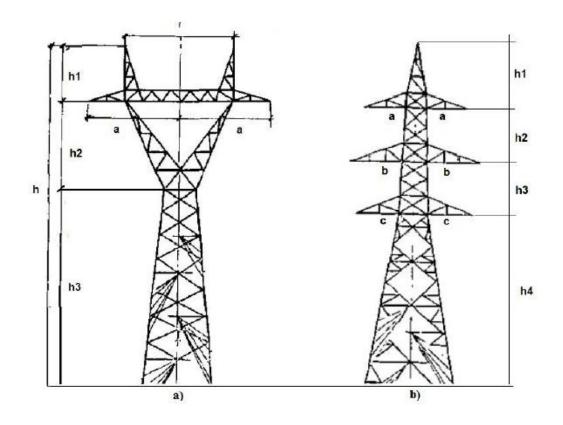
INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION (IEE) REPORT FOR

230 kV POWER TRANSMISSION LINE NANSAM – MINEPYIN – KYAINGTONG (SECTION – 1) PROJECT



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Confidential

Disclaimer

This report has been prepared by third party, E Guard Environmental Services Company Limited for 230 kV Power Transmission Line Nansam – Minepyin – Kyaingtong (Section – 1) Project located in Southern Shan State. The report preparation was done inside the framework of Myanmar EIA Procedure 2015.

The analysis works had been done based on the provided data of the proposed plan of project from (the client) and onsite observation of environmental parameters guide by Myanmar Government Environmental Authority, Environmental Conservation Department, hereinafter ECD.

The impact assessment and mitigation measure are prepared based on the facts and figures of detail plan/ process of the project obtained from (the client).

Moreover, this report has been prepared in line with the prevailing active Laws, Rules, Procedure, Guidelines, and Standards etc. of Myanmar legal system on (December/ 2017)

The drawings, sketches, maps and other illustrative figures in this report are for the demonstrative/ descriptive purposes only and not to be considered as approved boundary nor accepted territory nor recognized properties extend of any kind.

In case of dual or multiple meanings of the wordings, those wordings should be interpreted as relevant meaning to the concerned areas of discussed in this report.

The individual/ personal, organizational and commercial data and information found in this report are included based on the concerned authority's requirement. The privacy and trade secrets concerned are to be addressed to the concerned authority ECD.



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Executive Summary

This is Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) report for 230kV Power Transmission line of Nansam- Minepyin- Kyaingtong (78) miles Section (1) Project at Southern Shan State. According to Environmental Conservation Law (2012), Environmental Management Plan should implement in all phases of the project. Therefore, E guard Environmental Services has prepared the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) report according to Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures (EIA, 2015).

The objectives of this IEE report is

- a. to describe the principles, procedures and methods that will be used to mitigate and reduce the environmental impacts and social impacts during construction and operation phases of power transmission line project
- b. to prepare and implement the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Cooperate Social Responsibility Plan (CSR) plan not only for the development of local communities but also the development of the regions.

The proposed project is to install the 230 kV Power Transmission Lines that locates in Shan State. The project owner is Ministry of Electricity and Energy (MOEE) and the project proponent is TBEA Co., Ltd, who technically assisted to MOEE with Defer Turnkey System. A turnkey or a turnkey project is a type of project that is constructed so that it can be sold to any buyer as a completed product. This is contrasted with build to order, where the constructor builds an item to the buyer's exact specifications, or when an incomplete product is sold with the assumption that the buyer would complete it. The project scope is 230 kV Nansam-Minepyin- Kyaingtong (Section-1)(Tarkaw Bridge) Power Transmission Line Distribution Project that is planning to implement the transmission lines with Turnkey System that technically assisted by TBEA Co., Ltd.

The proposed project scope is 230 kV double circuit Power Transmission Lines that are 78 miles long and start from Nansam Substation Extension area and end at the interface points between two sections, NanPang stream and Thanlwin River. These transmission lines will cross the villages, agricultural lands and forest areas in Nansam Township, Kho Lam Township, Kun Hein Township and Karli Township.

Comparison and selection of alternatives has normally been based on location or site alternatives, activity alternatives, process or technology alternatives or no-action alternatives.

In this respect the following are the three alternatives:

- (1) No Action Alternative
- (2) The development of 230 kV Power Transmission Line

As comparison of the above two alternatives, the preferred option is alternative 2 which will rovide enough amount of electricity that will solve the insufficient amount of electrical power supply of the country, mitigate the frequent electrical shortages of the country, create job



opportunities for local people and becoming a better society by promoting the education, health, economic and living standard of the citizens. (detail are described in section 5.3.4)

The detailed information about location of transmission towers and lines, towers designs and right of way distance are discussed in *Chapter (1)*.

The following Laws and Regulations of Myanmar are found to be relevant for the successful implementation of the project.

- Laws and regulations related to installation of 230 kV Power Transmission Lines are Environmental Conservation Law (2012)
- Environmental Conservation Rules (2014)
- National Environmental Policy(2014)
- National Land Use Policy (2016)
- Labor Organization Law (2011)
- The Myanmar Investment Law (2016)
- Foreign Investment Law (2013)
- Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances Law (2013)
- The Protection and Preservation of Antique Objects Law (2015)
- The Protection of Biodiversity and Protected Area Law (2018)
- Natural Disaster Management Law (2013)
- Forest Law (1992)
- EIA Procedure (2015)
- NEQ (Emission) Guidelines (2015)

The relevant laws and regulation and international standard and guidelines must be abided by the Project Proponent are described in *Chapter (4)*.

The primary data such as biodiversity, Air Quality, Noise Quality and Water Quality were recorded from direct field measurement and observation. For existing topography, rainfall, temperature, ecological resources, socio-economic condition and land use are recorded from the secondary data.

Air and noise qualities were measured in (3) points. The first point that is measured near the Project Site in Nansam Township, Latitude 20°54′55.15″N and Longitude 97°44′36.92″E elevation 2000 ft on July 11 and 12, 2017. The second point that is measured near the Project Site in Kho Lam Township, Latitude 21°5′28.54″N and Longitude 98°5′11.99″E elevation 1000 ft on July 15 and 16, 2017. The third point that is measured near the Project Site in Kun Hein Township, Latitude 21°18′ 15.21″N and Longitude 98°25′4.79″E elevation 3000 ft on July 18 and 19, 2017. Water quality was measured on Nan Pang Stream, Latitude 21°18′14.767″N and Longitude 98 25′57.285″E on 19th, July, 2017. Then the recorded values are compared with National Environmental Quality Emission (NEQ) Guidelines (2015), World Health Organization (WHO) Guidelines (2005) and American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Guidelines (2003). According the result values, dust levels such as PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and other gases such as CO, CO₂, SO₂, NO₂ are within the guideline values. The resulted values of water and noise quality are within the ranges of National Environmental Quality



(NEQ) Guidelines. The comparison of resulted values and guidelines values are detailly discussed in *Chapter* (5.4).

The villages along the transmission line routes had been conducted the socio-economic survey and made individual target group discussion to record the existing socio-economic condition of the villages. The existing socio-economic conditions, land use, land ownerships, the opinions of the villagers on this project, the existing tree species, bird species and wildlife species in the forest and the dependence of villagers on the forest resources are discussed in *Chapter* (5.5 and 5.6).

Potential impacts are differentiated into two main phases such as construction and operation phases:

Construction Phase: This phase includes construction of towers, moving of heavy vehicles along the construction sites, drawing of cable wires and construction of access road along the agricultural lands and forests, temporary workers' camp, office and toilet.

Operation Phase: This phase includes no significant activity. In operation phase, there will be a little environmental impact from tower maintenance activities. But the transmission towers and transmission lines can be occurred little changes to agricultural lands, forest areas and biodiversity species.

The significance impacts are assessed by using IAIA (International Association for Impact Assessment) method. The following methodology has been applied to assess the environmental impacts of the transmission line project on biological environment, physical environment and socio-economic environment. This assessment is qualitative and each source of impact has been assessed as mentioned below.

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



Probability	Very	Improbable	Probable	Highly	Definite
	improbable			probably	

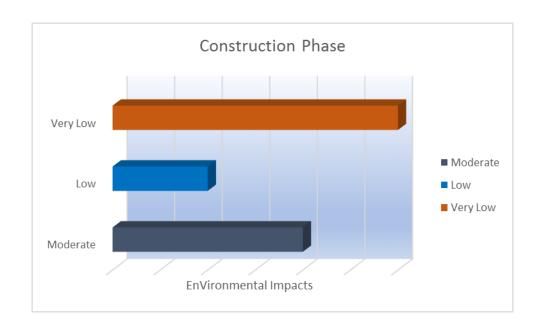
Then, the Significant Point (SP) is calculated by following formula.

Significant Point (SP) = (Magnitude+ Duration+ Extent) * Probability

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

Significant Point (SP) = (Magnitude+ Duration+ Extent) * Probability

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







According to the assessment of impact on flora, fauna and forest areas and accidents to human and biodiversity during the construction and operation phases are identified as moderate significant impacts. During the construction phases, impact to air, water, noise, soil and water are low. There would be impacts on local livelihoods such as land conflicts, land use change during the construction phase of this project but these impacts are regarded as temporary impacts. The detailed description of impacts and assessment during construction and operation phases of this project are discussed in *Chapter* (6.2).

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for proposed projects is prepared based on the impact assessments and the significant impacts on all two phases (construction and operation phase) of power transmission line project.

The environmental management plan of TBEA Co., Ltd. is organized with the following sections:

- Environmental Management Plan
- Environmental Monitoring Plan
- Occupational Health and Safety Plan
- Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan and
- Corporate Social Responsible Plan

In order to effectively implement the EMP, it will be necessary to define the responsibility of various stakeholders. The environmental management activities should comply with existing environmental policy, laws, rules, procedures and emission standards of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. The following entities are responsible for implementation of the EMP:

- ✓ TBEA Co., Ltd.
- ✓ Ministry of Electricity and Energy
- ✓ Environmental Conservation Department
- ✓ Third-party Environmental Consulting Firm



The **Environmental Management Plan (EMP)** means a project document prepared in accord with the requirements, guidance of the Ministry to avoid, protect, mitigate and monitor adverse impacts caused during the construction and operation phases. Such plan includes the manner to manage, work programs to implement, work programs to monitor the changes of environmental situation by the project activities.

The **Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMOP)** identifies parameters, frequency and responsible persons to monitor for air and water quality and noise level for two phases.

The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Plan aims to secure social well-being of the employees and their family members, better community living and transparent and friendly relationship with neighboring communities.

The **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)** identifies the steps to solve complaints related with the proposed project.

The Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan identifies how to overcome emergency cases and effectively. This EMP has, in brief, systematically explored all possible positive and negative environmental impacts of the proposed project and identified mitigation and monitoring measures on negative impacts which can occur in two phases. (See details in Chapter 8).

It is important to disclose the information about the project during the preparation of IEE report and the opinions of all stakeholders and project affected persons (PAPs) should be considered in the finalization of the IEE report. Therefore, public consultation meeting for the proposed 230 kV Power Transmission Lines project was held on 27 th, July, 2017 in Nansam and Kho Lam Township and 26 th, July, 2017 in Kun Hein Township. Deputy Director from Ministry of Electricity and Energy (MOEE), Project Manager from TBEA Co., Ltd. and relevant stakeholder from the townships attended and discussed about the project. (*See details in Chapter 9*).

In conclusion, this project can create job opportunities for local people in construction phases. The impacts on the environment and socio-economic conditions during construction phase are mostly regarded as moderate impacts and these impacts are temporary and only occur during construction phase. During the operation phases, except for the fire hazard, there will not be significant impacts on the environment cause of project activities. All of the impacts during construction and operation phases can be reduced by using mitigation measures and implementing the Environmental Management Plan.

The proponent must abide by environmental policy, laws, rules and instructions of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. The proponent must follow the comments and suggestions made by ECD after reviewing this IEE report. Once EMP is approved by concerned authorities, effective implementation of EMP by the project proponent is essential. (*See details in Chapter 10*).



အကျဉ်းချုပ်အစီရင်ခံစာ

ဤကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာသည် ရှမ်းပြည်နယ်တောင်ပိုင်းရှိ နန့်စန် - မိုင်းပျဉ်း -ကျိုင်းတုံ ပြည်ထောင်စုလမ်းမကြီးတစ်လျှောက်တွင် (၇၈) မိုင်ရှည်လျားသော၂၃၀ကေဗွီ ဓာတ်အားလိုင်းသွယ်တန်းခြင်း စီမံကိန်းအပိုင်း(၁) တာကော်တံတားအပိုင်းအတွက် ရေးသားခြင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဥပဒေ (၂ဂ၁၂) အရ စီမံကိန်း၏လုပ်ဆောင်မှု အဆင့်တိုင်းတွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့် ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်ကို ဆောင်ရွက်သင့်ပါသည်။ E guard Environmental သည် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အစီရင်ခံစာကို ပြင်ဆင်ရေးသားခဲ့ပါသည်။ ဤအစီရင်ခံစာ၏ ရည်ရွယ်ချက်မှာ သွယ်တန်းခြင်းစီမံကိန်းတွင် ပါဝင်သော ဓာတ်အားလိုင်းသွယ်တန်းခြင်း၊ မဟာဓာတ်အားလိုင်း တာဝါတိုင်များ တည်ဆောက်ခြင်းနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းအဆင့်များတွင် ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ သက်ရောက်မှုများနှင့် လူမှုစီးပွားဆိုင်ရာသက်ရောက်မှုများအား ထိန်းချုပ်နိုင်ရန်နှင့် သက်ရောက်မှုများကို လျော့ချနိုင်ရန် မူဝါဒများ၊ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများနှင့် နည်းလမ်းများကိုဖော်ပြပြီး၊ သက်ရောက်မှုများကို လျော့ချရန်အတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့် ခွဲမှုအစီစဉ်၊ ဒေသခံများ၏ လူမှုရေးရာ သက်သာရောင်ချိမှုများ တိုးမြှင့်ရန်နှင့် ဒေသတွင်းဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်မှုများအတွက် မရှိမဖြစ်အရေးပါသော လူမှုစီးပွားတာဝန်ယူမှု အစီအစဉ်များကို ပြင်ဆင်ပြီး အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရန် တို့ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၂၃၊ ကေဗွီမဟာဓာတ်အားလိုင်း စီမံကိန်းအပိုင်း (၁) တာကော်တံတားအပိုင်း (၇၈) မိုင်ကို ရှမ်းပြည်နယ်တောင်ပိုင်းရှိ နန့်စန် - မိုင်းပျဉ်း - ကျိုင်းတုံ ပြည်ထောင်စုလမ်းမကြီးတစ်လျှောက်တွင် အကောင်အထည်ဖော်မည်ဖြစ်ပြီး လှုုပ်စစ်နှင့် စွမ်းအင်ဝန်ကြီးဌာနကိုယ်စား TBEA Co., Ltd. မှ အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းသည် ၂၃၊ကီလိုဗို့ရှိသော နှစ်လမ်းသွားလျှပ်စစ်ပတ်လမ်းဖြစ်ပြီး (၇၈) မိုင်ရှည်လျားပါသည်။ လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားလိုင်းသည် နန့်စန်မြို့နယ်ရှိ ဓာတ်အားခွဲရုံ အဆင့်မြင့်တင်သည့် နေရာမှ စတင်သွယ်တန်းမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး နန့်စန်မြို့နယ်၊ ခိုလန်မြို့နယ်၊ ကွန်ဟိန်းမြို့နယ်နှင့် ကာလိမြို့နယ်တစ်လျောက်ရှိ ရွာများမှ စိုက်ပျိုးမြေများ၊ သစ်တောမြေများကို ဖြတ်သန်းသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး နန့့်ပန်ရောင်း နှင့် သံလွင်မြစ်တို့ကို ဖြတ်သန်းသွားကာ တာကော်နှစ်မိုင်ရွာတွင် အပိုင်း(၂) စတင်မည့်နေရာတွင် ပြီးဆုံးမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

အခြားနည်းလမ်းများရွေးချယ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းအတွက် ယေဘုယျအားဖြင့် တည်နေရာကွဲလွဲချက်များ လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်ကွဲလွဲချက်များနှင့် နည်းပညာပြောင်းလဲမှုများအပေါ် အခြေခံပြီး ရွေးချယ်လေ့ရှိပါသည်။ ဤအစီရင်ခံစာတွင် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါနည်းလမ်းများကို အခြေခံပြီး ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

- ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းမရှိဘဲနဂိုမူလာအတိုင်းထားရှိခြင်း
- ၃၃၀ Kv ဓါတ်အားလိုင်းတည်ဆောက်ခြင်း

အထက်ပါနည်းလမ်းများအနက် အကောင်းဆုံးနည်းလမ်းကို ရွေးချယ်ရာတွင် ပတ်ပန်းကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးအတွက် ဆီလျော်သောနည်းလမ်းမှာဒုတိယနည်းလမ်းဖြစ်ပြီး ယင်းနည်းလမ်းများမှာ နိုင်ငံတော်၏ လျှပ်စစ်မလုံလောက်မှုကိုဖြည့်ဆည်းပေးနိုင်ခြင်း၊ လျှပ်စစ်မကြာခဏ ပြတ်တောက်ခြင်းကို



လျော့ချနိုင်ခြင်း၊ ဒေသခံများအတွက် အလုပ်အကိုင် အခွင့်အလမ်းများ ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်ပြီး ပညာရေး၊ ကျန်းမာရေး၊ စီးပွားရေးနှင့် နေထိုင်မှုအဆင့်အတန်းများတိုးတက်လာပြီး ကောင်းမွန်သော လူမှုအဖွဲ့ အစည်းတစ်ခု ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်ပါသည်။ (အသေးစိတ်ကို အပိုင်း ၅.၃.၄ တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်)

မဟာဓာတ်အားလိုင်း သွယ်တန်းမည့် နေရာများ၊ တာဝါတိုင်ဒီဖိုင်းများ နှင့် right of way (လမ်းနမိတ်) နှင့်သက်ဆိုင်သည်များကို *အခန်း (၁)* တွင် အသေးစိတ်ဆွေးနွေး တင်ပြထားပါသည်။

အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ဥပဒေနှင့် စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများသည် စီမံကိန်းအကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရန်အတွက် သက်ဆိုင်မူရှိသည့် ဥပဒေများဖြစ်ပါသည်။

- ၂၃၀ ကေဗွီ မဟာဓာတ်အားလိုင်း သွယ်တန်းခြင်းစီမံကိန်း နှင့်သက်ဆိုင်သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၂)
- ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး နည်းဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၄)
- အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာမူဝါဒ (၂၀၁၉)
- အမျိုးသားမြေအသုံးချမှုမူဝါဒ (၂၀၁၆)
- အလုပ်သမားအဖွဲ့ အစည်းဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၁)
- မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရင်းနှီးမြုပ်နှံမှုဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၆)
- နိုင်ငံရြားရင်းနီးမြုပ်နှံမှုဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၃)
- ဓာတုပစ္စည်းနှင့် ဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများအန္တရာယ်မှ တားဆီးကာကွယ်ရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၃)
- ရှေးဟောင်းအဆောက်အအုံများကာကွယ်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၅)
- ဇီဂမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲနှင့် သဘာဂထိန်းသိမ်းရေးနယ်မြေများကာကွယ် စောင့်ရှောက်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၈)
- သဘာဂဘေးအန္တရာယ်စီမံခန့် ခွဲမှုဥပဒေ (၂ဂ၁၃)
- သစ်တောဥပဒေ (၁၉၉၂)
- ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း (၂၀၁၅)
- အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုပ်လွတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ (၂၀၁၅)

စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူမှ လိုက်နာရန်လိုအပ်သော စီမံကိန်းနှင့်သက်ဆိုင်သည့် ဉပဒေများ၊ နည်းဉပဒေများ၊ နိုင်ငံတကာ စံချိန်စံညွှန်းများကို *အစန်း(၄)* တွင် အသေးစိတ် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။၊

မြို့နယ်ဆိုင်ရာ အခြေခံအချက်အလက်များ ဖြစ်ကြသော ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲများ၊ လေအရည်အသွေး၊ ဆူညံသံ၊ ရေအရည်အသွေးတို့ကို မြေပြင်ကွင်းဆင်း လေ့လာခြင်းနှင့် တိုင်းတာခြင်းများမှ မှတ်တမ်းတင် ကောက်ယူထားပါသည်။ လက်ရှိ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်များဖြစ်သော မြေမျက်နှာသွင်ပြင် အနေအထား၊ မိုးရေချိန်၊ အပူချိန်၊ ဂေဟဆိုင်ရာအရင်းအမြစ်များ၊ လူမှုစီးပွားဆိုင်ရာ အခြေအနေများနှင့် မြေအသုံးချမှုဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်များကို စီမံကိန်းနှင့်သက်ဆိုင်သော မြို့နယ်များ၏ ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်များကို အခြေခံ၍ ရေးသားထားပါသည်။



လေအရည်အသွေး နှင့် ဆူညံသံ များကို စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ဆောင်မည့် နေရာအနီးတစ်ဝိုက် (၃) နေရာတွင် တိုင်းတာခဲ့ပါသည်။လေအရည်အသွေးနှင့် ဆူညံသံအဆင့်များကို ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇူလိုင်လ ၁၁ရက်နေ့ နှင့် ၁၂ရက်နေ့ တွင် နန့် စန်မြို့နယ်ရှိ မြောက်လဒ်တီတွဒ် (၂၀ ၂၀°၅၄' ၅၅.၁၅") နှင့် ရှေ့လဒ်တီတွဒ် (၉၇°၄၄'၃၆.၉၂") တို့တွင်လည်းကောင်း၊ ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇူလိုင်လ ၁၅ရက်နေ့ နှင့် ၁၆ရက်နေ့ တွင် နိုလမ်မြို့နယ်ရှိ မြောက်လဒ်တီတွဒ် (၂၁°၅'၂၈.၅၄") နှင့် ရှေ့လဒ်တီတွဒ် (၉၈°၅'၁၁.၉၉") တို့တွင်လည်းကောင်း၊ ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ဇူလိုင်လ ၁၈ရက်နေ့ နှင့် ၁၉ရက်နေ့ တွင် ကွန်ဟိန်းမြို့နယ်ရှိ မြောက်လဒ်တီတွဒ် (၂၁°၁၈' ၁၅.၂၁") နှင့် ရှေ့လဒ်တီတွဒ် (၉၈°၂၅'၅၇,၂၈၅") တို့တွင်လည်းကောင်း တိုင်းတာခဲ့ပါသည်။ ရေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာခြင်းကို ၂၀၁၇ခုနှစ်၊ဇူလိုင်လ၊ ၁၉ ရက်နေ့ တွင် နန့် ပန်ချောင်း တွင်တိုင်းတာခဲ့ပါသည်။ တိုင်းတာရရှိခဲ့သော ရလဒ်များကို အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုပ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ(၂၀၁၅)၊ ကမ္ဘာ့ကျန်းမာရေးအဖွဲ့ အစည်းများ၏ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ (၂၀၀၅)၊ နိုင်ငံတကာလမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ နှင့်အညီ တိုင်းတာဆန်းစစ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

လေထုတွင်ရှိသော အမှုန်ပမာက (PM ₁₀, PM _{2.5}) နှင့် အခြားဓာတ်ငွေ့များ ဖြစ်ကြသော (CO, CO₂, SO₂, NO₂)၊ ဆူညံသံရလဒ်များ၊ ရေအရည်အသွေး ရလဒ်များသည် အထက်ပါလမ်းညွှန်းချက်များမှ သတ်မှတ်သည့် ပမာကာအတွင်းတွင်ရှိပါသည်။ တိုင်းတာရရှိခဲ့သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး ရလဒ်များနှင့် သတ်မှတ်ထားသော လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များရှိ ပမာကာများကို *အစန်း(၅.၄)* တွင် အသေးစိတ် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

လက်ရှိသဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အနေအထား၊ အပင်မျိုးစိတ်များ၊ ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲများနှင့် မဟာဓာတ်အားလိုင်း တစ်လျှောက်ရှိ မြို့နယ်များ၏ လူမှုစီးပွားဆိုင်ရာ အခြေအနေများကို ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်များ အပေါ် မူတည်၍ ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ ထို့အပြင် မဟာဓာတ်အားလိုင်းတစ်လျောက်ရှိ မြို့နယ်များတွင် လူမှုစီးပွားဆိုင်ရာ စစ်တမ်းများကောက်ယူခြင်း နှင့် ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲများ စာရင်း ကောက်ယူခြင်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ လက်ရှိလူမှုစီးပွားဆိုင်ရာ အခြေအနေများ၊ မြေအသုံးချမှုများ၊ မြေယာပိုင်ဆိုင်မှု ပုံစံမှုများ၊ စီမံကိန်းအပေါ် ရွာသားများ၏ အမြင်များ၊ လက်ရှိအပင်မျိုးစိတ်များ၊ ငှက်မျိုးစိတ်များနှင့် ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲများ၊ ရွာသားများ၏ သစ်တောသံယံဇာတများ အပေါ် မှီခိုမှုများကိုအခန်း (၅.၅ နှင့် ၅.၆) တွင် အသေးစိတ်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရင်းအမြစ်များ၊ ဂေဟဆိုင်ရာ အရင်းအမြစ်များ၊ လူ့စွမ်းအားအရင်းအမြစ်များနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်မတော်တဆဖြစ်မှုများ စသည့် ဖြစ်လာနိုင်သည့် ထိခိုက်မှုများကို ခွဲခြားသတ်မှတ်ပြီး ၄င်းတို့၏ရလဒ်များကို ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်သည့် နည်းလမ်းများကို အသုံးပြု၍ သတ်မှတ်ခဲ့သည်။ ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေရှိသည့် ထိခိုက်မှုများကို တည်ဆောက်သည့်ကာလနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့် ကာလဟူ၍ ကာလနှစ်ခုခွဲကာ ဆန်းစစ်ထားပါသည်။ တည်ဆောက်သည့်ကာလ ။ ။ ဤကာလတွင် တာဝါတိုင်တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း၊ တာဝါတိုင်သယ်ယူမည့် ယာဉ်များသွားလာခြင်း၊ ဓာတ်အားလိုင်းကြိုးများသွယ်တန်းခြင်း၊ စိုက်ပျိူးမြေများနှင့် သစ်တောမြေများ



တစ်လျှောက်တွင် ချဉ်းကပ်လမ်းများဖောက်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ သွယ်တန်းမည့် ဓာတ်အားလိုင်း တစ်လျှောက်တွင် ယာယီတဲများ၊ ရုံးများ၊ အိမ်သာများ တည်ဆောက်ခြင်းတို့ပါဝင်ပါသည်။

လု**ပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလ**။ ။ ဤကာလတွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် သိသာထင်ရှားသည့် သက်ရောက်မှုများမရှိနိုင်ပါ။ သို့သော်တာဝါတိုင်များအား ပြန်လည်ပြုပြင်မည့် လုပ်ငန်းများတွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် အနည်းငယ်သက်ရောက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသည်။ လျှပ်စစ်တာဝါတိုင်များ တည်ရှိခြင်းကြောင့် စိုက်ပျိုးမြေများ၊ သစ်တောဇရိယာများနှင့် ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲများအပေါ် တွင် အနည်းငယ်ပြောင်းလဲမှု ရှိနိုင်ပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်သော သက်ရောက်မှုများကို နိုင်ငံတကာအဖွဲ့ အစည်းများ တရားဝင် အသုံးပြုနေသော သက်ရောက်မှုများ ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းနည်းလမ်း (IAIA method) ကိုအခြေခံ၍ ဆန်းစစ်ထားပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်သော သက်ရောက်မှုများ လေ့လာခြင်းသည် ၄င်းတို့၏ ပြင်းအား၊ ကြာချိန်၊ ပျံ့နှံ့နိုင်မှုနှင့် ဖြစ်နိုင်စွမ်းတို့ပေါ် တွင် မူတည်၍ ကာလများအလိုက် တွက်ချက်ခြင်း ဖြစ်သည်။ ထိခိုက်မှုများ၏ ထင်ရှားမှုများကို အပိုင်းငါးပိုင်း ခွဲခြားနိုင်သည်။ အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ဆန်းစစ်ရာတွင် အသုံးပြုသည့်နည်းလမ်းသည် လေ၊ ရေ၊ မြေ၊ လူအပါအဝင် ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲများအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုများကို လေ့လာခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။ ထိခိုက်မှုအရင်းအမြစ်များကို ၄င်းတို့၏ ပြင်းအား၊ ကြာချိန်၊ ပျံ့နှံ့နိုင်မှုနှင့် ဖြစ်နိုင်စွမ်းတို့ပေါ် တွင် မူတည်၍ အောက်ပါအတိုင်း တွက်ချက်သည်။

2252-	သတ်မှတ်ချက်				
ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း	၁	J	9	9	9
ပြင်းအား	မသိသာ	သိသာမှု	သိသာမှု	သိသာမှု	သိသာမှု
		အနည်းငယ်	အလည်	များပြီး	အလွန် များပြီး
		ရှိပြီး	အလတ် ရှိပြီး	လုပ်ငန်းခွင်	လုပ်ငန်းခွင်
		လုပ်ငန်းခွင်	လုပ်ငန်းခွင်	တွင်	တွင်
		တွင်	တွင်	သက်ရောက်မှု	ပြောင်းလဲမှု
		သက်ရောက်မှု	သက်ရောက်မှု	ထင်ရှား။	ထင်ရှား။
		မရှိ။	အနည်းငယ်ရှိ။		
ကြာရှိန်	ဂ- ၁ နှစ်	၂- ၅ နှစ်	၆- ၁၅ နှစ်	လုပ်ငန်း	လုပ်ငန်း
				လည်ပတ်ချိန်	ဖျက်သိမ်းသည်
				တစ်လျှောက်	အထိ
ပျံ့နှံ့နိုင်မှု	လုပ်ငန်းခွင်	အနီးအနား	ဒေသတွင်း	နိုင်ငံတွင်း	နိုင်ငံတကာထိ
	အတွင်းသာ	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်			
		<u></u>			
ဖြစ်နိုင်စွမ်း	လုံးဝ မဖြစ်နိုင်	မဖြစ်နိုင်	ဖြစ်နိုင်သည်	အလွန်ဖြစ်နိုင်	ဖြစ်နိုင်မှု
				သည်။	သေချာသည်။

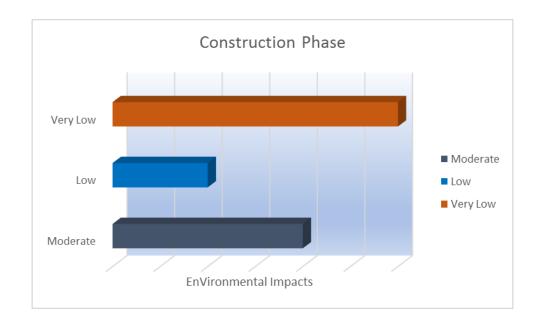
ထိခိုက်မှုများကို အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ပုံသေနည်းအတိုင်းတွက်ချက်သည်။

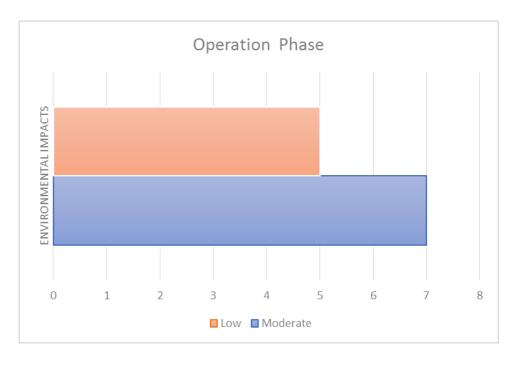
ထင်ရှားမှု= (ပြင်းအား+ ကြာချိန်+ ပျံ့နံ့နိုင်မှု) * ဖြစ်နိုင်စွမ်း



ထိခိုက်မှုများ၏ ထင်ရှားမှုများကိုအောက်ပါအတိုင်း အပိုင်းငါးပိုင်းခွဲခြားနိုင်သည်။

ထင်ရှားမှု	ထိခိုက်မှုများ၏ ထင်ရှားမှု
<ാഖ	အရမ်းနည်းသည်
ാ-ഉ	နည်းသည်
20 -99	အလယ်အလတ်ဖြစ်သည်
୨୭-୭၉	မြင့်သည်
>၆0	အလွန်မြင့်သည်







သက်ရောက်မှုများအား အကဲဖြတ်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းများအရ တာဝါတိုင်များ တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း၊ သွယ်တန်းခြင်းဖြစ်စဉ်နှင့် တာဝါတိုင်များတည်ထောင်ပြီးစီးသည့် ဓာတ်အားလိုင်းများ အချိန်တွင် သိသာထင်ရှားသော ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲများအပေါ် တွင် အပင်မျိုးစိတ်များ၊ သက်ရောက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပြီး ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းခွင်များမှလည်းကောင်း တာဝါတိုင်များမှလည်းကောင်း၊ ဓာတ်အားလိုင်း အနီးတစ်ဝိုက်ရှိ ဒေသခံများအပေါ် တွင် မတော်တဆဖြစ်မှုများ ဖြစ်ပွားနိုင်ပါသည်။ တာဝါတိုင်များ တည်ဆောက်ခြင်းကာလတွင် ရေအရည်အသွေး၊ လေအရည်အသွေး၊ မြေအရည်အသွေးနှင့် ရေအရည်အသွေးများပေါ် တွင် သက်ရောက်မှုများသည် ကာလတိုသက်ရောက်မှုသာ ဖြစ်ပြီး သက်ရောက်မှု အလွန်နည်းနိုင်ပါသည်။ တာဝါတိုင်များ တည်ဆောက်ခြင်းနှင့် ဓာတ်အားလိုင်းများ သွယ်တန်းခြင်း၊ တာဝါတိုင်များ တည်ဆောက်ပြီးစီးသည့် ကာလအတွင်းတွင် ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်သော သက်ရောက်မှုများ အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်းနှင့် သက်ရောက်မှုများ၏ သိသာထင်ရှားမှု အဆင့်များကို *အစန်း (၆.၂)* တွင် အသေးစိတ်ဆွေးနွေးထားပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ် နှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှု အစီအစဉ်များ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရာတွင် လိုအပ်သော အခြေခံ လိုအပ်ချက်များနှင့် တာဝန်ရှိသူများကို ဤအစီရင်ခံစာ တွင် ဖော်ပြထားသည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်ကို ထိခိုက်မှုများ၏ တွေ့ရှိချက်များနှင့် ၄င်းတို့၏ ရလဒ်များအပေါ် အခြေခံပြီး ပြင်ဆင်ထားခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။ မဟာဓာတ်အားလိုင်း သွယ်တန်းခြင်းနှင့် တာဝါတိုင်များ တည်ဆောက်ရေး စီမံကိန်းတွင်ပါဝင်သော တည်ဆောက်ခြင်းနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်း ကာလများအတွက် တိကျသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုများနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ဘေးအွန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးနှင့် ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးအလုပ်သမားများနှင့် ဒေသခံပြည်သူများ ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံမှု အတွက် ရည်ရွယ် ရေးဆွဲထားခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။ ထိုအစီအစဉ်တွင် အောက်ပါအပိုင်း (၅) ပိုင်းပါဝင်သည်။

- 🗲 ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်
- 🗲 ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှု အစီအစဉ်
- 🗲 အလုပ်သမားများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံမှု အစီအစဉ်
- 🗲 လူမှုစီးပွားတာဝန်ယူမှု အစီအစဉ်
- 🗲 အရေးပေါ် ကိစ္စရပ်များအတွက်ကာကွယ်မှုနှင့် တုံ့ပြန်မှု အစီအစဉ်
- 🗲 မကျေလည်မှုများကိုဖြေရှင်းပေးမည့် အစီအစဉ်တို့ဖြစ်သည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့် ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်များအား ထိရောက်စွာအကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် စီမံကိန်းနှင့်သက်ဆိုင်သည့်သူများ၏ တာဝန်များကို ဖော်ပြရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့် ခွဲမှု လုပ်ဆောင်ချက်များသည် ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်မှ ပြဌာန်းထားသော လက်ရှိ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာမူဝါဒ၊ ဥပဒေများ၊ စည်းမျဉ်းများ၊ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များနှင့် ထုပ်လွှတ်မှု အဆင့်များနှင့်အညီ ဆောင်ရွက်သင့်ပါသည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့် ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရန် သက်ဆိုင်သော သူများကို အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

- ✓ TBEA Co., Ltd.
- 🗸 လျုပ်စစ်နှင့် စွမ်းအင်ဝန်ကြီးဌာန



- 🗸 ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာန
- √ တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်း

ထို့ပြင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်နှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှု အစီအစဉ်များ အတွက် ခန့်မှန်းကုန်ကျစရိတ်ကိုလည်း ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားသည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်တွင် တာဝါတိုင်များ တည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလများတွင် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိရိုက်မှုများ၊ လျှော့ချပေးနိုင်မည့် ရှောင်လွှဲရန်နည်းလမ်းများ ကို ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး ဝန်ကြီးဌာန၏ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များနှင့်အညီ ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည့် အစီအစဉ်များ ပါဝင်ပါသည်။ ထိုအစီအစဉ်တွင် စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာပြောင်းလဲမှုများအား စီမံခန့် ခွဲနိုင်ရန်၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအစီအစဉ်များအား အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရန်နှင့် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့် အစီအစဉ်များ ပါဝင်ပါသည်။ ကျန်ရှိမည့် ထိရိုက်မှုများနှင့် တာဝန်ရှိသူများ ပါဝင်ပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှု အစီအစဉ်တွင် လေနှင့်ရေအရည်အသွေး စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရန် နှင့် ဆူညံသံစောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရန် အမျိုးအစားများနှင့် တိုင်းတာရန်အကြိမ်အရေအတွက်များ၊ တာဝန်ရှိသူများ ပါဝင်ပါသည်။

လူမှုစီးပွား တာဝန်ယူမှုအစီအစဉ်တွင် ဝန်ထမ်းများနှင့် မိသားစုများ၏ လူနေမှုဘဝလုံခြုံစေရန်၊ အနီးအနားရှိ အဖွဲ့ အစည်းများနှင့် ပိုမိုကောင်းမွန်သော နေထိုင်မှုစနစ်နှင့် ပွင့်လင်းရင်းနီး သောဆက်ဆံမှု ရရှိရန်အတွက် ရည်ရွယ်ထားပါသည်။

မကျေလည်မှုများကို ဖြေရှင်းပေးမည့် အစီအစဉ်တွင် စီမံကိန်းနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ မကျေလည်မှုများ ပေါ် ပေါက်လာပါက ဖြေရှင်းနိုင်မည့် နည်းလမ်းများကို ဖော်ပြထားသည်။

အရေးပေါ် ကိစ္စရပ်များအတွက် ကာကွယ်မှုနှင့်တုံ့ပြန်မှုအစီအစဉ်တွင် အရေးပေါ် ကိစ္စရပ်များကို ကြိုတင်ကာကွယ်ရန်နှင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာပါက တုံ့ပြန်ရန်နည်းလမ်းများ ပါဝင်သည်။ အချုပ်အားဖြင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံစန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်တွင် စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် ကောင်းသောထိခိုက်မှုနှင့် မကောင်းသောထိခိုက်မှုများကို စနစ်တကျလေ့လာပြီး မကောင်းသော ထိခိုက်မှုများကို စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရန်နှင့် လျှော့ချရန်နည်းလမ်းများကို ကာလနှစ်ခုလုံးအတွက် သတ်မှတ်ထားပါသည်။ အသေးစိတ်အချက်အလက်များကို *အစန်း(စ)*တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာပြင်ဆင်ရာတွင် စီမံကိန်း အကြောင်းအရာများကို ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြခြင်းသည် အရေးပါသည်။ ထို့သို့တင်ပြခြင်းမှ ရရှိလာသော အများပြည်သူများ၏ အကြံဉာက်များကို စီမံကိန်းအကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရာတွင် ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစားရမည်။ ထို့ကြောင့် အများပြည်သူသဘောထားရယူခြင်း အခမ်းအနားကို ၂၀၁၇ခုနှစ်၊ ဇူလိုင်လ(၂၇) ရက်နေ့တွင် နန့့်စန်မြို့နယ်နှင့် ခိုလမ်မြို့နယ်တွင်လည်းကောင်း၊ ၂၀၁၇ခုနှစ်၊ ဇူလိုင်လ (၂၈)ရက်နေ့တွင် ကွန်ဟိန်းမြို့နယ်တွင်လည်းကောင်း၊ ၂၀၁၇ခုနှစ်၊ ဇူလိုင်လ (၂၈)ရက်နေ့တွင် ကွန်ဟိန်းမြို့နယ်တွင်လည်းကောင်း ကျင်းပခဲ့ပါသည်။ လျှပ်စစ်နှင့် စွမ်းအင်ဝန်ကြီးဌာနမှ လက်ထောက်ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး ၊ TBEA Co., Ltd. မှအထွေထွေမန်နေဂျာ နှင့် စီမံကိန်းနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သူများ တက်ရောက်ပြီး စီမံကိန်းနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ကြပါသည်။ (အသေးစိတ်ကို အခန်း ၉ တွင်ဖတ်ရှုရန်)



နှံဂုံးချုပ်အားဖြင့် ယခုစီမံကိန်းသည် တာဝါတိုင်များ တည်ဆောက်ရေးနှင့် ဓာတ်အားလိုင်းများ သွယ်တန်းခြင်းကာလတွင် ဒေသစံပြည်သူများကို အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းများ ဖန်တီးပေးနိုင်သည်။ ထိခိုက်မှုများကို ၄င်းတို့၏ ပြင်းအား၊ ကြာချိန်၊ ပျံ့နှံ့နိုင်မှုနှင့် ဖြစ်နိုင်စွမ်းတို့ပေါ် တွင် မူတည်၍ ကာလနှစ်ခုအတွက် လေ့လာခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။ တာဝါတိုင်များ တည်ဆောက်ခြင်းနှင့် ဓာတ်အားလိုင်းများ သွယ်တန်းခြင်းကာလတွင် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုစီးပွားအခြေအနေများအပေါ် တွင် ထိခိုက်မှုများသည် သိသာထင်ရှားနိုင်သော်လည်း ၄င်းသက်ရောက်မှုများသည် ကာလတို သက်ရောက်မှုများသည် ကာလတို သက်ရောက်မှုများသည် ဖြစ်နိုင်ပါသည်။ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလအတွက် ထိခိုက်မှုအများစုသည် ထင်ရှားမှု အလယ်အလတ်အဆင့်တွင်သာ ရှိပြီး မီးဘေးအွန္တရာယ် တစ်ခုတည်းသာ ထင်ရှားမှုမြင့်မားသည့် အခြေအနေတွင်ရှိသည်။ လုပ်ငန်းပြီစီးသည့်ကာလတွင် တာဝါတိုင်များနှင့် ဓာတ်အားလိုင်းများ၏ အနီးတစ်ဝိုက်တွင်ရှိသော သစ်တောရေယာများနှင့် ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲများ၏ ဂေဟစနစ်အပေါ် တွင် အနည်းငယ်ပြောင်းလဲမှုများ ရှိနိုင်ပါသည်။ ထိုကာလနှစ်ခုလုံး၏ထိခိုက်မှုများကို လျော့ချနိုင်မည့် နည်းလမ်းများ အသုံးပြုခြင်းနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှ အစီအစဉ်ကို အကောင်အထည် ဖော်ခြင်းဖြင့် လျော့ချနိုင်သည်။

စီမံကိန်း အကောင်အထည် ဖော်သူသည် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာနမှ ယခုအစီရင်ခံစာအား စစ်ဆေးပြီးနောက် ပြန်လည်ပေးပို့လာသော သဘောထားမှတ်ချက်နှင့် အကြံပြုချက်များကို လိုက်နာရမည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်အား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာနမှ အတည်ပြုပြီးပါက ထိုအစီအစဉ်အား စီမံကိန်း အကောင်အထည်ဖော်သူသည် အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရန် လိုအပ်သည်။ ထို့ပြင် စီမံကိန်းအကောင်အထည်ဖော်သူသည် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သော မူဝါဒများ၊ ဥပဒေများ၊ နည်းဥပဒေများ၊ သတ်မှတ်ချက်များကို လိုက်နာရန်လိုအပ်သည်။ (အသေးစိတ်ကို အခန်း ၁၀ တွင်ဖတ်ရှုရန်)



CHAPTER 1: Project Description

5.3 Background

Myanmar has been suffering frequent electrical shortages for many years due to insufficient electrical power supply. Currently, the demand of power supply has been increasing more and more by developing industrial sectors and increasing population. So, transmission line and distribution system with low operating capacity, securing sufficient electrical supply has becoming a solution to bring a country's economic growth, a better society by promoting the education, health and living standard of the citizens. In order to distribute the power transmission line across the country, Ministry of Electricity and Energy (MOEE) has been planning to accelerate the development of power generation and sub-stations with short-term and long-term plan by financial support from the government.

1.2 Project Details

The proposed 230kV Power Transmission Line (78) miles Nansam -Minepyin- Kyaingtong Section (1) locates in Shan State in Myanmar, and the project owner is the Ministry of Electricity and Energy (MOEE). The project scope is the Nansam- Minepyin -Kyaingtong Section (1) 230 kV double-circuit overhead transmission line that is 78 miles long. The transmission line begins from Nansam 230 kV Substation extension area, and end in the interface point between two sections, with crossing two rivers.



Figure 1. 1 Locations of Existing Kyaingtong-Nansam Sub-station and New Nansam Sub-station



1.3 Location and Design of Transmission Lines and Towers

After outgoing from Nansam sub-station, the overhead transmission line is set up parallel to the existing Kyaingtong- Nansam 132 kV single-circuit transmission line by Youngin Company Limited. Existing 132 kV transmission line turns to the south, where the transmission line sets up 45 km from the start, and thereby the transmission of this project is finally set up parallel to the main road of National Road.

The central line of transmission line keeps a visible distance between 100m to 300m to the road. The transmission line shall avoid a number of residential areas or small villages and military campsites along the route. The transmission line will span two rivers known as Nan Pang Stream and Thanlwin River. The followings are the location of towers in Nansam - Minepyin - Kyaington (Nansam - Tarkaw Bridge) 230 kV Power transmission Line (78 miles) (Section-1) project.

Table 1. 1 Location of Transmission Towers

	Tower Number			
No	From To		Crossing Item	Region
1	T-1	T- 6	Agricultural Land	Near 132 kV Nansam
			_	Substation
2	T- 6	T- 9	Agricultural Land	Near No.(3) Village
3	T- 9	T- 10	Vacant Land	Near No.(3) Village
4	T-10	T-12	Agricultural Land	Near No.(3) Village
5.	T- 12	T- 13	Vacant Land	Near No.(3) Village
6.	T-13	T-19	Agricultural Land	Near Ta- Hsai Village
7.	T- 19	T- 20	Agricultural Land, Nan Tein	Near Ta- Hsai and
			Stream	Kyaukhtaing Village
8.	T- 20	T- 22	Agricultural Land	Near KyaukHtaing Village
9.	T- 22	T- 24	Shifting Cultivated Land	Hining Forest, Near
				KyaukHtaing Village
10.	T- 24	T-25	Vacant Land	Hining Forest, Near
				KyaukHtaing Village
11.	T- 25	T- 32	Shifting Cultivated Land	Hining Forest, Near
				KyaukHtaing Village
12.	T- 32	T- 43	Shifting Cultivated Land	Hining Forest
13.	T- 43	T- 46	Shifting Cultivated Land	Hining Forest, Near LoiNgon
			-	Village
14.	T- 46	T- 47	Shifting Cultivated Land, Vacant	Hining Forest, Near LoiNgon
			Land	Village
15.	T- 47	T- 48	Shifting Cultivated Land, Vacant	Hining Forest, Near
			Land	NawnKap Village
16.	T- 48	T- 50	Shifting Cultivated Land	Hining Forest, Near
				NawnKap Village
17.	T- 50	T- 51	Shifting Cultivated Land, Vacant	Hining Forest
			Land	
18.	T-52	T-54	Vacant Land	
19.	T- 54	T- 56	Agricultural Land, Vacant Land	Near Kong Hsa Village
20.	T- 56	T- 58	Vacant Land	Near Kong Hsa Village



21.	T- 58	T- 63	Vacant Land	
22.	T- 63	T- 64	Vacant Land Vacant Land	Noor Wan Dong Village
23.	T- 64	T- 65	Agricultural Land, Vacant Land	Near Wan Pong Village Near Wan Pong Village
24.	T- 65	T- 66	Vacant Land	
	T- 66			Near Wan Pong Village
25.		T- 69	Agricultural Land, Vacant Land	Near Wan Heng Village
26.	T- 69	T- 72	Agricultural Land	Near HaiNing Village
27.	T- 72	T- 75	Vacant Land	
28.	T- 75	T- 76	Agricultural Land, Vacant Land	
29. 30.	T- 76	T- 92 T- 93	Agricultural Land Vacant Land	
—	T- 92			Noor Workert of Willege
31.	T- 93	T- 94	Agricultural Land, Vacant Land	Near WanKanLoi Village
32.	T- 94	T- 97	Agricultural Land	Near WanKanLoi Village
33.	T- 97	T- 98	Agricultural Land, Vacant Land	Near WanKanLoi Village
34.	T- 98	T- 100	Vacant Land	Near WanKanLoi Village
35.	T- 100	T- 102	Agricultural Land, Vacant Land	Near WanKanLoi Village
36.	T- 102	T- 106	Agricultural Land	NT TZ1 1
37.	T- 106	T-112	Agricultural Land	Near Kho lam
38.	T- 112	T- 119	Horticultural Land	Near Kho Lam
39.	T-119	T- 122	Vacant Land	Near Kho Lam
40.	T- 122	T- 124	Agricultural Land	
41.	T- 124	T- 126	Vacant Land	
42.	T- 126	T- 127	Agricultural Land, Vacant Land	
43.	T- 127	T- 130	Vacant Land	
44.	T- 130	T-131	Agricultural Land, Vacant Land	
45.	T-131	T- 140	Vacant Land	
46.	T- 140	T- 143	Agricultural Land, Vacant Land	
47.	T- 143	T- 145	Agricultural Land, Vacant Land	
48.	T- 145	T- 151	Agricultural Land	
49.	T- 151	T- 155	Agricultural Land	Near KyuSawk
50.	T- 155	T- 156	Agricultural Land	
51.	T- 156	T- 158	Vacant Land	
52.	T- 158	T- 160	Agricultural Land, Vacant Land	
53.	T-160	T-162	Vacant Land	
54.	T-162	T-168	Agricultural Land	
55.	T-168	T-170	Vacant Land	
56.	T-170	T-175	Agricultural Land	Near KongPao
57.	T-175	T-188	Agricultural Land	
58.	T-188	T-189	Shifting cultivated Land, Vacant	WanLaiKam Forest
			Land	
59.	T-189	T-193	Shifting cultivated Land	WanLaiKam Forest
60.	T-193	T-196	Shifting cultivated Land WanLaiKam Forest, Near HsaiMaWu Village	
61.	T-196	T-199	Shifting cultivated Land	WanLaiKam Forest
62.	T-199	T-209	Shifting cultivated Land, Vacant	WanLaiKam Forest
			Land	
63.	T-209	T-210	Shifting cultivated Land	WanLaiKam Forest
64.	T-210	T-215	Vacant Land	WanLaiKam Forest



65.	T-215	T-216	Shifting cultivated Land, Vacant Land	WanLaiKam Forest
66.	T-216	T-220	Vacant Land	WanLaiKam Forest, Near WanHanNa Village
67.	T-220	T-221	Vacant Land	WanLaiKam Forest
68.	T-221	T-224	Vacant Land	WanLaiKam Forest, Near
				WanHanNa Village
69.	T-224	T-227	Shifting cultivated Land, Vacant	WanLaiKam Forest
			Land	
70.	T-227	T-228	Vacant Land	WanLaiKam Forest
71.	T-228	T-230	Vacant Land	WanLaiKam Forest, Near
				KunHein
72.	T-230	T-233	Shifting cultivated Land, Vacant	WanLaiKam Forest, Near
			Land	KunHein
73.	T-233	T-235	Agricultural Land, Vacant Land	Near KunHein
74.	T-235	T-236	Agricultural Land, Nanpang	Near KunHein
			Stream	
75.	T-236	T-237	Agricultural Land	Near KunHein
76.	T-237	T-238	Agricultural Land	Near SwaPangKai Village
77.	T-238	T-240	Agricultural Land, Vacant Land	Near SwaPangKai Village
78.	T-240	T-243	Agricultural Land, Vacant Land	Near KunHein
79.	T-243	T-244	Agricultural Land	Near KunHein
80.	T-244	T-253	Agricultural Land	Near WanHeng Village
81.	T-253	T-256	Agricultural Land	Near NaHkawk Village
82.	T-256	T-258	Vacant Land	Near NaHkawk Village
83.	T-258	T-260	Agricultural Land, Vacant Land	Near NaHkawk Village
84.	T-260	T-261	Shifting Cultivated Land,	LoilMel Forest
			Vacant Land	
85.	T-261	T-266	Shifting Cultivated Land	LoilMel Forest, Near KaLi
86.	T-266	T-268	Shifting Cultivated Land	LoilMel Forest
87.	T-268	T-272	Shifting Cultivated Land	LoilMel Forest, Near
				PangLong Village
88.	T-272	T-279	Shifting Cultivated Land	LoilMel Forest
89.	T-279	T-283	Shifting Cultivated Land	LoilMel Forest, Near NaKang
0.0	T 404	5 • • • •	~ ~	Village
90.	T-283	T-284	Shifting Cultivated Land	LoilMel Forest
91.	T-284	T-287	Vacant Land	LoilMel Forest
92.	T-287	T-291	Shifting Cultivated Land,	LoilMel Forest
0.0	TF 201	TF 202	Vacant Land	1 13 (1 D) . N
93.	T-291	T-292	Shifting Cultivated Land,	LoilMel Forest, Near
0.4	T. 202	T. 20.4	Vacant Land	NamMawNgun Village
94.	T-292	T-294	Vacant Land	LoilMel Forest, Near
05	Т 204	Т 205	Chifting Cultivated I and	NamMawNgun Village
95.	T-294	T-295	Shifting Cultivated Land	LoilMel Forest
96.	T-295	T-297	Agricultural Land	
97.	T-297	T-308	Vacant Land	Noor Donal on Willage
98.	T-308	T-310	Vacant Land	Near PangLan Village
99.	T-310	T-311	Agricultural Land, Vacant Land	Near PangLan Village
100.	T-311	T-312	Agricultural Land, Vacant Land	



101.	T-312	T-313	Vacant Land	LoilMel Forest
102.	T-313	T-314	Shifting Cultivated Land	LoilMel Forest
103.	T-314	T-315	Vacant Land	LoilMel Forest
104.	T-315	T-316	Vacant Land	LoilMel Forest, Near
				WanNamHu Village
105.	T-316	T-318	West Military Area	LoilMel Forest, Near
				WanNamHu Village
106.	T-318	T-319	Vacant Land	LoilMel Forest, Near
				WanNamHu Village
107.	T-319	T-320	Vacant Land	LoilMel Forest, Near TarKaw
				Bridge
108.	T-320	T-321	ThanLwin River	LoilMel Forest, Near
				NawngAwn Village
109.	T-321	T-322	Agricultural Land	

Proposed Primary Parameters and Design of Transmission Line

The primary parameters of this transmission line project are shown in the table below.

Table 1. 2 Primary Parameters

Voltage Rating	230 kV
Length	78 miles
Quantity of Tower	336 Sets
Height of Tower	21 m
Distance between each tower	350m(est)
Quantity of Labor	250 (est)
Effective Date	29 th .Sep. 2016
Original Completion Date	1 st .Oct. 2019
Guarantee period	12 month after Completion
Quantity of Circuits	2 nos.
Quantity of sub conductors	2 nos.
Type of Conductor	ACSR-Tern
Overhead earthing wire	ACS+OPGW
Maximum Temperature	40°C
Minimum Temperature	10°C
Average Temperature	25°C
Maximum Wind	35m/s





Figure 1. 2 Tower Position

Source-TBEA Co., Ltd.

The outgoing gantry in 230kV Nansam sub-station extension area. The **terminal** tower in Target 1 and **tension** tower in Target 2 are **double-circuit towers** as shown in *Figure 1.2*.



Figure 1. 3 Outgoing of Line in Nansam 230kV Sub-station

Source-TBEA Co., Ltd

In order to reduce the height of towers nearby the airport and less impact on flight transportation, two parallel single-circuit transmission lines would be used between target 2 to target 5 which are flagged in green and yellow as shown in *Figure 1. 3*. The distances between target 2, 3, 4, 5 and the airport are 3.2 km, 6.7 km, 7 km, and 7.4 km respectively.





Figure 1. 4 Diagram of line route for Single-circuit lines between Target 2 to Target 5 Source- TBEA Co., Ltd



Figure 1. 5 Map showing the Towers near the Nansam Airport





Figure 1. 6 Diagram of line route from Target 5 to Target 7

Source- TBEA Co., Ltd



Figure 1. 7 Diagram of line route from Target 7 to Target 9

Source-TBEA Co., Ltd





Figure 1. 8 Diagram of line route from Target 9 to Target 10

Source-TBEA Co., Ltd

For line route plan from Target 10 to Target 12, there is an obvious adjustment. The screenshot for the line route of this section is shown in *Figure 1. 8*. As is shown in the figure, the yellow line simulates the line route plan, and the light blue line simulates the line route adjusted according to the result of survey.

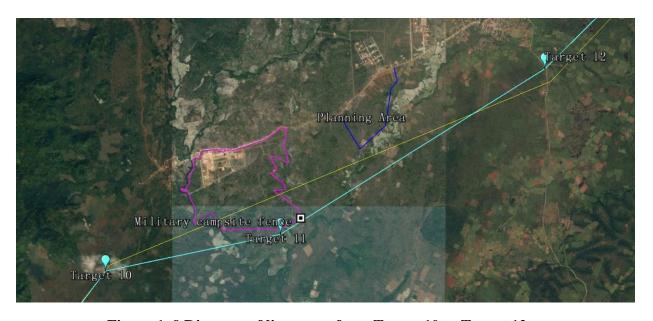


Figure 1. 9 Diagram of line route from Target 10 to Target 12

Source-TBEA Co., Ltd

The screenshot for the scope of the military campsite is shown in *figure 1.9*. As shown in *Figure 1.8*, the boundary fences are signed by pink line. The line route plan crossed the



military campsite. So Target 11 tension tower for avoiding transmission line crossing the military campsite.



Figure 1. 10 Diagram of boundary of military campsite

Source-TBEA Co., Ltd

For line route plan in Target 12, there is also an obvious adjustment for avoiding a large area of cemeteries then adjusted the Target 12 by 400m as shown in *figure 1. 11*.



Figure 1. 11 Diagram of area of cemeteries

Source-TBEA Co., Ltd





Figure 1. 12 Diagram of line route from Target 12 to Target 14

Source-TBEA Co., Ltd

For line route plan from Target 14 to Target 17, there will be an obvious adjustment. As shown in *figure 1.13*, the yellow line shows the line route plan A, shown by the red line and plan B, by the light blue line.

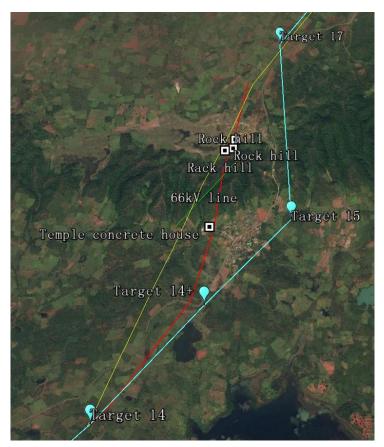


Figure 1. 13 Diagram of line route from Target 14 to Target 17 Source- TBEA Co., Ltd



The line would cross a large water area that will be a remarkable capacity of water during the rainy season. For avoiding the tower spotting in the water, the corresponding span of two towers crossing the water area would be up to about 700m as shown in *figure 1.12*, which is long, beyond the design condition of towers. Besides, this line route was too close to one phone tower.

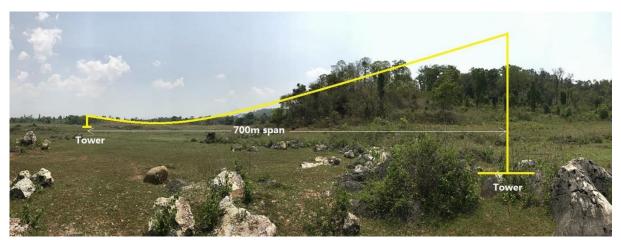


Figure 1. 14 Diagram of span crossing the water area

Source-TBEA Co., Ltd

The line route is modified a little and proposed plan A is simulated by the red line. For this plan, the distance between the phone tower and line route is made more than 150m, and the span of two towers crossing the water area as less than 550m, which is adopted by the design condition of towers. However, for plan A, there are still risk as the scale of military campsite in this hill was not determined, which might block the transmission line.



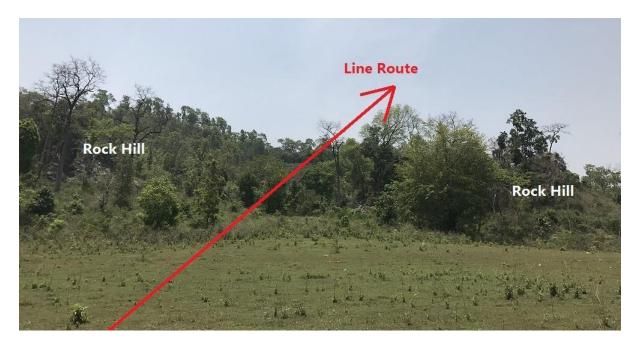


Figure 1. 15 Photograph of rock hills

Source- TBEA Co., Ltd



Figure 1. 16 Diagram of line route from Target 14 to Target 17

Source-TBEA Co., Ltd





Figure 1. 17 Diagram of line route from Target 17 to Target 19

Source-TBEA Co., Ltd



Figure 1. 18 Diagram of line route from Target 19 to Target 24

Source- TBEA Co., Ltd





Figure 1. 19 Diagram of line route from Target 24 to Target 26

For the first river, transmission line will cross at the narrow width of river, and the crossing span between the two crossing towers is 444.47m.



Figure 1. 20 Diagram of crossing the first river

Source-TBEA Co., Ltd





Figure 1. 21 Diagram of line route from Target 26 to Target 28

For line route plan from Target 28 to Target 30, there will be an obvious adjustment. The screenshot for the line route of this section is shown in *figure 1. 20*. As is shown in the figure, the yellow line shows the line route plan, and the light blue line shows the line route adjusted. In order to avoid the plantation area shown by the green line, the route plan was adjusted for this section.



Figure 1. 22 Diagram of line route from Target 28 to Target 30

Source-TBEA Co., Ltd





Figure 1. 23 Diagram of line route from Target 30 to Target 33 $\,$



Figure 1. 24 Diagram of line route from Target 33 to Target 39

Source-TBEA Co., Ltd

The crossing span in the second river is 646.29m. The target 39 is the interface point of Section-1 and Section-2 of Nansam- Minepyin- Kyaingtong 230 kV Transmission line.





Figure 1. 25 Diagram of crossing the second river

For this line route plan, the total length of transmission line is 124.244km. The coordinates of all the bend points are shown as below.

Table 1. 3 Coordinate List of 230 kV transmission line (78) miles Nansam-Minepyin-Kyaingtong (section 1)

230 kV transmission line (78) miles Nansam- Minepyin- Kyaingtong (section 1) Coordinate						
List.						
Tower No.	Northing (Y)	Easting (X)	Lat.	Lon.		
1	2313454.59	369365.844	20°55'00.59587"N	97°44'37.72339"E		
2	2313628.909	369443.871	20°55'06.28473"N	97°44'40.37682"E		
3	2313740.375	369613.718	20°55'09.95288"N	97°44'46.22541"E		
4	2313845.497	369820.736	20°55'13.42411"N	97°44'53.36238"E		
5	2313947.548	370021.709	20°55'16.79385"N	97°45'00.29103"E		
6	2314039.581	370202.949	20°55'19.83274"N	97°45'06.53946"E		
7	2314131.64	370384.243	20°55'22.87242"N	97°45'12.78981"E		
8	2314229.547	370577.053	20°55'26.10513"N	97°45'19.43728"E		
9	2314320.416	370756.004	20°55'29.10540"N	97°45'25.60701"E		
10	2314418.705	370949.566	20°55'32.35059"N	97°45'32.28057"E		
11	2314512.017	371133.327	20°55'35.43139"N	97°45'38.61628"E		
12	2314600.683	371307.939	20°55'38.35874"N	97°45'44.63663"E		
13	2314654.652	371414.221	20°55'40.14053"N	97°45'48.30110"E		
14	2314754.961	371611.762	20°55'43.45217"N	97°45'55.11213"E		
15	2314835.579	371770.525	20°55'46.11368"N	97°46'00.58619"E		
16	2314946.052	371988.081	20°55'49.76074"N	97°46'08.08750"E		
17	2315022.419	372138.472	20°55'52.28180"N	97°46'13.27302"E		
18	2315144.343	372378.579	20°55'56.30672"N	97°46'21.55208"E		
19	2315197.31	372571.852	20°55'58.07734"N	97°46'28.22832"E		
20	2315340.57	372968.564	20°56'02.83477"N	97°46'41.92299"E		



230 kV transmission line (78) miles Nansam-Minepyin-Kyaingtong (section 1) Coordinate List.

21 2315463.475 373308.91 20°56'06.91601"N 97°46'53.6 22 2315576.206 373621.079 20°56'10.65922"N 97°47'04.4 23 2315750.419 374103.505 20°56'16.44356"N 97°47'21.1 24 2315946.755 374647.194 20°56'22.96193"N 97°47'39.8 25 2316118.846 375123.743 20°56'28.67491"N 97°47'56.3 26 2316222.472 375410.701 20°56'32.11482"N 97°48'06.2 27 2316410.966 375932.675 20°56'38.37156"N 97°48'24.2 28 2316595.809 376444.537 20°56'44.50663"N 97°48'41.9	14865"E 10307"E 87287"E 82518"E 23226"E 25349"E
22 2315576.206 373621.079 20°56'10.65922"N 97°47'04.4 23 2315750.419 374103.505 20°56'16.44356"N 97°47'21.1 24 2315946.755 374647.194 20°56'22.96193"N 97°47'39.8 25 2316118.846 375123.743 20°56'28.67491"N 97°47'56.3 26 2316222.472 375410.701 20°56'32.11482"N 97°48'06.2 27 2316410.966 375932.675 20°56'38.37156"N 97°48'24.2 28 2316595.809 376444.537 20°56'44.50663"N 97°48'41.9	14865"E 10307"E 37287"E 32518"E 23226"E 25349"E 92603"E
23 2315750.419 374103.505 20°56'16.44356"N 97°47'21.1 24 2315946.755 374647.194 20°56'22.96193"N 97°47'39.8 25 2316118.846 375123.743 20°56'28.67491"N 97°47'56.3 26 2316222.472 375410.701 20°56'32.11482"N 97°48'06.2 27 2316410.966 375932.675 20°56'38.37156"N 97°48'24.2 28 2316595.809 376444.537 20°56'44.50663"N 97°48'41.9	10307"E 87287"E 32518"E 23226"E 25349"E 92603"E
24 2315946.755 374647.194 20°56'22.96193"N 97°47'39.8 25 2316118.846 375123.743 20°56'28.67491"N 97°47'56.3 26 2316222.472 375410.701 20°56'32.11482"N 97°48'06.2 27 2316410.966 375932.675 20°56'38.37156"N 97°48'24.2 28 2316595.809 376444.537 20°56'44.50663"N 97°48'41.9	87287"E 82518"E 23226"E 25349"E 92603"E
25 2316118.846 375123.743 20°56'28.67491"N 97°47'56.3 26 2316222.472 375410.701 20°56'32.11482"N 97°48'06.2 27 2316410.966 375932.675 20°56'38.37156"N 97°48'24.2 28 2316595.809 376444.537 20°56'44.50663"N 97°48'41.9	32518"E 23226"E 25349"E 92603"E
26 2316222.472 375410.701 20°56'32.11482"N 97°48'06.2 27 2316410.966 375932.675 20°56'38.37156"N 97°48'24.2 28 2316595.809 376444.537 20°56'44.50663"N 97°48'41.9	23226"E 25349"E 92603"E
27 2316410.966 375932.675 20°56'38.37156"N 97°48'24.2 28 2316595.809 376444.537 20°56'44.50663"N 97°48'41.9	25349"E 92603"E
28 2316595.809 376444.537 20°56'44.50663"N 97°48'41.9	92603"E
00 0016706 040 076740 01 0005640 16500001 0504056	46608"E
30 2316810.015 377037.71 20°56'51.61565"N 97°49'02.4	40644"E
31 2316954.341 377437.374 20°56'56.40514"N 97°49'16.2	20591"E
32 2317112.122 377874.296 20°57'01.64080"N 97°49'31.2	29211"E
33 2317236.692 378219.253 20°57'05.77416"N 97°49'43.2	20312"E
34 2317376.278 378605.789 20°57'10.40550"N 97°49'56.5	55005"E
35 2317502.972 378956.626 20°57'14.60885"N 97°50'08.6	66451"E
36 2317663.48 379401.101 20°57'19.93372"N 97°50'24.0)1259"E
37 2317786.314 379741.25 20°57'24.00851"N 97°50'35.7	75843"E
38 2317810.245 379997.02 20°57'24.84680"N 97°50'44.6	60774"E
39 2317834.15 380252.503 20°57'25.68405"N 97°50'53.4	14715"E
40 2317864.814 380580.226 20°57'26.75784"N 97°51'04.7	78603"E
41 2317888.754 380836.083 20°57'27.59603"N 97°51'13.6	63846"E
42 2317927.601 381251.273 20°57'28.95587"N 97°51'28.0	00374"E
43 2317967.374 381676.35 20°57'30.34778"N 97°51'42.7	71120"E
44 2317991.039 381929.268 20°57'31.17581"N 97°51'51.4	16209"E
45 2318034.36 382392.264 20°57'32.69126"N 97°52'07.4	48169"E
46 2318062.912 382697.419 20°57'33.68984"N 97°52'18.0)4008"E
47 2318229.824 383158.822 20°57'39.22370"N 97°52'33.9	97469"E
48 2318377.422 383566.837 20°57'44.11688"N 97°52'48.0)6582"E
49 2318507.435 383926.239 20°57'48.42682"N 97°53'00.4	47828"E
50 2318671.983 384381.109 20°57'53.88125"N 97°53'16.1	18817"E
51 2318842.098 384851.369 20°57'59.51981"N 97°53'32.4	12993"E
52 2318991.79 385265.169 20°58'04.48109"N 97°53'46.7	72199"E
53 2319089.967 385536.565 20°58'07.73482"N 97°53'56.0)9576"E
54 2319268.085 386028.949 20°58'13.63756"N 97°54'13.1	10257"E
55 2319394.046 386377.15 20°58'17.81157"N 97°54'25.1	12957"E
56 2319577.591 386884.533 20°58'23.89335"N 97°54'42.6	65514"E
57 2319745.428 387348.496 20°58'29.45422"N 97°54'58.6	58129"E
58 2319878.117 387715.296 20°58'33.85026"N 97°55'11.3	35150"E
59 2320038.403 388158.382 20°58'39.16026"N 97°55'26.6	65711"E
60 2320235.408 388702.974 20°58'45.68619"N 97°55'45.4	46949"E
61 2320307.508 388902.285 20°58'48.07441"N 97°55'52.3	35461"E
62 2320493.431 389416.243 20°58'54.23254"N 97°56'10.1	10938"E
63 2320660.689 389878.603 20°58'59.77202"N 97°56'26.0	08204"E
64 2320836.4 390364.331 20°59'05.59102"N 97°56'42.8	36235"E



230 kV transmission line (78) miles Nansam-Minepyin-Kyaingtong (section 1) Coordinate List.

Tower No.	Northing (Y)	Easting (X)	Lat.	Lon.
65	2320962.774	390713.676	20°59'09.77586"N	97°56'54.93131"E
66	2321077.084	391029.668	20°59'13.56101"N	97°57'05.84818"E
67	2321284.293	391602.467	20°59'20.42184"N	97°57'25.63761"E
68	2321419.47	391976.145	20°59'24.89730"N	97°57'38.54797"E
69	2321560.655	392366.43	20°59'29.57140"N	97°57'52.03233"E
70	2321702.304	392758	20°59'34.26058"N	97°58'05.56132"E
71	2321855.758	393182.202	20°59'39.34022"N	97°58'20.21806"E
72	2322005.283	393595.542	20°59'44.28947"N	97°58'34.49978"E
73	2322217.497	393757.963	20°59'51.22513"N	97°58'40.07784"E
74	2322464.423	393946.951	20°59'59.29521"N	97°58'46.56848"E
75	2322743.951	394160.892	21°00'08.43071"N	97°58'53.91634"E
76	2323158.613	394478.26	21°00'21.98250"N	97°59'04.81688"E
77	2323419.107	394677.633	21°00'30.49575"N	97°59'11.66496"E
78	2323819.983	394984.449	21°00'43.59672"N	97°59'22.20392"E
79	2324228.442	395297.069	21°00'56.94533"N	97°59'32.94276"E
80	2324494.125	395500.413	21°01'05.62787"N	97°59'39.92813"E
81	2324802.495	395736.428	21°01'15.70533"N	97°59'48.03611"E
82	2325096.836	395961.707	21°01'25.32424"N	97°59'55.77555"E
83	2325332.616	396142.165	21°01'33.02934"N	98°00'01.97536"E
84	2325673.59	396403.134	21°01'44.17199"N	98°00'10.94152"E
85	2325967.815	396628.323	21°01'53.78684"N	98°00'18.67867"E
86	2326281.189	396868.169	21°02'04.02736"N	98°00'26.91972"E
87	2326613.389	397122.423	21°02'14.88296"N	98°00'35.65616"E
88	2326965.473	397391.895	21°02'26.38820"N	98°00'44.91588"E
89	2327253.803	397612.573	21°02'35.81003"N	98°00'52.49921"E
90	2327327.124	397970.738	21°02'38.26649"N	98°01'04.89183"E
91	2327381.542	398236.565	21°02'40.08949"N	98°01'14.08961"E
92	2327477.287	398704.276	21°02'43.29662"N	98°01'30.27286"E
93	2327548.489	399052.091	21°02'45.68136"N	98°01'42.30773"E
94	2327631.144	399455.852	21°02'48.44941"N	98°01'56.27856"E
95	2327712.409	399852.825	21°02'51.17060"N	98°02'10.01466"E
96	2327789.755	400230.651	21°02'53.76028"N	98°02'23.08838"E
97	2327870.526	400625.213	21°02'56.46434"N	98°02'36.74135"E
98	2327995.146	401233.973	21°03'00.63579"N	98°02'57.80647"E
99	2328084.474	401670.333	21°03'03.62546"N	98°03'12.90620"E
100	2328132.255	401903.738	21°03'05.22447"N	98°03'20.98299"E
101	2328200.469	402236.956	21°03'07.50709"N	98°03'32.51380"E
102	2328410.401	402574.181	21°03'14.39946"N	98°03'44.15469"E
103	2328624.24	402917.682	21°03'21.41989"N	98°03'56.01253"E
104	2328848.318	403277.631	21°03'28.77624"N	98°04'08.43850"E
105	2329068.709	403631.657	21°03'36.01130"N	98°04'20.66034"E
106	2329315.685	404028.387	21°03'44.11883"N	98°04'34.35682"E
107	2329515.395	404349.193	21°03'50.67454"N	98°04'45.43245"E
108	2329726.927	404688.988	21°03'57.61810"N	98°04'57.16397"E



230 kV transmission line (78) miles Nansam- Minepyin- Kyaingtong (section 1) Coordinate List.

The second	NT 41 ° (X7)	E (\$7)	T .4	T
Tower No.	Northing (Y)	Easting (X)	Lat.	Lon.
109	2329937.577	405027.365	21°04'04.53250"N	98°05'08.84683"E
110	2330141.633	405355.152	21°04'11.23025"N	98°05'20.16435"E
111	2330344.668	405681.298	21°04'17.89429"N	98°05'31.42550"E
112	2330556.634	406021.791	21°04'24.85126"N	98°05'43.18233"E
113	2330746.299	406326.459	21°04'31.07609"N	98°05'53.70242"E
114	2330969.217	406684.544	21°04'38.39207"N	98°06'06.06730"E
115	2331178.496	407020.722	21°04'45.26022"N	98°06'17.67603"E
116	2331386.54	407354.914	21°04'52.08762"N	98°06'29.21648"E
117	2331595.884	407691.193	21°04'58.95748"N	98°06'40.82930"E
118	2331806.781	408029.969	21°05'05.87808"N	98°06'52.52866"E
119	2332019.792	408372.14	21°05'12.86784"N	98°07'04.34557"E
120	2332195.71	408654.727	21°05'18.64026"N	98°07'14.10497"E
121	2332349.009	408900.979	21°05'23.67035"N	98°07'22.60969"E
122	2332647.265	409207.673	21°05'33.42574"N	98°07'33.18167"E
123	2333026.846	409597.993	21°05'45.84086"N	98°07'46.63687"E
124	2333308.308	409887.418	21°05'55.04659"N	98°07'56.61439"E
125	2333659.169	410248.206	21°06'06.52191"N	98°08'09.05252"E
126	2333988.31	410586.66	21°06'17.28664"N	98°08'20.72118"E
127	2334353.482	410962.163	21°06'29.22954"N	98°08'33.66770"E
128	2334646.685	411263.662	21°06'38.81851"N	98°08'44.06315"E
129	2334908.818	411533.21	21°06'47.39122"N	98°08'53.35726"E
130	2335268.781	411903.357	21°06'59.16311"N	98°09'06.12054"E
131	2335622.487	412267.071	21°07'10.73013"N	98°09'18.66255"E
132	2335925.075	412578.219	21°07'20.62528"N	98°09'29.39235"E
133	2336172.203	412832.34	21°07'28.70666"N	98°09'38.15589"E
134	2336444.109	413111.939	21°07'37.59817"N	98°09'47.79836"E
135	2336754.515	413431.126	21°07'47.74848"N	98°09'58.80648"E
136	2337027.66	413711.999	21°07'56.68020"N	98°10'08.49358"E
137	2337329.64	414022.523	21°08'06.55464"N	98°10'19.20369"E
138	2337630.685	414332.086	21°08'16.39833"N	98°10'29.88105"E
139	2337943.127	414653.366	21°08'26.61449"N	98°10'40.96296"E
140	2338250.654	414969.594	21°08'36.66976"N	98°10'51.87103"E
141	2338624.929	415354.458	21°08'48.90725"N	98°11'05.14720"E
142	2338903.688	415641.104	21°08'58.02152"N	98°11'15.03566"E
143	2339172.223	415917.237	21°09'06.80136"N	98°11'24.56177"E
144	2339496.668	416250.861	21°09'17.40901"N	98°11'36.07164"E
145	2339750.622	416462.488	21°09'25.70367"N	98°11'43.36444"E
146	2340077.443	416734.837	21°09'36.37820"N	98°11'52.75010"E
147	2340434.317	417032.229	21°09'48.03415"N	98°12'02.99920"E
148	2340709.772	417261.774	21°09'57.03074"N	98°12'10.91038"E
149	2341031.241	417529.663	21°10'07.53007"N	98°12'20.14341"E
150	2341170.853	417646.005	21°10'12.08982"N	98°12'24.15334"E
151	2341464.606	417908.136	21°10'21.68657"N	98°12'33.19201"E
152	2341843.511	418246.253	21°10'34.06501"N	98°12'44.85126"E



230 kV transmission line (78) miles Nansam- Minepyin- Kyaingtong (section 1) Coordinate List.

Torner No	Northing (V)	Easting (V)	T o4	Ton
Tower No. 153	Northing (Y)	Easting (X) 418455.196	Lat. 21°10'41.71431"N	Lon. 98°12'52.05649"E
	2342077.66			
154	2342370.283	418716.318	21°10'51.27375"N	98°13'01.06136"E
155	2342562.967	418888.26	21°10'57.56831"N	98°13'06.99100"E
156	2343035.436	418826.246	21°11'12.92522"N	98°13'04.75965"E
157	2343464.272	418769.959	21°11'26.86389"N	98°13'02.73424"E
158	2343787.534	418727.529	21°11'37.37103"N	98°13'01.20737"E
159	2344366.44	418651.545	21°11'56.18745"N	98°12'58.47288"E
160	2344643.976	418615.116	21°12'05.20831"N	98°12'57.16181"E
161	2345017.611	418566.075	21°12'17.35270"N	98°12'55.39676"E
162	2345354.336	418521.878	21°12'28.29738"N	98°12'53.80597"E
163	2345692.881	418477.442	21°12'39.30121"N	98°12'52.20651"E
164	2345907.349	418615.674	21°12'46.29895"N	98°12'56.96422"E
165	2346259.869	418842.884	21°12'57.80102"N	98°13'04.78466"E
166	2346553.738	419032.292	21°13'07.38935"N	98°13'11.30424"E
167	2346906.04	419259.362	21°13'18.88414"N	98°13'19.12047"E
168	2347223.502	419463.976	21°13'29.24210"N	98°13'26.16400"E
169	2347584.908	419696.914	21°13'41.03374"N	98°13'34.18288"E
170	2347898.991	419899.35	21°13'51.28129"N	98°13'41.15201"E
171	2348319.093	420170.12	21°14'04.98779"N	98°13'50.47403"E
172	2348617.841	420362.673	21°14'14.73484"N	98°13'57.10351"E
173	2349089.908	420666.935	21°14'30.13651"N	98°14'07.57953"E
174	2349414.113	420875.895	21°14'40.71394"N	98°14'14.77456"E
175	2349656.801	421032.316	21°14'48.63176"N	98°14'20.16073"E
176	2350000.522	421253.854	21°14'59.84575"N	98°14'27.78938"E
177	2350341.644	421473.719	21°15'10.97487"N	98°14'35.36074"E
178	2350726.593	421721.83	21°15'23.53373"N	98°14'43.90517"E
179	2351093.912	421958.579	21°15'35.51731"N	98°14'52.05868"E
180	2351396.432	422153.563	21°15'45.38679"N	98°14'58.77409"E
181	2351838.568	422438.534	21°15'59.81100"N	98°15'08.58918"E
182	2352141.273	422633.637	21°16'09.68633"N	98°15'15.30930"E
183	2352497.542	422863.264	21°16'21.30903"N	98°15'23.21887"E
184	2352806.038	423062.1	21°16'31.37313"N	98°15'30.06812"E
185	2353207.041	423320.558	21°16'44.45500"N	98°15'38.97153"E
186	2353570.295	423554.687	21°16'56.30527"N	98°15'47.03722"E
187	2353882.468	423755.893	21°17'06.48907"N	98°15'53.96900"E
188	2354030.644	423945.001	21°17'11.33704"N	98°16'00.50764"E
189	2354410.584	424429.895	21°17'23.76746"N	98°16'17.27401"E
190	2354674.617	424766.864	21°17'32.40552"N	98°16'28.92598"E
191	2354925.096	425086.534	21°17'40.59995"N	98°16'39.98012"E
192	2355160.441	425386.89	21°17'48.29909"N	98°16'50.36670"E
193	2355430.426	425731.455	21°17'57.13124"N	98°17'02.28244"E
194	2355709.61	426087.76	21°18'06.26408"N	98°17'14.60460"E
195	2355988.071	426443.142	21°18'15.37304"N	98°17'26.89525"E
196	2356266.933	426799.037	21°18'24.49487"N	98°17'39.20408"E



230 kV transmission line (78) miles Nansam-Minepyin-Kyaingtong (section 1) Coordinate List.

Tower No.	Northing (Y)	Easting (X)	Lat.	Lon.
197	2356540.635	427148.346	21°18'33.44767"N	98°17'51.28553"E
198	2356822.339	427507.867	21°18'42.66198"N	98°18'03.72062"E
199	2357102.341	427865.216	21°18'51.82038"N	98°18'16.08100"E
200	2357184.151	428089.734	21°18'54.51340"N	98°18'23.86147"E
201	2357326.987	428481.734	21°18'59.21504"N	98°18'37.44608"E
202	2357460.823	428849.03	21°19'03.62016"N	98°18'50.17480"E
203	2357588.091	429198.305	21°19'07.80886"N	98°19'02.27921"E
204	2357721.001	429563.063	21°19'12.18299"N	98°19'14.92040"E
205	2357845.207	429903.931	21°19'16.27044"N	98°19'26.73384"E
206	2357974.345	430258.338	21°19'20.51996"N	98°19'39.01670"E
207	2358071.269	430524.334	21°19'23.70925"N	98°19'48.23559"E
208	2358205.82	430893.596	21°19'28.13644"N	98°20'01.03367"E
209	2358340.345	431262.784	21°19'32.56250"N	98°20'13.82940"E
210	2358488.141	431668.394	21°19'37.42489"N	98°20'27.88774"E
211	2358597.489	431968.489	21°19'41.02217"N	98°20'38.28912"E
212	2358721.817	432309.694	21°19'45.11203"N	98°20'50.11557"E
213	2358873.737	432726.621	21°19'50.10924"N	98°21'04.56686"E
214	2358880.524	433128.591	21°19'50.38368"N	98°21'18.51984"E
215	2358885.13	433401.341	21°19'50.56973"N	98°21'27.98741"E
216	2358892.302	433826.104	21°19'50.85916"N	98°21'42.73161"E
217	2358900.622	434318.827	21°19'51.19445"N	98°21'59.83484"E
218	2358908.362	434777.189	21°19'51.50594"N	98°22'15.74538"E
219	2358914.749	435155.46	21°19'51.76266"N	98°22'28.87584"E
220	2358920.87	435517.951	21°19'52.00842"N	98°22'41.45857"E
221	2358955.989	435991.888	21°19'53.21131"N	98°22'57.90614"E
222	2358985.597	436391.45	21°19'54.22509"N	98°23'11.77265"E
223	2359007.741	436690.292	21°19'54.98309"N	98°23'22.14379"E
224	2359031.443	437010.15	21°19'55.79423"N	98°23'33.24431"E
225	2359070.92	437542.903	21°19'57.14477"N	98°23'51.73335"E
226	2359105.726	438012.609	21°19'58.33505"N	98°24'08.03445"E
227	2359136.524	438428.233	21°19'59.38790"N	98°24'22.45871"E
228	2359162.024	438772.36	21°20'00.25938"N	98°24'34.40171"E
229	2359187.684	439118.646	21°20'01.13609"N	98°24'46.41968"E
230	2359229.276	439679.936	21°20'02.55663"N	98°25'05.89954"E
231	2359260.936	440107.193	21°20'03.63753"N	98°25'20.72780"E
232	2359281.842	440389.318	21°20'04.35108"N	98°25'30.51918"E
233	2359293.188	440542.435	21°20'04.73827"N	98°25'35.83325"E
234	2359326.764	440995.555	21°20'05.88380"N	98°25'51.55925"E
235	2359364.472	441504.427	21°20'07.16981"N	98°26'09.22028"E
236	2359397.488	441949.975	21°20'08.29539"N	98°26'24.68365"E
237	2359415.501	442193.067	21°20'08.90932"N	98°26'33.12053"E
238	2359346.371	442332.457	21°20'06.67686"N	98°26'37.96802"E
239	2359088.274	442852.871	21°19'58.34162"N	98°26'56.06584"E
240	2358961.966	443107.551	21°19'54.26230"N	98°27'04.92235"E



230 kV transmission line (78) miles Nansam- Minepyin- Kyaingtong (section 1) Coordinate List.

Tower No.	Northing (V)	Fosting (V)	I T of	Lon
	Northing (Y) 2358745.554	Easting (X)	Lat. 21°19'47.27262"N	Lon. 98°27'20.09653"E
241		443543.913		
242	2358533.023	443972.449	21°19'40.40791"N 21°19'38.50423"N	98°27'34.99819"E
243	2358474.087	444091.284		98°27'39.13042"E
244	2358276.493	444489.703	21°19'32.12154"N	98°27'52.98437"E
245	2358234.36	444776.597	21°19'30.78276"N	98°28'02.94839"E
246	2358167.512	445231.782	21°19'28.65832"N	98°28'18.75717"E
247	2358099.168	445697.153	21°19'26.48590"N	98°28'34.91959"E
248	2358012.669	446286.141	21°19'23.73578"N	98°28'55.37508"E
249	2357957.187	446663.934	21°19'21.97144"N	98°29'08.49568"E
250	2357920.683	446912.5	21°19'20.81044"N	98°29'17.12824"E
251	2357868.386	447268.597	21°19'19.14694"N	98°29'29.49523"E
252	2357823.916	447571.406	21°19'17.73221"N	98°29'40.01150"E
253	2357781.77	447858.388	21°19'16.39124"N	98°29'49.97808"E
254	2357697.639	447990.824	21°19'13.66854"N	98°29'54.58457"E
255	2357586.09	448166.42	21°19'10.05846"N	98°30'00.69221"E
256	2357301.028	448615.157	21°19'00.83265"N	98°30'16.29995"E
257	2357017.926	449060.806	21°18'51.66987"N	98°30'31.79977"E
258	2357035.329	449303.609	21°18'52.26047"N	98°30'40.22583"E
259	2357057.467	449612.486	21°18'53.01159"N	98°30'50.94492"E
260	2357079.716	449922.905	21°18'53.76628"N	98°31'01.71755"E
261	2357125.299	450558.883	21°18'55.31188"N	98°31'23.78833"E
262	2357155.9	450985.835	21°18'56.34903"N	98°31'38.60522"E
263	2357185.944	451405.005	21°18'57.36695"N	98°31'53.15211"E
264	2357218.605	451860.699	21°18'58.47314"N	98°32'08.96660"E
265	2357240.366	452164.318	21°18'59.20993"N	98°32'19.50349"E
266	2357266.084	452523.129	21°19'00.08046"N	98°32'31.95582"E
267	2357292.837	452896.389	21°19'00.98576"N	98°32'44.90965"E
268	2357324.5	453338.157	21°19'02.05685"N	98°33'00.24108"E
269	2357350.271	453697.72	21°19'02.92834"N	98°33'12.71967"E
270	2357119.571	453975.351	21°18'55.45006"N	98°33'22.37934"E
271	2356883.455	454259.5	21°18'47.79606"N	98°33'32.26551"E
272	2356538.768	454674.307	21°18'36.62228"N	98°33'46.69705"E
273	2356248.721	455023.358	21°18'27.21950"N	98°33'58.84041"E
274	2356012.746	455307.337	21°18'19.56944"N	98°34'08.71962"E
275	2355769.382	455600.208	21°18'11.67967"N	98°34'18.90787"E
276	2355504.391	455919.106	21°18'03.08856"N	98°34'30.00120"E
277	2355240.026	456237.25	21°17'54.51752"N	98°34'41.06794"E
278	2354978.987	456551.392	21°17'46.05412"N	98°34'51.99512"E
279	2354732.566	456847.943	21°17'38.06447"N	98°35'02.31010"E
280	2354406.015	457240.923	21°17'27.47650"N	98°35'15.97870"E
281	2354236.068	457445.442	21°17'21.96608"N	98°35'23.09205"E
282	2353990.729	457740.691	21°17'14.01097"N	98°35'33.36081"E
283	2353814.509	457952.759	21°17'08.29692"N	98°35'40.73635"E
284	2353614.999	458192.855	21°17'01.82757"N	98°35'49.08649"E



230 kV transmission line (78) miles Nansam- Minepyin- Kyaingtong (section 1) Coordinate List. Tower No. Northing (Y) Easting (X) Lat. Lon. 21°16'51.61253"N 98°36'02.27057"E 285 2353299.982 458571.956 286 2353041.233 458883.342 21°16'43.22186"N 98°36'13.09934"E 287 2352854.888 459107.595 21°16'37.17897"N 98°36'20.89776"E 288 2352610.006 459304.188 21°16'29.22974"N 98°36'27.74118"E 289 2352257.037 459587.554 21°16'17.77170"N 98°36'37.60482"E 290 2351939.449 459842.516 21°16'07.46205"N 98°36'46.47938"E 291 460143.913 21°15'55.27457"N 98°36'56.96978"E 2351564.02 292 2351276.13 460375.033 21°15'45.92871"N 98°37'05.01380"E 98°37'09.39139"E 293 2351119.455 460500.813 21°15'40.84248"N 294 2350859.516 460952.951 21°15'32.42278"N 98°37'25.10166"E 295 21°15'25.06529"N 98°37'38.82891"E 2350632.381 461348.03 296 2350466.228 461637.037 21°15'19.68296"N 98°37'48.87039"E 297 461917.195 21°15'14.46526"N 98°37'58.60423"E 2350305.162 298 2350201.009 462098.358 21°15'11.09116"N 98°38'04.89847"E 299 21°15'05.83506"N 98°38'14.70318"E 2350038.766 462380.565 300 2349886.517 462645.387 21°15'00.90259"N 98°38'23.90371"E 301 2349804.866 462787.411 21°14'58.25725"N 98°38'28.83789"E 21°14'51.98468"N 98°38'40.53714"E 302 2349611.262 463124.165 303 2349437.456 463426.484 21°14'46.35335"N 98°38'51.03985"E 304 2349374.621 463644.42 21°14'44.32528"N 98°38'58.60611"E 21°14'42.49880"N 98°39'05.42013"E 305 2349318.034 463840.69 21°14'38.20262"N 98°39'21.44618"E 306 2349184.942 464302.307 98°39'40.30722"E 307 21°14'33.14581"N 2349028.303 464845.593 308 2348909.764 465256.736 21°14'29.31859"N 98°39'54.58047"E 309 2348798.029 465644.276 21°14'25.71074"N 98°40'08.03414"E 21°14'24.48374"N 98°40'12.60937"E 310 2348760.031 465776.069 311 2348583.82 466387.241 21°14'18.79324"N 98°40'33.82609"E 312 2348472.465 466773.468 21°14'15.19678"N 98°40'47.23366"E 313 21°14'09.41684"N 98°41'08.77843"E 2348293.523 467394.111 314 2348245.016 467562.351 21°14'07.84989"N 98°41'14.61857"E 315 468123.258 21°14'02.62541"N 98°41'34.08918"E 2348083.297 316 21°14'01.24668"N 98°41'39.22698"E 2348040.623 468271.269 317 2347891.642 468787.997 21°13'56.43300"N 98°41'57.16360"E 318 2347829.327 469004.133 21°13'54.41940"N 98°42'04.66600"E 319 2347741.603 469308.395 21°13'51.58459"N 98°42'15.22729"E 98°42'22.44937"E 320 2347681.614 469516.459 21°13'49.64594"N

5.3.1 Tower Design

A total of 322 towers will be used in this project. The proponent has plans to use the single circuit transmission line and double circuit transmission line because there are Nansam Airforce near the Nansam Substation Extension Area. The tower families are as shown in *Table 1.4*.

Table 1. 4 Proposed Towers Design



Tower Type	Height (m)	Wind Span (m)	Weight Span (m)	Deviation Angle
	22	400	600	
DST0	25	450	600	0°
	28	450	600	
	31	550	800	
	22	400	600	
DTT1	25	400	600	0-30°
	28	400	600	
	22	400	600	
DTT2	25	400	600	30°-60°
	28	400	600	
DTTE	22	400	600	0-30°
DTP	25	450	600	O°

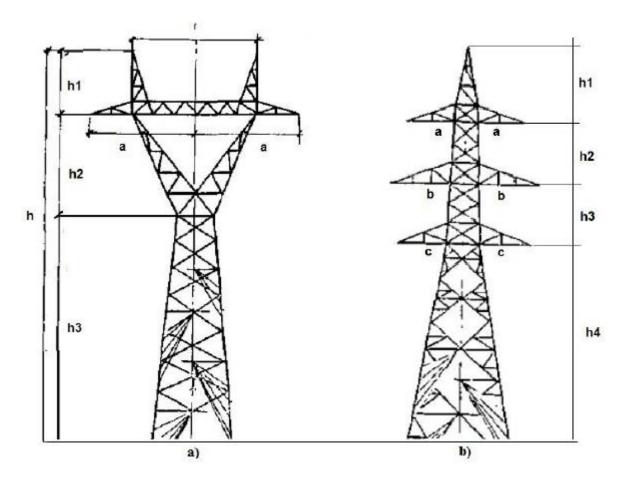


Figure 1. 26 Diagram of Tower Design

(a) Double Circuit Transmission Line

(b) Single Circuit Transmission Line

5.3.2 Foundation Design and Right of Way (ROW)

The height of tower foundation that is emerging above the ground is 1.5 feet. The four concrete blocks will support the towers. Each concrete blocks are 15 ft². Right of Way (ROW) width



and ROW clearance width for 230 kV line is 150 feet, which means 75 feet from center of tower to each side. Tall trees and vegetation growing or planting within ROW area will be trimmed or chopped down to obtain the safe clearance of tower construction.

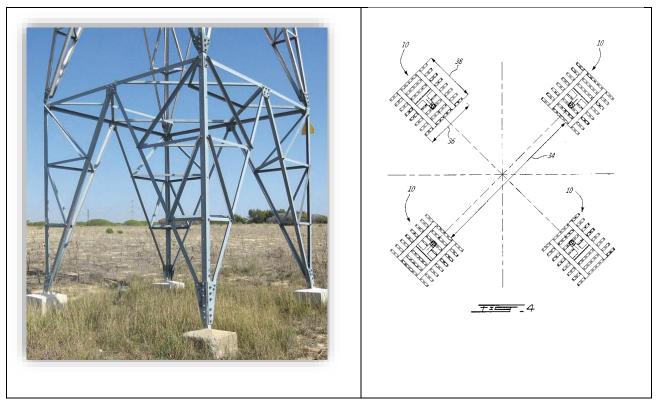


Figure 1. 27 Foundation of Tower Design

5.3.3 List of Mechanical Equipment used for power transmission line project and power consumption

The project proponent will use generator 1 HP if necessary, alternative plan are solar power or use battery for lighting at worker' camps, office and construction site in night. The proponent will also use Crane 10Ton and Concrete Mixer which is not heavy duty.

Items	Model	Quantity
Hydraulic dragging machine		2
Hydraulic tension machine		3
Winch machine		8
Three-phase synchronous AC generator(20w)		4
Inner suspension boom		4
Level block		48
Hoisting belt		8
Steel wire	Θ20	300
Steel wire	Θ18	500

Table 1. 5 List of Equipment that will used for power transmission line project



Steel wire	Θ14	1000
Conductor Pulley	Θ600	120
Ground wire Pulley	Θ300	80
Loading Machine		4
Crane		2
Excavator		3
Clamshell car		2
Concrete Mixer		3
Vibrator		8
Welding machine		2
Construction vehicle	Truck	5
Command Vehicle	Pick-up	3

Raw Materials Storage

The raw materials used in construction phase will be systematically transported by trucks and stored at the Nansang warehouse and Kunhin warehouse. The location of the raw materials storage area as shown in the Figure 1:28 and Figure 1: 29. The workers settled in Kunhin Warehouse. There is no much waste during the construction phase. The rules, regulations and instruction were set up for the waste disposal. The waste generated during the working time such as packaging material and carton boxes will be collected and taken back to the lodged house and systematically collected and cleared on regular basis by local department of health and according to Township Development Affair. The estimated amount of water and lubricants used for transmission tower is very small amount for construction of foundation. There is no permanent labour camp. The labours are lodged at the nearest village of the working place and then go for working to the working site.



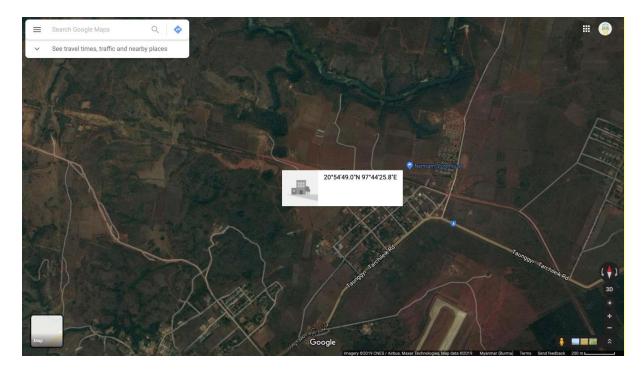


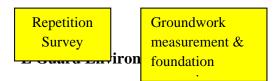
Figure 1. 28 Nansang Warehouse Location



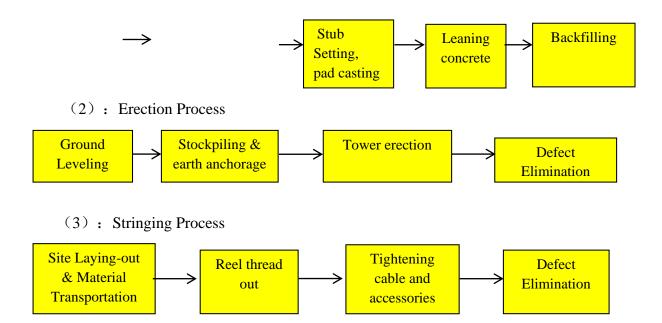
Figure 1. 29 Kunhin Warehouse Location

Process Flow Chart

(1): Foundation Process







Step by step duration of implementation stages of the project (preconstruction, construction and operation stages)

The foundation construction shall be proceed independently, and each construction team shall proceed excavation and clearing foundation pits, foundation pad casting, stub setting, leaning concrete and backfilling. As the schedule of the construction, it is required of completion of 20 sets of tower per month and the foundation construction is expected to be completed in 5 months. 2-3 Chinese employees in charge of construction quality. If the geological conditions have no any significant changes according to the design, the construction can be guaranteed completed. Otherwise, the construction period will be postponed, which will cause a serious affect to the following stringing work.

The proceed of tower erection divide into 5 construction teams. 30 sets of tower erection are expected to be completed per month. Overall erection construction completed in 4 months. One stringing team process, and each group is divided into small construction teams including of which corridor cleaning, hanging porcelain bottles to release guide rope, conducting line expansion, tightening line and accessories. 40 Chinese and 50 local personnel are occupied for working at high altitude. It is expected to be completed 2530 kilometers per month and completion of the stringing construction in 6 months.



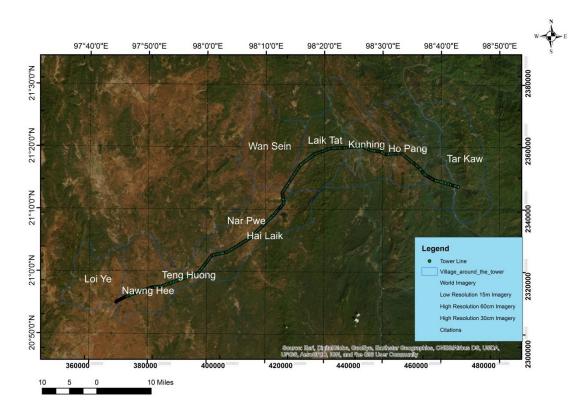


Figure 1. 30 Nearest village along the Transmission Line

Table 1. 6 Distance between Village and Transmission Tower

No.	Village	Nearest Tower No.	Distance (mile)
1.	Hai Laik	127	1.31
2.	Nar Pwe	125	2.91
3.	Nawng Hee	34	2.82
4.	Wan Sein	194	3.94
5.	Teng Huong	72	2.25
6.	Loi Ye	1	1.9
7.	Tar Kaw	278	2.78
8.	Ho Pang	266	1.19
9.	Laik Tat	218	1.29
10.	Kunhing	233	2.23





Figure 1. 31 River along the Transmission Tower Line

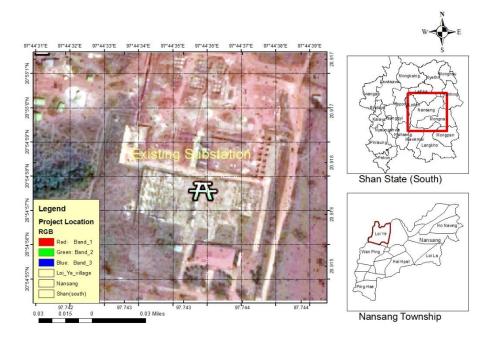


Figure 1. 32 Location of Existing Sub - station



5.3.4 Project Alternatives

The proposed 230kV Power Transmission Line (78) miles Nansam-Minepyin-Kyaingtong Section (1) is located in Shan State, Myanmar. The transmission line begins from Nansam 230kV Substation Extension Area, and end in the interface point between two sections crossing two rivers.

Normally, project alternatives are based on location or site alternatives, activity alternatives, process or technology alternatives or "No Action" alternatives. The following alternatives have been identified and are discussed in detail below:

Alternative 1: No Action Alternative

By choosing the Alternative 1, the expected positive impacts are described below:

- There will be no destruction of the environment without conducting land clearances and land leveling activities.
- The existing natural environment remains the same and there will be no land use problems with the villagers from nearby villages.
- There will be also no disturbances on natural ecosystem and habitat of fauna and flora species.

On the other hand, the following negative impacts are anticipated:

- There will be no job opportunities for local people; thereby economic growth in this region will not materialize.
- Not only insufficient amount of electricity but also frequent electrical shortages of the country will not be solved.

Alternative 2: The development of 230 kV Power Transmission Line Nansam-Minepyin-Kyaingtong (Section-1) Project

The following positive impacts are anticipated for the development of the project:

- Provide enough amount of electricity that will solve the insufficient amount of electrical power supply of the country.
- Mitigate the frequent electrical shortages of the country.
- Create job opportunities for local people and becoming a better society by promoting the education, health, economic and living standard of the citizens.
- Become a solution to bring a country's economic growth by securing sufficient electrical supply.

The following negative impacts are also anticipated for the development of the project:

- There will be impact on environmental quality such as air quality, noise, water and soil quality because of conducting construction activities.
- Small amount of waste can be generated due to disposal of hazardous wastes from improper handling of fuels and concrete mixing and vegetable debris from land clearance activities.
- There will be impact on biodiversity by constructing of transmission towers, setting out ROW, construction of access roads, and hunting and misuse of natural resources by construction workers.



1.3.1.1 Description of the Selected Alternative

As comparison of the above two alternatives, the preferred option is alternative 2 which will have positive impacts like providing the country's electricity need that is one of the major issue leads to bring the country's the economic growth and a better society by promoting education, health, economic and living standard of the citizens, job opportunites of the local people in both construction and operation phases of the project.



CHAPTER 2. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT PROPONENT

2.1 Introduction to TBEA Co., Ltd.

TBEA is the systematic service provider of world energy management. TBEA is the largest manufacturer of energy equipment in China and one of the leading companies in power transmission and transformation in the world through self- improvement and innovation. The annual output of transformers has reached 250 million kVA, ranked 1st in China and 3rd in the world. TBEA has formulated five industrial groups based on energy, including manufacturing of high-end power transmission and transformation equipment, solutions of integrated power system, renewable energy and new material. TBEA is ranked 317th of the world top 500, 10th of the China top 100 in mechanical manufacturing and 1st of China top 100 in transformer. it is also the largest energy equipment manufacturer in China.

2.2 Objectives of TBEA Co., Ltd

Based on global-leading technology in green, energy-saving power transmission and distribution, TBEA utilizes actively "Two Market, Two Resources" advantage and share their successful experience in Chinese Power Construction to the rest of the world, upgrading from equipping China to equipping the world. TBEA provides energy equipment and system integration service that are "green technology, intelligent, environment friendly, reliable and efficient" to about 60 countries and regions such as America, Russia and Brazil around the world. TBEA will always follow General Secretary Xi's diplomatic policy 'Enrich and comfort neighborhood, keep good and neighborliness, take them as partners and be nice to them, hold the belief that accomplish a project regarded as a monument'. TBEA wish to provide high value-added products and services that are "green technology, intelligent, environment friendly, reliable and efficient" to the world energy industry.

2.3 Current Activities of TBEA Co., Ltd

TBEA has been the main contractor of many important projects in national power grid, power source, oil, chemistry, railway, transport and mining. TBEA is also one of the members in the research of the world and China first product in the field of world green transmission and transformation of 1000k high power alternating current, plus-minus 800kv high power direct current nuclear power over million kV, large-scale hydro power, large-scale thermal power and renewable energy. These products also show the direction of green, energy-saving, environmental friendly and intelligent technology. TBEA has owned about 1000 core proprietary technologies with proprietary intellectual property rights and over 130 breakthroughs in proprietary technology, out of which over 40 are the first time in the world and over 90 are the first product in China. TBEA is also the participant of occupation standard constitution for over 100 articles including 2 articles of IEC. TBEA assumes above 50% supply mission of main transformer for millions of kilowatts large scale thermal power station, ranking first in China. TBEA assumes above 60% supply task of main transformer for large hydropower in China, assumes above 60% supply mission of millions of kilowatts nuclear power, and assumes 25% mission of PV system project in China, ranking first in China. TBEA participates in the power planning, power supply and grid construction in many countries, including Tadzhikistan and Kyrgyzstan in Mid Asia, India, Philippines and Pakistan in South Asia,



Zambia, Kenya, Ethiopia and Togo in Africa, providing turnkey project and system solution containing exploration, design, construction, erection, debugging, training, operating and maintaining. TBEA also delivers energy-saving, intelligent and automatic electric power construction technologies and experience to the all over the world, that effectively reduce power transmission cost, improve energy conversion efficiency, lower labors' working intensity, realize the stable operation of power grid and power plants, bring giant benefits to local people and enhance the sustainable development of social economic. All these turnkey EPC projects have led to the export of 5 billion US dollars Chinese Electromechanical products, mentality and labor service of ten thousands of people, and improved the international competence and brand influence of Chinese Enterprises.

2.4 Social Activities of TBEA Co., Ltd to People

TBEA undertakes the social responsibility as an International Group and participates in the Social Welfare Cause where the project locates. In Tadzhikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Ethiopia where the projects locate, TBEA donate funds to build up Hope Primary Schools. In Zambia and Kenya, TBEA co-builds primary schools with local people, and donates infrastructures such as libraries, computer lab and provide tables and chairs, books and teaching aids. TBEA also provides fund to help out-of-school girls back to school, making full of their efforts in order to provide good education for the children and help more children to change the fate of themselves and their family. Meanwhile, TBEA is always willing to participate in action for the local infrastructure and improve people's livelihood. In Tadzhikistan and Kyrgyzstan, TBEA helps local people to build bridges and construct roads, introduces vegetables greenhouse plant technology, as well as provides fund to build hydraulic projects in India, solving the water shortage problems. Under the construction of each project, TBEA attaches importance to local employees training, helping them to learn running experiences of advanced power stations and power grids. Being one of the most important parts of the whole project, different training classes and learning opportunities organized by TBEA were conducted, teaching site management and China's the most advanced demonstration project cases, trying to help those countries to develop a professional team for maintaining and operation of modern power. In this case, TBEA has won the respect and trust of local people, establishing a good brand image of China Enterprises.

Table 2. 1 List of Project Proponent from the TBEA Co., Ltd

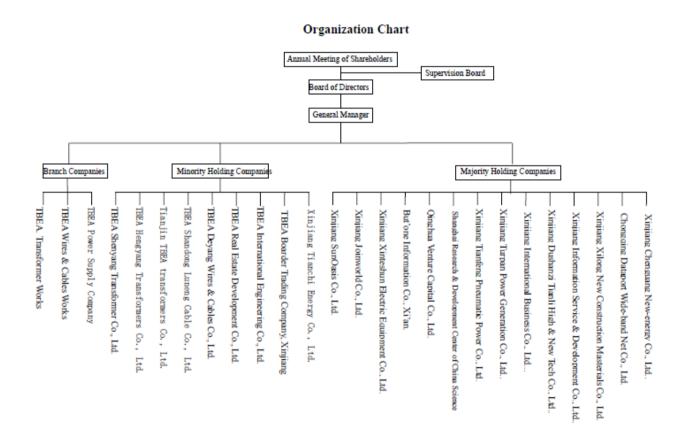
Name of Project Proponent	Designation	Citizenship/ NRC No. and Passport No.	Address
Mr.Li Bianqu	Board of Director/ General Director	China/ Passport No: SE0197230	No.189,Beijing South Road, Changji, Xinjiang, China,831100
Mr. Zhang Xin.	Director	China/ ID No: 652301196211060015	No.189,Beijing South Road, Changji, Xinjiang, China,831100



Table 2. 2 Investment Plan of the proposed project

Schedule No.	Description	Foreign Currency (USD) Including Tax/Duty
1	Plant and Mandatory Spare Parts Supplied from Abroad	21,285,823.93
2	Plant, and Mandatory Spare Parts Supplied from within the Employer Country	1,044,473.43
3	Design Services	1,326,214.60
4	Installation and Other Services	18,351,913.33
	GRAND TOTAL for TL	42,008,425.29

2.5 Organization Chart





CHAPTER 3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL EXPERT TEAM LEADER

MOH MOH KHAING (Ms)

Moh Moh Khaing is a Consultant who holds Transitional Consultant Certificate No 0072, described expertises are Biodiversity and Ecology and Marine Biology and Microbiology. She has Master of Research Degree in Microbiology and Master of Science Degree in Marine Science, University of Pathein, Myanmar, at 2013 and 2012. She has more than 4 years of consulting experience in Environmental and Social Impact Assessment field, which include Planning and Identifying, Coordinating, Ecology and Habitats, Physical and Biological Monitoring, Socio-economic Monitoring, Data Analysis and Technical Report Writing. She also has an experience as Research Fellow in Conservation field. She also participates in the activities of potential impact analysis and reviewing the report in this project.

TEAM MEMBERS

JAINT YADANAR (Ms)

Jaint Yadanar is an Associate Consultant, who holds Transitional Consultant Certificate No 0098, described expertises are Biodiversity and Ecology and Socio-economy. She has Bachelor Degree in Forestry from the University of Forestry in 2013. She has experiences on environmental site surveys and also socio-economic surveys. Another experience is to cooperate with clients and to conduct stakeholder engagement and public consultation meeting. She also participates in the activities of preparation of social survey form, potential impact analysis and reviewing the report in this project.

AUNG MYINT MYAT (Mr)

Aung Myint Myat is an Associate Consultant, who holds Transitional Consultant Certificate No 0099, described expertises is Forestry. He has Bachelor Degree in Forestry from the University of Forestry in 2014. He has three years experiences on environmental site surveys and also socio-economic surveys. Another experience is to cooperate with clients and to conduct stakeholder engagement and public consultation meeting. He also participates in the activities of social survey, biodiversity survey, public hearing, and reviewing the report in this project.

AYE NYEIN THU (Ms)

Aye Nyein Thu is a Project Associate, who received her Bachelor Degree in Forestry from the University of Forestry in 2015. She has two years experiences on environmental site survey and socio-economic surveys. Another experience is to cooperate with clients and to conduct stakeholder's engagement and public consultations. She also participates in the activities of social survey, biodiversity survey, data entry and analysis, public hearing in this project.



KHAING MAY SOE THAUNG (Ms)

Khaing May Soe Thaung is a Project Associate, who received her Bachelor Degree in Forestry from the University of Forestry in 2015. She has one-year experiences on environmental site survey and socio-economic surveys. Another experience is to cooperate with clients and to conduct stakeholder's engagement and public consultations. She also participates in the activities of social survey, biodiversity survey, data entry and analysis, public hearing, environmental quality analysis and technical report writing in this project.

NAING ZAW WIN (Mr)

Naing Zaw Win is a Project Assistant, who received his Bachelor Degree in Forestry from the University of Forestry in 2015. He has one-year experiences on environmental site survey and socio-economic surveys. Another experience is to cooperate with clients and to conduct stakeholder's engagement and public consultations. He also participates in the activities of social survey, biodiversity survey, data entry and analysis, environmental quality measuring such as air, water, noise quality and public hearing in this project.

SHWE YA MIN BO (Ms)

Shwe Ya Min Bo is a Project Assistant, who received her Bachelor Degree in Forestry from the University of Forestry in 2016. She has one-year experiences on environmental site survey and socio-economic surveys. Another experience is to cooperate with clients and to conduct stakeholder's engagement and public consultations. She also participates in the activities of social survey, biodiversity survey, data entry and analysis, public hearing in this project.

SAI THIHA (Mr)

Sai Thiha is a Project Assistant, who received his Bachelor Degree in Myanmar from the University of Taunggyi in 2013. He has more than three- years experiences in land surveyor. He specializes in instrumentation and field data collection of environmental condition of the site and measuring of environment baseline data. He also participates in the activities of environmental quality measurement such as air, water and noise, and data analysis and interpretation of environmental baseline data and public hearing in this project.

AUNG MOE OO (Mr)

Aung Moe Oo is a Project Assistant, who received his Bachelor Degree in Chemical Engineering from Technological University in 2016. He has experiences on environmental site survey and socio-economic surveys. Another experience is to cooperate with clients and to conduct stakeholder's engagement and public consultations. He also participates in the activities of identification of species from biodiversity survey data and social data entry in this project.

AUNG KO KO KYW (Mr)

Aung Ko Ko Kyaw is a Project Assistant who received his Bachelor Degree of Science from University of Forestry in 2016. He also finished the "Post Graduated Diploma in GIS and RS" from the University of Yangon in November; 2018 and Post Graduate Diploma in Environmental Studies" from the University of Yangon in December 2019. His research paper



for Post Graduate Diploma in GIS is "Study on Ambient Air Quality (Particulate Matter) on Pyay Road (between 8 miles Junction and Hleden Junction). He also did research paper for His Post Graduate Diploma in Environmental Studies "Environmental Impacts of Mining Activities in Kalamataung Reserved Forest, Paung Township". He has the experiences of forest plantation management, agroforestry and community development. He can create and analysis a map using GIS and RS concepts. He is now contributing in socio – economic data analysis and reporting, comments replying and writing of environmental reports and stakeholder engagement.



CHAPTER 4. POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

National Laws and Regulations

National laws, rules and regulations of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar are shown in **Table (4.1)** to be abided by the project proponent/investor regarding the prevention/mitigation of environmental impacts. The Environmental Conservation Law (2012) is the main governing law and the Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) is the prime governing body for law enforcement. Other relevant policy/law include the Constitution (2008), National Environmental Policy (1994), Environmental Conservation Rules (2014) to be abided in the process of Environmental Impact Assessment and Initial Environmental Examination. As a power transmission line construction and operation project, the project proponent shall also comply with the social security law (2012) and labor organization law (2011) and other relevant laws. On top of that, the investor shall fully aware and abide the forest law (1994) as its planned area is situated near the plantation areas. The project proponent will also abide the Conservation of Water Resources and River Law as its planned transmission line route will cross one stream and one river.

Table 4. 1 National Laws and Regulations in Myanmar for the Proposed Project

Laws and Regulations	Description
Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (2008)	
Section 45	The Union shall protect and conserve natural environment.
Sub -section (b)	Every citizen has the duty to assist the Union carrying out the
of section 390	environmental conservation.
Myanmar National Environmental Policy (2019)	
Mission	To achieve a clean environment, with healthy and functioning ecosystems, that ensures inclusive development and wellbeing for all people in Myanmar.
Vision	To establish national environmental policy principles for guiding environmental protection and sustainable development and for mainstreaming environmental considerations into all policies, laws, regulations, plans, strategies, programmes and projects in Myanmar.
National Land Use Policy (2016)	



Objectives	 (a) To promote sustainable land use management and protection of cultural heritage areas, environment, and natural resources for the interest of all people in the country; (b) To strengthen land tenure security for the livelihoods improvement and food security of all people in both urban and rural areas of the country; (c) To recognize and protect customary land tenure rights and procedures of the ethnic nationalities; (d) To develop transparent, fair, affordable and independent dispute resolution mechanisms in accordance with rule of law; (e) To promote people centered development in land resources and accountable land use administration in order to support the equitable economic development of the country; (f) To develop a National Land Law in order to implement the above objectives of National Land Use Policy.
	Environmental Conservation Law (2012)
Objectives: Section 3 Provisions of Duties	 (c) To enable to emerge a healthy and clean environment and to enable to conserve natural and cultural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations; (d) To reclaim ecosystems as may be possible which are starting to degenerate and disappear; (e) To enable to manage and implement for decrease and loss of natural resources and for enabling the sustainable use beneficially; (a) To specify categories and classes of hazardous wastes generated from
and Powers relating	the production and use of chemicals or other hazardous substances in
to the Environmental	carrying out industry, agriculture, mineral production, sanitation and other activities;
Conservation of the	(b) To prescribe categories of hazardous substances that may affect
Ministry: Section 7	significantly at present or in the long run on the environment; (c) To promote and carry out the establishment of necessary factories and stations for the treatment of solid wastes, effluents and emissions which contain toxic and hazardous substances; (j) To prescribe the terms and conditions relating to effluent treatment in industrial estates and other necessary places and buildings and emissions of machines, vehicles and mechanisms; (m) To lay down and carry out a system of EIA and SIA as to whether or not a project or activity to be undertaken by any Government department, organization or person may cause a significant impact on the environment; (o) To manage to cause the polluter to compensate for environmental impact, cause to contribute fund by the organizations which obtain benefit 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.
Environmental	The Ministry may, with the approval of the Union Government and the
Quality Standards: Section10	Committee, stipulate the following environmental quality standards: (a) Suitable surface water quality standards in the usage in rivers, streams, canals, springs, marshes, swamps, lakes, reservoirs and other inland water sources of the public; (b) Water quality standards for coastal and estuarine areas; (c) Underground water quality standards;



	(1) 4
	(d) Atmospheric quality standards;
	(e) Noise and vibration standards;
	(f) Emissions standards;
	(g) Effluent standards;
	(h) Solid wastes standards;
	(i) Other environmental quality standards stipulated by the Union
	Government.
Monitoring:	Environmental Conservation Law (2012): Responsibilities of project
Section13	proponent/ business owner for reducing environmental impact.
Section13	proposition business owner for reddenig environmental impact.
Section 14	A person causing a point source of pollution shall treat, emit, discharge
	and deposit the substances which cause pollution in the environment in
	accord with stipulated environmental quality standards.
Section 15	The owner or occupier of any business, material or place which causes
Section 13	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 environ -mental pollution. If it is impracticable, it shall be
	arranged to dispose the wastes in accord with environmentally sound
	methods.
Section 16	A person or organization operating business in the industrial estate or
	business in the SEZ or category of business stipulated by the Ministry:
	(a) Is responsible to carry out by contributing the stipulated cash or kind
	in the relevant combined scheme for the environmental conservation
	including the management and treatment of waste;
	(b) Shall contribute the stipulated users' charge s or management fees for
	the environmental conservation according to the relevant industrial estate,
	SEZ and business organization;
	(c) Shall comply with the directives issued for environmental
	conservation according to the relevant industrial estate, SEZ or
	business.
	Environmental Conservation Rules (2014)
Rules 58	The Ministry shall form the Environmental Impact Assessment Report
	Review Body with the experts from the relevant Government
	departments, Government organizations.
Rules 60	The Ministry may assign duty to the Department to scrutinize the report
	of environmental impact assessment prepared and submitted by a third
	person or organization relating to environment impact assessment and
	report through the Environmental Impact Assessment Report Review
	Body.
Rules 61	The Ministry may approve and reply on the environmental impact
Kules 01	
	assessment report or environmental management plan with the approval
	of the Committee.
	nvironmental Impact Assessment Procedures (2015)
Screening: Section	(a) The project proponent shall submit the Project Proposal to the
23	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
	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2



Screening: Section 24	Articles 8, 9, 10, 11, 26 and 27 the Department shall make a determination in accordance with Annex 1 'Categorization of Economic Activities for Assessment Purposes', taking into account Article 25 and the additional factors listed in Article 28 in order to designate the Project as one of the following, and then submit it to the Ministry: -An EIA Type Project, or -An IEE Type Project, or -A Non IEE or EIA Type, and therefore not required to undertake any environmental assessment. Ministry shall also make a determination whether an EMP shall be required in respect of any Project.	
Screening: Section	Within fifteen (15) working days of receiving the complete Project	
29	Proposal, the Department shall determine the type of environmental assessment (EIA, IEE, or none) which the Project will require, and the Department shall inform the Project Proponent in writing as to such	
Nation	determination in accordance with the Ministry guidance. nal Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)	
Objectives	To provide the basis for regulation and control of noise and vibration, air	
Implementation	emissions, and liquid discharges from various sources in order to prevent pollution for purposes of protection of human and ecosystem health. Air emissions, noise, odor, and liquid/effluent discharges will be sampled	
Procedures: Section	and measured at points of compliance as specified in the project EMP and ECC.	
	Land Acquisition Act (1894)	
made to the original l	 Stipulates that the government holds rights to take over land provided that compensation is made to the original land owner. States that no private ownership of land is permitted and that all land must be leased from 	
	The Land Nationalization Act (1953)	
	 With some exceptions stipulates that all types of agricultural land are owned by the President. Mentions that in case of a breach of the regulations, even the land exempted from government confiscation will be forfeited to the country without compensation. States that the President reserves rights to decide the crops to be grown on agricultural lands. Foreign Investment Rules (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, workshops, buildings, and other activities; (e) Shall enforce Safety and Health 	



Duties and Rights of	(a) Abiding by the provisions of this Law, terms and conditions contained
the Investor:	in the rules, procedures, notifications, orders, directives and permits
Section 15	issued under this Law;
	(e) Informing immediately to the commission if natural mineral resources
	or antique objects and treasure trove which are not related to the permitted
	business and not included in the original contract, are found above and
	under the land on which he is entitled to lease or use, continuing to carry
	out business on such land if the commission allows, and transferring and
	doing at the substituted place if the permission of continuing to carryout
	is not obtained;
	(f) Carrying out not to cause environmental pollution, damage in accord
	with existing Laws in respect of investment business;
	(k) Entitle to apply to the commission to obtain more benefit for the
	invention of new technologies, the enhancement of product quality, the
	increase in the production of goods and the reduction of environmental
	pollution is investment business carried out under the permit;
	ction and Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Region Law
Chapter 2	3. The objectives of this Law are as follows:-
	(a) To implement the protection and preservation policy with respect to
	perpetuation of cultural heritage that has existed for many years;
	(b) To protect and preserve the cultural heritage regions and the cultural
	heritage therein so as not to deteriorate due to natural disaster or man-
	made destruction;
	(c) To uplift hereditary pride and to cause dynamism of patriotic spirit of
	citizens by protecting and preserving the cultural heritage regions;
	(d) To promote public awareness and will as to the high value of the
	protection and preservation of the cultural heritage regions; (e) To protect the cultural heritage regions from destruction;
	(f) To carry out protection and preservation of the cultural heritage
	regions in conformity with the International Convention approved by the
	State.
Chapter 4-	6. The Ministry of Culture may cause to be dismantled a building which
Protecting and	is not an ancient monument and which obstructs the view of an ancient
Preserving the	monument or surrounding natural landscape within the cultural heritage
Cultural Heritage	region.
Region	8. The Ministry of Culture may determine region wise the conditions to
	be observed in the construction of buildings in the cultural heritage
	region.
Chapter 7-	22. No person shall construct a building which is not in conformity with
Prohibitions	the conditions prescribed region wise by the Ministry of Culture in the
	cultural heritage region.
Chapter 8-	25. Whoever violates any provision of sub-section (b) of section 19,
Offences and	section 22 or section 23 shall, on conviction be punished with fine which
Penalties	may extend-to kyats 30,000 or with imprisonment for a term which may
	extend to 3 years or with both.
	Forest Law (1992)
Section 17	Forest produce may only be extracted after obtaining a permit. However,
	if it is for domestic or agricultural or piscatorial use not a commercial
	scale, forest produce may be extracted an amount not exceeding the
	stipulated quantity, without obtaining a permit.



G 4: 21	
Section 21	A person who has obtained permission for extraction of forest produce shall:-
	(a) Abide by the conditions contained in the permit;
	(b) Abide by the orders, directives, prohibitions and restrictions issued by
	the Forest Department in accordance with this Law;
	<u> </u>
	(c) Pay the royalties, security deposits and advances due;
	(d) Affix the mark after measuring in the manner prescribed or affix the
a	property- mark which has been registered.
Section 30	A private entrepreneur who is desirous of establishing a sawpit, sawmill,
	tongue-and groove mill, plywood mill, veneer mill, wood-based industry
	with the exception of wood-based cottage industries and furniture
	industries has the right to establish the same only after obtaining a permit
	from the Forest Officer empowered for this purpose.
Chapter-12	Whoever commits any of the following acts shall, on conviction be
Offences And	punished with fine
Penalties	which may extend to kyats 5,000 or with imprisonment for a term which
Section 40	may extend to 6 months or with both:
	(a) Trespassing and encroaching in a reserved forest;
	(b) Pasturing domestic animals or permitting domestic animals to trespass
	in a reserved forest;
	(c) Breaking up any land, clearing, digging or causing damage to the
	original condition of the land without a permit in a reserved forest;
	(d) Causing damage to a water-course, poisoning in the water, using
	chemicals or explosives in the water in a reserved forest;
	(e) Catching animals, hunting or fishing in a reserved forest;
	(f) Kindling, keeping, carrying any fire or leaving any fire burning which
	may set fire to the forests in a reserved forest;
	(g) Moving forest produce without submitting to examination at the
	revenue station;
	(h) Violating any provision of the rule, procedure, order, directive or
	notification issued under this Law.
	rotection of Wildlife and Protected Areas Law (1994)
Section 35	(a) Hunting without a license;
	(b) Violation of any condition of the hunting license;
	(c) Raising without permission, for commercial purpose normally
	protected wild animals and seasonally protected wild animals;
	(d) Causing water and air pollution, causing damage to a water-course or
	putting poison in the water in a natural area;
	(e) possessing or disposing of pollutants or mineral pollutants in a natural
	area;
	(f) Establishing and operating a zoological garden or a botanical garden
	without a license.
Section 37 (a)	Killing, hunting or wounding a completely protected wild animal without
(4)	permission, possessing, selling, transporting or transferring such wild
	animal or any part thereof without permission;
I	
Diabta	Labor Organization Law (2011)
Rights and	The labor organizations shall have the right to carry out freely in drawing
Rights and Responsibilities of the Labor	



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	of housing after retirement in addition to health care and pecuniary benefit for sickness, maternity, and decease and employment injury of the workers.
	Myanmar Investment Law (2016)
Objectives: Section 3	 (a) To develop responsible investment businesses which do not cause harm to the natural environment and the society for the benefit of the Union and its citizens; (b) To protect the investors and their investments in accordance with the law; (c) To create job opportunities for the people; (d) To develop human resources; (e) To develop high functioning production, service, and trading sectors. (f) To develop technology and the agriculture, livestock and industrial sectors; (g) To develop various professional fields including infrastructure across the Union; (h) To enable the citizens to be able to work alongside with the international community; and (i) To develop businesses and investments that meet international
	standards.
Submitting Proposal: Section 36	The investor shall submit a proposal to the Commission and invest after receiving the Permit in the following businesses; (a) Businesses /investment activities that are strategic for the Union and (b) Large capital intensive investment projects (c) Projects which have large potential impact on the environment and the local community, (d) Businesses/ investment activities which used state-owned land and building (e) Businesses/ investment activities which are designated by the government to require the submission of a proposal to the Commission.
Employment of Staff and Workers: Section 51	The investor: (a) May appoint a qualified person of any citizenship in the investor's investment within the Union as senior manager, technical and operational expert, and advisor in accordance with applicable laws; (b) Shall arrange to provide capacity building programs in order to be able to appoint citizens to positions of management, technical and operational experts, and advisors; (c) Shall appoint only citizens for the works which does not require skill; (d) Shall appoint skilled citizen and foreign workers, technicians, and staff by signing an employment contract between employer and employee in accordance with the existing labor laws and rules; (e) Shall ensure the entitlements and rights contained in applicable labor laws and rules including minimum wages and salary, leave, holiday, overtime fee, damages, workman's compensation, social welfare, and other insurance relating to workers by stipulating the rights and duties of employers and employees and other employment terms and conditions contained in the employment contract; and (f) Shall settle disputes arising amongst employers, amongst workers, between employers and workers, between workers and technicians or staff in accordance with applicable laws.



Responsibilities of Investors: Section 65

The Investor -

- (a) Shall respect and comply with the customs, traditions and culture of the national races in the Union;
- (b) Shall establish and register a company or sole proprietorship or legal entities or branches under the applicable laws in order to invest;
- (c) Shall abide by the rules and stipulations of special licenses, permits, and business operation certificates issued to them, including the rules, procedures, notifications, orders and directives issued under applicable laws and this law ,terms and conditions of contract and tax obligations;
- (d) Shall carry out in accordance with the stipulations of department concerned if it is required by the nature of business or other need to obtain any license or permit from the relevant Union Ministries, governmental bodies and organizations, or to carry out registration;
- (e) Shall immediately inform to the Commission if natural mineral resources or antique objects and treasure trove, which are not related to the permitted business and not included in original contracts, are found above and under the land on which the investor is entitled to lease or use. If the Commission allows shall continue to carry out business on such land, and carry out the business at the substituted place which is selected and submitted by the investor if not applicable;
- (f) Shall not make any significant alteration of topography or elevation of the land on which he is entitled to lease or has rights to use, without the approval of the Commission;
- (g) Shall in relation to the investment business, abide by applicable laws, rules, procedures and best standards practiced internationally so as not to cause damage, pollution, loss to the natural and social environment and not to cause damage to cultural heritage;
- (h) Shall prepare and keep proper records of books of account and annual financial statement, and necessary financial matters relating to the investments which are performed by permit or endorsement in accordance with internationally and locally recognized accounting standards;
- (i) Shall discontinue the business only after payment of compensation to employees in accordance with applicable laws for any breach of employment contracts, closure of investment, sale and transfer of investment, discontinuation of investment, or reduction of workforce;
- (j) Shall pay wages and salaries to employees in accordance with applicable laws, rules, procedures and directives during the period of suspension of business for a concrete reason;
- (k) Shall pay compensation and indemnification in accordance with applicable laws to the relevant employee or his/her successor for injury, disability, disease and death due to the work;
- (l) Shall supervise foreign experts, supervisors and their families, who employ in investment, to abide by applicable laws, rules, orders and directives, and the customs and traditions of Myanmar;
- (m) Shall respect and comply with existing labor laws;
- (n) Shall have the right to sue and be sued in accordance with laws;
- (o) Shall pay effective compensation for loss incurred to victim, if the investor causes damage to the natural environment and causes



Insurance: Section	socioeconomic losses, such as that caused by logging or extraction of natural resources, which are not related to the scope of the permitted investment, except from carrying out the activities which are required to conduct investment which includes in a Permit or an Endorsement. (p) If the investor received the prior notice for inspection from Commission, investor shall allow the Commission to inspect in any places related with the investment. (q) Shall take in advance permit or endorsement of the Commission for the investments which need to obtain prior approval under the Environmental Conservation Law and the procedures of environmental impact assessment, before undertaking the assessment, and shall submit the situation of environmental and social impact assessment to the Commission along the period of activities of the investments which obtained permit or endorsement of the Commission. The investor shall insure the types of insurance stipulated in the provision of the rules at any insurance enterprise which is antitled to commission.
73	of the rules at any insurance enterprise which is entitled to carry out insurance businesses within the Union.
	The Settlement of Labor Dispute Law, 2012
	The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw hereby had enacted this Law for safeguarding the right of workers or having good relationship between employer and workers and making peaceful workplace or obtaining the rights fairly, rightfully and quickly by settling the dispute of employer and worker justly.
Chapter- 2 Formation of the Workplace Coordinating Committee	 3. In any trade in which more than 30 workers are employed, the employer, with the view to negotiating and concluding collective agreement, shall: a) If there is any labor organization, form the Workplace Coordinating Committee with the view to make a collective bargaining as follows: (i) Two representatives of workers nominated by each of the labor organizations; (ii) An equivalent number of representatives of employer; b) If there is no labor organization, form the Workplace Coordinating Committee as follows: (i) Two representatives of workers elected by them; 5. The Coordinating Committee shall promote the good relationship between the employer and worker or labor organization, negotiation and coordination on the conditions of employment, terms and conditions and occupational safety, health, welfare and productivity. 6. (a) If the worker or labor organization or the employer, by themselves or by representative, request and complain their grievances to the Coordinating Committee, it shall be negotiated and settled by the Coordinating Committee within five days, not including the official holidays, from the day of the receipt of the request. (b) The Coordinating Committee shall keep the record of settlement and shall send report on the situation of performance in accord with the stipulation to the relevant Conciliation Body.
Chapter-3 Formation of the Conciliation Body	10. The Region or State Government shall form the Conciliation Body in the townships.



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Chapter-4 16. (a) The Ministry shall, with the approval of the Union Gover	
Formation of the	form the Dispute Settlement Arbitration Body in the Regions or States.
Dispute Settlement	
Arbitration Body	
Chapter-5 19. The Ministry shall, with the approval of the Union Governm	
Formation of	the Dispute Settlement Arbitration Council with 15 qualified persons of
Dispute Settlement	good standing from legal experts and experts in labour affairs.
Arbitration Council	
Chapter-6	23. A party, employer or worker, may complain individual dispute
Settlement of	relating to his grievance to the Conciliation Body and if he is not satisfied
Dispute	with the conciliation of such body in accord with stipulated manners, may
1	apply to the competent court in person or by the legal representative.
	Vehicle Law (2015)
Section 3	3. Objectives are as follows:
Section 5	(a) To drive safely in public areas, vehicles should be checked
	according to specifications and provide registration.
	(b) To provide license for drivers after testing prescribed skills for
	different kinds of vehicles,
	,
	(c) To have easy access and safety for road users
	(d) To use technology for advanced transportation to prevent from
	traffic congestion and road safety.
	(e) To reduce environmental impacts caused by vehicles.
Section 4 Vehicle owner must register his vehicle from registration officer.	
Section 5	Vehicle owner must have regular maintenance of his vehicle according to
guidelines to drive it safely.	
Section 6 Registration officer must not allow registering a vehicle due	
Section 0	engine defects or not meeting the requirements of Section 5, or not in line
	with the specifications of vehicle rules under Vehicle Law or not
	mentioning for the previous license application.
Section 9 The department must classify types of vehicle depending on structure.	
Section 9	form and load capacity of a vehicle.
Section 11	Vehicles used for business must be registered as rental vehicles.
Section 45	No one must stop or drive a vehicle in public areas under the following
Section 43	conditions
	(a) If the vehicle is without registration.
	(b) Registration of the vehicle has been expired, confiscated, or not
	described according to guidelines.
Section 46	(c) Registration has been canceled or expired. No one should use or be allowed to use its vehicle in public areas without
Section 40	_
	having insurance for public safety. This restriction should not concern
Section 47	with passengers.
Section 47	(a) Only those with driving license in hand should allow to drive in public
	areas (b) No one should be allowed to drive in multiple areas without driving
	(b) No one should be allowed to drive in public areas without driving
	license
	(c) No vehicle owner or in charge of vehicle should allow to drive the
G 40	vehicle by anyone who do not have vehicle license.
Section 48	No one should drive a vehicle that is not allowed in the vehicle license in
	public areas.



Section 49	No one should do any of the following in public areas	
Section 49	(a) Driving with over-speed or driving with under-speed,	
	(a) Driving with over-speed of driving with under-speed, (b) Driving an unsafe vehicle,	
	(c) Driving an unsafe vehicle, (c) Driving under the influence of alcohol or taking drugs.	
Section .58	(a) Anybody who violates prohibitions contained in Section 45,46,47	
Section .50	and (c), 48,49 and 50 (b) shall be punished with imprisonment for a term	
	not more than one month or with fine not more than Kyats fifty thousand	
	or with both.	
	(b) Anybody who violates prohibitions contained in Section 50 (a) shall	
	be punished with imprisonment for a term not more than three months or	
	with fine not more than Kyats five hundred thousand or with both.	
	(c) Anybody who violates prohibitions contained in Section 58 (a) again	
	within one year, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not more	
	than three months or with fine not more than Kyats one hundred thousand	
	with both.	
	Vehicle Rules (1989)	
Section 4	3. Central Registration Team is in charge of providing registration of	
	vehicles. This team can transfer its authority to the Registration Team.	
Section 5	4. Vehicles other than those which are described in Vehicle Rule 6 must	
	be registered by Registration Team.	
Section 6	6. Vehicles which do not need registration are as follows:	
Section 7	7. (a) Registration period of a vehicle should be in line with the period	
	fixed by Central Registration Team. Expiry date must be the last day of	
	that period.	
Section 9 9. Checking of a vehicle-		
	(a) Registration Team must check a vehicle prior to registration of a	
	vehicle, before the renewal of the registration and according to	
Section 56	requirements of Section 5. 56. (a) A person must have a legal license to drive any vehicle in public	
Section 50	areas. This license must be for the respective vehicle only.	
	56. (b) No one should have more than one license adopted by this section.	
Section 58	58. Types of driving licenses are as follows:	
Section 30	(d) "Ga Gyi" license is for private heavy-duty vehicles and private-buses	
	including taxis and funeral-services vehicles,	
	(e) "Nga" license is for any hired vehicles,	
	(f) "Tha" license is for vehicles used for training.	
T	he Conservation of Water Resources and River Law(2006)	
Chapter- 2	3. The aims of this Law are as follows;	
Aims	(a) To conserve and protect the water resources and rivers system for	
	beneficial utilization by the public;	
	(b) To smooth and safety waterways navigation along rivers and creeks;	
	(c) To contribute to the development of State economy through	
	improving water resources and river system;	
	(d) To protect environmental impact.	
Chapter- 5	8. No person shall:	
Prohibitions	(a) Carry out any act or channel shifting with the aim to ruin the water	
	resources and rivers and creeks.	
	(b) Cause the wastage of water resources wilfully.	
	11. No person shall:	



	 (a) Dispose of engine oil, chemical, poisonous material and other materials which may cause environmental damage, or dispose of explosives from the bank or from a vessel which is plying, vessel which has berthed, anchored, stranded or sunk. (b) Catch aquatic creatures within river-creek boundary, bank boundary or waterfront boundary with poisonous materials or explosives. (c) Dispose of disposal soil and other materials from panning for gold, gold mineral dredging or resource production in the river and creek, into the river and creek or into the water outlet gully which can flow into the river and creek. 12. No person shall carry out growing of garden, digging, filling, silt trapping, closing pond, dyke building or erecting spur in the river-creek boundary, bank boundary and waterfront boundary without the permission of the relevant government department and organization. 15. No person shall carry out the construction of switchback, dockyard, wet dockyard, water-tight dockyard, building of jetty, pier, landing stage or vessel landing by drainage in the river-creek boundary, bank boundary and waterfront boundary without the permission of the Directorate. 22. No one shall, without the permission of the Directorate, pile sand, shingle and other heavy materials for business purposes in the bank area and waterfront area. 23. No one shall: (b) Without the permission of Directorate, build structures and bridges in river-creek boundary, bank boundary and waterfront boundary. 24. No one shall: (b) Violate the conditions prescribed by the Directorate so as not to cause
Chapter-6 Penalties	water pollution and change of watercourse in rivers and creeks. 25. Whoever violates any of the prohibitions contained in sections 8, 9, 15 or section 23 may, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or with fine not exceeding kyats 50,000 or with both. 26. Whoever violates any of the provisions contained in sections 10, 11, 12, 13 or section 14 may, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or with fine not exceeding kyats 30,000 or with both. 27. Whoever violates any of the prohibitions contained in sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 or section 24 may, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 year or with fine not exceeding
The protection of	kyats 10,000 or with both. f wildlife, wild plant and Conservation of Natural Area Law (1994)
Chapter- 11	Whoever commits any of the following acts shall, on
Offences and Penalties Section 35	conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine which may extend to kyats 10,000 or with both: (a) Hunting without a license; (b) Violation of any condition of the hunting license; (c) Raising without permission, for commercial purpose normally protected wild animals and seasonally protected wild animals; (d) Causing water and air pollution, causing damage to a water course or putting poison in the water in a natural area;



	(e) Possessing or disposing of pollutants or mineral pollutants in a natural	
	area;	
	(f) Establishing and operating a zoological garden or a botanical garden	
	without a license.	
Section 36 Whoever commits any of the following acts shall, on conv		
Section 50	punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years or	
	with fine which may extend to Kyats 30,000 or with both:	
	(a) Killing, hunting or wounding a normally protected wild animal or	
	seasonally protected wild animal without permission, possessing, selling,	
	transporting or transferring such wild animal or any part thereof without	
	permission;	
	(b) Extracting, collecting or destroying in any manner any kind of	
	protected wild plants within the prescribed area without permission;	
	(c) destroying ecosystem or any natural state in the natural area;	
	(d) Altering, removing, destroying or obliterating without permission.	
	any boundary mark of a natural area or any boundary mark of a zoological	
	garden or botanical garden administered by the Government or in which	
	the Government has subscribed share capital.	
Section 37	Whoever commits any of the following acts shall, on conviction be	
	punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 7 years or	
	with fine which may extend to Kyats 50,000 or with both:-	
	(a) Killing, hunting or wounding a completely protected wild animal	
	without permission, possessing, selling, transporting or transferring such wild animal or any part thereof without permission;	
	(b) Exporting without the recommendation of the Director General a	
	completely protected wild animal or a protected wild plant or any part	
	thereof.	
Section 38	The provisions of section 36 sub-section (a) or section 37 subsection shall	
	not apply to:-	
	(a) The possessing as a souvenir or wearing as a traditional custom of any	
	part of normally protected wild animal or a seasonally protected wild	
	animal;	
	(b) The possessing or wearing with a certificate of registration issued	
	under section 27 subsection (b) of any pad of a completely protected wild	
	animal;	
	(c) The possessing, use, sale, transport or transfer of a drug prepared from	
	a part of a protected wild animal.	
	Myanmar Electricity Law (2014)	
Chapter-2	3. The objectives of this law are as follows:	
Objectives	(a) Systematically manage electricity-related work in the country in order	
	to better satisfy the country's need for electric power;	
	(c) To further encourage mid- and small-scale generation and distribution	
	of electric power in the regions and the states to supplement large-scale	
	power generation and distribution which is to be managed by the Union;	
	(d) To enable the wider use of electric power in a safe way in the urban	
	and rural areas in the whole country;	
	e) To ensure that electricity-related work in the country is performed in	
	accordance with the stipulated standards and norms;	
	and the supplication and morning,	



	(e) To prevent in advance the occurrence of electrical hazards and to implement effective penalties and specific rules in order to prevent losses to the public and the state when electricity-related work is performed; (j) To increase foreign and local investments in electricity-related work; (k) To write and promulgate equitable, transparent and reasonable rules and regulations for fixing electric power rates which are economically viable and sufficient to cover the investment costs; (l) To respect, and comply with, the international conventions on environmental conservation which were approved and signed by the Union.
Chapter-12 Prohibitions	44. No one shall be engage in electricity-related work without having obtained a license from the relevant government department or organization. 45. No license holder shall engage in any work except the work contained in the license. 46. No one shall perform electrical installations and repairs without having an electrical aptitude certificate. 47. No one shall engage in electrical power generation, transmission, connection or use without having an electrical safety certificate. 48. No one shall engage in the import, domestic production, export, distribution or sale of electrical appliances which do not conform to the norms stipulated by the relevant ministry. 49. No holder of a license to engage in electricity-related work shall perform the work jointly with, or transfer it to, someone else without the permission of the relevant department or organization. 50. No holder of a license to engage in electricity-related work shall sell, mortgage, lease, exchange, or use any other method to transfer the license or the whole work for which the license was granted or any part thereof without the permission of the relevant government department or organization which issued the license. 51. No one shall construct anything, grow trees, or engage in other inopportune activities within the electrical power line area. 52. No one shall, without the permission of the holder of the license to engage in electricity related work, obtain electric power through a connection to the line, or waste or use electric power. 53. No one shall divert electric power, cut off a power line or destroy any electrical apparatus used an electricity-related work.
Chapter-13 Offences and penalties	54. Anyone convicted of having violated the prohibition under section 44 shall be punished with a fine from minimum kyats 100,000 to maximum kyats 500,000. If, after having been punished in this way, he is convicted of having continued to commit the offence, he shall additionally be punished with imprisonment from minimum 1 year to maximum 3 years. 55. Any holder of a license to engage in electricity-related work convicted of having violated the prohibition under section 45 shall be punished with a fine from minimum kyats 100,000 to maximum kyats 500,000. If, after having been punished in this way, he is convicted of having continued to commit the offence, he shall additionally be punished with imprisonment from minimum 1 year to maximum 3 years.



	56. Anyone convicted of having violated the prohibition under section 46 shall be punished with a fine from minimum kyats 50,000 to maximum kyats 300,000.	
	57. Anyone convicted of having violated the prohibitions under section	
	38 shall be punished with a fine from minimum kyats 300,000 to	
	maximum kyats 1,000,000.	
	58. Anyone convicted of having violated the prohibitions under section	
	47 shall be punished with imprisonment of minimum 1 year to maximum	
	3 years and with a fine of minimum kyats 3,000,000. The property	
	relating to the offence shall be confiscated as state property and	
	destroyed.	
	59. Any holder of a license to engage in electricity-related work convicted	
	of having violated the prohibitions under section 48 shall be punished with a fine of minimum kyats 100,000 to maximum kyats 500,000. If, after having been punished in this way, he is convicted of having continued to commit the offence, he shall additionally be punished with	
	imprisonment from minimum 1 year to maximum 3 years.	
	60. Any holder of a license to engage in electricity-related work convicted of having violated the prohibitions under section 49 shall be punished with a fine of minimum kyats 100,000 to maximum kyats 500,000. 61. Anyone convicted of having violated any prohibitions under section	
	50 shall be punished with imprisonment of up to 3 years and with a fine of up to kyats 1,000,000.	
	62. Anyone convicted of having violated any prohibitions under section	
51 shall be punished with imprisonment of up to 3 years an of up to kyats 1,000,000.		
	63. Anyone convicted of having violated the prohibitions under section	
	52 shall be punished with imprisonment of minimum 5 years to maximum 10 years and with a fine of minimum kyats 100,000 to maximum kyats	
	1,000,000.	
	64. Anyone convicted of having abetted or aided to violate any prohibitions under sections 44 to 53 shall be punished as if he had committed the offence.	
	The Myanmar Fire Brigade Law (2015)	
	To ensure to prevent the fire, to provide the precautionary material and	
	apparatuses, if the fire caused in the project area to be defeated because	
Objectives	the project is business in which electricity and any inflammable materials	
Jojectives	such as petroleum are used. So, the project owner has to institute the	
aula applica (-) - C	specific fire service in line with the above law.	
sub-section (a) of section 25	The project proponent has to institute the specific fire services.	
sub-section (b) of	The project owner has to provide materials and apparatuses for fire	
section 25	precaution and prevention.	
	Natural Disaster Management Law (2013)	
	To implement natural disaster management programs and to coordinate	
Objectives	with national and international organizations in carrying out natural disaster management activities; to conserve and restore the environment affected by natural disaster and to provide health, education, social and	
	arrested by hatter distance and to provide neurin, education, social and	



	livelihood programmes in order to bring about better living conditions for victims.		
sub-section (a)(i) of section-13	The project proponent has to perform preparatory and preventive		
sub-section (a)(iii) of section-13	The project proponent has to undertake rehabilitation and reconstruction activities for improving better living standard after the natural disaster strikes and conservation of the environment that has been affected by natural disaster		
sub-section (b) of section-14	The project proponent has to carry out better improvement on early warning system of natural disaster		
sub-section (d) of section-14	The project proponent has to carry out together with the measures of natural disaster risk reduction in development plans of the State		
section-25	Whoever if the natural disaster causes or is likely to be caused by any negligent act without examination or by willful action which is known that a disaster is likely to strike, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years and may also be liable to fine		
Whoever interferes, prevents, prohibits, assaults or coerces department, organization or person assigned by this law to perform natural disaster management shall, on conviction, be punished imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or with fine or with			
Whoever violates any prohibition contained in rules, notifications section-29 orders issued under this law shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or with fine or with be			
sub-section (a) of section-30	Whoever willful failure to comply with any of the directives of the department, organization or person assigned by this law to perform any natural disaster management shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or with fine or with both		
Con	Conservation of Water Resources and Rivers Rule (2013)		
Objectives To ensure the project scope and project period are submitted to department and the permission is given before commencing construction of the project.			
Section 20	If the project proponent wants to build a river-crossing bridge or stream-crossing bridge alongside within the stream territory, river bank territory and strand territory as necessity, present the project scope and project period to the Ministry of Transport and request the agreement contract		
After reviewing the request form in accordance with section 20 there is no possible impact on conservation of water resources and the Ministry of Transport shall define the regulations and gipermission of constructing stream-crossing bridges and river-c bridges			
Section 22 If the permission is given according with section 21, the proponent shall submit the project scope and monitoring service changes to the department for the construction of the river-crossing bridges			
Prevention (of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances Law (2013)		
Objectives	To ensure to use the hazardous chemical and related substances safely and safety for the employees. Moreover safety in carrying the hazardous chemical and related substances and storage place of it. If it is needed to		



train how to use the safety dresses which provided to the employees with free of charges. Insure to compensate for injury to person or damage to environment. The project has to be inspected for safety use of hazardous chemical and related substances before starting the project. The project owner will be inspected for the safety and resistance of the machinery and equipment by the respective Supervisory Board and Board of Inspection before starting the business. The project owner will assign the employees, who will serve with the hazardous chemical and substances, to attend the trainings on prevention of hazardous chemical and substances in local or abroad. The project owner will abide by the conditions included in the licence. The project owner will abide by and assign to the employees who serve in this work to abide by the instructions for safety in using the hazardous chemical and related substances. The project owner will arrange the enough safety equipment in the work-place and provide the safety dresses to the employees who serve in this work with free of charge. The project owner will train, in work-place my arrangement, the knowhow to use the occupational safety equipment, personal protection equipment and safety dresses systemically in the work-place. The project owner will allow the receptive Supervisory Board and Board of Inspection to inspect whether the hazard may be injured to health of human or animal or damaged to environment. The project owner will assign the healthy employees who have obtained the recommendation that is fit for this work after taken medical check-up and keep systematically the medical records of employees. The project owner will inform the copy of storage permission for hazardous chemical and related substances to the relevant township administrative office. The project owner will obtain the approval with instructions of relevant fire force before starting the work if the project will use the fire hazard substances or explosive substances. The project owner will tran		
damage to environment. The project has to be inspected for safety use of hazardous chemical and related substances before starting the project. The project owner will be inspected for the safety and resistance of the machinery and equipment by the respective Supervisory Board and Board of Inspection before starting the business. The project owner will assign the employees, who will serve with the hazardous chemical and substances, to attend the trainings on prevention of hazardous chemical and substances in local or abroad. The project owner will abide by the conditions included in the licence. The project owner will abide by and assign to the employees who serve in this work to abide by the instructions for safety in using the hazardous chemical and related substances. The project owner will arrange the enough safety equipment in the work-place and provide the safety dresses to the employees who serve in this work with free of charge. The project owner will train, in work-place my arrangement, the knowhow to use the occupational safety equipment, personal protection equipment and safety dresses systemically in the work-place. The project owner will allow the receptive Supervisory Board and Board of Inspection to inspect whether the hazard may be injured to health of human or animal or damaged to environment. The project owner will assign the healthy employees who have obtained the recommendation that is fit for this work after taken medical check-up and keep systematically the medical records of employees. The project owner will inform the copy of storage permission for hazardous chemical and related substances to the relevant township administrative office. The project owner will obtain the approval with instructions of relevant fire force before starting the work if the project will use the fire hazard substances or explosive substances. The project owner will transport only the limited amount of the chemical and related substance in accord with the prescribed stipulations in local transportation.		train how to use the safety dresses which provided to the employees
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issued by the Central Supervisory Board from time to time.	section 22	
		issued by the Central Supervisory Board from time to time.



sub-section (a) of section 27	The project owner will classify the level of hazard to protect it in advance according to the properties of chemical and related substances.	
sub-section (c) of section 27	The project owner will provide the safety equipment, personal protection equipment to protect and reduce the accident and assign to attend the training to use the equipment systematically.	
The Protecti	on and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law (2019)	
Objectives	To ensure the protection of cultural heritage and the cultural heritage area from the damage by the natural disaster or man-made.	
Section 21	The project proponent has to apply to get the prior permissions of the Regional or State Conservation Committee if the project has in the boundary of world cultural heritage region or national cultural heritage region.	
Section 36	The project proponent promises not to plough and cultivate or carry out any activity which may cause damage to the cultural heritage within the boundary notified by the Regional or State Conservation Committee or the Regional Conservation Committee.	
The P	rotection of Biodiversity and Protected Area Law (2018)	
Objectives	to ensure abiding by the prohibitions and stipulations to protect biodiversity and protected area	
sub-section (a) of The project proponent has to avoid entering the prohibited area located section 35 protected area without permission.		
sub-section (c) of The project proponent has to avoid digging on the land or carrying section 35 any activity in protected area.		
sub-section (d) of section35	The project proponent has to avoid extracting, collecting or destroying in any manner, any kind of wild or cultivated plant in protected area.	
sub-section (a) of section39	The project proponent has to avoid polluting soil, water and air, damaging a water-course or poisoning water, electrification, using chemical or explosive materials in protected area.	
sub-section (b) of section39	The project proponent has to avoid possessing or disposing of toxic objectives or mineral wastes in protected area.	
Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019)		
Objectives	To effectively implement measures related to safety and health in every industry and to set occupational safety and health standards.	
sub-section (e) of section-26	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.	
sub-section (l) of section-26	The project proponent has to arrange and display occupational safety and health instructions, warning signs, notices, posters, and signboards.	
sub-section (a) of section 30	The worker shall wear or use at all times any protective clothes, equipment and tools provided by the employer for the purpose of safety and health.	



sub-section (d) of	The worker shall proper and systematic use any equipment and tools,
	machines, any parts of the machines, vehicles, electricity and other
section 30	substances being used at the workplace.
1 () 6	The worker shall take reasonable care for the safety and health of himself/
sub-section (e) of	herself and of other persons who may be affected by his/ her acts or
section 30	omissions at work



CHAPTER 5. DESCRIPTION OF THE SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Topography

The proposed 230 kV transmission line will pass through the villages, forests, mountains, one river and one stream along the Nansam Township, Kho Lam Township, Kun Hein Township and end in Tarkaw (2) miles Village. The proponent need to consider the present condition of these townships before the implementation of the project. For existing topography, rainfall, temperature, ecological resources, socio-economic condition and land use are recorded from the secondary data. The distance of the transmission line from the Nansam Substation to Tarkaw (2) Miles Village is 78 miles.

Topography of Nansam Township

Nansam township is located LoiLin District, Shan State (North) and on the National Road, Kyaingtong- Tarchilate Road. It is also located East Longitude between 97° 37' and 98° 15' and North Latitude between 25° 25' and 21° 20'. The area and boundary of township are the followings.

No	Township	Square area mile of township	Square area mile of town
1	Nansam	1594.12	2.09
Total		1594.12	2.09

Nansam township is located above sea level (3166') and topography is normally flat and plentiful of mountains and hills.

Topography of Kho Lam Township

Kho Lam Township is located East Longitude between 97° 55' and 98° 15' and North Latitude between 20° 25' and 21° 20'. The area and boundary of township are the followings.

No	Township	Square area mile of township
1	Kho Lam	1.11
Total		1.11

Kho Lam Township is normally flat and is mountainous and hilly.

Topography of Kun Hein Township

Kun Hein Township is located Loilin District, South Shan State. East Longitude between 98° 25' and 98° 46' and North Latitude between 20° 75' and 21° 30'. The area and boundary of township are the followings.

	No	Township	Square mile	Town	Square mile
Ī	1	Kun Hein	1061.23	Kun Hein	1.00

Kun Hein Township is hilly region which is situated over 2000 feet and rare flat land.



Topography of Karle Town

Karle Town is located in Kun Hein Township, Loilin District, and South Shan State. East Longitude between 98° 25' and 98° 46' and North Latitude between 20° 75' and 21° 30'. The area and boundary of township are the followings.

No	Township	Square mile	Town	Square mile
1		-	Kar Li	1.94

5.2 Climate

The followings are the information of the climate and rainfall data of Nansam, Kho Lam and Kun Hein Townships based on the secondary data.

The weather condition of Nansam is cool and dry and the highest temperature is 36.1°C and the lowest temperature is -1°C. The followings are the annual rainfall and temperature.

No		Rainfall		Temperature		
	Year	Raining Total		Summer(°C)	Winter(°C)	
		days	rainfall (inches)	highest	lowest	
1	2011	114	50.67	33.6	0.6	
2	2012	116	48.74	36.1	0.5	
3	2013	115	61.93	32.1	0.7	
4	2014	106	54.49	36.9	2.3	
5	2015	118	56.97	29.9	2.9	
6	2016	111	53.90	39.7	-1.4	
7	2017(end March)	4	3.11	34.5	3.0	

The weather condition of Kho Lam is warm and the highest temperature is 29.52°C and the lowest temperature is 4.98°C. The followings are the annual rainfall and temperature.

			Rair	nfall	Temperature		
	No	Year	Raining	Total	Summer(°C)	Winter(°C)	
			days	rainfall (inches)	highest	lowest	
Γ	1	2016	88	52.35	35.0	,	7.0

The weather condition of Kun Hein is humid and the highest temperature is 24°C and the lowest temperature is 13°C. The followings are the annual rainfall and temperature.

		Rai	nfall	Temperature		
No	Year	Raining Total		Summer(°C)	Winter(°C)	
		days	rainfall (inches)	highest	lowest	
1	2012	101	57.54	23	16	
2	2013	107	64.52	27	16	
3	2014	88	62.78	22	14	
4	2015	102	66.92	22	13	
5	2016	86	61.56	24	13	



5.3 Regional Geology and Soil

Shan state is a highland province in the eastern part of the union of Myanmar. It is bordered on the north by Kachin State and China, on the east by China, Laos and Thailand, on the south of Thailand and Kayah state, and on the west largely by Mandalay region and partly by Saging Region. Although the geological investigations were started in the beginning of the 20th century in the Shan State, the portion east of Thanlwin River, however, still remained not much investigated, due to its remoteness and poor accessibility. Therefore, the detailed geological information for the eastern part of the Shan State is still lacking. However, based on the information from the western part of the Shan State and from a few reconnaissance work in the eastern part, and the information from neighboring countries, particularly Thailand, it can be concluded that Shan State possesses the most complete geologic succession in Myanmar ranging from Precambrian through Paleozoic and Mesozoic, and that it is perhaps one of the best areas in Myanmar from the economic mineral exploration point of view. The geological succession of the Shan State is shown below.

Table 5. 1 Geological Succession of the Shan State

AGE	UNIT				
OHATEDNADY	River alluvium and Terrace Deposits, terra rossa and				
QUATERNARY	landslide material				
	Unconformity				
TERTIARY	Tertiary Strata-Fluvio-lacustrine deposits				
	Unconformity				
CRETACEOUS	Cretaceous Strata, Orbitulina-bearing Strata,				
	Unconformity				
JURASSIC-CRETACEOUS?	Redbeds: Kalaw Redbeds Hsipaw Redbeds, etc.				
JURASSIC	Shweminbo turbidities and Loi-an Group				
TRIASSIC	Upper part of Plateau Limestone and Bawgyo Groups				
PERMIAN-TRIASSIC	Plateau Limestone Group				
CARBONIFEROUS-PERM. (?)	Lebyin Group				
DEVONIAN	Zebingyi Formation, Wetwin and Padaukpin Fms. Etc.				
LOWER PALEOZOIC	Undifferentiated Lower Paleozoic Strata				
SILURIAN	Mibayataung Gr. Linwe, Nyaungbaw, Namshin fms etc.				
ORDOVICIAN	Pindaya and Naungkangyi Groups				
CAMBRIAN	Moelonehein Gr., Ngwetaung Ss, Pangyun Fm				
	Unconformity				
PRECAMBRIAN	Precambrian Rocks-Chaung Magyi and Pawn Chaung				
PRECAMBRIAN	Geoups				
Igneous Rocks					
TERTIARY	Volcanic Rocks				
CRETEARLY TERTIARY	Granitoid Rocks				
CRETACEOUS	Mafic and Ultramafic Rocks				
PALEOZOIC	Granitoid Rocks				

Shan State is perhaps one of the richest provinces of the Union of Myanmar, in terms of economic mineral potential. Lead and zinc are also being mined at Yadanatheingi in northern



Shan State and in Bawsaing area in southern Shan State. Zinc is being mined in Longcheng area also in Southern Shan State. Tin is mined locally in the northern border region of the Shan State and antimony occurrences are also known to be widely scattered in the southern part of the Shan State. It also produces low quality commercial coal from the Namma coal field near Lashio. Gemstones, particularly rubies, are mined in the Mongmit, Pyinlon and Mongshu areas of the Shan State.

Source: Outline Geology and Economic Mineral Occurrences of the Union of Myanmar, Dr. Win Swe, 2012. Soil types of the project area are as follows:

Land **Amelioratic** Soil Suitable Land Textu Soil No. Soil Type Use Class Measures **Form** Depth pН **Crops** re Type Required Systematic **Terracing** Upland contour bunds, rice, Sandy Practising Soybean, Red earths & Hilly & loam. 5.0sloping 1. Upland Fair Thick Corn, vellow earths Slope Clay 5.5 agricultural Groundnut loam land techniques, and Niger, High does of Tea, Coffee organic matter application Sandy Mountainous loam, Steeply 5-Forest & Soil 2. brown forest Forest Good Med: Clay Forest dissected 6.5 conservation soils with

gravel

Table 5. 2 Soil types

Red Earths & Yellow Earths (Acrisol)

The Red Earths soils are the most dominating soils of Shan Plateau and the northern mountainous region at the elevation of more than 3000 feet above sea level. The Shan Plateau is about completely covered with these soils. The Yellow Earths occur on the lower slopes in the Shan Plateau. They occupy a relatively small area, changing the Red Earths down the slopes. The Red Earths have a very deep profile having the texture varying sandy and silty to silty clay loam and with good structure. They are well drained and easy to plough.

The soil reaction is slightly acid to netural with pH ranging from 6 to 7. However, the Yellow Earths are more acidic and have more clay percentage. Iron and alluminium contents are also very high. The humus contents of Yellow Earths are more than that of the Red Earths. The soils are deficient in nitrogen and phosphorus. The content of potassium is high in the Red Earths. The Red Earths is the typical soils for agriculture in Shan State. They are well-drained, having good structure and easy to plough so they are very suitable for cultivation of seasonal and perennial crops. However, due to relief and slopes, erosion control measures are required. The Yellow Earths soils can only be utilized for gardens, flowers and forests.



Mountainous Brown Forest Soils

The soils occur on the mountains terrain at the elevation from 4000 to 6000 feet in the Shan Plateau. The soils should be under forest. Forest conservation and soil erosion control measures are very important for these soils.

Source: Soil Types and Characteristics of Myanmar, Land Use Division, Ministry of Agriculture And Irrigation, 1970.

Ecological Resources

The natural vegetation that are growing in Nansang are Pine, Ingyin, Hnaw, Thitya, Gaw, Khapaung and In etc.. The existing condition of forest cover is 83.9 %. Among them the forest cover of the reserved forest and Protected Public Forest is 8.9 % respectively. The wild animals founded in Nansang Township are boar, rabbit, muntjac, sambar deer etc..

The natural vegetation that are growing in Kunhein township are Zephyu, Phankhar, Te, Gway, Khokko, Kinmon, Su bote gyi, Mango, Guava, lemon, Thapyay, Magyi, bamboo shoots, and etc,. The existing condition of forest cover is 62.41%. Among them, the reserved forest cover is 44.07% and Protected Public Forest cover is 10.34% respectively. The wild animals founded in Kunhein Township are boar, rabbit, muntjac, sambar deer, monkey, pangolin, tortoise, snakes and etc..

Natural Disaster

Nansang township is located in hilly region and the weather is hot and dry. There is flooding in small frequent and there are many organization in each village tract for the prevention of natural disasters. There is no natural disaster occured before March 2018.

There are storm and fire hazard were occurred about 4 times in the Kun Hein Township and 117 buildings were destroyed.

Demographic Information of Nansang

No.	Race	Population	Population per cent
			among township population
1.	Kachin	209	0.2
2.	Kayar	13	0.01
3.	Kayin	205	0.19
4.	Chin	100	0.09
5	Burma	15576	15
6.	Mon	33	0.03
7.	Rakhine	194	0.18
8.	Shan	49539	47.8
9.	Inn	69	0.06
10.	PaO	11970	11.5



11.	Danu	109	0.1
12.	Taung Yoe	103	0.09
13.	Koe Kant	1266	1.2
14.	Palaung	4987	4.8
15.	Ahkar	5	0.004
16.	Larhu	3931	3.7
17.	LeSu	1501	1.01
18.	Other	5256	5.07
19.	Kachin	209	0.2
20.	Kayan	198	0.19
21.	Wa	16	0.01
22.	Yin	8074	7.79
23.	MyaungZe	232	0.22
24.	MoneWon	18	0.01
	Total	103604	99.9

Demographic information of Kun Hein

No.	Race	Population	Population per cent
			among township population
1.	Kachin	6	0.01
2.	Kayin	9	0.01
3.	Chin	14	0.02
4.	Burma	828	1.57
5	Rakhine	18	0.03
6.	Shan	44570	84.98
7.	Palaung	3072	5.85
8.	Ahkar	75	0.14
9.	Inn	8	0.01
10.	PaO	4	0.01
11.	Danu	3	0.01
12.	Larhu	1405	2.67
13.	LeSu	24	0.04
14.	Le Shaw	250	0.47
15.	Other	2158	4.11



	Total	52444	100	
Religion	Religion			

No.	Township	Baddish	Christian	Hindi	Islam	Other	Total
1.	Nansang	86501	4894	666	1113	-	93174
2.	Kholam	9430	675	93	246	-	10444
3.	Kun Hein	41351	1542	60	112	1376	44441
4.	Karli	7726	109	45	41	82	8003

Land use types in Nansang

No.	Land types	Area (acre)	
1.	Net Agricultural area	65814	
	(i) Le land (Paddy land)	10670	
	(ii) Ya Land (Dry land)	52446	
	(iii) Kine/ Kyun Land (Alluvial)	-	
	(iv) Garden land	1493	
	(v) Dani land	1205	
2.	Fallow Land		
	(i) Le land (Paddy land)	4916	
	(ii) Ya Land (Dry land)	64	
	(iii) Kine/ Kyun Land (Alluvial)	4398	
	(iv) Garden land	-	
	(v) Dani land	454	
3.	Grazing Land	-	
4.	Industrial land	-	
5.	Town/ urban land	2049	
6.	Village land	9491	
7.	Other land	81879	
8.	Reserved/ Protected Public Forest area	56648	
9.	Virgin land	746752	
10.	Wild land	23513	
11.	Non-agricultural land	29177	
Total	- 1	1020239	



Land Use Type in Kun Hein

No.	Land types	Area (acre)
1.	Net Agricultural area	30091
	(vi) Le land (Paddy land)	4645
	(vii) Ya Land (Dry land)	23434
	(viii) Kine/ Kyun Land (Alluvial)	-
	(ix) Garden land	1663
	(x) Taungya land	349
2.	Fallow Land	7619
	(vi) Le land (Paddy land)	186
	(vii) Ya Land (Dry land)	7433
	(viii) Kine/ Kyun Land (Alluvial)	-
	(ix) Garden land	-
	(x) Dani land	-
3.	Grazing Land	-
4.	Industrial land	-
5.	Town/ urban land	1880
6.	Village land	4231
7.	Other land	13065
8.	Reserved/ Protected Public Forest area	242291
9.	Virgin land	252593
10.	Wild land	27915
11.	Non-agricultural land	99498
Total	1	679184

Electricity and Energy

No	Township	Shop Name	Government/	Total (barrel)		
110		Shop Name	private	Gasoline	Diesel	
1.	Nansang	Star	Private	44400	90000	
2.		TBG	Private	27600	18000	
3.		MTA	Private	6000	8400	
4.		Tun Shwe Wah	Private	1800	1800	
5.		Pyae	Private	33600	48000	
6.		Lwal Mway	Private	24000	36000	
7.		Mongtone	Private	e 1500 15		



8.		Win Gabar	Private	18000	18000
9.		DMC	Private	3200	3200
10.		9+9	Private	2600	2600
	Kholam	-		-	-
1.	Kun Hein	LoinKhon	Private	270	262
2.		PK	Private	24000	10800
3.		Shwe Kyun Thar	Private	200	165
1.	Karli	Htate Tan	Private	1410	1390
2.		LoinKhon	Private	1420	1370
3.		KyaingKhan	Private	1430	1360
4.		Arr Marn Thit	Private	1230	1235

Occupational status

N0.	Township	Government Staff	Services	Agricultural	Livestock	Sales and Marketing	Industrial and Handicraft	Odd job	Other	Total
1.	Nansang	1383	943	24978	13982	14767	1257	13432	7806	78548
2.	Kholam	208	60	340	60	163	79	957	790	2657
3.	KunHein	610	-	3209	350	1442	45	1353	25061	32066
4.	Karli	101	-	255	194	35	41	590	3903	5119

Education Status

No.	Township	University/ College	High School	Middle School	Primary School	Pre School	Monastery
1.	Nansang	-	6	9	4	18	1
2.	Kun Hein	-	1	4	43	2	-
3.	Karli	-	1	1	-	1	-



Health Status

No.	Township	Hospital	Clinic	Rural Clinic	Total
1.	Nansang	6	4	5	15
2.	Kun Hein	1	1	14	17
3.	Karli	1	-	1	2



5.4 Environmental Quality Analysis

The followings are the methodologies used for this IEE report preparations;

- ➤ Onsite Measurements and Analysis Baseline environmental parameters such as air quality, noise and water quality of the project site before the operation phase are measured and results are mentioned in this Chapter.
- Secondary Data Collection and Analysis Some data such as socioeconomic condition, physical/biological environment and weather data are collected from official township data from General Administrative Department and analyzed by the study team.

For this project, E guard Environmental Services measured the air quality near the proposed project site in (3) Points with the EPAS (HAZ- SCANNER) for 24 hours. The objective of this air quality measurement is to show the ambient air quality of the project site. At the initial stage of the project, baseline air quality should be measured in the vicinity of the site to assess background levels of key pollutants and to differentiate between existing ambient conditions and project-related impacts in future. We should consider not only the ambient air quality but also the gas emission, humidity, temperature and dust level. The observed values are compared with the guidelines of the National Environmental Quality (Emissions) Guidelines (NEQ) (2015), WHO Guidelines (2005).

5.4.1 Air Quality

Equipment Used for Onsite Measurement

No.	Name and Model of Instrument	Purpose	Measuring Instrument
1.	Haz -Scanner EPAS	PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , NO ₂ , CO, CO ₂ , Temperature, and Relative Humidity	
2.	Digital Sound Level Meter	Noise	
3.	Multi 3430 Digital Meter for Digital IDS Sensor	Temperature, pH, DO, EC, TDS and Salinity	

In the project site, air quality was measured with EPAS (HAZ-SCANNER) Environmental Perimeter Air Station. This instrument can be used to measure ambient air quality and to measure and document critical U.S EPA criteria pollutants, including nitrogen dioxide, ozone, carbon dioxide, particulates, VOCs etc. EPAS provides direct readings in real time with datalogging capabilities. At the initial stage of the project, baseline air quality should be measured in the vicinity of the site to assess background levels of key pollutants and to differentiate between existing ambient conditions and project-related impacts in future. Air quality is composed of dust and gas emissions of the ambient air.



(a) **Dust Level**: It is not dangerous for local people and workers if the observed value is lesser than the guideline value. But, if the observed value is greater than the guideline value, it is harmful for local people and workers. Some effects of particulate matter are very evident to the general affected general public. Problems of reduced visibility, eye irritation, and soiling of clothes are readily noticeable.

Air Quality is measured near the Project Site in Nansam Township to acquire the representative data, Latitude 20°54'55.15"N and Longitude 97°44'36.92"E, elevation 2000 ft on July 11 and 12, 2017as the following *figures 5.1* and 5.2 shows the air quality measuring and its location.

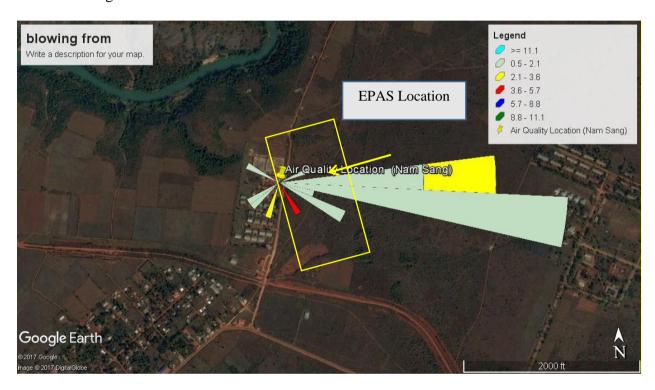


Figure 5. 1 Location of Air Quality Measurement at Nansam Township



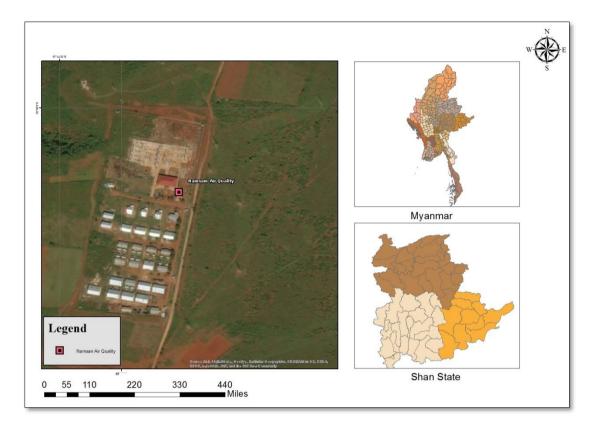


Figure 5. 2 Location of Air Quality Measurement at Nansam Township



Figure 5. 3 Air Quality Measurement near Proposed Project Site in Nansam Township



Table 5. 3 Result Value of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ near the Project Site at Nansam Township (24 Hours)

No.	Times		rage /m³)	Maximun	n (μg/m³)		mum g/m³)
		PM_{10}	PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	PM_{10}	PM _{2.5}
1.	12:54:00	17.22	18.83	50.00	63.00	2.00	1.00
2.	13:54:00	28.70	24.93	103.00	84.00	2.00	1.00
3.	14:54:00	6.90	6.92	48.00	49.00	2.00	1.00
4.	15:54:00	29.75	29.27	55.00	57.00	8.00	1.00
5.	16:54:00	36.10	30.23	56.00	56.00	15.00	8.00
6.	17:54:00	24.45	18.32	44.00	23.00	15.00	10.00
7.	18:54:00	16.70	13.68	45.00	53.00	2.00	5.00
8.	19:54:00	25.28	11.22	372.00	24.00	2.00	2.00
9.	20:54:00	13.67	7.55	24.00	23.00	6.00	1.00
10.	21:54:00	14.80	14.02	21.00	19.00	10.00	6.00
11.	22:54:00	15.03	3.95	24.00	19.00	5.00	1.00
12.	23:54:00	5.00	1.00	5.00	1.00	5.00	1.00
13.	00:54:00	15.53	7.22	28.00	19.00	5.00	1.00
14.	01:54:00	14.62	5.85	24.00	13.00	8.00	1.00
15.	02:54:00	15.08	7.85	24.00	20.00	10.00	1.00
16.	03:54:00	16.45	12.52	27.00	31.00	7.00	1.00
17.	04:54:00	21.77	21.90	30.00	34.00	13.00	6.00
18.	05:54:00	15.10	9.28	25.00	16.00	5.00	2.00
19.	06:54:00	18.62	12.17	29.00	19.00	11.00	7.00
20.	07:54:00	19.93	13.43	29.00	19.00	14.00	7.00
21.	08:54:00	18.98	12.77	26.00	22.00	12.00	3.00
22.	09:54:00	9.22	8.00	21.00	23.00	2.00	1.00
23.	10:54:00	7.02	4.92	19.00	17.00	2.00	1.00
24.	11:54:00	5.90	5.10	23.00	20.00	2.00	1.00
	24-hour average	17.16	12.54	48	30.17	6.88	2.92



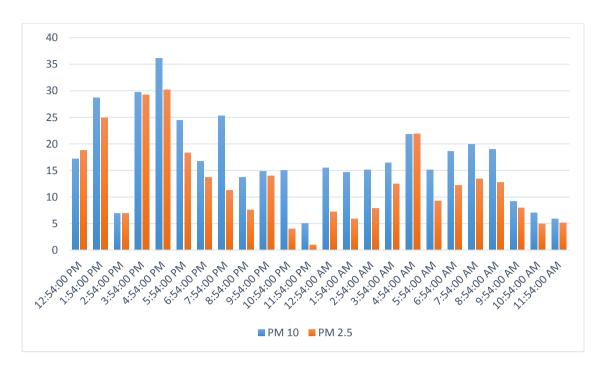


Figure 5. 4 Ambient Air Quality near project site in Nansam Township

Table 5.4: Comparison of the Observed Value at the Project Site (24 Hours) and Guideline Value

No.	Parameter	Averaging Period	Observed Value (µg/m³)	Guideline Value (μg/m³)
1.	PM 10	24 hours	17.16	50
2.	PM 2.5	24 hours	12.54	25

Another air quality is measured in Kho Lam Township near the project site to get the representative data of the project, Latitude 21°5′28.54"N and Longitude 98°5′11.99"E, elevation 1000 ft on July 15 and 16, 2017. The following *figures 5.4 and 5.5* shows the air quality measuring and its location.





Figure 5. 5 Location of Air Quality Measurement at Kho Lam Township



Figure 5. 6 Air Quality Measurement near the Proposed Project Site (Kho Lam Township)



Table 5. 5 Result Value of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ near project site in the Kho Lam Substation (24 Hours)

No.	Times		rage /m³)	Maximun	n (μg/m ³)		mum y/m³)
110.	(Hourly)	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
1.	14:01:00	9.30	5.15	57.00	16.00	2.00	1.00
2.	15:01:00	15.03	5.62	65.00	20.00	2.00	1.00
3.	16:01:00	17.28	18.95	52.00	49.00	2.00	1.00
4.	17:01:00	23.90	27.77	55.00	66.00	2.00	3.00
5.	18:01:00	22.70	12.82	32.00	25.00	4.00	1.00
6.	19:01:00	21.25	13.43	32.00	20.00	7.00	5.00
7.	20:01:00	11.30	7.53	20.00	12.00	2.00	1.00
8.	21:01:00	14.88	5.62	44.00	10.00	2.00	1.00
9.	22:01:00	15.62	5.48	81.00	14.00	6.00	1.00
10.	23:01:00	25.32	11.00	39.00	21.00	9.00	1.00
11.	00:01:00	17.07	6.23	40.00	21.00	6.00	1.00
12.	01:01:00	6.60	1.25	22.00	6.00	2.00	1.00
13.	02:01:00	11.83	1.23	19.00	5.00	3.00	1.00
14.	03:01:00	11.62	2.67	20.00	17.00	6.00	1.00
15.	04:01:00	23.90	23.12	35.00	37.00	11.00	1.00
16.	05:01:00	7.37	1.07	14.00	5.00	2.00	1.00
17.	06:01:00	9.33	3.40	16.00	10.00	2.00	1.00
18.	07:01:00	14.18	8.32	34.00	20.00	3.00	1.00
19.	08:01:00	6.72	1.98	34.00	13.00	2.00	1.00
20.	09:01:00	17.97	7.50	58.00	23.00	2.00	1.00
21.	10:01:00	206.57	10.18	1243.00	38.00	2.00	1.00
22.	11:01:00	82.13	14.67	343.00	49.00	2.00	1.00
23.	12:01:00	13.70	8.45	24.00	15.00	2.00	2.00
24.	13:01:00	4.49	1.07	16.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
	24-hour average	25.42	8.52	99.79	21.46	3.54	1.29



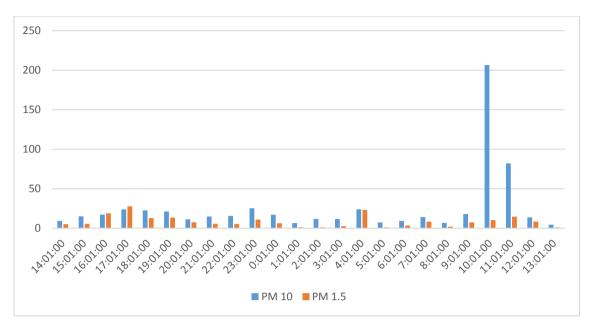


Figure 5. 7 Ambient Air Quality near project site in Kho Lam Township

Table 5. 6 Comparison of the Observed Value and Guideline Value

No.	Parameter	Averaging Period	Observed Value (µg/m³)	Guideline Value (µg/m³)
1.	PM 10	24 hours	25.42	50
2.	PM 2.5	24 hours	8.52	25

The third air quality point is measured near the Project Site in Kun Hein Township so as to present the representative data of the project, Latitude 21°18′ 15.21″N Longitude 98°25′4.79″E elevation 3000 ft on July 18 and 19, 2017. The following *figures 5.7 and 5.8* shows the air quality measuring and its location.



Figure 5. 8 Location of Air Quality Measurement at Kun Hein Township





Figure 5. 9 Air Quality Measurement near the Proposed Project Site in Kun Hein Township

Table 5. 7: Result Value of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ near the Proposed Project Site at Kun Hein Township (24 Hours)

No.	Times		erage /m³)	Maximun	m (μg/m ³)		mum g/m³)
	(Hourly)	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	PM_{10}	PM _{2.5}	PM_{10}	PM _{2.5}
1.	09:01:00	10.47	1.00	21	1	2	1
2.	10:01:00	7.13	1.00	13	1	3	1
3.	11:01:00	9.43	1.15	21	2	2	1
4.	12:01:00	3.30	1.45	18	4	2	1
5.	13:01:00	4.43	4.27	17	18	2	1
6.	14:01:00	16.22	13.98	79	41	2	1
7.	15:01:00	22.80	25.57	36	35	2	1



No.	Times	$(\mathbf{u}\mathbf{g}/\mathbf{m}^3)$		$(\mu g/m^3) \qquad \qquad (\mu g/m^3)$			
	(Hourly)	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	PM_{10}	PM _{2.5}	PM_{10}	PM _{2.5}
8.	16:01:00	15.05	5.98	35	20	3	1
9.	17:01:00	16.00	4.55	30	11	4	1
10.	18:01:00	13.52	1.00	23	1	4	1
11.	19:01:00	8.80	3.22	18	13	2	1
12.	20:01:00	14.32	1.05	29	4	2	1
13.	21:01:00	17.50	1.00	62	1	2	1
14.	22:01:00	11.92	1.00	21	1	2	1
15.	23:01:00	20.14	1.03	51	3	8	1
16.	00:01:00	38.98	1.30	95	2	2	1
17.	01:01:00	20.58	1.00	48	1	10	1
18.	02:01:00	15.85	1.93	22	7	2	1
19.	03:01:00	8.50	1.00	36	1	1	1
20.	04:01:00	16.57	1.37	24	4	14	1
21.	05:01:00	25.37	5.18	49	14	2	1
22.	06:01:00	16.48	3.22	35	9	2	1
23.	07:01:00	15.83	1.02	30	2	3	1
24.	08:01:00	15.95	6.90	55	19	2	1
	24-hour average	15.21	3.76	36.17	8.96	3.33	1

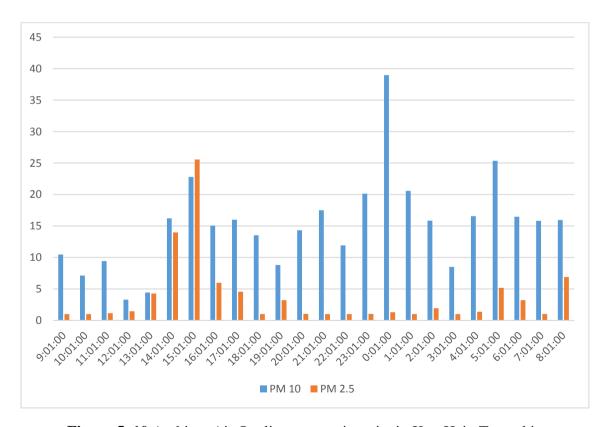


Figure 5. 10 Ambient Air Quality near project site in Kun Hein Township



	No.	Parameter	Averaging Period	Observed Value (µg/m³)	Guideline Value (µg/m³)
ĺ	1.	PM 10	24 hours	15.21	50
ı	2	DM 2.5	24 hours	2.76	25

Table 5. 8: Comparison of the Observed Values and Guideline Values

According to the observed data, the values of both PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are lesser than the range of National Environmental Quality (Emissions) Guideline (2015) values (for 24 hours continuously). Our air quality measurement is in rainy season. The proposed project is not yet operating their processes at that locations and it was found that the observed dust level values are lesser than the range of National Environmental Quality (Emissions) Guideline values (2015). But, the project proponent need to monitor dust level of the proposed project twice a year as mentioned in the Environmental Monitoring Plan. Basically, PM concentrations in the air are related to weather conditions such as wind speed and wind directions, humidity, rainfall, temperature and pressure. PM concentrations are usually higher in dry seasons than wet seasons. The pollution sources of PM are combustion of vegetable debris, numerous construction processes, transport, vehicular movement and improper disposal of garbage from local people and workers. Both PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} particles can cause health problems; specifically respiratory health (that's the lungs and airway). It is because the PM2.5 travels deeper into the lungs and the PM2.5 is made up things that are more toxic (like heavy metals and cancer causing organic compounds).

The detailed mitigation measures for pollution control is discusses in *Chapter 7.1*.

(b) Gaseous Emission: Concentration of Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO2), Sulphur dioxide (SO2), Nitrogen dioxide (NO2) were investigated near the project sites which was recorded as the baseline data. The observed values are compared with National Environmental Quality (Emissions) Guideline values, ACGIH Guideline Values and WHO Guideline Values are as shown below.

Table 5. 9: Comparison of the Observed Value and Guideline Value near the project site in Nansam Township (First Point)

No.	Parameter	Averaging Period	Observed Value	Standards/ Guidelines	Organization
1	CO	8 hrs	$0.044 (mg/m^3)$	$10 (\text{mg/m}^3)$	WHO
					Guideline
2	CO ₂	24 hrs	230.54 (ppm)	5000 (ppm)	ACGIH
3	SO ₂	24 hrs	$5.253 (\mu g/m^3)$	$20 (\mu g/m^3)$	ECD
					(Myanmar)
4	NO ₂	1 hrs	$0.004 (\mu g/m^3)$	$200 (\mu g/m^3)$	ECD
					(Myanmar)



Table 5. 10: Comparison of the Observed Value and Guideline Value near the project Site in Kho Lam Township (Second Point)

No.	Parameter	Averaging Period	Observed Value	Standards/ Guidelines	Organization
1	СО	8 hrs	$0.043 \ (\mu g/m^3)$	$10 (\text{mg/m}^3)$	WHO Guideline
2	CO ₂	24 hrs	267.9 (ppm)	5000 (ppm)	ACGIH
3	SO ₂	24 hrs	$5.12 (\mu g/m^3)$	$20 (\mu \text{g/m}^3)$	ECD (Myanmar)
4	NO ₂	1 hrs	$0.003 \ (\mu g/m^3)$	$200~(\mu g/m^3)$	ECD (Myanmar)

Table 5. 11: Comparison of the Observed Value and Guideline Value near the project Site in Kun Hein Township (Third Point)

No.	Parameter	Averaging Period	Observed Value	Standards/ Guidelines	Organization
1	СО	8 hrs	$0.014 \text{ (mg/m}^3\text{)}$	$10 (\text{mg/m}^3)$	WHO Guideline
2	CO ₂	24 hrs	322 (ppm)	5000 (ppm)	ACGIH
3	SO ₂	24 hrs	$4.33 (\mu g/m^3)$	$20 (\mu \text{g/m}^3)$	ECD (Myanmar)
4	NO ₂	1 hrs	$0.091 \ (\mu g/m^3)$	$200~(\mu g/m^3)$	ECD (Myanmar)

Nitrogen Oxides (NO₂), Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (SO₂) and Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) is high reaction gases. These gases are odorless and colorless. They are poisonous gases and cause damage to the respiratory organs. It is not harmful for people if the Carbon Monoxide (CO) have the (0.2) ppm in the air. Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide is generated form automobile exhaust, blast furnace, fuel gases, etc. SO₂ is generated from thermal power plants, petroleum industries, oil refineries, acid manufacturing plants etc. It causes respiratory diseases, irritation of throat and eyes, etc. NO₂ is formed by chemical reaction of NO and ozone. These are generated from explosive manufacturing industry, automobile workshop, acid manufacturing plant, etc. All of the observed values of the gaseous emission of the proposed project are within the range of guideline values of WHO, ACGIH TLV (2013) and ECD (Myanmar). The observed values are within the guideline values so it is less chance for environmental impacts and toxic to people and animals. These harmful gases will be less in the proposed project site because only the construction stage will have moving the containers, truck in project site to transport the necessary machines.



5.4.2 Water Quality

The existing water quality was measured by collecting water samples from Nan Pang stream that are passing through the transmission line route in order to compare the differences between water quality before and after implementation of the project. The survey team from E guard measured on site collection of water samples in Nan Pang River in Kun Hein Township at July 19, 2017 (Latitude 21° 18′14.767″N and Longitude 98 25′57.285″E). With regard to the water quality standards, World Health Organization (WHO) Guidelines (2005) are used to interpret the collected data. Most of Myanmar current standards are found to be close to WHO and IFC standards. The quality of water from Than Lwin River were recorded from secondary lab results that are shown in **Appendix-5. Table (5.10)** shows the baseline data of water quality from Nan Pang River compared with World Health Organization (WHO) Guidelines (2005).



Figure 5. 11 Water Quality Measurement at Nan Pang River (On Site)

Table 5. 12: On site Water Quality Result of the Proposed Project Site

No.	Parameters	Unit	Water Quality Result	WHO Guidelines for Water				
	Water from the Nan Pang River							
On-st	On-site Measurement							
1	рН	pН	7.9	6.5 ~ 8.5				
2	Temperature	°C	26	-				
3	Electric Conductivity (EC)	μS/cm	313	-				
4	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/l	314	<1000				
5	Salinity	ppt	0.1	-				
6	Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/l	7.45	< 10				



5.4.3 Noise

Noise level is measured by Digital Sound Level Meter at the project site for source 3 points. The first point for noise level measurement is conducted at source in Nansam Township, Lattitude 20°54'55.15"N and Longitude 97°44'36.92"E from 11th July, 2017 to 12th July, 2017 for 24 hours continuously. The observed values are shown in *Table 5.11*.

Table 5. 13: Observed Value of Noise Level Measurement near the Proposed Project Site in Nansam Township (First Point)

			Mean Value		Day
No	Date	Time	(Source) dB	Weight	Night
1		11:17:25	60.8	С	Day
2		11:18:25	55.6	C	Day
3		11:19:25	49.4	C	Day
4		11:20:25	54	C	Day
5		11:21:25	49.8	C	Day
6		11:22:25	54.3	С	Day
7		11:23:25	45.2	С	Day
8	15/7/2017	11:24:25	44.5	С	Day
9		11:25:25	48.3	С	Day
10		11:26:25	52.7	C	Day
11		11:27:25	47.4	C	Day
12		11:28:25	44.5	C	Day
13		22:0:25	58.2	C	Night
14		22:1:25	51.6	C	Night
15		22:2:25	51.7	C	Night
16		22:3:25	52.4	C	Night
17		22:4:25	54.5	C	Night
18		22:5:25	52.6	C	Night
19		22:6:25	51.7	C	Night
20		22:7:25	53.4	С	Night
21	16/7/2017	22:8:25	51.7	С	Night
22		22:9:25	51.7	С	Night
23		22:10:25	51.7	С	Night
24		22:11:25	51.7	С	Night
Avera	age for Day Time	50.54	C	Day	
Avera	age for Night Time		52.74	C	Night

The second point for noise level measurement is conducted at source in Kho Lam Township, Latitude and 21°5′28.54″N Longitude 98°5′11.99″E from 15th July to 16th July, 2017 for 24 hours continuously. The observed values are shown in *Table 5.14*



Table 5. 14: Observed Value of Noise Level Measurement near the Proposed Project Site in Kho Lam Township (Second Point)

			Mean Value		Day
No	Date	Time	(Source) dB	Weight	Night
1		11:28:39	49.9	A	Day
2		11:29:39	61.3	A	Day
3		11:30:39	64	A	Day
4		11:31:39	48.8	A	Day
5		11:32:39	47.7	A	Day
6		11:33:39	52	A	Day
7	. = .= .= .	11:34:39	50.8	A	Day
8	15/7/2017	11:35:39	54.8	A	Day
9		11:36:39	57.1	A	Day
10		11:37:39	54.6	A	Day
11		11:38:39	51.4	A	Day
12		11:39:39	56.1	A	Day
13		22:0:39	48.8	A	Night
14		22:1:39	48.5	A	Night
15		22:2:39	50	A	Night
16		22:3:39	49.4	A	Night
17		22:4:39	53.7	A	Night
18		22:5:39	53.6	A	Night
19		22:6:39	50.1	A	Night
20		22:7:39	49.4	A	Night
21	16/7/2017	22:8:39	50.2	A	Night
22		22:9:39	51.3	A	Night
23		22:10:39	51.4	A	Night
24		22:11:39	51.2	A	Night
Aver	Average for Day Time		54.04	A	Day
Aver	age for Night Time		50.63	A	Night

The third point for noise level measurement is at source in Kun Hein Township, Latitude 21°18′ 15.21″N and Longitude 98°25′4.79″E from 18th July to 19th July,2017 for 24 hours continuously. The observed values are shown in *Table 5.15*.

Table 5. 15: Observed Value of Noise Level Measurement near the Proposed Project Site in Kun Hein Township (Third Point)

			Mean Value		Day
No	Date	Time	(Source) dB	Weight	Night
1		7:48:40	67.4	A	Day
2		7:49:40	56.7	A	Day
3		7:50:40	56	A	Day
4		7:51:40	52.6	A	Day
5		7:52:40	54.8	A	Day
6		7:53:40	52.6	A	Day
7		7:54:40	52.3	A	Day
8	18/7/2017	7:55:40	52.6	A	Day



		Mean Value			Day
No	Date	Time	(Source) dB	Weight	Night
9		7:56:40	53.6	A	Day
10		7:57:40	52.1	A	Day
11		7:58:40	59.5	A	Day
12		7:59:40	57.1	A	Day
13		22:0:40	52.1	A	Night
14		22:1:40	52.4	A	Night
15		22:2:40	52.5	A	Night
16		22:3:40	52.2	A	Night
17		22:4:40	52.9	A	Night
18		22:5:40	53.1	A	Night
19		22:6:40	52.6	A	Night
20		22:7:40	52.4	A	Night
21	19/7/2017	22:8:40	52.5	A	Night
22		22:9:40	52.9	A	Night
23		22:10:40	52.7	A	Night
24		22:11:40	54.4	A	Night
Averag	Average for Day Time		55.60	A	Day
Average for Night Time		52.72	A	Night	

The observed value is compared with the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline. The noise quality guideline values included in NEQ Guidelines (2015) for residential areas from the point source is in day time and in night time is 70 dB(A). The proposed project has no noise pollution. The main source of noise pollution on this transmission line project may be from the moving of trucks, construction of towers. The project is currently not operating in that areas where we measured the noise level. So, the observed noise level are within the guidelines values from NEQ Guidelines. If the project site have noise pollution, the construction workers and the local villagers near the project site can damage physiological, psychological health, high blood pressure, stress related illness, sleep disruption and hearing loss. The continuous noise of intensity 120 dB to 150 dB may cause permanent deafness. Any sound above 85 dB can cause hearing loss. The noise above 60 dB may cause nausea, headache. The loss is related to the intensity and length of exposure.

5.5 Biological Environment (Biodiversity)

5.5.1 Biodiversity Setting

Although the installment of 230 kV power transmission line will pass the agricultural land and forest, the project proponent will operate without impacts to existing fauna and flora as much as possible. The Nan Pang Stream and Thanlwin River is the main habitat for aquatic life in the area. Biodiversity survey was carried out by making the individual focus group



discussion with the local villagers. The followings are the existing biodiversity conditions of the townships based on the secondary data.

Existing Biodiversity in Nansam Township from secondary data

The natural vegetation that are growing in Nansam are pine, Ingyin, Hmaw, Tamarind, Pauk, Htauk-Kyant, In and Kha- Paung. The wild animals founded in Nant Sam township are Ji, Hsat, boar and rabbits. Although Nansam Township has three reserved forests but the transmission tower line does not pass these three reserved forest. These reserved forest are protected not to deforestation. The information about forest enterprises are the following.

No	Particulars (Reserved forest)	Area(acre)	Species
1	Malin Kham	11900	Pine, Ingyin, Hnaw, Tamarind,
2	Namaw Kanghsint	7680	Pauk, Htauk-Kyant, In and Kha-
3	Sat Taw	37068	Paung
	Total	56648	

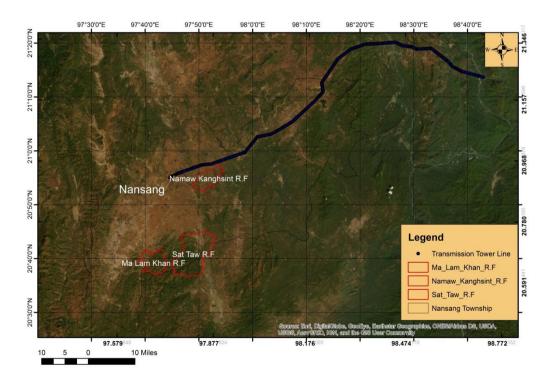


Figure 5. 12 Three Reserved Forests in Nansang Township Existing Biodiversity in Kho Lam Township from secondary data

The natural vegetation that are growing in Kho Lam are Kyun, Inn, Ingyin, Thityar, Sakarsein, Pine, Hnaw, Tamarind, Padauk, Cherry, Latpan, Pauk, Bamboo and Wabo.



Existing Biodiversity in Kun Hein Township from secondary data

The natural vegetation that are growing in Kun Hein are Zee-Phyu, Fan-Kar, Tal, Gway, Kokko, Kin-Pon, HSu-Poak-Kyi, Mango, Shouk, Thapay, Tamarind, Hsu-Poak-Lay, Bamboo shoots, Dayin-Kouk, Pain, Myouk-Eu, Kha-Dad, Myuu, Chilli, Basil, Penny wort, water spinach, Kay-Tha-Gyi, Vines, Kyaung-Shar, Mauk-Nar-Lan, Naung-Chin, Plums, Ka-Bee, Goan-Minn, Kanaso, Ma-Hlwa and rattans. The wild animals that found in Kun Hein Township are Ji, Hsat, Rabbit, Deer, Lizard, geckos, Monkeys, Hyenas, Snakes, Warthog, Pangolins, Wildfowl and tortoises. The environmental condition of Kun Hein township is 62.41 of forest cover. Protected forest cover is (44.07) and reserved forest is (10.34)

No	Particulars (Reserved Forest)	Area(acre)	Species
1	Loi-Mal	84071.49	Tamarind, Thit-yar, Ingyin
	Kying-Kam	117135.17	Kokko, Sagawar, Thitkado,
	Kying-Toung	56600	Ye-many, Hnaw, Thadi,
	Wun-Lite-Kam	15360	Thaphya, Htauk-kyant,
	Wun-Lite-Kan	25725	Ma-U, Taung-thayat,
			Didu, Latpan, Zaung-palway
	Total	298891.66	_

5.5.2 Existing Conditions of Flora and Fauna

The information of existing biodiversity in forest near the villages were got by conducting individual target group discussion. The common species and endangered species in forest near the villages had been recorded. Some species we had recorded are least concerned species. The project proponent must prepare wildlife corridors for migratory birds and wildlife and construct the transmission towers by environmental friendly instruction to protect the natural regeneration. And also, the project proponent has to set provision of platforms for safe perches and nesting locations on tower design so as to mitigate impact on birds. MOEE get permission and agreement from Forest Department to cut and remove tree within ROW and trees within ROW will never replant according to the SOP of transmission line construction and maintenance. However, MOEE will follow instruction of agreement between forest departments. The construction activities will be performed by avoiding the breeding and nesting seasons of the wildlife species. The following are the trees, birds and wildlife species which are common in the townships.

Common Tree Species in Nansam Township

Scientific name	Common name	
Shorea siamensis	Ingyin	
Terminalia coriacea	Indian Laurel	
Emblica officinalis	Indian Gooseberry	
Melanorrhoea usitata	Myanmar Lacquer Tree	
Dipterocarpus tuberculas	In	
Pinus caribaea	Cuban Pine	
Castanea sativa	Sweet Chestnut	
Eugenia bracteolate	Thabye	



Common Tree Species in Kho Lam Township

Scientific name	Common name
Dipterocarpus tuberculas	In
Shorea siamensis	Ingyin
Gmelina arborea	Gmelina
Terminalia coriacea	Indian Laurel

Common Tree Species in Kun Hein Township

Scientific name	Common name
Dipterocarpus tuberculas	Ingyin
Pterocarpus macrocarpus	Myanmar Rose Wood
Tectona grandis	Teak
Michelia champaca	Champaca
Schima wallichii	Lauk-ya
Dalbergia oliveri	Tulipwood
Dipterocarpus tuberculas	In
Pinus caribaea	Cuban Pine
Ficus chittagonga	Thapan-pin
Gmelina arborea	Gmelina
Juglans regia	Walnut
Mangifera indica	Mango

Endangered Tree Species in Kun Hein Township

Scientific name	Common name
Shorea siamensis	Ingyin
Terminalia coriacea	Indian Laurel
Tectona grandis	Teak

Common Bird Species in Kho Lam Township

Local Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN Red List	Habitat
Crow	Corvus splendens insolens	House Crow	LC	Resident
Kite	Milvus migrans govinda	Common Pariah Kite	LC	Resident
Dove	Columbidae	Dove	LC	Resident
Woodpecker	Picumnus innorminatus	Speckled Piculet	LC	Resident
Sparrow	Passer domesticus indicus	House Sparrow	LC	Resident
Crow Pheasant	Centropus sinensis intermedia	Crow Pheasant	LC	Resident
Francolin	Francolinus pintadeanus	Chinese Francolin	LC	Resident



Peacock	Pavo muticus spiciferus	Peafowl	LC	Resident
Falcon	Faleo amurensis	Falcon	LC	Resident

Common Bird Species in Kun Hein Township

Local Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN Red List	Habitat
Parrot	Psittaciformes	Parrot	LC	Resident
Owl	Althene brama pulchra	Spotted Owlet	LC	Resident
Kite	Milvus migrans govinda	Common Pariah Kite	LC	Resident
Crow	Corvus splendens insolens	House Crow	LC	Resident
Crow Pheasant	Centropus sinensis intermedia	Crow Pheasant	LC	Resident
Dove	Columbidae	Dove	LC	Resident
Kite	Milvus migrans govinda	Common Pariah Kite	LC	Resident
Peacock	Pavo muticus spiciferus	Peafowl	LC	Resident

Endangered Bird Species in that Township

Local Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN Red List
Crow Pheasant	Centropus sinensis intermedia	Crow Pheasant	LC
Falcon	Faleo amurensis	Falcon	LC
Peacock	Pavo muticus spiciferus	Peafowl	LC

Common Wildlife Species in Nansam Township

Local Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN Red list
Rabbit	Lepus peguensis	Rabbit	LC
Boar	Sus scrofa	Wild Boar	LC
Common Barking Dear	Muntiacus Muntjak	Barking Dear	LC
Jungle Fowl	Gallus	Jungle Cat	LC
Raccoon	Procyon lotor	Raccoon	LC
Monkey	Macaca Fascicularis	Monkey	LC

Common Wildlife Species in Kho Lam Township

Local Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN Red list
Rabbit	Lepus peguensis	Rabbit	LC
Boar	Sus scrofa	Wild Boar	LC
Common Barking Dear	Muntiacus Muntjak	Barking Dear	LC
Monkey	Macaca Fascicularis	Monkey	LC
Bat	Chiroptera	Free tailed Bat	LC

Common Wildlife Species in Kun Hein Township

Local Name Scientific Name		Common Name	IUCN red list	
Common Barking Dear	Muntiacus Muntjak	Barking Dear	LC	



Boar	Sus scrofa	Wild Boar	LC
Rabbit Lepus peguensis		Rabbit	LC
Snake Serpentes		Snake	LC



5.6 Social Environment

5.6.1 Social Setting

The 230 kV Power Transmission Line will pass the Nansam Township, Kho Lam Township, Kun Hein Township and Karli Township in the southern Shan State. The transmission lines will be drawn along the National Highway Road. At that time, the transmission lines will pass through the agricultural land (Le, Taungya), Reserved Forest, Protected Public Forest and Residential Areas in the villages. We recorded and assess the socio-economic conditions of these townships based on the secondary data and the socio-economic survey result.

Socio-economic Conditions of Nansam Township

Number of households, houses and populations

The followings are the number of populations until the end of March, 2017.

House/Household

No	Particulars	House	No.of	Wards	Village	Village
			households		tract	
1	Urban	3836	4340	5	-	-
2	Rural	12806	12906	-	20	196
Total		16642	17246	5	20	196

Population

No	Particula	a Above 18			Below 18			Total		
	rs	Mal	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
		e								
1	Urban	7751	8625	16376	3701	3513	7214	11452	12138	23590
2	Rural	2045	21035	41492	13399	13384	26783	33856	34419	68275
		7								
	Total	2820 8	29660	57868	17100	16897	33997	45308	46557	91865

Administrative constitution

The following tables are administrative constitution.

No	Township	Town	Ward	Village Tract	Village	
1	Nansam	Nansam	5	15	158	

Economical consideration

Nansam Township is located in Loilin District, Shan State and develop in economically. Most of the local people are working agriculture and services. It is good transportation because it is located on the National Road, Myeikhtilar- Taunggyi- Kyaingtong- Tarchilate. Main productions are maize, pineapples and gingers and these products are exported to Taunggyi.



Land utilization

The followings are kinds of land utilization in Nansam Township.

No	Types of land	Area(acre)
1	Total land utilization	65744
	(a) Farmland	10660
	(b) Ya	52386
	(c) island	-
	(d) horticultural land	1493
	(e) Taungya	1205
2	Vacant Land	4986
	(a) farmland	74
	(b) Ya	4458
	(c) island	-
	(d) horticultural land	454
3	Urban Areas and others	40701
4	reserved/protected forest land	56778
5	Wild Forest	746752
6	Wild land	23529
7	Fallow land	81879
	Total	350369

Condition of forest enterprise

The information about forest enterprises are the following.

Forests

No	Particulars	Area(acre)	Number of plants	
1	Protected forest	56650.18	64	
2	Reserved forest	-	-	

Electrical power supply

No	No. of factory	Kind of factory	Public/Private	Productivity (KW)
1	1	Engine	Public	15

Substation

No	Name of Substation	Supply voltage	Public/Private	
1	66/11KV 5MVA	1222000	Public	

Number of transformer

No	Kind of transformer	Number	Supply voltage
1	11/0.4 KVA	79	10700

Use of electrical power (KW)

No	Amount of needed	Amount of getting	Amount of usage
1	1030	1030	1030



Socio-economic Conditions of Kho Lam Township

Number of households, houses and populations

The followings are the number of populations until the end of March, 2017.

House/Household

No	Particulars	House	No. of households	Wards	Village tract	Village
1	Urban	1646	1724	6	-	-

Population

No	Particul	Above 18				Below 18			Total		
	ars	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	Urban	2795	2601	5396	2335	2570	4905	5130	5171	10301	
	Total	2795	2601	5396	2335	2750	4905	5130	5171	10301	

Administrative constitution

The following tables are administrative constitution.

No.	Town	Ward	Remark	
1	1	6		

Economical consideration

Kho Lam Township is located in Loilin District, Nansam Township and develops in economically. Most of the local people are working agriculture and some people work in livestock. It is good transportation because it is located on the National Road, Myeikhtilar-Taunggyi- Kyaingtong- Tarchilate. Main productions are rice, soybeans, corn plants and sesame and these products are exported to Nant Sam and Taunggyi.

Land utilization

The followings are kinds of land utilization.

No	Types of land	Area(acre)
1.	Total land utilization	
	(a)farmland	
	(b) Ya	
	(c) island	
	(d) horticultural land	
	(e) Taungya	
2.	Vacant Land	
	(a) farmland	
	(b) Ya	
	(c) island	
	(d) horticultural land	
	(e) land thatch	-
3	Grazing land	-
4	Industrial land	-
5	City land	711



6	Village land	-
7	Other land	-
8	reserved/protected forest	-
	land	
9	Wild forest	-
10	Wild land	-
11	Fallow Land	-
	Total	711

Condition of forest enterprise

The information about forest enterprises are the following.

Forests

No	Particulars	Area(acre)	Remarks
1	Timber production	-	-
2	Forest products	-	-

Electrical power supply

1	Oil/Diesel shop	None
2	Natural gas pipe line	None
3	Natural gas shop	None
4	Electricity supply	None

Substation

No	Name of substation	Public	Private	Supply voltage(KW)
1	Kho Lam	Public	-	5000 KW

Number of transformer

No	Kinds of transformer	Number	Supply po	ower(KW)
1	30-KVA	1	30	24
2	50-KVA	9	450	360
3	100-KVA	8	800	640
4	160-KVA	9	1440	1152
5	200-KVA	5	1000	800
6	315-KVA	6	1890	1512
Total	38	5160KVA	4488KW	

Use of electrical power (KW)

No	Amount of needed(KW)	Amount of getting	Amount of usage	Demand/S urplus
1		4MW	1.2MW	2.8MW
Total		4MW	1.2MW	2.8MW



Socio-economic Conditions of Kun Hein Township

Number of households, houses and populations

The followings are the number of populations until the end of March, 2016.

House/Household

No	Townships	Particulars	House	No. of households	Wards	Village tract	Village
		Urban	1526	1498	5	-	-
1	Kun Hein	Rural	6490	6487	-	14	137
		Total	8016	7985	5	14	137
2	Kar Li	Urban	1485	1506	6	-	-
		Total	9501	9491	11	14	137

Population

0,	pulation										
No	Township	Particula	A	bove 18	}	Below 18		Total			
		rs	Male	Fem ale	Total	Mal e	Fema le	Total	Male	Femal e	Total
1	Kun Hein	Urban	3196	3649	6845	138	1413	2794	4577	5062	9639
		Rural	11165	1215 1	2331	532 5	5694	1101 9	1649 0	17845	3433 5
		Total	14361	1580 0	3016 1	670 6	7107	1381	2106 7	22907	4397 4
2	Kar Li	Urban	2408	2764	5172	138	1381	2761	3788	4145	7933
		Total	16769	1856 4	3533 3	808 6	8488	1657 4	2485 5	27052	5190 7

Administrative constitution

The following tables are administrative constitution.

No	Township	Town	Ward	Village tract	Village
1	1	2	11	14	137

Economical consideration

Kun Hein Township is located in Loilin District, Shan State (South) and slow develops in economically. Most of the local people are working agriculture. It is good transportation because it is located on the National Road, Myeikhtilar- Taunggyi- Kyaingtong- Tarchilate. Main productions are rice, groundnuts, soybeans and sesame and these products do not export to other townships.



Land utilization

The followings are kinds of land utilization in Kun Hein Township.

No	Types of land	Area(acre)
1	Total land utilization	30091
	(a)farmland area	2645
	(b)land	23434
	(c)land island	-
	(d)land gardens	1663
	(e)farm	349
2	Field area	7619
	(a)farm land	186
	(b)land	7433
	(c)land island	-
	(d) horticultural land	-
	(e) land thatch	-
3	Grazing land	-
4	Industrial land	-
5	City land	1880
6	Village land	4231
7	Other land	13065
8	reserved/protected forest	242291
	land	
9	Wild forest	252593
10	Wild land	27915
11	Fallow land	99498
	Total	679184

Substation

No	Name of substation	Public	Private	Supply voltage(KW)
1	Kun Hein	5000	-	500
	Total	5000	-	500

Number of transformer

No	Kinds of transformer	Number	Supply Power(KW)
1	50-KVA	4	168
2	100-KVA	3	190
3	160-KVA	2	250
4	200-KVA	4	650
5	315-KVA	2	1140
	Total	15	2398

Use of electrical power (KW)

No	Amount of needed(KW)	Amount of getting(KW)	Amount of usage(KW)	Demand/Surplus (KW)
1	-	5000	500	(+)4500
Total	-	5000	500	(+)4500



5.6.2 Results of Socio-economic Conditions

Transmisssion Lines may pass through the villags, forst areas and agricultural lands in Nansam Township, Kho Lam Township and Kun Hein Township. Khelong, Naunghe, Kongsa, Wanpong, Karle, Hsaimon, Lwalkhat, NanMaung, NanMonNgun, Nagan, Phalan, Tarkaw (2) Miles Villages had been conducted the socio-economic survey. The survey team from E Guard met and informed about the project to the respective Township Administrator and respective Village Tract Leader. But Village Tract Leader and at least (2) persons who are fluent in Myanmar Language were conducted because of the language problems, security condition of the townships.

Socio-economic condition of villages and the opinion of village tract leader on this project based on key informat interview

Nansam Township

The villagers from Khelong Village, Wan Pong Village, Lwal Khat Village, Kongsa Village and Karle Village that will pass by the transmission line and transmission towers in Nansam Township were conducted the socio-economic survey. Firstly, the survey team from E Guard met and informed to the local villagers about the project. And then, each village tract leaders were conducted key informat interview. The socio-economic condition of each villages in Nansam Township and their opinion on this project are mentioned below.

Khelong Village

The occupation of the villagers in Khelong Village mostly depend on agriculture (Taungya, Le), Charcoal Production. The ethnic group in Khelong Village are mostly Burma. They mainly planted corn, Pigeaon Pea. Main water source of village is Stream Water and Purified Water. They commented that they will not get any developments from this project and the agricultural crop will destroy if the project implement in their agricultural season. They mainly suggested that they don't want to implement the project in their cropping season.

Kongsa Village

The ethnic group in Burma and Palaung are mainly living in Kongsa Village. The occupation of the villagers in Kongsa Village mostly depend on agriculture (Taungya, Le). They mostly planted paddy, corn, sesame. Main Water Source is Phar Lame Stream. They presumed that they will get a chance for electricity and their village will get developments in future if this project implement in their village.

Karle Village

The main occupation of villagers in Karle Village is agriculture (Taungya and Le). Their livelihood often depend on hunting. They mostly planted corn and paddy. Their main source of water is tube well and streams near the village. They presumed that they will get developments from this project.

Lwal Kat Village

The main source of villagers in lwal kat village is agriculture (Taungya, Le), Shop, livestock and hunting. The main cropping plants are paddy, corn and pigeon pea. The main source of



water for the village is stream water near the village. They worried that the electricity cable wire will be in touch with the crops and trees and destroy because of the distance of the tower.

Won Pong Village

The main source of villagers in won pong village is agriculture (Taungya, Le), Shop, livestock and hunting. The main cropping plants are paddy, corn and sesame. The main source of water for the village is stream water near the village and the purified drinking water. They presumed that they will get a chance for electricity from this project. They suggested that the project proponent have to inform their construction process to the villagers.

Kho Lam Township

The survey team met and discussed about the project with the village tract leader from Nan Maung Village and Mat Mon Laung Village in Kho Lam Township. The socio-economic condition of each villages in Kho Lam Township and their opinion on this project are mentioned below.

Nan Maung Village

The main source of villagers in nan maung village is agriculture (Taungya, Le) and hunting. The main cropping plants are paddy, corn, sesame and bean for economy. The main source of water for the village is stream water near the village and the purified drinking water. They presumed that they will get a chance for electricity from this project. They suggested that the project proponent have to inform their construction process to the villagers.

Mat Mon Laung Village

The villagers in Mat Mon Laung village mostly work Taungya. They cropped mostly paddy, corn and sesame. The main source of water is stream water near the village. They commented that they welcomed this project but the responsible persons in this project have to work without impacts.

Kun Hein Township

Firstly, we met and inform about the project to the Township Administrator and Village Tract Leader of Kun Hein. And then, we conducted the key informat interview with each village tract leader in Hsai Mon Village, Kon Paung Village and Nakauk Village which are passing the transmission line and towers. The socio-economic condition of each villages in Kun Hein Township and their opinion on this project are mentioned below.

Hsai Mon Village

The main occupation of villagers in Hsai Mon Village is fishing, agriculture (Taungya, Le). They mostly cropped paddy and corn. They used rain water and water from Ho Tu river for their drinking, domestic use and agriculture. They presumed that they will get developments in all sectors from this project. They commented that they want to get compensation if their agricultural land are destroyed by this project.



Kong Pao Village

The villagers in Kong Pao mostly depend on agriculture (Taungya and Le). They mostly cropped paddy, corn and sesame. They use rain water and stream water for their drinking and domestic use. They used solar for their electricity. They commented they will be convenient if their village get electricity from this project. They also suggested that they didn't want to destroy their agricultural land and to minimize the noise from the transmission tower.

Nakauk Village

The occupation of Nakauk Village is mostly agriculture (Taungya and Le) and hunting. The most cropping plants are paddy, corn, sesame and soybeans. The main source of electricity in Nakauk Village is hydropower. They presumed that their village will get many developments and opportunities from this project. They commented that they don't want to destroy the nature and dislike the noise from the transmission tower. Fire from shifting cultivation can impact the transmission tower so they don't want to construct the transmission tower as much as possible. They also suggested that the project leader have to inform the entrance of construction employees into their village before entering their village.

Kar Li Township

E Guard survey team conducted the key informat interview with respective village tract leader from Nat Mon Ngun Village and Pha Lan Village in Kar Li Township. The socio-economic condition of each villages and their opinion of village tract leaders on this project are mentioned below.

Nat Mon Ngun Village

The main occupation of villagers in Nat Mon Ngun Village is agriculture (Taungya and Le) and livestock. They mainly cropped corn, paddy, sesame and bean. They mostly used rain water, stram water and river water for their drinking and domestic use. They mostly use solar for their electricity. They presumed that they will get developments in all sectors from this project.

Pha Lan Village

The main occupation of villagers in Nat Mon Ngun Village is agriculture (Taungya and Le). They mainly cropped corn, paddy, sesame and soybeans. They mostly used rain water, stram water for their drinking and domestic use. They mostly use hydropower for their electricity. They presumed that they will get developments in all sectors from this project.

Socio-economic condition of villages and the opinion of villagers on this project based on socio-economic survey

Nansam Township

Khelong Village

Most of the ethnic group in Khelong Village is Burma. They mainly use Burmese language. The main occupation of villager is agriculture and shop. They mainly cropped corn, paddy, sesame and dragon fruit. The total agricultural land they possess is between 5 acres to 30 acres. Paddy, corn and sesame are mainly cropped in rainy seasons. Egg palnt, Lettuce, mustard are



cropped in summer season and winter season. The production rate of paddy are about 25 tinn and the production rate of corn are about 150- 20,000 viss yearly. Their monthly income are between 5 lakhs to 15 lakhs. Their main source of water is stream water and rain water. They have document form (7) for land ownership. They want to get crop compensation for one season, land compensation and land substitution from loss of land by construction process. The main source of electricity in that village is solar. They presumed that they will get development opportunities from this project. They also commented that village will be convenient in all sectors if the village get electricity from this project.

Kongsa Village

The three villagers from Kongsa Village were conducted the socio-economic survey. The ethnic group in Kongsa Village are mostly Palaung and Burma. They mostly use Burmese and Palaung languages. They mainly cropped paddy, sunflower and groundnut in Taungya and le. The main source of water for village is Phar Lame stream and rain water. They mainly crop in rainy season and their monthly production rate of paddy are between 45 tinn. They possess agricultural land in between 10-20 acres and their monthly income is between 10 lakhs to 17 lakhs. They presumed that they will get development opportunities in future from this project.

Karle Village

E Guard survey team conducted the social survey for 3 persons in Karle Village. The ethnic group in Kar le Village is mostly shan. They mostly use Burmese and Shan Languages. They mainly cropped paddy and corn on Taungya and Le in rainy season and winter season. Their monthly production rate of paddy is 70 lan and corn is 3000 viss. Seasonal income is 80,000 MMK. They have document form (7) for their land ownership. The main source of water in Karle village is purified drinking water and stream water. They want to get land compensation. The villagers in Karle village did not know about this project. They presumed that their village can get development opportunities if this project is implemented.

Lwal Kat Village

The villagers we conducted the social survey in Lwal Kat village is 4 persons. The ethnic group in Lwal Kat village is mostly shan, yin nat and Burma. But they are not fluent in Burmese language. They mostly cropped Paddy, Sesame, Corn, Green Bud in winter season. The production rate of paddy is ranges between 20 lan, sesame is 60 viss, corn is 12 bags and green bud is 10 bags. Seasonal income ranges from 300,000 to 500,000. The electric source of village is solar energy and duration is 10 hours per day. They suggested that the project proponent must inform if the proposed transmission tower is located in their agricultural land. They commented that they can get electricity and development opportunities if this project implement.

Won Pong Village

E Guard survey team interviewed for 4 persons in wan pong village for socio-economic survey. The ethnic group in wan pong village is mostly shan and Burma and worship Buddha. Only most people are fluent in Burma. Their livelihood depend on agriculture and shop. They possess Taungya and le in 8-23 acres. They mostly crop aster and garlic in summer season, paddy, corn in rainy season and sesame, carrot, tomato, garlic, mustard, eggplant, aster, lettuce,



coffee, butter and Green Bud winter season. Seasonal production for paddy ranges from 5000 tin-8000 tin and the corn is 500 tin-1000 tin. Their seasonal income ranges from 1400,000 to 5040,000. They have document form (7) for land ownership. The villagers want to get crop compensation for their agricultural land. The electrical source of village is solar. They suggested that they can get development opportunities from this project. They commented that the proponent have to perform this project and the compensation should be fair and transparency. They want to implement this project as faster as possible.

Kho Lam Township

Nan Maung Village

E Guard survey team interviewed for (3) persons in Nan Maung Village for socio-economic survey. The ethnic group in Nan Maung Village is Larhu and Palaung and they worship buddish and Christian. They are fluent in Burmese, larhu and Palaung languages. They depend on agriculture and they possess Taungya and le in 13-50 acres. They mostly crop paddy, corn, soybeans and greenbud in summer season and rainy season. Their seasonal crop production for corn is 70 bags and paddy is 20-80 tin and their seasonal income is 200,000- 400,000 MMK. They have document form (7) for land ownership. The villagers want to get crop compensation for their agricultural land. The electrical source of village is solar. They suggested that they can get development opportunities and electricity from this project. They commented that the proponent have to perform this project without residual impacts in their agricultural land. They explained that they dislike the transmission towers that are drawn along their agricultural lands.

Mat Mon Laung Village

E Guard survey team interviewed for (2) persons in Mat Mon Laung Village for socioeconomic survey. The ethnic group in Nan Maung Village is Musalin and Shan and they worship buddish and Christian. They are fluent in Burmese and shan languages. Their livelihood depend on shop. A few people from village crop corn plants. The electricity source of their village is solar for 24 hours. They commented that they want to get electricity from this project.

From the above survey result, the most villagers along the proposed transmission line didn't know about the project. But few people know about this project from their neighbors and friends. The most villagers depends on agriculture for their livelihood so they want to get crop compensation and land substitution. But most people who have not document form (7) worry for compensation so they wish the responsible governments to supply for the documents. They worried that their activity such as fire form traditional shifting cultivation will impact the cable wires from transmission tower and noise impact. They also worried about the strangers who enter to their villages for project and wish to inform to them before entering. The villages do not get electricity so they mainly use solar and hydropower. So, they suggested that they want to get electricity from this project.



CHAPTER 6. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND IDENTIFICATION OF IMPACTS

6.1 Assessment of Potential impacts

This section describes the broad approach that will be used in undertaking the IEE report. It also provides the consideration of likely impacts on the environment and social status associated with the proposed project development. There will be three categorized assessments in the IEE report, they are Physical Environment Assessment, Biological Environment Assessment, and Socio- economic Environment Assessment.

Methodology for the Assessment

The significance impacts are assessed by using IAIA (International Association for Impact Assessment) method. The assessment of potential impacts on environmental baseline conditions has been defined by considering the scale or degree of change the proposed development will have on the existing baseline, the duration and reversibility of the impact and has taken into account relevant legislative or policy standards or guidelines. Potential impacts have been separated into two main types based on different phases of development, i.e. construction effects and operational (or permanent) impacts.

Preconstruction impacts are temporary, short-term impacts that occur during the preconstruction phase only. This will include impacts resulting from temporary works such as clearing and grading of access roads to transmission lines, conducting baseline surveys in determining ROW, line route plans and tower designs. However, these impacts are less significant and have almost no impact on environment. Therefore, the impact assessment of preconstruction phase is not considered in this chapter.

Construction impacts are temporary, short-term impacts that occur during the construction phase only. This will include impacts resulting from construction of the resort as well as any impacts resulting from other temporary works such as access tracks, working areas and compounds.

Operational impacts are those long-term impacts that will occur as a result of the development such as the tourism facilities and related infrastructure (e.g. vehicle movement, resource utilization, disturbance the natural habitats of the biodiversity).

The assessment of each impact is based on consideration of four parameters, magnitude, duration, spatial and frequency of activities, which are going to be carried out during three phases and characteristics of the project. The following methodology has been applied to assess the environmental impacts of the transmission Line Project mainly on air, water, noise, vibration etc. Each assess point have 5 scales as mentioned in the below.



Impact Assessment Parameters and Its Scale

A aga agam om 4			Scale		
Assessment	1	2	3	4	5
Magnitude (M)	Insignificant	Small and Will have no effect on environment	Moder ate and Will result in minor changes on environme nt	High and will Result insignifica nt changes on environme nt	Very high And will result in permanent changes on environment
Duration(D)	Duration(D) 0-1 year 2-5 year		6-15year	Longer than 15 year	Permanent
Extent(E)	Limited to The site	Limited to the local area	Limited to the region	National	International
Probability(P)	Ver y improbable	Improbable	Probable	Highly probable	Definite

Then, the significant point (SP) is calculated by following formula.

Significant Point (SP) = (Magnitude+ Duration+ Extent)*Probability

Based on calculated significant point, impacts significance can be categorized as follows:

Impact Significance

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

According to the assessment methodology, very low and low significance impacts can be regarded as negligible impact to the environment, in which there is no significance impact on the environment.

But, moderate impact can have little effect on the environment. So, some mitigation measures must be considered. High impact can have significant changes on the environment. Therefore, mitigation measures must be done. Very high impact can be permanent changes on environment. To reduce and control the impacts and disadvantages on the environment, mitigation measures must be performed.



Impact Significance and Assessment of Construction and Operation Phases of the project

Item	Environmen tal Impacts Project Activities		Significance of Potential Environmental Impacts		l ntal	Impact Significan ce	Remark		
A	C. A. A.	DI	M	D	E	P	SP		
1.	Air Pollution	 Moving of heavy construction vehicles Using of diesel power- driven vehicles Excavation and site clearance of vegetation for right of way and towers foundation Access road construction and associated with the construction of towers 	4	2	2	3	24	Low	Negative Impact
2.	Water Pollution	 Concrete mixing Storage of fuels for generators Garbages and Sewage disposal from employee's camps and office to the nearest rivers Domestic wastewater from kitchen, toilet and washing facilities from labor's camps Oil leakage and Oil Spills 	3	2	2	3	21	Low	Negative Impact
3.	Noise and Vibration	 Heavy truck traffic for site clearance, construction of approach road and excavation works Noise pollution emitted from generator 	3	2	2	3	21	Low	Negative Impact
4.	Waste Disposal	 Disposal of hazardous wastes from improper handling of fuel and concrete mixing Vegetable debris from land clearance for construction of tower foundation and right of way Solid wastes such as garbage, kitchen wastes and human wastes from employee's camps and office 	3	2	1	3	18	Low	Negative Impact
5.	Impact on soil	Oil leakage from improper management of transformers	4	1	1	3	18	Low	



		and generators and material storage • Surface soil clearance for tower foundation construction • Disposal of organic wastes, preparation of the approach road and inappropriate management of concrete mixing for construction of tower foundation	Negative Impact
6.	Impact on flora and fauna	 Soil compaction and erosion can damage to wildlife introduced species due to habitat alteration Drawing of cable lines and right of way clearance activities can impact the trees and natural regeneration below and along the transmission line route Bird electrocutions and collisions can damage to the migratory birds and bats. Open burning below the transmission lines 	Negative Impact
7.	Impact on Forest Areas	 Transmission towers and cable lines may be drawn along the forest areas. Construction of access road, erection of transmission towers and drawing of cable lines can destroy the forested areas. Hunting and misuse of natural resources in forest by construction workers 	Negative Impact
9.	Land use change and land conflicts	 Natural regeneration and trees are cut for right of way clearance Some agricultural land and plantation areas are changed to project use Loss of crop production due to project Transportation will be effected 	Negative Impact
10.	Communicab le Diseases	• Infection of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, diarrhea, malaria and etc. 5 2 2 4 32 Moderate	Negative Impact



			I				I		1
		from temporary construction							
		workers to local communities							
11.	Working Environment and Accidents	 Inappropriate management of working activities such as improper management of construction activities such as high speed driving of construction vehicles and truck traffic, absence of proper notice board, proper traffic sign and proper warning sign board Accidents from the effect of construction vehicles and truck traffic 	4	2	2	4	32	Moderate	Negative Impact
12.	Fire Hazards	 storage of construction materials improper handling and maintenance of electrical equipment and other related construction equipment open burning on site or nearby from traditional shifting cultivation 	4	2	2	3	24	Low	Negative Impact
13.	Occupational Health and Safety problem	 electrical shock and fire construction related accidents accidents caused by transportation vehicles 	4	2	2	3	24	Low	Negative Impact
В	Operation	Phase							
1.	Air Pollution	• will exhaust gases and dust from maintenance activities	3	1	1	3	15	Low	Negative Impact
2.	Noise and Vibration	Temporary noise pollution and vibration from the maintenance activities	3	1	1	2	10	Very Low	Negative Impact
3.	Impact on flora and fauna	 Bird electrocutions and collisions can damage to the migratory birds and bats. Can change wildlife habitat and ecosystem due to transmission towers. 	4	5	2	4	44	Moderate	Negative Impact
4.	Accidents	• Electrical shocks, electrical collisions from careless management of right of way clearing and luck of sign board and notice boards provided to public.	4	5	2	4	44	Moderate	Negative Impact



5.	Fire Hazards	Open burning on site or nearby from shifting cultivation can 4 2 1 3 2 cause carbon conduct.	legative Impact
6.	Occupational Health and Safety problem	transportation vehicles for	Iegative Impact

6.2. Identification of Potential impacts from Power Transmission Line Project

6.2.1. Air Pollution

Construction Phase: Air Pollution such as exhaust gas and air borne particulate matter (dust) from moving of heavy construction vehicles, diesel power- driven earth movers, site clearance of vegetation for right of way and construction of towers foundation, access road construction and associated with the construction of towers.

Operation Phase: Air borne particulate matter (dust) and gases would be produced from the maintenance of towers.

6.2.2. Water Pollution

Construction Phase: There will cause temporary water pollution due to concrete mixing, storage of fuels for generators, excavation works, and garbage from employee's camps and office. The transmission line will cross Nan Pang River and Thanlwin River. At the construction phase, there will be temporary water pollution to the rivers. Another potential source of water contamination can be domestic waste water from kitchen, toilets, and washing facilities will be generated by the workers' camp and office during construction period. Surface runoff following the heavy rain brings the sediment load and other impurities including contaminated substances down into the nearby waterways degrading the water quality. Oil leakage can also contaminate ground water and surface water degrading their water quality.

Operation Phase: There will be no activity that can cause water pollution.

6.2.3. Noise and Vibration

Construction Phase: The use of heavy equipment such as crane and truck traffic during site clearance and construction for access roads will generate noise, which may create a nuisance for nearby residents and biodiversity. The vegetative clearance for right of way, erection of towers and moving of heavy vehicles would create vibration impacts. There will be noise pollution from generators at construction sites in night works.

Operation Phase: There will be little noise pollution from electrical field of towers and vibration from the activities of towers maintenance.

6.2.4. Waste Disposal

Construction Phase:

Solid Waste

In this phase, there will be small amount of solid waste can be produced. Firstly, construction waste soil will be excavated mainly from site formation and leveling activities. Vegetable



debris will be generated at the time of land clearance for tower foundation and right of way. Moreover, solid wastes such as garbage, kitchen wastes and sewages from employee's camps and office. Other possible debris associated with construction sites are packing materials and food remains.

Liquid Waste

Liquid waste such as used oil that is a kind of hazardous waste coming from the regular maintenance of construction vehicles and equipment will be generated. Sanitary wastewater and others from daily activities of workers will also be produced in this phase. Accidental spillage and leakage of diesel and engine oil from construction vehicles and machines will be accounted as liquid waste. However, there is no significant amount of liquid waste generated from construction activities; hence no significant impact is discovered.

Operation Phase: There will be no activities that can generate wastes.

6.2.5. Impact on Soil

Construction Phase: Oil leakage from improper usage of generators, careless management of material storage, oil and diesel spills from transportation trucks at the construction site and, disposal of organic wastes from employee's camps and office, and inappropriate management of concrete mixing for construction of tower footing will contaminate surface soil quality.

Operation Phase: There may be no significant impact on soil contamination during operation phase.

6.2.6. Identification of Impacts on Biodiversity

Impacts on Flora and Fauna

Construction and Operation Phases: According to township data and individual target group discussion result, several species of flora and fauna are widely distributed. There are reserved forests near the transmission line route. Most hilly parts and land areas are covered with paddy, corn and sesame agricultural land. The livelihoods of villagers along the transmission line route depend on the agriculture and traditional shifting cultivation. In reserved forest, there are several tree species, bird species and wildlife species. Wildlife habitat is important for the survival of the wildlife animals in terrestrial ecosystem. The wild animals are now threatened by habitat degradation and habitat loss caused by misconduct of human being. The activities included in the construction phase of transmission lines such as construction for access road in villages, forests and agricultural lands, right of way clearance and light pollution in night works and drawing of cable lines can cause habitat conversion, soil compaction and erosion, introduced species, hunting of workers in forest areas would destroy the trees and natural regeneration below and along the transmission line route and would damage to birds nesting areas, habitat alteration and animals' breeding seasons. In Operation Phases, birds resting on transmission poles would cause bird electrocutions and collisions. On the positive side, right of way when properly managed, can be beneficial to wildlife. Appropriate cleared areas can provide feeding and nesting sites for birds and mammals. Power lines and structures can serve as nesting sites and perches for migratory birds.



6.2.7. Impacts on Forest Areas

Construction Phase: According to the township data, there are two reserved forest (19580 acres) in Nansam Township, Loi-Mal (84071.49 acres), Kying-Kam reserved forest (117135.17 acres), Kying-Tong reserved forest (56600 acres), Wun-Lite-Kam reserved forest (15360 acres), Wun-Lite-Kan reserved forest (25725 acres) in Kun Hein Township. There are 80 plant species in that reserved forests according to the township data. The total areas of forest (29.39 miles) as shown below is used for erection of towers and drawing cable wires for power transmission line project. Construction of access road, erection of transmission towers and drawing of cable lines can destroy the forested areas. Hunting and misuse of natural resources in forest by construction workers may damage the natural ecosystem and wildlife ecosystem. Ministry of Electricity and Energy and Forest Department are already compromised about the land use of forest areas for power transmission lines and towers.

Operation Phase: There would be little significant impacts on forest areas because certain forest areas are converted to project use.

Total forest areas that will be used for 230 kV Nansam- Minepyin- Kyaingtong Power Transmission Line Project

Sr	Name of Forest	Towers Numbers	Estimated Miles	
1	(Hining)	T - 22 to T-52	7.68	Miles
2	(Wun Lite Kam)	T - 188 to T - 233	11.3	Miles
3	(Loimal)	T – 261 to T - 295	8.54	Miles
4	(Loimal)	T – 312 to T - 320	1.87	Miles
	Total Mile	29.39	Miles	

6.2.8. Land Use change and land conflicts

Construction Phase: During the construction stage, the forest areas within the right of way of transmission line are converted to temporary project use. The natural regeneration, trees and valuable crops in the agricultural lands will damage due to the construction of towers and drawing of cable wires along the transmission lines. Those impacts can only be temporary. There will be temporary loss of crop production due to construction activities. There will be land conflicts between villagers who depend on agriculture. Some of transmission towers will be constructed around the agricultural lands and some will be constructed in the agricultural land. According to the socio-economic surveys, villagers willing to have cash compensation for crop. For the agricultural land, some villagers willing to get cash compensation and some are willing to have land substitution for agricultural land. Ministry of Electricity and Energy (MOEE) have plans to give information to the villagers about the areas of land which are located within the transmission line route and have plan to pay the seasonal crop compensation if the transmission line cross the particular agricultural land. But most of the villagers didn't have official documents for land ownership because these lands are traditional cultivated lands.



For this concern, the villagers requested to Ministry of Electric Power Enterprise to consider their difficulties.

Operation Phase: There will no activity that can impact their land use. The villagers can plant their seasonal agricultural crops below the transmission towers and lines after constructing the transmission lines.

6.2.9. Local Economy: Employment and Livelihood

Construction Phase: This project can create job opportunities for local people, develop local economy and develop the villagers' livelihoods. This is the positive impact that can get from this project. The proponent will use the local workers in some process when they need unskillful labors. This project can not only create job opportunities but also increase local income. Usage of hotels from foreign technicians and workers, spending their money for needs from local market can increase local income.

Operation Phase: In Operation Phase, there would be a few negative impact for transmission cable wires. Villagers along the transmission lines routes mostly depend on traditional shifting cultivation. Large fires burning adjacent to or under power transmission lines can create electrical arcs (known as flashovers) that can endanger people and wildlife species. It also can destroy the wires, insulators and supports of the transmission lines. This problem must be solved by discussing with local authorities and provide awareness programs to local villagers.

6.2.10. Communicable Diseases

Construction Phase: There may be infection of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and diarrhea etc. from temporary construction workers to local communities.

Operation Phase: There will be no activities that can infect to the local communities.

6.2.11. Working Environment and Accidents

Construction Phase: Improper management of construction activities such as high speed driving of construction vehicles and truck traffic, climbing up to the transmission towers, construction of approach roads, absence of proper notice board, proper traffic sign and proper warning sign board can effect on the safety of local communities and villagers near or adjacent the transmission lines.

Operation Phase: There will be no activities that can affect the working environment. Electrical shocks, electrical collisions from careless management of right of way clearing, open burning near or below the transmission lines, luck of information provided to local communities can damage to wildlife species and local people. Aircraft hazards would occur because nansam air force is located near the transmission lines routes.

6.2.12. Fire Hazards

Construction and Operation Phase: Storage of construction materials, improper handling of fuel and careless maintenance of electrical equipment, other related construction equipment and maintenance equipment and open burning on site or nearby from shifting cultivation can cause fire hazards.



CHAPTER 7. MITIGATION MEASURES ON ADVERSE IMPACTS

According to the above mentioned cases, potential adverse impacts of the proposed project may include air emissions, noise generation, vibration, water, soil, waste disposal and public and occupational health hazards. Proposed mitigation measures for these adverse impacts are discussed below.

7.1. Mitigation Measures on Air Quality

Construction Phase and Operation Phase

- ✓ Heavy vehicles used in construction phase must be efficient vehicles and checked regularly before using them.
- ✓ Applied watering at construction site in dry season.

Burning of waste materials shall be performed at designated areas.

7.2. Mitigation Measures on Water Quality

Construction Phase

- ✓ Septic tanks should be provided in sufficient numbers, proper management for sanitation in workers' camp and office.
- ✓ Give awareness to labors to proper handling in fuels and waste management.
- ✓ Apply training for housekeeping practices to construction workers.

7.3. Mitigation Measures on Noise and Vibration

Construction Phase

- ✓ The machinery and equipment used in construction activities should be done regular maintenance.
- ✓ Personal protective equipment (PPE), e.g. earplugs should be provided for construction workers.
- ✓ Regular inspection for equipment should be done and should limit night working activities.
- ✓ The transmission lines and towers are mostly constructed in agricultural lands and hilly areas so there is less noise pollution impact for residential areas.
- ✓ Local residents should be given notices of intended noisy activities so as to reduce the degree of annoyances.
- ✓ The proponent will use solar energy for lighting at construction sites in night works in instead of generator.

Operation Phase

- ✓ There will only be small noise production from towers maintenance activities.
- ✓ If it is necessary Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), e.g. earplugs should be provided for towers maintenance workers
- ✓ Prohibit night works in maintaining towers.



7.4. Mitigation Measure for Waste Disposal

Construction Phase

Solid Waste

- ✓ Implement the systematically waste disposing procedure for disposing of vegetative debris, domestic wastes, construction wastes and hazardous wastes.
- ✓ Install sufficient number of latrine and dust bins at construction site and practice reused and recycled methods.
- ✓ Reusing excavated spoils for vegetation purpose as much as possible.
- ✓ Securing designated soil disposal area
- ✓ Disposing of all waste including human waste properly and environmental friendly manner at designated local municipal waste disposal site.
- ✓ Prohibiting burning of solid waste

Liquid Waste

✓ Hazardous Oil such as fuels is kept in designated places without having accidental leakage or spillage with careful supervisions.

7.5. Mitigation Measures for adverse impact of soil

Construction Phase

- ✓ Applying systematically in concrete mixing process for tower foundation construction and work excavation process.
- ✓ Proper management in construction site activities, careful handling for fuels, implement regular inspection for oil storage.

Operation Phase

✓ There will be no activity that can impact on soil.

7.6. Mitigation Measures for adverse impact on flora and fauna

Construction Phase and Operation Phase

- ✓ Minimizing vegetation clearance within ROW as much as possible and ensuring that the clearance not beyond the designated area.
- ✓ Carrying out all vegetation clearance in consultation with local Forest Department.
- ✓ Install deflectors to prevent electrocution and collisions for migratory birds.
- ✓ Limit night working activities in construction phase.
- ✓ Awareness raising. Dos and Don'ts in forest areas to the construction workers.
- ✓ Avoid cutting down the valuable trees along the transmission lines routes.
- ✓ To be fully compliance with Protection of Wildlife and Conservation of Natural Areas Law (1994) and Rules (2002)
- ✓ Limit the light pollution during the night works.
- ✓ No hunting is allowed by construction workers in reserved forest.
- ✓ Avoid extraction of forest resources for construction workers.
- ✓ Prohibiting introduction of exotic species.

7.7. Mitigation Measures for Land Use change and land conflict

Construction Phase

- ✓ Apply proper compensation to the villager for temporary loss of seasonal crop production.
- ✓ Restoration of land and replanting trees for temporary land use in construction activities.



- ✓ Responsible persons of the project have to cooperate with local villager for compensation process to be transparent and open for their effected agricultural lands.
- ✓ Project Proponent must cooperate with Land Administration Department and Land Records, Survey and Mapping Department for helping the necessary documents for compensation.
- ✓ Necessary repair to the part of the area, for convenience of the line maintenance, most of access road are retained.

7.8. Mitigation Measures for Working Environment and Accidents

Construction Phase

- ✓ All employees in the construction site should be provided personal protective equipment (PPE) such as uniforms, helmet or hat, ear and eye protection, safety shoes.
- ✓ No employee should be exposed to noise level greater than 85 dB (A) for duration of more than 8 hrs per day without earing protection.
- ✓ Marking all energized electrical devices and lines with warning signs.
- ✓ Checking all electrical cords, cables and do not use overload voltage.
- ✓ Report and record such as all injuries, near misses, and environmental or property damage, accurately, completely and in a timely manner should be kept.
- ✓ Training of workers in lifting and materials handling techniques in construction phase.
- ✓ Promote safe and healthy working conditions and workforce health and well-being and prohibit any use of forced labor.
- ✓ Maintain clear traffic ways to avoid driving of heavy equipment within the construction site
- ✓ Provide adequate danger sign boards, notice boards and first aid kit to protect fire hazards, accidents and electric shocks within and near the construction site.
- ✓ During the night shift working time, vehicle movement for the transport of logs should not operate after mid-night. Moreover, along the road, provide sufficient light for the safe vehicle movement for the transport of logs during night.

Operation Phase

- ✓ Provide adequate danger sign boards and notice boards in local languages to protect fire hazards, accidents and electric shocks for local people who work agriculture and children.
- ✓ Install markers to minimize risk of low-lying aircraft.
- ✓ Select right of way to avoid areas of human activity.

7.9. Mitigation Measures for Fire Hazards

Construction Phase: Fire protection activities followed by TBEA Co., Ltd are the followings. These activities are essential for all phases of the project. The workers should be provided the necessary PPEs. Fire routes, fire escape and fire extinguishers are provided for safety of people. Water tank and water main are kept in the surrounding of the transmission lines as much as possible. The chief workers from the construction site will regularly inspect the followings.

- ✓ Regular fulfill of water into the tanks and basin is always performed.
- ✓ Fire extinguishers are checked once in six months.
- ✓ The adequate amount of extinguishers is kept systematically in the office, labor camp and construction site.
- ✓ The emergency phone numbers of the Regional Fire Stations are significantly described on notice board.



- ✓ The signage and signboards of fire are kept in the noticeable places.
- ✓ The fuel oil, raw materials and coal are systematically stored and examined regularly not to leak.

The chief workers have planned the workers in order to kill the fire and save the workers if the construction and project site happened accidentally. Fire alarm, telephones or other communication ways are provided for emergency. The training of the fire protection should be supported to workers and local community. The authorized person of the project proponent should supply fire training and extensions for the construction workers. The project proponent should cooperate with local community for fire protection.

Operation Phase: In Operation phase, there can be electric shocks and electrical hazards nearby transmission lines. Therefore, the project proponent must set the safety signs in local languages near the transmission towers and lines, and adopt safety management. Public education is necessary to be done for locals and workers together with authorities from Ministry of Electricity and Energy (MOEE) and TBEA Co., Ltd. This awareness should be done as local media needs encouraged taking an awareness of the threat of wildfire, especially when extreme weather conditions have been forecast. Target markets are neighbors such as employees and contractors, and the public.

Furthermore, the forest fire needs to be considered during an operation phase of transmission lines. Fire protection activities related to wildfire around the project site followed by TBEA Co., Ltd are the followings;

- Clear out or get rid of any materials such as dead trees and limbs, and other debris that can easily catch fire.
- Have firefighting tools nearby and handy.
- Inspect regularly around the surrounding environment.
- Emergency contact lists of local fire department shall be installed to notice an unattended or out-of-control wildfire burning at project site
- Conduct awareness of fire preventing activities such as prohibit smoking to the workers not only in construction but also in operation phases. After that, careless discarding of any materials that can cause fire will also be banned.

Table 7. 1 Safety Signage and Their Descriptions

Description	Safety Signage
These signs should be used to make employees and villagers to forbid smoking.	



Description	Safety Signage	
These signs should be tagged to indicate the location of fire extinguisher, etc.	KNOW YOUR FIRE EXTINGUISHERS TO SEI CHA 1 SE TOND TO SEI CHA 1 S	
These signs indicate all local villagers and employees not to throw away litters carelessly around the project site.		

The following table shows the required personal protective equipment and signage of fire protection and electric shocks.

Table 7. 2: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Their Functions

Required Personal Protective Equipment	Functions of PPE	Part of Body to be protected	Features and characteristics of PPE
Construction Phases	S		
Safety Glasses	Protection from bright light, particles and radiation machines	Eye	
Earplugs	Protection from high noise levels	Ear	
Helmet	Use head gear which conforms to recognized safety standards	Head	
Gloves	Protection from of harmful substances, thermal burns, harmful temperature extremes and electric shock	Hand	
Protective Clothing	Prevention from falling objects, slips and electric shock	Body	



Required Personal Protective Equipment	Functions of PPE	Part of Body to be protected	Features and characteristics of PPE
Body	Reflective clothing	For working in busy traffic: brightly-colored reflective clothing can increase the visibility of employees and reduce their chances of being struck by vehicles or machinery	
Safety Footwear	Protection from falling objects, slips, electric shock and burns.	Foot	
Fall Protection Equipment	Protection from falling and slips from transmission towers	For accidents	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1

Table 7. 3: Safety Signage and Their Descriptions

Description	Safety Signage		
These signs should be used to make employees and villagers who enter to the construction site worn personal protective equipment within the construction area.	MARNING HIGH WARNING HIGH WARNI		
These signs indicate all local villagers not to touch the transmission towers and not to go below the transmission lines in rainy season. But the safety signs must be show in local language as much as possible.	DANCER WARNING HOR WOLTAGE WOLTAGE WARNING HOR WOLTAGE WOLTA		
These signs should be tagged to indicate the location of fire extinguisher, etc.	CANCELLO FIRE EXTRACLABLEIGH		



These signs indicate all local villagers not to enter to the high voltage power lines.



Electronomic Fields

Electric and magnetic fields, often referred to as electromagnetic fields or EMF, occur naturally and as a result of the Power generation, Power Transmission, Power distribution and use of electric power. People are highly concerned about the effects of high voltage transmission lines on their health. Probable risk for leukemia, breast cancer, neuropsychological disorders and reproductive outcomes has been reported due to this exposure. There is no serious concern for the people living near the transmission lines but for the individuals who are beneath those lines for long. The majority of national standards for EMF level draw on the guidelines set by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP). ICNIRP notes that the industries causing exposureto electric and magnetic fields are responsible for ensuring compliance with all aspects of the guidelines. Measures for the protection of workers include engineering and administrative controls, personal protection programs, and medical surveillance. Appropriate protective measures must be implemented when exposure in the workplace results in the basic restrictions being exceeded. TBEA strongly commits that will follow the ICNIRP Guidelines.



CHAPTER 8. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

8.1. Environmental Management Plan

This chapter describes the activities to be taken for the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures described in the impact analysis process. It proposes the institutional responsibilities for the implementation of the management actions, the implementation indicators, the timeframe for monitoring and follow up and also the estimated costs for the effective implementation. The environmental management plan of YCP is organized with the following sections:

TBEA Co., Ltd must manage the development of the proposed project by implementing the EMP which is composed of five parts as follows:

- Environmental Management Plan
- Environmental Monitoring Plan
- Occupational Health and Safety Plan
- Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan and
- Corporate Social Responsible Plan

8.1.1. Objectives of EMP

The objectives of Environmental Management Plan are:

- 1) As a reference and commitment for the proponent to implement the EMP for three phases of the project life cycle, construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the project
- 2) It will fulfill the need of the Environmental Conservation Department of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC).
- 3) Serve as a guiding document for the monitoring of environmental and social activities of the project
- 4) Provide detailed framework to mitigate negative impacts on the environment and management actions to be adopted for proper implementation of the project

8.1.2. Responsibilities of the EMP

In order to effectively implement the EMP, it will be necessary to define the responsibility of various stakeholders. The environmental management activities should comply with existing environmental policy, laws, rules, procedures and emission standards of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. The following entities are responsible for implementation of the EMP:

- > TBEA Co., Ltd.
- > Ministry of Electricity and Energy
- > Environmental Conservation Department
- > Third-party Environmental Consulting Firm

The proponent is responsible for ensuring that the performances of project activities are in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan developed and in an environmentally sound manner. The following Health, Safety and Environmental team will be responsible for the implementation of the Environmental Management Plan:

The team is consisted of the following personnel:

- ➤ HSE Coordinator will be acting as in-charge of HSE team.
- > Environmental Officer



➤ There will be HSE assistant under the supervision of HSE Coordinator According to the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (2015), clause 103, it is stated that:

"The Project Proponent shall fully implement the EMP, all Project commitments and conditions, and is liable to ensure that all contractors and sub-contractors of the Project comply fully with all applicable Laws, the Rules, this procedure, the EMP, Project commitments and conditions when providing services to the Project".

TBEA Co., Ltd is a responsible party for this Environmental Management plan of power transmission line project. TBEA Co., Ltd must review and update this plan at least once annually. Revisions will be made as need throughout the year. Any suggestions, comments and questions should be directed to TBEA Co., Ltd.

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) prepared for the proposed project covers the anticipated impacts of the said project, mitigation measures, management and monitoring plans during each of the phases:

- Construction Phase
- Operation Phase and

The detailed EMP based on the project activities is described in below Table.



Environmental Management Plan

Item	Potential Environmental Impact	Location	Mitigation Measures	Estimated Cost of Proposed Measures (USD)	Residual Impact	Responsible Party
A.	Construction Phase: This phase that corresponds to any event, process, or activity that occurs during the construction and decommissioning phases of the project.					
1.	Air Pollution	All construction site	 Must be used efficient vehicles and checked regularly before using them. Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as dust masks In order to reduce the air emission, air quality should be monitored regularly. Control the speed of heavy vehicles and fuel usage for gaseous emission 	Already included in cost estimation of EMP	Low	Construction Company
2.	Noise pollution and Vibration	All construction site	 Regular maintenance of vehicles. Schedule construction activities which reduce noise and vibration during the day time period. Provide safety signboards in noisy operation area. Personal protective equipment (PPE), e.g. earplugs for construction workers. 	Already included in cost estimation of EMP	Low	Construction Company
3.	Water contamination and Soil Contamination	All construction site	 Applying proper sewage system, proper management for sanitation in workers' camp and office. Surface runoff shall be collected by the on-site drainage system and discharged into storm drains Surface drainage systems, erosion control and silt removal facilities shall 	Already included in cost estimation of EMP	Low	Construction Company



4. Fauna and Flora All construction site	be installed and inspected regularly and maintained to ensure effective operation particularly during rainstorms Give training to labors to proper handling in fuels and waste management. Avoid earth work excavation in rainy season. Keep construction materials and fuel in designated places. Give awareness to labors not dispose concrete waste from concrete mixer All vegetation clearance shall be carried out under the guidance of Forest Department Chopped trees shall be disposed in accordance with Forest Department Guidance Hunting is not allowed in project area Introduction of exotic species are also banned. Usage of herbicides in clearance of trees is not allowed. Vegetation Clearance of ROW shall be minimized as much as possible ensuring vegetation is not cleared beyond the designated area. Ground Vegetation and Shrub within the ROW shall be left unless disturbance to access	Already included in cost estimation of EMP	Moderate	Construction
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			 The temporary holding area for sandstone has to be covered by tarpaulin fully before transportation of the sandstone from tower foundation. It is done to avoid any pollution land by the rest sandstone After foundation casting, remain concrete should not be thrown on the construction site, but backfill in foundation pit as far as possible. The construction site will be cleaned after the completion of the construction in farmland, which involves removal of iron nails, glass, stones, scrap steel wire and other items. Before construction on the steep slope, barriers should be placed around the foundation to prevent stones from rolling down the mountain. The anchor pit should be backfilled and cleaned immediately after the construction of tower erection and other income. 	
5.	Waste Disposal	All construction site	stringing. Adequate garbage bins shall be sufficiently provided in areas where waste generated. Provide adequate toilet facilities. Install designated latrine and garbage bins and then reused and recycled. Already included in cost estimation of EMP Low	Construction Company



			 Hazardous Oil included in fuel should be kept in designated places. Regular Inspection for Oil Storage. Designated soil disposal area shall be provided. Excavated soils shall be reused for vegetation purpose as much as possible. Burning of solid wastes shall not be permitted. All types of waste shall be disposed properly and environmental friendly manner at local municipal waste disposal area 	
6.	Occupational Health & safety problems	All construction site	 Use of personal protective equipment, safety glasses, uniforms. Provide adequate toilet facilities. A health education campaign and training should be conducted as part of their Occupational Health and Safety measures. Construction equipment should be regularly maintained and inspected to prevent from accident cases. An Emergency Response Plan shall also be established by the proponent to prevent accidents, fire and natural hazards. The health conditions of the workers should be checked regularly by permanent doctor. 	Construction Company



			 The awareness training for health and safety will be given frequently to the workers and community. Provide emergency exit contact number in case of fire and accidents. 		
7.	Fire Hazards and Accidents	All construction site		y included in stimation of Low	Construction Company
B.	Operation Phase: maintaining) of the	-	corresponds to any event, process, or activity that occurs ject.	during the operational (i.	e. tower
1.	Air Pollution	In Project Site	 Regular checkup and maintenance of operation machine. Already 	v included in stimation of Low	Ministry of Electricity and Energy (MOEE)
2.	Noise Pollution and Vibration	In Project Site	Regular checklin and maintenance of 1	v included in Stimation of Low	Ministry of Electricity and



			 Replace old equipment with newer equipment. Rotating duty times day shift. Provide noise barrier. 		Energy (MOEE)
3.	Fire Hazards and Accidents	In Project Site	 Install fire extinguishers and signage. Show emergency routes and the signage and signboards of fire in local languages are set in the noticeable places. Provide emergency phone numbers. Provide appropriate fire extinguishers. Provide firefighting training. 	Very Low	Ministry of Electricity and Energy (MOEE)
4.	Occupational Health & safety problems	In Project Site	 Provide Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and First aid Kits. Provide purify drinking water bottles. Rotating work time. Provide adequate toilet facilities. 	Very Low	Ministry of Electricity and Energy (MOEE)



8.2. Environmental Monitoring Plan

The following table describes Environmental monitoring plan for construction and operation phase of transmission line project.

Environmental Monitoring Plan

Item	Environmental Concerns	Parameters	Time Frame	Locations	Estimated Budget (MMK)	Responsible Party
Operat	ion Phase					
1.	Air Quality	PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , CO, CO ₂ , NO ₂ , SO ₂	Once a year	In Project Site	Already included in cost estimation of EMP	HSE Manager of TBEA Co., Ltd.
2.	Noise Level	Equivalent noise level dB(A)	Once	Sensitive areas near project site	Already included in cost estimation of EMP	HSE Manager of TBEA Co., Ltd.
3.	Water Quality	Temperature, pH, Electrical Conductivity (EC), Total Dissolved Solid (TDS) and Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Once	River nearby transmission lines	Already included in cost estimation of EMP	HSE Manager of TBEA Co., Ltd.
4.	Fauna and Flora	-	Twice a year	In project site	Already included in cost estimation of EMP	TBEA Co., Ltd.
5.	Waste Disposal	Visual Inspection	Monthly	In Project Site	Already included in cost estimation of EMP	HSE Manager of TBEA Co., Ltd.
6.	Occupational Health and Safety Problems	Appointment of Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) manger	Once a year	In Project Site	Already included in cost estimation of EMP	Managing Director of TBEA Co., Ltd.



7.	Fire Hazards and Accidents	Visual Inspection	Monthly	In Project Site	Already included in cost estimation of EMP	HSE Manager of TBEA Co., Ltd.
Decomi	missioning Phase					
1.	Air Quality	PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , CO, CO ₂ , NO ₂ , SO ₂	Once a year	In Project Site	Already included in cost estimation of EMP	Ministry of Electricity and Energy
2.	Noise Level	Equivalent noise level dB(A)	Once	Sensitive areas near project site	Already included in cost estimation of EMP	Ministry of Electricity and Energy
3.	Water Quality	Temperature, pH, Electrical Conductivity (EC), Total Dissolved Solid (TDS) and Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Once	River nearby transmission lines	Already included in cost estimation of EMP	Ministry of Electricity and Energy



8.3. Occupational Health and Safety Plan

The project proponent should appoint one Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Coordinator for Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) issues throughout the lifespan of the project. HSE Coordinator is responsible for implementation and monitoring of Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Monitoring Plan as well as coordination with Construction Company, local authorities and the nearby communities. HSE coordinator also makes regular review of EMP to cover all potential impacts, amendments and modifications.

The responsibilities of HSE Coordinator are as follows:

- ✓ Regular site visit and reporting during construction and operation works to check whether objectives of EMP being followed.
- ✓ The coordinator must keep full records of environmental management activities and present to annual independent third party environment audit.
- ✓ Assess the risk in performing various steps of all construction processes such as the concrete mixing for foundation, construction of towers and drawing of cable wires.
- ✓ The coordinator shall provide necessary information and instructions, as well as providing and arranging training to the workers and supervising them to follow safety rules and safe working procedures strictly.
- ✓ Undertaking regular safety and health inspections and audits onsite.
- ✓ The Coordinator shall provide and enforce wearing of effective helmets, and where necessary, eye goggles, ear protection, safety harnesses, and other personal protection equipment for all employees.
- ✓ The coordinator shall provide emergency telephones, suitable accommodation, and transport and first aid equipment within the site.
- ✓ Coordinator will be managed for water usage in every workplace at suitable and easily accessible place for the whole construction and phase.

The responsibilities of HSE Assistants are as follows:

The HSE Assistants are responsible for assisting HSE Coordinator during the implementation of the HSE plan;

Development and training according to the HSE plan.

8.4. Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan

The project proponent should prepare an emergency preparedness plan in order to prevent consequences of natural disasters such as fire and manmade disasters. The purpose of the Emergency plan is to minimize the danger to life and property in the event of disasters. In the transmission tower construction process, fuel storage and cable wires can cause fire hazards. Therefore, the emergency response plan for fire hazards should be planned for safety. In addition, the following emergency response plan should be conduct the proponent through the construction and operation phases.

- ✓ Employees will attend firefighting training from Fire Services Department.
- ✓ Emergency routes should be clearly posted on a wall diagram to show employees the primary and secondary emergency routes for evacuating the building.



- ✓ Operators must know their specific procedures when an emergency arises. Safe shutdown procedures for equipment should be established to prevent equipment damage and additional hazards.
- ✓ Emergency evacuation drills must be conducted to ensure employees are knowledgeable and trained on emergency plans.
- ✓ All emergency phone numbers should be identified, listed in the emergency preparedness plan and posted.

Responsible person for emergency:

No.	Name	Position	Company	Phone no.
1.	Ir. Song Xin Hao	roject Manager	BEA Co., Ltd.	el:+95-09445339803(Yangon) +86-13709266367(CHN)

8.5 Cost Estimation for EMP

No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Cost (USD)
(A)M	itigation Measures				
1.	Dust Control	Day	365	50	18,250
2.	Replanting Trees				1,500
	Within and near				
	Project Site				
3.	Fire Extinguishers	Nos.	15	10	150
4.	Danger signboards and			Lump	1,000
	notice boards in			sum	
	sufficient amount				
5.	Regular check and			Lump	2,000
	store in fully amount			sum	
	of Medicine, First Aid				
	Kit and PPE				
(-)	Subtotal				22,750
` '	lonitoring				
1.	Air Quality	Year	2	600	1,200
2.	Noise Quality	Year	2	1,000	2,000
3.	Water Quality	Year	2	800	1,600
4.	Environmental Auditing	Year	1	1,000	1,000
	Subtotal				5,800
(C) Eı	nvironmental Supervision	and Advis	sors		
1.	HSE Coordinator	Month	12	800	9,600
2.	HSE Assistant	Month	12	400	4,800
	Subtotal				14,400
	Contingency				2,000
	To	tal			44,950



8.6. Cooperate Social Responsibility Plan

The proponent of the proposed project will implement the CSR plan at the end of the project year to develop the local and regional community as a supporting to the country. The CSR plan which will be implemented by the project proponent from the net profit of the project in the education sector, nursing home and philanthropic sector, orphanages and religious sector, Environmental Conservation sector such as replanting trees, development of nearby communities.

8.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Grievance Redress Mechanism is for the local communities that if the local communities encounter with the problems and difficulties caused by the project activities, they can submit and report these problems and difficulties though the Grievance Committee. The Grievance Committee shall be organized with the responsible persons of TBEA Co., Ltd, representatives from respective village tracts, respective government and representative from General Administrative Department. If the issues are unable to solve by the Grievance Committee, the issues shall submit to higher authorities.

The following diagram show steps of Grievance Redress Mechanism of TBEA Co., Ltd.

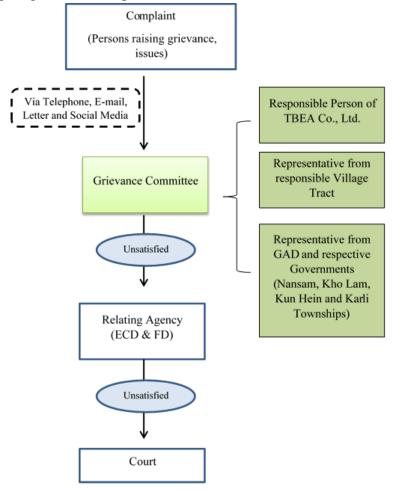


Figure 8. 1 Grievance Redress Mechanism



8.8 Traffic Management Plan

Vehicle transport **wi**ll be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions of the regulations on road traffic management. Driving without a license is strictly prohibited.

- (1) Investigation of road condition in advance is required before transportation, and roads that need to be reinforced and renovated should be dealt with in a timely manner. The disclosure of road condition, dangerous bridge, ditch slope and pothole road surface, should be sent to related personnel before transportation.
- (2)When the water depth on the road exceeds the exhaust pipe of the car, do not force it passes through; driving slowly on the muddy slope or snow covered road, wheels should be equipped with anti-slip chain.
- (3) the logistic vehicle shall not carry any other personnel except those cargo attendance and loaders. The personnel mentioned above must be seated in safety, and when the height of the cargo exceeds the railing of the carriage, no passengers shall be allowed sitting on the cargo.
- (4) Related regulations shall be observed when loading ultra-high, ultra-long or heavy items; the center of gravity of the object is basically the same as that of the carriage. The cargoes easy to roll should be bound firmly along its rolling direction with a wooden wedge to cover; When The over-length cargoes loading with the over-length truck hanging, the danger plate should be hang on the tail of the hanging. The over-length hanging cargoes should be tightly bound with the hanging and the truck. The cargo attendance should check the strengthen on the way to prevent loose bundling, and avoid the collision and scraping of the ultra-long part with the hillside when passing through the mountain area or bend.

8.9 Health and Safety awareness training Plan

The following s helath and safety awareness training will be given to the worker and stakeholders.

- (1) Tower Erection
- a) Safety fence and warning signs shall be set up when the during erection construction. It is not allowed to proceed any work go beyond the fence. Miscellaneous personnel are strictly forbidden to enter the construction area.
- (b) The tower shall be erected by the method of inside suspension pole with outside pulling wires. The lifting operation should carry out force checking computation strictly. The lifting scheme require to be made according to the computation result. The constructing safety requiring of the control of the height of holding rod and lifting weight which must be paid great



attention.

- (c) A reinforcement measures should be taken in order to prevent damage of crossing arm during its lifting.
- (d) Any erection-related tools, equipment and facilities should be checked, repaired and maintained regularly. Steel cable, lifting pulley, towing wire rope, pole and any other important stressed parts should be inspected in detail before and after lifting. Deformed and damaged tools are strictly prohibited in erection work.
- (e) The workers at the height level shall be on duty with certificates and complete safety facilities.
- (2) Stringing Work
- (a) To prevent hurting people by bouncing cable during the reel threading out. All crossings should be cleared before threading-out in stringing completion section.
- (b) Checking the condition of earthing in tension field to prevent induction and electric injury.
- (c) Earth anchorage is a temporary concealed project. An "earth anchorage inspection" plate is required set up with the constructor signature that's in charge of the anchorage constructing. Some of the towers with poor geological conditions in the project should take method of burying by strengthening the front wall, increasing the buried depth or doubling earth anchors. In case of thunderstorms and snowfall, on the surface and its surrounding of the earth anchor pit shall be covered with plastic film to ensure smooth drainage. Drilling anchors can not use the auger anchor but earth anchorage.
- (d) It must be strictly inspection before using of the split-wire two-pull tension pulling equipment. Unqualified ones are strictly prohibited and it is strictly prohibited to replace the smaller parts instead of the larger ones in the process of use. Bending connector, rotary connector, net sleeve connector and other major stressed tools should be selected strictly according to technical measures, with other tools mixed, is strictly prohibited.
- (e) For hanging and disassembling the pulley can not used with the coir rope but steel cable only.
- (f) The installation the lifting line of stringing accessories shall be hoisted by the wire pulling plate on both sides, and the lifting point shall be arranged according to technical measures to prevent uneven stress and deformation.
- (g) High-altitude operators shall climbed up and down alone the cable with a special rope ladder and differential protection devices.
- (h) The special earthing wire shall be used for accessories installation to prevent induction and



electric injury.

- (3) Other safety precautions
- (a) Distribution appliances shall be installed for temporary electricity consumption with leakage protection devices.
- (b) The special personnel should be assigned to maintain and operate the generator, welder and other mechanical equipment on the site.
- (c) Staff working at height must wear rubber shoes, equipped with safety belt extension rope and differential speed protector which are to prevent falling.
- (d) Requiring of a qualified full-time fire prevention supervisors on site. In the warehouse and camps shall be equipped with fire prevention and fire control equipment.
- (f) Paying attention to the living hygiene of workers and take related measures to prevent food poisoning.
- (g) Showing respect to the local customs, living in a healthy life and avoiding any other accidents caused by ethnic differences.
- (h) To take necessary preventive measures to protect all construction personnel on site from epidemic diseases, endemic diseases (altitude disease, plague, malaria, etc.), wild animals, insect bites, etc., and reduce the threat to health and the resulting general hazards, and warn construction personnel to prevent other diseases.
- (i) It is extremely hot in the plateau area in summer. During the construction, it is necessary to take effective measures to prevent the occurrence of injuries caused by adverse weather condition.
- (j) The traffic environment in foreign countries is complex, and the local situation is different from that in China in sense of safety, which can easily caused traffic accidents. During the construction process, traffic accident prevention measures must be taken to ensure that the main responsibility of the general traffic accident.



CHAPTER 9. RESULTS OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION

9.1. Purpose of Public Consultation Meeting

The purpose of public consultation meeting is to give everyone an opportunity to be heard without being discouraged or prevented from making their views known. It is important to disclose the information about the project during the preparation of IEE report and the opinions of all stakeholders should be considered in implementation of the project. Consultation meeting should be held with people potentially to be affected by the project, administrative bodies, community based organizations, non-governmental organizations, and social organizations. Especially results of consultation with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) should be considered in evaluation of impacts, design of mitigation measures and monitoring plans. It is also needed to negotiate with related governmental organizations. The key purposes are as follows:

- To provide information on the economic, social and environment benefits as well as potential negative impacts of the project
- To ensure that potential PAPs, stakeholders and local communities are engaged in a
 meaningful dialogue and are well informed prior to the decision of the project
 proponent as to the nature and extent of social and environmental impacts attributable
 to the proposed project with respect to planning
- To engage in a participative exercise with PAPs, stakeholders, and local communities
 to obtain their expertise and local, traditional wisdom and knowledge in considering
 mitigation measures
- To facilitate periodic opportunities to the principal stakeholders to offer their inputs on all key components of the project

9.2. Methodology and Approach

Information disclosure should be done by announcing the public consultation meeting about the proposed project and its potential impacts to the public and social organizations via local and national media, by posting on the website of the project proponent, by setting up signboards at the project area within an adequate time needed to inform the public. All feedbacks from public consultation meetings should be well addressed and considered in the formulation of EMP, environmental monitoring plan and CSR plan. In this case, the proponent has to inform and invite governmental officials and private companies near the project site and local community to attend the public consultation meeting. The final IEE report will be prepared and submitted to MONREC for environmental approval. The submitted IEE report will be made available to interested parties and public through Township Administration office, ECD office Yangon Region and MONREC Nay Pyi Taw office for comments.

Public consultation and information disclosure concerning with the Initial Environmental Examination(IEE) for Power Transmission line Project proposed by TBEA Co., Ltd. was held at three Townships. Public Hearing was held in Kun Hein Township on 26, July 2017, Nansam Township and Kho Lam Township on 27, July 2017. The objective of the meeting is to disclose the findings including the baseline environmental data of the project site and existing socioeconomic conditions of local people, and potential impacts of project activities and mitigation



measures and, to receive public recommendations and feedbacks on the proposed project. The project proponent invited the stakeholders via invitation cards.

9.3. Result of Public Consultation Meeting

(a) Public Consultation at Nansam Township

Meeting Minutes Subject: Public Hearing for 230 kV Power Transmission Line (Section-1) Project Venue: Nansam Substation Area, Nansam Township Attendees: Local People - 13 Parliament Member -2 Government - 9 Media - 2 Total - 26

The Public Consultation was held by the following Agenda:

1. Opening Ceremony

Services)

2. Opening Remark by U Nyein Chan Aung, Township Administrative Officer from Nansam General Administrative Department

Prepared by: Daw Khaing May Soe Thaung (Project Assistant, E Guard Environmental

- 3. Presentation of Project Planning by U Aung Hlaing Htun, General Manager from TBEA Co., Ltd.
- 4. Presentation of Environmental and Social Considerations in Project by U Soe Min, Director, E Guard Environmental Services
- 5. Recommendations and Ssuggestions by Attendees
- 6. Closing Remark by U Win Maung Maung, Deputy Director from Ministry of Electricity and Energy
- 7. Closing Ceremony



1. Opening Ceremony.

2. Opening Remark by U Nyein Chan Aung, Township Administrative Officer from Nansam General Administrative Department

U Nyein Chan Aung, Township Administrative Officer from Nansam General Administrative Department said that today meeting is the public hearing for 230 kV Nansam- Minepyin- Kyaing tong (78) miles Power Transmission Line (Section-1) Project operating by TBEA Co., Ltd. The objective of this meeting is to inform about the project and explain about the process of the environmental impact assessment and social consideration included in the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) according to the procedure included in the Environmental Conservation Law (2012). Finally, He requested to attendees to give some advices for the project and ask questions associated with project.

3. Presentation of Project Planning by U Aung Hlaing Htun, General Manager from TBEA Co., Ltd.

U Aung Hlaing Htun, General Manager from TBEA Co., Ltd. presented about their company's proposed project, their line route plan, their budget, and their proposed project duration. He explained that they are reporting the tower designs to the Ministry of Electricity and Energy. He explained that the Ministry of Electricity and Energy will solve the crop compensation, land compensation problems, and the detailed line route plan in cooperating with the local people and the associated Government.

4. Presentation of Environmental and Social Considerations in Project by U Soe Min, Director, E Guard Environmental Services

U Soe Min, Director, E Guard Environmental Services explained about the environmental and social considerations of the project. He explained not only the environmental and social impacts that would be occurred during the construction and operation phases but also the advantages that can get from the project. And he discussed about the mitigation measures for the environmental and social impacts. He also explained the environmental quality measurement for baseline environmental condition. He carefully discussed about resettlement plans for project-affected persons (PAPs) and the crop compensation for the cropping season in the operation phase. He requested the attendees to tell and discuss their perceptions on this project.

5. Recommendations and Suggestions by Attendees.

(1) Question (U Sai Lon, Senator): How many land areas will use for the each transmission towers and how do you consider if the transmission towers is located inside the agricultural land?

Answer (U Win Maung Maung, Deputy Director from Ministry of Electricity and Energy): The height of tower foundation that is emerging above the ground is 1.5 feet. As our ministry have no plan to compensate as land compensation. However, we have a plan for crop compensation with necessary documentation. The height of tower is above (21) m and the height of cable is 8m (above 24 m). We must consider about the compensation for the affected land areas.

(2) Question (U Sai Kyaw Win, Village tract leader): Most local Villagers are



depending on traditional shifting cultivation for their livelihoods and do not have any documentation for land ownership and so how do you make decision for our land and crop compensation?

Answer (U Win Maung Maung, Deputy Director from Ministry of Electricity and Energy): Ministry of Electricity and Energy (MOEE) have planned to compensate for agricultural crops by organizing committee with the responsible governments and stakeholders.

(3) Question (U Linn Aung Swe, Senator): How much are the height and depth of the transmission towers?

Answer (U Win Maung Maung, Deputy Director from Ministry of Electricity and Energy): The height of the transmission towers is about 8m and its depth is 15feet.

(4) Question (U Nyein Chan Aung, Township Administrative Officer from Nansam General Administrative Department): How will you carry the construction equipment to the mountains and forest areas? You should make public hearing in each affected villages. You should also install fences, noticeboards and signboards in local languages for the security of the local villagers near the transmission towers. I would like to suggest disclosing the IEE report to public.

Answer (U Win Maung Maung, Deputy Director from Ministry of Electricity and Energy): Firstly, we will carry the needed machines for construction activities by truck to the town and then some little equipment will carry on small truck where we made the transmission tower. In that case, we will construct the access roads along the villages, agricultural lands and mountains.

6. Closing Remark by U Win Maung Maung, Deputy Officer from Ministry of Electricity and Energy.

U Win Maung Maung, Deputy Officer from Ministry of Electricity and Energy said that he is very thankful for the suggestions and questions of the villagers and government on behalf of the Ministry of the Electricity and Energy and the Project Proponent, TBEA Co., Ltd.

• 7. Closing Ceremony



(b) Public Consultation at Kho Lam Township

E Guard Environmental Services Co., Ltd. Meeting Minutes	SERVICES SERVICES
Subject: Public Hearing for 230 kV Power	D 4 27/1 1 /2017
Transmission Line (Section-1) Project	Date: 27/July/2017
Venue: Meeting Room, Kho Lam	Time : 8:00 am - 10:00 am
Administrative Department	
Attendees:	
Local People - 6	
Media -1	
Government - 19	
NGOs - 2	
Total – 28	
Prepared by : Daw Khaing May Soe That Services)	ung (Project Assistant, E Guard Environmental

The Public Consultation was held by the following Agenda:

- 1. Opening Ceremony
- 2. Opening Remark by U Nay Min Htun, Township Administrative Officer from Kho Lam Administrative Department
- 3. Presentation of Project Planning by U Aung Hlaing Htun, General Manager from TBEA Co., Ltd.
- **4.** Presentation of Environmental and Social Considerations in Project by U Soe Min, Director, E Guard Environmental Services
- 5. Recommendations and suggestions by Attendees
- 6. Closing Remark by U Win Maung Maung, Deputy Director from Ministry of Electricity and Energy
- 7. Closing Ceremony



1. Opening Ceremony.

2. Opening Remark by U Nay Min Htun, Township Administrative Officer from Kho Lam Administrative Department.

U Nay Min Htun, Township Administrative Officer from Kho Lam Administrative Department said that today meeting is the public hearing for 230 kV Nansam-Minepyin- Kyaingtong (78) miles Power Transmission Line (Section-1) Project operating by TBEA Co., Ltd. The objective of this meeting is to inform about the project and explain about the process of the environmental impact assessment and social consideration included in the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) according to the procedure included in the Environmental Conservation Law (2012). Finally, He requested to attendees to give some advices for the project and ask questions associated with project.

3. Presentation of Project Planning by U Aung Hlaing Htun, General Manager from TBEA Co., Ltd.

U Aung Hlaing Htun, General Manager from TBEA Co., Ltd. presented about their company's proposed project, their line route plan, their budget and their proposed project duration. He explained that they are reporting the tower designs to the Ministry of Electricity and Energy. He explained that the Ministry of Electricity and Energy will solve the crop compensation, land compensation problems and the detailed line route plan in cooperating with the local people and the associated Government.

4. Presentation of Environmental and Social Considerations in Project by U Soe Min, Director, E Guard Environmental Services

U Soe Min, Director, E Guard Environmental Services explained about the environmental and social considerations of the project. He explained not only the environmental and social impacts that would be occurred during the construction and operation phases but also the advantages that can get from the project. And he discussed about the mitigation measures for the environmental and social impacts. He also explained the environmental quality measurement for baseline environmental condition. He carefully discussed about resettlement for project affected persons (PAPs) and the crop compensation for the cropping season in the operation phase. He requested the attendees to tell and discuss their perceptions on this project.

5. Recommendations and suggestions by Attendees.

- (1) Question (U Sai Aung): Which way will pass the transmission line?

 Answer (U Win Maung Maung, Deputy Director from Ministry of Electricity and Energy): The route of transmission line is not default. The routes will differ according to the terrain.
- (2) Question (U Khin Maung Htwe, Assistant Engineer): There is a Naung Phar Lake which is 3 mile near the route of transmission line. We are worried about the route of transmission line along the Mat Mon Laung Village.

Answer (U Aung Hlaing Htun, General Manager from TBEA Co., Ltd): We will avoid the villages, agricultural land and houses along the route as much as possible.



6. Closing Remark by U Win Maung Maung, Deputy Officer from Ministry of Electricity and Energy.

U Win Maung Maung, Deputy Officer from Ministry of Electricity and Energy said that he is very thankful for the suggestions and questions of the villagers and government on behalf of the Ministry of the Electricity and Energy and the Project Proponent, TBEA Co., Ltd.

7. Closing Ceremony

(c) Public Consultation at Kun Hein Township

E Guard Environmental Services Co., Ltd. **Meeting Minutes Subject:** Public Hearing for 230 kV Power **Date:** 26/July/2017 Transmission Line (Section-1) Project Venue: Meeting Room, Kun Hein **Time:** 9:00 am- 11:00 am Administrative Department **Attendees: Local People - 25** Parliament Member -1 **Government - 13** NGOs - 1 **Total** – 40 Prepared by: Daw Khaing May Soe Thaung (Project Assistant, E Guard Environmental Services)

The Public Consultation was held by the following Agenda:

- 1. Opening Ceremony
- 2. Opening Remark by U Soe Moe Win, Township Administrative Officer from Kun Hing Administrative Department
- 3. Presentation of Project Planning by U Aung Hlaing Htun, General Manager from TBEA Co., Ltd.
- 4. Presentation of Environmental and Social Considerations in Project by U Soe Min, Director, E Guard Environmental Services
- 5. Recommendations and suggestions by Attendees
- 6. Closing Remark by U Win Maung Maung, Deputy Director from Ministry of Electricity and Energy
- 7. Closing Ceremony



1. Opening Ceremony

2. Opening Remark by U Soe Moe Win, Township Administrative Officer from Kun Hing Administrative Department

U Soe Moe Win, Township Administrative Officer from Kun Hing Administrative Department said that today meeting is the public hearing for 230 kV Nansam-Minepyin- Kyaing tong (78) miles Power Transmission Line (Section-1) Project operating by TBEA Co., Ltd. The objective of this meeting is to inform about the project and explain about the process of the environmental impact assessment and social consideration included in the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) according to the procedure included in the Environmental Conservation Law (2012). Finally, He requested to attendees to give some advices for the project and ask questions associated with project.

3. Presentation of Project Planning by U Aung Hlaing Htun, General Manager from TBEA Co., Ltd.

U Aung Hlaing Htun, General Manager from TBEA Co., Ltd. presented about their company's proposed project, their line route plan, their budget and their proposed project duration. He explained that they are reporting the tower designs to the Ministry of Electricity and Energy. He explained that the Ministry of Electricity and Energy will solve the crop compensation, land compensation problems and the detailed line route plan in cooperating with the local people and the associated Government.

4. Presentation of Environmental and Social Considerations in Project by U Soe Min, Director, E Guard Environmental Services

U Soe Min, Director, E Guard Environmental Services Co., Ltd explained about the environmental and social considerations of the project. He explained not only the environmental and social impacts that would be occurred during the construction and operation phases but also the advantages that can get from the project. And he discussed about the mitigation measures for the environmental and social impacts. He also explained the environmental quality measurement for baseline environmental condition. He carefully discussed about resettlement for project affected persons (PAPs) and the crop compensation for the cropping season in the operation phase. He requested the attendees to tell and discuss their perceptions on this project.

5. Recommendations and suggestions by Attendees.

- (1) Suggestion (U Sai San Htun, Pyithu Hluttaw Parliment): TBEA Co., Ltd. need to meet and explain about the project and proposed line route plan. You have to meet and connect the Village Tract leaders and Village Leaders before implementing the project. Construction the construction towers and drawing the cable wires within the Forest areas is differ with construction within the agricultural land. How will you solve this problems?
- (2) Question (U Ye Htun, Deputy Officer from Kun Hein General Administrative Department): I want to know the depth of foundation, height of tower, overall parameters of towers, the detailed line routes, compensation plan for each land (1) acre. I also want to know what machines will you use in your construction process and how many land areas will be destroyed.

Answer (U Win Maung Maung, Deputy Director from Ministry of Electricity and Energy): The land compensation case will be many in the Substation



- areas. We will organize the comedy with associated government to solve the compensation problems. The length between each tower will be long. The height of tower foundation that is emerging above the ground is 1.5 feet. We have not plan for land compensation. But we have a plan for crop compensation with documentation. The height of tower is above (21) m and the height of cable is 8m (above 24 m). The height of cable will be higher on the mountain. We will use the distances of road (20 feet) for the approach road.
- (3) **Question** (U Sai Sein, SSA): The height of tower and tension of cable will be the problem for the local people who are depending on shifting cultivation. The fire from shifting cultivation will be dangerous for cable and tower. How will you solve this problem?
- (4) Question (U Sai Shai Khay, Army (7)): Can you change the route of transmission line if we face the unexpected problems. The transmission will pass the Taungya and Le in the villages. We want to pass the transmission line along the Pyidaungsu road between Kun Hing and Karli Township. There are 8 towers between Karli Township and Phalan Township. We wish you to compensate for land in the line route.
 - Answer (U Win Maung Maung, Deputy Officer from Ministry of Electricity and Energy): It will be carbon conduct when the cable wire from the tower touch with the fire from shifting cultivation. We don't want to incinerate under the transmission cable. We will solve the unexpected problem in connecting with associated government while operating this project.
- (5) Question (U Sai Oh Pwint, Hopan Village Tract Leader): How can I get compensation if we get accidents?
 - Answer (U Soe Moe Win, Township Administrative Department from Kun Hing General Administrative Department): The compensation case include in the Electricity Law (2014).
 - (6) Question (U Sai Htun Kyi, Kun Hing): How will you solve the unexpected problems from entering the strangers from construction company to the villages?
- (7) Question (U Sai Lone): The transmission line will pass the Lite Kan, Myo' Ma, Tarkaw Village Tract. We wish you to inform the detailed villages that will pass through by the transmission lines to the village tract leaders and the villagers. Your project should start compensation plan after listening the altitude of the local people. We want to get job opportunities from your project .Local people have no document for their land ownership.
 - Answer (U Aung Hlaing Htun, General Manager from TBEA Co., Ltd.): We will operate our project with the technicians. We have a plan to give the job opportunities to the local people. We have a plan to meet and discuss about the detailed line route plan before implementing the project. The Ministry of Electricity and Energy will conserve the transmission line after implementing this project. The Ministry of Electricity and Energy have plan to compensate for the accidents according to the Electricity Law.
- (8) Suggestion (U Nyo, Khone Paung Village): There will be social impacts and environmental impacts along the transmission line route. We wish you to operate the compensation plan with organizing committee.
- (9) Question (U War La ta, Myo' ma Village Tract Leader): We want 100 thousands



as compensation for each 1 tower in our agricultural land. We also want 200 thousands as each land compensation.

- (10) Question (U Sai Kyaw Win, Lite Kan Village Tract Leader): How will you solve the problem the fire from the shifting cultivation?
- (11) Question U Na Yat Ta (Kone Paung): We want the transmission line to pass along the south of the village.

Question (U Sai Kyu, Phan Lan Village Tract Leader): We want 100 thousands as compensation for each 1 tower in our agricultural land.

(12) Question (U Khay Main, Pan Kwal Village): We want to know about the detailed line route plan?

Answer (U Win Maung Maung, Deputy Director from Ministry of Electricity and Energy): We have a plan to inform about the line route plan to the villagers. We have planned to operate with right of way (150) feet. You will get more percentage for getting electricity if there are substations in Nansam and Kyaing tong Township.

6. Closing Remark by U Win Maung Maung, Deputy Officer from Ministry of Electricity and Energy

U Win Maung Maung, Deputy Officer from Ministry of Electricity and Energy said that he is very thankful for the suggestions and questions of the villagers and government on behalf of the Ministry of the Electricity and Energy and the Project Proponent, TBEA Co., Ltd.

7. Closing Ceremony

The advice, suggestion and request of the stakeholders were implemented and if the stakeholders want to give additional advice, suggestion and request, its can be able to communicate with the companies by phone, email or post mail to the company.



CHAPTER 10. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION FOR FUTURE WORKS

10.1. Conclusion

This Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Report was prepared by E Guard Environmental Services for Nansam- Minepyin- Kyaingtong power transmission line (Section-1) project proposed by TBEA Co., Ltd. The project owner is Ministry of Electricity and Energy (MOEE) and the project proponent, TBEA Co., Ltd is technically assisted by Defer Turnkey System. The power transmission line Secion (1) project is located along the Nansam- Minepyin-Kyaingtong from Shan State. This power transmission lines would cross the agricultural lands, villages and forest areas from Khelong, Wan Pong, Lwal Kat, Kongsa, Karle, NanMaung, Mat mon Laung, Hsai mon, Kong Pao, Nakauk, Nan mon ngun and Phalan Villages in Nansam township, Kho Lam Township and Karli Township. This transmission line is 78 miles long. And the transmission line will also cross the NanPang Stream and Thanlwin river.

The main objective of the study is to identify the major environmental impacts due to the implementation of the project activities in two phases (construction phase and operation phase) of the project. Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) has been conducted for the proposed project under the Myanmar Environmental Conservation Law as per the comments of Environmental Conservation Department (ECD). The project proponent has to implement the proposed project in compliance with the National laws and regulations for environmental protection.

E Guard Environmental Services Co., Ltd. measured environmental quality such as water quality, noise level, air quality and dust level near the Project Sites in Nansam Township, Kho Lam Township and Kun Hein Township at July $11^{th}/15^{th}/18^{th}$, 2017. According to the result data, the dust level such as (PM $_{10}$ and PM $_{2.5}$) and other gases such as (CO, CO $_{2}$, SO $_{2}$, NO $_{2}$) are in accorded with the guideline values. The noise level dB (A) and water quality are within the National Emission Quality Guidelines (NEQ) Values.

E Guard Environmental Services Co., Ltd also conducted the socio-economic survey in the villages along the transmission line routes and individual target group discussion for accessing the socio-economic conditions of the villagers, land usage and the existing biodiversity species in the forest. We have recorded the common tree species, bird species, wildlife species and endangered species in the forest areas near villages by making individual target group discussion.

All these species are the least concern species in the IUCN Red List. The transmission lines and transmission towers will be installed along the agricultural lands and forest areas. Most villagers who live along the proposed transmission lines didn't know about the project. But few people know about this project from their neighbors and friends. The most villagers depends on agriculture (le and Taungya) for their livelihood so they want to get crop compensation and land substitution. But most local villagers who have not document form (7) worry for compensation so they wish the responsible governments to supply for the necessary documents. They worried that their activities such as fire form traditional shifting cultivation



will impact to the cable wires from transmission tower. They also worried about the strangers who enter to their villages for project and wish to inform to them before entering. The villages do not get electricity so they mainly use solar and hydropower. Therefore, the local villagers suggested that they want to get electricity from this project. We recorded the biodiversity and tree species from Nansam Township, Kho Lam Township and Kun Hein Township.

This project can create job opportunities for local people, develop local economy and develop the villagers' livelihoods by spending their money in local market. The assessment of each impact is based on consideration of the magnitude, duration, extent and probability of activities which are going to be carried out during construction and operation phases. In construction phase, the impact on the environment are low. The impact on the natural environment, socioeconomic conditions and the accidents to the local communities and human health due to construction activities of towers and transmission lines can be moderate. In operation phase, there can be moderate significant impacts on flora and fauna. There can also be accidents and electric shocks from transmission towers to local communities and wildlife species if there is lack of safety signboards and danger signboards. There may also be land conflicts and land use change for local villagers who depend on traditional shifting cultivation. All of the impacts during construction and operation phases can be minimized by using mitigation measures and implementing Environmental Management Plan.

The objectives of Environmental Management Plan are:

- 1. As a reference and commitment for the proponent to implement the EMP for three phases of the project life cycle, construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the project
- 2. It will fulfill the need of the Environmental Conservation Department of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC).
- 3. Serve as a guiding document for the monitoring of environmental and social activities of the project
- 4. Provide detailed framework to mitigate negative impacts on the environment and management actions to be adopted for proper implementation of the project

In order to effectively implement the EMP, it will be necessary to define the responsibility of various stakeholders. The environmental management activities should comply with existing environmental policy, laws, rules, procedures and emission standards of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. The following entities are responsible for implementation of the EMP:

- > TBEA Co., Ltd.
- ➤ Ministry of Electricity and Energy
- > Environmental Conservation Department
- ➤ Third-party Environmental Consulting Firm

The proponent is responsible for ensuring that the performances of project activities are in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan developed and in an environmentally sound manner.

Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP) must need to implement for monitoring the environmental quality of the proposed project especially dust level. The frequency of environmental quality measurement depends on the first time monitoring result. If the first time results are within the NEQ guideline values, second time measurement will not require. Then,



the estimated budget need for implementing Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Monitoring Plan are mentioned in this report.

Moreover, Cooperate Social Responsibility Plan (CSR) plan, emergency preparedness and response plan and grievance redress mechanism to solve the complaints related with the proposed project are also described in this report.

The Grievance Redress Mechanism is also needed for the local communities that if the local communities encounter with the problems and difficulties caused by the project activities, they can submit and report these problems and difficulties though the Grievance Committee. The proponent must inform about the process of Grievance Mechanism and must cooperate with the Grievance Committee.

It is also necessary to consider every opinion of all stakeholders and villagers that are potential to be affected by the development of the proposed project. Therefore, the meeting for public consultation and information disclosure was held on 27 th, July, 2017 in Nansam and Kho Lam Township and 28 th, July, 2017 in Kun Hein Township. Their opinion and discussion of the stakeholders and villagers, and the proposed plans that will used in the project by the project proponent in the public hearing are mentioned in this report.

10.2. RECOMMENDATION FOR FUTURE WORKS

The following recommendations are for effective and efficient implementation of Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Monitoring Plan. The project proponent should:

- > Provide a safe and healthy environment.
- > Provide the necessary resources for managing safety, and health in the construction sites.
- ➤ Issue safety rules and safe working procedures, and ensure that the rules and procedures comply with legislation.
- ➤ Well experienced and knowledgeable HSE Coordinators and HSE Assistants should be appointed.
- ➤ Ensure that experience and training of the persons employed are commensurate with the assigned task.
- ➤ Necessary care and environmental soundly practices during the construction phases of the transmission line project.
- Ensure that responsibilities for managing safety and health are appropriately assigned, and duties are effectively carried out by the staff concerned; and
- Ensure that all accidents and dangerous occurrences are investigated and recommendations made are properly followed up.
- ➤ Provide first aid trainings, fire-fighting trainings and other essential machinery handling trainings for the construction workers.
- ➤ Make specific places for construction waste disposal.
- ➤ Make designated places for fuel storage.
- ➤ Provide adequate fire extinguishers for fire hazard.
- ➤ Implement Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to solve the complaints and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) plan.
- > Set the safety sign boards in local languages around the construction sites and near the transmission towers.



➤ Implement EMP and EMOP for balancing development and environmental conservation. Finally, the proponent should follow the comments and suggestions made by ECD (Environmental Conservation Department) after reviewing this IEE report. Once EMP is approved by concerned authorities, effective implementation of EMP by the project proponent is essential. The proponent should abide by environmental policy, laws, rules and instructions of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.



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- 2. Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines (2014)
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- 8. Soil Types and Characteristics of Myanmar, Land Use Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, 1970.



APPENDIX

Appendix 1 Commitment Letter Project Proponent

TBEA 詩变电工



Date: 2017.9.7

Subject:

Commitment to follow Environmental Conservation Law, Rules, Standards and Mitigation Measures Stated in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) of IEE Report

With regard to the above matter, we, TBEA Co., Ltd. have established 230 kV Power Transmission Line in Nansam-Minepyin-Kyaingtong (Section 1), Shan State. Our company strongly commits that all our operations will be performed in an environmentally friendly manner by following Environmental Conservation Law 2012, Environmental Conservation Rules 2014, and relevant environmental standards through successful implementation of mitigation measures stated in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) of IEE Report.

Yours Respectfully,

The Proponent

TBEA Co., Ltd.

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Appendix 2 Commitment Letter For E Guard Environmental Services



No. (11), Airport Avenue Road, (ακοαδδβδοσκοδι) Yangon Airport Road, Saw Bwar Gyi Gone Quarter, Insein Township, Yangon 11011, Myanmar. Tel: (95) 1 666512 Fax: (95) 19667757 H.P (95) 9 44801676



Commitment to follow and compliance with Environmental Conservation Law, Rules, Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, National Environmental (Quality) Emission Guidelines, Standards and Mitigation Measures stated in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) of IEE Report

With regard to the above matter, we, E Guard Environmental Services has prepared the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Report for 230 kV Power Transmission Line Nansam-Minepyin-Kyaingtong (Section – 1) Project of TBEA Co., Ltd. Our company strongly commits that this IEE report has been prepared by following Environmental Conservation Law (2012), Environmental Conservation Rules (2014), Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (2015), National Environmental (Quality) Emission Guidelines (2015) and relevant environmental standards through successful implementation of mitigation measures and monitoring plan stated in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) of IEE report.

Third Party

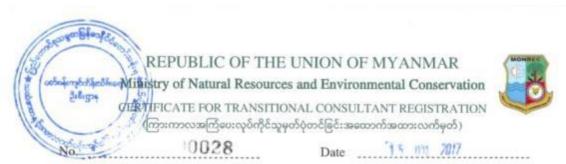
E Guard Environmental Services Co., Ltd.

Aye Thiha Managing Director E guard Environmental Services

回光间



Appendis 3 - TRANSITIONAL CONSULTANT REGISTER CERTIFICATES



The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, hereby, issues this certificate to the organization under Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, Notification No. 616/2015.

(ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာအမှတ်၊ ၅၁၆/၂၀၁၅ အရ သယံဓာတနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနသည် ဤအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ်ကို အဖွဲ့အစည်းအား ထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည်။)

(a) Name of Organization(ශල්ශාවේ: ශංචර)

E Guard Environmental Services Co., Ltd.

(b) Name of the representative in the

U Aye Thiha

organization (အဖွဲ့အစည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်၏ အမည်)

 (c) Citizenship of the representative in the organization

Myanmar

(အဖွဲ့ အစည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်၏ နိုင်ငံသား)

(d) Identity Card /Passport Number of the representative person in the organization (အဖွဲ့ အစည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်၏ မှတ်ပုံတင်/ နိုင်ငံကူးလက်မှတ် အမှတ်)

12/ MRK (Naing) 069784

(e) Address of organization(ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ)

No. 99, Mya Kan Thar Lane, Nyein Chan Yay Street, 10 Miles, Pyay Road, Saw Bwar Gyi Gone, Insein Township, Yangon.

info@eguardservices.com, 09448001676

(f) Type of Consultancy (အကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်မှုအမျိုးအစား)

Organization

(g) Duration of validity (သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးရက်)

31 March 2018

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The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for one year from (1.4.2018) to (31.3.2019) grootspotens (0.0.0.000) sphery (200.000) sphery (200.0000) sphery (200.0000) sphery (200.0000) sphery (200.0000) sphery (200.0000) sphery (20

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Director General Environmental Conservation Department

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation



Areas of Expertise Permitted (ခွင့်ပြုသည့် ကျွမ်းကျင်မှုနယ်ပယ်များ)

- 1. Air Pollution Control
- 2. Ecology and Biodiversity
- 3. Facilitation of Meeting
- 4. Geology and Soil
- 5. Ground Water and Hydrology
- 6. Land Use
- 7. Legal Analysis
- 8. Modeling for Water Quality
- 9. Noise and Vibration
- 10. Risk Assessment and Hazard Management
- 11. Socio-Economy
- 12. Water Pollution Control
- 13. Waste Management
- 14. Agriculture, RAP
- 15. Food Technology
- 16. Health Impact Assessment
- 17. Marine and Microbiology, Water Quality
- 18. RS & GIS
- 19. Water Quality





Appendix 4 – Public Hearing at Nansam Township



Registration



Registration



Registration



Registration



Registration



Registration





Opening Ceremony



Opening Remark



Presentation by TBEA Co., Ltd.



Presentation by E Guard



Discussion



Discussion





Discussion



Discussion



Discussion



Appendix 5 – Public Consultation Meeting Attendance List at Nansang Township

TBEA Co., Ltd. မှ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ၂၃၀ ဧကဝွီ နန့် စန်-မိုင်ပျဉ်း-ကျိုင်းတုံ (အပိုင်း-၁) မဟာဓာတ်အာလိုင်းသွယ်တန်ခြင်း စီမံကိန်းအတွက် ကနဦးပတ်ပန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (IEE) နှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြခြင်းနှင့် အများပြည်သူ၏သဘောထားယူခြင်း (Public Hearing) အခမ်းအနားသို့ တက်ရောက်လာသူများစာရင်း

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Appendix 6- Public Hearing at Kho Lam Township



Registration



Registration



Registration



Registration



Registration



Opening Ceremony





Opening Remark



Presentation by TBEA Co., Ltd.



Presentation by E Guard



Discussion



Appendix 7 – Public Consultation Meeting Attendance List at Kho Lam Township

TBEA Co., Ltd. မှ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ၂၃၀ ကေဗွီ နန့် စန်-မိုင်ပျဉ်း-ကျိုင်းတုံ (အဝိုင်း-၁) မဟာဓာတ်အာလိုင်းသွယ်တန်ခြင်း စီမံကိန်းအတွက် ကနဦးပတ်ပန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (IEE) နှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြခြင်းနှင့် အများပြည်သူ၏သဘောထားယူခြင်း (Public Hearing) အစမ်းအနားသို့ တက်ရောက်လာသူများစာရင်း

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TBEA Co., Ltd. မှ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ၂၃၀ ကေဗွီ နန် ့စန်-မိုင်ပျဉ်း-ကျိုင်းတုံ (အဝိုင်း-ဝ) ဟောဓာတ်အာလိုင်းသွယ်တန်ခြင်း စီမံကိန်းအတွက် ကနဦးပတ်ဂန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (IEE) နှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြခြင်းနှင့် အများပြည်သူ၏သဘောထားယူခြင်း (Public Hearing) အဓမ်းအနားသို့ တက်ရောက်လာသူများစာရင်း

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ရက်စွဲ - ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇူလိုင် လ (၂၂) ရက်

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Appendix 8- Public Hearing at Kun Hein Township



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Registration



Registration



Registration



Registration



Registration





Opening Ceremony



Opening Remark



Presentation by TBEA Co., Ltd.



Presentation by E Guard



Discussion



Discussion





Discussion



Discussion



Discussion



Discussion



Discussion



Discussion



Appendix 9 – Public Consultation Meeting Attendance List at Kun Hein Township

တီဘီအီးအေ (TBEA) ကုမ္ပကီလိမိတက်မှ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ၂၃၀ ကေဗွီ နန့် စန်-နမ့်အော် (အပိုင်း-၁) မဟာဓာတ်အာလိုင်းသွယ်တန်ခြင်း စီမံကိန်းအတွက် ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (IEE) နှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြခြင်းနှင့် အများပြည်သူ၏သဘောထားယူခြင်း (Public Hearing) အခမ်းအနားသို့ တက်ရောက်လာသူများစာရင်း

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(ကွန်ဟိန်းမြို့နယ်)

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တီဘီအီးအေ (TBEA) ကုမ္ပကီလိမိတက်မှ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ၂၃၀ ကေဗွီ နန့်စန်-နမ့်အော် (အဝိုင်း-၁) မဟာဓာတ်အာလိုင်းသွယ်တန်ခြင်း စီမံကိန်းအတွက် ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (IEE) နှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြခြင်းနှင့် အများပြည်သူ၏သဘောထားယူခြင်း (Public Hearing) အမေ်းအနားသို့ တက်ရောက်လာသူများစာရင်း

ဌာနဆိုင်ရာ အဖွဲ့ အစည်းများ

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Appendix 10- Presentation from E Guard at Public Consultation Meeting











- ရင်းနှီးမြုပ်နှံမှု အဗွဲ့အစည်း (TBEA Co., Ltd)
- **ရင်းနှီးမြုပ်နှံမှုပုံစံ** (တင်ဒါစနစ်)
- **လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအစား** (မဟာဓာတ်အားလိုင်းသွယ်တန်းရန်တာဝါတိုင်များ တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း)
- စီမံကိန်း၏အဝိကရည်ရွယ်ချက် ရှမ်းပြည်နယ် တောင်ပိုင်းနှင့် အရှေ့ပိုင်းတွင် လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားပို့လွှတ်ခြင်းနှင့် ဖြန့်ဝေခြင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်၊
- စီမံကိန်းထောင်ရွက်မည့် နေရာ နန့်စန်-တာကော်(၂)မိုင်ရွာ အပိုင်း(၁)



ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း၏ရည်ရွယ်ချ<mark>က်များlard</mark>

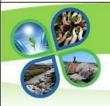
- စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုကြောင့်ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်သည့် ပြဿနာရပ်များကို ဖော်ထုတ်ခြင်း
- ထိခိုက်လာနိုင်မှုများကိုလျော့ချပေးနိုင်မည့်အစီအစဉ်များကို အကြံပြုတင်ပြခြင်း
- စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့်အစီအစဉ်များ ကြိုတင်ပြင်ဆင်ပြီးအကောင်ထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း
- ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း လုံလောက်မှု ရှိ/မရှိဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း





ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ရန်လိုအပ်ချက် guard

၂၀၁၂ခုနှစ်၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဥပဒေအရ မလုပ်မဖြစ် ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည့်
လိုအပ်ချက်တစ်ခု ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး နှင့် သစ်တောရေးရာ
ဝန်ကြီးဌာနမှ စီမံကိန်းများကို စီစစ်ရာတွင် စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ
မလိုလားအပ်သည့် ထိခိုက်မှုများ ရှိ/မရှိ နှင့် ထိခိုက်မှုများ ရှိခဲ့ပါကလည်း
သိသာထင်ရှားမှု (သို့) ပြင်းထန်မှု ရှိ/မရှိ စသည်ဖြင့် စနစ်တကျ ဆန်းစစ်နိုင်ရန်
ရည်ရွယ်၍ ပြုလုပ်ရခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

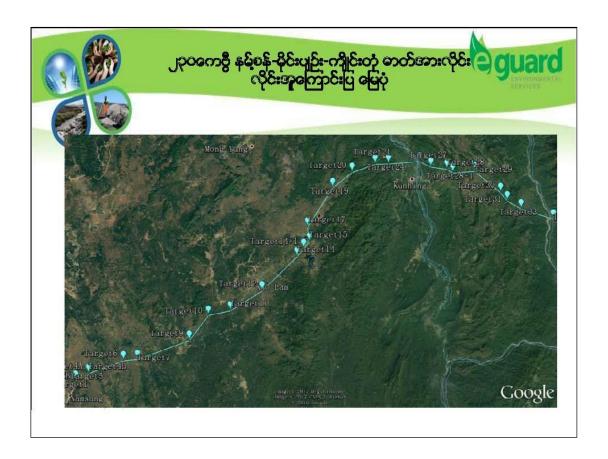


စီမံကိန်း၏ အကျိုးကျေးဖူးများ



- ဒေသအတွင်း လိုအပ်သော လျုပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အား လုံလောက်စွာ ရရှိခြင်း။
- လျုပ်စစ်ပြတ်တောက်မှု လျော့နည်းစေခြင်း။
- ဒေသဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်စေရန် နှင့် စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ တိုးတက်စေခြင်း။
- ဒေသခံပြည်သူများအတွက် အလုပ်အကိုင် အခွင့်အလမ်းတိုးပွားစေရြင်း။
- ဒေသခံပြည်သူလှထု၏ လူနေမှုအဆင့်အတန်းမြင့်မားစေခြင်း။
- စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းငယ်လေးများ ထောက်ပံ့ပေးနိုင်ခြင်း။









- တောင်ယာစိုက်ပျိုးမြေလယ်ယာစိုက်ပျိုးမြေသစ်တောမြေ



စဉ်	မြို့/ ရွာ အမည်	စဉ်	မြို့/ ရွာ အမည်
OII	ကုန်းရောင်းရွာ	၁၄။	ကာလိမြို့
اال	နောင်ဟီးရွာ	၁၅။	နားကန်ရွာ
511	လွယ်ကပ်ရွာ	၁၆။	နန့် မွန်ငင်းရွာ
911	ခဲလုံရွာ	၁၇။	ဖလန်းရွာ
၅။	ကုန်းဆာရွာ	၁၈။	တာကော်(၂)မိုင်ရွာ
Ğ _{II}	ဝမ်ပေါင်ရွာ		
ମ୍ବା	မာကန်းရွာ		
ରା	ന്നഡേണ്ണ		
_ଆ	ဖာဖောက်ရွာ		
100	ကြူဆောက်ရွာ		
၁၁။	ကုန်းပေါင်းရွာ		
၁၂။	ဆိုင်မွန်ရွာ		
၁၃။	နားခေါက်ရွာ		



- သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်
- သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အမျိုးအစား (ဒီရေတော၊ ရောင်း၊ မြောင်း၊ ကန်များ)
- ကာကွယ်ထားသော ရှားပါးတိရတ္ဆန်များ
- လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်
- မွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်းနှင့် စိုက်ပျိုးရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ စီမံကိန်းနယ်မြေ၏ အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ အရေးပါသော သတိထားဆောင်ရွက်ရမည့် ဧရိယာများနှင့် ပိုင်ဆိုင်မှုများ
- ယဉ်ကျေးမှုဆိုင်ရာ အမွေအနစ်ပစ္စည်းများ (စေတီ၊ ဘုရာကျောင်းစသည်) တည်ရှိပြီးဖြစ်သော အဆောက်အဦးများ (တက္ကသိုလ်များ၊ ရပ်ရွာအခြေပြ အရြားအထောက်အကူပြု ပစ္စည်းများ)
- စီမံကိန်းအနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ ကျေးရွာများ



စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း ပါဝင်သော ဒေသခံပြည်သူများနှင့်Jard တွေးနွေးခြင်း

အများပြည်သူနှင့် ဆွေးနွေးညှိနိူင်းသဘောထားရယူခြင်း၏ ရည်ရွယ်ချက်များ

- ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်သည့် ကောင်းကျိုး/ဆိုးကျိုးများကိုတင်ပြခြင်း ။
- ပါဝင်ပတ်သက်သူများ၏ အမြင်နှင့်အကြံပြုချက်များ၊
 ထိခိုက်သက်ရောက်လာနိုင်မှုများကို လျော့ချပေးနိုင်မည့်အစီအစဉ်များ၊
 စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့် အစီအစဉ်များတွင် ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်စားပေးခြင်း။
- စီမံကိန်းဇရိယာအတွင်းရှိ ပြည်သူများနှင့် ညှိနှိုင်းဆွေးနွေးခြင်း နှင့် တာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။
- အငြင်းပွားမှုလျှော့ချခြင်းနှင့် စီမံကိန်းအကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရာတွင် ချောမွေ့မှုရှိရန်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။



ဓာတ်အားလိုင်းဖြတ်သန်းရာ ဒေသတွင်း သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအခြေအနေ



- လေအရည်အသွေး
- 💠 ရေအရည်အသွေး
- ကုန်းနေရေနေသတ္တဝါများ
- 💠 ယဉ်ကျေးမှုဆိုင်ရာအမွေအနစ်
- 💠 ကာကွယ်စောင့်ရှောက်ထားသောဖရိယာ



ဓာတ်အားလိုင်းဖြတ်သန်းရာ ဒေသတွင်း လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအခြေအနေ 🌣 ဓာတ်အားလိုင်းဖြတ်သန်းသွားမည့်ရွာ 💠 အဓိက ဝင်ငွေရရှိသော လုပ်ငန်း တောင်ယာစိုက်ပျိုးရေး 💠 အဓိကလူမျိုးစု ရှမ်း၊ပလောင်၊လားဟူ 💠 အဓိကဘာသာ စရစ်ယာန်ဘာသာ၊ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာ၊ အစ္စလာမ်ဘာသာဝင် 💠 အဓိကစိုက်ပြူးသော တောင်ယာအမျိုးအစား ပြောင်းဇူး၊စပါး၊နှမ်း၊မုန်ညင်း အဓိကမွေးမြူသောတိရစ္ဆာန် ကျွဲ၊ နွား၊ ဆိတ်၊ ဝက်၊ ကြက် အဓကမွေးမြူသောတရစ္ဆာန ကျွ၊ နွား၊ ဆတ၊ အဓိကချက်ပြုတ်ရာတွင်သုံးစွဲသောလောင်စာ ထင်းနှင့်မီးသွေး 💠 လျုပ်စစ်သုံးစွဲမှု နေရောင်ခြည်စွမ်းအင်၊ ကိုယ်ပိုင်ရေအားလျုပ်စစ်၊ ရောင်းရေ၊ မိုးရေ၊ စိမ့်စမ်းရေ 💠 ရေအရင်းအမြစ်

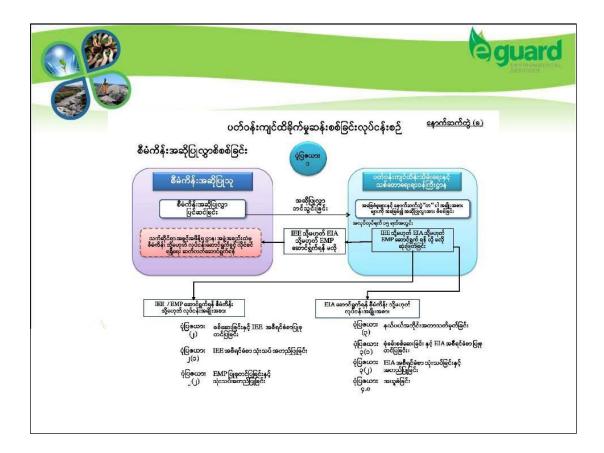


ဥပဒေနှင့်လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများ

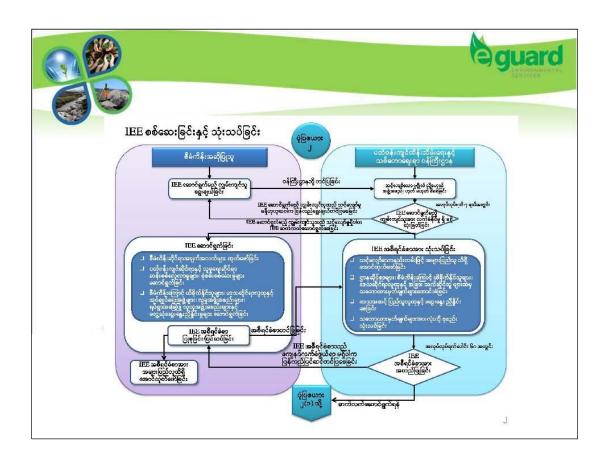


- 🗸 ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၂)
- 🗸 ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးနည်းဥပဒေများ (၂၀၁၄)
- 🗸 အခြားစီမံကိန်းနှင့် ဆက်စပ်သည့်ဥပဒေများ
 - 💠 လျုပ်စစ်ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၄)
 - 💠သစ်တောဥပဒေ (၁၉၉၆)

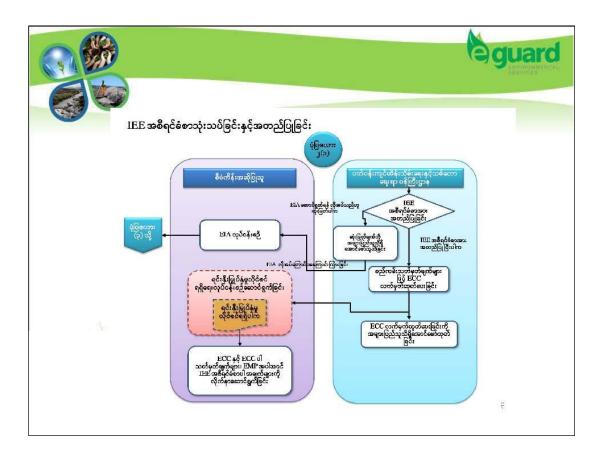














	လေ့လာဆန်းစစ်ရမဥ	ည့် ကိစ္စရပ်များ ခြံguard
အတန်းအစား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ညစ်ညမ်းမှ ထိန်းရူပ်ခြင်း	လေ့လာရမည့် ကိစ္စရဝိများ - လေအရည်အသွေး၊ - ရေအရည်အသွေး၊ - စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း၊ - မြေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှု၊ - ဆူညံသံ နှင့် တုန်ခါမှု၊ - မြေကျွံကျမှု၊ - ဆိုးရွားသော အနံ့အသက်များ - အနည်ပို့ချမှုများ၊	လေ့လာဆန်းၿစ်ခြင်း နည်းလမ်းများ - လေထုအရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာမှုများ၊ - မြေပေါ် ရေ၊ မြေအောက်ရေ နှင့်မြေနမူနာကောက်ယူခြင်း၊ - သက်ဆိုင်ရာတာဝန်ရှိသူများ နှင့် မေးမြန်းဆွေးနွေးခြင်း၊သက်ဆိုင်သူများ နှင့်တွေ့ဆုံပွဲများ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း၊ - ယာဉ်သွားလာမှုများနှင့် ဆူညံသံများအားလေ့လာဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း၊ - တည်ဆောက်ရေးအစီစဉ်များအား အတည်ပြုပေးခြင်း၊ - ဥပဒေနှင့် ညီညွတ်ခြင်း ရှိ/မရှိ ပြန်လည်သုံးသပ်ခြင်း၊

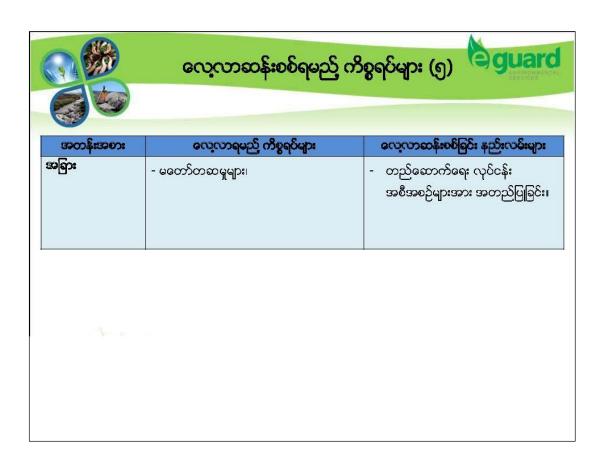




	လေ့လာဆန်းစစ်ရမည့်	ကိစ္စရပ်များ (၃) aguar
အတန်းအစား	လေ့လာရမည်ကိစ္စရပ်များ	လေ့လာဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းနည်းလမ်း
လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	- ပြောင်းရွှေ့ နေရာချထားခြင်း၊ - ဆင်းရဲနွမ်းပါးသူများအပေါ် အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများ၊ -ဒေသခံများနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ကိစ္စရပ်များ၊ -လူနေမှုဘဝနှင့် အသက်မွေးဝမ်းကျောင်းကိစ္စရပ်များ၊ -မြေအသုံးချမှုနှင့် ဒေသတွင်းသယံဇာတ သုံးစွဲမှုများ၊ -ရေရရှိနိုင်မှု၊ -လက်ရှိ လူနေမှုအဆောက်အအုံ နှင့် ဝန်ဆာင်မှုများ၊	- ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေး လုဝ်ငန်းအစီအစဉ်၊ - လူမှုစစ်တမ်းများနှင့် လူမှုစီးပွားဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်များအား ပြန်လည်သုံးသပ်ခြင်း။ - ဒေသခံပြည်သူများနှင့် တွေ့ဆုံ ဆွေးနွေးခြင်း၊ - သဘာဝအရင်းအမြစ် အသုံးချမှ အစီအစဉ်များနှင့် မူလအခြေအနေ၊ - တက္ကသိုလ်များ ၊ အစိုးရအရာရှိကြီးများနှင့် တွေ့ဆုံဖေးမြန်းခြင်း။









	ာ်နိုင်သည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် ကောင်ကျိုး/ဆို <mark>းကြိူး Ual'</mark> သက်ရောက်မှုအလားအလာများ
အကြောင်းအရာ	သက်ရောက်မှုအလားအလာများ
സെ ങ്ങ<u>ഫ്</u>വ് അവേ	- တည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလတွင် သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးယာဉ်များနှင့် စက်ယန္တရားများသွားလာခြင်း၊ တူးဆွ/ဖျက်သိမ်းခြင်း၊ စက်ကိရိယာများ လည်ပတ်မောင်းနှင်ခြင်း၊ အရေးပေါင်းစက်နှင့် ကုန်ကြမ်းပစ္စည်းများ၊ တာဝါတိုင်များ တည်ဆောက်ခြင်းသို့ တင်ချခြင်းမှ ထွက်ရှိလာနိုင်သည့် ဖုန်နှင့်မီးဒိုးများ၊
ടേങ്ങഫ്ക് അയുേ	 တည်ဆောက်ရးကာလအတွင်း ဒီဇယ်/ဓါတ်ဆီသယ်ပို့ခြင်း၊ သိုလောင်ခြင်းနှင့်သုံးစွဲခြင်း၊ ကွန်ကရစ်ဖျော်ခြင်း၊ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးယာဉ်များ ရေဆေးခြင်း၊ အလုဝ်သမားများ၏ စားကြင်းစာကျန်များ စွန့်ထုတ်ခြင်း၊ ရေအိမ်အသုံးပြုခြင်း၊ လုဝ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ်ကာလအတွင်း ဝန်ထမ်းများ၏စားကြွင်းစားကျန်များ စွန့်ထုတ်ခြင်း၊ ရေအိမ်အသုံးပြုခြင်း၊
့န့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း	- တည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလအတွင်း ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးပစ္စည်းအပိုင်းအစများ၊ ပေါင်းမြက်/ ခြုံပုတ်များ/ သစ်ပင်ခုတ်ပိုင်းမှုအစအနုများ၊ အလုပ်သမားများ၏ စားကြွင်းစားကျန်များ စွန့်ထုတ်ခြင်း၊ ရေအိမ်အသုံးပြုခြင်း၊



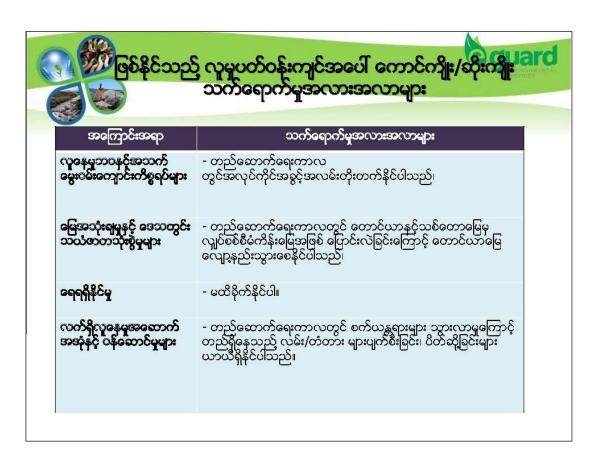
	နိုင်သည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် ကောင်ကျိုး/ဆိုးကျိုးUal'(သက်ရောက်မှုအလားအလာများ
အကြောင်းအရာ	သက်ရောက်မှုအလားအလာများ
ထ ူညံသံနှင့် တုန် ခါ မှု	- တည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလအတွင်း သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေး ယာဉ်များသွားလာခြင်း၊ တူးဆွ/ဖျက်သိမ်းခြင်း၊ စက်ကိရိယာများ လည်ပတ်မောင်းနှင်ခြင်း၊ အရေးပေါ်မီးစက်မှ ထွက်ရှိလာသည့် အသံများ၊
စြေည6ည ်း ရြင်း	- တည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလအတွင်း ဓါတ်ဆီ၊ ဒီဇယ်သယ်ပို့ခြင်း၊ ဆီဖြည့်ရာတွင် ဇိတ်စင်ခြင်း၊ အညစ်အကြေးစွန့်ကန်/စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များ စုပုံခြင်း၊
ပြေတုံ့ကျမှ	- မရှိနိုင်ပါ၊
ဆိုးရွားသောအနံ့ အသက်များ	- မရှိနိုင်ပါ၊
အနယ်ပို့ချမှ	- မရှိနိုင်ပါ၊









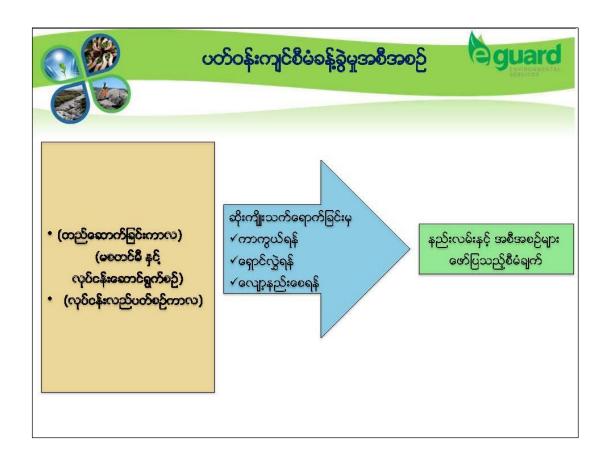


30	က်ရောက်မှုအလားအလာများ
အ ကြောင်းအရာ	သက်ရောက်မှုအလားအလာများ
အကျိုးအမြတ်စွဲဝေမှ ညီမျမှမရှိခင်းနှင့် ပျက်စီးဆုံးရုံးမှုများ	– ထိခိုက်မှုမရှိနိုင်ပါ။
ဒေသအတွင်းအမြင်မတူညီမှုများ	- မရှိနိုင်ပါ၊
ယဉ်ကျေးမှုအမွေအနှစ်များ	- မရှိပါ
ဥယျဉ်/ပန်းမာန်များ	တည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလအတွင်းသဘာဝရှုခင်းများအားထိခိုက်မှုစ် နိုင်ပါသည်။
ယောက်ျား/ <mark>မိန်းမဖြစ်မှုမျာ</mark> း	- မြေယာညိုနိုင်းခြင်းတွင် မြေပိုင်ရှင်သည် ယောက်ျား၊မိန်းမ ကွဲပြားနိုင်သော်လည်း သာတူညီမှုဖြစ်ခြင်းကြောင့် ထိနိုက်မှုမရှိနိုင်ပါ၊



	ာက်ရောက်မှုအလားအလာမျာ း
အကြောင်းအရာ	သက်ရောက်မှုအလားလာများ
ကလေးသူငယ်အခွင့်အရေး	- ထိခိုက်မှုမရှိနိုင်ပါ
HIV/AIDS စသည်ရောဂါများကဲ့သို့သော ကူးစက်ရောဂါများ	-တည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလတွင်ယာယီအလုပ်သမားများထံမှ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်သို့ ကူးစက်ရောဂါများ ကူးစက်ထိခိုက်နိုင်ပါသည်။
အလုဝ်လုပ်ကိုင်ရမည် အခြေအနေများ (လုပ်ငန်းဝွင်ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံစိ တ်ချရမှုအပါအဝင်)	- တည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ်တွင် စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်မှု မရှိပါက ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံရေးကို ထိခိုက်နိုင်ပါသည်။
မတော်တဆမှုများ	- တည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ်တွင်စက်ယန္တရားများအန္တရာယ်၊လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်







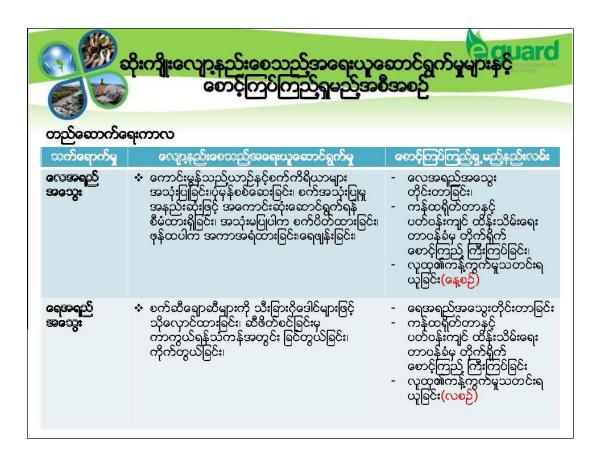
	ကျိုးလျော့နည်းစေသည့် အရေးယူဖ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှမည့်အစ	2305
တည်ထောက်ရေး(<mark>သက်ရောက်မှ</mark>	ဘာလ လျော့နည်းစေသည့် အရေးယူတောင်ရွက်မှ	<i>စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှမည့်နည်းလမ်း</i>
စွန့် ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ	တွင်းတူး မြေမြှုပ်ရန် လိုအပ်သည့် စွန့်ပစ် ပစ္စည်းများ အနေဖြင့် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ အဖွဲ့အစည်း ထံမှ စွင့်ပြုချက် ရရှိပြီးသော ပစ္စည်းအမျိုး အစားများအား သုံးစွဲခြင်း	
ကားမတော်တဆ ဖြစ်ခြင်း	လမ်းများကြံ့ခိုင်မှုအား စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ စီမံကိန်များချမှတ်ခြင်း၊ လုံခြုံရေးဆိုင်ရာသတင်းအချက်အလက်များနှင့် ယာဉ်စည်းကမ်း၊ လမ်းစည်းကမ်း စသည်တို့အား သတင်းမှုဝေခြင်း၊ နေရာဒေသ အလိုက် ကားအမြန်နှန်းများ သတ်မှတ်ခြင်း၊ ကားမောင်းသူများ၏ လိုင်စင်အဆင့်အတန်းနှင့် သက်တမ်းအားစစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ ညာဘက်ကားမောင်းခြင်း၊ ခရီးသွားခြင်းများအား လုပ်ငန်း၏အရေးပါမှုအရ ကန့် သတ်ခြင်း။	ကန်ထရိုက်တာနှင့် ဟာ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး တာဝန်ခံမှ တိုက်ရိုက်စောင့်ကြည့် ကြီးကြပ်ခြင်း။ (လိုအပ်သလို)

	ကျိုးလျော့နည်းစေသည့် အရေးယူဖ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှမည့်အစ်	ာအစဉ
တည်ထောက်ရေးဂ	න ැ	
သက်ဓရာက်မှု	လျော့နည်းစေသည့် အရေးယူဆောင်ရွက်မှု	စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှမည့်နည်းလမ်း
သဉ်ကျေးမှ အမွေအနှစ်များ	ယဉ်ကျေးမှုအမွေအနှစ်များတူးဖော်စဉ် တွေ့ရှိပါက လုပ်ငန်းရပ်၍ သက်ဆိုင်ရာသို့ အသိပေး အပ်နှံခြင်း။ အရြားဖြစ်နိုင်ရေရှိရာသို့ပြောင်းရွှေ့ခြင်း။	ကန်ထရိုက်တာနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးတာဝန်စံမှ တိုက်ရိုက်စောင့်ကြည့် ကြီးကြပ်ခြင်း၊ လူထု၏ ကန့် ကွက်မှုသတင်း ရယူခြင်း။ (လိုအပ်သလို)
ဥယျာဉ်/ ပန်းမာန်များ	သဘာဝရှခင်းများ ပျက်စီးမှုမရှိစေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။	ကန်ထရိုက်တာနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးတာဝန်စံမှ တိုက်ရိုက်တောင့်ကြည့် ကြီးကြပ်ခြင်း၊ (လိုအပ်သလို)
ကျန်းမာစရးနှင့်သေး အန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းမေ	လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ထိနိက်မှုမှ ကာကွယ်ရေးပစ္စည်းများအား ငတ်ဆင်စေခြင်း၊ အရေးပေါ်သုံးဆေးသေတ္တာများအား လက်လုမ်းမှီရာတွင် ထားရှိခြင်း၊ ဆေးပေးခန်းနှင့် ဆရာဝန်ထားရှိခြင်း၊ အရေးပေါ်ဆေးရုံပို့ နိုင်ရန် ယာဉ် အဆင်သင့်ထားရှိခြင်း၊ ကားမတော်တဆမှုမှကင်းဝေးစေရန်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးတာဝန်စံ/ ကျန်းမာရေးတာဝန်စံတို့မှ ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း (၆ လ တစ်ကြိမ်) ဘေးအန္တနရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးသင်တန်း များ ပေးခြင်း (လိုအပ်သလို)



	းကျိုးလျော့နည်းစေသည့် အရေးယူ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့်အ	p යන වේ
တည်ထောက်ရေ	ကာလ	
သက်ရောက်မှ	လျော့နည်းစေသည့် အရေးယူထောင်ရွက်မှု	တေင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှမည့်နည်းလမ်း
ဂေဟစနစ်	သဘာဝပေါက်ပင်/ မြိုနွယ်များ ရှင်းလင်းခြင်းအား နည်းနိုင်သမျှနည်းအောင်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊ ခုတ်ပိုင်းပြီးသစ်ပင်များကို သစ်တောဌာန၏ ညှုန်ကြားချက်အတိုင်း စွန့် ပစ်ခြင်း၊ မြေသားပြန်လည်စုံးသည်နှင့် သစ်ပင်ပြန်လည်စိုက်ပျိုးခြင်းအားဆောင်ရွက်ရန်၊ အလုပ်သမားများ မှဆိုးလိုက်ခြင်း၊ ငါးဖစ်းခြင်းမပြုစေရ၊ မြိုနွယ်ပိတ်ပေါင်းများရှင်းလင်းရာတွင် ပေါင်းသတ်ထေးအလွန်အကျွံမသုံးစွဲရ။	ကန်ထရိုက်တာနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးတာဝန်ခံမှ တိုက်ရိုက်စောင့်ကြည့် ကြီးကြပ်ခြင်း၊ လူထု၏ ကန့် ကွက်မှုသတင်း ရယူခြင်း။ (လစဉ်)
ပြာင်းရရွ့ စနရာ ချထား ခြ င်း	မြေယာနှင့်သီးနံလျော်ကြေးပေးခြင်း	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးတာဝန်ခံမှ တိုက်ရိုက်စောင့်ကြည့် ကြီးကြင်ခြင်း၊ (လစဉ်)











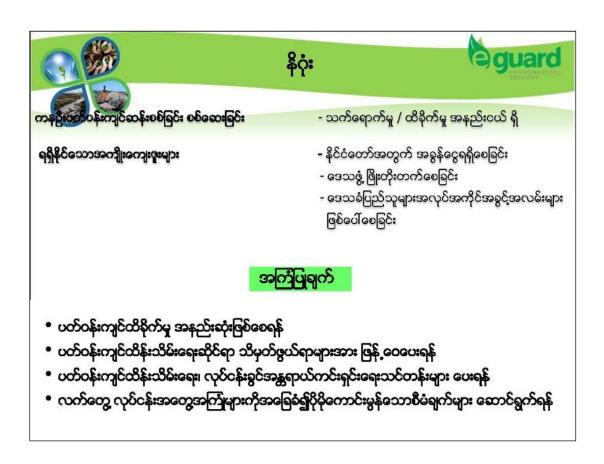
	းကျိုးလျော့နည်းစေသည့် အရေးယူဖ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှမည့်အင်	යි න වේ
လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်။ <mark>သက်ရောက်မှ</mark>	ောကလ လျော့နည်းစေသည့် အရေးယူထောင်ရွက်မှ	ဖောင့်ကြ ်ကြည့်ရှမည့်နည်းလ င်း
မတော်တဆ ထိရိုက်မှုများ	လုံခြုံရေးဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန် ခွဲမှုကို လေးစားလိုက်နာရန်၊ တာဝါတိုင်များအား ခြံစည်း ရိုးကာရန်၊ သတိပေးဆိုင်းဘုတ်များ သိသာ ထင်ရှားသော နေရာများတွင် တပ်ဆင်ရန်၊ ဝိုအားနှင့် အညီ လိုက်လျောညီထွေးရှိသော ဒီဖိုင်းဖြင့် တာဝါတိုင်များတည်ဆောက်ရန်။	တိုက်ရိုက်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး တာဝန်ခံမှ ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း။ (၆ လ)
စွန့် ပစ်ပစ္စည်း	မိလ္လာနှင့် မီးဖိုရောင်သုံးအမှိုက်များအား သက်ဆိုင်ရာ စည်ပင်သာယာရေးအဖွဲ့နှင့် ဆက်သွယ်၍ စနစ်တကျ စွန့် ပစ်ရန်။ အမှိုက်များအား ခွင့်ပြုချက်မရပဲ မီးရှိ ့ဖျက်ဆီးခြင်းမပြုရန်၊ အမှိုက်များအား လျော့ချခြင်း၊ ပြန်လည်သုံးစွဲခြင်းနှင့် ပြန်လည်သန့် စင်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများဖြင့် စနစ်တကျ ထိန်းသိမ်းစွန့် ပစ်ခြင်း။	တိုက်ရိုက်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးတာဝန်ခံမှ ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးပေးခြင်း။ (လစဉ်)





- လိုအပ်ချက်များအား ဖြည့်ဆည်းပေးခြင်းနှင့်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း
- ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးတာဝန်ခံမှ တိုက်ရိုက်စောင့်ကြပ်ခြင်း
- ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း တားမြစ်ထိန်းချုပ်ခြင်း
- ပြည်သူလူထု၏အကြံပြုချက်များ၊ဆွေးနွေးချက်များနှင့် ကန့်ကွက်မှုများအတွက်သတင်းများ ရယူပြီး ဖြေရှင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း
- တိုက်ရိုက်ပါဝင်ပတ်သက်ခြင်းမရှိသည့် ကြားနေအဖွဲ့ အစည်းမှစစ်ဆေးခြင်း







Appendix 11- On Site Water Sampling Result (Nan Pang River)

Wo Baseline Sampling/Survey Field Notes	WQ Baseline Sampling/Survey Field Notes	WQ Baseline Sampling/Survey Field Notes Date: 02/24/2016 Page 2 of 3	M		Operat	tion Dep	artment	E Guard-OD-	EO-F-	Approved by MD
Client: Surveyor: Sac Thi Ha	Client: Surveyor: Sac Thi Ha	Client: Surveyor: Sac Thi Ha	Эg	uard ENVIRONMENTAL SEAVICES		ing/Surv		010		
Client: Surveyor: Sac Thi Ha	Client: Surveyor: Sac Thi Ha	Client: Surveyor: Sac Thi Ha	Project: Se	ction (1)	power tran	ymissio	Date:	19.7.0	7017	
Lat: 20° 54′ 55.15′′ Long: 97° 44′ 36° 92 Evaluation: Weather: Sample/Location ID: GPS Waypoint no: Temperature: 26° C Time: Turbidity by Sechi Depth (cm): NTU converted from chart: urface/Ground/Effluent Water Sr. pH	Lat: 70° 54′ 55-15″ Long: 97° 44′ 36° 97 Evaluation: Weather: Sample/Location ID: GPS Waypoint no: Temperature: 26° C Time: Turbidity by Sechi Depth (cm): NTU converted from chart: Sr. pH	Lat: 70° 54′ 55-15″ Long: 97° 44′ 36° 92 Evaluation: Weather: Sample/Location ID: GPS Waypoint no: Temperature: 26° C Time: Turbidity by Sechi Depth (cm): NTU converted from chart: Sr. pH	Client:		•	une			Thit	la
Lat: 20° 54′ 55.15′′ Long: 97° 44′ 36° 92 Evaluation: Weather: Sample/Location ID: GPS Waypoint no: Temperature: 26° C Time: Turbidity by Sechi Depth (cm): NTU converted from chart: urface/Ground/Effluent Water Sr. pH	Lat: 70° 54′ 55-15″ Long: 97° 44′ 36° 97 Evaluation: Weather: Sample/Location ID: GPS Waypoint no: Temperature: 26° C Time: Turbidity by Sechi Depth (cm): NTU converted from chart: Sr. pH	Lat: 70° 54′ 55-15″ Long: 97° 44′ 36° 92 Evaluation: Weather: Sample/Location ID: GPS Waypoint no: Temperature: 26° C Time: Turbidity by Sechi Depth (cm): NTU converted from chart: Sr. pH	Location:	Nan Pano	y stream	m	Time:	30!	50 P	m
Barometer Pressure: 198 mbox	Barometer Pressure: 198 mbox	Barometer Pressure: 198 mbox	Lat: 20°	54'55	-15"		Long:			
Sample/Location ID: GPS Waypoint no: Temperature: 26° C Time:	Sample/Location ID: GPS Waypoint no: Temperature: 76°C	Sample/Location ID: GPS Waypoint no: Temperature: 76°C	Evaluation	:			Barome			
NTU converted from chart:	Sr. PH EC TDS Salinity	Sr. PH EC TDS Salinity	Weather:				GPS W	aypoint no:		
Sr. PH EC TDS Salinity	Electrical Conductivity Sr. pH	Electrical Conductivity Sr. pH	Turbidity	by Sechi D	epth (cm):					
Electrical Conductivity DO Flow Rate Depth Rem (μS/cm) (ppm) (ppt) (ppm) (m/sec) (m) Rark	Flectrical Conductivity DO Flow Rate Depth Rem ark	Flectrical Conductivity DO Flow Rate Depth Rem ark	NTU conve	erted from	chart:					
Length to Turbidity Conversion Chart Cm NTU <6 > 240 6 to 7	Length to Turbidity Conversion Chart Cm NTU <6 > 240 6 to 7 240 7 to 8 185 8 to 9 150 9 to 10 120 41 to 44 14 10 to 12 100 112 to 14 84 14 to 16 60 15 to 19 48 19 to 21 40 19 to 21 40 19 to 21 40 19 to 21 40 24 to 26 30 24 to 26 30 26 to 29 27 29 to 31 24 > 85 < 5	Length to Turbidity Conversion Chart Cm NTU <6 > 240 6 to 7 240 7 to 8 185 8 to 9 150 9 to 10 120 41 to 44 14 10 to 12 100 112 to 14 84 14 to 16 60 15 to 19 48 19 to 21 40 19 to 21 40 19 to 21 40 19 to 21 40 24 to 26 30 24 to 26 30 26 to 29 27 29 to 31 24 > 85 < 5	No. PH	EC (μS/cm)	TDS (ppm)	Salinity (ppt)	(ppm)	(m/sec)	Company of the Compan	Kelli
Length to Turbidity Conversion Chart CM NTU < 6	Length to Turbidity Conversion Chart Cm NTU < 6	Length to Turbidity Conversion Chart Cm NTU < 6				001	4.75			
Cm NTU < 6	Cm NTU <6 > 240 6 to 7	Cm NTU <6 > 240 6 to 7	Lengti			sion Ch	art	100		
C C C C C C C C C C	6 to 7 240 34 to 36 19 36 to 39 17 7 to 8 185 8 to 9 150 39 to 41 15 41 to 44 14 14 10 to 12 100 44 to 66 13 46 to 49 12 49 to 51 11 11 51 to 54 51	6 to 7 240 34 to 36 19 36 to 39 17 7 to 8 185 8 to 9 150 39 to 41 15 41 to 44 14 14 10 to 12 100 44 to 66 13 46 to 49 12 49 to 51 11 11 51 to 54 51	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	The second second		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.		-	
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9 to 10 120 10 to 12 100 12 to 14 84 14 to 46 13 14 to 16 60 15 to 19 48 19 to 21 40 21 to 24 35 24 to 26 30 26 to 29 27 29 to 31 24 40 to 40 14 14 to 46 13 40 4	9 to 10 120 120 110 120 10 12 100 12 100 12 100 12 10 10 12 10 10 12 10 10 12 10 10 12 10 10 12 10 10 12 10 10 12 10 10 12 10 10 12 10 10 10 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	9 to 10 120 110 121 100 12 100 12 100 12 100 12 10 10 12 10 10 12 10 10 12 10 10 12 10 10 12 10 10 12 10 10 12 10 10 12 10 10 10 12 10 10 10 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10					17	D-value eo		
12 to 14 84 46 to 49 12 14 to 16 60 49 to 51 11 51 to 54 10 51 to 54 10 51 to 24 35 57 to 60 8 60 to 70 7 7 26 to 29 27 29 to 31 24 24 > 85 < 5	12 to 14 84 46 to 49 12 49 to 51 11 51 to 54 10 54 to 57 9 10 10 20 40 80 80 80 70 80 80 100 100 85 6 29 to 31 24 585 < 5	12 to 14 84 46 to 49 12 49 to 51 11 51 to 54 10 54 to 57 9 10 57 to 60 8 60 to 70 7 70 to 85 6 29 to 31 24 > 85 < 5	9 to 10	120	41 to	44	14	60.		
14 to 16 60 16 to 19 48 19 to 21 40 21 to 24 35 24 to 26 30 26 to 29 27 29 to 31 24 14 to 16 60 49 to 51 11 51 to 54 10 54 to 57 9 57 to 60 8 60 to 70 7 7 To to 85 6 > 85 < 5	14 to 16 60 49 to 51 11 51 to 54 10 54 to 57 9 57 to 60 8 60 to 70 7 70 to 85 6 29 to 31 24 > 85 < 5	14 to 16 60 49 to 51 11 51 to 54 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10								
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24 to 26 30 60 to 70 7 0 10 80 80 90 70 90 90 100 26 to 29 27 70 to 85 6 70 to 85 < 5 70 to 85 < 5 70 to 85 < 5	24 to 26 30 60 to 70 7 0 10 80 80 80 80 80 80 100 26 to 29 27 70 to 85 6 70 to 85 40 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	24 to 26 30 60 to 70 7 0 10 80 80 80 80 80 80 100 26 to 29 27 70 to 85 6 70 to 85 40 80 80 80 70 80 80 100 70 80 80 80 100 70 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80			_			10	++-	
26 to 29 27 70 to 85 6 29 to 31 24 > 85 < 5 Turkidity: HTU W/TU's	26 to 29 27 70 to 85 6 29 to 31 24 > 85 < 5 Turbidity: NTU W/TU s	26 to 29 27 70 to 85 6 29 to 31 24 > 85 < 5 Turbidity: NTU W/TU s						0 10	20 20	40 80 80 70 80 80 100
25 (0 5) 24 > 65 < 5	25 10 51 24 > 85 < 5	25 10 51 24 > 85 < 5								
			29 to 31	24	> 85		< 5			

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EFFECTIVE DATE: 01/03/2016



Appendix 12- Secondary Lab Water Result for Thanlwin River







Laboratory Technical Consultant: U Saw Christopher Maung

B.Sc Engg: (Civil), Dip S.E. (Delft) Lecturer of YIT (Retd), Consultant (Y.C.D.C), LWSE 001.

Former Member (UNICEF, Water quality monitoring & Surveillance Myanmar)

WTL-RE-001

Issue Date - 01-12-2012 Effective Date - 01-12-2012 Issue No - 1.0/Page 1 of 2

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client	Power Line Transmission	
Nature of Water	Surface Water	
Location	Shan State	
Date and Time of collection	04.04.2017	
Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory	05.04.2017	
Date and Time of commencing examination	11.04.2017	
Date and Time of completing	11.04.2017	

W071327

Results of Water Analysis

WHO Drinking Water Guideline (Geneva - 1993)

pH	7.6		6.5 - 8.5
Colour (True)		TCU	15 TCU
Turbidity		NTU	5 NTU
Conductivity		micro S/cm	
Total Hardness		mg/l as CaCO ₃	500 mg/l as CaCO ₃
Calcium Hardness		mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Magnesium Hardness		mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Total Alkalinity		mg/l as CaCO ₃	(8)
Phenolphthalein Alkalinity		mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Carbonate (CaCO ₃)		mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)		mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Iron		mg/l	0.3 mg/l
Chloride (as CL)		mg/l	250 mg/l
Sodium chloride (as NaCL)		mg/l	
Sulphate (as SO ₄)		mg/l	200 mg/l
Total Solids		mg/l	1500 mg/l
Suspended Solids	56	mg/l	
Dissolved Solids		mg/l	1000 mg/l
Manganese	=	mg/l	0.05 mg/l
Phosphate		mg/l	
Phenolphthalein Acidity		mg/l	
Methyl Orange Acidity		mg/l	
Magnesium		mg/l	0.5 mg/l

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

Tested by Approved by Signature: Signature: Soc Thit Zaw Hein Oo Name: Name: B.Sc (Chemistry) Sr. Chemist Technical Officer (a division of WEG Co., Ltd.) ISO TECH Laboratory

No.18, Lanthit Road, Nanthargone Quarter, Insein Township, Yangon, Myanmar.

Ph: 01-640955, 09-73225175, 09-73242162, Fax: 01-644506, E-mail: isotechlaboratory@gmail.com, Website: weg-myanmar.com









Laboratory Technical Consultant: U Saw Christopher Maung
B.Sc Engg: (Civil), Dip S.E (Delft) Lecturer of YIT (Retd), Consultant (Y.C.D.C), LWSE 001.
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WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client	Power Line Transmission	
Nature of Water	Surface Water	
Location	Shan State	
Date and Time of collection	04.04.2017	
Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory	05.04.2017	
Date and Time of commencing examination	11.04.2017	
Date and Time of completing	11.04.2017	

Results of Water Analysis

WHO Drinking Water Guideline (Geneva - 1993)

Temperature (°C)	25	°C	
Fluoride (F))	mg/l	1.5 mg/l
Lead (as Pb)		mg/l	0.01 mg/l
Arsenic (As)		mg/l	0.01 mg/l
Nitrate (N.NO ₃)		mg/l	50 mg/l
Chlorine (Residual)	4	mg/l	
Ammonia (NH ₃)		mg/l	
Ammonium (NH ₄)		mg/l	
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)		mg/l	
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	74	mg/l	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5 days at 20 °C)	42	mg/l	
Cyanide (CN)		mg/l	0.07 mg/l
Zinc (Zn)		mg/l	3 mg/l
Copper (Cu)		mg/l	2 mg/l
Salinity		ppt	

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

Tested by

Signature:

Name:

Zaw Hein Oo Sc (Chemistry)

Sr. Chemist ISO TECH Laboratory Approved by

Signature:

Name:

soent-it Soe Thit B.E (Civil) 1980, Technical Officer ISO TECH Laboratory

(a division of WEG Co.,Ltd.)

No.18, Lanthit Road, Nanthargone Quarter, Insein Township, Yangon, Myanmar.

Ph: 01-640955, 09-73225175, 09-73242162, Fax: 01-644506, E-mail: isotechlaboratory@gmail.com, Website: weg-myanmar.com



Occupational and Environmental Health Laboratory

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Sample Name:	Surface Water	Received Date:	05-04-2017	
		Reported Date	26-04-2017	
		Reg no:	12/2015	
Address:	Power Line Transmi	ssion (Shan State)		

Analyses	Ref: Value	Unit	Result	Method
Total Coliform	0	CFU/ 100 ml	13	Membrane Filtration Method by Potatest Incubation Kit

Tested by

Checked by

Med-Tech

Daw Aye Aye Thinn Lab Officer

Signed by

Dr. Kyi Lwin Oo

Occupational and Environmental Health Division

G40/D/Lab result/dala bridge lab result





ORIGINAL

ANALYSIS REPORT

Job Ref: 358/2017 Date: 12 April, 2017 Page 1 of 1

Sample Described as : ENVIRONMENTAL WATER

campic bescribed as .			-IAAII.	CHAMICIAIA	L WATER				
Client	Name	:			ONMENTAL SERVICES CO., LTD. Thar Street, 10 Miles, Yangon, Myanmar				
Projec	ct Name				ANSMISSION				
Sample Brought By :			Client						
				ACE WATER					
Sample Marks :				STATE					
			05.04.						
	le Received Date	•							
	sed Date		12.04.						
Lab C	code No.	:	358/20)17					
No.	Test Paramete	er	Unit	Result	Method	Detection Limit			
1. Oil & Grease			mg/l	<5	Standard methods for the examination of water & waste water APHA ,AWWA & WEF ,22nd ed, 2012:5520B	5			
2. Total Phosphorus									
2.	Total Phospho	rus	mg/l	0.00	Standard methods for the examination of water & waste water APHA ,AWWA & WEF ,22nd ed, 2012:4500-P E.Ascorbic Acid Method	0.01			

End Of Report

SGS (Myanmar) Limited

(Nu Nu Yi) Manager

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Appendix 13- Socio-economic Survey Form

(၂၃၀ ကေဗွီ) မဟာဓာတ်အားလိုင်း သွယ်တန်းခြင်း စီမံကိန်း အတွက်

လူမှုစီးပွားအခြေခံ စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူခြင်း

စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူသူအမည်
ကောက်ယူသူလက်မှတ်
ကောက်ယူသည့်နေ့ရက်:/ / ၂၀၁၇
ကျေးရွာအမည်မြို့နယ်အမည်တိုင်း/ပြည်နယ်
GPS Point- N
E

၁။ ဖြေဆိုသူ၏ ယေဘုယျအချက်အလက်များ

OII	ဖြေဆိုသူ၏အမည်			
JII	မှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်			
۶II	ကျား ၊ မ		(၁) အမျိုးသား (၂) အမျိုးသမီး	အသက်:
911	လူမျိုး			
GII	အလုပ်အကိုင်			
ମ୍ୟ	မိသားစု၏ အဓိကဝင်ငွေရရှိသည့်လုပ်			
ପ୍ୟ	အိမ်ထောင်ဦးစီးနှင့် တော်စပ်ပုံ (ဝ) ဒ (၂) သား၊ (၃) သမီး၊ (၄) အဖေ၊ (၅) (၈) မြေး၊ (၉) အဖေ၊ (၁ဝ) အမေ၊ (၁၄) စယ်မ၊ (၁၅) အရြား(ဖော်ပြပါ)			

၁.၁။ မိသားစုဝင်အချက်အလက်များ

	စဉ်	အမည်	ကျား/မ	အသက်	အိမ်ထောင်ဦးစီးနှင့် တော်စပ်ပုံ	လူမျိုး	အလုပ်အကိုင်	ပညာရေး	ကိုးကွယ် သည့် ဘာသာ
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ကျား/မ - (၁) ကျား၊ (၂) မ

အိမ်ထောင်ဦးစီးနှင့်တော်စပ်ပုံ- (၀) အိမ်ထောင်ဦးစီး၊ (၁)စင်ပွန်း/ဇနီး၊ (၂) သား၊ (၃) သမီး၊ (၄) ဖောင်၊ (၅)မိစင်၊ (၆) ရွေးမ၊ (၇)သမက်၊(၈) မြေး၊ (၉) ယောက္ခထီး၊ (၁၀) ယောက္ခမ၊ (၁၁) ညီမ၊ (၁၂)ညီ၊ (၁၃) ခဲအို/ယောက်ဖ (၁၄)စယ်မ/ယောက်မ၊ (၁၅) အခြား (ဖော်ပြပါ)

လူမျိုး - (၁) ဗမာ၊ (၂) ရှမ်း၊ (၃) လားဟူ၊ (၄) အခါ၊ (၅) ဝ၊ (၆) ပလောင်(ဖော်ပြပါ)

အဓိကအလုပ်အကိုင် - (၁) ငါးဖမ်းသမား၊ (၂)လယ်သမား၊ (၃) အစိုးရဝန်ထမ်း၊(၄) ရဲဝန်ထမ်း/စစ်သား၊ (၅)ကုမ္ပကီဝိုင်ရှင်၊(၆) ကျွမ်းကျင်လုပ်သား၊ (၅)အလုပ်သမား၊ (၈) ကူးသန်းရောင်းဝယ်ရေး သို့မဟုတ် ဝန်ဆောင်မှု၊ (၉) သစ်တော/စိုက်ပျိုးသီးနှံရောင်းဝယ်ခြင်း၊ (၁၀) ပင်စင်စား၊ (၁၁) အငှားလုပ်သား၊ (၁၂)အိမ်ဆိုင်၊ (၁၃)အခြား (ဖော်ပြပါ)

ပညာရေး- (၀)ပညာမတတ်သူ၊(၁)ဘုန်းတော်ကြီးကျောင်း၊ (၂) မူကြို၊ (၃) မူလတန်း၊(၄) အလယ်တန်း၊ (၅) အထက်တန်း၊ (၆) ကောလိပ်၊ (၇) တက္ကသိုလ်/အဆင့်မြင့်ပညာ၊ (၈)အရြား

၂။ သီးနှံစိုက်ပျိုးမှုအရြေအနေ

စဉ်	ရာသီအလိုက် စိုက်ပျိုးသည့်သီးနံ		ရာသီအလိုက် ရာသီအလိုက် စိုက်ပျိုးသည့်သီးနံ ရရှိသည့်သီးနံအထွက်နှုန်း			ရရှိသည့်ဝင်ငွေ			
0	နေ	မိုး	ထောင်း	နွေ	မိုး	တောင်း	နွေ	မိုး	ဆောင်း
J				3					
9									
9									
9									



၃။ စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုများနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ စစ်တမ်းပြုစုခြင်း

၃.၁။ အိမ်၊ လယ်ယာမြေဝိုင်ဆိုင်မှု စာရင်းကောက်ယူခြင်း

0	1 0 9 1	ကိုယ်ပိုင် 🗌	නදාඃ <u></u>	നേ			
· ·	၂ စိုက်ပျိုးမြေကေ (လယ်၊ယာ၊ဥယျာဉ်ခြံ)	ကိုယ်ပိုင် 🗌	න දාඃ □	നേ			
7	အခြား (ဖော်ပြပါ)	ကိုယ်ပိုင် 🗌	æ දාඃ ☐	നേ			
ě	၃.၂။ မြေငှားမှုပုံစံ မြေအသုံးချမှုအတွက်အထောက်အထားရှိပါသလ ရှိပါသည်။ ြ မရှိပါ။ ြ		မည်ပါမေးရန်)				
_	၃.၄။ လစဉ်ငှားရမ်းခငွေကြေး မည်သည့်နည်းလမ်းများဖြင့်ပေးချေပါသနည်း။ (သီးနှံ၊ငွေကြေး၊ စပါး) 						
	နေအိမ်ရြံအကျယ်အဝန်း			നേ			
	၂ စိုက်ပျိုးမြေဧက (လယ်၊ယာ၊ဥယျာဉ်ခြံ)			നേ			
,	၁ အခြား (ဖော်ပြပါ)			നേ			
	၃.၆။ မြေယာထိခိုက်မှုနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ လျော်ကြေ ရယူလိုပါသည်။ ြ မရယူလိုပါ။ ြ ၃.၇။ ရရှိခဲ့ပါက မည်သည့်လျော်ကြေးအမျိုးအစာ ငွေကြေး ြ သီးနှံလျော်ြေ	ာရယူလိုပါသနည်း။	မြှောစားထိုး 🔲				
	9 C C - 1 - 1 - 1		and the second of the second o				



၃.၈။ သီးနှံလျော်ကြေးကို ဘယ်နရာသီစာရယူလိုပါသနည်း။				
u	·			
	၄။ လျှပ်စစ်စွမ်းအင် ရရှိမှု			
အရင်းအမြစ်	တစ်နေ့ ရရှိသော ကြာချိန် (နာရီ)			
အစိုးရလျှပ်စစ်လိုင်း				
ကိုယ်ပိုင်မီးစက်				
အများပိုင်မီးစက်				
နေရောင်ရြည်စွမ်းအင်				
အခြား (ဖော်ပြပါ)				
၅.၁။ ဤလျုပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားလိုင် သိပါသည်။ 🔲 မသိပါ။ 🔲	း သွယ်တန်းခြင်း စီမံကိန်း အကြောင်းကိုသင်သိပါသလား။			
၅.၂။ ဤစီမံကိန်းအကြောင်း သ အစိုးရအဖွဲ့ အစည်း ရပ်ရွာခေါင်းဆောင် မီဒီယာ မိသားစုဝင်/မိတ်ဆွေ သတင်းစာ စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူသူ	ာင်ဘယ်လိုသိခဲ့သလဲ။ 			
၅.၃။ ဤစီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ဒေသ ရှိနိုင်ပါသည်။ 🔲 မရှိနိုင်ပါ။ 🔲	ာခံပြည်သူများအပေါ်ထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်မည်ဟုထင်မြင်မိပါသလား။			



၅.၄။ ဤစီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ဒေသခံပြည်သူ	များအပေါ်တွင် မည်ကဲ့သို့ထိနိက်မှုများဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်ပါသနည်း။
လူမှုရေး စီးပွားရေး	
၅.၅။ စီမံကိန်းနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ သင်ကြိုက်နှ	စ်သက်သော အရြားအကြောင်းအရာများရှိပါသလား။
၅.၆။ စီမံကိန်းနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ သင်မကြို၊	က်နှစ်သက်သော အရြားအကြောင်းအရာများရှိပါသလား။
၅.ဂု။ စီမံကိန်းနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ပြင်ပလူမျာ စိုးရိမိပါသည်။ ☐ မစိုးရိမိပါ။ ☐	း သင်၏ရွာသို့ ဝင်ရောက်မှုနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ စိုးရိမ်မှုများရှိပါသလား။
၅.၈။ စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ဤဒေသတွင်မည်း	သည့်ဖွံဖြိုးတိုးတက်မှုများ ရှိလာနိုင်သည်ဟုထင်မြင်မိပါသနည်း။
႒ၟာရေး	
မှုချေး	
န်းမာရေး	
ဝတ်နေရေး	
႒ားရေး 	
ခြား(ဖော်ပြပါ)	



၅.၉။ စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် အကြံ	ပြုစရာ(သို့) မေးမြန်းစရာများရှိပါသလား။	
လက်မှတ်-	လက်မှတ်-	
ဖြေကြားသူအမည်-	ကျေးရွာအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှုးအမည်-	



Appendix 14 - Key Informat Interview Form

ကျေးရွာလူကြီးများထံမှ ကျေးရွာ၏လူမှုစီပွားဆိုင်ရာ စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူခြင်းနှင့်

<u> </u>					
ကျေးရွာအမည်အခိကဖြေကြားသူများ၏ ရာထူး/အဆင့်	ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု ကောက်ယူသည့် ရက်စွဲ ကောက်ယူသူအမည် ကျေးရွာခေါင်းဆောင် ကျေးရွာအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးကောင်စီး ကျေးရွာကျောင်းဆရာ/ဆရာမ ကျေးရွာကျန်းမာရေးလုပ်သား ရွာသူ/ရွာသား အရြား (အထူးအဖွဲ့ ရှိခဲ့လျှင်)	දී: නමු ුංරි දී: දී: දී: දී:			
အိမ်ရြေအရေအတွက် လူဦးရေစုစုပေါင်း	ကျား	6			
အိမ်ထောင်စုအရေအတွက်	which the state of				
၁။ ကျေးရွာအတွင်းစိုက်ပျိူးရေးလုပ်ငန်းဖြင့် အသက်မွေးသူရာခိုင်နှုန်း % ၂။ ရာသီအလိုက် စိုက်ပျိုးသော သီးနှံများကို ဖော်ပြပါ။					
၃။ကျေးရွာအတွင်း ငါးဖမ်းလုပ်ငန်းဖြင့် အသက်မွေးသူရာခိုင် ၄။ အဓိကဖမ်းလေ့ရှိသော ငါးအမျိုးအစားများကို ဖော်ပြပါ။	်နှန်း	%			
၅။ ကျေးရွာရှိ အခြားအလုပ်အကိုင်အမျိုးအစားများကို ဖော်ပြပါ။					



၆။ သင်၏ကျေးရွာတွင် သောက်	ရေ၊ သုံးရေကိုမည်သည်မှအများဆုံး အသုံးပြုကြသ	ာနည်း။	
ဂု။ လျှပ်စစ်စွမ်းအင် ရရှိမှု			
အရင်းအမြစ်	တစ်နေ့ ရရှိသော ကြာချိန် (နာရီ)		
အစိုးရလျှပ်စစ်လိုင်း			
ကိုယ်ပိုင်မီးစက်			
အများပိုင်မီးစက်			
နေရောင်ခြည်စွမ်းအင်			
အရြား (ဖော်ပြပါ)			
၈။ သင်၏ ကျေးရွာပတ်ဝန်း သိရှိပါသလား။	ကျင်ရှိ လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားလိုင်းသွယ်တန်းခြင်း	လုပ်ငန်းများ	လုပ်ကိုင်ကြမည်က
၉။ သိရှိပါက ဤလုပ်ငန်းများအစ	ပေါ် သင်တို့ ၏သဘောထားအမြင်ကိုဖော်ပြပါ။		



၁၀။ သင်၏ရွာရှိ အဓိကအဓက်အခဲများ (သို့) လိုအဝ်ချက်များကိုဖော်ပြပါ။
ပညာရေး
ကျန်းမာရေး
လျှပ်စစ်
ဆက်သွယ်ရေး (Telecommunication)
လမ်းပန်းဆက်သွယ်ရေး
GQ
အခြား (ဖော်ပြပါ)
၁၁။ သင်၏ ကျေးရွာအနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ သစ်တော၊ ချောင်းများထဲတွင် အများဆုံးတွေ့ရှိရသော အောက်ပါမျိုးစိတ်များ အကြောင်းကိုပြောပြပါ။
သစ်ပင်မျိုးစိတ်
ဝါးမျိုးစိတ်
ငှက်မျိုးစိတ်
တောရိုင်းတိရတ္ဆန်မျိုးစိတ်
ငါးမျိုးစိတ်
၁၂။ သင်၏ကျေးရွာတွင် ရှားပါးလာသောမျိုးစိတ်များအကြောင်းကို ပြောပြပါ။
သစ်ပင်မျိုးစိတ်
ဝါးမျိုးစိတ်
ငှက်မျိုးစိတ်
တောရိုင်းတိရတ္ဆန်မျိုးစိတ်
ငါးမျိုးစိတ်



၁၃။ သင်၏ကျေးရွာသည် သစ်တောသံယံဇာတများအပေါ် မည်ကဲ့သို့ မှီခိုမှုရှိသနည်း။

စးပွားရေးဆုငရာမှခုမှု	
အိမ်ဆောက်ပစ္စည်းဆိုင်ရာမှီခိုမှု	
စားသောက်ရေးဆိုင်ရာမှီခိုမှု	
လောင်စာပစ္စည်းဆိုင်ရာမှီခိုမှု	
၁၄။ စီမံကိန်းနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ သင်ကြိုက်နှစ်သက်သော :	အရြားအကြောင်းအရာများရှိပါသလား။
၁၅။ စီမံကိန်းနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ သင်မကြိုက်နှစ်သက်သေ	ဘ အရြားအကြောင်းအရာများရှိပါသလား။
၁၆။ စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် အကြံပြုစရာ(သို့) မေး	မြန်းစရာများရှိပါသလား။
လက်မှတ်-	လက်မှတ်-
ဖြေကြားသူအမည်-	ကျေးရွာအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှုးအမည်-



Appendix 15 - Photos during social survey



















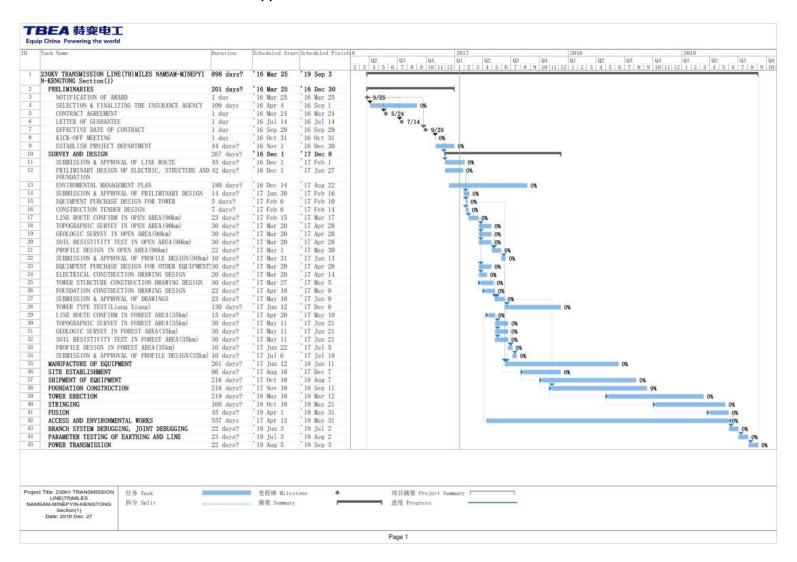








Appendix 16 - Construction Activities Schedule





Appendix 17 - Crop Compensation

ာ့ဝကေဗွီ နမ့်စန် – မိုင်းပျဉ်း – ကျိုင်းတုံ ဓာတ်အားလိုင်းအပိုင်း(၁) တာဝါတိုင် ပောင်ဒေးရှင်းနှင့် တိုင်ဆင်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းအတွက် သီးနှံလျော်ကြေးပေးအပ်ပြီး ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း တင်ပြခြင်း

၁။ ဓာတ်အားပို့လွှတ်ရေးစီမံကိန်း(မြောက်ပိုင်း)၊ စီမံကိန်းမန်နေဂျာရုံး(၂)၊ မိတ္ထီလာမြို့မှ ကြီးကြပ်၍ TBEA Co.,Ltd မှ ဆောင်ရွက်သော ၂၃၀ကေဗွီ နမ့်စန်-မိုင်းပျဉ်း-ကျိုင်းတုံ ဓာတ်အားလိုင်း အပိုင်း(၁) တည်ဆောက်ခြင်းတွင် တာဝါတိုင်ဖောင်ဒေးရှင်းနှင့် တိုင်ဆင်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှု ကြောင့် ထိခိုက်ပျက်စီးသွားသည့် သီးနှံပင်နှင့် နှစ်ရှည်ပင်များအတွက် နမ့်စန်မြို့နယ်အတွင်းရှိ တောင်သူ (၁၅၂)ဦးထံသို့ လျော်ကြေးငွေ ကျပ် (၁၃၃,၃၄၉,၇၈၇/-) အား (၁၁.၇.၂၀၁၉)ရက်နေ့ တွင်လည်းကောင်း၊ ကွန်ဟိန်းမြို့နယ်အတွင်းရှိ တောင်သူ (၂၀၂)ဦးထံသို့ လျော်ကြေးငွေ ကျပ် (၁၂၅,၅၆၃,၉၈၀/-) အား (၁၃.၇.၂၀၁၉)ရက်နေ့တွင်လည်းကောင်း၊ ၎င်းမြို့နယ်များရှိ အထွေထွေ အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးရုံးများတွင် မြို့နယ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးများ၏ ရှေ့မှောက်၌ တောင်သူတစ်ဦးချင်းထံ သို့ အခမ်းအနားဖြင့်ပေးအပ်ခဲ့ပြီးဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း သိရှိနိုင်ပါရန် မှတ်တမ်းဓာတ်ပုံများနှင့်တကွ တင်ပြအပ်ပါသည်။

၂။ သို့ဖြစ်ပါ၍ သီးနှံလျော်ကြေးပေးအပ်သည့် စာချုပ်စာတမ်းများနှင့် အထောက်အထား များအား ဆက်လက်ပေးပို့တင်ပြသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း ဖြည့်စွက်တင်ပြအပ်ပါသည်။ ပူးတွဲလျက်-

- (၁) ၂၃၀ကေဗွီ နမ့်စန်-မိုင်းပျဉ်း-ကျိုင်းတုံဓာတ်အားလိုင်း အပိုင်း(၁) တာဝါတိုင် ဖောင်ဒေးရှင်း နှင့် တာဝါတိုင်ဆင်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းတို့ ကြောင့် ပျက်စီးသွားသည့် နှစ်ရှည်ပင်နှင့် သီးနှံပင်များအတွက် နမ့်စန်မြို့နယ် အထွေထွေအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးရုံးတွင် နှစ်နာကြေး ပေးအပ်ခြင်း မှတ်တမ်းဓာတ်ပုံများ - (၅) ရွက်
- (၂) ၂၃၀ကေဗွီ နမ့်စန်-မိုင်းပျဉ်း-ကျိုင်းတုံဓာတ်အားလိုင်း အပိုင်း(၁) တာဝါတိုင် ဖောင်ဒေးရှင်း နှင့် တာဝါတိုင်ဆင်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းတို့ Scan ကြောင်းပျက်စီးသားသည် နှစ်ခန့်မှု ၆ ရှင်းမှု

Scan ကြောင်^{it}ပျက်စီးသွားသည့် နှစ်ရှည်ပင်နှင့် သီးနှံပင်များအတွက် E/OHICE(MNA)/Eng 2019



ကွန်ဟိန်းမြို့နယ် အထွေထွေအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးရုံးတွင် နစ်နာကြေး ပေးအပ်ခြင်း မှတ်တမ်းဓာတ်ပုံများ - (၄) ရွက်

> ို : 22. ၂. 2019 စီမံကိန်းမန်နေဂျာ(ကို, 2007)

(ဝင်းထွန်း၊လက်ထောက်ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး-စက်/လျှပ်)

ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး(စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေး) လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားပို့လွှတ်ရေးနှင့်ကွပ်ကဲရေးဦးစီးဌာန နေပြည်တော် စာအမှတ်၊သလ ၂ /သိန်းမောက်ကြေး/စဂ-၂/၂၀၁၉။ ရက်စွဲ ၊ ၂၀၁၉ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇူလိုင်လ ၂၂ ရက်။ မိတ္ထူကို -

ဒုတိယညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်၊ ဓာတ်အားပို့လွှတ်ရေးစီမံကိန်းများဌာန၊ နေပြည်တော်။ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး(ဘဏ္ဍာရေး)၊လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားပို့လွှတ်ရေးနှင့်ကွပ်ကဲရေးဦးစီးဌာန၊ နေပြည်တော်။ စီမံကိန်းညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး၊ဓာတ်အားပို့လွှတ်ရေးစီမံကိန်း(မြောက်ပိုင်း)၊နေပြည်တော်။ ရုံးလက်ခံ။





Appendix 16 – Comment respond Table

ရှမ်းပြည်နယ်အတွင်း အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ၂၃၀ ကေဗွီ နမ့်စန်–မိုင်းပျဉ်း–ကျိုင်းတုံ ဓာတ်အားလိုင်းစီမံကိန်းအတွက် တင်ပြလာသော ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာအပေါ် စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိချက်နှင့် သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ

စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ	
Oll	အကျဉ်းချုပ်အစီရင်ခံစာ (Executive Summa	ry)		
(က)	အကျဉ်းချုပ်အစီရင်ခံစာကို အင်္ဂလိပ်၊ မြန်မာ	– အစီရင်ခံစာတစ်ခုလုံးကို လွှမ်းခြုံဖော်ပြနိုင်ပြီး	အစီရင်ခံစာတစ်ခုလုံးကို လွှမ်းခြုံဖော်ပြနိုင်ပြီး	
	နှစ်ဘာသာဖြင့် ဖော်ပြထားပြီး	အစီရင်ခံစာပါ အခန်းအလိုက် စီမံကိန်း	အစီရင်ခံစာပါ အခန်းအလိုက် စီမံကိန်း	
	စီမံကိန်းအကြောင်းအရာဖော်ပြချက်၊	အကြောင်းအရာဖော်ပြချက်၊ လိုက်နာ	အကြောင်းအရာ ဖော်ပြချက်၊ လိုက်နာ	
	လူမှုပတ်၀န်းကျင်အား သက်ရောက်မှုများ၊	ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ဥပဒေများနှင့် နိုင်ငံတကာ	ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ဥပဒေများနှင့် နိုင်ငံတကာ	
	မူဝါဒ၊ ဥပဒေမူဘောင်များကို	စံချိန်စံညွှန်းများ၊ လက်ရှိပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	စံချိန်စံညွှန်းများ၊ လက်ရှိပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	
	ဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း	အခြေအနေ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုင်နိုင်မှုများ၊	အခြေအနေ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုင်နိုင်မှုများ၊	
	စီမံကိန်းတစ်ခုလုံးအား လွှမ်းခြုံမှုရှိသော	လျော့ချမည့် နည်းလမ်းများ၊ အများပြည်သူသို့	လျော့ချမည့် နည်းလမ်းများ၊ အများပြည်သူသို့	
	ဖော်ပြချက်မဟုတ်ကြောင်းနှင့် အစီရင်ခံစာပါ	ထုတ်ဖော်တင်ပြခြင်းများ၊ အများပြည်သူနှင့်	ထုတ်ဖော်တင်ပြခြင်းများ၊	
	အခန်းကဏ္ဍအလိုက်ပါဝင်သော အဓိက	တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်းများနှင့် ဆွေးနွေးပွဲ	အများပြည်သူနှင့်တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်းများနှင့်	
	အကြောင်းအရာများကို	ရလဒ်များ၊ ဆက်လက်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် Public	ဆွေးနွေးပွဲရလဒ်များ၊ဆက်လက်ဆောင်ရွက် မည့်	
	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိကြောင်း	Consultation အစီအစဉ် စသည်တို့ကို	Public Consultation အစီအစဉ် စသည်တို့ကို	
	စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	အကျဉ်းချုပ်၍ ဖော်ပြရန်၊	အကျဉ်းချုပ်၍ ဖြည့်စွက် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။	
(၁)	အကျဉ်းချုပ်အစီရင်ခံစာနှင်ပတ်သက်၍	– ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးမူဝါဒသည်		
	စာမျက်နှာ (၆) မူဝါဒ၊ ဥပဒေရေးရာနှင့်	(၁၉၉၄) ခုနှစ်တွင်	– ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။	
	ပတ်သက်၍ ဖော်ပြထားမှုတွင် အမျိုးသား	ထုတ်ပြန်ထားခြင်းဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊		
	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ မူဝါဒ (၂၀၁၄)	အဆိုပါမူဝါဒ (၂၀၁၉) ကို ထပ်မံထုတ်ပြန်ပြီး		
	ဟုဖော်ပြထားမှုသည်ခုနှစ်မှာ	ဖြစ်ပါသည်။		



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
	မှားယွင်းဖော်ပြထား ခြင်းဖြစ်ကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။		
JII	ကတိကဝတ်		
(m)	အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူနှင့် အစီရင်ခံစာရေးသားသူတို့မှ လိုက်နာ ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ကတိကဝတ်များကို ထည့်သွင်းရေးသားဖော်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိသည်ကို စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း အပိုဒ် (၃၅) အရ - စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူမှ IEE အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုလျော့ပါးစေရေး လုပ်ငန်းများကို အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း အပါအဝင် သက်ဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေများကို တိကျစွာလိုက်နာမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊ စီမံကိန်းသည် ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာပါ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှုလျော့ချရေးလုပ်ငန်းများနှင့် အစီအစဉ်များကို အပြည့်အဝ အစဉ်အမြဲ	စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူနှင့် အစီရင်ခံစာ ရေးသားသူတို့မှ လိုက်နာ ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ကတိကဝတ်များကို Appendix 1 နှင့် 2 တွင် ဖြည့်စွက်ဖော်ပြ ထားပါသည်။



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
		လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း	
		ကတိကဝတ်အား ဖော်ပြရန်။	
		– အစီရင်ခံစာရေးသားပြုစုသူမှ ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်း	
		ကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းသည် တိကျမှုနှင့် ပြည့်စုံမှု	
		ရှိကြောင်း၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု	
		ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း ဆိုင်ရာ	
		လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းအပါအဝင်	
		သက်ဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေများကို	
		တိကျစွာလိုက်နာ၍ ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	
		ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအား	
		ဆောင်ရွက်ထားခြင်းဖြစ်ကြောင်း	
		ကတိကဝတ်ကို ဖော်ပြရန်၊	
		– စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူနှင့် အစီရင်ခံစာ	
		ရေးသားပြုစုသူတို့ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်မည့်	
		ကတိုကဝတ်များကို သီးခြားစီဖော်ပြ၍	
		လက်မှတ်ရေးထိုးရန်၊	
SII	စီမံကိန်းနောက်ခံအကြောင်းအရာ		
(က)	– စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူအကြောင်း	– စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူ၏ အမည်၊ လိပ်စာ၊	စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူ၏ အမည်၊ လိပ်စာ၊
	ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြချက်ကဏ္ဍတွင်စီမံကိန်း		ဖုန်းနံပါတ်၊ဖက်စ်နံပါတ်၊ အီးမေးလ်စသည်ဖြင့်
	တာဝန်ရှိ TBEA Co., Ltd		ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထား ပါသည်။ စာမျက်နှာ (၅၀)
	1	– ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာ	တွင်ကြည့်ရှုပါရန်။
	and Social Team Leader	ရေးသားသည့် တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်း၏	



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
	များ၏လုပ်ငန်းအတွေ့အကြုံများကို ဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း အဖွဲ့အစည်း၏ ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ၊ ဖုန်းနံပါတ်၊ ဖက်စ်နံပါတ်၊ အီးမေးလ်စသည်တို့နှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်း စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ – ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာ ရေးသားသည့် တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်း၏ အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အဖြစ် မှတ်ပုံတင်ထားခြင်းကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်း စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အဖြစ် မှတ်ပုံတင်ထားခြင်း စသည်တို့ကိုထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာ ရေးသားသည့် တတိယအဖွဲ့ အစည်း၏ အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အဖြစ် မှတ်ပုံတင်ထားခြင်းကို Appendix 3 တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
۶II	စီမံကိန်းအကြောင်းအရာဖော်ပြချက်		
(က)	Existing Sub-station (Kyaington-	•	Existing Sub-Station နှင့် New Nansam Sub-
	Nansam) နှင့် New Nansam Sub-station)	Station ၏ တည်နေရာများကို Google Map တွင်
	၏ တည်နေရာများကို Coordinate Point ဖြင့် ရှင်းလင်းစွာ ဖော်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရသည်။	ပြတ်သားစွာ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	Coordinate Point ဖြင့် ရှင်းလင်း ပြတ်သားစွာ စာမျက်နှာ (၁၅) တွင် ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
(ခ)	စာမျက်နှာ (၃၉) တွင် ၁၃၂ KV ရှိသော	– အဆင့်မြှင့်တင်ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည့် New	
	Existing Sub–station နှင့်အပြိုင် ၂၃၀	Nansam Sub–station နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍	Nansam Sub–station နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍
	ကေဗွီရှိသော New Nansam Sub–Station		ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် လုပ်ငန်းကိစ္စရပ်များအား



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
	ဓာတ်အားခွဲရုံအား အဆင်မြှင့်တင်ခြင်းဖြင့် Transmission Line များသွယ်တန်းသွားမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။	ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည့် လုပ်ငန်းများကို အသေးစိတ်ဖော်ပြရန်၊	ဆောင်ရွက်သွားခြင်းဖြစ်သောကြောင့် အဆိုပါ ကိစ္စရပ်များနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ အသေးစိတ်ဖော်ပြရန် လိုအပ်ခြင်းမရှိပါ။ စာမျက်နှာ (၁၆) တွင်ဖော်ပြ ထားပါသည်။
(೧)	Foundation Design and Right of Way နှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ စာမျက်နှာ (၄၀) တွင် ROW တစ်လျှောက် Clearance width ကို Center of Tower တစ်ဖက်စီအား ပေ ၇၅ ဖြင့် စုစုပေါင်း ပေ ၁၅၀ သတ်မှတ်ထားကြောင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ သို့သော် "For the allowable height of tree, the trees should not be allowed to cut within the scope of 150 feet under the towers." ဟုဖော်ပြထားသည်မှာ ရှင်းလင်းမှု မရှိကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	- စီမံကိန်းအကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မ ည့် "Study of Limits" အတိအကျ ရှင်းလင်းစွာဖော်ပြရန်၊ - Towers ၏ Right of Way (ROW) 150 ft အတွင်းအပင်များ Clearance လုပ်မည်ဟု ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းကို ရှင်းလင်းစွာ ဖော်ပြရန်၊	- စီမံကိန်းအကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက် မည့် "Study of Limits" အတိအကျအား ရှင်းလင်းစွာဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ စာမျက်နှာ (၁၆၊၂၀) တွင်ကြည့်ရှုပါရန်။ - Towers ၏ Right of Way (ROW) 150 ft အတွင်းအပင်များ Clearance လုပ်မည်ဟု ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းကို ရှင်းလင်းစွာ ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ စာမျက်နှာ (၄၁) တွင်ကြည့်ရှုပါရန်။
(బు)	 စာမျက်နှာ (၁၉) Figure 1.3 တွင်ဖော်ပြချက် အရ Target 2 နှင့် Target 5 ရှိ Tower တိုင်များသည် လေဆိပ်နှင့် နီးကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ Target 10 မှ Target 12 ၏ Line Route Plan ကို ဖော်ပြထားသည့် Figure 1.7 	– Tower တိုင်များကြောင့် လေဆိပ်နှင့် လေယာဉ် အပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုရှိ၊ မရှိဆောင်ရွက်ထားရှိမှု အခြေအနေတို့ကို	– Tower တိုင်များကြောင့် လေဆိပ်နှင့်



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
	အား ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ - စာမျက်နှာ (၂၃) မှ စာမျက်နှာ (၂၄) ရှိ ဖော်ပြချက်များနှင့် Figure 1.11 Figure 1.13 ဖော်ပြထားသည့် Google Earth ပုံများမှာ ကိုက်ညီမှုမရှိကြောင်း စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ - ထို့ပြင် Target 28 to Target 30 ၏ Line Route Plan ကို Figure 1.21 ဖြင့် ဖော်ပြထားသည်ဟု ရေးသားဖော်ပြထား သော်လည်း Figure 1.21 အားထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ - Existing 66kV Transmission Line တည်နေရာကို Figure ဖြင့် ရှင်းလင်းစွာ ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်း	- လေဆိပ်နှင့် Tower တိုင်များကို သေချာ ရှင်းလင်းစွာ မြင်ရသည့် Google Map ပုံအား ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊ - Figure 1.7 အားထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊ - စာမျက်နှာ (၂၃) မှ စာမျက်နှာ (၂၄) ရှိ ဖော်ပြချက်များနှင့် Figure 1.11 မှ Figure 1.13 ဖော်ပြထားသည့် Google Earth ပုံများကို ပြန်လည်စိစစ်ဖော်ပြရန်၊ - Figure 1.1 မှ Figure 1.25 အထိ Figure များနှင့် ရှင်းလင်းချက်များပြန်လည်စိစစ် ဖော်ပြရန်၊ - Existing Sub–Station များအတွက် ရှင်းလင်းပြတ်သားစွာ မြင်ရသော layout ပုံများကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်နှင့်	ဖော်ပြချက်များနှင့် Figure 1.11 မှ Figure 1.13 ဖော်ပြထားသည့် Google Earth ပုံများကို ပြန်လည်စိစစ်ဖော်ပြ ထားပါသည်။ – Figure 1.1 မှ Figure 1.25 အထိ Figure များနှင့် ရှင်းလင်းချက်များပြန်လည်စိစစ် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ – Existing Sub–Station များအတွက် ရှင်းလင်းပြတ်သားစွာ မြင်ရသော layout
			ကြည့်ရှုပါရန်။
(c)	စီမံကိန်းတည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလတွင် ပြုလုပ်မည့် လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အဆင့်ဆင့်၊	စီမံကိန်းတည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလတွင် – အသုံးပြုမည့် ကုန်ကြမ်းများ သယ်ယူမည့် ပုံစံ၊	စီမံကိန်းတည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလတွင် – အသုံးပြုမည့် ကုန်ကြမ်းများ သယ်ယူမည့် ပုံစံ၊
	တည်ဆောက်ရေး ကာလတွင်		နည်းစနစ်။



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
	သုံးစွဲမည့်ရေပမာဏနှင့် ရယူမည့် အရင်းအမြစ်များ၊ အသုံးပြုမည့် ကုန်ကြမ်းများ၊ သိုလှောင်ထားရှိမည့် နေရာများနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်း စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိရပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းလည်ပတ်ပုံ အဆင့်ဆင့်နှင့် စီမံကိန်း လည်ပတ်ခြင်းကာလတွင် အသုံးပြုခန့်ထားမည့် အလုပ်သမား အရေအတွက်၊ စီမံကိန်း အကောင် အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အဆင့်လိုက် ကြာမြင့်ချိန်ဖယားအား ဖော်ပြရန် လိုအပ်ကြောင်း စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	သိုလှောင်မည့် တည်နေရာ - အလုပ်သမားများ ထားရှိမည့် Labor Camp ၏ တည်နေရာ - Labor Camp မှထွက်ရှိမည့် စွန့်ပစ်ရေနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကြောင့် ညစ်ညမ်းမှုမရှိစေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်မှုများ၊ တည်ဆောက်မှုများအား ဖော်ပြရန်၊ - သုံးစွဲမည့် ရေပမာဏ၊ ရယူမည့် အရင်းအမြစ်များ စသည်တို့ကို ထည့်သွင်း	- သုံးစွဲမည့် ရေပမာဏ၊ ရယူမည့် အရင်းအမြစ်များ၊ - Skillful Worker များသာ အသုံးပြုခန့်ထားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ - စီမံကိန်းတွင် Lubricants, Fuels and other Hydrocarbons ပမာဏ၊ သိုလှောင်မည့် တည်နေရာ၊ - စီမံကိန်းလည်ပတ်ပုံ အဆင့်ဆင့်အား Layout နှင့်တကွ အသေးစိတ်ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်နှင့် စီမံကိန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းကာလတွင် အသုံးပြု ခန့်ထားမည့်အလုပ်သမား အရေအတွက်၊



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
၅ ။ (က)	လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ၊ စာမျက်နှာ (၄၉ – ၆၅) တွင် Environmental– related Myanmar Policies, Laws & Regulations၊ သစ်တော ဥပဒေ၊ အလုပ်သမားအဖွဲ့ အစည်းဥပဒေ၊ ရေအရင်းအမြစ်နှင့် မြစ်ချောင်းများ ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဥပဒေ၊ လျှပ်စစ် ဓာတ်အားလိုင်းနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သော လျှပ်စစ်နှင့် စွမ်းအင်ဝန်ကြီးဌာန (ယခင်	- စီမံကိန်း အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အဆင့်လိုက်ကြာမြင့်ချိန် ယေားအားဖော်ပြရန် လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများ၊ မူဝါဒများနှင့် အပြည်ပြည်ဆို - အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် ဖော်ပြထားသည့် မူဝါဒ၊ ဥပဒေများအပြင် အောက်ပါဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေများကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည် မြန်မာ့နိုင်ငံ မီးသတ်တပ်ဖွဲ့ဥပဒေ - သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ်ဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဥပဒေ - ရေအရင်းအမြစ်နှင့် မြစ်ချောင်းများ	င်ရာ စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများ - အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် ဖော်ပြထားသည့် မူဝါဒ၊ ဥပဒေများအပြင် - မြန်မာ့နိုင်ငံ မီးသတ်တပ်ဖွဲ့ဥပဒေ - သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ်ဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဥပဒေ - ရေအရင်းအမြစ်နှင့် မြစ်ချောင်းများ ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးနည်းဥပဒေ - ဓာတုပစ္စည်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများ
	လျှပ်စစ်ဝန်ကြီးဌာန) မှ ပြဌာန်းထုတ်ပြန် ထားသည့် လျှပ်စစ်ဥပဒေ အစရှိသည်တို့ကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း သက်ဆိုင်ရာပုဒ်မများကို ညွှန်း၍ စီမံကိန်း အဆိုပြုသူကလိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်မည် ဖြစ်ကြောင်း ဖော်ပြရန် လိုအပ်ကြောင်း စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးနည်းဥပဒေ - ဓာတုပစ္စည်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများအန္တ ရာယ်မှ တားဆီးကာကွယ်ရေးဥပဒေ၊ - ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲနှင့် သဘာဝထိန်းသိမ်းရေး နယ်မြေများကာကွယ်စောင့်ရှောက်ခြင်း ဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေ၊ - လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေး နှင့် ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ - စီမံကိန်းမှလိုက်နာရမည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ၊ လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်၊	အန္တရာယ်မှ တားဆီးကာကွယ်ရေးဥပဒေ၊ -



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
		လူမှုဖူလုံရေး၊ ကျန်းမာရေး၊ ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး ကိစ္စရပ်များနှင့် ပတ်သက်သည့် ဥပဒေများ၊ စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများ၊ သက်ဆိုင်ရာဝန်ကြီးဌာနမှ ပြဋ္ဌာန်းထုတ်ပြန်ထားသော စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများနှင့် ဆက်စပ် အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာများကို လိုက်နာမည် ဖြစ်ကြောင်းဖော်ပြချက်နှင့်အတူ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်၊ လူမှုဖူလုံရေး၊ ကျန်းမာရေး၊ ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး ကိစ္စရပ်များနှင့် ပတ်သက်သည့် ဥပဒေများ၊ စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများ၊ သက်ဆိုင်ရာဝန်ကြီးဌာနမှ ပြဌာန်း ထုတ်ပြန်
GII	အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အကြောင်းအရာများဖော်ပြး	ချက်	
(m)	အနီးအကြောင်းအရာဖော်ပြချက်တွင် 230 kv Transmission Line သည် ကျေးရွာများ၊ သစ်တောများ၊ တောင်များ၊ မြစ်နှင့် ချောင်း တို့ကို ဖြတ်သန်းသွားမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း ယေဘုယျသာ ဖော်ပြထားကြောင်း စိစစ် တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	– စီမံကိန်းနှင့်သက်ဆိုင်သော အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အကြောင်းအရာများကို အသေးစိတ် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်နှင့် စီမံကိန်း၏ အနီးဝန်းကျင်အား ရှင်းလင်းစွာ မြင်ရသော Google Earth ပုံများထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	အကြောင်းအရာများကို အသေးစိတ်အား
(9)	Transmission Line စတင်သည့် Nansam Substation မှပြီးဆုံးမည့် Tarkaw (2) Miles ရွာအထိ အကွာအဝေး ဂု၈မိုင်ရှိကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။	ပြီးဆုံးသည့်နေရာအထိ ရှင်းလင်း	ပြီးဆုံးသည့်နေရာအထိ ရှင်းလင်း



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
		Map တွင် Coordinate Point များဖြင့် ရှင်းလင်းစွာ ဖော်ပြရန်၊	ရှင်းလင်းစွာ ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ စာမျက်နှာ (၂၀) တွင် ကြည့်ရှုပါရန်။
(೧)	စီမံကိန်းအနီးဝန်းကျင်ရှိ Transmission Lines များဖြတ်သန်းသွားမည့်ကျေးရွာ၊ ရပ်ကွက်၊ မြို့များ၏တည်နေရာနှင့် စီမံကိန်းမှ အကွာအဝေးကို ဖော်ပြခြင်း မရှိကြောင်း စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရသည်။	စီမံကိန်းအနီးဝန်းကျင်ရှိ ကျေးရွာ၊ ရပ်ကွက်၊ မြို့များ၏တည်နေရာ၊ စီမံကိန်းနှင့် အကွာအဝေး၊ လူနေအိမ်ခြေများအား မြေပုံများ၊ Google Map တွင် Coordinate Point များဖြင့် WGS 84 system နှင့်တကွရှင်းလင်းစွာ ဖော်ပြရန်၊	system နှင့်တကွရှင်းလင်းစွာ ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ စာမျက်နှာ (၄၅) တွင် ကြည့်ရှုပါရန်။
(ဃ)	စာမျက်နှာ (၇၀–၈၂) တွင် လေအရည် အသွေးနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ စီမံကိန်း ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် Nansam Township၊ Kho Lam Township၊ Kun Hein Township အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ လေအရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာချက်များနှင့် ရလဒ်များကို ဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း ပုံတွင်ဖော်ပြပါ အညွှန်းများကို အသေးစိတ်ရှင်းလင်း ဖော်ပြရန်လိုအပ်ကြောင်း စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရ ပါသည်။	တိုင်းတာသည့်နေရာများကို Google Map တွင် Coordinate Point များနှင့်တကွ WGS 84 system ဖြင့်ရှင်းလင်းစွာ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊ – တိုင်းတာထားသောနေရာများအား ရွေးချယ် ရသည့် အကြောင်းအရင်းနှင့် စီမံကိန်း တည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလစတင်ချိန်တွင်လည်း	– လေအရည်အသွေးအား တိုင်းတာရာတွင် တိုင်းတာသည့်နေရာများကို Google Map တွင် Coordinate Point များနှင့်တကွ WGS 84 system ဖြင့်ရှင်းလင်းစွာ ထည့်သွင်း ဖော်ပြထား ပါသည်။ စာမျက်နှာ (၈၆) တွင် ကြည့်ရှုပါရန်။



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
(c)	စာမျက်နှာ (၇၁) တွင် Nansam Township ၏ လေအရည်အသွေးနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ Figures 5.1၊ Figures 5.2 ဖြင့် ဖော်ပြထားသည်ဟု ပါရှိသော်လည်း Figure 5.1 ပုံကို ထည့်သွင်းထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။		ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ စာမျက်နှာ (၈၆) တွင် ကြည့်ရှုပါရန်။
(0)	ရေအရည်အသွေးနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ Water Samples အား Kun Hein Township၊ နန့်ပန်ချောင်းမှ ကောက်ယူထားကြောင်းနှင့် ရလဒ်တို့အား WHO Standard ဖြင့် နှိုင်းယှဉ်ဖော်ပြထားကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	တိုင်းတာသည့် နေ့ရက်များအားဖော်ပြပြီး EQEG Guideline၊ WHO၊ IFC Guideline	နေ့ရက်များနှင့် WHO Guideline နှင့် နှိုင်းယှဉ်ဖော်ပြချက်များ ကို စာမျက်နှာ (၉၇) တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ – စီမံကိန်း၏အနီးရှိ မြစ်၊ ချောင်းများ၏ တည်နေရာအား Google Map တွင် Coordinate Point များနှင့်တကွ WGS 84



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
(ဆ)	စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် Transmission Line ဖြတ်သန်းသွားမည့်နေရာသည် ကာလိမြို့နယ်လည်းပါဝင်ကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ သို့သော် အဆိုပါ ကျေးရွာ၏ Topograph၊ လေအရည်အသွေး၊ ဆူညံသံများကို တိုင်းတာဖော်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	- စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် Transmission Line ဖြတ်သန်းသွားမည့် ကာလိမြို့နယ်၏ Topograph ကိုဖော်ပြပြီး လေအရည်အသွေး၊ ဆူညံသံများကို တိုင်းတာ၍ပြရန်၊ - NEQG သတ်မှတ်ချက်နှင့်အညီ နှိုင်းယှဉ် ဖော်ပြရန်နှင့် စီမံကိန်းတည်ဆောက်ရေး ကာလ၏ ရေ၊လေ၊ဆူညံသံနှင့် တုန်ခါမှုများ တိုင်းတာမှုရလဒ်များအား ခန့်မှန်းတွက်ချက်၍ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	ဖြတ်သန်းသွားမည့် ကာလိမြို့နယ်၏ Topograph ကိုစာမျက်နှာ (၇၆) တွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြ ထားပါသည်။ – လေအရည်အသွေး၊ ဆူညံသံများကို တိုင်းတာ၍ပြရန်၊ NEQG သတ်မှတ်ချက်နှင့်
(e)	မီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲများနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ စာမျက်နှာ (၈၇) တွင် နမ့်စန်မြို့နယ် (Nansam Township) တွင် Reserved Forests (၃) ခုရှိပါကြောင်း၊ ကူဟိန်းမြို့နယ် (Kun Hein Township) တွင် Forest Cover, Protected Forest Cover နှင့် Reserved Forest တို့၏ Area တို့ကို ဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း Nansam Township ရှိ Reserved Forests ၏ Area	 Nansam Township ရှိ Reserved Forest (၃)ခု၏ ဧရိယာအကျယ်အဝန်းကို ဖော်ပြ၍ Reserved Forest၊ Forest Cover၊ Protected Forest Cover တို့တည်ရှိရာ တည်နေရာအား Google Map တွင် Coordinate Point များဖြင့် ရှင်းလင်းစွာ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊ Transmission Lines များသည် အဆိုပါ Reserved Forest၊ Forest Cover၊ Protected Forest Cover၊ များကို ဖြတ်သန်းသွားမည် 	(၃)ခု၏ ဧရိယာအကျယ်အဝန်းကိုနှင့် Reserved Forest၊ Forest Cover၊ Protected Forest Cover တို့တည်ရှိရာ တည်နေရာ၊ ဧရိယာ တို့အား Google Map တွင် Coordinate Point များဖြင့် ရှင်းလင်းစွာ စာမျက်နှာ (၁၀၁) တွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
(ဈ)	ကိုဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်းနှင့် စီမံကိန်း ဧရိယာနှင့် မည်မျှအကွာအဝေးတွင် တည်ရှိကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်း စီစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ – စာမျက်နှာ (၈၈)တွင် Kun Hein မြို့နယ်တွင် Endangered Species နှင့် စာမျက်နှာ (၉၀) တွင် Endangered Birdများရှိကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားသည်ကို	ဆိုပါက သစ်တောဦးစီးဌာန၏ ခွင့်ပြုချက် များကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊ - ထို့ပြင် ၎င်းဧရိယာနှင့် စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ၏ အကွာအဝေးကို ဖော်ပြရန်၊ - Endangered Species နှင့် Endangered Bird များကို ထိခိုက်မှုမရှိအောင် Tower တိုင်တစ်လျှောက် ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည့် အစီအစဉ်များကို ဖော်ပြရန်၊ - တည်ဆောက်သွားမည့် Tower တိုင်တစ်လျှောက်တွင် ရာသီအလိုက် Migratory Birds အမျိုးအစားများကို ဖော်ပြရန်၊ - တည်ဆောက်သွားမည့် "Wildlife Corridors"	- Endangered Species နှင့် Endangered Bird များကို ထိခိုက်မှုမရှိအောင် Tower တိုင်တစ်လျှောက် ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည့် အစီအစဉ်များကို စာမျက်နှာ (၁၀၂) တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ - တည်ဆောက်သွားမည့် Tower တိုင် တစ်လျှောက်တွင် ရာသီအလိုက် Migratory Birds အမျိုးအစားများ မရှိကြောင်းကို စာမျက်နှာ (၁၀၃) တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ - တည်ဆောက်သွားမည့် "Wildlife Corridors"
		ဖော်ပြရန်၊	သစ်တောဦးစီးဌာန၏ ညွှန်ကြားချက်အတိုင်း လိုက်နာလုပ်ဆောင်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်းကို စာမျက်နှာ (၁၀၂) တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
(ည)	Karli Township တွင်ရှိသော ဇီဝမျိုးစုံ မျိုးကွဲများ၏ အခြေအနေများ အဆိုပါ မြို့နယ်တွင် Reserved Forests၊ Forest	Karli Township တွင်ရှိသော ဇီဝမျိုးစုံ မျိုးကွဲများ၏ အခြေအနေများ၊ Reserved Forests၊ Forest Coven Protected Forest	Karli Township တွင်ရှိသော ဇီဝမျိုးစုံ မျိုးကွဲများ၏ အခြေအနေများ၊ Reserved Forests၊



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
	Cover၊ Protected Forest Cover များရှိ/မရှိ အားဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	Cover များရှိပါက ဧရိယာအကျယ်အဝန်းနှင့် ၎င်းတို့၏တည်နေရာများ Google Map တွင် Coordinate Point များဖြင့် ရှင်းလင်းစွာ ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	Forest Cover၊ Protected Forest Cover များမရှိပါ။
(ဋ)	စီမံကိန်းအနီးဝန်းကျင်တွင် ယဉ်ကျေးမှု အမွေအနှစ်နေရာနှင့် ထိန်းသိမ်း ကာကွယ် ထားသော ရှေးဟောင်း သုတေသနဆိုင်ရာ နေရာများနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ရှိ/မရှိအား ဖော်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိကြောင်းတွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	ဆိုင်ရာနေရာများရှိပါက စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာနှင့် အကွာအဝေးကိုဖော်ပြရန်၊	ကာကွယ်ထားသော ရှေးဟောင်းသုတေသန ဆိုင်ရာနေရာများ မရှိပါ။
ଠା।	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် သက်ရောက်နိုင်မှုများနှင့် လေ	ဂျာ့ပါးစေရေးအစီအစဉ်	
(m)	 စီမံကိန်းအကြိုတည်ဆောက်ခြင်း (Preconstruction) အဆင့်တွင် ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည့်အစီအစဉ်ကို ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ စာမျက်နှာ ၁၁၅ တွင် တည်ဆောက် လုပ်ငန်းများနှင့်လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှုများ ကြောင့် စိုက်ပျိုးမြေများနှင့် သစ်တောမြေ ဧရိယာများကို ခုတ်ထွင်ရှင်းလင်း၍ စီမံကိန်းမြေဧရိယာအဖြစ် 	- စီမံကိန်းအကြိုတည်ဆောက်ခြင်း (Preconstruction) အဆင့်တွင် ပတ်ပန်းကျင်ပေါ်ထိခိုက်မှုများ.နှင့် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုများအား လျော့ပါးအောင် ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည့် အစီအစဉ်များကို ဖော်ပြရန်။ - စီမံကိန်းတွင် အသုံးပြုသွားမည့် "Land Use Area"နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ အပြောင်ရှင်းလင်း သွားမည့် ဧရိယာ၊ သစ်တောမြေဧရိယာ၊ Endangered Species များ ပါဝင်ခြင်းရှိ၊ မရှိ	များအား လျော့ပါးအောင် ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည့် အစီအစဉ်များကို စာမျက်နှာ (၁၁၇) တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ – စီမံကိန်းတွင်အသုံးပြုသွားမည့် စိုက်ပျိုးမြေများ၊ သစ်တောမြေများ အတွက် လုပ်ဆောင်ပေးမည့် အစီအစဉ်များကို စာမျက်နှာ (၁၂၄နှင့် ၁၂၈) တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
	ပြောင်းလဲအသုံးပြုသွားမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊ သီးနှံစိုက်ပျိုးရာသီများ၏သီးနှံလျော်ကြေး ပေးသွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း ဖော်ပြ ထားသည်ကို စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	တို့ကို Land Use Map နှင့်တကွ အသေးစိတ်ဖော်ပြရန်။ – စီမံကိန်းတွင်အသုံးပြုသွားမည့် စိုက်ပျိုးမြေများ၊ သစ်တောမြေများ အတွက် လုပ်ဆောင်ပေးမည့် အစီအစဉ်များကို ဖော်ပြရန်။	
(၁)	စာမျက်နှာ ၁၁၂ တွင် တည်ဆောက်ရေး လုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက်နေစဉ်တွင် Transmission Line များသည် မြစ် (၂) ခုအား ဖြတ်၍ သွယ်တန်းသွားမည်ဖြစ်သဖြင့် မြစ်အတွင်း ရေညစ်ညမ်းမှုများ ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်ကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားသည်ကို တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	- စီမံကိန်း တည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလအတွင်း Transmission Line များဖြတ်သန်း သွယ်တန်းခြင်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်သည့် မြစ်ရေညစ်ညမ်းမှုအတွက် ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည့် အစီအစဉ်များကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။ - ညစ်ညမ်းရေ စီးဆင်းမှုအတွက် National EQEG Guideline ၏ စာပိုဒ် (၂.၁.၁၀) ပါ သတ်မှတ်ထားသော Effluent Levels များအတိုင်း လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။	သွယ်တန်းခြင်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်သည့် မြစ်ရေညစ်ညမ်းမှုအတွက် ဆောင်ရွက် သွားမည့် အစီအစဉ်များကို စာမျက်နှာ (၁၂၆) တွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
(೧)	စီမံကိန်းတည်ဆောက်နေစဉ်အတွင်း ဓါတုပစ္စည်းများ အသုံးပြုခြင်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်သည့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ရှိ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို စုပုံစွန့်ပစ်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊တာဝါတိုင်တည်ဆောက်နိုင်ရေး	– ထွက်ရှိနိုင်မည့် ပမာဏ၊ အမျိုးအစား – စွန့်ပစ်မည့်နည်းလမ်း	- Waste ထွက်ရှိမှုများနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ Waste Management Plan (WMP) ကို - ထွက်ရှိနိုင်မည့် ပမာဏ၊ အမျိုးအစား - စွန့်ပစ်မည့်နည်းလမ်း - စွန့်ပစ်မည့် နေရာ



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
	အတွက် လမ်းရှင်းလင်းခြင်းမှ "Vegetabele debris" များ၊ Employee's camps နှင့် ရုံးများမှ အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ္စည်းများ၊ (Solid waste) များ၊ ဓါတုပစ္စည်းများအား မတော်တဆယိုဖိတ်မှုကြောင့် "Hazardous waste" များဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်ကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထား သည်ကို တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	- သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်မည့် အစီအစဉ် စသည်ဖြင့် ပြည့်စုံစွာ ဖော်ပြရန် - Fuels or other hazardous materials များ သုံးစွဲမည့် အမျိုးအစား၊ ပမာဏကို ဖော်ပြရန်နှင့် - သိုလှောင်ထားရှိမည့် (storage site) ၏ Design၊ storage site များ ထားရှိမည့် တည်နေရာ၊ သိုလှောင်မည့် နည်းစနစ်တို့အား အသေးစိတ် ဖော်ပြရန်။ - Soil Contamination Impact အား Mitigation ပြုလုပ်မည့် အချက်များအတိုင်း အတိအကျ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။	စာမျက်နှာ (၁၃၇) တွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထား
(ဃ)	- Flora & Flora နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ Transmission Line များ ဖြတ်သန်းသွားမည့် အနီးဝန်းကျင် တွင် "Reserved Forest, Proetced Forest, Agricultural Land" များရှိပြီး ကာကွယ် ထိန်းသိမ်းထားသော သစ်ပင်မျိုးစိတ်၊ ငှက်မျိုး စိတ်၊ သားရဲတိရစ္ဆာန်မျိုးစိတ်များ ရှိကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားသည်ကို တွေ့ရှိ ရပါသည်။	ထိခိုက်မှုနည်းအောင် စီမံကိန်းအား အကောင်အထည်ဖော်သွားမည့် နည်းလမ်းများကို အသေးစိတ်ဖော်ပြရန်။ – သဘောတူညီမှု ရရှိပြီးဖြစ်သည့် အထောက်	ထိခိုက်မှုနည်းအောင် စီမံကိန်းအား အကောင် အထည်ဖော်သွားမည့် နည်းလမ်းများ စာမျက်နှာ (၁၃၆) တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
(c)	- လျှော့ချသွားမည့် အစီအစဉ်တွင် "Wildlife Flora & Flora" များကို ထိခိုက်မှုနည်းအောင် စီမံကိန်းအား အကောင်အထည်ဖော်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါ ကြောင်းဖော်ပြထားသည်ကို တွေ့ရှိ ရပါသည်။ - သစ်တောမြေဧရိယာများအသုံးပြုသွား ခြင်းနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ Department of Electric Power Transmission and System Control နှင့် Department of Forestry တို့အကြား သဘောတူညီမှု ရရှိပြီးဖြစ်ကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ မြေအသုံးချခြင်းနှင့် သဘာဝသယံဧာတများ အသုံးပြုခြင်းနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ စာမျက်နှာ (၁၁၅) တွင် ဒေသခံများ၏ စိုက်ပျိုးမြေ များကို စီမံကိန်းမြေအဖြစ် ပြောင်းလဲ အသုံးပြုခြင်းကြောင့် သင့်လျော်သော သီးနှံလျော်ကြေးဖြင့်ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးသွား မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊ လေဆိပ်နှင့် လမ်းမကြီးအနီးတွင် Transmission Line နှင့် Tower ထားရှိသွားခြင်း ကြောင့် သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေး (Transportation)	အမျိုးအစား၊သီးနှံအထွက်နှုန်း၊ မြေယာဆုံးရှုံးမှုပမာဏတို့ကို ခန့်မှန်းဖော်ပြ၍ ပေးလျော်သွားမည့် နည်းလမ်းများကို ပြည့်စုံစွာ ဖော်ပြရန်။ – သစ်ပင်များ ပြန်လည်စိုက်ပျိုးမည့် အစီအစဉ်တွင် စိုက်ပျိုးမည့်တည်နေရာ၊ စိုက်ပျိုးမည့် မြေဧရိယာဧက စသည်တို့ကို	– လေဆိပ်နှင့် လမ်းမကြီးအနီးတွင် ထားရှိသွားမည့် Transmission Lines နှင့် Towersအရေအတွက်၊သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးကို မထိခိုက်စေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည့်



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
	ဖော်ပြထားသည်ကို စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ –	– လေဆိပ်နှင့် လမ်းမကြီးအနီးတွင် ထားရှိသွားမည့် Transmission Lines နှင့် Towersအရေအတွက်၊သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေး ကို မထိခိုက်စေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည့် နည်းလမ်းများကို ဖော်ပြရန်။	
(0)	Fire Protection Activities နှင့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း လုံခြုံစိတ်ချရေးအတွက် Staff များအသုံးပြုသွားမည့် ပစ္စည်းကိရိယာ များကိုဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း မတော်တဆ ထိခိုက်မှုများနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ဖြေရှင်း ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည့် နည်းလမ်းများကို အသေးစိတ်ဖော်ပြရန် လိုအပ်ကြောင်း စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	သဘာ၀အလျောက် တောမီးလောင်ကျွမ်းခြင်း	ဘေးအန္တရာယ်မှ ကြိုတင်ကာကွယ်နိုင်မည့် အစီအစဉ်များအား စာမျက်နှာ (၁၂၉) တွင်ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ - Traffic Management and Construction Safety နှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ Traffic Management Plan အားစာမျက်နှာ (၁၄၆) တွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ - ဒေသခံပြည်သူများအတွက် လျှပ်စစ်ဘေး အန္တရာယ်ဆိုင်ရာအသိပညာပေး ဟောပြောပွဲ များ မဖြစ်မနေ လုပ်ဆောင်ပေးရန် နှင့် လုပ်ဆောင်မည့်အစီအစဉ်များအား စာမျက်နှာ



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
		နှင့် လုပ်ဆောင်မည့် အစီအစဉ်များအား ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်။	
(ဆ)	Mitigation measures for Fire Hazards and Accidents နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ စာမျက်နှာ (၁၂၃) ပတ်ပန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ် (EMP) အခန်းကဏ္ဍတွင်ဖော်ပြထားကြောင်း စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါ သည်။	- Mitigation measures for Fire Hazards and Accidents နှင့်ပတ်သက်သည့် အကြောင်းအရာများကို စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် သက်ရောက်နိုင်မှုများနှင့် လျော့ပါးစေရေးအစီအစဉ် အခန်းကဏ္ဍတွင် ပြောင်းရွှေ့ဖော်ပြရန်၊	- Mitigation measures for Fire Hazards and Accidents နှင့်ပတ်သက်သည့် အကြောင်းအရာများကို စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် သက်ရောက်နိုင်မှုများနှင့် လျော့ပါးစေရေး အစီအစဉ်များကို စာမျက်နှာ (၁၂၈) တွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
(@)	Power Transmission Line များမှ ထွက်ရှိသည့် Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF) ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ဖော်ပြရန်လိုအပ် ကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	- Power Transmission Line များမှ ထုတ်လွှတ်မည့် (EMF) Level သည် သတ်မှတ် limit ထက်ကျော်လွန်ခြင်း၊ နိမ့်ကျခြင်းများ ဖြစ်ပေါ်ပါက Public Health Affects ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်သည့်အတွက် International Commission on Non-ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) ၏ အတွေ့အကြုံ ထောက်ခံချက်များကို လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။	- Power Transmission Line များမှ ထုတ်လွှတ်မည့် (EMF) Level သည် သတ်မှတ် limit ထက်ကျော်လွန်ခြင်း၊ နိမ့်ကျခြင်းများ ဖြစ်ပေါ်ပါက Public Health Affects ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်သည့်အတွက် International Commission on Non-ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) ၏ အတွေ့အကြုံ ထောက်ခံချက်များကို လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက် သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စာမျက်နှာ (၁၃၂) တွင်ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
ดแ	အခြားနည်းလမ်းရွေးချယ်ခြင်း		
(က)	စီမံကိန်း၏ Analysis of Alternative စီမံကိန်းအား ရွေးချယ်ရသည့် အကြောင်းအရင်း၊စီမံကိန်းအားအခြားနည်း	– စီမံကိန်း၏ Analysis of Alternative စီမံကိန်းအားရွေးချယ်ရသည့် အကြောင်း အရင်း၊ စီမံကိန်းအား အခြားနည်းလမ်း	– စီမံကိန်း၏ Analysis of Alternative စီမံကိန်းအားရွေးချယ်ရသည့် အကြောင်း အရင်း၊ စီမံကိန်းအား အခြားနည်းလမ်း



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
	လမ်း ရွေးချယ်မည်ဆိုပါက ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာမည့်	ရွေးချယ်မည်ဆိုပါက ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာမည့်	ရွေးချယ်မည်ဆိုပါက ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာမည့် impacts
	impacts များကို ဆန်းစစ်၍ ဖော်ပြထား	impacts များကို ဆန်းစစ်ဖော်ပြရန်။	များကို စာမျက်နှာ (၄၇)
	ခြင်းမရှိကြောင်း စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရသည်။		တွင်ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြပြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်။
GII	နစ်နာသူမှ တိုင်ကြားလာသည့်အပေါ် တာပန်ပ	ယူဆောင်ရွက်ပေးမည့် အစီအစဉ် (Grievance Redr	ress Mechanism – GRM)
(က)	နစ်နာသူမှ တိုင်ကြားလာသည့်အပေါ်	GRM process ၏ Step တစ်ခုချင်းအား လက်	– GRM process ၏ Step တစ်ခုချင်းအား လက်
	တာဂန်ယူ ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးမည့် အစီအစဉ်	တွေ့အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မှုအခြေ	တွေ့အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မှုအခြေ
	(Grievance Redress Mechanism – GRM)	အနေအား Time Frames နှင့်တကွ ဖော်ပြရန်။	အနေအား အစီရင်ခံစာ အတည်ပြုချက်
	ကို စာမျက်နှာ (၁၄၄ မှ ၁၄၅) အထိ		ရရှိပြီးနောက်ပိုင်း စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှု့ခြင်း
	ဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း Time Frames အား		အဆင့်တွင် လုပ်ဆောင်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
	ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်း စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိ		
	ရပါသည်။		
IIOC	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်		
(က)	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် (EMP)	– သက်ဆိုင်ရာအကြောင်းအရာများကို ဆိုင်ရာ	– သက်ဆိုင်ရာအကြောင်းအရာများကို ဆိုင်ရာ
	အခန်းကဏ္ဍကို စာမျက်နှာ (၁၂၀) တွင်	အခန်းကဏ္ဍတွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	အခန်းကဏ္ဍတွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထား
	ဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည့်		ပါသည်။
	အစီအစဉ်များကို Public Consultation		
	အခန်းကဏ္ဍတွင် စာမျက်နှာ (၁၃၃မှ		
	၁၄၀အထိ) ရောနှောဖော်ပြထားသည်ကို		
	စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။		



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
(9)	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်နှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ (၁၄၆ မှ ၁၄၀) ရှိ ဧယားပါ ဖော်ပြချက်တွင် အချို့ Component များသည်ပါရှိခြင်းမရှိဘဲ Format အစီအစဉ် တကျ ပြည့်စုံစွာ ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်း စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	– ဧယားပါဖော်ပြချက်များကို Format များကို အစီအစဉ်တကျ ပြည့်ပြည့်စုံစုံဖော်ပြရန်၊	– ဧယားပါဖော်ပြချက်များကို Format များကို အစီအစဉ်တကျ ပြည့်ပြည့်စုံစုံဖြင့် စာမျက်နှာ (၁၃၁ မှ ၁၃၆) တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါ သည်။
(n)	၂၃၀ ကေဗွီ ဓာတ်အားခွဲရုံ အဆင့်မြှင့်တင် ဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်၍ New Sub–Subtation လုပ်ငန်းများအတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံ ခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် ရေးဆွဲရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။	– New Sub–Substation လုပ်ငန်းများအတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် ရေးဆွဲဖော်ပြရန်၊	New Sub–Substation လုပ်ငန်းများအတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်အား သက်ဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းရှင် အဖွဲ့အစည်းများ မှလုပ်ဆောင်သွားပါလိမ့်မည်။
(ဃ)	စီမံကိန်းအကြိုတည်ဆောက်ခြင်းအဆင့်တွင် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်သည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုများကို ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	– လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုကို လျှော့ချနိုင်ရန် လေအရည်အသွေး စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှု သွားမည့် အချိန်ကာလ၊ အကြိမ်အရေအတွက် စသည်တို့ကို အတိအကျ ဖော်ပြရန်၊	လေအရည်အသွေး စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှု
(c)	စီမံကိန်းတည်ဆောက်ခြင်း၊ လည်ပတ်ခြင်းနှင့် ပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်းအဆင့်တို့တွင် ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်တွင် လေထု ညစ်ညမ်းမှုကို လျှော့ချနိုင်ရန် လေအရည်အသွေး စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှုကို ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးသွားခြင်း၊ ရေနှင့်	- Transmission Line များသည် မြစ်နှစ်ခုအား ဖြတ်သန်းသွားမည် ဖြစ်သဖြင့် တည်ဆောက်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများနေရာမှ Ran of Water များမြစ်အတွင်းသို့ တိုက်ရိုက် ဝင်ရောက်ခြင်းမဖြစ်စေရန် Treatment ပြုလုပ်မည့်အစီအစဉ်များ Drainage စနစ်များ ထားရှိမည့် အစီအစဉ်တို့ကို ဖော်ပြရန်၊	- Transmission Line များသည် မြစ်နှစ်ခုအား ဖြတ်သန်းသွားမည် ဖြစ်သဖြင့် တည်ဆောက် ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများနေရာမှ Ran–of Water များ မြစ်အတွင်းသို့ တိုက်ရိုက် ဝင်ရောက်ခြင်း မဖြစ်စေရန် Treatment ပြုလုပ်မည့်



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
	မြေဆီလွှာညစ်ညမ်းမှုမဖြစ်စေရန် သင့်တော်သော "sewage system" အသုံးပြုသွားခြင်း၊ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို သတ်မှတ်ထားသော နေရာများတွင် စွန့်ပစ်သွားခြင်းနှင့် "oil storage" ပြုလုပ်ထားမှု အားပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးသွားခြင်း စသည်ဖြင့် ယေဘုယျ ဆန်ဆန်ဖော်ပြထားကြောင်း စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိ ရပါသည်။	ဖော်ပြရန်၊ – စီမံကိန်းတွင် အသုံးပြုမည့် Hazardous Materials, Lubricants, Fuels and other Hydrocarbons များအား ဘေးအန္တရာယ်	
(0)	စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်နေသည့် နေ့အချိန်အတွင်း ဆူညံသံများ လျှော့ချနိုင်ရန် "Construction activities" များကို အချိန်ဇယားများ ရေးဆွဲ ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း ဖော်ပြထား ပါသည်။	– "Schedule Construction activities" များကို ဖော်ပြပါရန်၊	–"Schedule Construction activities" များကို appendix (၁၆) တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
(∞)	Occupational Health & Safety Problems များနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ကျန်းမာရေး အသိပညာပေး အစီအစဉ်များနှင့် သင်တန်း များပြုလုပ် ပေးသွားမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း ဖော်ပြ ထားပါသည်။		- ကျန်းမာရေးအသိပညာပေးအစီအစဉ်များနှင့် သင်တန်းများကျင်ပပြုလုပ်ပါက လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ဝန်ထမ်းများအပါအဝင် ဒေသခံပြည်သူများကို ပါ ထည့်သွင်းဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါ သည်။



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
		- ကျန်းမာရေးအသိပညာပေးအစီအစဉ်များနှင့် သင်တန်းများအစီအစဉ်များကို အသေးစိတ် ဖော်ပြရန်၊ - Flora and Fauna၊ သစ်တောမြေများ၊ မြေယာနှင့် သဘာဝ သယံဧာတအသုံးပြုခြင်း တို့အပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုများနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ထိခိုက်မှုများကို လျှော့ချသွားမည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် အသေးစိတ်ဖော်ပြရန်၊ - Land Acquisition and Land Compensation Plan ရေးဆွဲပေးရန်၊	မြေယာနှင့် သဘာဝ သယံဧာတအသုံးပြုခြင်း တို့အပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုများနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ထိခိုက်မှုများကို လျှော့ချသွားမည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်များကို စာမျက်နှာ (၁၃၆) တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
IICC	စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်း		
(m)	စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်းအစီအစဉ်များနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ စာမျက်နှာ (၁၄၁ မှ ၁၄၂) အထိ ဖော်ပြထားသည့် ဧယားများသည့် Format အစီအစဉ်တကျ ပြည့်စုံစွာ ဖော်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	ဧယားပါဖော်ပြချက်များကို Format များကို အစီအစဉ်တကျ ပြည့်ပြည့်စုံစုံ ဖော်ပြရန်၊	ဧယားပါဖော်ပြချက်များကို Format များကို အစီအစဉ်တကျပြည့်ပြည့်စုံစုံ ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
၁၂။	အရေးပေါ်အစီအစဉ် (Emergency Response	Plans)	



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
(က)	Emergency Preparedness and Emergency Response Plan နှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ဖော်ပြထားခြင်း မရှိကြောင်း စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။		Emergency Preparedness and Emergency Response Plan နှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ အသေးစိတ်ကို စာမျက်နှာ (၁၄၃) တွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထား ပါသည်။
၁၃။	အများပြည်သူနှင့် တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးခြင်းနှင့် သ		
(m)	အများပြည်သူနှင့်တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲ ကျင်းပပြုလုပ်ရသည့် ရည်ရွယ်ချက်နှင့် ရလဒ်များကို အခန်း(၉) စာမျက်နှာ (၁၄၅) တွင်လည်းကောင်း၊ Methodology and Approach နှင့်တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲ ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့သည့် မြို့နယ်များနှင့် ပတ်သက်သည့် အကြောင်းအရာများကို အခန်း(၈) စာမျက်နှာ (၁၂၅ မှ ၁၃၃) အထိဖော်ပြထားကြောင်း စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ ထို့ပြင် မာတိကာတွင် ဖော်ပြထားသည့် အချက်အလက်များနှင့် အခန်းကဏ္ဍအလိုက် ဖော်ပြထားသည့် အစီရင်ခံစာပါ အချက်အလက်များသည် ကွဲလွဲမှုရှိနေကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။	ဖော်ပြထားချက်များသည် ပြည့်စုံလုံလောက်မှု မရှိသဖြင့် ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ရေးသားဖော်ပြရန်၊ – မြို့နယ် (၃) မြို့နယ်ကိုသာ တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲ ကျင်းပပြုလုပ်ခဲ့သဖြင့် Transmission Line ဖြတ်သန်းသွားမည့် ကာလိမြို့နယ်တွင် လူထု	- သက်ဆိုင်ရာ အခန်းကဏ္ဍ၏အောက်တွင် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ အကြောင်းအရာများကို အစီအစဉ် တကျဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ - အများပြည်သူနှင့် တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲ ကျင်းပ ပြုလုပ်ရသည့် ရည်ရွယ်ချက်နှင့် ရလဒ်များကို စာမျက်နှာ (၁၄၈) တွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထား ပါသည်။ - ကာလိမြို့သည် ကွန်ဟိုန်းမြို့နယ်အတွင်း တည်ရှိပြီး ကွန်ဟိန်းမြို့နယ်တွင် လူထုတွေ့ဆုံ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲခဲ့ရာတွင် ကာလိမြို့နယ်ရှိ သက်ဆိုင်ရာ အစိုးရဌာနအဖွဲ့အစည်းများ၊ stakeholdersများ၊ interested party များအား ဖိတ်ကြား၍ ကျင်းပပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ - စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်မည့် လုပ်ငန်း အနီး ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ ကျေးရွာများရှိ ဒေသခံပြည်သူ များနှင့် တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပြီး ၎င်းတို့၏ အကြံ



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
		– ဆောင်ရွက်ပြီးစီးမှုအခြေအနေနှင့် ထပ်မံ ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးမည့် အစီအစဉ်များအား ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	
(9)	Invitation List နှင့် Participants List ၊ အစည်းအဝေးတက်ရောက်သူအရေအတွက် ကို Appendix 6 နှင့် Table 7.1 တို့တွင် ပါရှိသည်ဟု ဖော်ပြထားသော်လည်း မတွေ့ရှိရပါ။	ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်	- Appendix 6 နှင့် Table 7.1 တို့ကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ - ဒေသခံပြည်သူနှင့် တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးရာတွင် ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့သည့် ရလဒ်များ၊ တောင်းဆိုချက် များအားဖော်ပြပြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်။ - တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးမှု၌ Stakeholder များမှ၊ အကြံပြုချက်၊ တောင်းဆိုချက်များကို
၁၄။	အထွေထွေ		
	– ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအစီရင်ခံစ ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။	ာတွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထာသည့်အချက်အလက်ဖ	များကို အခန်းအလိုက် ရှင်းလင်းမှုရှိစွာ သီးခြား



စဉ်	စိစစ်တွေ့ ရှိချက်များ	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်များ
	- ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအစီရင်ခံစ	ာ၏ စာမျက်နှာ (၁၁၅)၊ စာမျက်နှာ (၁၁၆) နှင့် စာ	မျက်နှာ (၁၄၆) တို့တွင် စကားလုံးများထပ်နေခြင်း၊
	စကားလုံးများမှားယွင်းဖော်ပြခြင်းများအား	o,	
	7 7 70 71 1	ာ (မြန်မာ) တွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝ	န်ကြီးဌာနဟု ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းကို "ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်
	ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာန" ဟု ပြန်လည်ပြင်ရ	<u> </u>	
	– အထက်ဖော်ပြပါ သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များကို ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြရာတွင် အကျဉ်းချုပ်အစီရင်ခံစာ (အင်္ဂလိပ်၊ မြန်မာ)များတွင် ပြင်ဆင်ဖြည့်စွက်		
	ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။		
	– ပြန်လည်ရေးဆွဲမည့် IEE အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် ယခုပေးပို့သောအကြံပြုချက်တစ်ခုချင်းစီအား ဖြေရှင်းစဉ်းစာ၍ အစီရင်ခံစာ၏ မည်သည့်အပိုင်းတွင်		
	ရေးသားထားသည်ကို ဖော်ပြသည့် (Comment Respond Table) ကို အခန်းတစ်ခုအနေဖြင့် ရေးဆွဲဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။		
	– တင်ပြလာသည့် IEE Report သည် ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ် အောက်တိုဘာလတွင် ရေးဆွဲပြုစုခဲ့သည့် အစီရင်ခံစာဖြစ်သဖြင့် Update Information ရှိပါက		
	အစီရင်ခံစာအား ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖော်ပြထ	ားပါသည်။	