources of noise during the operation period are from maintenance of engineering department and from the production activities and functions. Therefore the objectives of acoustic environment management during operation period are to decrease the noise level, adopt the measures such as sound insulation, sound absorption, and any buffer system etc. so as to reduce the impact on the surrounding environment. Technology used in the operation process should be continuously improved and replaced with an advanced technology. The sound level of production line shall be kept as low as possible.

MONREC has issued National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines to provide the basis for regulation and control of noise level. Noise impact should not exceed the levels presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Noise Level Standard

Receptor	One Hour LAeq (dBA)[a]	
	Daytime 07:00-22:00 (10:00-22:00 for Public holidays)	Nighttime 22:00-07:00 (22:00-10:00 for Public holidays)
Residential, Institutional,	55	45

educational		
Industrial, commercial	70	70

[a] Equivalent continuous sound level in decibels

4.2.2.1 NOISE MONITORING RESULTS

Baseline noise quality was measured during the site visit on July 15th, 2020 at potential noise sensitive receivers. Monitored data is shown in Table 4.4.

The factory is related to industrial and commercial item and so 70 dB(A) is defined for both day and night. According to this range, it can be concluded that the noise levels are the standard value.

Table 4.4 Monitoring Measurement of Noise (dBA)

No.	Location	Measured Value (dBA)
1	Warehouse (Accessory)	63.7
2	Sewing (Group B)	62.5
3	Ironing	58.1
4	QC	65.3
5	Sequence	65.2
6	Final QC	60.7
7	Packing	42.5
8	Pattern	44
9	Flower Arrangement	40
10	Dry Room	60
11	Laundry	70

4.2.3 LIGHTING AND TEMPERATURE

Lighting is important for the work place. Activities of the workers in the factory are highly dependent on the quality of light and temperature. Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited uses natural day light during daytime. The factory arranges to have good quality of light at office and warehouse.

Staffs adjust ambient air temperatures by using fans and air condition with appropriate ventilation fan speeds to maintain air freshness and comfort levels. Lighting and air conditioning are switched off whenever it is not required, with due to allowance for safety and hygiene considerations.

Table 4.5 Monitoring Measurement of Light (Lux)

No.	Location	Measured Value (Lux)	Measured Value (°C)
1	Warehouse (Accessory)	124	34.9
2	Sewing (Group B)	85	29.1
3	Ironing	25	29.0
4	QC	70	31.1
5	Sequence	63	36.4
6	Final QC	59	33
7	Packing	75	31
8	Pattern	146	30

9	Flower Arrangement	88	29
10	Dry Room	114	36.5
11	Laundry	91	30

4.2.4 WATER QULITY

4.2.4.1 GROUND WATER QUALITY

Water supply during operation is extracted from the tube well water. Domestic wastewater from the office staff, bathrooms and toilets are disposed through the factory compound to industrial zone drainage system.

MONITORING RESULTS

The ground water quality analyzed from a tube well (treated) located in the factory area can provide some indications of water quality of the factory. Table 4.5 shows the baseline data of ground water quality during July, 2020.According to the result, water condition is high total hardness and iron content.

Table 4.5 Ground Water Quality

Parameters	Sample Result	WHO Standard
PH	7	**6.5 – 8.5**
Colour	Slightly turbid	CLEAR
Conductivity	390.63 micro ohm/cm	-
Total Dissolved Solid	250 mg/l	<250
Total Hardness	166 mg/l	<16
TOTAL ALKALINITY	160 mg/l	<250
CALCIUM	36.07 mg/l	<8
MAGNESIUM	16.76 mg/l	<8
IRON	0.3 mg/l	<0.3
CHLORIDE	30 mg/l	<250
BICARBONATE	160 mg/l	<250
CARBONATE	ND mg/l	<250

4.3 SOLID WASTE

The textile industry between natural fibers such as wool, silk, linen, cotton and hemp and man-made ones, the most common of which are synthetic fibers (polyamide, acrylic) made from petrochemicals. These cheap and easy-care fibers are becoming the textile industry's miracle solution. However, their manufacture creates pollution and they are hard to recycle (with nylon taking 30 to 40 years to decompose).

If solid waste is not managed properly it can impose great danger to the environment & community which is poorly disposed waste paper & especially plastic waste can block drainage empty chemical drums & containers if not disposed properly can pollute soil & water of the receiving environment odour emanating from degradable waste especially kitchen waste can pollute local ambient air poorly managed and disposed kitchen waste can attract dieses vectors decomposing kitchen waste can pollute local ambient condition poorly managed electrical, mechanical and chemical waste can pollute soil, water and air etc.

Some of the components of waste have beneficial value and can be recycled once correctly recovered. Proper management of waste can be reduced the negative impacts on environment and society.

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited develops a comprehensive waste control and management system for production process Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited provides sufficient trash bins within production areas and waste bins are kept at various locations in offices and outsides building.

The principle of reduce, reuse and recycle is applied in managing factory's solid waste. The management will be done with the waste hierarchy approach whereby the first aim is to reduce the amount of waste generated through factory process and waste generated by the on-site personnel, general office supplies, engineering equipment, food and associated waste are included.

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited applies waste reducing practices by paying careful attention during planning, storing fabric raw material, cutting, sewing and ironing in order to reduce rework and rejected parts.

Some fabric cuts are reused as cleaning rags for floor cleaning, window glass cleaning and so on. Therefore, Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited performs the waste reusing management.

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited applies textile recycling management for factory's solid waste. Textile recycling is the methods of reusing. Housekeep persons collect fabric waste from waste bins daily and send these to recycling storage area. Fabric wastes are purchased raw materials that are subsequently to be solid as product. Every bit and cut pieces of clothes are packed systemically to be solid to third party collector. About one ton of fabric pieces are sold from the factory monthly. Fabric wastes are used as making pillow, bolster and blankets. Recycling of waste raw materials left by the company has emerged as a good income generating source for many people.

The ash from burnt by boiler will be recycled for trees and vegetation inside the factory and in the public space. Some of them are sent to the gardener to use as ingredient for fertilizer.

Hazardous solid waste includes contaminated soils, which could potentially be encountered on-site due to previous land use activities, or small amount of machinery maintenance materials, such as oily rags, used oil filters, used oils spent chemicals such as bleaching materials, solvent-based paint, flammable solvents and caustic cleaners, spent batteries, ballets and fluorescent high intensity discharge lamps. All hazardous wastes should be handling in a way that meets the requirements of the hazardous waste section of the Environmental Management Plan and hazardous waste should not be disposed of with general waste. All hazardous wastes shall be disposed of by recycling and burial in accordance with YCDC guideline.

Other **non-hazardous solid** wastes include office, kitchen and dormitory wastes. Waste from canteen and dormitory and sanitary wastes from office are disposed of at bins. In order to

prevent contamination to the underground water, frequent cleaning and pumping out of septic tank are done.

For disposing some domestic waste such as plastic bags, plastic water bottles, papers, broken glasses, packing paper and putrid foods and other wastes from factory, they are transported by YCDC track to discarded at the destined site as directed by and corporate with Industrial Area Management Committee and City Development Committee. Disposing is made under guidance of these respective authorities. In order to present contamination to the underground water, frequent cleaning and pumping out of septic tank are done. The final wastes are disposed by water and Sanitary Department of YCDC.

In general, environmental impacts from disposing of production and domestic wastes are considerably low as most of textile wastes are reused and recycled.

4.4 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

From the environment impact point of view, biological resources are not relevant to the project as it is located in the Industrial Zone. In addition, within the factory area, there are no forests and protected area (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7 Existing Condition of Ecological Resources

Ecological Resources	Existing Condition
Fisheries, aquatic biology	The nearest river is Hlaing River. Fresh water fish species are residing in the river.
Wildlife	Non existence
Forests	Non existence
Rare or endangered species	Non existence
Protect areas	The nearest protected areas is Hlaw Gar Park which is located 21 km south of the factory.

4.2.7 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Hlaing Thar Yar Industrial Zone (2) is located within Hlaing Thar Yar Township. Hlaing Thar Yar Township has a total area of 83.3 km2 (32.16 sq mi) and a total population of 687,867 comprising 322,862 male and 365,005 female. The township has 46 primary schools, 8 middle schools, 4 high schools and 1 university. There are 2 government hospitals and 3 private hospitals

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 OVERVIEW OF IMPACTS

The project operation would create potential environmental issues and proper management is pertinent to minimize the environmental impacts. The impacts specific to the project operation phase will be (a) Air pollution, (b) Solid Waste, (c) Safety. With timely and proper implementation of this EMP and application of appropriate mitigation measures, most if not all the potential negative impacts can be prevented or minimized. The social outcomes of the factory are expected to be positive by creating employment opportunity. Table 5.6 provides

summary of environmental risks related to the plant operation and decommission phases of the project. Construction phase of the project is completed.

5.2 IMPACT PREDITION METHODOLOGIES

To identify impacts, the methods of description of the environment likely to be affected and description of the likely significant effects are used.

In terms of impact analysis, the following considerations have been applied.

a. Severity

Magnitude (severity) of impact (will the impact be of high, moderate or low severity?); and Scale/extent of impact (will the impact affect the national, regional or local environment, or only that of the site?).

Table 5.1 Evaluation of Severity/Magnitude of Impacts

Environmental Aspects	**Environmental Impact**							
	Scale of Impact	**Score**	**Scale of Impact**	**Score**	**Scale of Impact**	**Score**	**Scale of Impact**	**Score**
	Low	**1**	**Medium**	**2**	**Critical**	**3**	**High**	**4**
Reversible/ Irreversible	Reversible		Reversible		Irreversible		Irreversible	
Extent	Site		Local		Regional		National	
Duration	Short Term		Medium Term		Long Term		Permanent	
Effluent	Non-toxic pollutant, easily biodegradable (ex; treated domestic waters, clean drainage effluents)		Low toxicity pollutant (e.g., treated production waters)		Toxic pollutant, production waters with chemical content and poor treatment.		High toxicity pollutant	
Gaseous emissions (abnormal situation)	Gas pollutant (PM, NO_X, SO_2, SO_3,CO_2)		Gas <1 kg of pollutant. Flaring rate increase of 100000 m^3per day)		Gas 1kg to 300kg of pollutant Flaring rate increase: 100000 m^3/d to 3M m^3/d		Gas >300 kg of pollutant. Increase of flaring rate >3M m^3/d	
Waste Production	Easily recyclable wastes		Inert wastes		Industrial wastes low toxicity, available local treatment		Industrial toxic wastes requires specific treatment.	
Hazardous wastes discharge	Low Quantity and Low effect on environment		Average quantity spilled and/or low effect on environment (pollution of soils and		Important quantity and impact on environment		Very important quantity and impact on environment (soils and water table pollution)	

		surface waters)		
Soil pollution	Low effect on environment, no remediation required.	Moderate effect on environment	Major damage on land requiring mitigation and remediation	Immediate planning and action required. International response required.
Land Use	Affective use of lands	Somewhat benefit to the locals	Only benefit to the project owner and no benefit to locals	Benefit to no party
Use of natural resources: Water, energy, raw materials	Use of renewable resources, use of recyclable resources.	Use of resources with sustainable practices Less signifi-cant effect of a critical asset	Significant effect of a high asset.	Significant loss of critical assets and resources
Impacts on biodiversity	Very small population of non- significant fauna and flora may be affected.	Significant loss of species and vegetation at local level	Major damage on High environmental sensitive areas such as primary forest, endangered flora and fauna species.	Loss of Ecosystem Extinction of endangered species regionally
Other impacts on ecosystems: noise, vibration, etc.	Insignificant short term disturbance with no environmental scarring or injuries.	Moderately environmental damages and injuries that can be readily absorbed but management effort is still required to minimize the Impact.	Severe damage resulting from a significant event that can be managed under normal procedures.	Catastrophic damage with potential long term consequences affecting the environmental integrity and livelihood of the area.
Public Health & Safety	No nuisance or health effect and safety hazards to human.	Acute or Chronic effect of some sensitive human.	Chronic effect of human health	Serious Health impacts or death of a person or people

b. Probability of Occurrence (O)

Probability of occurrence (how likely is it that the impact may occur?); and
Duration of occurrence (how long may it last?)

This criterion is corresponding to the frequency of the impact occurrence.

Table 5.2 Evaluation of Probability of Occurrence

Probability of Occurrence	1	Annual frequency or never occurred

	2	Monthly Frequency
	3	Weekly Frequency
	4	Daily frequency or chronicle

c. Control (C)

This criterion is used to evaluate the level of control of the aspect, depending on the detection available means, the operating procedures and the precautions taken.

Table 5.3 Evaluation of Level of Existing Controls

Level of Control	**1**	**Highly Control**	Easy detection and control with operating procedures regularly checked and/or important precautions taken to lower impact.
	2	**Medium Control**	Detection and control with operation procedures not regularly checked and/or average precautions taken to lower impact.
	3	**Low Control**	Detection without control (operation procedures not adapted) and/or few precautions taken to lower impact.
	4	**No Control**	No detection and/or no precaution taken to lower impact.

Table 5.4 Matrix of Significant Level of Environmental Risks

a. Severity(S)	b. Occurrence(O)	c. Control (C)	Significant level (S × O × C)	Addition Control
4	**4**	**4**	**64**	Provide alternative
	3	**3**	**36**	Must be implemented
	2	**2**	**16**	Should be implemented
	1	**1**	**4**	Regular Review
3	**4**	**4**	**48**	Must be implemented
	3	**3**	**27**	Should be implemented
	2	**2**	**12**	Regular Review
	1	**1**	**3**	Regular Review
2	**4**	**4**	**32**	Should be implemented
	3	**3**	**18**	Should be implemented
	2	**2**	**8**	Regular Review
	1	**1**	**2**	Regular Review
1	**4**	**4**	**16**	Should be implemented
	3	**3**	**9**	Regular Review
	2	**2**	**4**	Regular Review
	1	**1**	**1**	Regular Review

Table 5.5 Score Evaluation

Risk Score	Significance of Impact	Significance Description	Remark
1- 15	**Low**	**No significant**	No additional risk control, however, require frequent

			review.
16-32	**Moderate**	**Light impact,** try to improve	Require additional risk control measures and regular review.
33-48	**High**	**Significant impact,** real necessity to improve	Must provide appropriate risk control measures and continuous monitoring the effectiveness of improvement.
49-64	**Very High**	**Unsustainable situation**	Require alternative for the impact defined.

5.3 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACT

The Environmental risk assessment has been developed through assessing Severity/ Magnitude of the impact(s), Occurrence/Probability of the impact(s) and existing control measures. Table 5.6 stated summary of environmental risks related to the plant operation and decommission phases (construction phase is completed).

Table 5.6 Environmental and Social Risk Assessment

Category	Scoping Item	Scoping Results		Assessment Result		Reason for Assessment
		Operation	Decommission	Operation	Decommission	
Pollution	Air Quality	M	L	L	L	The main air pollution sources include the emission from generator. Air emission generated from diesel generator only when the electricity shortage is the main source of air pollution, it is expected to be low with mitigation. Air emission may occur from demolition activities for decommission phase.
	Noise and Vibration	L	L	L	L	Any manufacturing facility is known to generate a certain amount of noise and vibration. Although it may results from proximity to noisy machinery (eg. Mixer, generator, pumps) the potential impact is considered to be low because the plant has wide area for production and generator is in the proper enclosure of generator room located at isolated place. Noise emission may occur from demolition activities for decommission phase.
	Water Quality	L	L	L	L	The significance assigned to this impact is considered to be low.
	Solid Waste	L	M	L	L	The impact is considered to be low with proper management of textile waste. To implement 3R for all waste to be low impact.

						Construction debris should be properly collected at a dedicated storage area and suitably disposed of at YCDC for decommissioning phase.
	Soil Contamination	L	NA	L	NA	The impact is considered to be low as no process waste and chemical wastes are discharged.
	Ground Subsidence	L	NA	L	NA	Ground subsidence may not occur from the factory's consumption of ground water.
	Offensive Odor	NA	NA	NA	NA	Factory's operation activities normally will not generate odor.
	Bottom Sediment	L	NA	L	NA	The significance impact is considered to be low, as the factory shall not discharge the waste into the river and apply proper management of final disposing.
Natural Environment	Protected Area	NA	NA	NA	NA	There is no protected area in the project area.
	Flora/Fauna and Ecosystem	L	NA	L	NA	Ecology impacts is considered to be low or almost nil, as the factory, being amidst the already established industrial zone, was already devoid of any Biotopes, either Flora or Fauna or Ecosystem Values since the advent of the zone.
	Topography and geology	L	NA	L	NA	Topography and geology impacts are considered to be low or almost nil, as the factory is situated on the flat plain.
Social Environment	Involuntary Resettlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	No physical resettlement is necessary.
	Local conflict of Interests	L	NA	L	NA	The factory is located in the designed industrial zones. The factories comply with laws and relevant internal guidelines.
	Gender	L	NA	L	NA	Employment condition will meet national laws and international standards .There shall be no discrimination on the basis of gender.
	Ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples	NA	NA	NA	NA	There are no indigenous people in the project area.
	Poor	+H	M	+H	L	Positive impact for operation phase. It is expected to accept and to be employed in the project's activities with high hopes for improvement in neighborhood would bring higher living standard and education status. Loss of employment is negative impact for decommissioning phase.
	Living and livelihood	+M	L	+M	L	Job opportunities and business development should be considered as positive economic impact for regional or national development. It is considered to be significant positive impact for local people.
	Existing social infrastructures and services	L	NA	L	NA	There is low significance impact for existing urban condition. Negative changes in over use of public roads due to operation.
	Cultural heritage	NA	NA	NA	NA	The factory is located in Industrial Zone. There are no historical and cultural monuments located nearby the project site.

	Landscape	L	NA	+L	NA	Landscape is expected to be low impact without mitigation and becoming positive impact as the factory applies management on greening.
	Risks for infectious disease such as AIDS/HIV	M	NA	L	NA	Influx of people may cause negative impact on health condition of local people. The significance assigned to this impact for the operation phase is considered to be low with mitigation by knowledge and health care support.
	Working Conditions (including occupational safety)	M	M	L	L	The significance assigned to this impact for the operation phase is considered to be medium without mitigation but low with mitigation by proper training on handling and the well-equipped factory.
Other	Accident	M	M	L	L	Accident prevention measure inside and outside the factory area will be planned for operational phase. Accident for decommissioning phase is expected to be low impact with proper mitigation such as providing PPE, fencing, warning sign, etc.
	Global Warming	L	NA	L	NA	Minimization of GHGS emission by operation activities and vehicle will be planned.

NA Not Applicable

+ Positive impact

6.0 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

Public consultation and information disclosure ensures that communities and stakeholders are part and parcel of the proposed developments and in so doing assure the sustainable use of resources. Public consultations form a useful component for gathering, understanding and establishing likely impacts of projects determining community and individual preferences and selecting alternatives.

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited provides an opportunity to all the stakeholders and communities in the surrounding area to raise issues and concerns pertaining to the factory. The engagement activities using varied techniques are as follows:

a) Neighbouring community/stakeholders can directly inform their township/ward to the Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited Office.
b) They can give their suggestions to the factory through the township/ward administration office or industrial zone office.

The using techniques for aforementioned description, Green EHSS have organized meetings Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited. The objectives of the meeting were to collect up-to-date and precise information on the project activities. The outcome of the meeting will help in the assessment of the anticipated impacts.

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited is situated in Industrial Zone(2) . Green EHSS has conducted stakeholder engagement with local residents near Hlaing Thar Yar Industrial Zone to inform the local administration on the project, to collect the views and to obtain the input into the impact and mitigation measures to be included in the EMPs.

6.1 ENGAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited has implemented a comprehensive range of engagement activities using varied techniques to ensure that the project effectively involves stakeholders. The using techniques for aforementioned discussions, meetings and survey are showed in following table.

Table 6.1 Engagement Methods and Techniques

Engagement Technique	Description
Company Address Factory Address	Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited provides company location and factory location in Yangon. This is relevant in easily way of accessibility for all kinds of stakeholders.
Hot Line Number	Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited operates a hot line number which is available during business hours. Phone 09793233832,09780787702
Pamphlet	Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited has produced pamphlet available in community meetings for general information related with plant activities, environmental management, safety, community development and public involvement.
Booklet	Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited has produced booklets to provide the community with project related activities including machine used, product value and their services. Booklets are available in community meetings for the provision of information with pictures and photographs.
Face to Face Meeting	Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited engages directly with a range of stakeholders as required. In particular, Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited has an ongoing engagement with local authority persons, and community organizations.
Questionnaires and Surveys	Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited household survey in the vicinity of the plant location to evaluate the effectiveness of engagement mechanisms and gain an understanding of community perception interests and issues.
Public Meeting	Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited conducted public meeting to generate more in depth information around issues and concerns raised by stakeholders. These were giving stakeholders on opportunity to directly obtain information and ask questions concerned with the project

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

According to the outcomes from the Environmental and Social Impact Analysis, Environmental Management Plans are addressed to mitigate the potential impacts. The EMP generally takes account of the following crucial management plans.

1) Air Emissions Management
2) Noise Pollution Management
3) Water Management
4) Solid Waste Management
5) Natural Environmental Management
6) Social Environmental Management
7) Occupational Health And Safety Management

7.1 OBJECTIVES OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Key objectives of the EMP are as follows:

To ensure continuing compliance with legal requirement and government policies;
To provide the initial mechanism for ensuring measures identified in this study ti mitigate potentially adverse impacts are implemented;
To provide a framework for mitigating impacts during project execution;
To provide assurance to regulators and stakeholders that their requirements with respect to HSE performance will be met;
To undertake monitoring to demonstrate that predictions made within this EMP are valid; and
To provide a framework for the compliance with auditing inspection programs.

7.2 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited) describe its environmental policy as follows:

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited shall be responsible for the protection as well as perseveration of environment in and around the area of the project site.;
Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited shall be able to control pollution of air, water and not to cause environment degradation and
Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited) will comply with any applicable environmental protection laws and regulations of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

7.3 HEALTH POLICY

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited always comply with all health and safety legislation.

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited will establish and implement the Occupational, Health and Safety Management.

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited help the workers by providing them with a workplace health services and medical care and workplace safety.

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited aims for continual improvement of its health and safety management system.

The FIRST AID KITS and emergency medical boxes are supplied sufficiently in all work sites for minor cuts or ailment. Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited will send the injured employee to the nearest Private Clinic/ Hospital with factory transportation at no cost. Some employees who hold social security cards, on their request or consent are sent to SOCIAL SECURITY CLINIC nearby the factory's transport arrangement. The Factory arranges plenty of safety drinking water, at no cost, to all workers at all time.

7.4 DESCRIPTION OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited is responsibility for implementation environmental monitoring plan for the operation phase of the project. Emergency Response Team (ERT), Environmental Management Team (EMT) and management plan and monitoring plan of the proposed project.

I. Emergency Response Team (ERT)
ERT shall comprise:
1. Mr. Jun Gong (EP Technician)
2. U Ko Ko Lin Maung (EP)
3. U Wai Yan Kyaw (EP)
4. U Thet Aung (Bell Man)
5. U Pyae Son Aung (Security)
6. U Aung Thu (Security)
7. U Thein Lwin (Security)

The ERT should be on call in case of safety problem that occurs during off-hours/ or Security shall contact the Township Fire Department immediately.

The team members shall have knowledge of or can be trained in responding to emergencies such as emergency plan, firefighting, precautions.

Responsibilities of ERT

Incident Controller	Commands and control the ERT to response to an emergency. Communicates with authorities eg. Police/ Township Fire Department in the event of an emergency. Ensure emergency plan are reviewed regularly and ERT are appropriately trained and equipped to carry out their assigned task. Crowd control and monitor overall headcount at the Assembly Area. Initiate drill exercises and post exercise review with ERT on an annual basis.
Officer-in-charge at Assembly Area	Conduct head count of all staff, consultants and workers Consolidate the headcount list from wardens

	Report evacuation status such as any missing person to the Incident Controller
Fire Fighters	To be trained in firefighting and assist in firefighting at no personal risk.
Wardens	Area combing, to ensure all staff and workers leave the workplace promptly during an evacuation Direct staff and workers to the Assembly Area Conduct headcount for their workers at the assembly Area.
First Aiders	Successfully completed first aid training. To render first aid to any injured during any emergency. Standby at the Assembly area with first aid kit during a mass evacuation.

II. Environmental Management Team (EMT)

EMT Shall comprise:

1. Ellen (General Manager)
2. Min Min Htet (Sales)
3. Helen Wang (Sales)
4. Khat Khat (HR)
5. Mr.Hu (factory Manager)
6. Gong Jun (Electric Engineer)

The responsibilities of EMT are to implement the pollution control (water quality, air quality and noise impact, etc) mitigation measure and monitoring program.

III. Report Supported Team (RST)

RST shall comprise:

1. Mr. Jun Gong (EP Technician)
2. U Ko Ko Lin Maung (EP)
3. U Wai Yan Kyaw (EP)
4. U Thet Aung (Bell Man)
5. U Pyae Son Aung (Security)
6. U Aung Thu (Security)
7. U Thein Lwin (Security)

The responsibilities of RST are to record of the monitoring results in files, to develop the monitoring report with related documents and to report submission to local Environmental Conservation Department (ECD), through the Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited

7.5 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

After evaluating the environment impacts of Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited, Green EHSS has identified environmental risks and prepared mitigation measures to protect the environmental and comply with Myanmar environmental legislation. Environmental impacts and mitigation measures are divided into two phases, operation phase and decommissioning phase. Construction phase of the company is completed.

7.5.1 AIR EMMISSION MANAGEMENT

Potential environmental impact and mitigation measures for air emission management are shown in Table 7.1

Table 7.1 Environmental Impact And Mitigation Measures (Air Pollution) during Operation Phase

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures
Dust	
Dust from loading and unloading raw materials	Installation of sufficient exhaust fan oe ventilation units. Regular change the ventilation filters. Heating, ventilation and air condition systems must be cleaned and maintained regularly.
Dust particles generated from fabrics and threads from cutting and sewing to packing operations.	More comprehensive cleaning should be carried out as often as necessary. This cleaning should also include walls, ceiling, storage racks and other areas where dust accumulates. Scrap materials must cleaned up daily ofr often enough to prevent them from collecting on floors, tabletops in aisle ways or other area.
Dust from floor cleaning and housekeeping in factory operation	Spraying water on the floor before sweeping will avoid dust remaining airbone. More effective protective methods of controlling dust include using a vacuum cleaner or a wet mop. Provide personel protective equipment at the work place such as dust masks of respirators and caps if necessary.
Exhaust Emission (Greenhouse Gas)	
Vehicle Movement	Use of vehicles having efficient engines and exhaust system. Implementing a regular vehicle maintenance and repair program.
Air Emission generated from diesel generators Air emission generated from diesel generators	Installation of filters for generator and remove any PM Proper ventilation of equipment and machines. Use of masking agents and efficient ventilation system in factory.
Using air conditioner in office building Cooking activities from dormitory	Putting indoor potted plants for air refreshment of office. Increasing roadside plantations make localized air pollution reduced due to the blocking effect of foliage and through photosynthesis.

Use of solvents	Volatile liquids (solvents, thinner, flux and varnish) must be stored in a covered container and kept cool to prevent evaporation into the environment. Maintain adequate ventilation and hygiene to reduce the generation of odor. Prohibition of smoking in any working area.

Decommissioning Phase

Negative impacts on ambient air quality such as dust particles emissions could be expected due to demolition works during the decommission phase of the factory after the lifespan of the project. This nuisance will be temporary in nature and is hot expected to affect the surrounding environment since the factory is located within an industrial zone.

7.5.2 NOISE POLLUTION MANAGEMENT

Permanent hearing loss may be caused by a number of things including disease, aging, sudden loud noise or long-term exposure to loud noise. Factory must identify workers who work increase with noise levels that are higher than 85 decibels. These workers must wear hearing protection and be trained on the proper use of hearing protection and the health and safety risks of not wearing hearing protection. Noise output on new equipment should be evaluated and engineered controls used to reduce noise. Factory should conduct noise hazard evaluations each year to identify any areas where noise levels exceed 85 decibels. Where noise levels are higher than 85 decibels, factories should use rubber padding to reduce machine vibration install sound barriers and sound insulation. Noise levels should not exceed a 140 db peak sound pressure at any time and factory should install noise curtains, sound absorbing and enclosures.

Potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures for noise management are shown in Table 7.2

Table 7.2 Environmental Impact and Mitigation Measures (Noise) during Operation

Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Noise	
Noise generated from diesel generators	Use of noise enclosure for diesel generator. Proper maintenance of generator and engineered noise controls (sound absorption material) Provide adequate ear protection (ear plus or muffs) to workers working in the excessive noise areas (exceed 85 decibels)
Cutting machine, sewing machine	Regular maintenance of the machines to reduce noise emission. Proper maintenance of exhaust fan
Running exhaust fan	Use of international modernized machines which generate low noise levels.
Noise generated from pumps, motors and	All preventive measures such as regular

compressor.	operation and maintenance of pumps, motors and compressor should be carried out. Provide adequate ear protection (ear plus of muffs) to workers working in the excessive noise areas (exceed 85 decibels)

Decommissioning Phase

After the lifespan of the project, decommissioning the factory can also affect noise level. Temporary noise barriers and occupational preventive measure should be applied in this phase. Workers employing in high noise areas should be worked on shifts and hearing protective wear such as earplugs, earmuffs, etc. should be provided. Sensitization of truck drivers to switch off vehicle engines while loading materials avoid running of vehicle engines or hooting especially.

7.5.3 WATER MANAGEMENT

There is no discharging of process wastewater. The drainage system is periodically cleared so as to ensure adequate storm water flow. The domestic sewage and storm water will be discharged to the municipal sewage channel existing in front of the factory and only sanitary wastewater to the ground tank in the factory compound.

Potential environmental impact and mitigation measures for ground water, and waste water management are shown in Table 7.3

Table 7.3 Environmental Impact and Mitigation Measures (Water) during Opertaion Phase

Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Ground Water	
Ground water depletion	Water consumption could not affect to the ground water as a major ingredient
Water use of employees and staff	All factory staff should turn on water taps only when heeded and should not allow water to run continuously Any leakage should be promptly reported to engineering department as soon as possible The engineering department staff should maintain all water piped taps, storage tanks and water consumption equipment
Waste Water	
Domestic waste water	Regular cleaning and checking.
Surface water contamination by oil/fuel leakage from vehicles and diesel generator	Ensure the factory compound with well spread with concrete for traffic Immediate clean for leakage and spillage. Use oil spill clean-up materials.
Sanitation Wastewater	All sewers should be disposed of through septic tanks.

	Discharge periodically by contacting Engineering Department (Water and Sanitary) from YCDC.

Decommissioning Phase

Surface water and ground water contamination may result from various activities during decommission phase. These activities can include wastewater generated from workers and staff and oil and grease leakage from machines and vehicles. Sedimentation/ siltation of drainage or waterway may also result from unconfined stockpiles of soil and other materials. These activities shall be reduced by avoiding earth work in rainy season and discharging wastewater into existing sewage line. Suitable facilities or portable toilets must be provided to prevent discharging sanitary waste to the ground.

7.5.4 SOILD WASTE MANAGEMENT

Systematic management of solid waste is of importance as mismanagement of the waste will lead critical occupational hazard including fire hazard. Project proponent should segregate the wastes into reusable wastes, hazardous wastes and domestic wastes.

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited will establish and implement comprehensive waste management plan to ensure segregation, handling, storage and disposal of hazardous and nonhazardous waste in safe and environmental friendly manner. Store wastes are separately and be sure they are properly labeled to make it easier to reuse or recycle them. The factory applies 3R management.

Reduce: Reduce waste and increase yield with careful layout procedures. Increasing yield from raw materials and decreasing the number of rejected parts will reduce the amount of textile waste generated at the factory. Reduce waste by keeping raw materials protected from the elements. Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited will pay careful attention during planning, storing fabric raw materials, cutting, sewing and ironing to reduce rework and rejected parts. Keep tools sharp and in good operating order to reduce reject parts. Keep cutting machinery in good operating order. Fabric scarp is unavoidable but careful layout and good work practices will reduce the waste quantity.

Reuse: The goal is to reduce disposal needs. Company has a plan to install the water reusing system for boiler to practicing the energy and water conservation. Some fabric cuts are reused as cleaning rags for floor cleaning, window glass cleaning and so on.

Recycle: Keep textile wastes clean and segregated by type to enhance recycling opportunities. The garment factory procedures solid wastes mainly comprised of linen cuts. These wastes are valuable for recycle in places such as stuffing for pillow and doll. Company installs the garbage area for recycle waste. The ash from burnt wood by boiler will be recycled as fertilizer for trees and vegetation inside the factory and in the public space. Some of them are sent to the gardener to use as ingredient for fertilizer.

Systematic management of solid waste is of importance as mismanagement of the waste will lead critical occupation hazard including fire hazard. Waste generation from the whole production process is as follows

(a) Receiving Process	-	Packing Waste
(b) Marking	-	Paper Waste
(c) Cutting	-	Linen Cuts
(d) Sewing	-	Linen Cuts, Thread Cuts
(e) Button Stitching	-	Metal Waste, Thread Cuts
(f) Tag and Code	-	Paper Waste, Thread Cuts, Packing Material
(g) Needle check	-	Metal Waste
(h) Packing	-	Packing Waste

There is no hazardous waste caused by the production activities of the factory. While garment factories do not create large quantities of hazardous waste, it is important that any amount of hazardous waste be management properly to avoid contaminating the environment. Hazardous wastes that are disposed of improperly can pollute the air, land, groundwater and waterways, harming the environment and threatening community health. The purpose of solid waste management is to describe how factory may properly manage hazardous wastes and non-hazardous waste.

Potential environmental impact and mitigation measures for solid waste management are shown in table 7.4

Table 7.4 Environmental Impact and Mitigation Measures (Solid Waste) during Operation Phase

Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Non-Hazardous Waste	
Textile waste Pieces form cutting. Packing materials.	Cleaning continuous and regularly. Provision of adequate containers to avoid loss to the floor. Apply 3Rs management (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) Reduce waste by keeping raw materials protected from the elements. Pay careful attention during planning, storing fabric raw material, cutting, sewing and ironing to reduce rework and rejected parts. Keep tools sharp and in good operating order to reduce reject parts Careful layout and good work practies to reduce the waste quantity. Reuse the fabric cuts as cleaning rags for floor cleaning, widow glass cleaning and so on. Reuse the packing material. Fabric cuts should be packed in bags and stacking waste bags systemically. Sold the fabric waste to recycler. Properly collected at as dedicated storage area and suitable disposed of

	YCDC.
Office wastes such as paper scraps, used copier cartridges, paper boxes and plastic bags. Domestic wastes such as food waste, plastic bags, plastic water bottles, etc.	Reuse waste if applicable. Waste should be disposed in bins and segregated by types of waste. Sufficient waste bins will be provided within the factory premises.
Waste disposal	Wastes are removed from on-site at regular intervals to prevent release to the environment. Final disposal of Non-hazardous waste to YCDC or Hlaing Thar Yar industrial estate allocated dumping sites.

Hazardous-Waste	
Bleaching materials, solvent based paint, flammable solvents. Small amount of machinery maintenance materials such as oily rags, used oil filters and used oils as well as spill cleanup materials Electric tubes used cartridges Waste of electric and electronic equipment and etc.	Factory must determine the types and amount of hazardous wastes resulting from production and business activities. Hazardous waste must be contained to prevent it from blowing away and from leaching into surface or groundwater. Keeping hazardous waste container with clearly marked Hazardous Waste. Hazardous waste should be stored in assigned areas with secondary containment (a container or physical structure that surrounds the primary container and serves to hold any liquids that may leak from the primary container). Assigned hazardous waste storage areas should be located indoors, if possible (outdoor areas should be completely enclosed such as a shed). A signboard is put outside the storage area marked (Hazardous Waste Storage Area or Danger) Locked the storage area to prevent unauthorized individuals from entering. Workers who handle hazardous waste should be trained to avoid personal injury, prevent spills and release and to make sure these wastes are disposed of safety. Hazardous waste will be handed over to agencies authorized by YCDC monthly. Spent oils and other hazardous things directly discharge into the water body of public drainage system is prohibited.
Soil pollution by hazardous	Factory make take steps to reduce hazardous waste (by using non-hazardous

	materials such as citrus based solvents and non-toxic cleaners). Never use waste oil or other contaminants on dirt roads as dust suppressant or weed killer.

Decommissioning Phase

Contamination and degradation of soil can be caused during the decommissioning phase. All unused or surplus building materials can be sold to other who needs it. Solid waste can be also used in the land level adjustments in the landfill area. Organic waste and construction debris should be properly collected at a dedicated storage area and suitably disposed of at YCDC.

7.6 NATURAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Small trees are planted in the factory compound and they will help keep the factory cool. They make the natural environ improved for fauna and flora. Trees, bushes, grass and flowers help to reduce the harmful effects of the sun's radiation and hot winds. They also form a natural "Filter" preventing dust from penetrating inside the factory. Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited will keep the enterprise premises green by planting trees and flowers. Potential environmental management are shown in Table 7.5

Table 7.5 Environmental Impact and Mitigation Measures (Natural Environment) during Operation Phase

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures
Flora and Fauna	
Loss of fauna and flora species	Keep the enterprise premises green by planting trees and flowers Maintenance of trees, vegetation, lawn inside the factory and in the public space such as road and other spaces.

7.7 SOCIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Potential environmental impact and mitigation measures for social environmental management are shown in Table 7.6

Table 7.6 Environmental Impact and Mitigation Measures (Social Environment) during Operation Phase

Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Population Influx	
Increase pressure on existing social infrastructures and services including health, food, shelter, water and recreational facilities.	Use of local labor force. Providing own health care facilities such as a doctor/nurse and own clinic. Provision of ferry service for workers from remote area.

Beneficial Impacts	
Employment opportunity to local people	Maximize the use of local labour Maximize public participation about project related activities

Decommissioning Phase

Loss of jobs of the employees may occur during decommissioning phase and it may reduce by taking responsibility on gradual reducing or transferring of work force.

7.8 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT

Primary OHS issues related to Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited are: overweight lifting at receiving raw materials and transporting products; hazard for injury from cutting machines and sewing needles; injure by heat at ironing section; ergonomic injury from prolong standing or sitting; and noise impact for workers at boiler section.

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited has developed occupational health and safety plan to promote a safe working environment at the factory.

Table 7.7 Occupational Health and Safety Plan

Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Physical Injuries	
Accidents	Keep stairs, aisles and exits clear. Safety signboards. Provide adequate passageways for efficient and safe movement of materials. The first aid kits and emergency medical boxes are supplied sufficiently. Providing own clinic and a doctor/nurse. Sent to private clinic or social security clinic near by the factory's transport arrangement if required. Nearest hospital location maps and phone numbers in the factory.
Overweight lifting	Using necessary lifting and carrying aid and machinery.
Cut fingers in the cutting room	Using metal hand gloves for cutting machine operators
Ergonomic injury from prolong standing or sitting	Providing necessary seats at appropriate places.
Light	
Activities of the workers in the operation sector are dependent on the good quality light.	Provide good quality light source in the workplace. Lights are positioned in the correct place. Switch of the light when not in use. Adequate lighting near any potential hazards such as steps, ramps, etc and outside the factory for security at night.
Temperature	

Heat exposure	Use of local exhaust ventilation systems in hot spots such as the ironing section to directly remove the heat.
Dry room	Reduce working period in the drying room. Providing sufficient drinking water near to the drying room. To educate workers to report to supervisor immediately when they feel heat exhaustion like dizziness, tiredness and sweating.
Health	
Drinking Sanitation Risks infectious disease such as AIDS/HIV	Providing purified drinking water for all workers. The toilets are provided with enough water and deodorants. Prevention of spreading out Training of workers.
Working conditions	
Traffic safety Safety measure	Improve the driving skills and requiring licensing of drivers. Fire extinguisher signs and check list. Clear evacuation escape route, signs. Providing appropriate supervision to the workers. Teach workers to troubleshoot common machine problems.

Decommissioning Phase

During decommissioning phase, health and safety impacts can result from working at height and electric shock hazards. Site fencing and safety signatures should be done in this phase. Personal protective equipment (PPE) such as safety harness for working at height, safety gloves, helmet, goggles, ear muffs, etc. should be provided.

7.9 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited) has planned, designed and constructed with fixed firefighting installations systematically. Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited) has prepared an emergency response plan in order to prevent consequences of natural disasters such as fire, floods and earthquakes and man-made errors (e.g. electricity shock, fire hazards). Emergency response plan describes the requirements for planning and preparing to protect workers in the event of an emergency.

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited) installs the Firefighting System and Equipment as follows:

Firefighting System and Equipment

1) Water for firefighting is use from ground tank and overhead tank.
2) Installation of 70 fire extinguishers.

3) Fire alarm system is installed in the building.
4) Installation of audio system in the factory.
5) Installation of fire hose reel system with respective equipment in the building and surrounding compound for firefighting.
6) Extinguisher and hoses are to be placed in readily accessible locations and in areas where risks of fire is likely. Clear access is to be maintained around fire extinguishers and hoses at all times.
7) Installation of fire hydrants in the compound for firefighting.
8) Installation of sprinkler system in the factory.
9) Exit and evacuation indicating signs are fixed in whole area.
10) Musters in the factory compound with clear marking.
11) Display access to emergency services.
12) Firefighting training for workers.
13) Evacuation Drill for all personnel at the factory annually.
14) "NO SMOKING" signs shall be conspicuously displayed at strategic locations in the factory.

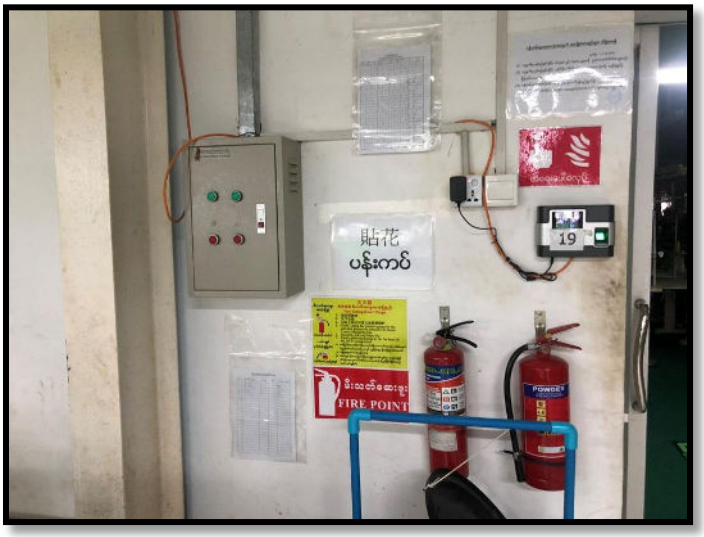


Figure 7.2 Photos of Facilities for Fire prevention and Safety Signboards

Requirements

Factories must have procedures to prepare for possible emergencies such as fire, extinguishers, hurricanes, and chemical spills.

Factories must have an emergency evacuation plan and evacuation routes must be posted in each work area.

Factories must hold emergency evacuation drills often enough that workers know the drill procedure and consider it routine.

Factories must have a fire prevention plan.

7.9.1 FIRE PREVENTION PLANS

A small spark of fire may result into loss of properties and the damage by fire may produce high economic losses. This type if losses can be avoided by preventing and controlling the fire instantly for which Emergency Response Team is established.

Emergency Response Team (ERT)

ERT shall comprise:

1. Mr. Jun Gong (EP Technician)
2. U Ko Ko Lin Maung (EP)
3. U Wai Yan Kyaw (EP)
4. U Thet Aung (Bell Man)
5. U Pyae Son Aung (Security)
6. U Aung Thu (Security)
7. U Thein Lwin (Security)

The team members shall have knowledge of or can be trained in responding to emergencies such as emergency plan, firefighting, precautions.

The ERT should be on call in case of safety problem that occurs during off-hours/ or Security shall contact the Township Fire Department immediately.

Responsibilities of ERT

Incident Controller	Commands and control the ERT to response to an emergency. Communicates with authorities eg. Police/ Township Fire Department in the event of an emergency. Ensure emergency plan are reviewed regularly and ERT are appropriately trained and equipped to carry out their assigned task. Crowd control and monitor overall headcount at the Assembly Area. Initiate drill exercises and post exercise review with ERT on an annual basis.
Officer-in-charge at Assembly Area	Conduct head count of all staff, consultants and workers. Consolidate and headcount list from wardens. Report evacuation status such as any missing person to the Incident Controller
Fire Fighters	To be trained in firefighting, and assist in firefighting at no personal risk.
Wardens	Area combing, to ensure all staff and workers leave the workplace promptly during an evacuation. Direct staff and workers to the Assembly Area. Conduct headcount for their workers at the Assembly Area.
Fire Aiders	Successfully completed first aid training, To render first aid to any injured during any emergency. Standby at the Assembly Area with first aid kit during a mass evacuation.

Hazard Assessment

Factories should consider all the types of emergencies that may occur at their location (eg. Fire, chemical spill, earthquake, typhoon, etc) and include them in emergency preparednesss procedures.

Fire and explosion hazards can exist in almost any work area. Potential hazards include:

a) Improper operation or maintenance of gas-fired equipment
b) Improper storage or use of flammable liquids.

c) Smoking in prohibited areas
d) Accumulation of trash
e) Hot work (welding, soldering, any use of open flame of torch) operations without proper controls.

Hazard Controls

Factories should have rules and procedures to make sure that exits are kept clear, are properly and clearly marked, and allow workers to quickly and safety leave the factory in an emergency.

Fire extinguishers should match the potential fire hazard and should be located within 15 m (50ft) of flammable liquids and 23 m (75ft) of every worker.

Fire extinguishers should have maintenance tags attached to them to indicate the date they were last checked and serviced. Ensure that workers how to use fire extinguishers in the immediate area.

Rules to Follow

Electrical lines must be checked not to leave without switching off when working hours is over or when there is blackout.

All the fuel and diesel are to be kept and stored, away from fire prone facilities and equipped with specific fire extinguishers for emergency use.

Flammable by-products or wastes are to be kept at a specific site.

Smoking is strictly restricted except in a specific smoking area defined.

Matches must not be used near the machines.

Establish a firm rule that any repair or maintenance work on powered machines should only be down when the power is turned off and the switch is locked in the off position.

Be certain that the electrical power can be shut off immediately in case of emergency.

Emergency Contact list

Emergency Contact list consisting contact nos. of authorities, hospital, clinic, ERT personnel shall be prepared and displayed at the factory. The list shall be reviewed at least once a year or as and when there is change in personnel or change in contact number.

The contact no. for local authorities below shall be included in the list:

Township Fire Department – fires, explosions, ambulance
Police – local emergencies, life threatening situation
Nearest Hospital – medical emergencies
Local clinic or on-site doctor/nurse – medical emergencies
Ambulance Number – medical emergencies

Drills

Factories should have emergency evacuation procedures that require all workers and managers to participate in drills. During a drill, workers and managers should leave the building, go to an assigned location (assembly area) and remain there until a signal is given to return to the

factory. The focus should be on orderly evacuation, rather than on speed. Awareness talk for protection will be held and workers will be sent to trainings administered by Fire Bridge. The following exercise shall be conducted at least once a year for the ERT or otherwise stated:

Fire Fighting
Evacuation Drill for all personnel at the factory

Evacuation Maps

Up-to-date evacuation maps will be prepared and posted in numerous site locations. These maps shall show the exists, fire extinguishers, first aid box and designated assembly area.

Fire Extinguisher

A portable fire extinguisher is a "first aid" device and is very effective when used while the fire is small. The use of a fire extinguisher that matches the class of fire, by a person who is well trained, can save both lives and property. Portable fire extinguishers should be installed in workplaces regardless of other firefighting measures. The successful performance of a fire extinguisher in a fire situation largely depends on its proper selection, inspection, maintenance and distribution.

Classification of fires and Selection of Extinguishers

Extinguishers should be selected according to the potential fire hazard, the construction and occupancy of facilities, the hazard to be protected and other factors pertinent to the situation.

Use water from nearby tap water if the fire is caused by burning of wood, paper, plastics, textile and trash.

Dry Powder extinguisher (blue) can be used for most types of fire such as those involving burning of wood, paper, plastics, textile, trash, chemical, flammable liquid and electrical fires.

Carbon dioxide extinguisher (black) I sonly suitable for flammable liquids and electrical fires only. It is not suitable for use in indoor/enclosed environment.

Location and Marking of Extinguishers

Extinguishers should be conspicuously located and readily accessible for immediate use in the event of fire. They should be located along normal paths of travel and egress. Extinguishers should be clearly visible. In locations where visual obstruction cannot be completely avoided, directional arrows will be provided to indicate the location of extinguishers and the arrows will be marked with the extinguisher classification.

If extinguishers intended for different classes of fire are located together, they should be conspicuously marked to ensure that the proper class extinguisher selection is made at the time of a fire. Extinguisher classification markings should be located on the front of the shell above or below the extinguishers nameplate. Markings should be of a size and form to be legible from a distance of 1 meter (about 3 feet).

Condition

Portable extinguishers should be maintained in a fully charged and operable condition. They should be kept in their assigned locations at all times when not being use. When extinguishers are removed for maintenance or testing a fully changed and operable replacement unit should be provided.

Monitoring and Distribution of Extinguishers

Extinguishers should be on hangers, brackets and in cabinets or on shelves. Extinguishers mounted in cabinets or wall recesses or set on shelves should be placed so that the extinguisher operating instructions face outward. The location of such extinguishers will be made clear by marking the cabinet or wall recess in a contrasting color which will distinguish it from the normal décor.

Extinguishers should be distributed in such a way that the amount of time needed to travel to their location and back to the fire does not allow the fire to get out of control. The travel distance for Class A and Class D extinguishers should not exceed 23 meters (75 feet). The maximum travel distance for Class B extinguishers is 15 meter (50 feet) because flammable liquid fires can get out of control faster that Class A fires. There is no maximum travel distance specified patterns for Class C extinguishers but they should be distributed on the basis of appropriate patterns for Class A and B hazards.

Fire Safety Inspections & Housekeeping

Observe worksite safety and housekeeping issues and should specifically address proper storage of chemicals and supplies unobstructed access to fire extinguishers and emergency evacuation routes.

Determine if an emergency evacuation plan is present in work areas and if personnel are familiar with the plan.

Conduct monthly fire safety inspection of the facility. That includes valve inspections flow test of the riser's audible and visual alarm activation, emergency lighting, general order and housekeeping.

Checking that combustible materials are removed daily, that flammable liquids are stored safety that spills kits are intact at specific locations and that electrical equipment is in good repair

Outside Assembly Points

Outside assembly points will be marked and all site personnel instructed where to assemble in the event of an emergency.

An assembly area must be assigned outside the factory so that evacuated workers can be accounted for in an emergency.

First Aider and First Aid Facilities

Trained first aider(s) shall be appointed and for each shift.

In the event of Fire & Explosion (Fire Emergency Procedures)

a) If you discover a fire

Activate the nearest fire alarm.

Otherwise, he shall evacuate and alert all personnel in the area and notify the IC/Dy IC/Supervisor.

The person who discover can attempt to extinguish any incipient fire with the available firefighting equipment and without personnel risk.

b) Fight the fire ONLY if:

The fire department has been notified of the fire and

The fire is small and confined to its area of origin and

You have a way put and can fight the fire with your back to the exit and

You have the paper extinguisher, in good working order and have been trained and know how to use it.

If you are not sure of your ability or the fire extinguishers' capacity to contain the fire leave the area.

c) If you hear a fire alarm:

Evacuate the area and close doors as you leave.

Leave the building and move away from exits and out of the way of emergency operations.

Assemble in an assigned area outside the building.

Supervisors and coordinators should account for all workers in their area to determine that all personnel have evacuated.

All workers should remain outside until given the signal or announcement that it is safe to re-enter.

d) If you hear a fire alarm:

Learn at least two escape routes and emergency exits from your area.

Learn to activate a fire alarm.

Learn to recognize alarm sounds.

Take an active part in fire evacuation drills.

e) Evacuation

When the alarms sounds, all personnel not assigned to emergency duties will immediately proceed to the nearest SAFE exit. Leave the building and move directly to the nearest assembly area.

Do not stop to pick up personnel items.

All personnel should refrain from smoking during the evacuation.

All personnel should be at least sixty meters (60mm) or two hundred feet (200 ft) away from the building.

Be familiar with exit routes, assembly areas and evacuation maps.

Report to assembly area coordinator if evacuation from other than your normally assigned location also report to assembly area coordinator if co-worker is missing.

Treat all alarms as if there is an emergency situation. Factory will evacuate for all alarms.

f) Power Failure

In the event of a power failure remain in your work area. Wait for instruction from your coordinator, supervisor or shift leader.

Stop and park all moving equipment immediately for the duration of the power failure.

7.9 MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR ELECTRICAL SAFETY

Accidental contact with electric current may result in electric socks, contact burns and even death if proper protective measures are not taken. Wiring and electrical systems such as sockets, panels, motors, fuse boxes and transformers that are not section is to help reduce threats to workers, equipment and building from electrical shock or electrical fires.

Requirements

Factories must contain wiring and electrical systems in safe condition.

All workers who work with high-tension, live electricity must be trained on its hazards and the control measures that must be taken. Written records must be kept of this training.

All electrical equipment must be properly grounded.

Permanent and stationary equipment must have hard-wired electrical connections only.

Hazard Assessment

Perform regular inspections of equipment and electrical installations to make sure they are in good working condition and do not present electric shock or fire hazards.

Identify each piece of equipment manufacture to obtain appropriate electrical or mechanical hazards to maintenance workers. Contact the equipment manufacture to obtain appropriate electrical safety information if necessary.

Prepare a written procedure for de-energizing and locking and tagging each machine out before performing any maintenance on it.

Hazard Control

Grounding is an electrical connection to earth. A ground wire carries electrical current to earth when there is a leak in a circuit. Use building ground for all 120V AC outlets, motor grounds, etc. Never use the neutral circuit wire as the electrical ground.

A ground Fault Circuit Interrupter is an electrical breaker that protects against an accidental short or overload of an electrical circuit. This device trips, cutting off electrical current at the slightest indication of an electrical short. Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters should be used in area where there is moisture or humidity is high (for example outlets close to water hose line, water faucets, etc)

Regularly test and maintain electrical panels, tighten electrical connections and test electrical motors at full load (maximum electrical current or amperage) to identify loose connections that may create a fire hazard.

Use adequate wire size and connectors according to current load for temporary electrical connections.

Undersized wire or loose connectors are most common causes for wire overheating that may lead to fire hazards.

Temporary installations should be kept only for a length of time specified by the work. Label and identify electrical panels as to the type of voltage (480V/220V; 240V/ 120V). Label each circuit breaker.

Electrical panels should always be closed and locked. Key for electrical panels should be kept in a centralized area and made available only to authorized personnel.

Make sure there is easy access ((approximately 1 meter or 3 feet) to electrical panels and transformers. Do not allow electrical panels or transformers to be blocked by equipment or stored materials and keep flammable or combustible materials away.

To reduce the risk of electrical shock, cap or otherwise close any openings left in electrical enclosures (electrical panels, boxes, etc.) from removed electric piping, circuit breakers, etc.)

Before using portable cord and plug connected equipment and extension cords on any shift inspect them for defects such as loose parts, deformed and missing pins or damage to the outer jacket or insulation. Do not allow the use of damaged or defective equipment or cords. Such items should be repaired (if possible) or discarded.

Avoid hanging electric extension cords from the ceiling if possible. If these are to be used, make sure to have a strain-relief mesh or similar device to prevent stain on the outlet or damage to the extension cord.

7.10 SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table 7.8 Environmental and Social Management Plan for Operation Phase

Environmental & Social Aspect	Impact	Actions on Prevention	Time Frame	Responsible Person
Natural Environment				
Global warming potential	Emission of gaseous substance	Proper ventilation of equipment and machines. Use of vehicles having efficient engines and exhaust system. Implementing a regular vehicle maintenance and repair program. Admixture must be stored in a covered container and kept cool to prevent evaporation into the environment.	The whole operation period	EMT
	Dust Nuisance	The entire plant compound traversed by vehicles should be paved with a hard, impervious material. More comprehensive cleaning should be carried out as often as necessary. Use dust control (spraying water) on the road. Silos should be equipped with a high level sensor alarm and an automatic delivery shutdown switch to prevent overfilling. Provide PPE against dust (i.e Mask)	The whole operation period	EMT
Acoustic Impact	Noise at territory and beyond the bounds of the enterprise	Proper maintenance of generator and installation of engineered noise controls (sound absorption material if necessary). Ensuring an adequate buffer is kept between the plant and neighbors	The whole operation period	EMT

		(buffer distances > 100 meters) All preventive measures such as regular operation and maintenance of pumps, motors and compressor should be carried out.		
Water Environment				
Water Pollution	Storm water Drainage System	Develop proper drainage systems for storm water and domestic waste water.	The whole operation period	EMT
	Sanitation waste water	Discharge periodically by contacting Engineering Department (Water and Sanitation) from YCDC	The whole operation period	EMT
Solid Waste				
Concrete waste	Formation and allocation of waste	Careful matching of orders with production. Reuse returned concrete for other purposes where practical. Use good housekeeping practices to clean up spills of cement and concrete as soon as possible.	The whole operation period	EMT
Domestic Waste	Littering/polluting with solid waste	Segregate the wastes into reusable wastes, hazardous wastes and domestic wastes. Awareness campaign for workers education on the waste segregated system. Improve notice sign and awareness display board (non-smoking, no dumping signs). Reuse waste if applicable. Wastes are removed from on-site at regular intervals to prevent release to the environment.	The whole operation period	EMT
Hazardous waste	Pollution of air, land, ground water and waterways	Use good housekeeping practices to clean up spills of cement and concrete as soon as possible. Hazardous waste must be contained to prevent it from blowing away and from leaching into surface or ground water. Take adequate precautions to ensure that diesel fuel, oil, grease and other transportable materials do not enter surface and ground water courses. Suitable spill response equipment (such as spill trays and spill kits) should be available to catch the fluid, contain and collect small spills. Installation of fire extinguisher near storage of hazardous waste.	The whole operation period	EMT
Chemical				
Handling storage and use of chemicals	Pollution of air, land, ground water and waterways	Purchase the least toxic or hazardous product available Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Marked prominently as “Chemical Storage Area” Obtaining material safety data sheet (MSDS)	The whole operation period	EMT

		Display warning signage at storage area. Installation of fire extinguisher at storage area.		
Ecological Resources				
Change in terrestrial	Impacts on biodiversity	Keep the enterprise premises green by planting trees and flowers. In order to avoid the loss of ecological valuable, plant species should be practiced conservation methods as long term conservation.	The whole operation period	EMT
Social Environment				
Social Sector	Population pressure	Use of Labour Force. Provision of ferry service for workers from remote area.	The whole operation period	EMT
Socio-Economic	Employment opportunity to local people	Informing of local population on existing vacancies. Maximum possible involvement of local labour force in view of qualifying requirements.	The whole operation period	EMT
	Enhancement of technical skill	Providing skill enhancement training. Additional knowledge in waste management, material handling and general application of environmental, health and social precautionary measures. Local people involved in the project will find easier to find jobs in similar nature of projects as a skilled labour.	The whole operation period	EMT
Health and Safety				
Awareness on HIV/AIDS and STD	Spread to the community	All workers will be adequately trained in basic sanitation and health care issues (e.g how to avoid transmission of sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS).	The whole operation period	EMT
Occupation Health and Safety	Dangerous and unhealthy working conditions	Provision of personnel with primary healthcare. Placing at the factory of information and warning signs and fences. Conformity of working places to OT requirements Application of personal protective equipment. Ensure labour law and factory law is strictly followed.	The whole operation period	EMT
	Dust	Rinse eyes with water if they come into contact with cement dust and consult a physician. Implement PPE usage for eye protection. Use soap and water to wash off dust to avoid skin damage. Wear a dust mask to minimize inhalation of cement dust.	The whole operation period	EMT
	Exposure to cement/concrete	Wash contaminated skin areas with cold, running water as soon as possible. Divers should be trained to avoid direct contact with concrete during and removal of hardened concrete process	The whole operation period	EMT

		and correct operation of truck mixers including maintenance and cleaning.		
	Poor Ergonomic	Use hand trucks or forklifts when possible. Truck drivers should be informed about ergonomic risk factors.	The whole operation period	EMT
	Slips, Trips and Falls	Do not walk or work under overhead loads Stack and store materials properly to limit the risks of falling objects. Keep floor clear to avoid slipping and tripping hazards.	The whole operation period	EMT
	Vibration and Radiation	Arrange implementation of frequent (hourly) rest breaks for drivers exposed to extensive their previous whole body vibration. Regulate the truck drivers' daily work schedule considering their previous shifts.	The whole operation period	EMT
	Confined Spaces	Guard against heat stress when cleaning truck mixer drums. Ventilation should be used during mixer drum cleaning. Wear appropriate protective equipment to avoid silica exposure when removing concrete residues from inside truck mixer drums.	The whole operation period	EMT
	Vehicle Safety	Be sure that trucks and other vehicles are in good working order, including audible backup warning signals, before operating them. Avoid overloading hoists, cranes and forklifts. Sufficient parking areas with traffic signage should be established.	The whole operation period	EMT
	Electricity	Electrical installation and all equipment are inspected according to a planned schedule and staff report any concerns to shift manager who will take appropriate action.	The whole operation period	EMT

Table 7.9 Environmental and Social Management Plan for Decommissioning Phase

Environmental & Social Aspect	Impact	Actions on Prevention	Time Frame	Responsible Person
Natural Environment				
Air/Dust	Chronic respiratory disease and eye complication	All vehicle used are inspected and done regular maintenance. Restriction of transport speed on roads. Installation of temporary cover. Set up dust barriers at strategic locations: Dust nets will be provided around the demolition area. Practice dust management techniques, including watering down dust. Provide PPE against dust (i.e Mask)	Through-out decommi-ssioning phase	Contractor Site Engineer Technician
Noise	Long/short term noise nuisance	Schedule noisy activities during day time period.	Through-out	Contractor

	and hearing loss	Ensure machinery is well maintained to reduce noise generating. Switching off installation and equipment when they are not used. Minimization of work during evening/night time. Provide PPE such as noise defenders, ear plugs and war muffs to the workers in high noise area.	decommi-ssioning phase	Site Engineer Technician
Water Environment				
Water Pollution	Contamination of surface and under ground water resources	Ensure sewage system is functional during demolition to prevent pollution of nearby underground and surface water sources. Proper demolition of the sewage system to prevent pollution by contents into the environment and ground water.	Through-out decommi-ssioning phase	Contractor Site Engineer Technician
Waste				
Solid Waste	Pollution of water, air and soil	Enforce segregation of waste at the source to encourage reuse and recycling. To store waste temporary in containers in case of large dimension it is possible to store wastes with water proof cover. Disposal of solid waste in compliance with local government policy. Usable infrastructures will be hand over to the township authorities for future community use.	Through-out decommi-ssioning phase	Contractor Site Engineer Technician
Social Environment				
Interaction with public	Safety	Informing of public on demolition process	Through-out decommi-ssioning phase	Contractor Site Engineer Technician
Health and Safety				
Occupational Health and Safety	Incidents and accidents leading to serious injury or fatalities	Placing at the site of information and warning signs and fences. Ensure provision of appropriate PPE for staff such as o Ear muffs for ear protection, o Helmets for head protection, o Dust masks for dust protection for all project works, o Goggles with good visibility for eye protection, o Overalls and dust coats to protect the skin, o Safety shoes for protection of the feet, o Gloves of different types according to specific works in relation to puncture resistance; sharps resistance: cut resistance; flexibility; abrasion resistance; grip.	Through-out decommi-ssioning phase	Contractor Site Engineer Technician
Emergency	Fires and explosions at the	Storage of inflammable and explosive substance and materials at closed		

	site	warehouses or fenced sites. Regular territory clearing. Availability of necessary means for five prevention and provision of operative access to them.		

7.11 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN

A chemical or process industry in general produces solid, liquid and gaseous wastes which are discharged to the environment. The waste product may contain pollutants which may harm environment. It is the responsibility of the industries to prevent or minimize the discharges of waste products by adopting suitable control measures in the factory. The effectiveness of such measures is ascertained by systematic monitoring of discharges at factory level and at receiving level.

Environmental monitoring is a very important aspect of environmental management during construction, operation and decommissioning stages of the project to safeguard the environment.

The scope of the Environmental Monitoring Plan shall include;

To identify and resolve environmental issues and other functions that may arise during the construction and operational phases;
To implement water quality, air quality and noise impact monitoring plan during the operational phase;
To check and quantity the environmental performance and recommend and implement remedial actions;
To conduct regular reviews of monitored data as the basis for assessing compliance with defined criteria and to ensure that necessary mitigation measures are identified, designed and implemented; and
Ta asses and interpret all environmental monitoring data to ascertain whether environmental control measures and practices are functioning in accordance to specifications.

The objective of environmental monitoring is to systematically collect environmental data and support information needed for evaluation of the environmental performance. The frequency and methods of data collection must ensure that the data obtained are reliable and meaningful, i.e. they will adequately reflect the project environmental performance. A proposed environmental monitoring program must be practical, relevant and cost effective.

The project proponent will also be responsible for the implementation of monitoring, summarization monitoring results, and submission of monitoring report to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (NONREC) periodically through the local Environmental Conservation Department (ECD).

7.11.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN FOR OPERATION PHASE

The environmental monitoring plan including monitoring items and locations in the operation are shown in Table 7.10. Monitoring for operation phase will be implemented by the project proponent.

Table 7.10 Proposed Environmental Monitoring Programmes – Operation Phase

Environmental issues	Monitoring Location and Indicator	Monitoring and Reporting Frequency	Cost Estimate (USD) Per Year	Responsibility Party
Air Pollution				
Ambient Air	1.Work Place (1 point) 2.Diesel generator set (1 point) 3.At the boundary of the property(3 point) -National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline for Air Emission -Check compliance with the Air Pollution Mitigation measure	Once a year	800	EMT
Permission for use of standby DG set	-DG set (1 point) (EI certification from DISI)	Annually	200	EMT
Noise				
Noise Level dB (A)	1.Site boundary(4 points) 2.Sensitive sources of operation area (1 point) -National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline -Check compliance with noise mitigation measure	Once a year	70	EMT
Water Quality				
Ground Water Quality Waste Water Quality pH Color, Turbidity, Hardness, Iron, Chloride, Conductivity, TSS, Dissolved Oxygen, Temperature	1.Tube well for water supply 2.Wastewater (BOD,COD, pH, TSS) -WHO drinking water standards-2011 - Check compliance with water pollution mitigation measure (Check of lab result)	Twice a year	100	EMT
Waste				
Hazardous Waste	-Disposal point in factory campus	Weekly	-	EMT

(eg spent/waste oils and fluorescent lamp and etc)	-Inspect storage area (Visual check and record amount) -Implement waste reduction plan			
Non-hazardous Waste	-Disposal point in factory campus -Inspect storage area (Visual check and record amount) -Implement waste reduction plan	Daily	-	EMT
Health and Safety				
Working Condition	-Within the safety	Daily	-	EMT ERT
Safety Measures for Health Status	-Statistic of accidents, injuries and infectious diseases	Monthly inspection for Health and safety at work place	500	
Social security fund record	-Employees(Check of record)	Annually	-	
Fire safety Measures	-Record of fire and its response (Check of record) -Firefighting training and drill	Occasionally Once a year	500	
Emergency Safety Measure	-Inspection of compliance with Occupational Health and Safety measure (eg. Fire extinguisher, signboard on safety, PPE such as mask, glove)	Twice a year	1000	

7.11.2 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN FOR DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

The environmental monitoring plan including monitoring items and locations in the decommissioning phases are shown in Table 7.11. Monitoring for decommissioning phase will be implemented by the project proponent and the contractors.

Table 7.11 Proposed Environmental Monitoring Programmes – Decommissioning Phase

Environmental issues	Monitoring Location and Indicator	Monitoring and Reporting Frequency	Cost Estimate (USD) Per Year	Responsibility Party
Air Pollution				
Ambient Air	Suitable points on site	Monthly	500	project proponent and contractor

Noise				
Noise Level dB (A)	Suitable points on site	Monthly	200	project proponent and contractor
Water Quality				
Water Quality	Tube well for site use	Monthly	100	project proponent and contractor

7.11.3 REPORTING MONITORING RESULTS

Results of air quality and noise level monitoring, and analysis of water quality will be recorded in files to check and audit. Monitoring will be carried out strictly as required by the related national regulations and the monitoring results of required parameters should be reported to local authorities and local ECD.

Report Supported Team is responsible for recording of the monitoring results in files, developing the monitoring report with related documents and to report submission to local Environmental Conservation Department **(ECD)**, through the Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited.

7.11.4 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING BUDGET

The project is in operation phase when this EMP report was prepared. Thus estimated budget was more emphasized for operation phase. The budget in environmental monitoring program is estimated to be **3,000 USD** for operation phase. But the project proponent should certain failures of environmental monitoring program.

8.0 EMPLOYEE WELFARE PALN

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited is a foreign investment established under the Myanmar Investment Law and the Myanmar Company Act, whose registered office is situated at Plot No (9), Phan Chat Won U Shwe O Street, Hlaing Thar Yar Industrial Zone (2), Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon Region Myanmar. The company aimed to produce and manufacturing of Bridal Dress, Fabric and Garment accessories on CMP basis with a number (771) staffs. In order that the staff may enjoyed proper welfare commensurate with that of a prestigious company set up a plan for its employees as its.

Staff Transportation

For all employees who lives far away from the factory, commuter buses will be rented by the company and the staff will be transported free of charge.

Uniform

All employees would be supplied with uniforms free of charge twice a year.

Healthcare

An infirmary will be set up within the factory compound and stock would appropriate medicines. Qualified nurses will be hired by the company so that in emergency cases employees could be treated c free of charge. In addition, a water purification system will be installed for staff drinking water. Appropriate sanitation facilities would be installed in the factory and regular disinfection work carried out.

Risk Prevention

Evacuation plan in case of emergency would be drafted and explained to all employees so that in case of emergency namely: earthquake, fire and other natural or manmade disasters injury or death could be avoided.

Social Activities

A social activity as staff party is organized biannually by the company.

Overtime fees

It is given on hourly basis at the rate following the existing Labor law of the country.

Bonus

Base on the performance of the company, annual bonus will be declared and paid out to each employee before the Myanmar New Year (Water Festival). The amount of bonus will be accordance with the amount of profit earned by the company.

9.0 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

Training and human resource development is an import link to achieve sustainable environmental management. Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited has concentrated on in-factory capacity building on productivity improvements, improved management training and modern HR management practices. All personnel of the factory will be trained on health and safety procedure and to be familiar with operation processes and procedures (eg. Firefighting exercises, emergency drill and practices, first aid training etc.)

Topics of training workshops and in-house consultancies delivered are as follows:

1) Awareness Training for Fire Prevention
2) Safety Training for Supervisor
3) Fire Evacuation Training
4) First Aid and CPR Training
5) Safety Performance Assessment Program

10.0 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PLAN (CSR)

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited implements Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) plan during the project lifespan. The objective of this plan is to create social welfare of factory workers and local community. Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited has allocated 2% on net profit after for spending CSR activities.

11.0 CONCLUSION

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) was carried out for the Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited in Plot No (9), Phan Chat Won U Shwe O Street, Hlaing Thar Yar Industrial Zone (2), Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar . The main objective of the study is to identify the major environmental impacts due to the implementation of the project activities. Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been conducted for the Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited) project for the Myanmar Environmental Conservation Law as per the comments of Environmental Conservation Department (ECD). The project proponent has to implement the project in compliance with National laws and regulations for environmental protection.

Baseline air, noise and water parameters were measured in July, 2020. The measured values of NO_2, $SO_{2,}O_{3,}$ PM_{10} lie within the range of National air Quality Guidelines values. It can be concluded that the air quality parameters within the factory are acceptable level.

In order to monitor the waste water quality, waste water samples from settling pit was taken and tested during July, 2020. According to the baseline data, pH value is higher than the acceptable range. Other parameters are good within the limit.

Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited is always proactive a risk free and safe workplace for all of its employees. The company proper leave scheme, over time allowance and yearly bonus which shall be satisfactory for the workers.

Project proponents is already engaged with many activities under various sectors such as educational , public health, cultural as well as welfare activities and will continue the activities with updated mechanisms.

From the field visit by the Green EHSS study team to the project site, careful observation and through scrutiny, the Environmental Management and Impact Assessment is generally be accepted as low Impact on Environment, pertaining to the Factory Operation Phase. The project proponent is obtaining all necessary permits and licenses from the relevant authorities.

Finally it can be concluded that activities of Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Company Limited are environmentally acceptable and it is expected that the plant will implement a high standard of equipment and maintenance and good housekeeping and operational practices at all times.

Appendix (A) Welfare Photo

Appendix (B) Pretty Fashion (Myanmar) Co., Ltd surrounding areas