

LIFENG WOOL SPINNING (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

Manufacturing of Textile on CMP Basis

Prepared by:



MYANWEI ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS COMPANY LIMITED

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Commitment of Myanwei Environmental Solutions Company Limited

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

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

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



LIFENG WOOL SPINNING (MYANMAR) CO., LTD.

Commitment of Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

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

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

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

Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. will at all times comply fully with all commitment and obligations in the IEE report.

We acknowledge and understand that



MR. MIAO SHENPAO
PROMOTER
LIFENG WOOL SPINNING (MYANMAR) CO., LTD

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APPENDIX B Transitional Consultant Registration Certificate

APPENDIX C Monitoring Result

APPENDIX D DRINKING WATER CERTIFICATE

APPENDIX E PowerPoint Presentation Slide

Lists of Abbreviation

1. AQM = Air Quality Monitor
2. BOD = Biochemical Oxygen Demand
3. °C = Degree Celsius
4. CEMP = Construction Environmental Management Plan
5. COD = Chemical Oxygen Demand
6. CO = Carbon Monoxide
7. CO₂ = Carbon Dioxide
8. CMP = Cut, Make, Packing
9. CSR = Corporate Social Responsibility
10. dB (A) = Decibel Unit
11. EMP = Environmental Management Plan
12. EIA = Environmental Impact Assessment
13. ECD = Environmental Conservation Department
14. ECC = Environmental Compliance Certificate
15. EMoP = Environmental Monitoring Plan
16. ENV Team = Environmental Team
17. EQEG = National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines
18. GHG = Green House Gasses
19. GIIP = Good International Industry Practices
20. HSE = Health, Safety and Environment
21. IEE = Initial Environmental Examination
22. IEMA = Institute of Environmental Management Assessment
23. IES = International Emergency Services
24. IFC = International Finance Corporation
25. IND Team = Industrial Solution Team
26. Kt = Kilo Ton
27. kWh = Kilo Watt Hour
28. km = Kilo Meter
29. MIC = Myanmar Investment Commission
30. MOECAF = Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry
31. MONREC = Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
32. MSDS = Material Safety Data Sheet
33. MT = Metric Ton
34. NO₂ = Nitrogen Dioxide
35. O₃ = Ozone
36. OEMP = Operation Environmental Management Plan
37. OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration
38. PCS = Peaces
39. PM = Particulate Matter
40. ppm = Part Per Million
41. PPE = Personal Protective Equipment
42. PVC = Polyvinyl Chloride
43. SEZ = Special Economic Zone
44. SIA = Social Impact Assessment
45. SP = Significant Point
46. Sq meter = Square meter

- 47. VOC = Volatile Organic Compound
- 48. WHO = World Health Organization
- 49. YCDC = Yangon City Development Committee
- 50. YESB = Yangon City Electricity Supply Board
- 51. YGN = Yangon
- 52. YRIC = Yangon Region Investment Committee
- 53. % = Percentage

အစီရင်ခံစာအကျဉ်းချုပ်

ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာအစီရင်ခံစာသည် Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited၏ အပ်ချည်မျှင်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းမှ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်အဓိကထိခိုက်မှုများကို လေ့လာဆန်းစစ်ပြီး လျှော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်များ၊ ကာကွယ်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး အစီအစဉ်များကို အဓိပ္ပာယ်သတ်မှတ်ထားခြင်း ဖြစ်သည်။

လုပ်ငန်းအကြောင်းအရာဖော်ပြချက်

Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited စက်ရုံသည် ခန့်မှန်းခြေ အမေရိကန်ဒေါ်လာ ၄.၄၆၂ သန်း ရင်းနှီးမြုပ်နှံမှုဖြင့် မတည်ကာ ၁၀၀% နိုင်ငံခြားသားရင်းနှီးမြုပ်နှံမှုဖြင့် အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စက်ရုံအကျယ်အဝန်းမှာ ၂.၅၂၉ ဧက(၁၀၂၃.၅ စတုရန်းမီတာ) ဖြစ်၍ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ဒဂုံမြို့သစ်(အရှေ့ပိုင်းမြို့နယ်)၊မြေတိုင်းရပ်ကွက်အမှတ် (၁၁၃)၊မြေကွက်အမှတ်(၁၀၈) ပေါ်တွင် စက်ရုံတည်ဆောက်ပြီး CMP စနစ်ဖြင့်အပ်ချည်မျှင်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း လုပ်ဆောင်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ကနဦး ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ အစီရင်ခံစာသည် Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited ၏ အပ်ချည်မျှင်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းမှ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်အဓိကထိခိုက်မှု များကို လေ့လာဆန်းစစ်ပြီး လျှော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်များ၊ ကာကွယ်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး အစီအစဉ်များကို အဓိပ္ပာယ်သတ်မှတ်ထားခြင်း ဖြစ်သည်။

အဆိုပြု စီမံကိန်းသည်ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီးရင်းနှီးမြုပ်နှံမှုကော်မတီမှ ၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ်၊ ဖေဖော်ဝါရီလ၊ ၂၅ ရက်နေ့တွင် (အတည်ပြုမိန့် အမှတ် - ၄၆၁/၂၀၂၂)ဖြင့် ရရှိပြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်။ Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited ၏ အပ်ချည်မျှင်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ရန်အတွက် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ သယံဇာတနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန (MONREC) ၏ အတည်ပြုချက်ရယူရန်လိုအပ်ကြောင်း မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရင်းနှီးမြုပ်နှံမှု ကော်မရှင်မှ မှာကြားခဲ့ပါသည်။ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၂) အရ၊ ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) ပြုလုပ်ရန် လိုအပ်ကြောင်း မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ ရင်းနှီးမြုပ်နှံမှုကော်မရှင်မှ ညွှန်ကြားထားပါသည်။ ထို့ကြောင့် သယံဇာတနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန (MONREC) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာန (ECD)၏ ထုတ်ပြန်ထားသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း (EIA Procedure) ၂၀၁၅ အတိုင်း Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) သည် စက်ရုံအတွက် IEE အစီရင်ခံစာ ရေးဆွဲခဲ့ပါသည်။ IEE အစီရင်ခံစာရေးဆွဲရန် တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြစ်သော Myanwei Environmental Solutions Company Limited (Myanwei)မှ တာဝန်ယူရေးဆွဲခဲ့ပါသည်။

ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာအတွက် စက်ရုံကွင်းဆင်း လေ့လာချိန်တွင် တည်ဆောက်ရေးလုပ်ငန်း (Construction phase) ပြီးစီးနေပြီ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်ရန်အတွက် မြေနေရာအားငှားရမ်းပြီး ကနဦး ၁၀ နှစ်၊ သက်တမ်းတိုး ၁၀နှစ် စာချုပ်သက်တမ်းဖြင့် ငှားရမ်းအသုံးပြုမည်ဖြစ်သည်။

စီမံကိန်းတည်ဆောက်မှုကိုအောက်တိုဘာလ ၂၀၂၁ ခုနှစ်တွင် စတင်ခဲ့ပြီး ဖေဖော်ဝါရီလ ၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ်တွင် တည်ဆောက်မှု ပြီးခဲ့ပြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းတည်ဆောက်သည့် စုစုပေါင်းအချိန်ကာလမှာ ၁နှစ် ၆လ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) တွင် အပ်ချည်မျှင်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ရန်အတွက် ခန့်မှန်းလုပ်သား အင်အား ၁၆၅ ဦးကျော် ဖြင့်လုပ်ဆောင်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စက်ရုံတွင် နိုင်ငံသားလုပ်သားအများစုကို အလုပ်ခန့်၍ လုပ်ဆောင်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ပညာရှင် နှင့် စက်ရုံလုပ်သားများ တွဲဖက်၍ လုပ်ဆောင်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ထုတ်လုပ်မှု လုပ်ငန်းအတွက် automatic စက်ပစ္စည်းများကို အသုံးပြုပြီး လူစွမ်းအားကို စက်လည်ပတ်ခြင်းကို ထိန်းညှိပေးခြင်း၊ အရည်အသွေးစစ်ဆေးခြင်းများတွင် အသုံးပြုပြီးလုပ်သော လုပ်ငန်းမျိုးဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စက်ရုံမှ နှစ်စဉ် ကုန်ထုတ်လုပ်မှု ခန့်မှန်းမှာ ၁၁၆၈၀ တန်မှ ၁၂၂၆၄ တန် ထိဖြစ်သည်။ ခန့်မှန်းစီးပွားဖြစ်စတင်ခြင်းကို အောက်တိုဘာလ (၂၀၂၁ခုနှစ်) တွင် စတင်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ရေးကာလ ကို ဖေဖော်ဝါရီလ ၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ်တွင် စတင်မည်ဖြစ်ပြီး အပ်ချည်မျှင်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်း ဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) စက်ရုံတွင် အဓိကထုတ်ကုန်မှာ အပ်ချည်မျှင်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူ၏အကြောင်းအရာ

အဆိုပြုထားသောစီမံကိန်း	CMP စနစ်ဖြင့်အပ်ချည်မျှင်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း
ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုပုံစံ	၁၀၀% နိုင်ငံခြားသားရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု
အစုရှယ်ယာပုံစံ	ပုံမှန်အစုရှယ်ယာ
မြေနေရာပုံစံ	စက်မှုဇုန်မြေ
စုစုပေါင်းမြေကွက်ဧရိယာ	မြေဧရိယာ (၂.၅၂၉ ဧက)၊(၁၀၂၃၄.၅ စတုဂံမီတာ)
အဆောက်အအုံပုံစံ	နှစ်ထပ်အဆောက်အအုံတစ်လုံး သုံးထပ်အဆောက်အအုံတစ်လုံး
မြေငှားကာလ	နှစ်၆၀
တည်ဆောက်ကာလ	အောက်တိုဘာလ၊၂၀၂၁ခုနှစ်
လည်ပတ်ကာလ	ဖေဖော်ဝါရီလ၊၂၀၂၂ခုနှစ်
အဆိုပြုရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုကာလ	နှစ်၃၀
စီမံကိန်းတည်နေရာ	ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ဒဂုံမြို့သစ်(အရှေ့ပိုင်းမြို့နယ်)၊မြေတိုင်းရပ်ကွက်အမှတ် (၁၁၃)၊မြေကွက်အမှတ်(၁၀၈)
ဆက်သွယ်ရန်ဖုန်းနံပါတ်	Mr.Miao Shenpao 09-790805207

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ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များ

Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited သည် ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း အစီရင်ခံစာ ရေးဆွဲပြုစုရန် Myanwei Environmental Solutions Company Limited ကို ငှားရမ်းခဲ့ပါသည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာလေ့လာမှုကို Myanwei မှ ကျွမ်းကျင်ပညာရှင်များ၏ တာဝန်တာဝန်ဝတ္တရားများကို (Main Report) တွင်ဖော်ပြ ထားပါသည်။ ။

ဥပဒေနှင့် မူဝါဒဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်များ

ဥပဒေနှင့် နည်းဥပဒေအခန်းတွင် MONREC မှ ထုတ်ပြန်ထားသည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ် ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများ၊ အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး(ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ အပြင်စက်ရုံနှင့် ဆက်စပ်သက်ဆိုင်နေပြီး လိုက်နာရမည့် ဥပဒေနှင့် နည်းဥပဒေများ၊ ဒေသတွင်း (သို့မဟုတ်) အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ မူဝါဒများ၊ ဆက်စပ်နေသည့် နိုင်ငံတကာသဘောတူချက်များကို အကျဉ်းချုပ်ရေးသားဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

1. Constitution 2008
2. Environmental Conservation Law, 30 March 2012
3. Environmental Conservation Rules, 2014
4. Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (December 2015)
5. National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline (NEQG) (December 2015)
6. National Environmental Policy of Myanmar (2019)
7. Foreign Investment Law, 2012
8. Foreign Investment Rule, 2013
9. Myanmar Investment Rule, 2017
10. Myanmar Insurance Law (1993)
11. Payment of Wages Law (2016)
12. The Amended Law for Factories Act, 1951 (2016)
13. The Private Industrial Enterprise Law, 1990
14. The Export and Import Law (2012)
15. The Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances Law, 2013
16. Underground Water Act

17. Myanmar Fire Brigade Law (2015)
18. The Electricity Law (2014)
19. Boiler Law (2015)
20. Labor Dispute Settlement Law (28 March 2012 replacing 1929 version)
21. The Social Security Law (2012)
22. The Employment and Skill Development (2013)
23. The Worker's Compensation Act, 1923
24. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
25. The Leave and Holidays Act, (1951, partially revised in 2014)
26. The Minimum Wage Law (2013)
27. Public Health Law (1972)
28. Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease Law 1995 (Amendment in 2011)
29. Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019)
30. The Law on Standardization
31. လုပ်ငန်းခွင်သုံးပေါက်ကွဲစေတက်သောဝတ္ထုပစ္စည်းများဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၈)
32. The Motor Vehicles Law (2015)
33. The Conservation of Water Resources and River Law (2006)
34. The Commercial Tax Law (1990) Amended 2014

စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် MONREC ၏ သတ်မှတ်ထားသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေများအတိုင်း လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိပြီး လက်ရှိချမှတ်ထားသော ပြည်တွင်း/ပြည်ပ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုဝန်းကျင် ဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေများကို လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိပါသည်။

အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအကြောင်းအရာဖော်ပြချက်

လက်ရှိပတ်ဝန်းကျင်၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာခြင်းများနှင့် သက်ရောက်မှုများကို ၂၀၂၂ခုနှစ်၊ နိုဝင်ဘာလ၊ ၅ ရက်နေ့တွင် ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

အမျိုးအစား	တိုင်းတာမှု
လေအရည်အသွေး	(1) Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂), (2) Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂), (3) Ozone (O ₃), (4) PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5}

ဆူညံသံ	စက်ရုံတွင်းဆူညံသံ(LAeq)
အလင်းရောင်ရရှိမှု	အလင်းရောင်ရရှိမှုအခြေအနေ(Lux)

SO2, O3, PM10, PM2.5, NO2 တို့၏ တိုင်းတာမှု ရလဒ်များသည် အမျိုးသား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ အောက်တွင်ရှိကြောင်းတွေ့ရှိခဲ့ ရပါသည်။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း တိုင်းတာသည့် ရလဒ်များအရ ဆူညံသံများသည် အမျိုးသား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်အောက်တွင် တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ ထို့ကြောင့် အလုပ်သမားများအတွက် ထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ကြောင်း ယူဆနိုင်သော်လည်း လုပ်သားများအတွက် PPE များ တပ်ဆင်ပေးထားပါသည်။ ထို့အပြင် စက်ရုံတည်နေရာနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သည့် အချက်အလက်များဖြစ်သော လူမှုစီးပွားအခြေအနေ၊ ရူပပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်များ၊ ဇီဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်များ၊ ရာသီဥတုဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်များ အစရှိသည့်များကို ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ဒဂုံမြို့သစ်(အရှေ့ပိုင်း)မြို့နယ်မှ တရားဝင်ပြဋ္ဌာန်းထားသော မြို့နယ်ဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်များမှ ကိုးကားဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းနှင့် လျော့ချရေးနည်းလမ်းများ

အဆိုပြု စီမံကိန်း၏ အဓိကဖြစ်ပေါ်စေနိုင်သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုကို အခြေခံစစ်တမ်းများ ပေါ်မူတည်၍ ယေဘုယျ နည်းလမ်းများအတိုင်း လျော့ချမှုများ ပြုလုပ်သွားပါမည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှုကို လေ့လာဆန်းစစ်ရာတွင် စီမံကိန်းကာလအတွင်း ထိခိုက်မှု တစ်ခုချင်းစီ၏ ပမာဏ၊ ကြာမြင့်ချိန်၊ ကျယ်ပြန့်မှုနှင့် ဖြစ်နိုင်ချေတို့အား စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ဆောင်ချက်များကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရင်းအမြစ်များ၊ စီးပွားဆိုင်ရာ အရင်းအမြစ်များ၊ အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်မှု စသည့် သက်ရောက်မှုများဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ဆောင်ချက်ကြောင့်သက်ရောက်မှုများ နှင့် လျော့ချရေးနည်းများ အကျဉ်းချုပ်ကို အောက်တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုလက္ခဏာ	လုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ဆောင်ချက်	လျော့ချမှုအစီအစဉ်
လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းကာလ သိသာထင်ရှားသော သက်ရောက်မှုများ ခန့်မှန်းခြင်း နှင့် လျော့ချရေးနည်းလမ်းများ		
လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှု	အရေးပေါ်မီးစက်များ၊လုပ်ငန်းသုံးမော်တော်ယာဉ်များမှ မီးခိုးများထွက်ခြင်း	လုပ်ငန်းသုံးယာဉ်များ၊ မီးစက်များ၊ စက်ပစ္စည်းများကို ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း။ မီးစက်အသုံးပြုခြင်းအတွက် လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုမဖြစ်စေရန် မီးခိုးခေါင်းတိုင် မှ ဖြတ်သန်းစေ၍ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှု လျော့နည်းအောင်ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုလက္ခဏာ	လုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ဆောင်ချက်	လျော့ချမှုအစီအစဉ်
		လုပ်ငန်းသုံးမော်တော်ယာဉ်များ၊ မီးစက်များကို စစ်ဆေးခြင်း။
မြေဆီလွှာညစ်ညမ်းမှု	မတော်တဆ စက်ပစ္စည်း၊ မော်တော်ယာဉ်များမှ ဆီယိုဖိတ်ခြင်း။	လျော့ချရန်မလိုပါ။
ရေအရည်အသွေး	ချည်မျှင်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း	စက်ရုံရှိ ဆေးအရောင်စပ်ခန်းမှထွက်ရှိလာသည့် ရေဆိုးများကို သန့်စင်သည့်ကန်များအား စနစ်တကျထားရှိခြင်းဖြင့် အနံ့ဆိုးများနှင့် ရေနေသတ္တဝါများထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုအားလျော့နည်းစေပါသည်။ ကောင်းမွန်သည့်မိလ္လာကန်စနစ်များအား ထားရှိခြင်း။
ဆူညံသံ	လုပ်ငန်းသုံးယာဉ်များမောင်းနှင်ခြင်း၊ မီးစက်များအသုံးပြုခြင်း။	အသံဆူညံသည့်နေရာများတွင်လုပ်ကိုင်ရပါက နားအကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်းများဖြစ်သည့် နားကြပ်များအားထောက်ပံ့ပေးခြင်း။
ကုန်းနေ၊ ရေနေ အပင်နှင့် သတ္တဝါများ ပျက်စီးဆုံးရှုံးမှု	ချည်မျှင်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ဆောင်ခြင်း။	လျော့ချရန်မလိုပါ။
မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်	လျှပ်စစ်တပ်ဆင်အသုံးပြုမှုကြောင့် မတော်တဆ ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊ အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်သည့် နေရာနှင့် ဓာတုပစ္စည်း သိုလှောင်သည့် နေရာမှ မီးလောင်ကျွမ်းနိုင်ခြင်း။	စက်ရုံ၏မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကာကွယ်ရန်အတွက် မီးသတ်ဆေးဘူး၊ မီးသတ်ပိုက်၊ မီးသတ်ခေါင်း များထားရှိခြင်း။ မီးသတ်ဆိုင်ရာ စက်ပစ္စည်းကိရိယာများကို ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ အရေးပေါ်အခြေနေအတွက် မီးသတ်ရေကန်အဆင်သင့်ထားရှိခြင်း။ စက်ရုံအတွင်းအရေးပေါ်အချက်ပေးစနစ်များထားရှိခြင်း။ အရေးပေါ် ထွက်ပေါက်များ တစ်လျှောက်တွင် ကုန်ပစ္စည်းများ ပိတ်ဆို့ခြင်းမရှိအောင် ရှင်းလင်း ထားရှိခြင်း။
လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် လုံခြုံမှု	စက်ပစ္စည်းများ လည်ပတ်ခြင်းကြောင့် မတော်တဆ ထိခိုက်မှုများဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်ခြင်း။	အရေးပေါ်အခြေအနေများအတွက် စက်ပစ္စည်း ကိုင်တွယ်မှု သင်တန်းပေးခြင်း။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုလက္ခဏာ	လုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ဆောင်ချက်	လျော့ချမှုအစီအစဉ်
	ပစ္စည်းတင်ချပျံ့လုပ်ခြင်း၊ ဆေးအရောင်စပ်ခြင်း၊ ထုတ်ပိုးခြင်း။	<p>ကြက်ခြေနီ သင်တန်းပေးခြင်း၊ မီးသတ်သင်တန်းပေးခြင်း။</p> <p>လုပ်ငန်းခွင်တွင်း အလုပ်သမားများ အလင်းရောင် ကောင်စွာရရှိစေရန်နှင့် အမြင်အာရုံ မထိခိုက်စေရန် အလင်းရောင် လုံလောက်စွာထားရှိခြင်း။</p> <p>အလုပ်သမားများအတွက်တစ်ကိုယ်ရေကာ ကွယ်ရေးသုံး ပစ္စည်းများဖြစ်သည့် နားကြပ်၊ လက်အိတ်၊ ဦးထုတ်၊ မျက်မှန် များ အသုံးပြုစေခြင်း။</p> <p>လျှပ်စစ်အန္တရာယ်မဖြစ်စေရန် နှင့် ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းမှုများ ပြုလုပ်ရန်အတွက် ဝန်ထမ်းထားရှိ၍ ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း။</p>
ကျန်းမာရေး	အရေးပေါ် မီးစက်များမှ ဆူညံသံများ ထွက်ပေါ်လာခြင်း။	<p>လုပ်သားများအတွက်ကျန်းမာရေးမထိခိုက်စေရန် ရေမြောင်းများကိုစနစ်တကျထားရှိခြင်း။</p> <p>လုပ်သားများအတွက် ရှစ်နာရီအတွင်း လက်ခံနိုင်သည့်အာမြင့်ဆုံး ဆူညံမှု နှုန်းမှာ 90dB(A) ဖြစ်သည်။ အသံဆူညံမှု အမြင့်ဆုံးနေရာများတွင် နားကြပ်များ တပ်ဆင်စေခြင်း။</p>
စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်	ချည်မျှင်အစများကျန်ရှိခြင်း၊ ရုံးခန်းမှ ထွက်ရှိသော အမှိုက်များ။	<p>စက်ရုံအတွင်း အမှိုက်ပုံးများထားရှိခြင်း။ သတ်မှတ်ထားသောနေရာတွင် အမှိုက်စို၊ အမှိုက်ခြောက်များခွဲခြားစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။</p> <p>အမှိုက်များကို ရန်ကုန်မြို့တော် စည်ပင်သာယာရေး ကော်မတီနှင့် ချိတ်ဆက်၍စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။</p>
စွန့်ပစ်အရည်	မိလ္လာကန်နှင့်ရုံးခန်းမှ ထွက်ရှိခြင်း။	<p>ရေဆိုးသန့်စင်ကန်၊ ဆီကန်၊ မိလ္လာကန်များ ကိုပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊</p> <p>သန့်စင်ခြင်းများပြုလုပ်ခြင်းဖြင့် စွန့်ပစ်အရည်များ စိမ့်ဝင်မှုများကိုလျော့ကျစေနိုင်ခြင်း။</p>

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုလက္ခဏာ	လုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ဆောင်ချက်	လျော့ချမှုအစီအစဉ်
အန္တရာယ်ရှိအမှိုက်	မော်တော်ယာဉ်များ စက်ပစ္စည်းများ ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်းမှ ဆီများတွက်ရှိခြင်း။	အန္တရာယ်ရှိ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများသိုလှောင်မှု အားထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း စစ်ဆေးခြင်း။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေး လုံခြုံမှုနှင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ လိုအပ်ချက်များ နှင့် ကိုက်ညီမှုရှိစေရန် ဓာတုပစ္စည်းများကို စနစ်တကျ စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။ ဓာတုပစ္စည်းသိုလှောင်သည့် ပုံးခွန်များကို စနစ်တကျပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုခြင်း (သို့မဟုတ်) စနစ်တကျစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။ အန္တရာယ်ရှိစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို DOWA နှင့် ရန်ကုန်မြို့တော် စည်ပင်သာယာရေး ကော်မတီ နှင့် ချိတ်ဆက်၍စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။
လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်းကာလအတွင်း သိသာထင်ရှားသော သက်ရောက်မှုများ ခန့်မှန်းခြင်း နှင့် လျော့ချရေးနည်းလမ်းများ		
လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှု	အဆောက်အဦများ ဖြိုချမှုများ။ ဖြိုချပစ္စည်းများ သယ်ယူမှုများ။	လျော့ချရန်မလိုပါ။ လိုအပ်ပါက မြေပိုင်ရှင်တွင် တာဝန်ရှိပါသည်။
ရေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှု	မြေပေါ်မြေအောက်ရေများအပေါ်သက်ရောက်မှုမရှိနိုင်ပါ။	လျော့ချရန်မလိုပါ။ လိုအပ်ပါက မြေပိုင်ရှင်တွင် တာဝန်ရှိပါသည်။
မြေဆီလွှာညစ်ညမ်းမှု	စီမံကိန်းဖျက်သိမ်းပြီးချိန်တွင် ညစ်ညမ်းမှု မရှိနိုင်ပါ။	လျော့ချရန်မလိုပါ။ လိုအပ်ပါက မြေပိုင်ရှင်တွင် တာဝန်ရှိပါသည်။
ဆူညံသံ	အဆောက်အဦများ ဖြိုချမှုများ ။ ဖြိုချပစ္စည်းများ သယ်ယူမှုများ။	လုပ်သားများ တစ်ကိုယ်ရေ ကာကွယ်ရေးသုံး ပစ္စည်းများ အသုံးပြုစေခြင်း။ (နားကြပ်၊ လက်အိပ်၊ ဖိနပ်၊ ဦးထုတ်၊ မျက်မှန်)
ကုန်းနေ၊ ရေနေ အပင် နှင့် သတ္တဝါများ ပျက်စီးဆုံးရှုံးမှု	စီမံကိန်းဖျက်သိမ်းမှုလုပ်ဆောင်ခြင်း။	လျော့ချရန်မလိုပါ။ လိုအပ်ပါက မြေပိုင်ရှင်တွင် တာဝန်ရှိပါသည်။
လုပ်ငန်းခွင် လုံခြုံမှု	စီမံကိန်းဖျက်သိမ်းစဉ်တွင် မတော်တဆ ထိခိုက်မှုများ ဖြစ်ပေါ်စေနိုင်ခြင်း။	လုပ်သားများ တစ်ကိုယ်ရေ ကာကွယ်ရေးသုံး ပစ္စည်းများ

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုလက္ခဏာ	လုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ဆောင်ချက်	လျော့ချမှုအစီအစဉ်
		အသုံးပြုခြင်း။ (နားကြပ်၊ လက်အိပ်၊ ဖိနပ်၊ ဦးထုတ်၊ မျက်မှန်)
စွန့်ပစ်အစိုင်အခဲ	ဖျက်သိမ်းရာမှ ထွက်ရှိလာသော တည်ဆောက်ရေး ပစ္စည်းများ၊ အုတ်အကျိုးအပွဲ၊ အပိုင်းအစများ။	အမှိုက်ပုံးများထားရှိခြင်း၊ စနစ်တကျစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။ အမှိုက်များစနစ်တကျ ခွဲခြား၍ ရန်ကုန်မြို့တော် စည်ပင်သာယာရေး ကော်မတီနှင့် ချိတ်ဆက်ကာ စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း
စွန့်ပစ်အရည်	ကျန်ရှိသော မိလ္လာစနစ် နှင့် မိလ္လာကန်များ။	လျော့ချရန်မလိုပါ။ လိုအပ်ပါက မြေပိုင်ရှင်တွင် တာဝန်ရှိပါသည်။
အန္တရာယ်ရှိအမှိုက်	စက်ဆီများ၊ ဒီဇယ်ပုံးအခွံများ။	ဓာတုပစ္စည်းထည့်ထားသော ပုံးအခွံများကို ပြန်လည်ဆေးကြောအသုံးပြုခြင်း (သို့) စနစ်တကျ စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။ အန္တရာယ်ရှိ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို DOWA နှင့် ရန်ကုန်မြို့တော် စည်ပင်သာယာရေး ကော်မတီသို့ အကြောင်းကြား၍ စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။

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

သက်ဆိုင်သူများနှင့်တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးခြင်း

စီမံကိန်းသည် ဒဂုံမြို့သစ် (အရှေ့ပိုင်း) မြို့နယ်တွင်တည်ရှိသည်။ စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုများ မရှိပါ။ စီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာ သတင်းအချက်အလက်များ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်များကို အောက်ပါ ဝပ်ဆိုက်များမှတစ်ဆင့်လေ့လာနိုင်ပါသည်။

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ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်

စက်ရုံအတွက် သဘာဝ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ဆောင်ချက်များသည် စက်ရုံသို့ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာခဲ့သော ကျွမ်းကျင်ပညာရှင်များမှ စက်ရုံ၏ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များ၊ စက်ရုံဝန်ထမ်းများ၊ နယ်ပယ်ဆိုင်ရာ အဖွဲ့အစည်းများ၏ အမြင်များနှင့် စက်ရုံမှ သက်ဆိုင်သူများ၏ တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေး အကြံပြုချက်များအပေါ် အခြေခံ၍ ရေးဆွဲပြင်ဆင်ထားပါသည်။ ဖြစ်နိုင်ချေရှိသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုများအပေါ် မူတည်၍ လိုအပ်သည့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုလုပ်ဆောင်ချက်များမှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၁။ရည်ရွယ်ချက်

၂။ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်၏တာဝန်ဝတ္တရားများ

၃။ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုနှင့်အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မှု

၄။ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာစောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှုအစီအစဉ်နှင့်အစီရင်ခံစာ

၅။လုပ်ငန်းစွမ်းဆောင်ရည်မြှင့်တင်ခြင်းနှင့်လေ့ကျင်ပညာပေးခြင်း

၆။ပဋိပက္ခများဖြေရှင်းခြင်း

၇။လူမှုအကျိုးတူပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း

နိဂုံးနှင့်အကြံပြုချက်များ

အကြံပြုချက်များအရ-

- အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် ဖော်ပြထားသည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်နှင့် ကတိကဝတ်များကို စီမံကိန်း၏ သက်တမ်းတလျှောက်တွင် အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။
- အစိုင်အခဲနှင့် အရည် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကိုဒဂုံမြို့သစ်(အရှေ့ပိုင်း) မြို့နယ် စည်ပင်သာယာရေး၏ စည်းကမ်းများအတိုင်း စွန့်ပစ်ရမည်။
- အလုပ်သမားများအား သင့်တော်သော သင်တန်းများပေးခြင်း၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း တစ်ကိုယ်ရည် ကာကွယ်ရေး ပစ္စည်းများ အသုံးပြုစေခြင်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။
- ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်များကို နေ့စဉ်၊ လစဉ်နှင့် နှစ်စဉ် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း လုပ်ဆောင်ရမည်။

- ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် မှတ်တမ်းများကို သေချာသိမ်းဆည်း၍ တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်း သို့ တင်ပြရမည်။

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the findings of the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for the Manufacturing of Textile on CMP Basis by Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited. The main objective of this report is to identify the major environmental impacts due to implementation of the project along with the effective measures to mitigate the potential adverse impacts.

Project Description

The proposed factory is the 100% foreign investment by Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited with an investment amount of US\$ 4.462 million. The proposed factory is located at Plot No. (108), Myay Taing Block No. 113, Dagon Myo Thit (East) Township, Region and the total land area is (2.529)Acres (10234.5 square meters). The factory aims for Manufacturing of Textile on CMP Basis factory by Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited. This report describes the findings of the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for. The Manufacturing Textile on CMP Basis factory by Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited. The main objective of this report is to identify the major environmental impacts due to implementation of the project along with the effective measures to mitigate the potential adverse impacts.

According to the Myanmar Environmental Conservation Law (2012), it requires that the proponents of every development project in the country submit either an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) or an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC). As per the comments of Environmental Conservation Department (ECD), the said project requires an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) to meet the environmental assessment according to requirements of the Yangon Regional Investment Committee (YRIC) endorsement No.YGN-461/2022 in 25 February, 2022. Therefore, Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited commissioned Myanwei Environmental Solutions Company Limited (Myanwei) for IEE report study.

The term of the Lease shall be 30 years commencing from the date of signing Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited for proposed project site for (2.529) Acres (10234.5 square meters) of land. The proposed project is initial 10 years extendable by 10 years two times. Construction Phase was constructed in Construction phase will be finished on October 2021. Total estimated construction period is 1 year and 6 months.

Production work will be done with the estimated 165 employees for Manufacturing of Textile on CMP Basis factory by Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Family Company Limited Most people will be employed from local. Both skilled and non-skilled workers will be employed. It will use automatic machines for production and man powers are used for controlling of machines and quality inspection of the products. The estimated annual production rate is 11680 Tons to 12264 Tons.

Estimated commercial operation will be started in October 2021. The main production of the factory is Manufacturing of Textile on CMP Basis.

Project Proponent Profile

Type of Proposed Business:	Manufacture of Textile on CMP Basis
Type of investment:	100% foreign Investment

Type of Share:	Ordinary Share
Type of land:	Industrial Land
Total land area:	2.529 Acres (10234.5 sqm)
Type of building	2 Storey Factory Building (7000sqm) 3 Storey Residential Building (1000sqm)
Land lease year:	60
Construction period:	October (2021)
Operation period	February (2022)
Address:	Plot No. 108, Myay Taing Block No.113, Dagon Myo Thit (East) Township, Yangon Region.
Contact person:	Mr.Miao Shenpao
Mobile:	09-790805207
Email	ydyr@vip.163.com

Environmental Consultant Profile

Myanwei Environmental Solutions Company Limited prepares the IEE for the proposed project. The field studies were carried out by MYANWEI having experiences in conducting environmental assessments for various types of projects in Myanmar. The MYANWEI team conducted field survey, assessment activities, and prepared the report.

Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

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

1. Constitution 2008
2. Environmental Conservation Law, 30 March 2012
3. Environmental Conservation Rules, 2014
4. Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (December 2015)
5. National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline (NEQG) (December 2015)
6. National Environmental Policy of Myanmar (2019)
7. Foreign Investment Law, 2012
8. Foreign Investment Rule, 2013
9. Myanmar Investment Rule, 2017

10. Myanmar Insurance Law (1993)
11. Payment of Wages Law (2016)
12. The Amended Law for Factories Act, 1951 (2016)
13. The Private Industrial Enterprise Law, 1990
14. The Export and Import Law (2012)
15. The Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances Law, 2013
16. Underground Water Act
17. Myanmar Fire Brigade Law (2015)
18. The Electricity Law (2014)
19. Boiler Law (2015)
20. Labor Dispute Settlement Law (28 March 2012 replacing 1929 version)
21. The Social Security Law (2012)
22. The Employment and Skill Development (2013)
23. The Worker's Compensation Act, 1923
24. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
25. The Leave and Holidays Act, (1951, partially revised in 2014)
26. The Minimum Wage Law (2013)
27. Public Health Law (1972)
28. Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease Law 1995 (Amendment in 2011)
29. Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019)
30. The Law on Standardization
31. လုပ်ငန်းခွင်သုံးပေါက်ကွဲစေတက်သောဝတ္ထုပစ္စည်းများဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၈)
32. The Motor Vehicles Law (2015)
33. The Conservation of Water Resources and River Law (2006)
34. The Commercial Tax Law (1990) Amended 2014

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

Surrounding Environment

The baseline environmental quality at the Project Site and its immediate surroundings was established by wastewater, ambient air quality samples, noise and indoor temperature and humidity measurements at immediate surrounding areas. To determine the existing baseline environmental quality within the project site on 5th November 2022. The overall conditions of air quality, wastewater quality and noise level are quoted from the project.

Item	Parameter
Air quality	(1) Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂), (2) Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂), (3) Carbon Monoxide (CO), (4) Ozone (O ₃), (5) Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂), (6) Volatile Organic Compound (VOC), (7) Total Suspended Particles (TSP), (8) Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀ & PM _{2.5}) and (9) Air Pressure (10) Wind Speed and Wind Direction
Noise level	Indoor sound level (LAeq)
Wastewater quality	pH, Turbidity, TDS, TSS, Hardness, Chloride, BOD5, COD, Iron, Manganese
Light level	Lux level

The particulate matters of (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}) concentration levels and gases level of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Ozone (O₃) are also within the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline. According to the Noise source monitoring at operation phase of noise level is within the acceptable level of National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline. Therefore, it can be assumed that it may be affected on employees and workers for occupational health and safety at production sector. However, personal protective equipment cover provision of noise impact measures will be provided for employees, workers. The development of infrastructure for the proposed project likely to happen changes in the local environment in terms of physical, biological and socio-economic aspects along with the perspective on both positive and negative impacts. The potential environmental impacts brought by various activities of proposed factory project will be identified and judged by site surveying with checklist, meeting with client team, including plant manager and supervisor, representatives from the factory operators and assessing the environmental baseline information for operation and decommissioning phases along with its mitigation measure. Based line data are expressed by reference of Dagon Myo Thit (East) Township regional data.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measure

The project activities may cause impacts on environmental resources, ecological resources, human and waste disposal. The potential impacts will occur in operation and decommissioning phases. The summary of impacts with respect to project activities and mitigation measures are described as below:

Significant Impacts and Mitigation Measures for Operation Phase

Categories	Source of Impact	Mitigation Measure
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission from emergency diesel generator and vehicle movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To control air pollution, the vehicles, generators, and machineries have to check and maintain regularly. The factory uses chimney for generator through which the flue gas is emitted for reducing the impact of stack emission on environment. Ensuring vehicles, compressor and generator are well maintained.
Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An effective wastewater treatment system for production sector that reduced for BOD, COD and other organic compound used to reduce the impact on aquatic lives and odor. Currently, practice of the wastewater effluents discharge facilities of sewage for sanitation and septic system
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engine oil leaks, spills at diesel storage and during fuel refueling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mitigation Measure
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generating noise from the vehicle movement & especially from generator, compressor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use personal protective equipment (PPE) like ear plug/ear muffs in the noisy workplace like generator room, compressor room
Flora and fauna on terrestrial and aquatic life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation of the manufacturing of Textile on CMP Basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mitigation Measure
Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidental cases cause by operating machines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide fire extinguishers, fire hose reels and fire hydrants on the walls of the factory for fire emergency cases. Regular inspection for existing firefighting equipment must be done. In case of fire emergency, water storage tank for fire frightening. The emergency fire alarms are installed at the factory for alerting the workers in case of fire. The main entrances and route for emergency cases of the factory must not be blocked with materials or machines for fire emergency cases.
Occupational Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidental cases cause by operating machines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First aid training, safety training, firefighting training or other essential training for machinery handling must be provided for emergency cases of workers. According to the observed light intensity values, the proponent provides sufficient

Categories	Source of Impact	Mitigation Measure
		<p>lighting for workers for safe working and reducing optical problems of the workers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) like earmuffs, safety gloves, helmets and goggles are provided for each department. To prevent electric shock hazards, electrical maintenance staff (handyman) is to be assigned to do regular inspections and take preventive measures.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influx of people Noise from the generating of the emergency generators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage the drainage systems of the factory to prevent health risk of the workers. The maximum allowable noise level for workers is 90 dB(A) for 8hours exposure a day. Thus, adequate protective noise impact measures in the form of ear muffs/ear plugs to the workers working in high noise areas.
Solid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fabric scraps from cleaning the mould Waste from packaging materials Domestic Waste from office. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides separate garbage bins at each building. All of the solid wastes will be collected separately in garbage based on their types and stored in relevant separated waste storage area Final wastes should be disposed by connecting with YCDC's municipal service
Liquid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Septic system and sewage. Domestic liquid waste disposal from office. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular inspection and cleaning the wastewater treatment tank, oil traps, septic tank and adequate covers for all storage and waste disposal areas can decrease these contaminations.
Hazardous Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazardous waste of chemical substances for printing from color mixing area Engine oil leaks, spills at diesel storage and during fuel refueling. Used oil and lubricant discharged from the maintenance of vehicles and machines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper inspection and maintenance in storage of hazardous waste. Dispose of hazardous chemicals and containers in accordance with occupational health, safety and environmental requirements. The empty chemical containers will hand over to suppliers for recycle or appropriate disposal The hazardous wastes are disposed by connecting with DOWA or YCDC's service.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures for Decommissioning Phase

Categories	Source of Impacts	Mitigation Measures

Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust and particulate matters from decommissioning of construction materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mitigation measures <p>Noted: If there are responsible from land owner.</p>
Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No impact on surface water and ground water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mitigation measures <p>Noted: If there are responsible from land owner.</p>
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No impact on soil at the decommissioning phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mitigation Measure <p>Noted: If there are responsible from land owner.</p>
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decommission activities Transportation of demolished materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) like earmuffs, safety gloves, helmets and goggles should be provided
Flora and fauna on terrestrial and aquatic life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation of manufacturing of Textile on CMP Basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mitigation Measure <p>Noted: If there are responsible from land owner.</p>
Occupational Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidental cases can cause by decommissioning activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) like earmuffs, safety gloves, helmets and goggles should be provided
Solid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolished debris such as bricks, concrete materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides separate garbage bins at each building. All of the solid wastes will be collected separately in garbage based on their types disposed by connecting with YCDC service.
Liquid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residual septic system and sewage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mitigation measures <p>Noted: If there are responsible from land owner.</p>
Hazardous Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residual empty fuel container and oil from operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The empty chemical containers will hand over to suppliers for recycle or appropriate disposal The hazardous wastes are transported by specially

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

Public Consulting

The project is located in Dagon Myothit (East) Township and there is no local people affected by project. The project information and this IEE will be accessible to public and stakeholders to observe the following websites.

Myanwei website www.myanweiconsulting.com

<https://www.facebook.com/Myanwei-Environmental-Solutions-Company-Limited>.

Environmental Management Plan

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

1. Objective
2. Responsibilities of EMP
3. Environmental Management and Implementation
4. Environmental Monitoring Schedule and Reporting
5. Capacity Building and Training Plan
6. Grievance Redress Mechanism
7. CSR plan

Conclusion and Recommendation

In Conclusion, the environmental management practices, procedures and responsibilities are defined here in to get full compliance with the existing environmental policy, laws, rules and instructions of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. All the feed backs, desired and needs of local public recorded in public consultation meetings are well addressed and incorporated in formulation of IEE. It has been figured out that, the manufacturing of Textile on CMP Basis in Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) factory is going to generate local employment opportunities and enhance capabilities and working skills of employees. Consequently, their socio-economic standard is expected to be improved and undertaking corporate social responsibilities (CSR) as recommended. The study further concluded that positive impacts will be of immense benefit to the local community and national development as well.

This is recommended that;

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

Finally, the proponent should follow the comments and suggestions made by ECD after reviewing this IEE report. Once concerned authorities approve IEE, effective implementation of IEE by the project proponent is essential. The proponent should abide environmental policy, laws, rules and instructions of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

CHAPTER 1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the findings of the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for the Manufacturing of Textile on CMP Basis by Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. The main objective of this report is to identify the major environmental impacts due to implementation of the project along with the effective measures to mitigate the potential adverse impacts.

According to the Myanmar Environmental Conservation Law (2012), it requires that the proponents of every development project in the country submit either an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) or an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC). As per the comments of Environmental Conservation Department (ECD), the said project requires an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) to meet the environmental assessment according to requirements of YRIC Endorsement NoYGN-461. /2022 in 25 February, 2022. Therefore, Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. commissioned Myanwei Environmental Solutions Company Limited (Myanwei) for IEE report study.

1.2. LOCATION OF PROPOSED PROJECT

The proposed project factory is located at Plot No.108, Myay Taing Block No.113, Dagon Myo Thit (East) Township, Yangon Region. The proposed factory locates at the coordinates of North Latitude 16°53'53.25"N and East Longitude 96°14'14.18"E. Location of the proposed project area was shown in Figure 1-1.

1.3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

The proposed factory is the 100% foreign investment by Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. with an investment amount of US\$ 4.462 million. The proposed factory is located at Plot No.108, Myay Taing Block No.113, Dagon Myo Thit (East) Township, Yangon Region and the total land area 2.529Acres (10234.5 sqm). The factory aims for manufacturing of Textile on CMP Basis. The term of the Lease shall be 30 years commencing from the date of signing Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) for proposed project site for 2.529 Acres of land. The proposed project is initial 10 years extendable by 10 years to Two Years.

1.4. CONSTRUCTION PHASE

The term of the Lease shall be 30 years extendable by 10 years to Two Times commencing from the date of signing Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. for proposed project site for 2.529Acres (10234.5 sqm) of land. The proposed project is initial 10 years extendable by 10 years to Two Times.



Figure 1-1 Location Map of the Project

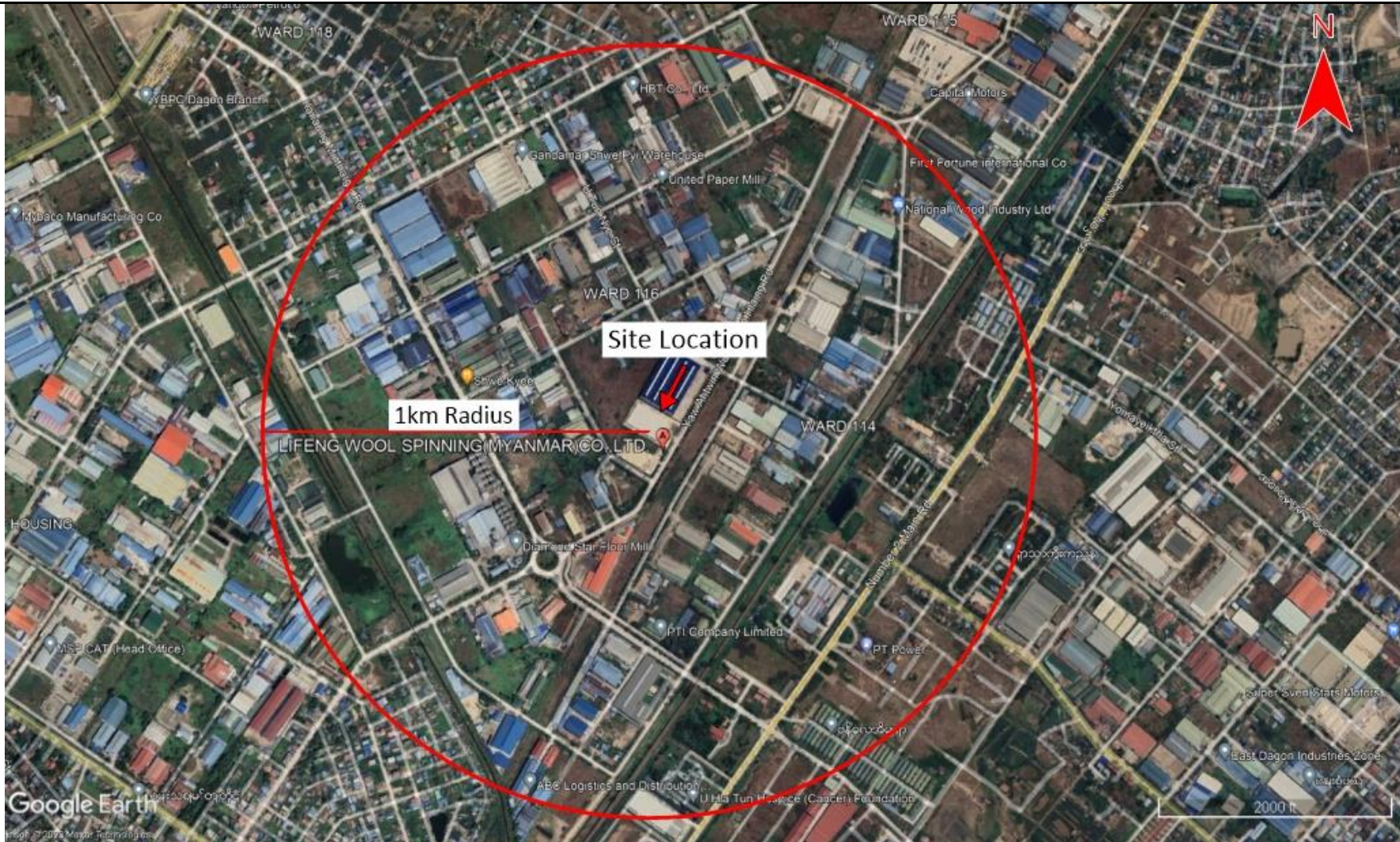


Figure 1-2 Adjacent Map of the Project



Figure 1-3 Factory Layout Map of the Project

1.5. OPERATION PHASE

Production work will be done with the estimated 165 employees for Manufacturing of Textile on CMP basic. In current, there is 150 employees in factory. Most people will be employed from local. Both skilled and non-skilled workers will be employed. The estimated annual production rate for one year to ten years is 11680 tons to 12264 tons. In operation phase, major utilizes for proposed factory include power supply, fuel oil for emergency used generators, and water supply for domestic use and emergency response. Electric power will be used for production machines and lightning. Estimated commercial operation will be started in February 2022.

1.6. PRODUCTION PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING OF TEXTILE

Production of Textile on CMP has to face several processes from Textile factory may be classified in several ways depending on the production processes, the obtained final products achieved and so on. In case of textile production, the process starts with according to the color on wool rags, wool sweater, cotton rags, cotton yarn, wool softener, silk Transoft or Silk Spear softener are used to carded on the equipment and then to produce final products and packaging. The detailed Production Process flow chart of manufacturing method is described in the following:

Process can categorize into five main divisions.

1. **Picking:** After the fiber of choice was harvested, picking was the process that followed. Picking removed foreign matter (dirt, insects, leaves, seeds) from the fiber. Early pickers beat the fibers to loosen them and removed debris by hand. Eventually, machines used rotating teeth to do the job, producing a thin "lap" ready for carding.
2. **Carding:** Carding was the process by which the fibers were combed to align and join them into a loose rope called a "sliver." Hand carders pulled the fibers between wire teeth set in boards. Machines would be developed to do the same thing with rotating cylinders. Slivers (rhymes with divers) were then combined, twisted, and drawn out into "roving."
3. **Spinning.** After carding created slivers and roving, spinning was that process that twisted and drew out the roving and wound the resulting yarn on a bobbin. A spinning wheel operator drew out the cotton by hand. A series of rollers accomplished this on machines called "throstles" and "spinning mules."
4. **Warping:** Warping gathered yarns from a number of bobbins and wound them close together on a reel or spool. From there they were transferred to a warp beam, which was then mounted on a loom. Warp threads were those that ran lengthwise on the loom.
5. **Weaving:** Weaving was the final stage in making textiles and cloth. Crosswise wool threads were interwoven with warp threads on a loom. A 19th-century power loom worked essentially like a handloom, except that its actions were mechanized and therefore much faster.

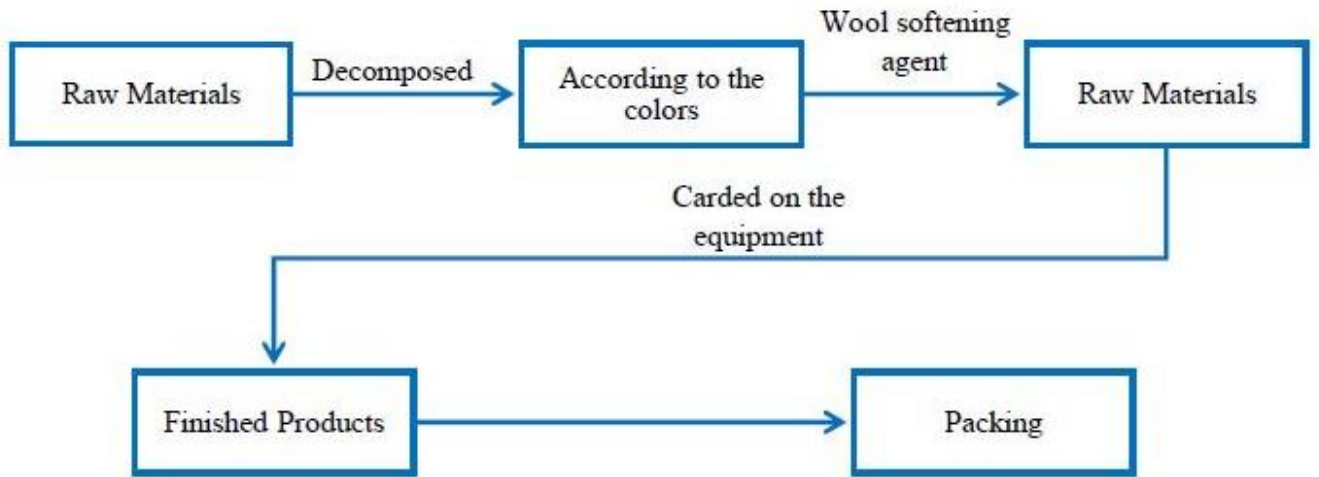


Figure 1-4 Production Process Diagram



Raw Materials Storage



Raw Separation



Chemical Spray



Carding Area



Carding Area



Product Storage Area



Packaging

Figure 1-5 Production photo of Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

1.7. PRODUCTS

The products are exported to China, Italy, Japan and Thiwan. Annual production rate from one year to ten years is expressed in Table 1-1.



Figure 1-6 Final Products Storage Area

Table 1-1 Annual Production Rate

No	Particular	Unit	Yr 1-3	Yr 4-10
1	Production	Ton	5680	5964
1	Wool Fiber	Ton	6000	6300
2	Yarn	Ton	11680	12264



Figure 1-7 Product Photos

1.8. UTILITIES

1.8.1. Machinery and Equipment

Automation systems for fully automatic and semiautomatic systems control of each process machine or complete processing line will be implemented. Lists of machinery and equipment required for the proposed factory are listed in Table 1-2. The machinery and equipment are imported from China.

Table 1-2 List of Machinery and Equipment

No.	Particular	Unit	Quantity
1	Regulator	Pcs	1
2	Carding machine	Pcs	20
3	Packing machine	Pcs	21
4	Cloth fabric Opening Machine	Pcs	29
5	Wool Opener Machine	Pcs	16
6	Nailing Machine	Pcs	16
7	Dust Collector	Pcs	6

1.8.2. Raw Material

The main materials are Wool rags, Wool Sweather, cotton rags, cotton Yarn, Wool Softener and Silk Transoft/ Silk Spear Softener, and chemicals are imported from. Turkey, Ukraine, Germany, France, Poland, Russia, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Thailand, Mexico, American, Cambodia, Vietnam and South Korea. The main materials for manufacturing of Textile on CMP basis are Wool rags, Wool Sweather, cotton rags, cotton Yam, Wool Softener and Silk Transoft/ Silk Spear Softener, and chemicals Annual for production process such as Wool Fiber and Yarn etc from one year to 10 year and monthly chemical usage are exported in China, Italy, Japan and Thailand expressed in Table 1-3 and Table 1-4. The material safety data sheet is described in Appendix H.

Table 1-3 Annual Raw Material Requirements

No	Particular	Unit	Year-1-3	Year -4-10
1	Wool Rags	Ton	11360	11928
2	Wool Sweather	Ton	11360	11928
3	Cotton Rags	Ton	6000	6300
4	Cotton Yarn	Ton	3000	3150
5	Wool Softener	Kg	56800	59640
6	Silk Transoft /Silk Spear Softener	Ton	494	519

Table 1-4 Monthly Chemical Usage

No	Particular	Unit	Amount/Month
1	Caustic Soda Flakes	Kg	50/3
2	Sodium Hydroxide	Kg	50/3
3	Anhydrous	Kg	50/3



Figure 1-8 Raw Material Storage and Chemical storage Photo

1.8.3. Human Resource

The proposed Factory of Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. has the employees 97% are local people, who manage the company by their dynamic, enthusiastic, experienced, and cooperative skills. Management and team member detail of human resource is mentioned in Table 1-5.

Table 1-5 Manpower List

No	Designation	Local	Foreign
1	Production Manager	3	
2	Assistant Merchandiser	1	
3	HR Manager	2	
4	Quality Control	4	
5	Accountant	3	
6	Driver	2	
7	Security	4	
8	Cleaner	3	
9	Store Keeper	2	
10	Skilled and Semi Skilled Workers	50	
11	Unskilled Worker	60	
12	Supervisor	3	
13	Leader	5	
14	Translator	2	
15	Fire Safety Officer	1	
16	Electrician	1	
17	Cutting Worker	2	
18	Pattern Assistant	2	
19	Factory Manager	-	1
20	Financial Manager	-	1
21	Quality Control Supervisor	-	3
22	Sampling Technician	-	5
23	Machine Technician	-	3
24	Purchasing Manager	-	1
25	Production Manager	-	1
Total		150	15

1.8.4. Water Supply System and Water Usage

The proposed factory gets water from the tube well installed inside the factory compound. The factory has one tube well depth in 156ft. The proposed project was use groundwater for domestic use and firefighting. The groundwater stores in the three storage tanks with capacity of 6400 gallons for firefighting and overhead tank with the dimension of 2500cm ,4000 cm,4500cm for domestic use.

Currently 165 employees are at day shift workers (7:30 am to 4:00 pm). Based on world average, the average daily domestic demands in commercial/industrial settings range between 79.2 gallons per day per employee. Since the factory has 165 workers, factory needs ranged from 1000

gallons per day for domestic water. The estimated water used for processes is about 2190Tons per year. Daily drinking water requirement of proposed project is about 300 liters per day. Annual drinking water consumption for the whole factory is about 950 gallons per year. Drinking water will be provided by purified drinking water factory.



Figure 1-9 Water and Drinking Water Supply System

1.8.5. Energy Requirement

The proposed project intended to get required electricity supply from Yangon City Electricity Supply Board (YESB) sources of energy 350 kVA generator which also be kept as the emergency generator if normal electricity supply could not provide for the proposed project. Estimated electricity usage is about 36000 Unit per year.

Required diesel for generator is purchased from the nearest fuel station. Fuel requirement is about 3000 gallons per month and 36000 gallons per year. Diesel is stored in separated tank by safety required.



Figure 1-10 Generator Room and Fuel Storage Area

1.9. FACILITIES

1.9.1. Fire Hazards Protect Facility

Fire extinguishers, fire hose reels and fire hydrants will be installed in the factory for fire emergency cases. Regular inspection for existing firefighting equipment must be done. In case of fire emergency, three water storage tanks for fire fighting. The groundwater stores in the three storage tanks with capacity of 6400 gallons for firefighting with are also constructed with the dimension of 2500 mm ,1200 mm, 6500 mm at the proposed area. The emergency contact numbers of township and district fire services department must be printed and tagged at easily visible places for fire emergency cases. The emergency fire alarms will be installed at the factory for alerting the workers in case of fire. The main entrances and route for emergency cases of the factory must not be blocked with materials or machines for fire emergency cases. In addition, the project proponent will plan to provide trainings on firefighting for the workers by a professional or otherwise by sending to training courses.

Table 1-6 Emergency Contact Numbers

1	Fire Station	01-666912, 622460, 666900
2	Fire Force	067-420025
3	Yangon Region Fire Force	01-252000, 252022
4	Shwe Lin Ban	09-45603119
5	Hlaing Thar Yar	01-707550

1.9.1.1. Lighting Arrester

This project is a lighting avoidance building, the lightning arrester will connect the whole metal construction steel as a whole and format a lightning avoidance cage net.

1.9.1.2. Fire Fighting

This project buildings apply the refractory materials and its wall, girder, pole, roof is all inflammable. The connection of the electricity complies with the requirements and regulations of the departments concerned of government. The specific measures as follow:

- a) Firefighting spacing: among the buildings, reserve enough space as the fireproof isolation belt and fire engine access.
- b) Water supply: design the branch water supply system along the fire engine access, connect the firefighting water supply water supply net with the factory's, the fire hydrants out of buildings and structures, the water flow should fulfill water supply requirements,

1.9.1.3. Firefighting Electricity Supply

Fire power equipment according to level 2 load power supply and using a separate power supply circuit of, have clearly marked, fire protection tube wear measures to ensure that the fire electricity, fire accident lighting and the evacuation of indication for power supply time not less than 40 minutes. Important parts such as control enter room set automatic fire alarm device.

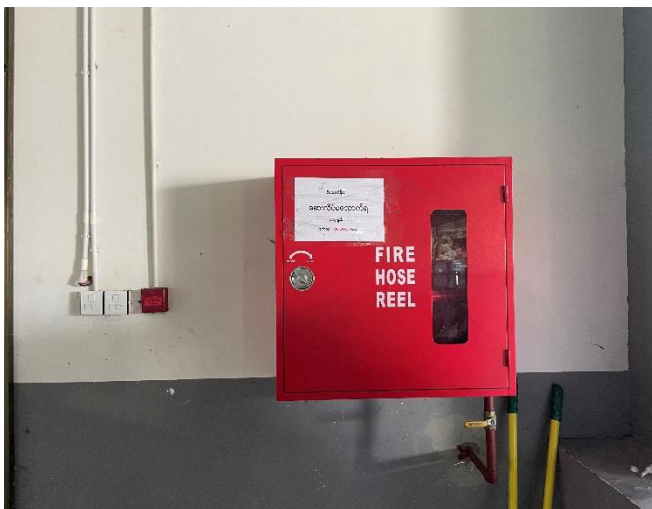




Figure 1-11 Fire Prevention System

1.9.2. Liquid Waste Control Facility

Water discharge from the factory site will be treated by silts track tank before discharging. The factory plan has canteen and toilet facilities attached in various buildings of the factory. And around the compound area of the project area, drainages are provided and maintain to flow storm water (rain water, snow and surface water). The compound area of the factory will pave with concrete and the drainages are covered and holes are there to flow the storm water. The factory plans to use separate wastewater channels, septic type toilet system. Liquid waste from the canteens and toilet facilities are collected in septic tanks which are attached with sewer treatment plant and the proponent will connect and cooperate with township development committee to be carried out for disposing of these septic tank wastes. To mitigate the impact on water, the drainages around the compound area of the factory have to maintain and clean regularly. Spillage and leakages of oil and grease should also be minimized.

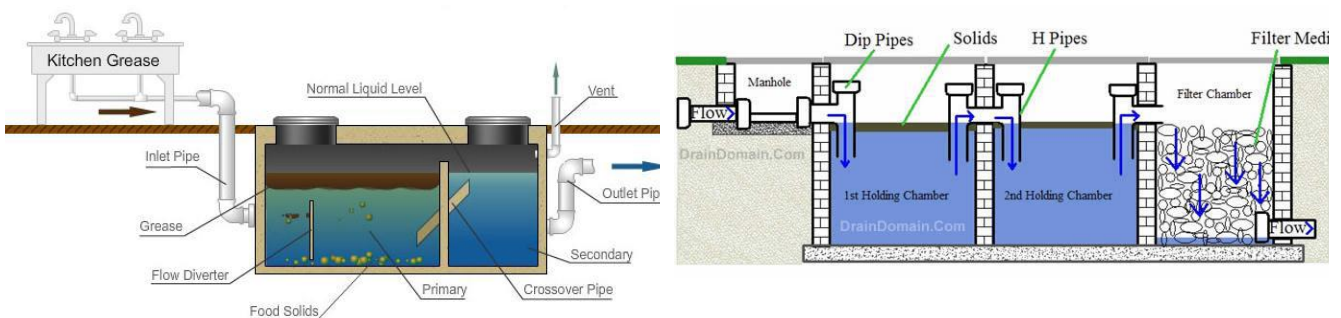


Figure 1-12 Grease Trap Design and Septic System for Sanitation



Figure 1-13 Toilets and Drainage photo

1.9.3. Solid Waste Management Facility

The factory will provide separate garbage bins at each building. All of the solid wastes will be collected separately in garbage based on their types and stored in relevant separated waste bin: non-hazardous waste, hazardous waste, re-usable waste and final wastes will be disposed once a week by using YCDC's service.



Figure 1-14 Domestic Waste Collecting Photo

1.9.4. Medical and Health Facility for Employments

The factory will provide a clinic and full-time nurse-aid has been employed to treat employees for minor injuries, sickness and emergency medical care. Medicines and first aid kits will be provided in this clinic. Moreover, these medicines and first aid kits are provided for emergency cases of workers. First aid training, safety training, firefighting training or other essential training for machinery handling must be provided for workers. According to the observed light intensity values, the proponent provides sufficient lighting for workers for safe working and reducing optical problems of the workers. Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) like earmuffs, safety gloves, helmets and goggles will be provided for relevant department. To prevent electric shock hazards, electrical maintenance staff (handyman) is to be assigned to do regular inspections and take preventive measures.

- a) Medicine and first aids are placed at factory and clinic room as emergency matters happen
- b) In factory there are first aids boxes and a resting in clinic room for sickness people as a plan
- c) One who gets injury shall be sent to social welfare hospital as a care
- d) We will provide employees to learn in training concern with health care for one time in three months. The factory will pay the cost of hospital to employees who are working in long term at factory as a plan for health.
- e) We will supply the cost of medicine according to requirement for healthy of employees who are working long time.



Figure 1-15 Medical Support for First Aid

1.9.5. Facilities of Employees

Foreign experts and technicians stay at dormitory of the factory and the meals for such experts are also provided. Housing will provide for all staffs in the form of separated dormitory for male and female. Working hour starts from 7:30 am to 4 pm. The lunch time is from 12:00 am to 12:30 pm. The ventilation systems consist of natural ventilation system and mechanical ventilation system. The mechanical ventilation system will be provided in office room, production area, toilet. Landscaping, green area and sporting area will provide in project boundary area. Detail presentation plan in follow.

1.9.5.1. Transportation for office staffs

A plan of provide ferry which that is used for coming to factory and going to home. It is free cost to employees when they take the ferry of factory.

1.9.5.2. Providing awards in punctually of work

Overtime fees is counted in twice to one hour for employees of factory. In order to need of work here provides additional fees for them working till night.

1.9.5.3. Opening canteen for employee welfare

There is a shop to serve tea, snacks and rice/curry

1.9.5.4. Providing peace and harmony of the compound of work

The employees who are hardworking and no absence of work will get the bonuses of yearly in plan.

1.9.5.5. Plan for employee's injury

We provide one room for first aid box and a resting room of sickness persons. If employee gets injury, we plan to send in curing to social welfare hospital. For those social welfares employee put their subscribed.



Figure 1-16 Medical Room

1.10. GENERATION OF WASTE, EMISSION AND DISTURBANCES

The project will be generated solid waste, liquid waste and hazardous waste from the operation of the AMG 's factory. Detail description of waste generation and waste amount are shown in Table 1-7.

Table 1-7 Waste Generation and Waste Amount

Waste		Type of wastes	Estimated waste amount	Source of generation
Operation phase				
Solid waste	Re-usable	Wool Rag using in according to the color	450.45 kg/ week	Production line
		Disposed packaging materials, cotton Carding	1000 kg/ month	Packaging
	Non re-usable	Food residues, domestic waste	64.35 kg / day*	Canteen
Liquid waste		Sanitary discharge water	16.5 m ³ /day*	Toilet facility and canteen
Hazardous waste		Residual chemicals, use chemical container	-	Chemical usage and store area
		Oil leakage and spills	-	Operation of generator and movements of vehicles

The Yangon City solid waste generation rate as of 2012 is 0.39 kg per person per day (Pollution Control and Cleansing Department, Yangon City Development Committee, 2014).

The domestic wastewater generation was based on typical wastewater generation rate of 0.1 m³ per person per day (Metcalf & Eddy, 2004)

1.11. DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

The proposed project investment duration is 30 years and they will close out the project according to their YRIC proposal.

CHAPTER 2 PROJECT PROPONENT PROFILE

2.1. PROJECT INFORMATION

The project approved for the investment endorsement from the (YIRC) Endorsement No. YGN-461/2022 on 25 February 2022 in **Appendix A**. Yangon Region Investment Committee announce for the environmental approval and comments of the Ministry of the Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) on the proposed project and had approved the proposal for investment in manufacturing of Textile on CMP Basis under the name of Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. as a solely owned foreign investment from China. This is the information of project proponent from the registration of YIRC, which is described in below Table 2-1 and Table 2-2.

Table 2-1 Information of Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

Investor Name:	Mr. Miao Shenpao
Citizenship:	Chinese
Company ID No.	EJ 4164090
Address of Registration office:	Building 11, 27th Floor, No.2702, Four Seasons Avenue, Huahong Jiayuan Community, Wenzhou City, Longgang City, Zhejiang Province, China

Table 2-2 Director List

Name of Shareholder	Nationality	Shares %
Mr. Miao Shenpao	China	30%
Mr. Yang Lianxiu	China	40%
Ms. Yang Xueqin	China	30%

Table 2-3 Salient feature of the project

Type of Proposed Business:	Manufacture of Textile on CMP Basis
Type of investment:	100% foreign Investment
Type of Share:	Ordinary Share
Type of land:	Industrial Land
Total land area:	2.529 Acres (10234.5 sqm)
Type of building	2 Storey Factory Building (7000sqm) 3 Storey Residential Building (1000sqm)
Land lease year:	Initial 10years and extendable 10 yeara two Times
Construction period:	1year 6 months
Address:	Plot No. 108, Myay Taing Block No.113, Dagon Myo Thit (East) Township, Yangon Region.
Contact person:	Mr. Miao Shenpao
Mobile:	09-790805207
Email	ydyr@vip.163.com

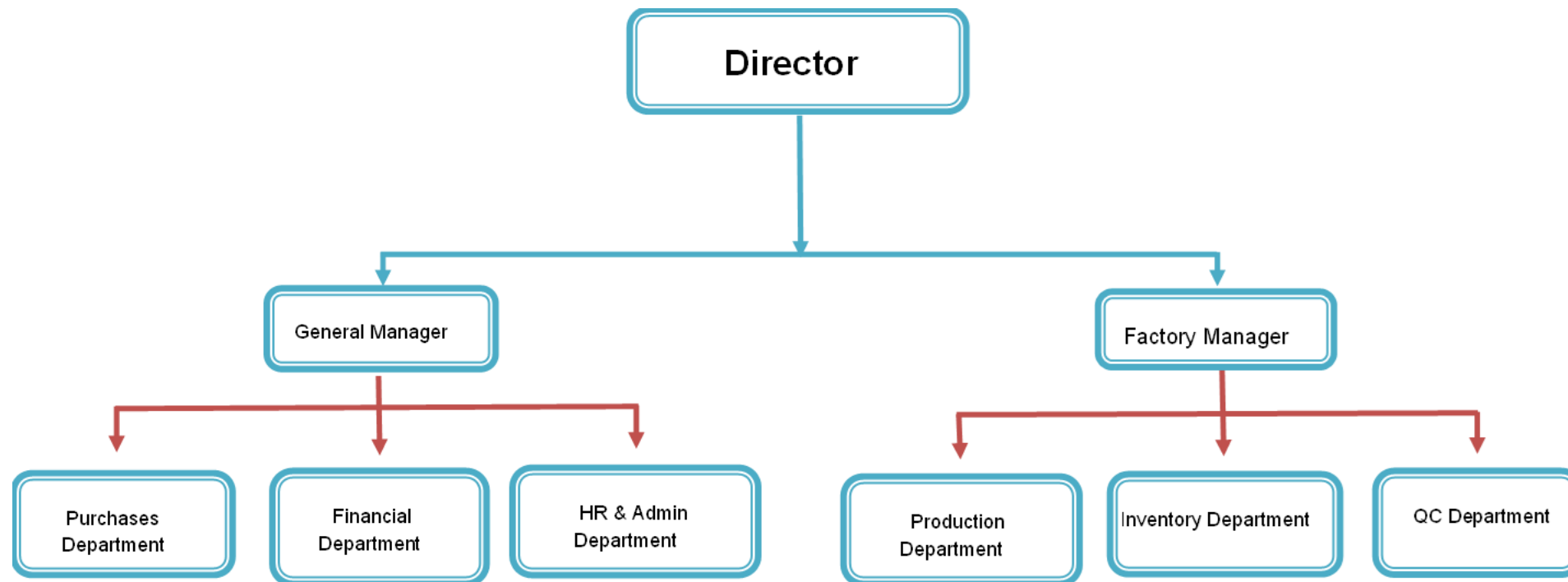


Figure 2-1 Organization Chart of Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

CHAPTER 3 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT PROFILE

3.1. SCOPE OF IEE STUDY

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

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

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

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

3.2. IDENTIFICATION OF IEE STUDY TEAM

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

Table 3-1 Member of IEE Study Team

Name	Qualification	Responsibility
Myanwei Environmental Solutions Company Limited	Transition Consultant Registration Certificate No. 0069	EIA Organization
Mr. Lin Htet Sein (Project Director)	MSc (Regional Geology) BSc (Hons) Geology Dip in Environmental Science Certificate in Environmental & Social Assessment TCR No. 0048	Environmental Consultant, Project Management

Dr. Hein Lynn Aung (Project Director)	M.B, B.S (Yangon), Business Management (International Collage of Management Sydney, Australia)	Public Health Consultant, Project Management
Mr. Htun Lin Kyaw (Senior Environmental Consultant)	B.Sc (Hons) Geology M.Sc. Geology (Structural)	Public consultation, Social Economic Investigation, Preparing the EMP, IEE and EIA Report, Site Visit and Environmental Quality Monitoring,
Ms. Su Myat Hlaing (Environmental Engineer)	B.E. Civil Engineering B. Tech Civil Engineering	Preparation of EMP, IEE, and EMoP Report, Baseline Study Preparation, Site Visit and Environmental Quality Monitoring, Participating and Presentation of Public Consultation Meeting, Social Surveying and Data Analysis
Mr. Kaung Sett Lwin (Environmental Consultant)	B.Sc (Hons) Geology Certificate of Geotechnical Engineering (Myanmar Geoscience Society)	Site Surveying and Environmental Quality Monitoring, Document Administration, Preparing the EMP, IEE Report
Ms. May Soe Kyi (Junior Environmental Consultant)	B.Agr.Sc (Qualified) PGDCSM- 6 Post Graduate Diploma in Civil Service Management	Participating and Presentation in Public Consultation Meeting, Site Visit and Preparing the EMP, IEE Report

CHAPTER 4 POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAME WORK

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

4.1. MYANMAR REGULATORY FRAMWORK

The Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAAF) was reformed as the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) in April 2016 to be the focal point and coordinating agency for environmental management.

The Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) was established in October 2012 based on Environmental Conservation Law. ECD is responsible for managing the EIA process in Myanmar

4.1.1. Fundamental Laws and Regulations Related to Environmental and Social Considerations

The fundamental laws and regulations related to the environmental and social considerations and health in Myanmar and major international agreements and treaties that the Myanmar government has ratified related to the environmental and social considerations are shown in below:

4.1.2. National Environmental Policy of Myanmar, (Notification No. 26/94 dated 5 December 1994)

Purpose: To achieve harmony and balance between socioeconomic, natural resources and environment through the integration of environmental considerations into the development process enhancing the quality of the life of all its citizens.

4.1.3. Environmental Conservation Law, 30 March 2012

Objectives	to contract a healthy and clean environmental and to conserve natural and cultural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations; to maintain the sustainable development through effective management of natural resources and to enable to promote international, regional and bilateral cooperation in the matters of environmental conversation.
Chapter IV Provisions of Duties and Powers relating to the Environmental Conservation of the Ministry: Section 7	(d) prescribing environmental quality standards including standards on emissions, effluents, solid wastes, production procedures, processes and products for conservation and enhancement of environmental quality;
Chapter VI Environmental Quality Standards: Section10	The Ministry may, with the approval of the Union Government and the Committee, stipulate the following environmental quality standards: (a) suitable surface water quality standards in the usage in rivers, streams, canals, springs, marshes, swamps, lakes, reservoirs and other inland water sources of the public; (b) water quality standards for coastal and estuarine areas; (c) underground water quality standards; (d) atmospheric quality standards; (e) noise and vibration standards; (f) emissions standards;

	(g) effluent standards; (h) solid wastes standards; (i) other environmental quality standards stipulated by the Union Government.
Section 14	A person causing a point source of pollution shall treat, emit, discharge and deposit the substances which cause pollution in the environment in accord with stipulated environmental quality standards.
Section 15	The owner or occupier of any business, material or place which causes a point source of pollution shall install or use an on-site facility or controlling equipment in order to monitor, control, manage, reduce or eliminate environmental pollution. If it is impracticable, it shall be arranged to dispose the wastes in accord with environmentally sound methods.
Chapter X Prior Permission Section 24	The Ministry may, in issuing the prior permission, stipulate terms and conditions relating to environmental conservation. It may conduct inspection whether or not it is performed in conformity with such terms and conditions or inform the relevant Government departments, Government organizations to carry out inspections.
Chapter XIII Offences and Penalties Section 32	Whoever violates any prohibition contained in the rules, notifications, orders, directives and procedures issued under this Law shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or with fine, or with both.

4.1.4. Environmental Conservation Rules, 2014

Chapter XIII Prohibitions Section 69	(a) Any person shall not emit, cause to emit, dispose, cause to dispose, pile and cause to pile, by any means, the pollutants to environment and the hazardous waste or hazardous material stipulated by notification under the Law and any of these rules at any place which may affect the public directly or indirectly. (b) Any person shall not carry out the actions which can be damaged to natural environment which is changing due to ecosystem and such system, except the permission of the relevant Ministry in order to the interest of the public.
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4.1.5. Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, December 2015

CHAPTER VIII. Responsibility for all Adverse Impacts Section 102	The Project Proponent shall bear full legal and financial responsibility for: a) all of the Project Proponent's actions and omissions and those of its contractors, subcontractors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, and consultants employed, hired, or authorized by the Project acting for or on behalf of the Project, in carrying out work on the Project; and b) PAPs until they have achieved socio-economic stability at a level not lower than that in effect prior to the commencement of the Project, and shall support programs for livelihood restoration and resettlement in consultation with the PAPs, related government agencies, and organizations and other concerned persons for all Adverse Impacts.
Section 103	The Project Proponent shall fully implement the EMP, all Project commitments, and conditions, and is liable to ensure that all contractors and subcontractors of the Project comply fully with all applicable Laws, the Rules, this Procedure, the EMP Project commitments and conditions when providing services to the Project.
Section 104	The Project Proponent shall be responsible for, and shall fully and effectively implement, all requirements set forth in the ECC, applicable Laws, the Rules, this Procedure and standards.
Section 105	The Project Proponent shall timely notify and identify in writing to the Ministry, providing detailed information as to the proposed Project's potential Adverse Impacts.
CHAPTER IX. Monitoring	The Project Proponent shall, during all phases of the Project (pre-construction, construction, operation, decommissioning, closure and post-closure), engage in

Section 106	continuous, proactive and comprehensive self-monitoring of the Project and activities related thereto, all Adverse Impacts, and compliance with applicable laws, the Rules, this Procedure, standards, the ECC, and the EMP.
Section 107	The Project Proponent shall notify and identify in writing to the Ministry any breaches of its obligations or other performance failures or violations of the ECC and the EMP as soon as reasonably possible and in any event, in respect of any breach which would have a serious impact or where the urgent attention of the Ministry is or maybe required, within not later than twenty-four (24) hours, and in all other cases within seven (7) days of the Project Proponent becoming aware of such incident.
Section 108	The Project Proponent shall submit monitoring reports to the Ministry not less frequently than every six (6) months, as provided in a schedule in the EMP, or periodically as prescribed by the Ministry.
Section 109	The monitoring reports shall include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) documentation of compliance with all conditions; b) progress made to date on implementation of the EMP against the submitted implementation schedule; c) difficulties encountered in implementing the EMP and recommendations for remedying those difficulties and steps proposed to prevent or avoid similar future difficulties; d) number and type of non-compliance with the EMP and proposed remedial measures and timelines for completion of remediation; e) accidents or incidents relating to the occupational and community health and safety, and the environment; and f) Monitoring data of environmental parameters and conditions as committed in the EMP or otherwise required.
Section 110	Within ten (10) days of completing a monitoring report as contemplated in Article 108 and Article 109 in accordance with the EMP schedule, the Project Proponent shall make such report (except as may relate to National Security concerns) publicly available on the Project's website, at public meeting places (e.g. libraries, community halls) and at the Project offices. Any organization or person may request a digital copy of a monitoring report and the Project shall, within ten (10) days of receiving such request, submit a digital copy via email or as may otherwise be agreed upon with the requestor.
Section 113	For purposes of monitoring and inspection, the Project Proponent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) shall grant to the Ministry and/or its representatives, at any time during normal working hours, access to the Project's offices and to the Project site and any other location at which the Project activities or activities related to the Project are performed; and b) from time to time as and when the Ministry may reasonably require, shall grant the Ministry access to the Project's offices and to the Project site and any other location at which the Project activities or activities related to the Project are performed.
Section 115	In the event of an emergency, or where, in the opinion of the Ministry, there is or may exist a violation or risk of violation of the compliance by the Project with all applicable environmental and social requirements, the Project shall grant full and immediate access to the Ministry at any time as may be required by the Ministry.
Section 117	The Project Proponent shall further ensure that the Ministry's rights of access hereunder shall extend to access by the Ministry to the Project's contractors and sub-contractors.

4.1.6. The Ethnic Rights Protection Law (24th February, 2015)

<p>Chapter II Objectives</p>	<p>The objectives of this Law are as follows: (a) to obtain equal citizen's rights for all ethnic groups; (b) to live eternally together with amicable relations among ethnic groups on the basic of genuine Union Spirit; (c) to preserve and develop language, literature, fine art, culture, custom, national character, and historical heritage of ethnic groups; (d) to promote solidarity, mutual rarity and respect, and mutual assistance among ethnic groups; (e) to promote socioeconomic development including education, health, economy, transport and communication, so forth, of less-developed ethnic groups; (f) to fully obtain the rights prescribed in the Constitution by ethnic groups.</p>
<p>Chapter IV Formation of the Ministry and Appointment of the Union Minister</p>	<p>5. The matters of projects shall completely be informed, coordinated and performed with the relevant local ethnic groups in the case of development works, major projects, businesses and extraction of natural resources will be implemented within the area of ethnic groups.</p>

4.1.7. Myanmar Investment Law, 2016

<p>Chapter XII Rights to be used land Section 50</p>	<p>(d)The investor shall register the land lease contract at the Office of Registry of Deeds in accordance with the Registration Act.</p>
<p>Chapter XIII Employment of Staff and Workers Section 51</p>	<p>The investor: (a) may appoint of any citizen who is a qualified person as senior manager, technical and operational expert, and advisor in his investment within the Union in accordance with the Laws; (b) shall appoint them to replace, after providing for capacity building programs in order to be able to appoint citizens to different level positions of management, technical and operational experts, and advisors; (c) shall appoint only citizens for 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 labor laws and rules; (e) shall ensure to obtain the entitlements and rights in the labor laws and rules, including minimum wages and salary, leave, holiday, overtime fee, damages, compensation of the workman, social welfare, and other insurance relating to workers in stipulating the rights and duties of employers and employees and occupational terms and conditions in the employment contract; (f) shall settle disputes arising among employers, among workers, between employers and workers, and technicians or staff in the investment in accordance with the applicable laws.</p>
<p>Chapter XVI Responsibilities of Investors Section 65</p>	<p>The Investor: (f) shall not make any significant alteration of topography or elevation of the land on which he is entitled to lease or to use, without the approval of the Commission; (g) shall abide by applicable laws, rules, procedures and best standards practiced internationally for this investment so as not to cause damage, pollution, and loss to the natural and social environment and not to cause damage to cultural heritage; (i) shall close and discontinue the investment only after payment of compensation to employees in accordance with applicable laws for any breach of employment contracts, closure of investment, sale and transfer of investment, discontinuation of investment, or reduction of workforce;</p>

	<p>(j) shall pay wages and salaries to employees in accordance with applicable laws, rules, procedures, directives and so forth during the period of suspension of investment for a credible reason;</p> <p>(k) shall pay compensation and indemnification in accordance with applicable laws to the relevant employee or his successor for injury, disability, disease and death due to the work;</p> <p>(l) shall supervise foreign experts, supervisors and their families, who employ in their investment, to abide by the applicable laws, rules, orders and directives, and the culture and traditions of Myanmar;</p>
Chapter XVII Insurance Section 73	The investor shall ensure the types of insurance stipulated in the provision of the rules at any insurance enterprise which is entitled to carry out insurance businesses within the Union.

4.1.8. Myanmar Insurance Law (1993)

Chapter II Establishment and Aim Section 4	<p>The Myanmar Insurance is established with the following aims: -</p> <p>social and economic losses which the people may encounter, due to common perils;</p> <p>(b) to promote the habit of savings individually by effecting life assurance, thus contributing to the accumulation of resource, of the State;</p> <p>(c) to win the trust and confidence of the people in the insurance system by providing effective insurance safeguards which may become necessary in view of the social and economic developments.</p>
Chapter VI Effecting Insurance and Granting of Benefits Section 15	Owners of motor vehicles shall effect compulsory Third Party Liability Insurance with the Myanmar Insurance.
Section 16	An entrepreneur or an organization operating an enterprise which may cause loss to State-owned property or which may cause damage to the life and property of the public or which may cause pollution to the environment shall affect compulsory General Liability Insurance with the Myanmar Insurance.

4.1.9. The Myanmar Fire Force Law (2015)

Purpose	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 the project is business in which electricity and any inflammable materials such as petroleum are used. So, the project owner has to institute the specific fire service in line with the above law.
Section 25	<p>The project proponent has to institute the specific fire services.</p> <p>The project owner has to provide materials and apparatuses for fire precaution and prevention.</p>

4.1.10. Myanmar Investment Rules, 2017

Rule 202	The project proponent has to comply with the conditions of the permit issued by the MIC and applicable laws when making the investment
Rule 206.	The project proponent has to submit the passport, expert evidence or document of degree and profile to the MIC office for approval if decide to appoint a foreigner as senior management, technician expert or consultant according to subsection (a) of section 51 of Myanmar Investment Law
Rule 212	<p>The investor obtained the permit or tax exemption or relief shall insure the relevant insurance out of the following types of the insurance at any insurance business entitled to carry out insurance business within the Union based on the nature of the business:</p> <p>(a) Property and Business Interruption Insurance;</p>

	(b) Engineering Insurance; (c) Professional Liability Insurance; (d) Bodily Injury Insurance; (e) Marine Insurance; or (f) Workmen Compensation Insurance.
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4.1.11. The Private Industrial Enterprise Law, 1990

Chapter III Registration of Private Industrial Enterprises Section 4	(a) Any person desirous of conducting any private industrial enterprise; (b) Any person conducting any private industrial enterprise on the day this Law is enacted; by using any type of power which is three horsepower and above or manpower of ten wage-earning workers and above shall register under this Law.
Chapter VI Duties and Rights of the Entrepreneur Section 13	The duties of the entrepreneur are as follows: - (b) shall abide by the terms and conditions of the registration certificate; (l) shall shift the place of enterprise, change the nature of enterprise, amalgamate enterprises and split up enterprises only with the approval of the Directorate; (g) shall abide by the orders and directives issued from time to time by the Ministry and the Directorate;
Section 15	The entrepreneur has the right to carry out the followings:- (a) appointing foreign exports and technicians with the approval of the Ministry; (b) Carrying out change of the name of enterprise, transfer of ownership, temporary suspension or permanent closing down of the enterprise in the manner prescribed and with the approval of the Directorate.

4.1.12. Public Health Law (1972)

အခန်း(၂) ပြည်သူ့တို့၏ ကျန်းမာရေး ကိုကာကွယ်ခြင်း ဥပဒေပုဒ်မ (၃)	<p>အခြားတည်ဆဲတရားဥပဒေများတွင်မည်သို့ပင်ပါရှိစေကာမူအစိုးရသည်လုပ်သားပြည်သူတို့၏ကျန်းမာရေးကိုပိုမိုတိုးတက်ကောင်းမွန်လာစေရန်လည်းကောင်း၊ လုပ်သားပြည်သူတို့၏ကျန်းမာရေးကိုထိခိုက်ခြင်းမှကာကွယ်ရန်လည်းကောင်းအောက်တွင်ဖော်ပြသောကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာကိစ္စရပ်များကိုအကြံပေးခြင်း၊ စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ ကြီးကြပ်ခြင်း၊ ပြုပြင်ခြင်း၊ တားမြစ်ခြင်းစသည့်လုပ်ငန်းတို့ကိုလုပ်ဆောင်ရမည်။</p> <p>(၁) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းများ</p> <p>(က) လူအများနေထိုင်ရာပတ်ဝန်းကျင်တွင်အမှိုက်သရိုက်၊ အညစ်အကြေးများကိုသိမ်းဆည်းစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း</p> <p>(ခ) လူအများအတွက်သောက်သုံးသောရေများကိုအပြည့်အဝဆိုင်ရာစံချိန်မှီသတ်မှတ်ခြင်းနှင့်ကာကွယ်စောင့်ရှောက်ခြင်း</p> <p>(ဂ) လူအများနေထိုင်ရာ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်လေထုတွင်လူတို့ကို ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ဖြစ်စေမည့် အခိုးအငွေ့၊ အနံ့အသက်၊ အမှုန့်အမွှား၊ အသံပလံနှင့် ဓါတ်ရောင်ခြည်များကြောင့် ညစ်ညမ်းခြင်းမှ ကာကွယ်ခြင်း။</p> <p>(ဃ) မြို့ရွာစည်ပင်သာယာရေး၊ အိမ်ယာဆောက်လုပ်ရေးနှင့် လုပ်သားပြည်သူတို့ သွားလာနေထိုင်အသုံးပြုသည့် အဆောက်အအုံ၊ သို့မဟုတ် နေရာများ၏ ကျန်းမာသန့်ရှင်းရေးအတွက် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။</p> <p>(၂) လုပ်သားပြည်သူတို့ထုတ်လုပ်ရောင်းချသောအစားအသောက်နှင့်ပတ်သက်သည့်ကိစ္စများ</p> <p>(က) အစားအသောက်ထုတ်လုပ်ရောင်းချသည့် အလုပ်ရုံ၊ စက်ရုံလုပ်ငန်းဌာနများကို မှတ်ပုံတင်ခြင်း၊ မှတ်ပုံတင်ခြင်းမှ ပယ်ဖျက်ခြင်းနှင့် ပြန်လည်မှတ်ပုံတင်ခြင်း။</p> <p>(ခ) လုပ်သားပြည်သူတို့ရောင်းချသောအစားအသောက်တို့ကိုကျန်းမာသန့်ရှင်းစေခြင်း</p>
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	<p>(ဂ) လုပ်သားပြည်သူသို့ ရောင်းချသော အစားအသောက်များကို အတုအပြုလုပ်ခြင်း၊ အခြားယုတ်ညံ့သောပစ္စည်းများနှင့် ရောစပ်ခြင်း၊ အစားအသောက်ထဲတွင် ရှိယင်းစွဲ ဝတ္ထုပစ္စည်းများ အားထုတ်နှုတ်ခြင်းတို့မှ ကာကွယ်ခြင်း</p> <p>(ဃ) အစားအသောက်ထုတ်လုပ်ရောင်းချသော အလုပ်ရုံ၊ စက်ရုံလုပ်ငန်းဌာနတို့ကို ကျန်းမာသန့်ရှင်းစေခြင်း</p> <p>(င) အစားအသောက်ရောင်းချသော ဥပစာအဆောက်အဦများကို ကျန်းမာသန့်ရှင်းစေခြင်း။</p> <p>(စ) လုပ်သားပြည်သူသို့ ရောင်းချသော အစားအသောက်များ ထုတ်လုပ်ရောင်းချသည့်နေရာများတွင် ကူးစက်ရောဂါရှိသူများ ဝင်ရောက်အမှုထမ်းခြင်းမှ ကာကွယ်ခြင်း</p> <p>(ဆ) ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ဖြစ်စေသော အစားအသောက်များကို သိမ်းဆည်းဖျက်ဆီးခြင်း၊</p> <p>(ဇ) အစားအသောက်နှင့် ပတ်သက်သည့်ကိစ္စရပ်များကို စစ်ဆေးကြည့်ရှု လိုအပ်လျှင် အစိုးရဓာတ်ခွဲခန်းများသို့ ပို့၍စစ်ဆေးခြင်း</p> <p>(ဈ) အစားအသောက်များကို အစိုးရကအခါအားလျော်စွာ သတ်မှတ်ပေးသောစံချိန်နှင့် ကိုက်ညီစေရန်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း</p> <p>(ည) လုပ်သားပြည်သူများအတွက်အသုံးပြုရန်ဖြစ်သောနေအိမ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများနှင့်အလှကုန်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့်ပတ်သက်သည့်ကိစ္စများ</p> <p>(က) နေအိမ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများနှင့် အလှကုန်ပစ္စည်းများ ထုတ်လုပ်သော အလုပ်ရုံ၊ စက်ရုံများမှတ်ပုံတင်ခြင်း၊ မှတ်ပုံတင်မှပယ်ဖျက်ခြင်းနှင့် ပြန်လည်မှတ်ပုံတင်ခြင်း</p> <p>(ခ) ထုတ်လုပ်သောနေ အိမ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများနှင့် အလှကုန်ပစ္စည်းများသည် လုပ်သားပြည်သူတို့အတွက် ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ဖြစ်ပွားနိုင်လျှင်သော်လည်းကောင်း ၊အဆိပ်အတောက် ဖြစ်စေနိုင်လျှင်သော်လည်းကောင်း၊ ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ဖြစ်စေတတ်သော ဓါတ်ရောင်ခြည်ပါခဲ့လျှင်သော်လည်းကောင်း ၎င်းကုန်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းကိုတားမြစ်ခြင်း။</p> <p>(ဂ) ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ရှိသော ထုတ်လုပ်ပြီးသည့် နေအိမ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများနှင့် အလှကုန်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် အလှကုန်ပစ္စည်းများကို လုပ်သားပြည်သူများအား ဘေးအန္တရာယ်မရှိစေသော နည်းဖျက်ဆီးခြင်း</p> <p>(ဃ) ကုန်ရောင်းဆိုင်များမှ ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ရှိစေသော နေအိမ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများနှင့် အလှကုန်ပစ္စည်းများကို သိမ်းဆည်း ဖျက်ဆီးခြင်း</p> <p>(င) နေအိမ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများနှင့် အလှကုန်ပစ္စည်းများကို အစိုးရက အခါအားလျော်စွာ သတ်မှတ်ပေးသောစံချိန်နှင့် ကိုက်ညီစေရန်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။</p>
<p>ဥပဒေပုဒ်မ (၅)</p>	<p>ကိုယ်ပိုင်ဆေးကုဂေဟာများနှင့်ပတ်သက်သည့်ကိစ္စများ</p> <p>(က) ကိုယ်ပိုင်ဆေးကုဂေဟာများနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍လိုအပ်သည့်စည်းကမ်းချက်များကိုသတ်မှတ်ခြင်း</p> <p>(ခ) ကိုယ်ပိုင်ဆေးကုဂေဟာအားလုံးကိုမှတ်ပုံတင်ခြင်း၊မှတ်ပုံတင်မှပယ်ဖျက်ခြင်းနှင့်ပြန်လည်မှတ်ပုံတင်ခြင်း။</p>

4.1.13. Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease Law 1995 (Amendment in 2011)

<p>Chapter 2 Prevention and Response Section 3</p>	<p>(a) In order to prevent the outbreak of communicable diseases, the Department of Health shall implement the following activities systematically under the guidance of the Ministry of Health:</p> <p>(i) immunization of children by injection or orally;</p> <p>(ii) immunization of those who have attained eligible target group including adult by injection or orally, when necessary;</p> <p>(iii) carrying out health education activities relating to communicable disease;</p> <p>(iv) carrying out the activities of surveillance, prevention and control</p>
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	<p>concerning communicable disease;</p> <p>(v) carrying out the activities of medical examination for prevention of communicable disease in cross-border entrance and exit of the country, international airport, seaport, other necessary airport, seaport and bus terminal;</p> <p>(vi) prohibition or restriction of movements at home, hotel, motel and guest house;</p> <p>(vii) isolation of infected person of communicable disease or suspect of being infected there with;</p> <p>(viii) carrying out the activities of spraying, immunization by injection or orally and environmental sanitation necessary for prevention and control according to communicable diseases;</p> <p>(ix) giving advice to and coordinating with relevant Government departments, organizations and non-governmental organizations for construction of healthy housing, obtaining safe drinking water and fresh water for use, proper waste disposal in order to prevent occurrence of communicable disease for workers who are carrying out activities of social and economic development;</p> <p>(x) carrying out other functions prescribed by the Ministry of Health, from time to time.</p>
Section 4	The public shall comply with the measures undertaken by the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health under section 3 in respect of prevention of the occurrence and spread of communicable disease and control thereof."
Section 9	Sub-sections (d) and (e) contained in section 11 of the Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases Law shall be substituted as follows: "(d) other necessary investigation; (e) prohibition of the right of movement of the vehicle carrying animal or animal product suspected of having epidemic disease."
Section 11	After sub-section (e) of section 14 of the Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases Law, sub-section (f) shall be inserted as follows: "(f) right of movement of the vehicle carrying animal or animal product suspected of having epidemic disease."

4.1.14. The Control of Smoking and Consumption of Tobacco Product Law (2006)

<p>Chapter VI Functions and Duties of Person-in-charge Section (9)</p>	<p>The person-in-charge shall:</p> <p>(a) keep the caption and mark referring that it is a non-smoking area at the place mentioned in section 6 in accordance with the stipulations.</p> <p>(b) arrange the specific place where smoking is allowed as mentioned in section 7, and keep the caption and mark also referring that it is a specific place where smoking is allowed, in accordance with the stipulations.</p> <p>(c) supervise and carry out measures so that no one shall smoke at the non-smoking area.</p> <p>(d) accept the inspection when the supervisory body comes to the place for which he is responsible.</p>
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4.1.15. The Labor Organization Law (2011)

<p>Chapter V Rights and Responsibilities of the Labour Organization Section 17</p>	<p>The labour organizations shall have the right to carry out freely in drawing up their constitution and rules, in electing their representatives, in organizing their administration and activities or in formulating their programmes. The Labour Organizations have the right to negotiate and settle with the employer if the workers are unable to obtain and enjoy the rights of the workers contained in the labour laws and to submit demands to the employer and claim in accord with the relevant law if the agreement cannot be reached.</p>
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Section 18	The labour organization has the right to demand the relevant employer to re-appoint a worker if such worker is dismissed by the employer and if there is cause to believe that the reasons of such dismissal were based on labour organization membership or activities, or were not in conformity with the labour laws.
Section 19	The labour organizations have the right to send representatives to the Conciliation Body in settling a dispute between the employer and the worker. Similarly, they have the right to send representatives to the Conciliation Tribunals formed with the representatives from the various levels of labour organizations.
Section 20	In discussing with the Government, the employer and the complaining workers in respect of worker's rights or interests contained in the labour laws, the representatives of the labour organization also have the right to participate and discuss.
Section 21	The labour organizations have the right to participate in solving the collective bargains of the workers in accord with the labour laws.
Section 22	The labour organizations shall carry out peacefully in carrying out holding of meetings, going on strike and carrying out other collective activities in accord with their procedures, regulations, by-laws and any directives prescribed by the relevant Labour Federation.

4.1.16. Labor Dispute Settlement Law (28 Mar 2012 replacing 1929 version)

This law was enacted for safeguarding the right of workers or having good relationship between employer and workers and making peaceful workplace or obtaining the rights fairly, rightfully and quickly by settling the dispute of employer and worker justly. It stipulates that employer in which more than 30 workers are employed shall form the workplace coordinating committee consisting of the representatives of workers and the representatives of employer.	
Section 38	No employer shall fail to negotiate and coordinate in respect of the complaint within the prescribed period without sufficient cause.
Section 39	No employer shall alter the conditions of service relating to workers concerned in such dispute at the consecutive period before commencing the dispute within the period under investigation of the dispute before the Arbitration Body or Tribunal, to affect the interest of such workers immediately.
Section 40	The project proponent has to not close the work without negotiation, discussion on dispute in accord with this law, decision by Tribunal
Section 51	The project proponent has to pay the compensation decided by Tribunal if violates any act or any omission to damage the interest of labour by reducing of product without efficient cause.

4.1.17. The Employment and Skills Development Law (2013)

This law was enacted for safeguarding the right of workers or having skillful of workers and making peaceful workplace or obtaining the rights fairly, rightfully and quickly by settling the dispute of employer and worker justly. Employer shall conduct occupational training to enhance the skills of workers.	
Chapter (3) Making Contract of Employment Section 5	(a)(1) After the employer has employed a worker for any job, he shall within 30 days of so doing, sign a Contract of Employment with the worker. This clause however shall not apply to permanent workers of government departments and organizations. (2) If prior to employment, the worker is required to attend any per-employment training for a period or appointed on probation for a period, sub-section (1) shall not apply for that period. (c) The workplace rules in the Employment Contract shall conform to the rules made under existing laws and the rights of the workers in the Contract shall not be less than those in existing laws.

<p>Chapter (5) Implementing Training Programs and Skills Development of Workers Section 14</p>	<p>Employer shall conduct occupational training to enhance the skills of workers who are to be employed as well as workers who are presently employed in accordance with the requirements of the enterprise and the policy of the Skills Development Agency.</p>
<p>Chapter (8) Establishing and Utilizing Workers' Skills Development Fund Section 30</p>	<p>(a) The employers of Industrial and Service Enterprises shall pay contribution to the fund every month without fail amounting to not less than below 0.5% of the payroll of his workers up to the level of supervisors of the workers. (b) The employer shall not deduct the contribution paid under sub-section (a) to the fund from the wages of the workers.</p>

4.1.18. The Minimum Wage Law (2013)

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

<p>Chapter I X Assigning Duty to the Inspection Officer, Inspection and Taking Action Section 18</p>	<p>The inspection officer:</p> <p>(a) has the right to enter and inspect the relevant commercial, production and service work places, agricultural and livestock breeding workplaces and inspect whether or not they comply with and carryout in accord with the rules, notifications, orders, directives and procedures under this Law, whether or not the lists, schedules and documents, wages relating to the workers are prepared correctly, and whether or not such lists, schedules and documents are reported to the Department in accord with the stipulations;</p> <p>(b) May summon, inspect the relevant persons under the assignment of duty by the Department, asking and copying for the relevant lists, schedules and documents.</p> <p>(c) if there are outside workers at employer, has the right to inspect information relating to such outside workers, their names and addresses and the right to ask for and copy their lists and documents and lists relating to minimum wage;</p> <p>(d) in carrying out under sub-section (a), (b) and (c) relating to inspection, if required by the employer to produce the document, shall show the civil service identify car disused by the relevant department;</p> <p>(e) report to the Department in accord with the stipulations relating to the finding under sub-sections (a), (b) and (c), and documents and papers called for.</p>
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4.1.19. Payment of Wages Law (2016)

<p>The Payment of Wage Act defines the payment obligation to the workers employed in the factories or railway administration. It stipulates the method of payment stating that the payment should be made in cash on a regular payday, and allows legal action against delayed payment or un-agreeable deduction.</p>	
<p>Chapter II Methods and Time of Payment of Wages Section 3</p>	<p>The employer:</p> <p>(a) shall pay wages to the workers employing in his business in local currency or foreign currencies stipulated by the Central Bank of Myanmar. Such payment may be paid in cash or cheque or deposit into the bank account of the worker with the agreement between the employer and the worker.</p> <p>(b) In paying such wages:</p> <p>(i) if it is necessary to pay particular benefit, profits and opportunities for workers working in commerce, production and service businesses, it may be paid in cash or some in cash and some in things set up by local price on own volition of workers in accordance with the stipulations.</p> <p>(ii) For workers employing in agriculture and livestock breeding business, it may be paid some wage in cash and something set up by local price according to custom, or on the volition of majority of worker or by collective agreement. In paying so, it shall be for personal use and the interest of his family, and shall be appropriate and equitable.</p> <p>(c) If any worker is conscripted under the Public Military Service Law, the (60) days of wages shall be paid as a special right</p>
<p>Section 4</p>	<p>The employer:</p> <p>(a) shall pay wages at the end of the work or at the time agreed to pay to the worker for hourly, daily, weekly or other part time work, or temporary or piece work;</p> <p>(b) shall not exceed one month than the period agreed with the worker under sub-section (a) to pay wages;</p> <p>(c) shall pay the wages for the permanent work monthly. In making such payment:</p> <p>(i) if workers are not more than 100, wages shall be paid at the end of the period for payment of wage;</p> <p>(ii) If workers are more than 100, it shall be paid no later than five days after the end of the period for payment of wage;</p> <p>(d) shall pay the due wages within two working days from the date of termination, if a worker is terminated;</p> <p>(e) shall pay the wages at the end of the period for payment of wages, if a worker resigns on his own volition by sending prior written notice of resignation;</p>

	(f) shall pay the due wages to a legal heir within two working days after the decease, if a worker is deceased; (g) shall pay all wages on a working day
Section 5	If an employer encounters difficulty to make payment under sub-section(c) of the Section 4 due to any unexpected condition, including natural disaster, the employer shall submit that which date has been altered for the payment of wages with the consent of the workers to the Department on reasonable ground.
Chapter III Deduction from Wages Section 13	The employer: (a) may deduct from wages, except leaves which are entitled wages under the relevant law and public holidays, for the absent period from work; (b) may deduct expenses which are allowance accommodation and ferry service are arranged by the employer, meal allowance, electricity charges, water service charges and income taxes liable to be paid by worker and cash paid in excess under a mistake, which are not included in the expression of wages under this Law; (c) may deduct advance payment or reimburse or savings for the worker or any contribution under any law demanded by a worker from wages; (d) may deduct from the wages of the worker under a decision of a Court or Arbitration Council or Arbitration Body.
Chapter IV Overtime Wages Section 14	The worker has the right to enjoy overtime wages stipulated by the law if he works over time.

4.1.20. The Leave and Holidays Rules (1951, partially revised in 2018)

This act has been used as the basic framework for leaves and holidays for workers with minor amendment in 2006 and 2014. This defines the public holidays that every employee shall be granted with full payment. It also defines the rules of leaves for workers including medical leave, earned leave and maternity leave.	
Chapter (3) Leave Section 23	A worker has the right to take leave with respective wages or with respective salary according to the type of leave and designated period set-up by the law. However, workers are entitled to take earned leave with respective average wages or average salary.
Section 24	Workers have the right to take casual leave, medical leave or maternity leave within the probation period.
Section 25	For days in which a worker is not in the workplace after the end of a period of leave, such days shall not be counted as leave.
Section 26	If there are holidays just before or right after one's leave commences, these days cannot be counted as part of the leave period.
Section 27	Subjecting a worker to relocation, suspension of duty, reduction of salary or termination within their leave period is not allowed.
Chapter (4) Duties and Responsibilities of Worker Section 49	The worker (a) must ask for leave from the employer or the manager or from an authorized person with Form (1) within the normal working hours. (b) must report to the employer or to the manager or to an authorized person when the worker is back in the workplace after taking leave. (c) must inform employer or manager or authorized person, by phone or any other method, if the worker is unable to return to the workplace from their current location by the end of leave due to natural disaster or unforeseen happenings or accident occurring within the leave period.
Chapter (5) Duties and Responsibilities of an Employer	The employer (a) must provide the worker casual leave, medical leave and maternity leave with respective wages or salary. Moreover, must allow the worker earned leave with

Section 50	<p>respective average wages or average salary. If the employer normally pays the cost of living, then the cost of living must also be included.</p> <p>(b) must provide the worker with earned leave starting from the day of entitlement within 12 months, with respective average wages or with average salary, and also must advance the entitled wage prior to the worker taking leave.</p> <p>(c) must announce the number of entitled earned leave calculations within three months starting from the last day of the 12-month period or entitled earned leave. In this way, workers can take leave by turns (alternatively). Moreover, to fix the eligibility period within which workers can take earned leave.</p> <p>(d) if the worker resigns or is terminated or in case of death, has to pay the respective wages/salary within two business/working days starting from the date of incidence.</p> <p>(e) has to pay the eligible wage/salary for earned leave to his/her official representative (if the worker is deceased).</p> <p>(f) has to pay for the respective earned leave period if there is a temporary or permanent shutdown.</p> <p>has to allow eligible earned leave if the nature of work is less than twelve months.</p> <p>(g) is not allowed to suspend, to reduce the salary, to relocate or to terminate a worker due to the worker taking maternity leave or medical leave.</p> <p>(h) has to fill up Form (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) according to the law. These forms shall be easily accessible from the Inspector. The employer must maintain these documents for up to twelve months' period.</p> <p>(i) has to record the leave taken in Form (7) and submit to the Inspector not later than every seventh day of each month.</p> <p>(j) wants the worker to work on a gazette holiday, the employer must receive consent from the worker. The employer must submit Form (8) to the Inspector for approval.</p>
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4.1.21. The Amended Law for Factories Act, 1951 (Amended in 2016)

Hygiene in Working Environment: Section 3	Mentions responsibilities of employer and manager regarding waste disposal, ventilation, extreme temperature, dust and gas generation, minimum space for each worker, lighting, portable drinking water and toilets for employees.
Safety in Working Environment: Section 4	States responsibilities of employer and manager concerning with machine guarding, personal protective equipment, housekeeping, aisles and exits, chemical storage and fire protection system to avoid accident.

4.1.22. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923

It stipulates that employer is required to make payments to employees who become injured or who die in any accidents arising during and in consequence of their employment. Such compensation also must be made for diseases which arise as a direct consequence of employment, such as carpal tunnel syndrome.	
Chapter IV Determining the Categories of Work Section 6	The National Committee shall determine, by notification, commercial, production and service, agricultural and livestock breeding business which shall be applied by the provisions relating to minimum wage contained in this Law, in the whole country or relevant Union, Region or State. Moreover, it may amend the said businesses in accord with the changing situation from time to time.
Chapter VII The Duties of the Employer Section 12	<p>The employer:</p> <p>(a) shall not pay wage to the worker less than the minimum wage stipulated under this Law;</p> <p>(b) may pay more than the minimum wage stipulated under this Law;</p> <p>(c) shall not have the right to deduct any other wage except the wage for which it has the right to deduct as stipulated in the notification issued under this Law;</p> <p>(d) shall pay the minimum wage to the workers working in the commercial, production and service business in cash. Moreover, if the specific benefits,</p>

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

4.1.23. Animal Health and Development Law (1993)

Chapter IV Inspection of Animal Feed for Domestic Scale Section (5)	<p>The Director General may</p> <p>Inspection animal feed for domestic sale in the prescribed manner</p> <p>Prohibit further scale of animal feed if it is found that the animal feed for sale is harmful to animals</p> <p>Make a list of animal feed sellers</p>
Section (6)	A person who sells animal feed shall, in respect of the animal feed he sells

	Submit for inspection by the Department Abide by the prohibition made by the Department in accordance with the Law
Section (22)	If a person who sells animal feed commits any of the following act, he shall on conviction be punishable with fine which may extend to kyats 5,000 or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 6 months or with both Refusing to submit for inspection by the Department of the animal feed for sale Selling animal feed prohibited by the Department from further sale.

4.1.24. The Export and Import Law (2012)

Section 7	A person who obtained any license shall not violate the conditions contained in the license.
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4.1.25. The Law on Standardization (2014)

Chapter (IX) Offences and Penalties Section 25	Any person who commits any of the following acts shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or with fine not more than three million Kyats or with both: (c) advertising, selling or possessing in order to sell any product or advertising or carrying out any service that is not in conformity with mandatory standard prescribed by the Council knowingly or likely to know
Chapter (IX) Offences and Penalties Section 26	If any person who obtained certificate of certification uses standardization mark on the product which is not in conformity with the relevant standard or relating to service shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or with fine not more than one million Kyats or with both.

4.1.26. Underground Water Act (21st June, 1930)

The underground water act enacted on the date of 21st June in 1930 whereas it is expedient to conserve and protect underground sources of water supply in the Union of Burma. This act prohibits sinking of a tube for the purpose of obtaining underground water except under and in accordance with the terms of a license granted by the water officer. Township Officer or sub-divisional officer had power to close a license tube after exercising jurisdiction over the local area concerned and the expense of such closure shall be recoverable from the owner of the tube as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.	
Section 3	No person shall sink a tube for the purpose of obtaining underground water except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the water officer. Every person owning a tube which was in existence before the extension of this Act to the local area concerned shall apply to the water officer for a licence for the said tube, and such licence shall be granted free of charge.
Section 6	The President of the Union may make rules 1- (a) prescribing the conditions subject to which licences may be granted by the water officer under section 3; (b) prescribing the form of and the procedure for granting such licences and the fees payable for the issue thereof; (c) Prescribing the information to be supplied to the water officer under section 5.

4.1.27. Myanmar Engineering Council Law, 2013

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

4.1.28. The Conservation of Water Resources and Rivers Law, 2016

Chapter II Aims Section 3	<p>The aims of this Law are as follows:</p> <p>(a) to conserve and protect the water resources and rivers system for beneficial utilization by the public;</p> <p>(b) to smooth and safety waterways navigation along rivers and creeks;</p> <p>(c) to contribute to the development of State economy through improving water resources and river system;</p> <p>(d) to protect environmental impact.</p>
Chapter V Prohibitions Section 8	<p>No person shall:</p> <p>(a) carry out any act or channel shifting with the aim to ruin the water resources and rivers and creeks.</p> <p>(b) cause the wastage of water resources wilfully.</p>
Section 11	<p>No person shall:</p> <p>(a) dispose of engine oil, chemical, poisonous material and other materials which may cause environmental damage, or dispose of explosives from the bank or from a vessel which is plying, vessel which has berthed, anchored, stranded or sunk.</p>
Section 19	No one shall dispose of any substance into the river-creek that may cause damage to waterway or change of watercourse from the bank or vessel which is plying, vessel which has berthed, anchored, stranded or sunk.

Section 22	No one shall, without the permission of the directorate, pile sand, shingle and other heavy materials for business purposes in the bank area and waterfront area.
Chapter VI Penalties Section 29	Whoever attempts or conspires or abets in the commission of an offence under this Law shall be punished with the punishment provided for such offence in this Law.
Chapter VII Miscellaneous Section 30	Any government department and organization or any person desirous of constructing drainage, utilizing river water intake, constructing bridges spanning rivers, connecting underground pipe, connecting underground electric power cable, connecting underground telecom cable or digging in rivers and creeks, bank boundary and waterfront boundary, under the requirement of work, shall in order not to adversely affect the water resources and rivers and creeks, carry out only after obtaining the approval of the Ministry of Transport.

4.1.29. Aquaculture Law (1989)

အခန်း (၈) တားမြစ်ချက်များ ဥပဒေပုဒ်မ (၂၉)	(၈)ငါးလုပ်ငန်းရေပြင်တွင်ရေကြောင်းသွားလာမှုနှင့်ရေစီးရေလာများကိုအဟန့်အတားဖြစ်စေခြင်းသို့မဟုတ်ရေကိုညစ်ညမ်းစေခြင်း၊ သို့မဟုတ်ထိုသို့ပြုလုပ်ခြင်းကိုအားပေးကူညီခြင်း။
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4.1.30. Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage, 1998

Chapter II Objectives Section 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 VI Applying for Prior Permission, Scrutinizing and Issuing Section 13	A person desirous of carrying out one of the following shall abide by the provisions of other existing laws and also apply to the Department in accordance with stipulations to obtain prior permission under this Law : (a) within the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone: constructing or extending a building; renovating the ancient monument or extending the boundary of its enclosure; (b) within the protected and preserved zone, constructing, extending, renovating a hotel, motel, guesthouse, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure; (c) within the cultural heritage region (1) carrying out the renovation and maintenance work of the ancient monument without altering the original ancient form and structure or original ancient workmanship; (2) carrying out archaeological excavations; (3) building road, constructing bridge, irrigation canal and embankment or extending the same.
Chapter VII Prohibitions Section 22	No person shall construct a building which is not in conformity with the conditions prescribed region wise by the Ministry of Culture in the cultural heritage region.

4.1.31. The Protection and Preservation of Ancient Monument Law (2015)

Purpose	To ensure the protection of the ancient monument and information about it if it was in the project area. This law focuses as follows;
Section 12	The project proponent has to report to the village-tract or ward administrators if the project proponent will find any ancient monument under the ground or on the ground or under the water.

4.1.32. The Commercial Tax Law (1990) Amended 2014

Chapter 5 Registration and Intimation of Commencement of Enterprise Article 11 (b)	Any Person who commences operation of a goods production enterprise or service enterprise shall furnish letter of intimation on the commencement of the operation as such to the relevant Township Revenue Officer as stipulated by regulations.
Chapter 6 Monthly Payment of Tax and Sending of Three-Monthly Return Article 12 (a)	Any person who has taxable proceed of sale or receipt from service within a year, shall pay due monthly tax within ten days after the end of the relevant month. Moreover, a three-monthly return shall be furnished to the relevant Township Revenue Officer within one month after the end of relevant three-month.
Article 12 (b)	The Township Revenue Officer may intimate any person to pay due monthly tax and send three-monthly return if there is cause to consider that he has taxable proceed of sale or receipt from service within a year.
Article 12 (c)	If it is failed to pay tax under sub-section (a) or (b), or if there is cause to consider that the tax paid is less than the tax payable, the Township Revenue Officer may, based on the information received, estimate and claim the tax payable or the additional tax payable.
Article 12 (d)	The tax paid under sub-section (a), (b) or (c) shall be set-off from the tax due in the assessment.
Article 12 (e)	The tax payable on goods imported under sub-section (c) of section 4 of the Law shall be collected together with the customs duties by the Customs Department in accord with the manner of collecting customs duties.

4.1.33. The Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances Law, 2013

Chapter II Aims Section 3	<p>This law was enacted with the objectives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To protect from being damaged the natural environment resources and being hazardous any living beings by chemical and related substances; b. To supervise systematically in performing the chemical and related substances business with permission for being safety; c. To perform the system of obtaining information and to perform widely educative and research for using the chemical and related substance systematically; d. To perform the sustainable development for the occupational safety, health and environmental conservation. <p>Regarding the chemical management and storage, currently, regulations governing chemicals management are divided between various Acts, mostly dating from colonial times; hence the legislation is in many respects related to the British framework. The Factory Act and the Public Health Act contain the provisions for chemicals management and storage. Some chemicals are likely to require permits.</p>
Section 15	<p>A person who has obtained a licence, before starting the respective chemical and related substances business: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) shall be inspected for the safety and the power of resistance of the machinery and equipment by the respective Supervisory Board and Board of Inspection;

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

4.1.34. Petroleum and Petroleum Product Law (2017)

Chapter II Objective	The Objectives of this law are as follows:
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Section 3	<p>a.to carry out the petroleum and petroleum product businesses activities systematically in accordance with the provisions of the law, stipulated standards, procedures and conditions;</p> <p>b.to enable the petroleum and petroleum product business activities to carry out safely without environmental impact;</p> <p>c.to establish free and fair competition in carrying out petroleum and petroleum product business activities;</p> <p>d.to secure energy requirement and energy security of the Union;</p> <p>e.to obtain tax revenue of the Union</p>
<p>Chapter IV Application for Licence, Issue of Permit, Determining Conditions to be abided by, and Supervision Section 9</p>	<p>The Ministry of Transport and Communications shall carry out the following functions relating to any petroleum and petroleum product;</p> <p>a. issuing licence to vehicles, vessels and barges that carry any petroleum and petroleum product;</p> <p>b. determining period, form, conditions, means of applying for licence, permitting authority and fees to be assessed, for licences under subsection (a);</p> <p>c. determining and supervision on ports for vessels and barges that carry out import, export, and transport by water in accord with procedures;</p> <p>d. taking action, as necessary, in accordance with the existing laws if it occurs spill or accident in carrying out import, export, transport, and sale and distribution of petroleum and petroleum product by water;</p> <p>e. determining procedures and conditions to be abided by in carrying out transport business except transport by pipeline.</p>
Section 10	<p>The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation shall carry out the following functions relating to any petroleum and petroleum product;</p> <p>a. issuing licence for the right to store for the storage tanks and warehouses;</p> <p>b. issuing transport permit for the vehicles, vessels and barges that shall carry any petroleum and petroleum product;</p> <p>c. determining the period, form and terms and conditions, manners of applying licence, permitting authority and fees to be assessed, for licence under subsection (a) and permit under subsection (b);</p> <p>d. if it occurs environmental impacts in carrying out petroleum and petroleum product business activities, taking action, as necessary, in accordance with the existing laws of on-site inspection;</p> <p>e. determining, in coordination with ministries concerned, procedures and conditions relating to standard and quality of storage tanks and warehouse, and tanks of vehicles, vessels and barges that carry any petroleum and petroleum product.</p>
Section 11	<p>On all receptacles containing any dangerous petroleum and petroleum product, the warning sign of danger by stamping, embossing, painting, printing or any other means shall be expressed. If it is impossible to express as such, similar warning signs of the nature of danger of gasoline, spirit or petroleum shall be expressed in writing at the ostensible place in salient words or signs near the receptacle.</p>
<p>Chapter VI Prohibition Section 31</p>	<p>Any licensee:</p> <p>a. shall not violate any prohibition contained in the rules, regulations, bye-laws, notifications, orders, directives, procedures and conditions or fail the duty to implement;</p> <p>b. shall not use a receptacle and transport vehicles and pipelines that contains any dangerous petroleum and petroleum product without saliently mentioning in writing of warning signs;</p> <p>c. shall not import, transport, store and sell and distribute the dangerous petroleum and petroleum product, or non-dangerous petroleum and petroleum product except by the means stipulated in this law;</p>

	<p>d. shall not have the right to carry out without undertaking the environmental impacts, in operating petroleum and petroleum product business activities;</p> <p>e. shall not distribute and sell petroleum and petroleum products which do not fulfill or are not in conformity with the standard, quality and measurement.</p>
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4.1.35. Industrial Use Explosive Substances Law, 2018

Objective:	<p>The objectives of Industrial Use Explosive Substances Law (2018) are as follow:</p> <p>(a) to make, import, transport, store and use of exploiting materials that explode in the workplace must be carefully handle and use.</p> <p>(b) to take care of safety in the workplace which use yarns and accessories</p> <p>(c) to properly supervise the use of explosive materials in the workplace.</p>
Chapter 7 Prohibitions Article 18	Any license holder shall not be refused to perform the inspection of the inspector or the inspector general.
Article 19 (b)	Under Section 8, any explosive materials shall not be destroyed materials without the approval of the Defense Ministry's Executive Board.
Article 19 (c)	Rules and Regulations, orders, disciplines, instructions issued under this law must not fail to act.

4.1.36. The Social Security Law (2012)

The Social Security Law, enacted in 2012, was amended the Social Security Act in 1954. It stipulates the formation and implementation of social security systems.	
Chapter II Objectives Section 3	<p>The objectives of this Law are as follows:</p> <p>(a) to support the development of the State's economy through the development of production by causing to enjoy more security in social life and health care by the workers who are major productive force of the State by the collective guaranty of the employer, worker and the State;</p> <p>(b) to enjoy more security in social life and medical care by the public by effecting their insurance voluntarily;</p> <p>(c) to raise public confidence upon the social security scheme by providing benefits which are commensurate with the realities;</p> <p>(d) to have the right to draw back some of the contributions paid by the employers and the workers as savings, in accord with the stipulations;</p> <p>(e) to obtain the right to continued medical treatment, family assistance benefit, invalidity benefit, superannuation benefit, survivors' benefit, unemployment benefit, the right to residency and ownership of housing after retirement in addition to health care and pecuniary benefit for sickness, maternity, death, employment injury of the workers.</p>
Chapter V Social Security System and Benefits Section 11	<p>(a) The following establishments shall be applied with the provisions for compulsory registration for social security system and benefits contained in this Law if they employ minimum number of workers and above determined by the Ministry of Labour in co-ordination with the Social Security Board:</p> <p>(i) production industries doing business whether or not they utilize mechanical power or a certain kind of power, works of production, repairing or services, or engineering works, mills, warehouses, establishments;</p> <p>(ix) works carried out with foreign investment or citizen investment or joint ventured businesses;</p> <p>(b) Any establishment which is applied with the provisions of compulsory registration under sub-section (a) shall continue to be applied by this Law even though any of the following situations occurs if it continues to carry out such work:</p> <p>(i) carrying out work by employing under stipulated minimum number of workers but more than one worker;</p>

	(ii) changing the employer or changing the type of business.
Social Security System Section 13	The Social Security Board shall manage and keep the following social security systems in accord with the stipulations that insured persons may enjoy social security benefits: (b) Family Assistance Insurance System: i) education allowance benefit for the children of insured persons who earn below the specified amount of income; ii) health care and aid benefit in time of natural disaster; iii) suitable benefit for dependent family members.
Section 15	(a) The following funds are included in the Social Security Fund: (i) health and social care fund; (ii) family assistance fund; (iii) invalidity benefit, superannuation pension benefit, and survivors' benefit fund; (iv) unemployment benefit fund; (v) other social security fund for social security system of compulsory registration and contribution specified by the Ministry of Labour, in co-ordination with the Social Security Board, according to clause (2) of subsection (e) of section 13; (vi) other social security fund specified as to which contribution may be paid after voluntary according to clause (2) of sub-section (e) of section 13; (vii) fund for Social Security Housing Plan;
Section 18	(b) The employer shall deduct contributions to be paid by worker from his remuneration and pay to the social security fund together with contribution to be paid by him. The employer shall also bear the expenses for such contribution.
Chapter VI Application to Employment Injury Benefit Insurance System, Employment Injury Benefit Fund and Benefits Section 45	The provisions contained in this Law relating to the employment injury benefit insurance system shall apply to the following workers: (a) workers at establishments which are applied to social security system who have registered compulsorily in accord with sub-section (a) of section 16 and contributed to the social security funds contained in clauses (1), (3), (4) and (5) of sub-section (a) of section 15; (b) workers specified as being applied to provisions of compulsory registration for employment injury benefit insurance system by notification of the Ministry of Labour, in co-ordination with the Social Security Board with the approval of the Union Government.
Section 48	(a) The employer shall affect insurance by registering for employment injury benefit insurance system contained in section 45 at the relevant township social security office and pay contribution to employment injury benefit fund in accord with stipulations in order that workers applied to provisions of compulsory registration may obtain the employment injury benefits; (b) The employers may affect insurance by registering voluntarily for insurance of the workers who are not applied to provisions of compulsory registration for employment injury benefit insurance system, by paying stipulated contribution to employment injury benefit insurance fund; (c) When registering to effect insurance for employment injury benefit in accord with sub-sections (a) and (b), the worker shall submit medical certificate.
Section 49	Non-application to the Workmen's Compensation Act (a) The employers and insured persons of establishments where the employer had registered compulsorily in accordance with sub-section (a) of section 48 or where the employer had registered voluntarily in accord with sub-section (b) of section 48 who have paid contribution to employment injury benefit fund shall not apply to the provisions contained in the Workmen's Compensation Act as regards the employment injury benefit; (b) The insured persons who has affected insurance for employment injury benefit in accord with sub-sections

	(a) and (b) of section 48 shall be entitled only to the employment injury insurance benefits contained in this Law.
Section 53	(a) The employers and workers shall co-ordinate with the Social Security Board or insurance agency in respect of keeping plans for safety and health in order to prevent employment injury, contracting disease and decease owing to occupation and in addition to safety and educational work of the workers and accident at the establishment;
Section 75	The employer of establishments applied by this Law: (a) shall prepare and keep the following records and lists correctly and submit to the relevant township social security office in accord with the stipulations: i) records and lists of workers' daily attendance; ii) records of appointing new worker, employing worker by changing of work, suspension from work, dismissal from work and resignation from work; iii) records of promotion and paying remuneration; iv) records and lists of employers, managers, and administrators; and records of changes of them; (b) shall inform the relevant township social security office if the following matters arise: i) change in number of workers and address of establishment; ii) change of employer, change of business, suspension from work, and termination of work; iii) employment injury, employment death, and occupational diseases; (c) shall produce work records and lists on requirement of inspection team or official assigned duty under this Law by the Social Security Head Office and various Regional Social Security Offices.

4.1.37. Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019)

Purpose:	To effectively implement measures related to safety and health in every industry and to set occupational safety and health standards;
Section-26 Sub-section (e)	The project proponent has to provide adequate and relevant personal protective equipment to workers free of charge and make them wear it during work so as not to expose workers to any serious occupational diseases or hazards.
Section-26 Sub-section (1)	The project proponent has to arrange and display occupational safety and health instructions, warning signs, notices, posters, and signboards.
Section-30 Sub-section (a)	The worker shall wear or use at all times any protective clothes, equipment and tools provided by the employer for the purpose of safety and health.
Section-30 Sub-section (d)	The worker shall proper and systematic use any equipment and tools, machines, any parts of the machines, vehicles, electricity and other substances being used at the workplace.
Section-30 Sub-section (e)	The worker shall take reasonable care for the safety and health of himself/ herself and of other persons who may be affected by his/ her acts or omissions at work.

4.1.38. Natural Disaster Management Law (2013)

Chapter II Objectives Section 3	The objectives of this Law are as follows: (a) to implement natural disaster management programmes systematically and expeditiously in order to reduce disaster risks; (b) to form the National Committee and Local Bodies in order to implement natural disaster management programmes systematically and expeditiously; (c) to coordinate with national and international government departments and organizations, social organizations, other non-government organizations or international organizations and regional organizations in carrying out natural disaster management activities;
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	<p>(d) to conserve and restore the environment affected by natural disasters;</p> <p>(e) to provide health, education, social and livelihood programmes in order to bring about better living conditions for victims.</p>
<p>Chapter VI Natural Disaster Management Section 13</p>	<p>The department, organization or person that has been assigned responsibility under this Law:</p> <p>(a) shall undertake the following functions after laying down the plan in accord with the natural disaster management plans in order to reduce damage and losses that are likely to be caused by natural disaster;</p> <p>(i) preparatory and preventive measures for natural disaster risk reduction in pre-disaster period;</p> <p>(ii) emergency responses including search and rescue during natural disaster;</p> <p>(iii) rehabilitation and reconstruction activities for improving better living standard in post disaster period and conservation of the environment that has been affected by natural disaster;</p> <p>(b) shall give priority and protect infants, the elderly, the disabled and women (especially pregnant women or mothers and suckling mother) in carrying out the functions contained in sub-section (a);</p> <p>(c) shall refrain from the act that causes injuring human dignity in supporting the victims.</p>
<p>Chapter VIII Offence and Penalties Section 25</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Section 26</p>	<p>Whoever interferes, prevents, prohibits, assaults or coerces any natural disaster management to the department, organization or person assigned by this Law shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or with fine or with both.</p>
<p>Section 27</p>	<p>Whoever misinforms about the natural disaster for the purpose of dread to the public shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or with fine or with both.</p>
<p>Section 28</p>	<p>Any department, organization or person assigned by this Law commits any of the following acts or omissions shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or with fine or with both:</p> <p>(a) falsification of data on damage and losses caused by natural disasters dishonestly;</p> <p>(b) willful failure to perform assigned responsibility.</p>
<p>Section 29</p>	<p>Whoever violates any prohibition contained in rules, notifications and orders issued under this Law shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or with fine or with both.</p>
<p>Section 30</p>	<p>Whoever commits any of the following acts or omissions shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or with fine or with both:</p> <p>(a) willful failure to comply with any of the directives of the department, organization or person assigned by this Law to perform any of the natural disaster management;</p> <p>(b) entering into the area or building affected by natural disaster without permission;</p> <p>(c) utilizing, trading, preventing or destroying food, relief items and rehabilitation materials provided for victims dishonestly;</p> <p>(d) making a false application for food, relief items and rehabilitation materials or cash assistance to the department, organization or person assigned by this Law as it is affected by natural disaster.</p>
<p>Section 31</p>	<p>Whoever fails willfully to comply with the direction of remove or evacuation from an area or building at risk natural disaster to the public in such place for the purpose of reduction of damage and losses when the natural disaster strikes or it will be a natural disaster and for the purpose of no obstruction to the prevention and reduction activities</p>

	of the natural disaster shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or with fine or with both.
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4.1.39. Myanmar Fire Brigade Law, 2015

Chapter II Objectives Section 3	The objectives of this Law are as follows: (a) to prevent destruction of State-owned property, private property, cultural heritage and the lives and property of the public by fire and other natural disaster; (b) to organize the Fire brigade systematically and to train members of the fire brigade; (c) to carry out extinguishing fire, prevention and search and rescue when fire, other natural disaster, epidemic disease or any kind of sudden disaster occurs; (d) to educate, organize and incite extensively so as to achieve public cooperation when any disaster occurs; (e) to participate and help, if necessary, for the State safety, peace of the public and the rule of law
Chapter VIII Activities for Fire Safety Section 15	The different levels of Fire Safety Body shall: (a) perform the activities for fire safety in accord with the procedures laid down by the Central Body; (b) organize and educate to obtain the cooperation of the public in the activities for fire safety; (c) supervise as may be necessary the participation of all the relevant members of fire brigade in accord with the work programmes laid down by the Central Body when fire hazard, other natural disaster, epidemic disease or sudden disaster occurs; (d) appoint fire safety warning groups in coordination with the relevant administrative organizations.
Section 16	The person-in-charge of the Township Fire Services Department shall: (a) issue, from time to time, the directives on fire safety to be abided by the residents in the city, ward or village - tract; (b) inspect or cause to inspect in accord with the stipulations whether the residents in the city, ward or village - tract abide by the directives issued under sub-section (a) and arrange to enable warning or taking action, as may be necessary, against those who do not abide by.
Chapter XI Prohibitions Section 24	No person shall fail to abide by the directives of fire safety issued under section 16 by the head of the relevant Township Department of Fire Services.
Section 25	The owner or manager of the factory, workshop, bus terminal, airport, port, hotel, motel, lodgings, condominium, market, department, organization or business exposed to fire hazard shall, in accord with the directive of the Department of Fire Services: (a) not fail to form the Reserve Fire Brigade; (b) not fail to provide fire safety equipment.
Section 26	No person shall, knowing that there is no outbreak of fire, report fraudulently the outbreak of fire to the Fire brigade.
Section 25	No person shall, without cause, obstruct, block, disturb, or attack the members of the fire brigade and vehicles which departed to extinguish the fire and direct by any means to the place which is not related to the outbreak of fire.

4.1.40. The Electricity Law (2014)

In 2014, the new Electricity Law, a comprehensive piece of legislation covering licensing, a new regulatory commission, standards, inspection, tariff, and restrictions, replaced the Electricity Law of 1984. The Electricity Law divides projects into "small" (up to 10 MW), "medium" (between 10 MW to 30 MW) and large (upwards of

30 MW); the states and regions can issue permits for small and medium power plants. In case these plants are not connected to the national grid, the Union Government Ministry is not the primary authority involved. The authorities have a legal right to use land for the purpose of power plants under the Electricity Law, and have the right to expand and maintain their facilities. The law also provides that the authorities can build transmission lines in accordance with existing laws.	
Purpose	To ensure compliance with the conditions of permission for productions of in line with the above law.
Section 10 (b)	The project proponent will implement the project with the best practices to reduce the damages on the environment, health and socio-economy also will pay compensation for the damages and will pay the fund for environmental conservation.
Section 18	The project proponent has to take the certificate of electric safety, issued by the chief-inspector, before the commencement of power generation.
Section 21 (a)	The project proponent has to be liable for damages to any person or enterprise by failure to abide by the quality standards or rules, regulation, by-law, order, and a directive issued
Section 22 (a)	The project proponent has to be liable for damages to any person or enterprise by the negligence of project owner.
Section 26 (a, b)	The project owner has to comply with the permission for electric searching and generation.
Section 27	The project proponent will inform promptly to chief-inspector and head officer of related office while occurring of accident in electricity generation.
Section 40	The project proponent will comply with the standards, rules, and procedure. Moreover, will allow the inspection by respected governmental department and organization if it is necessary.
Section 68	The project proponent will pay the compensation to anyone who is injured or caused to death in electric shock or fire caused by the negligence or omitting of the project owner or representative of the project owner.

4.1.41. The Motor Vehicles Law, 2015

Chapter 2 Objectives Section 3	The main objectives of this law are as follows: (a) For the safe driving of motor vehicles in public areas through registration according to official rules and regulations. (b) To provide driving licenses for driving particular types of motorized vehicles after qualification checks. (c) For the easy flow of road users and for the protection against road risks and vehicle perils. (d) To avoid traffic congestion and to use high technology transportation systems efficiently in order to implement protection against road risks and vehicle perils. (e) To reduce environmental pollution caused by motor vehicles.
Chapter (3) Motor vehicle registration Section 4	Every owner of a motor vehicle must register the vehicle with the registration officer.
Section 5	The owner of a motor vehicle must maintain the vehicle in a safe condition equal to the standard condition.
Section 6	The registration officer may not register the motor vehicle if the vehicle is disqualified for failing to comply with safety standards or the engine is broken or if the applicant has failed to disclose previous facts about former registrations of the vehicle.
Section 8	(a) The owner of the vehicle can request the registration officer to issue a temporary registration according to the regulations.

	(b) The temporary registration according to this section cannot be valid for more than three months. And this law does not allow temporary registration more than one time.
Section 10	The owner of a vehicle must notify the registration officer if the main parts of his/her vehicle needs to be changed or repaired.
Chapter (9) Prohibitions Section 45	No one is allowed to drive, request someone to drive, or park, motor vehicles in public places under the following conditions: (a) The motor vehicle is not registered. (b) The registration has been suspended, revoked or expired; the registration card is not displayed. (c) The registration card has been revoked or is expired.
Section 46	No one is allowed to drive, or allow to drive, motor vehicles in public places without risk insurance for others. This prohibition does not extend to passengers.
Section 47	(a) No one is allowed to drive a motor vehicle in public places without carrying the driving license with him/her. (b) No one is allowed to drive a motor vehicle in public places without a driving license. (c) The owner of, and the person responsible for, a motor vehicle are not allowed to give permission to someone without a driving license to drive in public places.
Section 50	No one is allowed to do the following in public places: (a) Driving above the speed limit or below the minimum speed. (b) Driving a motor vehicle which endangers others. (c) Driving a motor vehicle after the consumption of narcotic drugs or alcohol.
Section 50	No one is allowed: (a) To operate a business of manufacturing, selling or equipping motor vehicles without a business license. (b) To operate a business of maintaining or repairing motor vehicles without a business license.

4.1.42. The Forest Law, 3rd November, 1992

Chapter II Basic Principles Section 3	This Law shall be implemented in accordance with the following basic principles: - (a) to implement the forestry policy of the Government; (b) to implement the environmental conservation policy of the Government; (c) to promote the sector of public co-operation in implementing the forestry policy and the environmental conservation policy of the Government; (d) to develop the economy of the State, to contribute towards the food, clothing and shelter needs of the public and for perpetual enjoyment of benefits by conservation and protection of forest; (e) to carry out in accordance with international agreements relating to conservation of forests and conservation of environment; (f) to prevent the dangers of destruction of forest and biodiversity, outbreak of fires, infestation of insects and occurrence of plant disease; (g) to carry out simultaneously conservation of natural forests and establishment of forest plantations; (h) to contribute towards the fuel requirement of the country.
Chapter III Constitution of Reserved Forest and Declaration of Protected Public Forest Section 8	(a) A standing teak tree wherever situated in the State is owned by the State; (b) The Minister may declare, alter or cancel according to the locality the species of reserved trees which are to be conserved by the Forest Department.
Chapter V	A person having obtained the right to extract forest produce on a commercial scale who has the responsibility of establishing forest plantations or carrying out

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

4.1.43. National Land Use Policy, 2014 October

<p>Chapter I Basic Principles of the National Land Use Policy Section 8</p>	<p>In terms of the National Land Use Policy:</p> <p>(a) It shall use the land resources of the State sustainably and systematically by conserving and protecting them for the interest of all peoples of the State;</p> <p>(b) It shall enact the National Land Law which harmonize the existing laws relating to use of land resources and land tenures in the whole country including rural and urban areas and which may be implemented systematically;</p> <p>(c) It shall cause to decide the matters relating to land disputes arisen between the land users and the stakeholders transparently and truly in accord with the National Land Law;</p>
<p>Section 8</p>	<p>In implementing the continued entry of the foreign direct investments, sustainable economic development, effectiveness of the environmental conservation and protection, social harmonization, firmness of land tenures, immoveable property right and settlement of land dispute:</p> <p>(a) It shall increase responsible undertaking and respect the rule of law;</p> <p>(b) It shall strengthen the clean governance system by carrying out land use management, land tenure management in accord with law systematically and truly;</p> <p>(c) It shall establish modernized systems to enable to have access to correct information relating to land use management and land tenure management;</p> <p>(d) It shall establish the land dispute settlement mechanism which is easily implementable and impartial;</p> <p>(e) It shall arrange and carry out coordination process with the Stakeholder's transparently.</p>
<p>Chapter II The Situation of the Existing Land Management Mechanism Section 12</p>	<p>The State has arranged and carried out to expand agricultural land use by the State-owned organizations, cooperative societies, associate on, joint ventures, other organizations which acquire agricultural land for businesses and individual agriculturalists after forming the Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Central Committee under the Notification 44/91 dated 13th November, 1991.</p>

4.1.44. The Protection of Wildlife and Conservation of Natural Areas Law ,1994 (Amended in 2018)

<p>Chapter II Objectives Section 3</p>	<p>The objectives of this Law are as follows: -</p> <p>(a) to implement the Government policy for wildlife protection;</p> <p>(b) to implement the Government policy for natural areas conservation;</p> <p>(c) to carry out in accordance with the International Conventions acceded by the State in respect of the protection and conservation of wildlife, ecosystems and migratory birds;</p> <p>(d) to protect endangered species of wildlife and their natural habitats;</p> <p>(e) to contribute for the development of research on natural science;</p> <p>(f) to protect wildlife by the establishment of zoological gardens and botanical gardens.</p>
<p>Chapter V Protected Wildlife Section 15</p>	<p>The Director General shall, with the approval of the Minister:</p> <p>(a) determine and declare endangered species of wild animal which are to be protected according to the following categories:</p> <p>(i) completely protected species of wild animals;</p>

	<p>(ii) normally protected species of wild animals;</p> <p>(iii) seasonally protected species of wild animals;</p> <p>(b) determine and declare the endangered species of wild plants and their nature habitats thereof;</p> <p>(c) lay down and carry out measures for the preservation of protected wildlife species;</p> <p>(d) co-ordinate with the relevant department or organization if the wildlife which are to be determined for protection are under the administration of another Government department or Government organization.</p>
Chapter X Appeal Section 33	A person dissatisfied with an administrative order passed by a Forest Officer may file an appeal to the Director General within 30 days from the date of such order.
Chapter XI Offences Arid Penalties Section 35	<p>Whoever commits any of the following acts shall, on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine which may extend to kyats 10,000 or with both: -</p> <p>hunting without a licence;</p> <p>violation of any condition of the hunting licence;</p> <p>raising without permission, for commercial purpose normally protected wild animals and seasonally protected wild animals;</p> <p>causing water and air pollution, causing damage to a water-course or putting poison in the water in a natural area;</p> <p>possessing or disposing of pollutants or mineral pollutants in a natural area;</p> <p>stablishing and operating a zoological garden or a botanical garden without a licence.</p>
Section 36	<p>Whoever commits any of the following acts shall, on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years or with fine which may extend to kyats 30,000 or with both: -</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(b) extracting, collecting or destroying in any manner any kind of protected wild plants within the prescribed area without permission;</p> <p>(c) destroying ecosystem or any natural state in the natural area;</p> <p>(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.</p>
Section 37	<p>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: -</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(b) exporting without the recommendation of the Director General a completely protected wild animal or a protected wild plant or any part thereof.</p>
Section 38	<p>The provisions of section 36 sub-section (a) or section 37 sub-section (a) shall not apply to: -</p> <p>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;</p> <p>the possessing or wearing with a certificate of registration issued under section 27 subsection (b) of any pad of a completely protected wild animal; the possessing, use, sale, transport or transfer of a drug prepared from a part of a protected wild animal.</p>

4.2. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (EMISSION) GUIDELINES (NEQG) (DECEMBER 2015)

National Guidelines and Internal standard guidelines are referred for Initial Environmental Examination of the proposed factory project.

4.2.1. Objectives

To provide the basis for regulation and control of noise and vibration, air emissions, and liquid discharges from various sources in order to prevent pollution for purposes of protection of human and ecosystem health.

4.2.2. Scope of Application

Provisions of the general and applicable industry-specific Guidelines shall be reflected in project environmental management plan (EMP) and environmental compliance certificate (ECC) and together constitute a project's commitment to take necessary measures to avoid, minimize and control adverse impacts to human health and safety, and the environment through reducing the total amount of emissions generation; to adopting process modifications, including waste minimization to lower the load of pollutants requiring treatment; and as necessary, to apply treatment techniques to further reduce the load of contaminants prior to release or discharge.

4.2.3. CHAPTER II, Implementation Procedures

As specified in the EIA Procedure, all projects are obliged to use, comply with and refer to applicable national guidelines or standards or international standards adopted by the Ministry. These Guidelines will henceforth be applied by the Ministry in satisfying this requirement until otherwise modified or succeeded by other guidelines or standards

Section 10 As specified in the EIA Procedure, following project approval a project shall commence implementation strictly in accordance with the project EMP and any additional requirements set out in the project ECC, which will encompass conditions relating to 3 emissions. In this regard, the Ministry will require that project sad here to general and applicable industry guidelines asset out in Annex 1.

Section 11 While these Guidelines generally apply to all projects subject to the EIA Procedure, it is the prerogative of the Ministry to decide how the Guidelines should be applied to existing projects as referred to in the EIA Procedure, as distinguished from new projects. At the Ministry's discretion less stringent levels or measures than provided for in these Guidelines may be specified as appropriate, and a timeframe agreed for a project to fully comply with these Guidelines.

Section 12 As specified in the EIA Procedure, projects shall engage in continuous, proactive and comprehensive self-monitoring of the project and comply with applicable guidelines and standards. For purposes of these Guidelines, projects shall be responsible for the monitoring of their compliance with general and applicable industry-specific Guidelines as specified in the project EMP and ECC.

Section 13 Air emissions, noise, odor, and liquid /effluent discharges will be sampled and measured at points of compliance as specified in the project EMP and ECC.

4.2.4. General Guidelines

4.2.4.1. Air Emission

Projects with significant sources of air emissions, and potential for significant impacts to ambient air quality, should prevent or minimize impacts by ensuring that: (i) emissions do not result in concentrations that reach or exceed national ambient quality guidelines and standards, or in their absence current World Health Organization (WHO) Air Quality Guidelines¹ for the most common pollutants as summarized below; and (ii) emissions do not contribute a significant portion to the attainment of relevant ambient air quality guidelines or standards (i.e. not exceeding 25 percent of the applicable air quality standards) to allow additional, future sustainable development in the same air shed. Industry-specific guidelines summarized hereinafter shall be applied by all projects to ensure that air emissions conform to good industry practice. Reference should be made to NEQG’s Air Quality Guidelines for Europe² for air pollutants not included in the following Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 NEQG’s air quality guideline

Parameter	Averaging Period	Guideline Value
Nitrogen Dioxide	1-year	40
	1-hour	200
Ozone	8-hour	100
Particulate Matter PM10 ^a	1-year	10
	24-hour	50
Particulate Matter PM2.5 ^b	1-year	10
	24-hour	25
Sulfur dioxide	24-hour	20
	10-minute	500

^aParticulate matter 10 micrometers or less in diameter

^bParticulate matter 2.5 micrometers or less in diameter

4.2.4.2. Noise Levels

Noise prevention and mitigation measures should be taken by all projects where predicted or measured noise impacts from a project facility or operation exceed the applicable noise level guideline at the most sensitive point of reception. Noise impacts should not exceed the levels shown below, or result in a maximum increase in background levels of three decibels at the nearest receptor location off-site.

Table 4-2 Noise Level Standard of NEQG

Receptor	One Hour LAeq (dBA)	
	Day Time (7:00-22:00) (10:00-22:00 for public holidays)	Night Time (22:00-7:00) (22:00-10:00 for public holidays)
Residential, Institutional, Educational	55	45
Industrial, Commercial	70	70

4.2.4.3. Wastewater

Industry-specific guidelines apply during the operations phase of projects and cover direct or indirect discharge of wastewater to the environment. They are also applicable to industrial discharges to

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

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

Table 4-3 Wastewater, Storm Water Runoff, Effluent and Sanitary Discharges (general application)¹

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Values
5-day Biochemical oxygen demand	mg/l	50
Ammonia	mg/l	10
Arsenic	mg/l	0.1
Cadmium	mg/l	0.1
Chemical oxygen demand	mg/l	250
Chlorine (total residual)	mg/l	0.2
Chromium (hexavalent)	mg/l	0.1
Chromium (total)	mg/l	0.5
Copper	mg/l	0.5
Cyanide (free)	mg/l	0.1
Cyanide (total)	mg/l	1
Fluoride	mg/l	20
Heavy metals (total)	mg/l	10
Iron	mg/l	3.5
Lead	mg/l	0.1
Mercury	mg/l	0.01
Nickel	mg/l	0.5
Oil and grease	mg/l	10
pH	S.U. ^a	6-9
Phenols	mg/l	0.5
Selenium	mg/l	0.1
Silver	mg/l	0.5
Sulphide	mg/l	1

¹Pollution prevention and abatement handbook. 1998. Toward cleaner production. World Bank Group in collaboration with United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Values
Temperature increase	°C	<3 ^b
Total coliform bacteria	100 ml	400
Total phosphorus	mg/l	2
Total suspended solids	mg/l	50
Zinc	mg/l	2

a Standard Unit

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

4.2.5. Garment, Textile and Leather Products Manufacturing

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

4.2.5.1. Effluent Levels

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Value
5-day Biochemical oxygen demand	mg/l	30
Absorbable organic halogens	mg/l	1
Ammonia	mg/l	10
Cadmium	mg/l	0.02
Chemical oxygen demand	mg/l	160
Chromium (hexavalent)	mg/l	0.1
Chromium (total)	mg/l	0.5
Cobalt		0.5
Color		7 (436 nm ^a , yellow) 5 (525 nm, red) 3 (620 nm, blue)
Copper	mg/l	0.5
Nickel	mg/l	0.5
Oil and grease	mg/l	10
Pesticides		0.05-010 ^b
pH	S.U. ^c	6-9
Phenol	mg/l	0.5
Sulfide	mg/l	1
Temperature increase	°C	<3 ^d
Total coliform bacteria	100 ml	400
Total nitrogen	mg/l	10
Total phosphorus	mg/l	2
Total suspended solids	mg/l	50

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Value
Zinc	mg/l	2

a Nanometers

b 0-05 mg/l for total pesticides (organ phosphorus pesticides excluded); 0.10 mg/l for organo phosphorus pesticides

c Standard Unit

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

4.2.5.2. Air Emission Levels

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

a Milligrams per normal cubic meter at specified temperature and pressure

b as the 30-minute mean for stack emissions

c Calculate as Total carbon

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

4.3. APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES

Based on the Myanmar Environmental Guidelines and International Best Practices, the ultimate Scoping Report for YCP was developed and got approval from ECD. Specifically, the Environmental Impact Assessment for this project will follow not only the national regulations such as the Environmental Conservation Law, Environmental Conservation Rules and relevant regulations of the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar but also International Guidelines such as WHO standards, IFC Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines for environmental and social considerations.

4.3.1. IFC Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines (2007)

The World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHS Guidelines) are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP). The EHS Guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are normally acceptable to IFC and that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities at reasonable costs by existing technology. The General EHS Guideline contains information on crosscutting Environmental, Health, and Safety issues potentially applicable to all industry sectors. It should be used together with the relevant industry sector guideline(s). When the host country (Myanmar) regulations differ from the levels and measures presented in the EHS Guidelines, projects are expected to achieve whichever is more stringent.

4.3.2. IFC Guidelines on Water and Sanitation, (2007)

The EHS Guidelines for Water and Sanitation include information relevant to the operation and maintenance of potable water treatment and distribution systems, and collection of sewage in centralized systems (such as piped sewer collection networks) or decentralized systems (such as septic tanks subsequently serviced by pump trucks) and treatment of collected sewage at centralized facilities.

4.3.3. IFC Guidelines on Waste Management Facilities (2007)

The EHS Guidelines for Waste Management cover facilities or projects dedicated to the management of municipal solid waste and industrial waste, including waste collection and transport; waste receipt, unloading, processing, and storage; landfill disposal; physicochemical and biological treatment; and incineration projects. Industry-specific waste management activities applicable, for example, to medical waste, municipal sewage, cement kilns, and others are covered in the relevant industry-sector EHS Guidelines, as is the minimization and reuse of waste at the source.

4.3.4. WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality (2011)

The WHO guideline on drinking water quality includes:

- Drinking-water safety, including minimum procedures and specific guideline values and how these are intended to be used;
- Approaches used in deriving the guidelines, including guideline values;
- Microbial hazards, which continue to be the primary concern in both developing and developed countries. Experience has shown the value of a systematic approach to securing microbial safety. It also builds on the preventive principles on ensuring the microbial safety of drinking water through a multiple-barrier approach, highlighting the importance of source water protection;
- Climate change, which results in changing the water temperature and rainfall patterns, severe and prolonged drought or increased flooding, and its implications for water quality and water scarcity, recognizing the importance of managing these impacts as part of water management strategies;
- Chemical contaminants in drinking water, including information on chemicals not considered previously, such as pesticides used for vector control in drinking water; revisions of existing chemical fact sheets, taking account of new scientific information; and, in some cases, reduced coverage in the Guidelines where new information suggests a lesser priority;
- Those key chemicals responsible for large-scale health effects through drinking water exposure, including arsenic, fluoride, lead, nitrate, selenium, and uranium, providing guidance on identifying local priorities and management;
- The important roles of many different stakeholders are essential in ensuring drinking-water safety. This edition furthers the discussion introduced in the third edition of the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders in ensuring drinking-water safety;
- Guidance in situations other than traditional community supplies or managed utilities, such as rainwater harvesting and other non-piped supplies or dual piped systems.

4.3.5. WHO Protecting Groundwater for Health (2006)

Groundwater is the water contained beneath the surface in rocks and soil and is the water that accumulates underground in aquifers. Groundwater constitutes 97 percent of global freshwater and is an important source of drinking water in many regions of the world. In many parts of the world, groundwater sources are the single most important supply for the production of drinking water,

particularly in areas with limited or polluted surface water sources. For many communities, it may be the only economically viable option. This is in part because groundwater is typical of more stable quality and better microbial quality than surface waters. Groundwater often requires little or no treatment to be suitable for drinking whereas surface waters generally need to be treated, often extensively. There are many examples of groundwater being distributed without treatment. It is vital therefore that the quality of groundwater is protected if public health is not to be compromised.

4.4. MYANMAR GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.4.1. Arrangement at National and Sector Level

At national Level, Environmental Conservation Committee (ENCC) serves as a mechanism for inter-ministerial coordination. Authorities and functions of ENCC are prescribed in Articles 7 to 13 of the EC Rules of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

One of ENCC's main functions related to this project is to oversee the management of the EIA process by MOECA through ECD. ECD will serve as a coordinator among various departments in relevant sectors to ensure that the EIA and implementation of EMP will address environment and social issues of concerns by departments in relevant sectors.

The EIA process for this project will be administered by the central ECD in coordination with the regional ECD and various governmental organizations at the regional, township, and district levels.

4.5. CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL POLICIES

The National Environment Policy was drafted in 1994. The excerpts are stated below:

To establish sound environment policies, utilization of water, land, forests, mineral, marine resources and other natural resources in order to conserve the environment and prevent its degradation, the Government of the Union of Myanmar adopts the following policy:

"The wealth of the nation is its people, its cultural heritage, its environment and its natural resources."

The objective of Myanmar's environmental policy is to achieve harmony and balance between its people, its cultural heritage, its environment and its natural resources through the integration of environmental considerations into the development process to enhance the quality of the life of all its citizens. Every nation has the sovereign right to utilize its natural resources in accordance with its environmental policies; but great care must be taken not to exceed its jurisdiction or infringe upon the interests of other nations. It is the responsibility of the State and every citizen to preserve its natural resources in the interests of present and future generations.

The development of the environmental policy was followed by the drafting of 'Myanmar Agenda 21' in 1997, which follows a UN framework for a multipronged approach to sustainable development. Agenda 21 is a non-binding, voluntarily implemented action plan of the United Nations with regard to sustainable development. It is a product of the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992. Agenda 21 – a global programme of action for achieving sustainable development to which countries are 'politically committed' rather than legally obligated.

The Myanmar Agenda 21 recognizes the need for Environmental Impact Assessments. Myanmar, in its Agenda 21, calls for integrated management of natural resources and provides a blueprint for achieving sustainable development.

4.6. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK INCLUDING INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS, TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS, AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS, GUIDELINES

International Conventions, Treaties and Agreements Myanmar has signed a number of international treaties related to the environment which may have implications for the Project. These include:

- a) Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region; Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer; Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
- b) London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
- c) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;
- d) International Civil Aviation Organization: ANNEX 16 Annex to the Convention on International Civil Aviation Environmental Protection Vol. I, II, Aircraft Noise;
- e) Vienna Convention for the Protection of Ozone Layer;
- f) Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
- g) Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage;
- h) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA);
- i) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
- j) ASEAN Agreement on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources; Cartagena Protocol on Bio-safety
- k) Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; Ramsar Convention on Wetlands; and
- l) Copenhagen Amendment to Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer.
- m) United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People

4.6.1. International Standards and Guidelines

The following international standards, guidelines, policies and procedures are referred to, in preparation of this Report:

- a) UNEP Environmental Impact Assessment Training Resource Manual
- b) European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Sub-sectoral Environmental and Social Guidelines)

- c) International Finance Corporation, World Bank Group (Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines)
- d) NHS, Health, Scotland (Health Impact Assessment in Practice)
- e) BS 14001:2004 Environmental management systems - Requirements with guidance for use
- f) Principles of Environmental Impact Assessment Best Practice International Association for Impact Assessment
- g) OHSAS 18001, Occupational Health and Safety Assessment

3.3 Institutional Framework

4.7. NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) is part of a broader programme of the UN Sustainable Development Commission set up after the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002. Every country, including Myanmar, that signed Agenda 21 at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, agreed to develop an NSDS by 2010 in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). UNEP provided funding for Myanmar to develop an NSDS. The main aim of the process was to develop an NSDS in line with international standards by meeting the MDGs and ensure that environmental and social impacts are mitigated when implementing development projects. Myanmar's NSDS was published in August 2009. The three goals described in Myanmar's NSDS are sustainable management of natural resources, integrated economic development and sustainable social development. Specific strategies are outlined under each goal. For example, the goal for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources suggests strategies for forest resource management, sustainable energy production and consumption, biodiversity conservation, sustainable freshwater resources management, sustainable management of land resources, sustainable management for mineral resources utilization, and so on.

4.8. MYANMAR AGENDA 21 (1997)

Myanmar agenda 21 is a blueprint for all-natural resource management and environment and environmental conservation work and the pursuit of the activities contribute to biodiversity conservation throughout the country.

4.9. PROJECT'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STANDARD

Principle 17 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development stated; 'Environmental impact assessment, as a national instrument, shall be undertaken for proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment and are subject to a decision of competent national authority.'

4.10. THE EVOLVING SCOPE OF EIA PROCESS AND PRACTICE

In the early stages of EIA, only the biophysical impacts of proposals were considered (such as effects on air and water quality, flora and fauna, noise levels, climate and hydrological systems). Increasingly EIA processes are used to analyses a range of impact types within a single framework, include social, health, and economic aspects, e.g. social impact assessment (SIA), health impact assessment (HIA) and risk assessment. However, this trend toward integrated assessment for decision-making is by no means universal or uniform. Even in EIA systems where this trend is well established,

the degree and extent of integration varies with legal requirements and accepted practice. Despite a lack of internationally consistent practice, integrated impact assessment, linking biophysical and socio-economic effects, is identified as an important priority in Agenda 21.

4.11. UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Myanmar has endorsed the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in September 2007 as one of 144 states. Article 32 describes indigenous peoples' right to free and prior informed consent (FPIC): "States shall consult and co-operate in good faith with the Indigenous Peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain FPIC prior to approval of any project affecting their land or territories". Article 10 and Article 26 elaborate on forcible relocation of indigenous people, the need for FPIC and land rights. It is required to ensure conformance to all relevant international environmental and social conventions in relation to this project.

4.12. WORLD BANK CLASSIFICATION

World Bank Operational Directive on EIA, which is illustrative and provides a framework for screening.

Category A: for projects likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are serious (i.e., irreversible, affect vulnerable ethnic minorities, involve involuntary resettlement, or affect cultural heritage sites), diverse, or unprecedented, or that affect an area broader than the sites of facilities subject to physical works. A full EIA is required.

Category B: for projects likely to have adverse environmental impacts that are less significant than those of Category A projects, meaning that few if any of the impacts are likely to be irreversible, that they are site-specific, and that mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A projects. Normally, a limited EIA will be undertaken to identify suitable mitigation and management measures, and incorporate them into the project.

Category C: for projects that are likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. No EIA is required.

4.13. DIRECTIVE 2011/92/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL OF 13 DECEMBER 2011 ON THE ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROJECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

The EIA Directive (85/337/EEC) has been in force since 1985 and applies to a wide range of defined public and private projects, which also respectively list projects subject to mandatory EIA and non-mandatory EIA.

Usually this kind of major projects, will warrant a full EIA, because they are known or considered to have potentially significant adverse impacts on the environment; for example, on human health and safety, rare or endangered species, protected areas, fragile or valued ecosystems, biological diversity, air and water quality, or the lifestyle and livelihood of local communities.

4.14. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY OF LIFENG WOOL SPINNING (MYANMAR) CO., LTD.

Lifeng Wool shall be responsible for the preservation of the environment at and around the area of project site. In addition to this, it shall carry out as per instructions made by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) in which to conduct an IEE process and an

EMP which describe the measure to be taken for preventing, mitigation and monitoring significant environment impacts resulting from the implementation and operation of proposed project or business or activity has to be prepared and submitted and to perform activities in accordance with this EIA and be abided by the environment policy, Environmental Conservation Law and other environmental related rules and procedures. Project proponent shall be responsible for the environmental assessment of factory development as follows:

- ✓ To set up welfare plan such as staff medical checkup, training program and Public talk for getting knowledge, risk prevention, bonus and social security services.
- ✓ To promote Corporate Social Responsibility- (CSR) with 2% of the net profit for development of safe, economic and social environment
- ✓ To carry out fire safety assessment and ensure adequate and appropriate fire safety measures for employees
- ✓ To carry out disposing wastes according to Yangon City Development Committee regulations, protect, and preserve the project environment from pollution of air, water and land by following laws and guidelines lay down by MONREC.

CHAPTER 5 SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

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

5.1. METHODOLOGY FOR DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

The followings are methodologies used for Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for this IEE report preparation;

- Onsite Measurements and Analysis – Baseline parameters such as air quality and noise quality of the existing project site during the operation phase were measured onsite. The analyzed results are mentioned in this chapter.
- Secondary data collection of proposed project site area – Socio economic condition, physical/biological environment, and weather data are collected from official township data.

5.2. ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE STUDY

The field observation for determining the environmental baseline of the proposed project area was undertaken during construction period. The survey team consists of the senior consultant and environmental quality team. The baseline data collected regarding the environmental condition of the project area was conducted in the following section. The environmental setting around the project site and monitoring location point is shown in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Environmental Setting around the Proposed Project Site

Particulars	Detail
Coordinate Point	16°89'86.50"N 96°23'70.49"E
Climate Conditions (Department of Meteorology and Hydrology - DMH)	Annual Mean Maximum Temperature: (42°C) Annual Mean Minimum Temperature: (27°C) Annual Rainfall: 55.696 inches
Present land use at the proposed site	Industrial Land Use Type
Nearest Road	Number 2 Main Road
Forest Area	No Exist
Wetlands	No Exist
Protective Area	No Exist

The purpose of this Chapter is to predict how environmental and socio-economic conditions will affect because of the implementation of the proposed Project. This requires a sound understanding of the baseline conditions at the Project Site, which established through desktop study research, site surveys, primary data collection and projections for future developments. Findings provide the current and future characteristics of the Project Site and the value and vulnerability of the key environmental and

socio-economic resources and receptors. The following sections provide a description of the environmental and socio-economic aspects of the Project.

5.2.1. Site Survey and Environmental Monitoring

The baseline environmental quality at the Project Site and its immediate surroundings was established by wastewater, ambient air quality samples, noise, light level and indoor temperature and humidity measurements at immediate surrounding areas by Myanwei Environmental Solutions Company Limited, environmental consultant organization registered by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC). To determine the existing baseline environmental quality within the project site on 5th November 2022.

The overall conditions of air quality, water quality, light level and noise level are quoted from the project. The summary of the field survey for overall conditions is shown in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Summary of Environmental Survey

Item	Parameter
Air quality	(1) Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂), (2) Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂), (3) Carbon Monoxide (CO), (4) Ozone (O ₃), (5) Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂), (6) Volatile Organic Compound (VOC), (7) Total Suspended Particles (TSP), (8) Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀ & PM _{2.5}) and (9) Air Pressure (10) Wind Speed and Wind Direction
Noise level	Indoor sound level (LAeq)
Water quality	pH, Turbidity, TDS, TSS, Hardness, Chloride, BOD ₅ , COD, Iron, Manganese
Light level	Lux level

The environmental parameters such as ambient air emission level which were measured by using air quality monitoring system (AQM-09). Measurements were recorded in the operation within duration of working hours between consecutive measurements. To reveal the existing status of baseline air quality, the average ambient air qualities measured were compared with NEQG, WHO Guideline. The point for measurement is located near the operation area. Based on the results appropriate interventions are suggested.

5.2.2. Survey Items

On 5, November, 2022 to determine the existing baseline ambient air quality status within the project site. The baseline environmental quality at the Project Site and its immediate surroundings was established by ambient air quality samples, temperature and humidity measurements at immediate surrounding areas. The overall conditions of air quality are quoted from the project. The summary of the air quality survey for overall conditions is shown in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Summary of Air Quality Survey

Item	Parameter
Air quality	(1) Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂), (2) Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂), (3) Carbon Monoxide (CO), (4) Ozone (O ₃), (5) Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂), (6) Volatile Organic Compound (VOC), (7) Total Suspended Particles (TSP), (8) Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀ & PM _{2.5}) and (9) Air Pressure (10) Wind Speed and Wind Direction

5.2.3. Survey Location

This environmental monitoring point was in Dagon Myothit Township. The details of the location of survey point are presented in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4 Location of Survey Point

Survey point	Coordinates	Type of survey point	Description of survey point
Air Quality Monitoring	16°53'53.84"N 96°14'14.48"E	Project site	Infront of the factory



Figure 5-1 Air Quality Monitoring Photo

5.2.4. Result of Air Quality (GAS AND DUST PARAMETER)

The observations were tabulated and analyzed section wise to understand the environmental status prevailing in the units considered for the study. It was observed that the air quality of SO₂, O₃ and NO₂ concentration level and particulate matter (PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5}) are within the NEQG, WHO Guideline.

Table 5-5 Ambient Air Quality at Project Site (AQM)

Parameter	Average Period	Result (µg/m ³)	WHO ² Value (µg/m ³)	NEQ ¹ Value (µg/m ³)
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	24-hours	16.6	50	50
Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	24-hours	10.85	25	25
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	24-hours	2.083	20	20
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	1-hour	11.1	200	200
Ozone (O ₃)	8-hours	15	100	100

1 NEQ = National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline 2015

2 WHO = World Health Organization

* NG = No Guideline

5.3. NOISE

The Noise level was measured by using Digital Sound Level Meter for working hours on 5th November 2023 shown in Figure 5-2. The average noise level in the project site area is presented in Table 5-7.

Table 5-6 Noise Level Standard of NEQG

Receptor	One Hour LAeq (dBA)	
	Day Time (7:00-22:00) (10:00-22:00 for public holidays)	Night Time (22:00-7:00) (22:00-10:00 for public holidays)
Residential, Institutional, Educational	55	45
Industrial, Commercial	70	70

Table 5-7 Comparison of Noise Level Measurement

Location	Description	GPS location	Noise Result	NEQ Guideline
(N -1)	Operation Area	16°53'54.65"N 96°14'13.08"E	60.5dBA	70 dBA

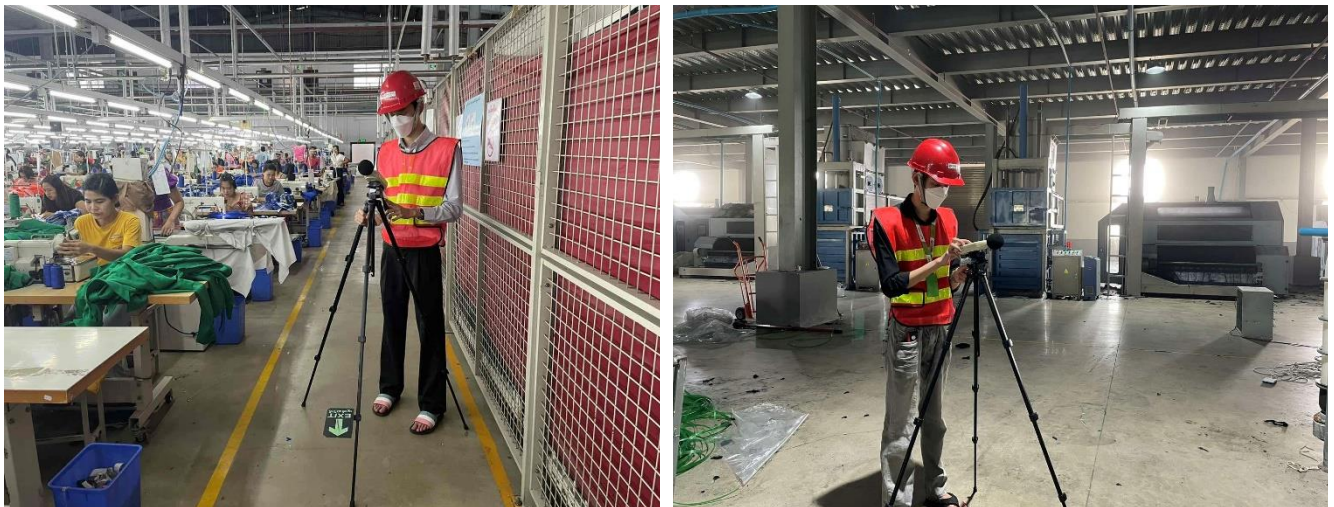


Figure 5-2 Noise Level Measurement Photo

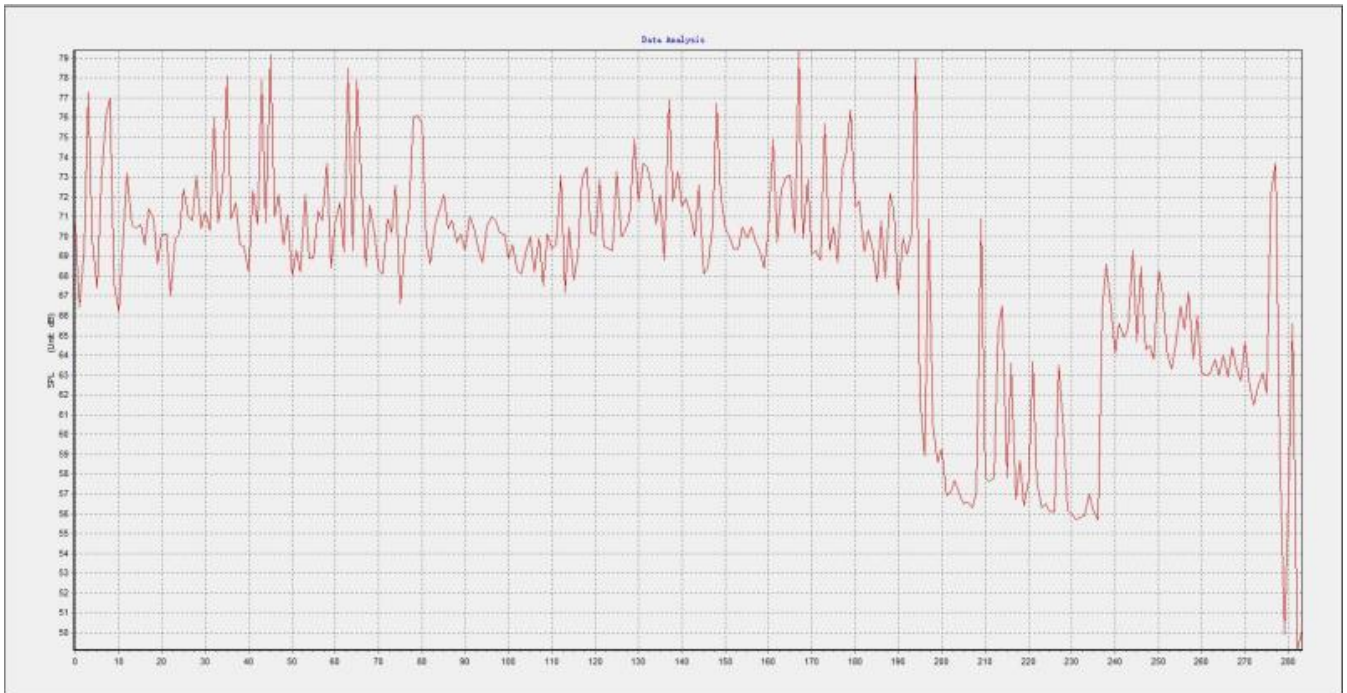


Figure 5-3 Sound Analysis Graph

5.3.1. Summary of Noise Result

However, found to be the Noise source monitoring at the project site overall level of noise in the operation area is acceptable when compared with National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline. Therefore, no obvious influence can be caused occupational health and safety of employees during operation. Moreover, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to decrease adverse impact of noise will be provided for employees when necessary. Noise measurement result and graph are presented in **Appendix**.

5.4. LIGHT

Activities of the workers in the manufacturing of Textile factory are highly dependent on the quality of light. Therefore, the consultant conducted the light measurement in the manufacturing of Textile factory is presented. The illustrates the recommended illumination and limiting glare index applicable to typical works (fairly severe to very severe tasks) in manufacturing of Textile factory is provided in Table 5-8.

Appropriate lighting is the need for every department, irrespective to the task being handled. Although, there are some areas where focus on maintaining proper illumination is very crucial in manufacturing of Textile factory, like the inspection points (on-floor and in stores), sampling, and the finishing section, as these areas are crucial for the quality of the production. The tasks involved in these areas require high levels of worker focus and accurate lighting to ensure lower errors and defects passing on to the next stage.

However, according to the result of light measurement at operation area (inside the production sector) is in good condition and at the acceptable level of standard.

Table 5-8 Recommended illumination and limiting glare index based on IES Code, 1968

Visual test	Illumination (lux)	Glare index
Casual seeing	100	28
Rough task with large detail	200	25-28
Ordinary task medium detail	400	25
Fairly severe task, small detail (e.g. drawing office, sewing)	600	19-22
Severe, prolonged task, very small detail (e.g. fine assembly, hand tailoring)	900	16-22
Very severe, prolonged task, very small detail (e.g. gem cutting, hosiery mending, gauging very small parts)	1,300-2,000	13-16



Figure 5-4 Light Quantity Measurement Photo

Table 5-9 Result of Light Measurement in Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

No	Location	Measure value (Lux)	Standard*
1	Raw Storage	600	300
2	Raw Separation	609	500
3	Production Area	534	1000
	Chemical Spray Area	102.7	600
4	Product Storage Area	611	900
5	Grinding	857	600

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

5.4.1. Indoor temperature and humidity

The indoor temperature and humidity condition during 5 November 2022 shows the average temperature of 30.72°C while the average humidity is 57.83 % as shown in Table 5-10.

Table 5-10 Relative humidity and temperature measure at factory

Date and Time	Description	Result value	Environmental parameter air station guideline
---------------	-------------	--------------	---

5 November 2022 (8:00 am to 4:00 pm)	Relative Humidity RH %	57.83 (%)	Present condition
	Temperature	30.72 °C	Present condition



Figure 5-5 Temperature and Relative Humidity Measurement Photo

5.5. PHYSICAL COMPONENT

5.5.1. Topography

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

5.5.2. Geology

The Yangon area is underlain by alluvial deposits (Pleistocene to Recent), the non-marine fluvial sediments of Irrawaddy formation (Pliocene), and hard, massive sandstone of Pegu series (early-late Miocene). Alluvial deposits are composed of gravel, clay, silts, sands and laterite which lie upon the eroded surface of the Irrawaddy formation at 3-4.6 m above mean sea level (MSL). The rock type in Yangon is mainly soft rocks, which consist of sandstone, shale, limestones and conglomerate. Geological map of Yangon Regional area is shown in Figure 5-6.

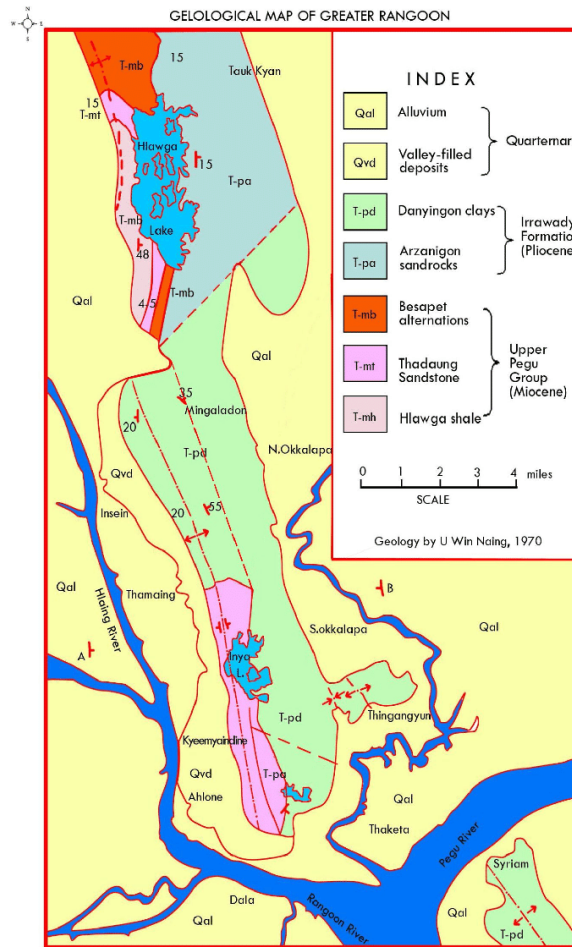


Figure 5-6 Geological Map of Yangon Region

5.5.3. Tectonics

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

5.5.4. Soil

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

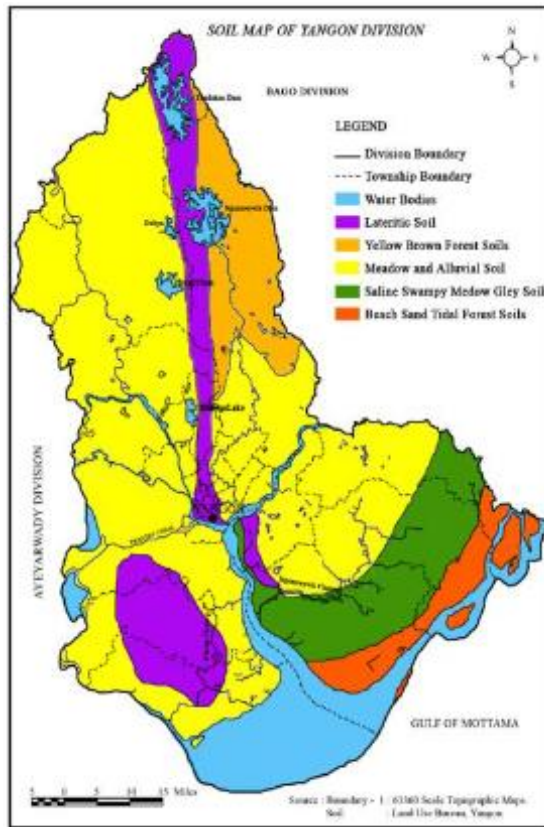


Figure 5-7 Soil Map in Yangon (Source: Land Use of Bureau of Yangon)

5.5.5. Hydrogeology

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

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

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

poor reliability of municipal supply. Permitting is part of the Planning Consent Application currently underway. The boreholes will be provided and operated by the Developer.

Hydrology: The Project Site lies along the catchment of the Pazundaung River which flows east of the site in a southerly direction to converge into the Yangon River. The Yangon River (also known as the Rangoon River or Hlaing River) is formed by the confluence of the Pegu and Myitmaka rivers and flows into the Gulf of Martaban which is part of the larger Andaman Sea. The river flows along a 40 km stretch flowing from southern Myanmar as an outlet of the Ayeyarwady River into the Ayeyarwady delta. A small portion of the Bago River (the estuary) lies within the Yangon Division. The Pazundaung Creek and Bago River joins the Yangon River and from there, flow towards the southwestern direction into Andaman Sea. [2]

5.5.6. Climate and Meteorology

5.5.6.1. Average Weather in Yangon

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

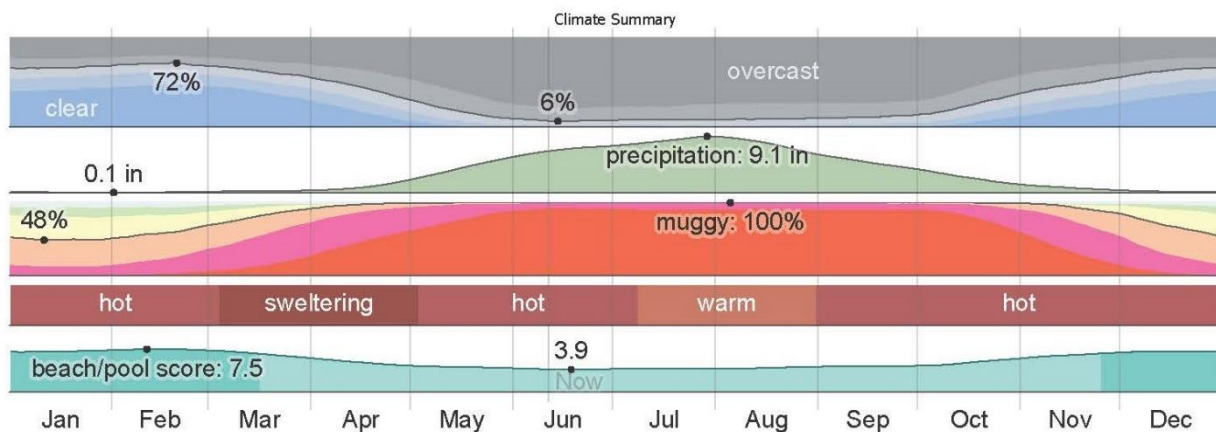


Figure 5-8 Climate Summary of Yangon Region

5.5.7. Temperature and Relative Humidity

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

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

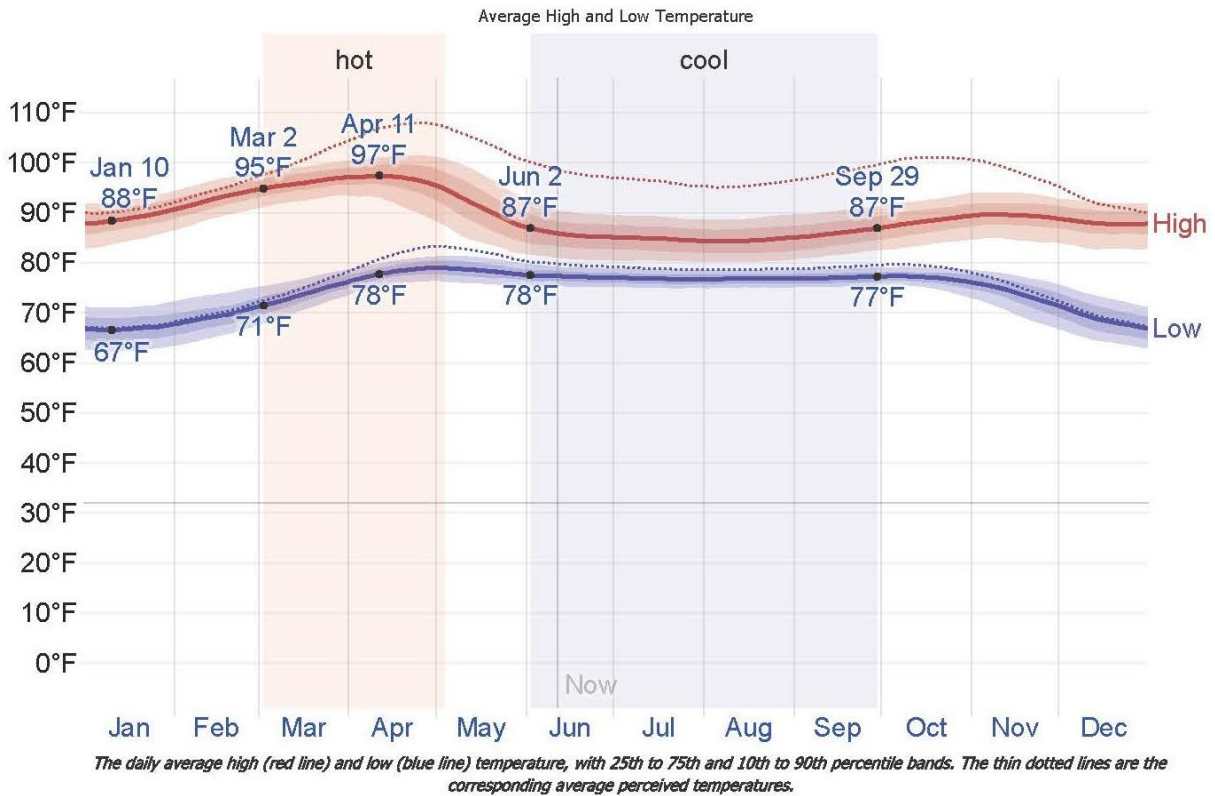


Figure 5-9 Average Temperature of Yangon Region

5.5.7.1. Clouds

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

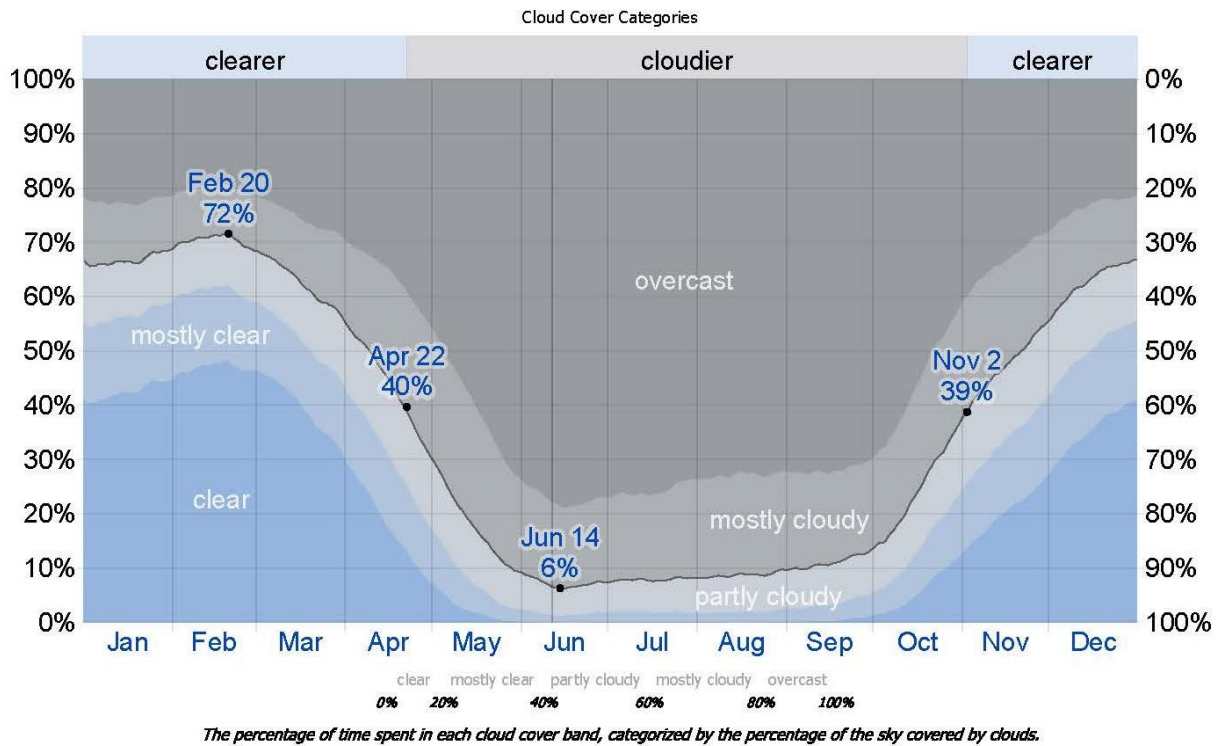


Figure 5-10 Cloud Cover Categories

5.5.7.2. Rainfall

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

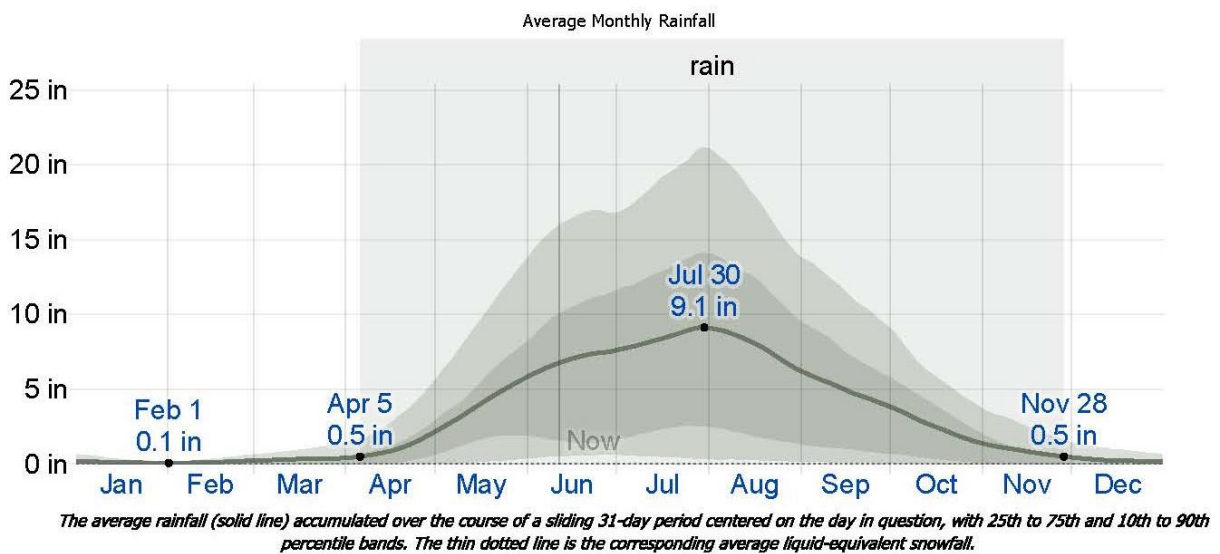


Figure 5-11 Average Monthly Rainfall at Yangon Region

Table 5-11 Annual rainfall and temperature

Year	Rainfall		Temperature	
	Raining day	Rainfall value (Inches)	Summer season Max (°C)	Winter season Min (°C)
2017	113	134.35	30°C	24°C
2018	115	125.24	34°C	26°C
2019	74	108.21	33°C	26°C
2020	67	91.65	34°C	25°C

Source: Department of Administrative Dagon Myothit (East) Township, Regional data (www.gad.gov.mm.com)

5.5.1. Humidity

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

Yangon experiences extreme seasonal variation in the perceived humidity. The muggier period of the year lasts for 10 months, from February 22 to December 23, during which time the comfort level is muggy, oppressive, or miserable at least 61% of the time. The muggiest day of the year is August 5, with muggy conditions 100% of the time. The least muggy day of the year is January 11, with muggy conditions 48% of the time. In March 30, 2020, the weather condition of proposed project is 41.2 °C average temperature and 69.1 % average humidity as shown in Figure 5-12.

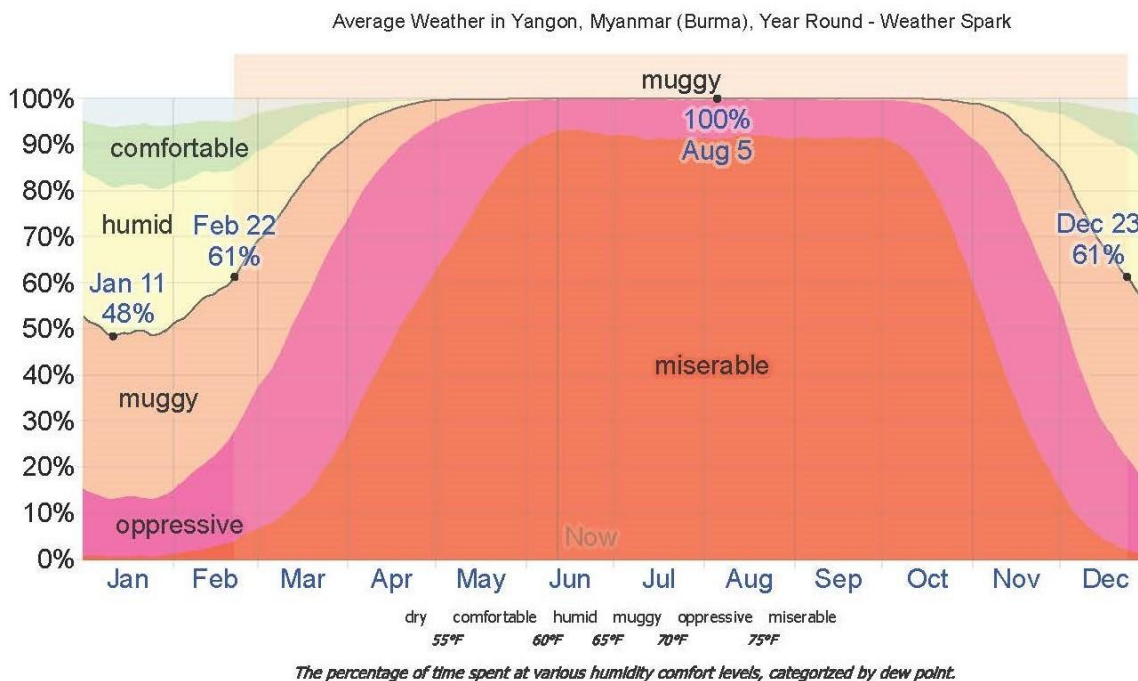


Figure 5-12 Humidity of Yangon

5.5.1.1. Wind

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

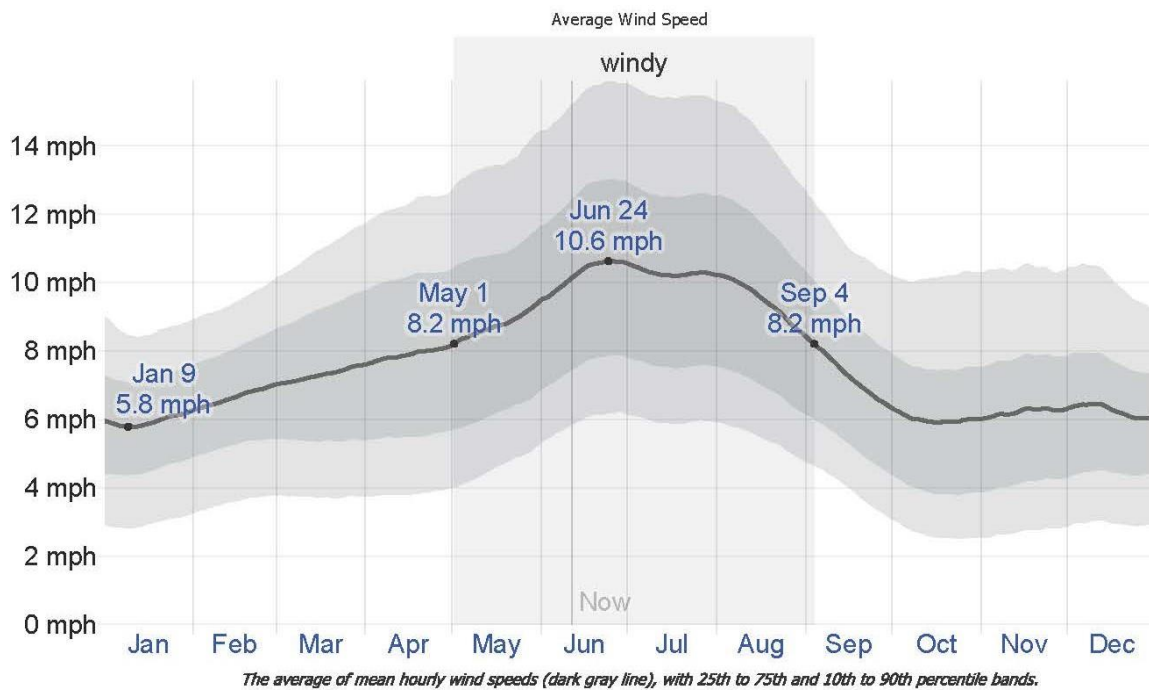


Figure 5-13 Average Wind Speed in Yangon

5.6. BIOLOGICAL COMPONENT

There is no forest area, wildlife and wetlands within or around the project compound. The proposed project site is not located in or near a sensitive ecosystem as the proposed project area is situated in the Dagon MyoThit (East) Township. Moreover, desktop review and site visits confirmed the absence of unique or ecologically significant flora and fauna. However, the nearest water body is the Bago River.

5.7. SOCIO-ECONOMIC COMPONENT

5.7.1. Population

Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. is located across Dagon MyoThit (East) Township in Yangon Region in Yangon Region. In September 2020, the population of Dagon MyoThit (East) Township is about 182,081 people as present in Table 5-12. ^[1]

Table 5-12 Population of Males and Females at Dagon Myothit (East) Township (2020)

Item	Older 18 year			Younger 18 year			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Urban	60,959	71,388	132,347	20,089	20,116	40,205	81,048	91,504	172,552
Rural	3,156	3,378	6,534	1,562	1,433	2,995	4,718	4,811	9,529
Total	64,115	74,766	138,881	21,651	21,549	43,200	85,766	96,315	182,081

Source: Department of Administrative Dagon Myothit (East) Township, Regional data (www.gad.gov.mm.com)

5.7.1. Religion

The different kinds of religion present in Dagon Myothit (East) Township are shown in Table 5-13. More than 95% of the people living in the township are Buddhists. ^[1]

Table 5-13 Religion in Dagon Myothit (East) Township (2019)

Township	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Muslim	Other	Total
Dagon Myothit (East)	176,308	2,701	1,741	1,295	36	182,081

Source: Department of Administrative Dagon Myothit (East) Township, Regional data (www.gad.gov.mm.com)

5.7.2. Local Economy

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

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

5.7.3. Public Infrastructure and Access

5.7.3.1. Communication and Transportation

Major transportation route in Dagon Myothit (East) Township are railway, port, and car road as presented in Table 5-14. ^[1]

Table 5-14 Transportation Route

Categories	Township	
	From	to
Bus Line (10)	Dagon University	National Races Village
Bus Line (15)	Dagon University	YTU (Pauk Taw Wa)
Bus Line (24, 25,26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 66, 62, 87, 88, 38, 55)	Dagon University	Downtown
Bus Line (102)	Dagon University	Dagon Seikkan

Source: Department of Administrative Dagon Myothit (East) Township, Regional data (www.gad.gov.mm.com)

5.7.3.2. Electricity

The electricity demand of Dagon Myothit (East) Township is higher and higher due to the normally increased in population and infrastructure. ^[1]

5.7.3.3. Education

Location of major schools were situated i.e. basic education primary school (B.E.P.S.), basic education middle school (B.E.M.S), basic education high school (B.E.H.S), West Yangon Technological University, in the Hlaing Thar Yar Township. The name and the located village tract/ ward of schools are described in Table 5-15. ^[1]

Table 5-15 List of major school in Dagon Myothit (East) Township

No.	Name of School	Location
1.	Dagon University	No. (52) Ward
2.	BEHS (1)	(13) Ward
3.	BEHS (2)	(3) Ward
4.	BEHS (3)	(12) Ward
5.	BEHS (4)	(9) Ward
6.	BEHS (5)	(133) Ward
7.	BEMS (1)	(12) Ward
8.	BEMS (2)	(13) Ward
9.	BEMS (5)	Shan Te Gyi Village
10.	BEMS	KyiSu East
11.	BEPS Total (16)	

Source: Department of Administrative Dagon Myothit(East) Township, Regional data (www.gad.gov.mm.com)

5.7.3.4. Health Status

The diseases of high prevalence reported in 2020 are Tuberculosis (TB), followed by Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), Diarrhea, TB and snakebites. With reference to the Township Health Profile 2020 of Dagon Myothit (East) Township, no accidental work injuries reported to the township hospital in 2020. The common diseases are are shown in Table 5-16.

Table 5-16 Common Diseases in the Dagon Myothit (East) Township

Disease	Dagon Myothit (East) Township	
	Morbidity	Mortality
Malaria (Per 100000P)	-	-
Dysentery	52	-
Diarrhea (Per 100000P)	232	-
TB (Sputum+) (Per 10000P)	-	-
Hepatitis	-	-

Table 5-17 Lists of Hospital in Dagon Myothit (East)Township

Disease	Yearly	
	Morbidity	Mortality
Malaria (Per 100000P)	-	-
Dysentery	52	-
Diarrhea (Per 100000P)	232	-
TB (Sputum+)(Per 10000P)	-	-
Hepatitis	-	-

Table 5-18 Lists of hospital in the Dagon Myothit (East)Township

Hospital Name	Beds/Services	Responsible
Psychiatric Hospital	25	Government
Township Hospital	25	Government

5.8. CULTURAL AND VISUAL COMPONENTS

Dagon Myothit (East) Township is growing into a busy and vibrant community. The population fluctuates; however, there has been steady growth over the last decade. It tends to be a stopover on a journey rather than a destination. It has a number of sites that are interesting; however, there is no main attraction. Visitors to the town are generally visiting for work, investment or family reasons. ^[1]

CHAPTER 6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURE

6.1. METHODOLOGY FOR THE ASSESSMENTS

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

The following methodology have been applied to assess the environmental impacts of the factory mainly on air, water, land, biodiversity, including human beings. Each source of impact had assessed by four parameters, magnitude, duration, extent and probability and each assess point have five scales as mentioned in Table 6-1:

Table 6-1 Impact Assessment Parameters and its scale

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

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

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

Impact Significance: Based on calculated significant point, impact significance is able to categorize as follows:

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

6.2. IMPACT IDENTIFICATIONS

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

6.2.1. Positive Impact

During the project implementation, local people can get job opportunities in administrative sectors, office works, transportation sectors, skill and unskilled workers, etc. Due to the implementation of the project, there will be employment opportunities especially for workers from the local community. Employees will also improve more in their professional knowledge and skills. The net effect of job creation is the improvement of the livelihoods and living standards of the beneficiaries and poverty reduction, development of local people's livelihood. Cause of the proposed project is located in Dagon Myothit (East) Township, there may have business opportunities to local people.

6.2.2. Negative Impact

The following Figure 6-1 briefly described the potential negative impacts of the proposed project. There are four main types of impacts; impact on environmental resources, impact on ecological resource, impact on human and impact of waste generation.

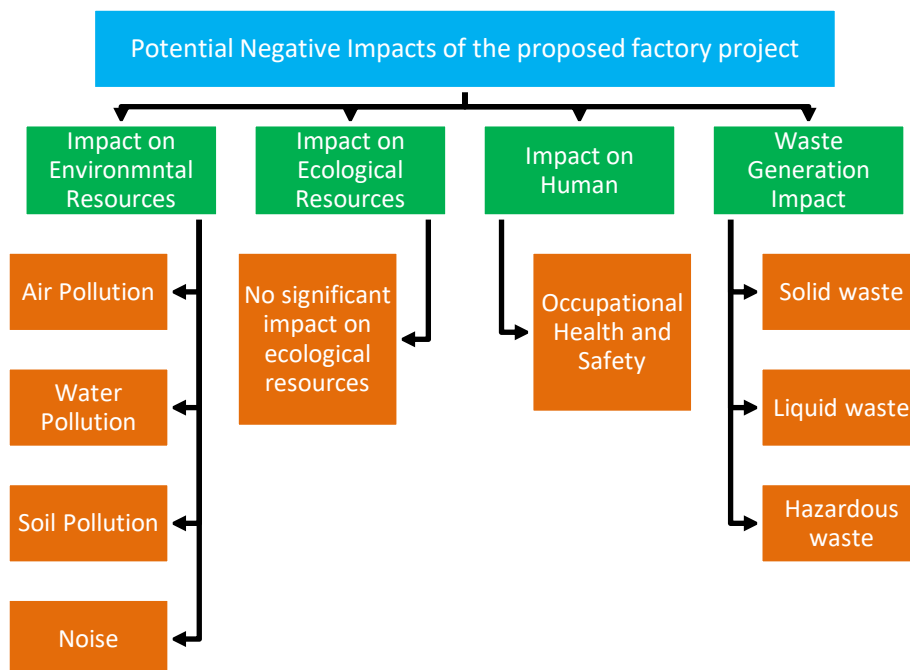


Figure 6-1 Potential Negative Impact Affect from Proposed Factory Project

6.3. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT DURING CONSTRUCTION & DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

Construction phase: The project factory is already constructed during environmental assessment study and site visit. Therefore, the proposed project is located in industrial zone and already finished the construction, the potential impact on environment is not assessed and affected must be caused the construction period.

Decommissioning phase: The proposed duration of the investment shall be 30 years. The term of the Lease shall be signing of the Lease Agreement between Local owner and Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. for proposed project site for 2.529 Acres (10234.5 square meters) acres of land. The project of land and building will be restitution to land owner after close the operation. Therefore, the assessment study cannot be need for environmental impact assessment during decommission phase.

Landowner shall represent these two phases of operation. If the owner will be demolished their factory, they will need mitigation and monitoring plan for environmental impact. Therefore, Myanwei's environmental assessment team presented for monitoring plan during decommissioning phase.

6.4. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND ITS SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

The project activities, their impacts and significance of impact are provided in following Table.

Table 6-2 Evaluation and Perdition of Significant Impacts and mitigation measure for Operation Phase

Categories	Source of Impact	Significant Potential Impacts					Impact Significance	Reason	Mitigation Measure
		M	D	E	P	SP			
Impact on Environmental Resource									
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission from emergency diesel generator and vehicle movement 	3	4	2	4	36	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution in atmosphere. Inhaling them can increase the chance you'll have health problems. People with heart or lung disease, older adults and children are at greater risk from air pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To control air pollution, the vehicles, generators, boilers and machineries have to check and maintain regularly. The factory uses chimney for generator through which the flue gases are emitted for reducing the impact of stack emission on environment. Ensuring vehicles, compressors, generator are well maintained.
Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production process 	3	4	2	3	27	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastewater generation from washing used colour mixing box, bottle Sewage discharge from the toilets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An effective wastewater treatment system for production sector that reduced for BOD, COD and other organic compound used to reduce the impact on aquatic lives and odor. Currently, practice of the wastewater effluents discharge facilities of sewage for sanitation and septic system
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engine oil leaks, spills at diesel 	1	4	1	1	6	Insignificant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The factory compound area was paved with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mitigation Measure

Categories	Source of Impact	Significant Potential Impacts of					Impact Significance	Reason	Mitigation Measure
		M	D	E	P	SP			
	storage and during fuel refueling.							concrete and hence, contamination due to the oil spillage at this area is insignificant.	
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generating noise from the vehicle movement & especially from generator, compressor 	2	4	2	3	24	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The factory not operate heavy machinery There is insignificant impact on surrounding environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mitigation Measure Use personal protective equipment (PPE) like ear plug/ear muffs in the noisy workplace like generator room, compressor room
Impact on Ecological Resources									
Flora and fauna on terrestrial and aquatic life	Operation of the Textile factory	1	4	1	1	6	Insignificant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Significant Impact on Ecological Resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mitigation Measure
Impact on Human									
Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor electrical installations Waste disposed area raw materials and chemical storage 	3	5	2	4	40	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serious damage to property and even injury and death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide fire extinguishers, fire hose reels and fire hydrants on the walls of the factory for fire emergency cases. Regular inspection for existing firefighting equipment must be done. In case of fire emergency, water storage tank for fire frightening.

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

Categories	Source of Impact	Significant Potential Impacts					Impact Significance	Reason	Mitigation Measure
		M	D	E	P	SP			
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise from the generating of the emergency generators 	2	4	1	2	14	Very Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in demographic structure, new diseases form immigrant workers To cause a range of health problems ranging from stress, poor concentration, productivity losses in the workplace, and communication difficulties and fatigue from lack of sleep, to more serious issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage the drainage systems of the factory to prevent health risk of the workers. The maximum allowable noise level for workers is 90 dB(A) for 8hours exposure a day. Thus, adequate protective noise impact measures in the form of ear muffs/ear plugs to the workers working in high noise areas.
Waste Generation Impact									
Solid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste from textile materials Domestic Waste from the office. 	3	4	1	4	32	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surrounding environmental pollution and soil contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides separate garbage bins at each building. All of the solid wastes will be collected separately in garbage based on their types and stored in relevant separated waste storage area Final wastes should be disposed by connecting with YCDC's service
Liquid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastewater generation from washing used 	2	4	2	2	16	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contamination of soil, surface water, ground water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular inspection and cleaning the wastewater treatment tank, oil traps, septic tank and

Categories	Source of Impact	Significant Potential Impacts of					Impact Significance	Reason	Mitigation Measure
		M	D	E	P	SP			
	colour mixing box, bottle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Septic system and sewage. Domestic liquid waste disposal from office. 							adequate covers for all storage and waste disposal areas can decrease these contaminations.	
Hazardous Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazardous waste of chemical substances for carding from the Materials Engine oil leaks, spills at diesel storage and during fuel refueling. Used oil and lubricant discharged from the maintenance of vehicles and machines. 	3	4	1	2	16	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the risk of contamination from glues, fuels, oils and hazardous wastes Response effectively to incident and accident Proper inspection and maintenance in storage of hazardous waste. Dispose of hazardous chemicals and containers in accordance with occupational health, safety and environmental requirements. The empty chemical containers will hand over to suppliers for recycle or appropriate disposal The hazardous wastes are disposed by connecting with DOWA or YCDC's service. 	

Table 6-3 Evaluation and Perdition of Significant Impacts and mitigation measure for Decommissioning Phase

Categories	Source of Impact	Significant Potential Impacts					Impact Significance	Reason	Mitigation Measure
		M	D	E	P	SP			
Impact on Environmental Resource									
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust and particulate matters from decommissioning of construction materials 	1	1	1	2	6	Very Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust and particulate matters can only release within decommissioning time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mitigation measures
Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No impact on surface water and ground water 	2	1	2	1	5	Very Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The factory not generated wastewater within decommissioning time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mitigation measures
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No impact on soil at the decommissioning phase 	1	1	1	1	3	Very Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No soil impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mitigation Measure
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decommission activities Transportation of demolished materials 	3	1	1	3	15	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is insignificant impact on surrounding environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mitigation Measure
Impact on Ecological Resources									
Flora and fauna on terrestrial and aquatic life	Operation of the textile Factory	1	4	1	1	6	Insignificant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Significant Impact on Ecological Resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mitigation Measure

Categories	Source of Impact	Significant Potential Impacts					Impact Significance	Reason	Mitigation Measure
		M	D	E	P	SP			
Impact on Human									
Occupational Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidental cases can cause by decommissioning activities 	1	1	1	3	9	Very Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accident in workplace (physical injuries or even death) can occur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) like earmuffs, safety gloves, helmets and goggles
Waste Generation Impact									
Solid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolished debris such as bricks, concrete materials 	3	4	1	4	32	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surrounding environmental pollution and soil contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides separate garbage bins at each building. All of the solid wastes will be collected separately in garbage based on their types disposed by connecting with YCDC's service.
Liquid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residual septic and sewage. 	2	4	2	2	16	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old septic tank will leave 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mitigation measures
Hazardous Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residual empty fuel container and oil from operation 	2	4	1	2	14	Very Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the risk of contamination from fuels, oils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The empty chemical containers will hand over to suppliers for recycle or appropriate disposal The hazardous wastes are transported by specially licensed carriers and disposed by connecting with DOWA or YCDC's service.

Noted: If there are responsible for mitigation on environmental by Land Owner and Demolish Contractor.

The assessment of each impact based on consideration of the magnitude, duration, extent, and probability of activities, which are going to implement during operation phases. In operation phase, there are four moderate significance impacts on environment and human (Air, Fire, Occupational Safety and Solid). 4 low significant impacts on environment and human (Water, Noise, Liquid and Hazardous Waste). 3 very low significant impact on environment and human (Soil, Health and Flora and fauna on terrestrial and aquatic life). In decommissioning, phase 6 very low significant impact on environment and human (Air Pollution, Water Pollution, Soil Pollution, Flora and fauna on terrestrial and aquatic life). 2 low significant impacts on environmental and human (Noise pollution, Liquid pollution). 1 Moderate significant impact on environment and human (Solid Waste). Significance impacts on environmental and human and detail impact assessment for operation phase and decommissioning phase can be learn in above tables. All of the impacts during operation phases and decommissioning phase can minimize by taking the action of mitigation measures and implementing Environmental Management Plan.

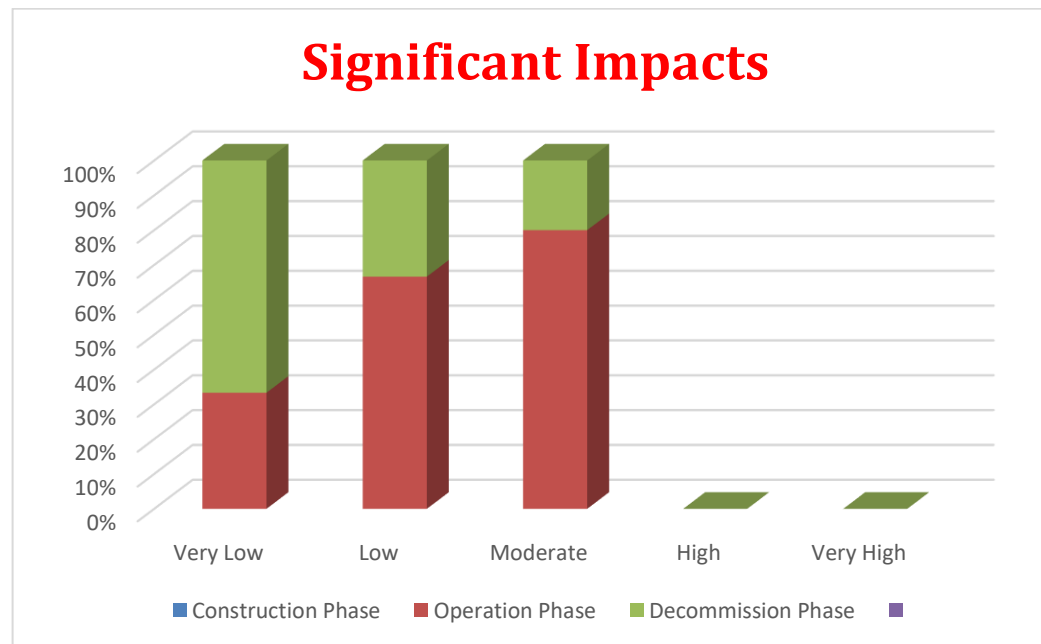


Figure 6-2 Impact Significant of Proposed Project

6.5. IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURE

Impact assessment on environmental, social and economic aspect is based on analysis of the magnitudes of potential impacts and significant potential impacts of the project. The assessment on both of positive and negative impacts was carried out in all three phases. Evaluation of significant of impact considered from significant point of evaluation as described in above Table 6-2 and Table 6-3.

6.6. IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE

6.6.1. Air Quality

During the operation phase, there will be emission of Dust particles, NO₂ and SO₂ would be emitted from the activities of loading, unloading and transportation of the raw materials and final product. Various activities as using air conditioners in office building, storage of raw materials, vehicles movement and operating diesel generators would also be a factor slightly affecting to air quality. However, these anticipated impacts are in manageable limits to control the air pollution with relevant mitigation measures and the proposed factory will be managed by using their HSE guidelines.

During the decommissioning phase, dust and particulate matters can emit from destroyed construction materials and this is assumed to be no significant impact at this phase.

6.6.2. Air Quality Index (AQI)

Air impact source of emergency used of generator and vehicle movements and transportation of raw materials may also generate particulate matters and gas particle. However, these anticipated impacts are in manageable limits to control the air pollution with relevant mitigation measures and the proposed factory will be managed by using their HSE guidelines.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Air Quality Index that is used to report air quality. This AQI is divided into six categories indicating increasing levels of health concern. An AQI value over 300 represents hazardous air quality and below 50 the air quality is good.

AQI Values	Level of Health Concern	Colour
0 to 50	Good	Green
51 to 100	Moderate	Yellow
101 to 150	Unhealthy for sensitive group	Orange
151 to 200	Unhealthy	Red
2001 to 300	Very Unhealthy	Purple
301 to 500	Hazardous	Maroon

The air quality index is a piecewise linear function of the pollutant concentration. At the boundary between AQI categories, there is a discontinuous jump of one AQI unit. To convert from concentration to AQI this equation is used;

$$I = \frac{I_{high} - I_{low}}{C_{high} - C_{low}} (C - C_{low}) + I_{low}$$

Where;

- I = the (Air Quality) Index
- C = the pollutant concentration
- C_{high} = the concentration breakpoint that is ≥ C
- C_{low} = the concentration breakpoint that is ≤ C
- I_{high} = the Index breakpoint corresponding to C_{high}
- I_{low} = the Index breakpoint corresponding to C_{low}

Table 6-4 AQI Value

Items	O ₃ (ppb)	PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	CO (ppm)	SO ₂ (ppb)	NO ₂ (ppb)	AQI value	Level of Health concern
	C _{low} - C _{high} (Avg)	C _{low} - C _{high} (Avg)	C _{low} - C _{high} (Avg)	C _{low} - C _{high} (Avg)	C _{low} - C _{high} (Avg)	C _{low} - C _{high} (Avg)	I _{low} - I _{high}	
Monitoring result (Hour)	3-48 (8-hr)	7 - 12 (24-hr)	11-19 (24-hr)	0.3– 0.3 (8-hr)	0.24- 5 (24-hr)	11 – 13 (1-hr)	0- 50	
Air Quality Index	13.32	38.5	35	0.3	19.35	2.5	0.3-38.5	Good

6.6.3. AQI and Health Implications

AQI Value (Good)	Health Implications	Recommended Precautions
0.3-38.5	No health implications	Everyone can continue their outdoor activities normally.

6.6.3.1. Energy Consumption and Related CO₂ (GNG) emission

Though main electricity source for the factory is the national grid line, sound-proof diesel generators will be set-up in case of electricity shortages. So, the standby generators will be used for both operation and administration appliances. The proposed project will use 3000 gallons per month of diesel for vehicles such as transportation vehicle and emergency use of a generator in the construction phase. The following table shows the amount of CO₂ emission coming from the combustion of fuels.

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

Table 6-5 Category of GHGs Assessment

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

Source: EBRD GHG Assessment Methodology, 2010

Table 6-6 CO2 Emission by the Uses of Fuel

No.	Type	Amount (Liter/year)	Equivalent CO ₂ emission (Kilotons)	Status
1	Diesel for generator	11355	0.0295	Negligible

According to above conversion, the emission of CO₂ relative to the fuel consumed by the proposed project will not harmfully affect to the environment. However, the proposed factory will use a lot of electrical energy mainly for lighting, running of equipment, running of pumping systems for pumping water into the storage tank. Since electricity generation involves utilization of natural resources, excessive electricity consumption will strain the resource and negatively impact on their sustainability.

6.6.4. Mitigation Measures for Air Quality Impact

During operation, to control air pollution from the vehicles, generators and machineries have to check and maintain regularly. The factory should use chimney with cyclone system for generator through which the flue gases are emitted for reducing the impact of stack emission on environment.

6.6.5. Impact of Noise

During the operation phase, noise impact may be a significant impact for production sectors. The significant sources of noise impact activities are the operation of various machinery and equipment listed in for production line and the emergency used of generator, vehicles and automobile movements (short-term noise) will be noise impacts sources.

During the decommissioning phase, the heavy vehicles, machineries and equipment used for decommissioning activities can affect the noise level and vibration of the area. But it can be assumed to be neglect able since it is short time activities.

6.6.5.1. Exposure of Noise

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) have recommended permissible noise exposure limit for construction workers, which is based on 90 dB (A) for 8 hours exposure a day with 5dB trading rates. The limits are mentioned in Table 6-7. According to OSHA, the maximum allowable noise level for workers is 90 dB (A) for 8 hours exposure a day. Thus, adequate protective noise impact measures in the form of ear muffs/ear plugs to the workers working in high noise areas, need to provide if actual noise level monitoring results are more than 90 dB (A) at the work site for working time hours for 8 hours.

Table 6-7 Permissible Exposure of Noise Limits

Total Time of Exposure Per Day in Hours	Noise Level dB(A)
8	90
6	92
4	95
3	97
5	100
1	105
½	110
¼	115

6.6.6. Mitigation Measures for Noise Impact

The proposed project is located in Dagon Myothit (East) Township and the potential impact on noise and vibration is not assessed and short-term affect must be caused because the construction period is temporary. PPE like earmuffs and earpieces should be given for construction workers. According to the monitoring result, the noise level is within the NEQE guideline limit.

The following mitigation measures will be considered to reduce noise levels in the operation phase of the manufacturing of textile factory. Used of Generator should be housed in a suitable acoustic enclosure. The acoustic insulation should be designed to meet mandatory standards based on a 25-dB insertion loss.

- I. Low noise equipment should be used where possible
- II. All preventive measures such as regular operation and maintenance of pump motors, and compressor should be carried out and enclosures will be provided to abate noise levels at source
- III. Noisy equipment should not be permitted during night hours as much as possible
- IV. PPE like earmuffs and earpieces should be given for employees.

6.6.7. Impact on Water Quality

In operation phase, pollution sources are wastewater discharge from washing the used color mixing box, bottles and domestic wastewater. Although this water will impact of surface water because of these actives, pollution rate is neglectable.

In decommission phase, no impact source is expected.

6.6.8. Mitigation Measures for Water Contamination

In operation period, this proposed factory is used the Environment Pool Purification System Program to purify the wastewater which is generating from washing the color mixing boxes and bottles.

No mitigation measure is needed in decommissioning phase.

6.6.8.1. Wastewater Treatment

An effective wastewater treatment system that reduced BOD, COD, and other organic compound shall be used to reduce the impact on aquatic lives and odor. There will be facilities of sewage for sanitation and septic system. Outlet pipes from the treatment area to drain into the wastewater treatment plant for treated water reuse in operation process.

6.6.8.2. Recommended Wastewater Effluents Impact Mitigation Measures

The treated water from the treatment plant is disposed the water from the factory drain to the public drain. Maintain the equipment, pipelines in good working conditions and drainage system to avoid clogging

6.6.9. Impact on Soil Quality

During the operational phase, there will be **no significant impact** on soil quality due to manufacturing of textile factory because concrete road facilities have been implemented at the whole

project site area. However, there may be effect on soil if wastes from the operation period are disposed improperly.

During the decommissioning phase, transportation of decommissioning materials and transferred of heavy machinery may happen oil leakage and lubricants, and thus it can lead to impact on soil. Moreover, it is a short time activity thus **no impact source will leave**.

6.7. IMPACT ON ECOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The proposed project is located in Dagon Myothit(East)Township, Yangon Region.

6.7.1. Socio-economic Benefit

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

6.7.2. Occupational Health and Safety

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

During the decommissioning phase, destroying activities can cause accidental case.

6.7.3. Mitigation Measures for Occupational Health and Safety

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

During the decommissioning phase, decommissioning activities can cause accidental injuries so personal protective equipment (PPE) should be provided.

Monitoring should be designed and implemented by accredited professionals, as part of an occupational health and safety-monitoring program. Facilities should also maintain a record of occupational accidents and diseases. Projects should try to reduce the number of accidents among project workers (whether directly employed) to a rate of zero, especially accidents that could result in lost work time, different levels of disability, or even fatalities.

6.7.3.1. Material Storage guidelines

Storage practices to reflect the safety of workers are also developed in Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. All the shelves in the storage areas are secured, firmly placed and organized to prevent from any collisions that can affect the workers during working. Different materials will be stored separately by type and according to the designed layout.

6.7.3.2. Mitigation Measures for Fire Hazard

In operation period, the emergency contact numbers of township and district fire services department must be printed and tagged at easily visible places for fire emergency cases. The main entrances and route for emergency cases of the factory must not be blocked with materials or machines for fire emergency cases. The project proponent has plans to provide trainings on firefighting for the workers by a professional or otherwise by sending to training courses. Fire extinguishers will be placed at various standby positions. Fire Drill Instructions and Evacuation Plan will be posted at every section of the factory.

No mitigation measure is needed in decommissioning phase.

6.8. IMPACT OF WASTE DISPOSAL

In the operation phase, most activities of manufacturing of Textile factory will generate the relatively low level of waste. Solid waste from production sector will consists of process waste such as Industrial waste would be generated from operation such as fabrics scrap, plastic bags, cardboard, paper board, plastic string, etc. and food waste, plastic, paper, glass, metal can, sanitary napkins, tissue paper, garden waste, etc. However, proposed factory has been implemented the solid waste disposal system by the segregation of waste type such as paper waste, food waste, production waste and hazardous waste according to their environmental health and safety guideline. The required rubbish bins have been provided and regularly checked and monitored by assigned person of proposed factory. Before send to dumping site of YCDC, the proper disposal waste facilities and temporary waste disposal site have been provided in the factory site and they should be followed and monitored the solid waste disposal system with the help of Municipal guidelines. Moreover, for the purpose of hygienic canteen, kitchen facilities and standard septic type of toilets, well-cleaned and well-maintained already provided for the proposed factory site.

In decommissioning phase, demolished construction materials such as bricks, construction materials will leave in the project area and visual amenity impact can cause.

6.8.1. Mitigation Measures for Waste Disposal

All of production waste such as Wool Fibers and other non-hazardous waste will be collected by designated garbage bins and then sent to the temporary storage areas of solid waste in the project site area, which include 4 compartments for different kinds of waste categories. In addition, pest control program has also implemented at the entrance of rodents and insects. Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. also has an agreement service with Yangon City Development Committee for waste disposal facilities to collect the all-production waste, office waste and domestic waste. According to the waste management practice, the proposed factory has provided the dedicated dustbins for paper waste, plastic waste, production waste and food waste for the proper disposal of waste. Appropriate recycling methods are in practice to dispose of the wastes in the environmentally friendly manner.

The empty chemical containers will hand over to suppliers for recycle or appropriate disposal. The hazardous wastes are transported by specially licensed carriers and disposed by connecting with DOWA or Yangon City Development Committee.

CHAPTER 7 PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

7.1. PUBLIC CONSULTATION DISCLOSURE

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

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

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

The present environmental condition and the management plan are through the social media of Myanwei Environmental Solutions Company Limited Facebook page

(https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Lj1_BUPa52Mcf1j1BhWPzyWD3W80Pez/view?usp=sharing)

declared in 24th, March, 2023 due to current situation. The suggestion, complain and comments from the public, organization and stakeholder are warmly welcome and accept via mailing, comment, telephoning and messengers.

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

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

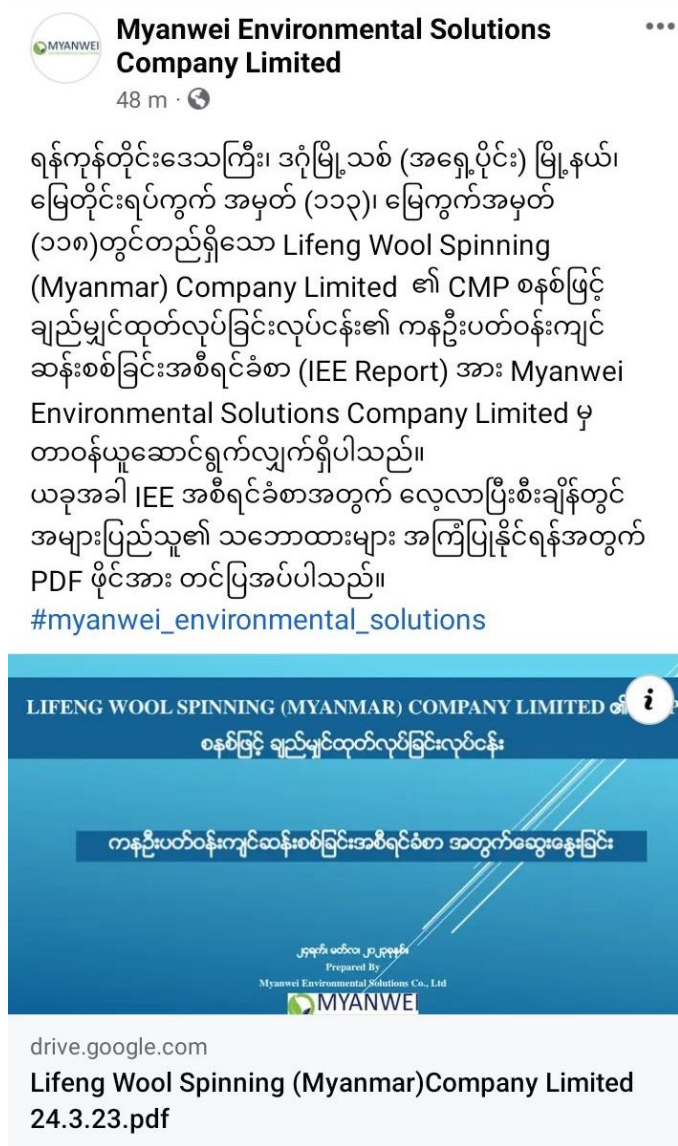


Figure 7-1 Announcement Post of Proposed Project at Social Media

CHAPTER 8 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

8.1. OBJECTIVE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

The primary purpose of the EMP is to provide an easily interpreted reference document, which ensures that the project environmental commitments, safeguards and mitigation measures from the environmental planning documents, project approvals and project implementation. It aims to minimize impacts associated with the operation of the project. The aims of operational EMP are to:

- Define details of who, what, where and when environmental management and mitigation measures are to be implemented
- Provide government and their stakeholders batter on-site environmental management control over the life of operation
- Ensure that the commitments made as a part of the project's EMP are implemented throughout the project life
- Ensure the environmental management detail is performed and documented at all stages of the project
- Provide environmental management plans that minimize the environmental impact of the works and identify those responsible for its implementation.
- Define the monitoring program which assesses the implementation.

8.1.1. Environmental Management System

An EMS encourages an organization to continuously improve its environmental performance. The system follows a repeating cycle Figure 8-1. The organization first commits to an environmental policy, then uses its policy as a basis for establishing a plan, which sets objectives and targets for improving environmental performance. The next step is implementation. After that, the organization evaluates its environmental performance to see whether the objectives and targets are being met. If targets are not being met, corrective action is taken. The results of this evaluation are then reviewed by top management to see if the EMS is working. Management revisits the environmental policy and sets new targets in a revised plan. The company then implements the revised plan. The cycle repeats, and continuous improvement occurs.

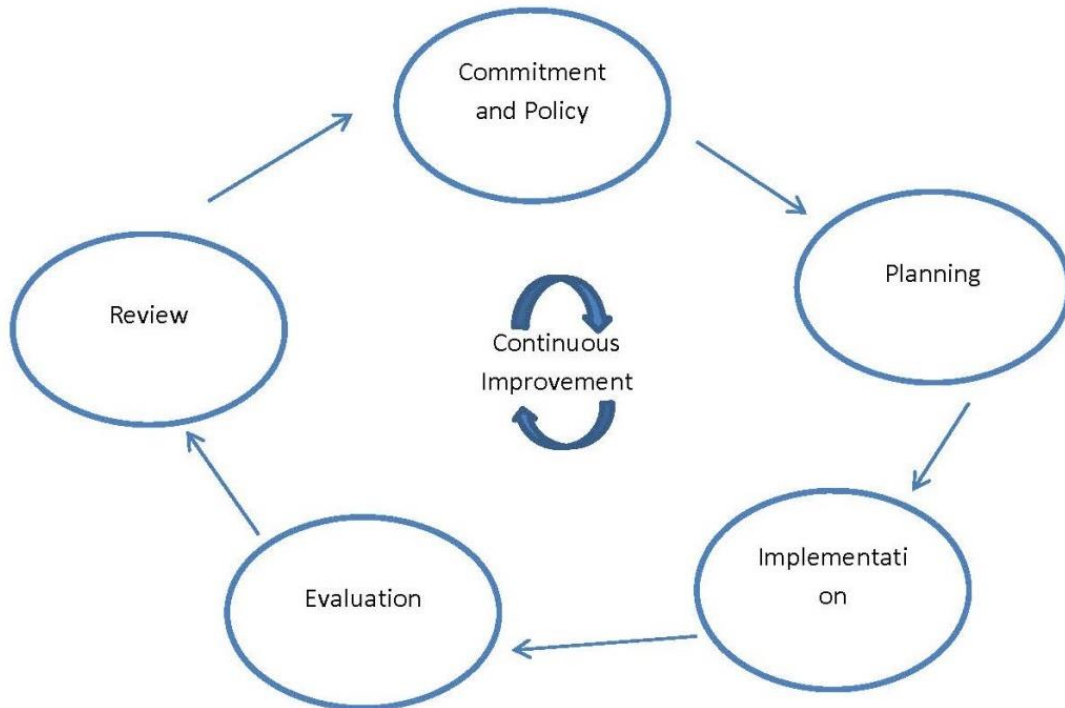


Figure 8-1 Environmental Management System

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

8.1.2. Institutional Requirement

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

8.2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

8.2.1. Structure and Responsibilities for the EMP Development and Implementation

The HSE officer is responsible to the HSE components of the project and on matters relating to the implementation of the EMP throughout operation life. The S&E officer will have responsibilities that include:

- Ensure a monitoring system is in place to track and report all health, safety and environmental incidents;
- Carry out a thorough initial site inspection of environmental controls prior to work commencement;
- Record and provide a written report to the General manager and production team of non-conformances with the EMP and require the HR supervisor to undertake mitigation measures to avoid or minimize any adverse impacts on environment or report required changes to the EMP;

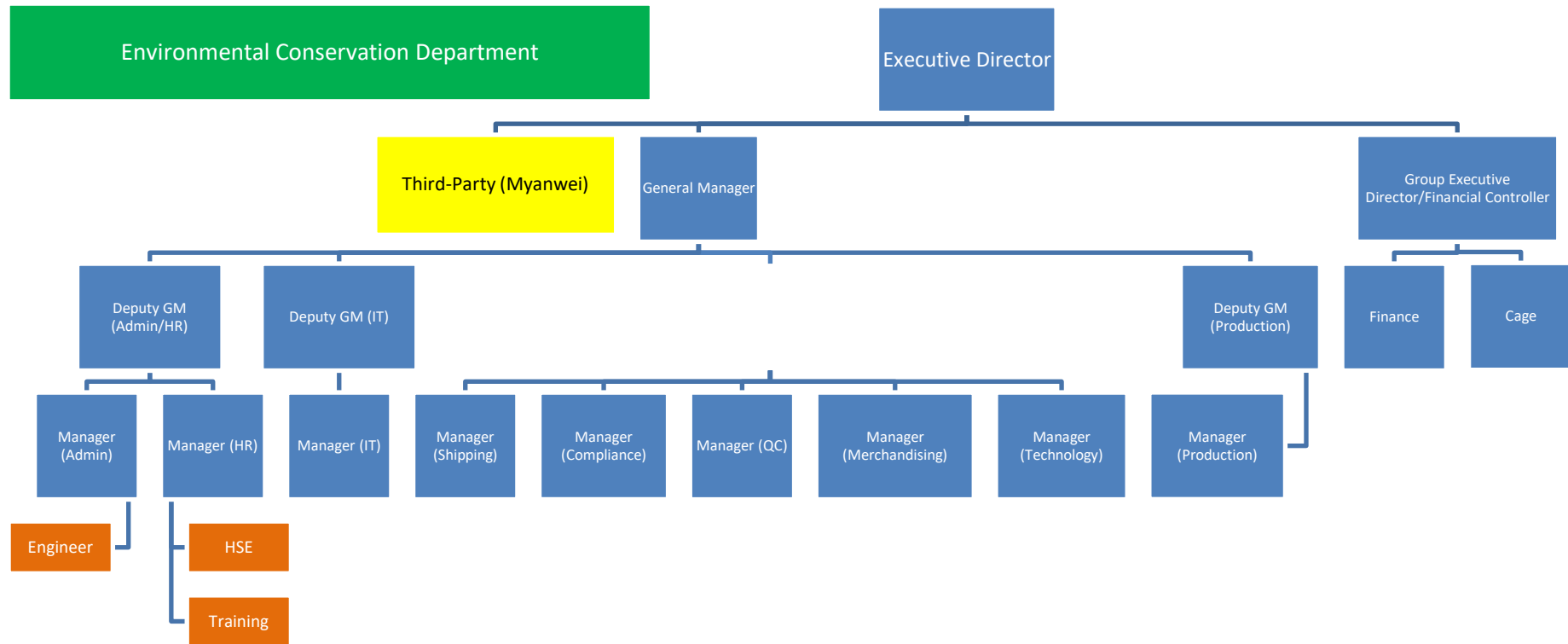


Figure 8-2 Organization Structure of Environmental Management Plan

8.3. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Categories	Potential Impact	Mitigation and Enhancement		Inspection		
		Measures	Responsible person	Type	Frequency	Supervision team
Operation Phase						
Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission from emergency diesel generator and vehicle movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To control air pollution, the vehicles, generators, and machineries have to check and maintain regularly. The factory uses chimney for generator through which the flue gas is emitted for reducing the impact of stack emission on environment. Ensuring vehicles, compressor and generator are well maintained. 	HSE manager	Regular check	Monthly	Environmental Management Team of Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor electrical installations Waste disposed area raw materials and chemical storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide fire extinguishers, fire hose reels and fire hydrants on the walls of the factory for fire emergency cases. Regular inspection for existing firefighting equipment must be done. In case of fire emergency, water storage tank for fire frightening. The emergency fire alarms are installed at the factory for alerting the workers in case of fire. 	HSE manager Operation Manager	Regular Check	Monthly	Environmental Management Team of Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

Categories	Potential Impact	Mitigation and Enhancement		Inspection		
		Measures	Responsible person	Type	Frequency	Supervision team
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main entrances and route for emergency cases of the factory must not be blocked with materials or machines for fire emergency cases. 				
Occupational Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidental cases cause by operating machines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First aid training, safety training, firefighting training or other essential training for machinery handling must be provided for emergency cases of workers. According to the observed light intensity values, the proponent provides sufficient lighting for workers for safe working and reducing optical problems of the workers. Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) like earmuffs, safety gloves, helmets and goggles are provided for each department. To prevent electric shock hazards, electrical maintenance staff (handyman) is to be assigned to do regular inspections and take preventive measures. 	HSE manager	Regular Check	Monthly	Environmental Management Team of Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influx of people Noise from the generating of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage the drainage systems of the factory to prevent health risk of the workers. 	HSE manager	Arrangement for requirements, restriction and	One per Month	Environmental Management Team of

Categories	Potential Impact	Mitigation and Enhancement		Inspection		
		Measures	Responsible person	Type	Frequency	Supervision team
	emergency generators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The maximum allowable noise level for workers is 90dB(A) for 8-hours exposure a day. Thus, adequate protective noise impact measures in the form of ear muffs/ear plugs to the workers working in high noise areas 		regular check awareness program		Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
Solid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste from carding materials Domestic Waste from office. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides separate garbage bins at each building. All of the solid wastes will be collected separately in garbage based on their types and stored in relevant separated waste storage area Final wastes should be disposed by using YCDC's service. 	Operation Manager	Regular Check	Weekly	Environmental Management Team of Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
Liquid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastewater generation from washing used colour mixing box, bottle Septic system and sewage. Domestic liquid waste disposal from office. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular inspection and cleaning the wastewater treatment tank, oil traps, septic tank and adequate covers for all storage and waste disposal areas can decrease these contaminations. 	HSE Manager Operation Manager	Regular check	Biannually	Environmental Management Team of Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
Hazardous Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazardous waste of chemical substances for carding materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper inspection and maintenance in storage of hazardous waste. 	HSE Manager	Restrictions and regular check	Daily	Environmental Management Team of Lifeng Wool

Categories	Potential Impact	Mitigation and Enhancement		Inspection		
		Measures	Responsible person	Type	Frequency	Supervision team
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used oil and lubricant discharged from the maintenance of vehicles and machines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispose of hazardous chemicals and containers in accordance with occupational health, safety and environmental requirements. The empty chemical containers will hand over to suppliers for recycle or appropriate disposal The hazardous wastes are disposed by connecting with DOWA or YCDC's service. 	Operation Manager			Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
Decommissioning Phase						
Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust and particulate matters from decommissioning of construction materials 	No Mitigation measures	Demolish company	Checking after project decommissioning	One time per month after project decommissioning	Project Proponent
Water	No impact on surface water and ground water	No Mitigation Measure	Demolish company	Checking after project decommissioning	One time per month after project decommissioning	Project Proponent
Soil	No impact on soil at the decommissioning phase	No Mitigation Measure	Demolish company	Checking after project decommissioning	One time per month after project decommissioning	Project Proponent
Noise and Vibration	No noise and vibration at the decommissioning phase	No Mitigation Measure	Demolish company	Checking after project decommissioning	One time per month after project decommissioning	Project Proponent

Categories	Potential Impact	Mitigation and Enhancement		Inspection		
		Measures	Responsible person	Type	Frequency	Supervision team
Occupational Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidental cases can cause by decommissioning activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) like earmuffs, safety gloves, helmets and goggles are 	Demolish company	Checking after project decommissioning	One time per month after project decommissioning	Project Proponent
Solid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolished debris such as bricks, concrete materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides separate garbage bins at each building. All of the solid wastes will be collected separately in garbage based on their types disposed by connecting with YCDC's service. 	Demolish company	Checking after project decommissioning	One time per month after project decommissioning	Project Proponent
Liquid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residual septic system and sewage. 	No mitigation measures	Demolish company	Checking after project decommissioning	One time per month after project decommissioning	Project Proponent
Hazardous Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residual empty fuel container and oil from operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The empty chemical containers will hand over to suppliers for recycle or appropriate disposal The hazardous wastes are transported by specially licensed carriers and disposed by connecting with DOWA or YCDC's service. 	Demolish company	Checking after project decommissioning	One time per month after project decommissioning	Project Proponent

8.4. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING SCHEDULE AND REPORTING

The EMoP cell members responsible may conduct daily, weekly or monthly general inspections of the project area and facilities. The objectives are to identify non-compliances to EMoP. Table 8-1 and Table 8-2 is provided the environmental monitoring schedule for Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. The factory submits monitoring report to the Ministry not less frequently than every six (6) months, as provided in a schedule in the EMP,

Table 8-1 Environmental Monitoring Schedule During Operation Phase

Issues	Parameter	Frequency	Estimated Cost (Kyats)	Area to be monitored	Responsible Person/Organization
Project Area	Monitoring of mitigation measures	Yearly (3 years after operation)	3,000,000/year	16°53'53.25"N 96°14'14.18"E	(General Manager) Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
Air quality	SO ₂ , NO ₂ , O ₃ , PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ , Ozone	Biannually monitoring and reporting to ECD (first 3 years after operation)	1,600,000/year	16°53'53.84"N 96°14'14.48"E	(HSE Officer) Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
Noise Quality	Noise level in decibel (dBA)	Once per month	2,400,000/year	16°53'54.65"N 96°14'13.08"E	(HSE Officer) Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
Water Quality	pH, Turbidity, TDS, TSS, Hardness, Chloride, BOD ₅ , COD, Iron, Manganese	Biannually	500,000 Kyats	Final discharge point of factory drainage	(HSE Officer) Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
Light intensity	Illuminance	Monthly	600,000/year	16°53'55.21"N 96°14'12.58"E	(HSE Officer) Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
Waste Generation	Solid waste, Liquid waste and Hazardous waste	Weekly	3,840,000/year (15,000/track load)	Disposal area in the factory compound	(Operation Manager) Environmental Management Team Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
Fire Hazardous	Visual inspection, firefighting equipment	Monthly	600,000/year	At the factory	(Operation Manager, HR Manager and HSE Officer) Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

Table 8-2 Environmental Monitoring Schedule During Decommissioning Phase

Issues	Parameter	Frequency	Estimated Cost (Kyats)	Area to be monitored	Responsible Person/Organization
Air quality	SO ₂ , NO ₂ , O ₃ , PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀	One time during this phase	800,000	A suitable point of project site	Project Proponent
Noise	Noise level in decibel (dBA)	One time during this phase	200,000	A suitable point of project site	Project Proponent
Rehabilitation	Recovering and Revegetation	One time during this phase	200,000	All decommissioning area	Project Proponent

8.5. BUDGET PLAN FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

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

The following table shows the expenditures for the implementation of Environmental Management Plan for operation phase annually. Estimation cost for EMP implementation is presented in Table 8-3.

Table 8-3 Cost estimation for EMP implementation

No	Item	Frequency/Times	Cost (MMK)
Mitigation Plan			
1	Maintenance of air ventilation system	Once per year	1,200,000 per year
2	Grass plantation within the area of factory compound	Once per three months	200,000 per three months
3	Solid waste disposal	Weekly	320,000 per month
4	Purchase of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Once per half a year	200,000 per month
5	Medical Check-up and Health Insurances	Once per year	1,000,000 per year
Emergency Preparedness			
1	Fire extinguisher	Once per month	400,000 per month
2	Fire alarm system	Once per month	
3	First Aid Kits	Once per month	
Monitoring Plan			
1	Air Quality	2	1,600,000 per year
2	Water Quality	2	500,000 per year
3	Noise Level	12	2,400,000/year
4	Environmental Compliance Auditing	1	600,000 lumpsum

8.6. CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING PLAN

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

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

8.6.1. Assignment of responsibilities

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

8.6.2. Emergency Procedures

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

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

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

Training for Emergencies

The type, amount and frequency of training varies, depending upon the task's employees are expected to perform. Although training must be provided to employees at least annually, safety meetings and drills should be conducted at more frequent intervals.

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

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

8.6.3. Fire Prevention and Protection

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

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

- Hot work permits
- Lockout/tag out policies

- Design specifications for storage of flammable materials

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

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

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

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

8.6.4. Fire Protection Equipment

1. Explosion Suppression Systems: Explosion suppression systems should be used in unusually hazardous areas such as elevator legs, boots and head, or in areas such as bins, distributors and tanks.
2. Portable Fire Extinguishers: All buildings within a facility must have fully charged and operable portable fire extinguishers. If employees are expected to use portable extinguishers or other firefighting equipment against incipient fires, they must be trained to use the equipment. Training must include the following:
 - Correct type of extinguisher to use on different classes of fire
 - Proper techniques for use of the equipment to extinguish a fire
3. Standpipes and Hoses: All areas within a facility that are above 75 feet from ground level and in which combustible materials other than grain are stored should have wet or dry standpipes and hoses installed.
4. Automatic Sprinkler Systems: Automatic sprinkler systems are recommended in areas containing combustible materials.
5. Fire Hydrants: All grain and feed mill facilities should have adequate public or private fire hydrants on site. Each fire hydrant should have an adequate water supply.

8.6.5. Fire Safety and Evacuation Plan

Fire Evacuation plans should include the following information

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

Fire Safety Plans should include the following information:

1. Procedure for reporting a fire or other emergency
2. Site plans indicating the following
 - The Occupancy assembly point

- The locations of fire hydrants
 - The normal routes of fire department vehicles access
3. Floor Plans identifying the locations of the following
- Exits
 - Primary evacuation routes
 - Secondary evacuation routes
 - Accessible egress routes
 - Areas of refuge
 - Exterior area for assisted rescue
 - Manual fire alarm boxes
 - Portable fire extinguishers
 - Occupant-use hose stations
 - Fire alarm annunciators and controls

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

Table 8-4 American National Fire Fighting Association (NFFA) Standards

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

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

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

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

Employee Training Program: Employee shall be trained in fire prevention, evacuation and fire safety in accordance with the following sections.

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

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

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

8.6.6. Site Fire Control

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

8.6.7. Employee Information and Training

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

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

8.6.8. Health and Safety Training Plan for Worker

Health and Safety Training plan currently used and provided in Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. to all employees and workers by trainings internally and externally. Specific trainings are recommended and conducted according to the health and safety guidelines to enhance worker's health and to prevent all potential risks and hazards might occur in the factory. All required trainings related to health and the respective departments propose safety or operational parts, top management makes decision and HR organizes and conducts the trainings.

Table 8-5 Training Plan Used in Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

No.	Health and Safety Guidelines	Training needs
1.	Management	General fire and emergency response plan, evacuation. All training materials and procedures covering health and safety for workers and employees
2.	Machine safety and noise management	Training for machine operations to all operators Use of PPE and proper use of any necessary protection Maintenance and Emergency procedures
3.	Environment safety	Understanding and training on recognition and maintenance not to affect environment

4.	Material storage and safety	Safety use of related devices and machines Use of necessary protections in working areas Sanitation work
5.	Fire Safety	Firefighting and evacuating training and practices Firefighting materials/ devices use
6.	First Aid	first aid / CPR/ AED training from providers (Outsource) training on hazard of pathogens

8.7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

People who live near the project affected area or stakeholders can complain about the problems and impacts that they suffer; they can complain through Grievance Committee, which includes the responsible persons of Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. representative Dagon Myothit (East) Township and General Administration Department of Dagon Myothit (East) Township. Small issues will be solved at the Grievance Committee stage and other unsolved problems will be submitted to higher responsible authorities and finally the responsible person decided by the court in legal terms. The following diagram (Figure 8-3) show steps of Grievance Redress Mechanism of Proposed Factory Project.

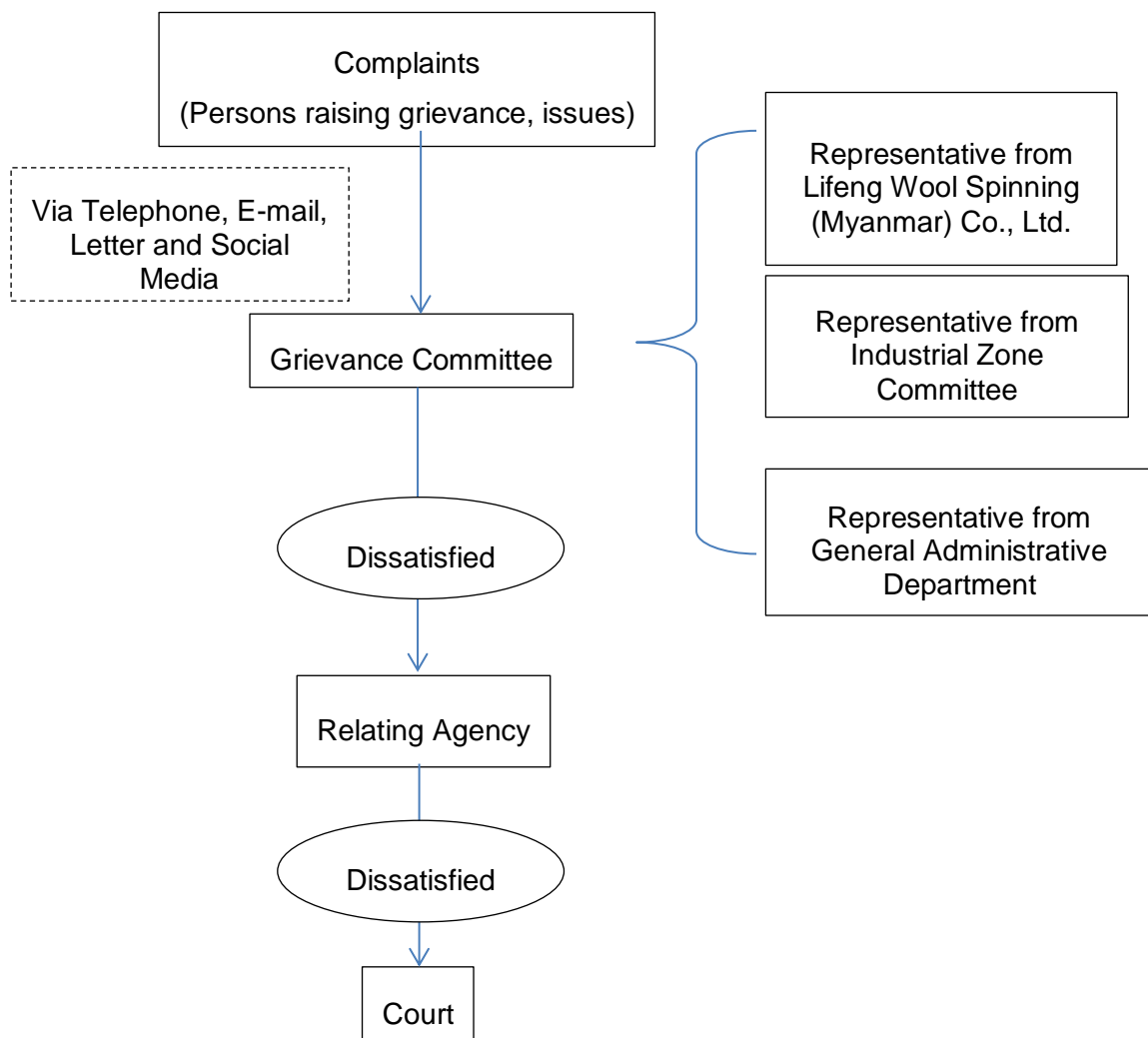


Figure 8-3 Grievance Redress Mechanism Flow Diagram

8.8. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) PLAN

The CSR activities have the objective to uplift quality of life and gain favorable relations from all communities in the operation area. The CSR program for Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. consists of three main sectors; Health, Education and Community Development Sector. CSR activities are conducted in compliance with MIC’s guideline for implementation of CSR program.

Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. will contribute 2% of our Net Profit to social welfare activities that will help society and country of Myanmar. Our social welfare activities shall include training of our employees such as on job training to be more qualified, language training on weekends with experienced teachers and providing necessary healthcare such as medical checkups and giving proper medical knowledge about deceases and its prevention. Part of our CSR activity such as donations will also contribute to public school around our factory show in below.

Table 8-6 CSR Plan at Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

Area	Priority item	Contribution (%)	Estimated Cost	Detail Targets
Health	Healthcare for employees and their family	0.5 %	2,500,000 Kyats	0.5% for basic health care of the employees by opening medical clinics within the factory compound, perfection of medical equipment in clinic, preparing the medicines land first aid treatment for emergency healthcare program and providing allowances when any of the employee families suffer from illness.
Education	Raising awareness education level and human right	0.5%	2,500,000 Kyats	0.5% for supporting scholarship to education of employees from workshop, institution for school age children of the employees, to grant stipend for continuing the study of higher education e.g., collage, university, etc.
Community development	Providing training course and creating recreations	1 %	5,000,000 Kyats	0.5% for increasing knowledge with respect to manufacturing and marketing to improve working skills of the employees for factory, undertaking systematic training course per rank, hierarchy to become skillful workers of higher productivity along with in particular field of works. 0.5% for creating necessary recreations of factory employee peace and harmony, having good

				air ventilation in works to become convenience while working and to allow easy access in other communication programs and for higher living standards.
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CHAPTER 9 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

9.1. CONCLUSION

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) has been prepared for Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. is located at Myanmar Plot No. (108), Myay Taing Block No. 113, Dagon Myo Thit (East) Township, Yangon Region. The main objective of the study is focused specially on the required environmental management measures or creating environmentally friendly workplace. An IEE has been carried out for the factory according to the requirement of the proponent as it has been made for manufacturing of Textile Factory.

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

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

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

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

9.2. RECOMMENDATION

9.2.1. Recommended Mitigation Measures for Occupational Health and Safety

- Consider the provision of personal protective equipment only after all measures for removing or controlling safety hazards have been provided reasonably impractical
- Ensure that sufficient personal protective equipment is provided and that they are readily available for every person who may need to use them.
- The management should ensure that all persons make full and proper use of the personal protective equipment provided
- Provide instruction and training in the proper use and care of any specific protective equipment where necessary
- Ensure that the personal protective equipment is in good condition. Report immediately any damage to the management for replacement. Always keep the personal protective equipment as clean as possible.

Finally, the proponent should follow the comments and suggestions made by ECD after reviewing this IEE report. Once concerned authorities approve IEE, effective implementation of IEE by the project proponent is essential. The Project Proponent shall submit monitoring report to the Ministry every six (6) months, as provided in a schedule in the IEE. The proponent should abide environmental policy, laws, rules and instructions of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

In case of chemical risks, engineered controls such as PPE (i.e. gloves, goggles, aprons and masks, etc.) have to be provided. Tanks and containers containing hazardous chemicals (e.g. acids and caustic soda) have to be properly marked with warning symbols, e.g. Wear Goggles, Gloves, etc. Furthermore, tanks and containers containing chemicals should remain covered at all times. The use of sealed containers and automatic transportation of chemicals (liquids and salts) is of advantage.

Chemicals should be separated depending on their hazard level to prevent chemical reactions whenever possible. All responsible persons have to be trained in the handling of chemicals.

In case of any risks related to heat stress in hot environments, measures should be defined and implemented in form of adequate clothing, regulated working hours with defined breaks, ventilation of rooms and if possible, air conditioning of rooms.

APPENDIX A

Yangon Region Investment Committee Endorsement



ပုံစံ (၅-ခ)

ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်
ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီးရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုကော်မတီ
အတည်ပြုမိန့်

အတည်ပြုမိန့်အမှတ် ရကတ-၄၆၁/၂၀၂၂ ၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ် ဖေဖော်ဝါရီလ ၂၅ ရက်
ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု ကော်မတီသည် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု ဥပဒေ
ပုဒ်မ-၂၅(ဃ) အရ ဤအတည်ပြုမိန့်ကိုထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည် -

- (၁) ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံသူ/ကမကထပြုသူအမည် MR. MIAO SHENPAO
- (၂) နိုင်ငံသား CHINESE
- (၃) နေရပ်လိပ်စာ BUILDING 11, 27th FLOOR, NO. 2702, FOUR SEASONS AVENUE, HUAHONG JIAYUAN COMMUNITY, WENZHOU CITY, LONGGANG CITY, ZHEJIANG PROVINCE, CHINA
- (၄) ပင်မအဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည်နှင့်လိပ်စာ LIFENG WOOL SPINNING (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED, မြေကွက်အမှတ် ၁၀၈၊ မြေတိုင်းရပ်ကွက်အမှတ် ၁၁၃၊ ဒဂုံမြို့သစ် (အရှေ့ပိုင်း) မြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့
- (၅) ဖွဲ့စည်းရာအရပ် မြန်မာ
- (၆) ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံသည့်လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအစား CMP စနစ်ဖြင့် ချည်မျှင်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်း
- (၇) ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံသည့်အရပ်ဒေသ(များ) မြေကွက်အမှတ် ၁၀၈၊ မြေတိုင်းရပ်ကွက်အမှတ် ၁၁၃၊ ဒဂုံမြို့သစ် (အရှေ့ပိုင်း) မြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး
- (၈) နိုင်ငံခြားမတည်ငွေရင်း ပမာဏ အမေရိကန်ဒေါ်လာ ၄.၄၆၂ သန်း
- (၉) နိုင်ငံခြားမတည်ငွေရင်းယူဆောင်လာရမည့်ကာလ အတည်ပြုမိန့် ရရှိသည့်နေ့မှ ၁ နှစ် ၆ လအတွင်း
- (၁၀) စုစုပေါင်း မတည်ငွေရင်းပမာဏ(ကျပ်) အမေရိကန်ဒေါ်လာ ၄.၄၆၂ သန်း နှင့် ညီမျှသော မြန်မာကျပ်ငွေ
- (၁၁) တည်ဆောက်မှုကာလ ၁ နှစ် ၆ လ
- (၁၂) ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုခွင့်ပြုသည့်သက်တမ်း ၃၀ နှစ်
- (၁၃) ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုပုံစံ ရာခိုင်နှုန်းပြည် နိုင်ငံခြားရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု
- (၁၄) မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတွင်ဖွဲ့စည်းမည့်ကုမ္ပဏီအမည် LIFENG WOOL SPINNING (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED



YRIC_4612022

(စိုးသိန်း)
ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ



Form (5-B)

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

Yangon Region Investment Committee

ENDORSEMENT

Endorsement No. YGN-461/2022

Date 25th February 2022

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

- (1) **Name of Investor** MR. MIAO SHENPAO
- (2) **Citizenship** CHINESE
- (3) **Residence Address** BUILDING 11, 27th FLOOR, NO. 2702, FOUR SEASONS AVENUE, HUAHONG JIAYUAN COMMUNITY, WENZHOU CITY, LONGGANG CITY, ZHEJIANG PROVINCE, CHINA
- (4) **Name and Address of Principal Organization** LIFENG WOOL SPINNING (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED, PLOT NO. 108, MYAY TAING BLOCK NO. 113, DAGON MYO THIT (EAST) TOWNSHIP, YANGON
- (5) **Place of Incorporation** MYANMAR
- (6) **Type of business** MANUFACTURING OF TEXTILE ON CMP BASIS
- (7) **Place(s) of investment Project** PLOT NO. 108, MYAY TAING BLOCK NO. 113, DAGON MYO THIT (EAST) TOWNSHIP, YANGON REGION
- (8) **Foreign Capital Amount** US\$ 4.462 MILLION
- (9) **Period for Foreign Capital to be brought in** WITHIN ONE YEAR AND SIX MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF ISSUANCE OF ENDORSEMENT
- (10) **Total Amount of Capital (Kyat)** EQUIVALENT IN KYAT OF US\$ 4.462 MILLION
- (11) **Construction/ Preparation Period** ONE YEAR AND SIX MONTHS
- (12) **Validity of Endorsement** 30 YEARS
- (13) **Form of Investment** WHOLLY FOREIGN OWNED
- (14) **Name of Company Incorporated in Myanmar** LIFENG WOOL SPINNING (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED



YRIC 4612022

(Soe Thein)
Chairman

APPENDIX B

Transitional Consultant Registration Certificate



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
 Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
 Environmental Conservation Department



CERTIFICATE FOR TRANSITIONAL CONSULTANT REGISTRATION
 (ကြားကာလအကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်သူမှတ်ပုံတင်ခြင်းအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ်)

No. 10068 Date 24 MAY 2019

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

(ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာအမှတ်၊ ၆၁၆/၂၀၁၅ အရ သယ်ဇာတနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနသည် ဤအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ်ကို ထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည်။)

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



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

Areas of Expertise Permitted
(ခွင့်ပြုသည့် ကျွမ်းကျင်မှုနယ်ပယ်များ)

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



EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးပွင့်ခြင်း
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for one year from (1.1.2020) to (31.12.2020)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၁-၂၀၂၀) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၁၂-၂၀၂၀) ရက်နေ့အထိ တစ်နှစ်သက်တမ်းတိုးပွင့်သည်။
Soe Naing
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးပွင့်ခြင်း
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for six month from (1.1.2021) to (30.6.2021)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၁-၂၀၂၁) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၀-၆-၂၀၂၁) ရက်နေ့အထိ (၆)လ သက်တမ်းတိုးပွင့်သည်။
Soe Naing
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးပွင့်ခြင်း
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for six months from (1.7.2021) to (31.12.2021)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၇-၂၀၂၁) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၁၂-၂၀၂၁) ရက်နေ့အထိ (၆)လ သက်တမ်းတိုးပွင့်သည်။
Soe Naing
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

EXTENSION (သက်တမ်းတိုးပွင့်ခြင်း)
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for one year from (1.1.2022) to (31.12.2022)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၁-၂၀၂၂) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၁၂-၂၀၂၂) ရက်နေ့အထိ တစ်နှစ်သက်တမ်းတိုးပွင့်သည်။
Soe Naing
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

EXTENSION (သက်တမ်းတိုးပွင့်ခြင်း)
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for six months from (1.1.2023) to (30.6.2023)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၁-၂၀၂၃) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၀-၆-၂၀၂၃) ရက်နေ့အထိ (၆)လ သက်တမ်းတိုးပွင့်သည်။
Sa Aung Thu
For Director General
(Sa Aung Thu, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department



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



(ကြားကာလအကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်သူမှတ်ပုံတင်ခြင်းအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ်)

No. 0048 Date 31.03.2018

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

(ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာအမှတ်၊ ၅၁၆/၂၀၁၅ အရ သယံဇာတနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနသည် ဤအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ်ကို လူပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အားထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည်။)

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



EXTENSION
 သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်ခြင်း
 The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended
 for one year from (1.4.2018) to (31.3.2019)
 ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၀-၄-၂၀၁၈) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၃-၂၀၁၉)
 ရက်နေ့အထိ တစ်နှစ်သက်တမ်း တိုးမြှင့်သည်။
 For Director General
 (Soe Naing, Director)
 Environmental Conservation Department

Handwritten signature in purple ink.

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

Areas of Expertise Permitted
(ခွင့်ပြုသည့် ကျွမ်းကျင်မှုနယ်ပယ်များ)

1. Geology and Soil

EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်ခြင်း
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for six month from (1.1.2021) to (30.6.2021)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၁-၂၀၂၁) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၀-၆-၂၀၂၁) ရက်နေ့အထိ (၆)လ သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်သည်။
Soe Naing
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်ခြင်း
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for nine months from (1.4.2019) to (31.12.2019)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၄-၂၀၁၉) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၁၂-၂၀၁၉) ရက်နေ့အထိ (၉)လ သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်သည်။
Soe Naing
10.6.2017
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်ခြင်း
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for six months from (1.7.2021) to (31.12.2021)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၇-၂၀၂၁) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၁၂-၂၀၂၁) ရက်နေ့အထိ (၆)လ သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်သည်။
Soe Naing
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

EXTENSION
သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်ခြင်း
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for one year from (1.1.2020) to (31.12.2020)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၁-၂၀၂၀) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၁၂-၂၀၂၀) ရက်နေ့အထိ တစ်နှစ် သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်သည်။
Soe Naing
1.1.2020
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

EXTENSION (သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်ခြင်း)
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for one year from (1.1.2022) to (31.12.2022)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၁-၂၀၂၂) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၁-၁၂-၂၀၂၂) ရက်နေ့အထိ တစ်နှစ် သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်သည်။
Soe Naing
25.2.2022
For Director General
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

EXTENSION (သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်ခြင်း)
The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for six months from (1.1.2023) to (30.6.2023)
ဤလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၁-၂၀၂၃) ရက်နေ့မှ (၃၀-၆-၂၀၂၃) ရက်နေ့အထိ (၆)လ သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်သည်။
Sa Aung Thu
For Director General
(Sa Aung Thu, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

APPENDIX C

Monitoring Result

Air Quality Monitoring Result



No. 49 (B), Inya Yeik Thar Street, Mayangone Township, Yangon Region, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar.
Office: (+95) 95185776, Mobile: (+95) 9421137569; Website: www.myanweiconsulting.com

Project Name:	Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited
Project Location:	Plot No.(108), Myay Taing Block No. 113, Dagon Myo Thit (East) Township, Yangon Region
Sampling Date:	November,5,2022
Sampling Time:	8:00 am to 4:00 pm
Sampling Condition:	
Sampling By:	Environmental Team Represented By Myanwei Environmental Solutions Company Limited

Instrument	Type	Sampling Rate	Location
OCEANUS-AQM-09	PM, O ₃ , NO ₂ , SO ₂ , CO Detector	0-999.9 (µg/m ³)	16°53'53.84"N 96°14'14.48"E

National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline

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

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

Monitoring Result

Parameters	Observed value	Guideline value	Unit	Organization	Period
PM ₁₀	16.6	50	µg/m ³	NEQG	24hours
PM _{2.5}	10.85	25	µg/m ³	NEQG	24hours
SO ₂	2.083	20	µg/m ³	NEQG	24hours
NO ₂	11.1	200	µg/m ³	NEQG	1 hours

O ₃	15	100	µg/m ³	NEQG	8hours
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**LIN HTET SEIN
DIRECTOR
MYANWEI ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS
COMPANY LIMITED.**

Noise Result



No. 49 (B), Inya Yeik Thar Street, Mayangone Township, Yangon Region, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar.
Office: (+95) 95185776, Mobile: (+95) 9421137569; Website: www.myanweiconsulting.com

Project Name:	Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited
Project Location:	Plot No.(108), Myay Taing Block No. 113, Dagon Myo Thit (East) Township, Yangon
Sampling Date:	November,5,2022
Sampling Time:	8:00 am To 4:00 pm
Sampling Condition:	
Sampling By:	Environmental Team Represented By Myanwei Environmental Solutions Company Limited

Instrument	Type	Sampling Rate	Location
Digital Sound Level Meter	GM 1356 USB	30 -130 dB	16°53'54.65"N 96°14'13.08"E

No	Place	Unit	Result	Standard	Remark
1	Operation Area	dBA	65	70 dBA	Normal

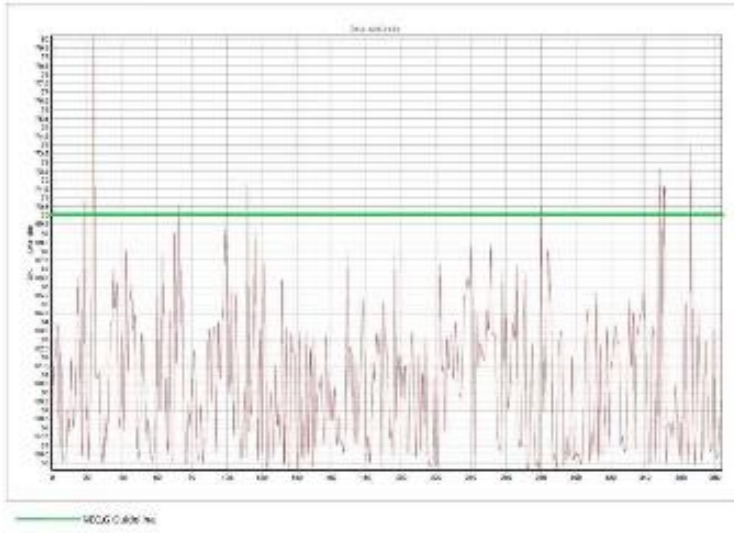
National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline

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

LIN HTET SEIN
DIRECTOR
MYANWEI ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS
COMPANY LIMITED.

Noise Graph

Monitoring Graph



Light Result



No. 49 (B), Inya Yeik Thar Street, Mayangone Township, Yangon Region, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar.
Office: (+95) 95185776, Mobile: (+95) 9421137569; Website: www.myanweiconsulting.com

Project Name:	Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited
Project Location:	Plot No.(108), Myay Taing Block No. 113, Dagon Myo Thit (East) Township, Yangon
Sampling Date:	November, 5, 2022
Sampling Time:	8:00 am to 4:00 pm
Sampling Condition:	
Sampling By:	Environmental Team Represented By Myanwei Environmental Solutions Company Limited

Instrument	Type	Sampling Rate	Location
Uni-T (Luminometer)	UT380 Series	100 times/second	16° 53'53.84"N 96°14'14.48"E


No.	Measure area	Unit	Result	Standard	Remark
1	Raw Storage	Lux	600	300	Above
2	Raw Separation	Lux	609	500	Above
3	Production Area	Lux	534	1000	Above
4	Chemical Spray Area	Lux	102.7	600	Below
5	Product Storage Area	Lux	611	900	Below
6	Grinding	Lux	857	600	Above

IEESNA Lighting Handbook

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

LIN HTET SEIN
DIRECTOR
MYANWEI ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS
COMPANY LIMITED.

APPENDIX D DRINKING WATER CERTIFICATE

	ကျန်းမာရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန Ministry of Health	
အစားအသောက်နှင့် ဆေးဝါးကွပ်ကဲရေးဦးစီးဌာန Department of Food and Drug Administration		
အစားအသောက်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းထောက်ခံချက်လက်မှတ် RECOMMENDATION FOR FOOD MANUFACTURING		
<p>ကျန်းမာရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ အစားအသောက်နှင့်ဆေးဝါးကွပ်ကဲရေးဦးစီးဌာနသည် အမျိုးသားအစားအသောက် ဥပဒေပုဒ်မ(၁၀)အရ အောက်ပါလုပ်ငန်းအား ဤထောက်ခံချက်ကို ထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည်။</p> <p>Ministry of Health, Department of Food and Drug Administration issued this certificate for the under-mentioned food manufacturing facility according to the Section (10) of the National Food Law.</p>		
လုပ်ငန်းအမည် Name of Business :	ZEP သောက်ရေသန့်လုပ်ငန်း ZEP Bottled Drinking Water Factory	
လုပ်ငန်းလိပ်စာ Address :	အမှတ်(၂၀၈)၊ စက်မှုလယ်ယာ(၂)လမ်း၊ (၁၃)ရပ်ကွက်၊ ဒဂုံမြို့သစ် (အရှေ့ပိုင်း) မြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး။ No. (208), Industrial Farm (2) nd Street, (13)Ward, Dagon Myothit (East) Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar.	
ထောက်ခံချက်ထုတ်ပေးသည့် အစားအသောက်အမျိုးအစား Product range :	သောက်ရေသန့် Bottled Drinking Water	
ရည်ညွှန်းချက် Reference :	(၅-၇-၂၀၂၂) ရက်စွဲပါစာအမှတ်၊ အစဆ/စသ-ထလ(၂၀၂၂)/၀၉၅ Date of (5-7-2022) Letter No. AhSaSah/SaTha-HtaLa(2022)/095	
ထောက်ခံချက်အမှတ် Registration No :	စ ၁/၁၇၁၀၀၁/ ထလ Sa 1/171001/ Hta La	
ထုတ်ပေးသည့်ရက်စွဲ Date of Issue :	၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ်၊ မေလ (၁၅) ရက် 15 th May, 2022	
ကုန်ဆုံးရက်စွဲ Expiry Date :	၂၀၂၄ ခုနှစ်၊ မေလ (၁၄) ရက် 14 th May, 2024	
		<p>14.7.2022 (ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်) (Director General)</p>
<p>(လိုက်နာရမည့် စည်းကမ်းချက်များ ကျောက်တင်)</p>		

လုပ်ငန်းရှင်များလိုက်နာရန် စည်းကမ်းချက်များ
To be followed by manufacturing facility

- (၁) ဤအစားအသောက်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းထောက်ခံချက်ကို အများမြင်သာသည့်နေရာတွင် ချိတ်ဆွဲထားရမည်။
This certificate must be displayed in easily observable place.
- (၂) ဤအစားအသောက်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းထောက်ခံချက်ပါ အချက်အလက်များကို ပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း သို့မဟုတ် ပြည့်စွက်ခြင်းများ မပြုရ။
It is strictly prohibited on changing, amending any facts appear in this certificate.
- (၃) ဤအစားအသောက်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းထောက်ခံချက်ကို ပျောက်ဆုံးလျှင် အစားအသောက်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းထောက်ခံချက် မိတ္တူကို ထုတ်ပေးရန် ခိုင်လုံသော အထောက်အထားနှင့်အတူ လျှောက်ထားရမည်။
Should this certificate be lost or damate, relevant evidences must be submitted for issuing a true copy of this certificate.
- (၄) ဤအစားအသောက်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းထောက်ခံချက်ကို အစားအသောက်ထုတ်လုပ်သည့် လုပ်ငန်းနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်းသည့်ကိစ္စမှအပ မည်သည့်ကိစ္စတွင်မျှ အသုံးမပြုရ။ မသက်ဆိုင်သူထံ လွှဲအပ်ခြင်း/ လွှဲပြောင်းပေးခြင်း မပြုရ။
It is strictly prohibited to use this certificate for any other purpose except for the matter concerning food manufacturing facility. This certificate is not transferable to other party.
- (၅) ဤထောက်ခံချက်ထုတ်ပေးစဉ်က အတည်ပြုထားသော အချက်အလက်များနှင့်ဆက်လက်ညီညွတ်မှုမရှိတော့ကြောင်း စစ်ဆေးတွေ့ရှိရလျှင် ထောက်ခံချက်ရုပ်သိမ်းခြင်း သို့မဟုတ် ပယ်ဖျက်ခြင်းခံရမည်။
If any facts appear in this certificate no longer comply with the conditions upon inspection, this certificate will be provoked or cancelled.
- (၆) ဤအစားအသောက်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းထောက်ခံချက်ပါ အစားအသောက်အမျိုးအစားနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ အမှတ်တံဆိပ်အလိုက်၊ ထုပ်ပိုးပစ္စည်းအမျိုးအစားနှင့် ထုပ်ပိုးအရွယ်အစားအလိုက် ထောက်ခံချက် (သီးခြား) ကို သက်ဆိုင်သူများ လာရောက်စစ်ဆေးလျှင် ထုတ်ပြရမည်။
Product registration of food products certified under this certificate shall be disclosed to authorized person upon inspection.
- (၇) အစားအသောက်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းထောက်ခံချက်လက်မှတ် သက်တမ်းမကုန်ဆုံးမီ သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်ပေးရန် (၃) လ ကြိုတင်လျှောက်ထားရမည်။ လျှောက်ထားရာတွင် ဤအစားအသောက်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းထောက်ခံချက်လက်မှတ်ကို ပူးတွဲတင်ပြရမည်။
It is required by manufacturing facility to apply for renewing certificate three months prior to the last valid date. This certificate must be submitted on application for renewal.

“အစားအသောက်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းထောက်ခံချက်လက်မှတ်သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်ခြင်း”
“Renewal of Recommendation of Food Manufacturing”

စဉ် Sr.No	ရည်ညွှန်းချက် Reference	သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်ပေးသည့်ရက်စွဲ Validity	ခွင့်ပြုသူလက်မှတ် Signature

APPENDIX E

PowerPoint Presentation Slide

3/25/2023

LIFENG WOOL SPINNING (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED ၏ CMP
စနစ်ဖြင့် ရည်ရွယ်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း

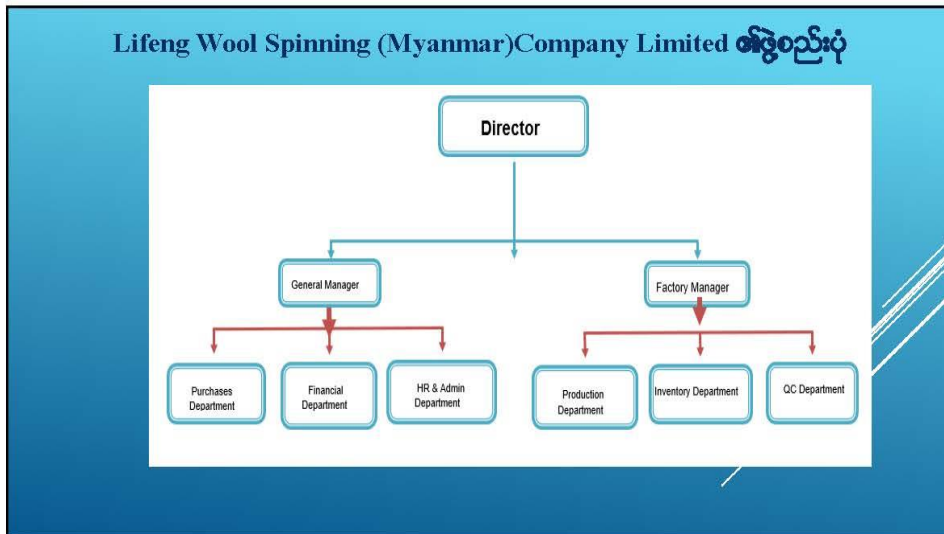
ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအစီရင်ခံစာ အတွက်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်း

၂၄ခုနှစ်၊ ဇူလိုင်လ၊ ၂၀၂၃ခုနှစ်
Prepared By
Myanwei Environmental Solutions Co., Ltd


အစည်းအဝေး အကြောင်းအရာ

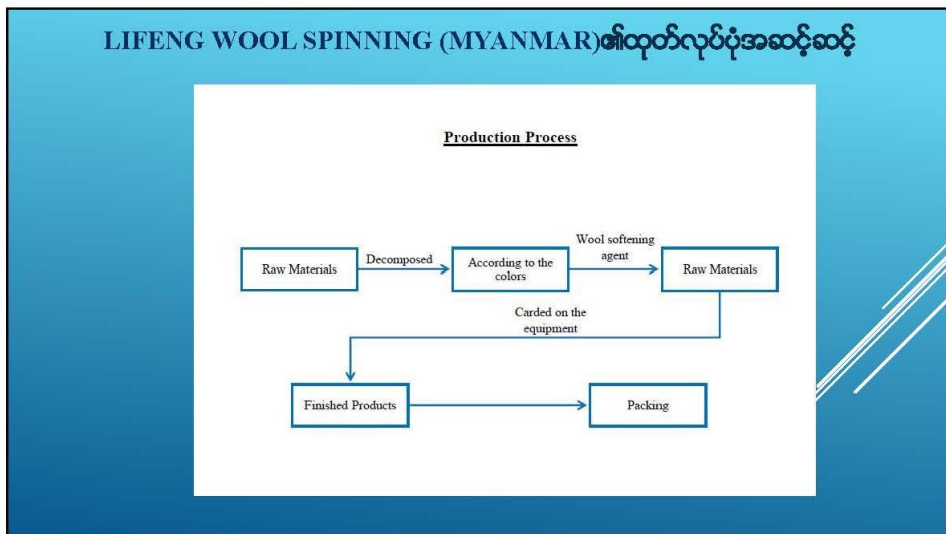
- ၁။ Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited အား မိတ်ဆက်ခြင်း
- ၂။ ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအစီရင်ခံစာနှင့်ပတ်သက်သော အကြောင်းအရာများအား မိတ်ဆက်ခြင်း
- ၃။ သက်ရောက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း ရလဒ်များနှင့် ထိခိုက်မှုအဆင့်သတ်မှတ်ချက်များ
- ၄။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုများနှင့် ဖြေလျော့ရေးနည်းလမ်းများ
- ၅။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ် နှင့်
- ၆။ စက်ရုံ၏ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များ

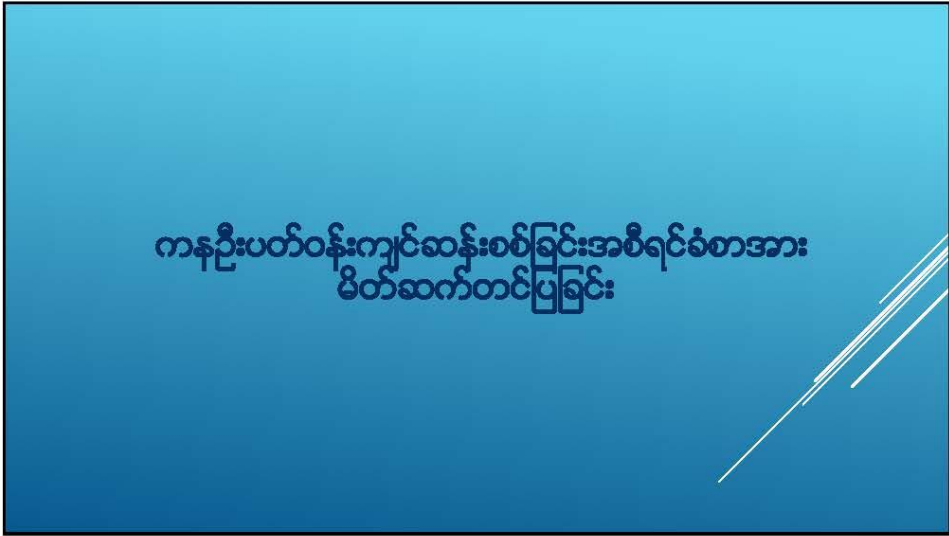


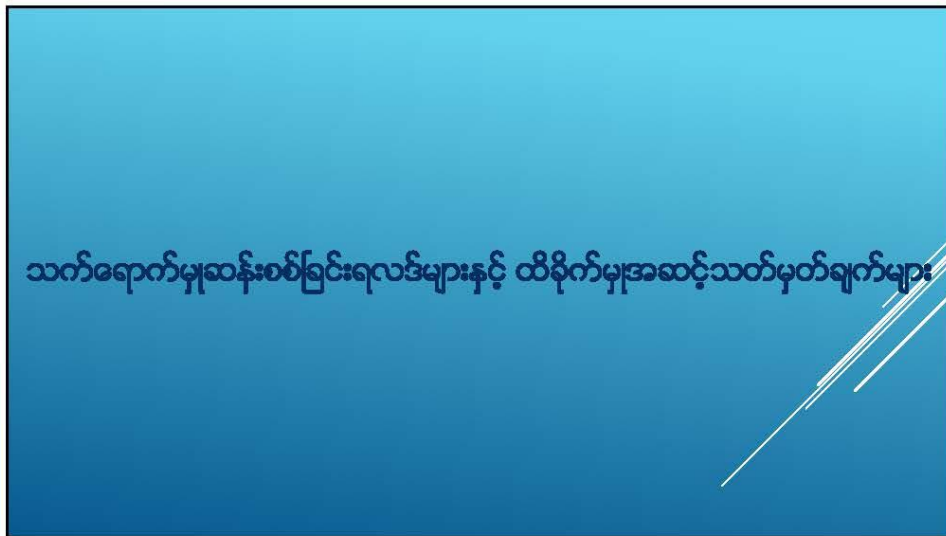
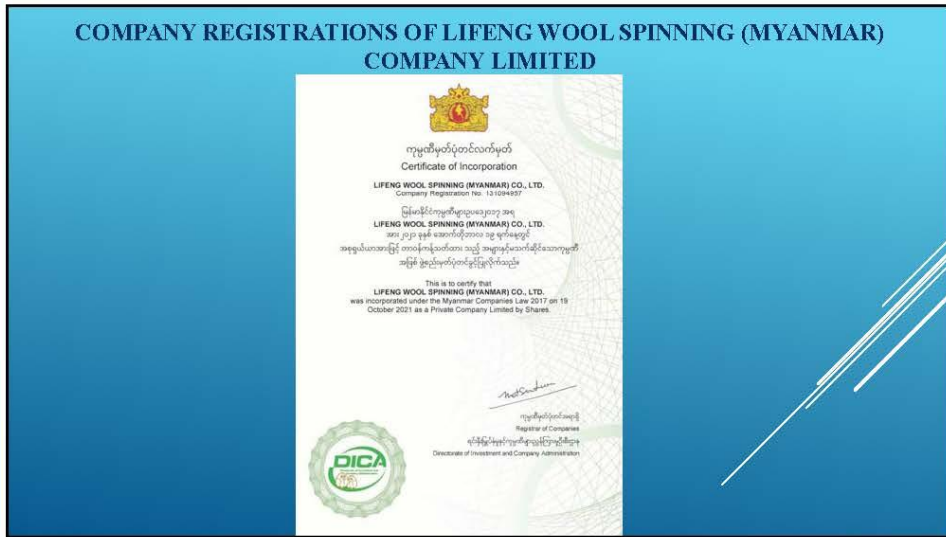


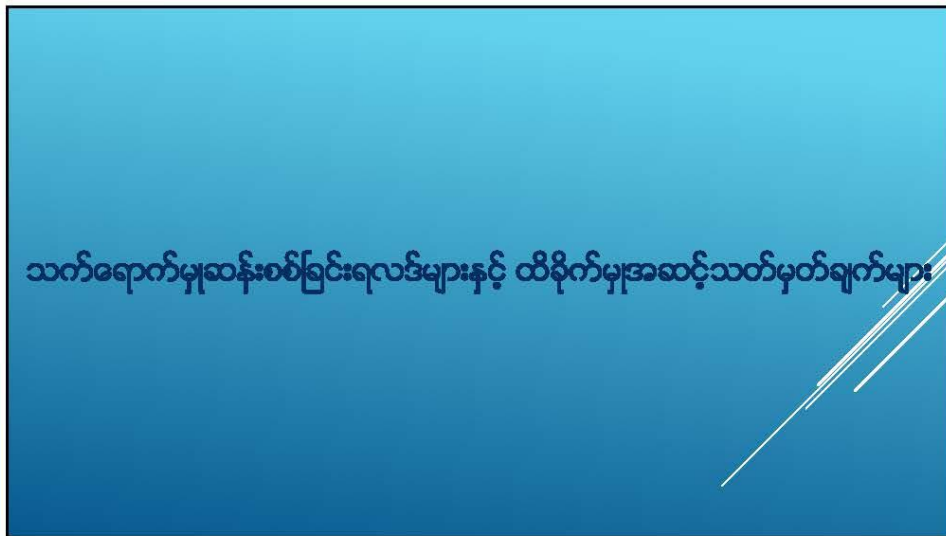
LIFENG WOOL SPINNING (MYANMAR) COMPANY LIMITED	
လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအစား	CMP စနစ်ဖြင့်ရည်မှန်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း
DICA မှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်	131094957(19/10/2021)
ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်အမှတ်	Endorsement No.YGN- (461/2022) ၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ်၊ ဖေဖော်ဝါရီလ၊ ၂၅ရက်။
ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု	၁၀၀% နိုင်ငံခြားရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု
မြေဧရိယာ	မြေဧရိယာစုစုပေါင်း = ၂.၅၂၉ ဧက (၁၀၂၃၄.၅ စတုရန်းမီတာ)
ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံသည့်ကာလ	ကနဦး (၁၀)နှစ်၊ သက်တမ်းတိုး (၁၀)နှစ် ၂ကြိမ်
စက်ရုံလိပ်စာ	မြေကွက်အမှတ်.၁၀၈၊မြေတိုင်းရပ်ကွက်အမှတ်.၁၁၃၊ဒဂုံမြို့သစ်(အရှေ့ပိုင်း)မြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး။

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ရန်အခြေခံလိုအပ်ချက်များ	
ရေအသုံးပြုမှုအခြေအနေ	
ရေအရင်းအမြစ်	အာဝီစိတွင်းရေ (၃ တွင်း)
အဓိကလိုအပ်ချက်	
လက်ရှိလူဦးရေ	နိုင်ငံသား (ပြည်တွင်း) လုပ်သား (၁၅၀) ဦးနှင့် နိုင်ငံခြားသား (၁၅)ဦး
အဓိကကုန်ကြမ်း	Wool Rags,Wool Sweather,Cotton Rags,Cotton Yarn,Wool softener and Silk Transoft / Silk Spear Softener
နှစ်စဉ်ထွက်ကုန်ပစ္စည်းပမာဏ	နှစ်စဉ် ပျမ်းမျှအရေအတွက် ပထမနှစ်မှ ၁၀ နှစ်အတွင်း 11680 to 12264 Tons









စီမံကိန်းပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အနေအထား

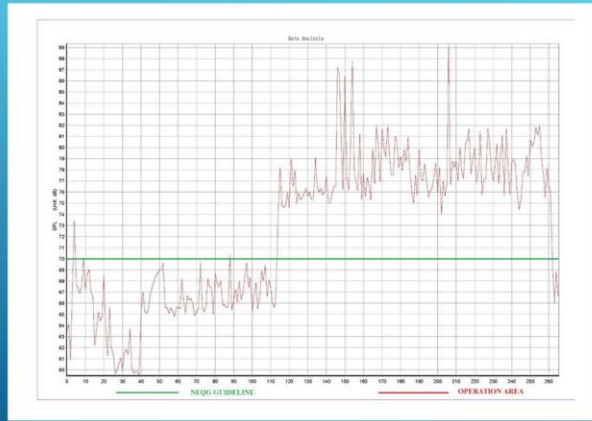
စဉ်	အကြောင်းအရာ	ဖော်ပြချက်
၁။	ကိုဩဒိနိတ်အမှတ်	မြောက်လတ္တီကျု 16°53'53.25" နှင့် အရှေ့လောင်ဂျီကျု 96°14'14.34"
၂။	ရာသီဥတုအခြေအနေ	ဒဂုံမြို့သစ်ဆိပ်ကမ်းမြို့နယ်၏ နှစ်စဉ်ပျမ်းမျှအပူချိန် ၃၉°C အနိမ့်ဆုံးအပူချိန် ၁၅.၈°C (စုစုပေါင်းမိုးရေချိန်ချိန်လက်မ ၁၃၂.၈၅ လက်မ)
၃။	စက်ရုံနေရာတွင်မြေအသုံးချမှု	စက်မှုလုပ်ငန်းနှင့်သက်ဆိုင်သောမြေအသုံးချမှုပုံစံ (စက်မှုရန်မြေ)
၄။	လမ်းပန်းဆက်သွယ်ရေး	ကျန်စစ်သားလမ်း
၅။	အနီးဆုံးရေအရင်းအမြစ်	ပဲခူးမြစ်
၆။	သစ်တောဧရိယာ	မရှိ
၇။	ကန့်သတ်ကာကွယ်ထားသော ဧရိယာ	မရှိ
၈။	တိုင်းတာမှုရလဒ်	<input type="checkbox"/> ဆူညံသံ တိုင်းတာခြင်း <input type="checkbox"/> အလင်းရောင် တိုင်းတာခြင်း <input type="checkbox"/> လေထုအရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာခြင်း <input type="checkbox"/> အပူချိန် နှင့် စိုထိုင်းမှု အရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာခြင်း

ဆူညံသံတိုင်းတာမှု

Date and Time	Location	GPS Value	Result Value	NEQ Guideline
5 November 2022 (8:00 am to 4:00 pm)	Production Area	16°53' 54.65"N 96°14' 13.08"E	60.5dBA	70 dBA

အထက်ဖော်ပြပါ ဆူညံသံတိုင်းတာမှုရလဒ်များအရ Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited၏ဆူညံသံမှာ National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline အတွင်းတည်ရှိနေသည်ကို ဆန်းစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။

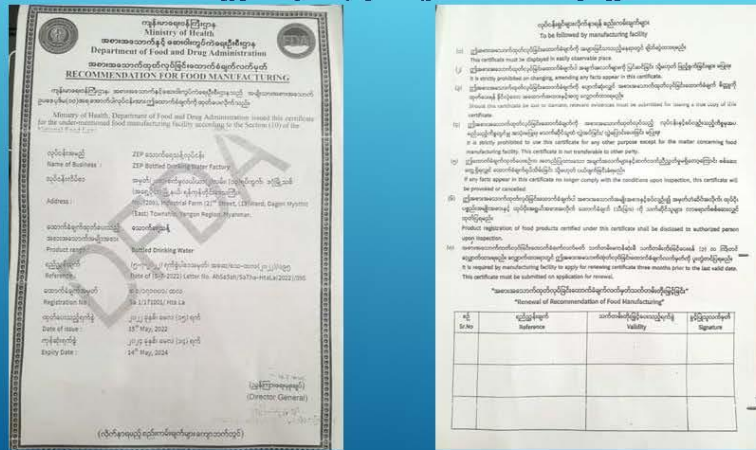
LIFENG WOOL SPINNING (MYANMAR)COMPANY LIMITED အီဆူညံသံတိုင်းတာမှုပြ ဝရမ်း



စက်ရုံတွင်းဆူညံသံတိုင်းတာမှု



စက်ရုံမှရေသန့်မှာယူသောကတ်သုံးမှု



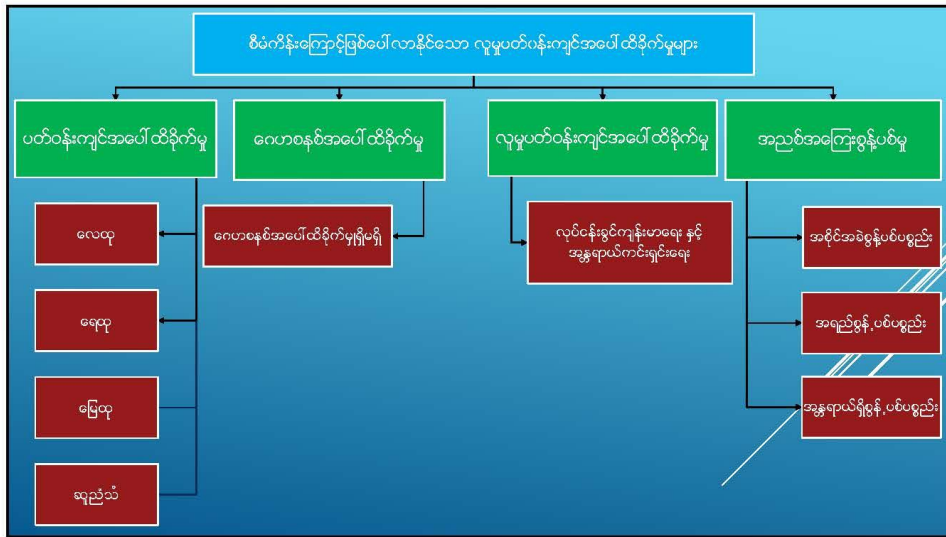
ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်လေထုတိုင်းတာမှု

Parameters	Observed Value	Guideline Value	Unit	Organization	Averaging Period
PM _{2.5}	10.85	10 25	µg/m³	NEQG	24 hrs 1 year
PM ₁₀	16.6	50 20	µg/m³	NEQG	24 hrs 1 year
SO ₂	2.083	500 20	µg/m³	NEQG	10 minutes 24 hrs
NO ₂	11.1	200 40	µg/m³	NEQG	1 hrs 1 year
O ₃	15	100	ppm	NAAQS	8 hrs

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်လေထုတိုင်းတာမှု



ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုများနှင့် ဖြေလျော့ရေးနည်းလမ်းများ



သက်ရောက်မှု	စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်ချက်	လျော့နည်းစေရန် အရေးယူဆောင်ရွက်မှု
ဆူညံသံ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> မီးစက်၊ ရေဘူးပုံစံသွင်းစက်နှင့် မော်တော်ယာဉ် အသုံးပြုမှုကိုကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် ဆူညံမှု 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ဆူညံသံထွက်သောနေရာများကို အကာကွယ်ဖြင့် ထားရှိခြင်း စက်ရုံဝန်ထမ်းများကို PPE အပြည့်စုံအထောက်အပံ့ပေးခြင်း
မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ကုန်ကြမ်းသိုလှောင်မှု နှင့် လျှပ်စစ်သုံးစွဲ ပျော်လျော့မှု 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ကုန်ကြမ်းများအား သီးသန့်ထားရှိခြင်း လျှပ်စစ်သုံးစွဲမှုများအား စနစ်တကျ အသုံးပြုစေခြင်း
စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ထုတ်လုပ်ရာမှ ထွက်ရှိသော အသုံးပြု၍ မရသည့် ရေဘူးခွံများနှင့် ပလပ်စတစ်များ၊ ရုံးတွင်းစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် အမှိုက်များ။ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များအား ပြန်လည်သုံးစွဲရန် နှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ရန် အဖြစ်သတ်မှတ်ပြီး သီးခြားစွန့်ပစ်စေခြင်း။
စွန့်ပစ်အရည်	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> နေအိမ်၊ စားသောက်ဆောင် တို့မှစွန့်ထုတ်ရေး၊ မိလ္လာကန်စနစ် 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> စွန့်ပစ်အရည်များအား သီးခြားရေနုတ်ကြောင်း တွေ့ဖြင့် တွေ့ဖြင့်စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။
အန္တရာယ်ရှိအမှိုက်	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> စက်များမှဆီယိုစိမ့်မှုများ၊ တစ်ခြားမီးလောင်လွယ်သော အမှိုက်များ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> စက်သုံးဆီများအား စနစ်တကျ အသုံးပြုစေခြင်း၊ စနစ်တကျသိုလှောင်ခြင်း နှင့် အန္တရာယ်ရှိပစ္စည်းများအား စနစ်တကျထားရှိစေခြင်း

ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း အစီအစဉ်

လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုလျော့ချရေး	
ရည်ရွယ်ချက်	ပီပံကိန်းကြောင့် စက်ရုံမှ ထွက်သော ဓာတ်ငွေ့များနှင့် မီးစက်များမှ ထွက်ရှိသော ဓာတ်ငွေ့များကြောင့် လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုကို လျော့ချရန်
လိုက်နာရမည့် စည်းကမ်း	အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအရည်အသွေး(ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ (၂၀၁၅)
ပီပံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ စက်ရုံအတွင်းနှင့် အနားဝန်းကျင်တွင် သစ်ပင်ပန်းမန်စိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း ▪ စက်ရုံအတွင်း စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအား မီးရှို့ဖျက်စီးမှု မပြုလုပ်ခြင်း ▪ လုပ်သားများအား Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) ဟုခေါ်သော အကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်းများဖြစ်သည့် လေကာ/နေကာမျက်မှန်များ၊ နှာခေါင်းစည်း၊ Helmets စသည်တို့အားထောက်ပံ့ခြင်း၊ အသိပညာပေး သင်တန်းများ ပေးခြင်း
တာဝန်ယူရမည့် ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးအရာရှိ - လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုလျော့ချရေးနည်းလမ်းများ ▪ ထုတ်လုပ်ရေးမန်နေဂျာ - လုပ်ငန်းခွင်လေထုသန့်ရှင်းရေး ▪ မန်နေဂျာ - ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်လေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာရန် (Third-Party) နှင့်ညှိနှိုင်းဆောင်ရွက်ရန်

ဆူညံသံလျော့ချရေး	
ရည်ရွယ်ချက်	ဘေးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆူညံမှုပမာဏကို လျှော့ချပေးရန်နှင့် စက်ရုံရှိ မီးစက်နှင့် အခြားစက်ပစ္စည်းများကြောင့် လုပ်သားများအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှု လျော့ချရန်
လိုက်နာရမည့် စည်းကမ်း	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း (၂၀၁၅) အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအရည်အသွေး(ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ (၂၀၁၅)
စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> မီးစက်၊ လေမှုတ်စက်တို့ကို ဆူညံသံထိန်းချုပ်နိုင်သော ခန်းဖွဲ့ စည်းမှုပုံစံ တည်ဆောက်ထားခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းသုံးယာဉ်များအား သတ်မှတ်အရှိန်ထက်ကျော်၍မောင်းနှင်ခွင့်မပြုခြင်း လုပ်သားများအား Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) ဟုခေါ်သော အကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်းများဖြစ်သည့် လေကာ/နေကာမျက်မှန်များ၊ နှာခေါင်းစည်း၊ Helmets စသည်တို့အား ထောက်ပံ့ခြင်း၊ အသိပညာပေး သင်တန်းများ ပေးခြင်း
တာဝန်ယူရမည့်ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်	မန်နေဂျာ - ဆူညံသံတိုင်းတာရန် (Third-Party) နှင့်ညှိနှိုင်းဆောင်ရွက်ရန်

အပိုင်အခွန်ပစ်မှု ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး	
ရည်ရွယ်ချက်	စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်ထွက်ရှိမှုလျော့ချရေးနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်ကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ညစ်ညမ်းမှုကို လျော့ချရန်
လိုက်နာရမည့်စည်းကမ်း	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း (၂၀၁၅) National Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan (2018)
စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> စက်ရုံမှ မည်သည့်စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းမှ ဖြစ်၊ ချောင်း၊ အင်း၊ အိုင် အတွင်းသို့ မစွန့်ပစ်ရ စက်ရုံတွင် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုနိုင်သောပစ္စည်း(ဆိုးဆေး၊ စက္ကူဖာ၊ ပလတ်စတစ်၊ စသည်ဖြင့်) များကို ပြည်တွင်းဝယ်ယူသူများထံ ပြန်လည်ရောင်းချခြင်း စွန့်ပစ်ရန်ပစ္စည်း(လုပ်သားများမှစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းနှင့်မီးဖိုချောင်ထွက်ပစ္စည်းများ)ကို ခြုံတော်စည်ပင်သာယာရေးအဖွဲ့အစည်း ကို နေ့စဉ်ခေါ်ယူပြီး သိမ်းဆည်းစေခြင်း အန္တရာယ်ရှိပစ္စည်း (စက်ဆီအဟောင်းများ၊ လျှပ်စစ်ပစ္စည်းအပျက်များ၊ သံထည်ပစ္စည်း) များကို ဝယ်ယူသူထံမှပြန်လည် သိမ်းဆည်းစေခြင်း စက်ရုံတွင် အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်ရန် အတွက် အမှိုက်ပုံးများကို စီမံထားခြင်း စက်ရုံဝန်ထမ်းအားလုံးကို စနစ်တကျ အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်ရန် တိုက်တွန်းနှိုးဆော်ထားခြင်း
တာဝန်ယူရမည့်ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> မန်နေဂျာ - စက်ရုံအတွင်းသန့်ရှင်းရေးအတွက်စီမံခန့်ခွဲရန်တာဝန်ရှိသည် အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်မှု ပုံမှန်ပြုလုပ်ရန်နှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းသယ်ယူသူများကို ပုံမှန်ပြုလုပ်ရန် တာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်ရန်

စွန့်ပစ်အရည် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး	
ရည်ရွယ်ချက်	မြေပေါ် ရေနှင့် မြေအောက်ရေ ညစ်ညမ်းမှုမဖြစ်စေရေး
လိုက်နာရမည့်စည်းကမ်း	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း (၂၀၁၅) အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအရည်အသွေး(ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ (၂၀၁၅)
စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> စက်ရုံရေမြောင်းများနှင့်မိလ္လာစနစ်ကို စနစ်တကျ သန့်ရှင်းအောင်ထားရှိခြင်း လုံလောက်သည့်အတိုင်းအတာ ပမာဏရှိခြင်း မိလ္လာစနစ်ကို ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးပြီး လိုအပ်သကဲ့သို့ ထိန်းသိမ်းပြုပြင်ခြင်း စက်ရုံရေမြောင်းအတွင်းတွင် ပိတ်ဆို့မှုမရှိစေရန်နှင့် အနံ့ဆိုးများမထွက်စေရန်စီမံခြင်း
တာဝန်ယူရမည့်ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်	မန်နေဂျာ - စွန့်ထုတ်ရေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာရန် (Third-Party) နှင့်ညှိနှိုင်းဆောင်ရွက်ရန်

စွမ်းအင်သုံးစွဲမှု ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး	
ရည်ရွယ်ချက်	လျှပ်စစ်သုံးစွဲမှုလျော့ချစေရန်နှင့် လှုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း လျှပ်စစ်သုံးစွဲမှုကြောင့် အန္တရာယ်ဖြစ်ပွားခြင်းမရှိစေရန်
စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> စက်ရုံတွင်း လျှပ်စစ်သုံးစွဲမှုများအတွက် စွမ်းအင်လျော့ချနိုင်သည့် စက်ကိရိယာများတပ်ဆင်ခြင်း အသုံးမပြုလျှင် စက်ကိရိယာများပိတ်ထားခြင်း စွမ်းအင်အသုံးနည်းသော Lighting စနစ်တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း စက်ပစ္စည်းနှင့် Lighting အသုံးပြုမှုကို စောင့်ကြည့်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးစနစ်ထားရှိခြင်း (ဥပမာ-အသုံးမပြုပီမီဖွင့်ထားခြင်း၊ စက်ဖွင့်ထားခြင်းမျိုး မရှိစေရန်)
တာဝန်ယူရမည့်ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်	မန်နေဂျာ

မြေအောက်ရေသုံးစွဲမှု	
ရည်ရွယ်ချက်	ရေသုံးစွဲမှုလျော့ချရေး
လိုက်နာရမည့်စည်းကမ်း	The Underground Water Act (1930)
စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ရေအသုံးပြုမှု သိရှိနိုင်သော မိတာတပ်ဆင်ခြင်း ဝန်ထမ်းများအားအသိပညာပေးခြင်းနှင့် လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရန် တိုက်တွန်းခြင်း စက်ရုံရှိတာဝန်ရှိပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များအား (Third-Party) အနေဖြင့်မြေအောက်ရေအကျိုးရှိရှိအသုံးချရန်စည်းကမ်းချက်နဲ့အညီ လမ်းညွှန်ထားခြင်း။
တာဝန်ယူရမည့် ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်	မန်နေဂျာ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ရေ အသုံးပြုမှုစာရင်း စစ်ဆေးခြင်း ဝန်ထမ်းများလိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်မှု စစ်ဆေးခြင်း

အရေးပေါ်အခြေအနေတုန့်ပြန်မှု	
ရည်ရွယ်ချက်	စက်ရုံတွင်းမတော်တဆထိခိုက်မှု လျော့ချရေး
လိုက်နာရမည့်စည်းကမ်း	အလုပ်အကိုင်နှင့် ကျွမ်းကျင်မှု ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၃), ILO guide to Myanmar Labour Law (2017)
စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> အရေးပေါ်အခြေအနေဖြစ်သော (မီး၊ ငလျင်၊ ရေကြီးရေလျှံမှု) တို့အတွက် စက်ရုံတွင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုရှိခြင်း စက်ရုံအိမ်သတ်စနစ်များကို ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း ရေးဆွဲထားသော အရေးပေါ်တုန့်ပြန်ရေး အစီအစဉ်များကို ဝန်ထမ်းများ အကျွမ်းတဝင်ဖြစ်စေရန် စီမံထားခြင်း လောင်စာသိုလှောင်နေရာများ၊ လျှပ်စစ်ဖြန့်ဖြူးရေးနေရာများကို အမိကထားပြီး စောင့်ကြည့်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ ပြုပြင်မွန်းမဲခြင်း ပုံမှန်မီးဘေးကာကွယ်ရေး၊ ငလျင်လှုပ်ခတ်လျှင် ပြုလုပ်ရမည့်ပုံစံများ၊ ရေကြီးရေလျှံမှု၊ အခြေအနေထိန်းသိမ်းရေး အစီအစဉ်များ၊ ရှေးဦးပြုစုခြင်းသင်တန်းများကို ပုံမှန်လေ့ကျင့်မှုများ သင်ကြားမှုများ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း အရေးပေါ်ဆက်သွယ်ရန် ဖုန်းနံပါတ်၊ လိပ်စာများ၊ အများသူငါမြင်သာစေသောနေရာများတွင် ကပ်ထားခြင်း စက်ရုံတွင်း မီးသတ်အဖွဲ့ ငယ်၊ အန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေး စောင့်ကြည့်ရေးအဖွဲ့ ငယ်များထားရှိပြီး လစဉ် ဆွေးနွေးတိုင်ပင်ခြင်း၊ လေ့ကျင့်ခြင်းများ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း
တာဝန်ယူရမည့်ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manager and EHS officer မီးသတ်သင်တန်းများ ၃ လတစ်ကြိမ်ပြုလုပ်ရန်စီမံပေးခြင်း အရေးပေါ်အခြေအနေနှင့် မတော်တဆထိခိုက်မှုမရှိစေရေး စောင့်ကြည့်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာစောင့်ကြည့်မှု

ကဏ္ဍ	အမျိုးအစား	ကြိမ်နှုန်း	နေရာ	တာဝန်ရှိသူ
လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ချိန်				
လေထု	PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ , SO ₂ , NO ₂	တစ်နှစ် ၂ကြိမ်	ထုတ်လုပ်မှု ဓရိယာအတွင်း	Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited
ဓရ	pH, temperature, arsenic, chlorine, iron, phosphate, iron, manganese, turbidity	တစ်နှစ် ၂ကြိမ်	အစိစိတွင်းဓရ	Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited
ဆူညံသံ	ဆူညံသံ ပမာဏ	တစ်နှစ် ၂ကြိမ်	1 နေရာ (ထုတ်လုပ်မှု ဓရိယာ အတွင်း)	Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited
အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်မှု	အမှိုက်အခဲ၊ အရည် နှင့် အန္တရာယ်ရှိပစ္စည်း	ပုံမှန်	စက်ရုံအတွင်း၊ ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုရန်နှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ရန်ဟူ၍ အမှိုက်ပုံများအား ခွဲခြားခြင်း	Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited
မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်	မီးလတ်ဘေးကင်းစွာလည်ပတ်မှုနှင့်အဆင်အခြေရှိမှု	လစဉ်	စက်ရုံဓရိယာ အတွင်း	Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited
အလင်းရောင်ပြင်းပြမှု	အလင်းရောင်ပေးခြင်း	တစ်နှစ် ၂ကြိမ်	ထုတ်လုပ်မှု ဓရိယာအတွင်း (ပိတ်ပတ်ခြင်း နှင့် အညှိအသွေး စစ်ဆေးခြင်း)	Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited
Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited				
လေထု	PM2.5, PM10, SO ₂ , NO ₂	မြိတ်သိမ်းမှု ကာလအတွင်း ၁ကြိမ်	ထုတ်လုပ်မှု ဓရိယာအတွင်း	Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited
ဆူညံသံ	ဆူညံသံ ပမာဏ	ထိုကာလအတွင်း ၁ကြိမ်	မြိတ်သိမ်းမှု ဓရိယာ	Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited
ပြန်လည်မွမ်းမံခြင်း	သစ်ပင်များပြန်လည်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း		မြိတ်သိမ်းမှု ဓရိယာအားလုံး	Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာစောင့်ကြည့်မှု ခန့်မှန်းကုန်ကျစရိတ်

ကဏ္ဍ	အမျိုးအစား	ကြိမ်နှုန်း	နေရာ	ကုန်ကျစရိတ် (ကျပ်)
လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ချိန်				
လေထု	PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ , SO ₂ , NO ₂	တစ်နှစ် ၂ကြိမ်	ထုတ်လုပ်မှု ဓရိယာအတွင်း	500000
ဓရ	pH, temperature, arsenic, chlorine, iron, phosphate, iron, manganese, turbidity	တစ်နှစ် ၂ကြိမ်	အစိစိတွင်းဓရ	300000
ဆူညံသံ	ဆူညံသံ ပမာဏ	တစ်နှစ် ၂ကြိမ်	ထုတ်လုပ်မှု ဓရိယာ	200000
အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်မှု	အမှိုက်အခဲ၊ အရည် နှင့် အန္တရာယ်ရှိပစ္စည်း	အပတ်စဉ်	စက်ရုံအတွင်း၊ ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုရန်နှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ရန်ဟူ၍ အမှိုက်ပုံများအား ခွဲခြားခြင်း	50000
လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းမှုကာလ				
လေထု	PM2.5, PM10, SO ₂ , NO ₂	ပိတ်သိမ်းမှုကာလအတွင်း ၁ကြိမ်	ထုတ်လုပ်မှု ဓရိယာအတွင်း	500000
ဆူညံသံ	ဆူညံသံ ပမာဏ	ထိုကာလအတွင်း ၁ကြိမ်	မြိတ်သိမ်းမှု ဓရိယာ	200000
ပြန်လည်မွမ်းမံခြင်း	သစ်ပင်များပြန်လည်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း		မြိတ်သိမ်းမှု ဓရိယာအားလုံး	

လူမှုအကျိုးတူပူးပေါင်း ပါဝင်မှု

ကျန်းမာရေး	ဝန်ထမ်းများ ကျန်းမာရေး စောင့်ရှောက်မှု	၀.၅ %
ပညာရေး	ပညာရေးကဏ္ဍ မြှင့်တင်ရေးနှင့် လူ့အခွင့်အရေး အသိပညာပေးခြင်း	၀.၅ %
နယ်မြေဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေး	ဒေသတွင်း လိုအပ်သကဲ့သို့ လှူဒါန်းခြင်း	၀ %

Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited တွင် CSR အတွက် အမြတ်ငွေ၏ ၂% ကို ကျန်းမာရေး၊ ပညာရေးနှင့် နယ်မြေဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးတို့ အတွက် အသုံးပြုလွှားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

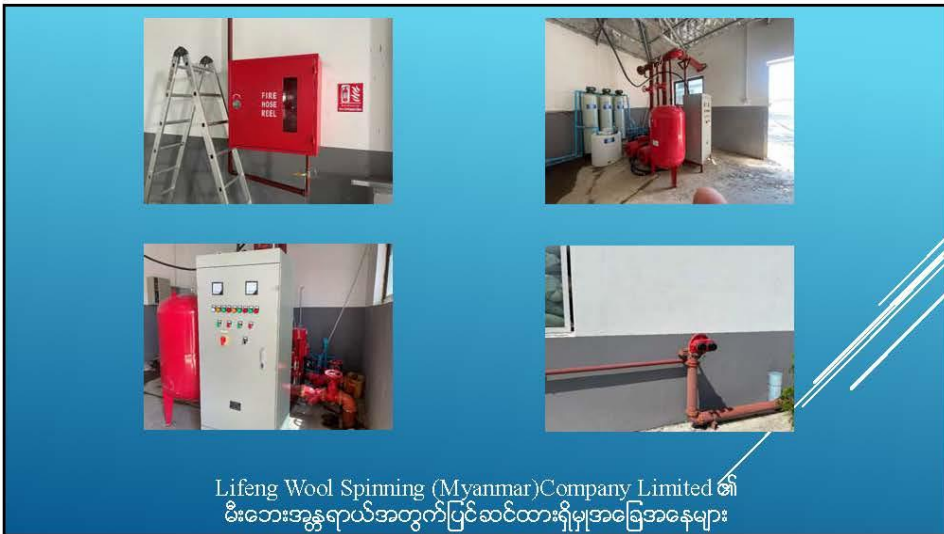
စက်ရုံ၏ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များ



Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar)Company Limited ၏ လျှပ်စစ်သုံးစွဲမှု



Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar)Company Limited ဝန်ထမ်းများအတွက် အိမ်သာထားရှိမှု အခြေအနေ





Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar)Company Limited ၏ ဝန်ထမ်းများအတွက်သောက်သုံးရေစီစဉ်ထားပုံ



Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar)Company Limited ၏ ရေသုံးစွဲမှုပြင်ဆင်ထားပုံ

***THANK YOU FOR YOUR
PATIENT ATTENTION!***

Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited ၏ CMP စနစ်ဖြင့် ချည်မျှင်ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းအတွက် တင်ပြလာသော ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (Initial Environmental Examination - IEE) တွင် ပါဝင်ရမည့် အချက်များကို အကောင်အထည်ဖော် စီမံဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ကြောင်း အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ဇယားဖြင့် အကျဉ်းချုပ် စာရင်းပြုစု ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

ကတိကဝတ်၏ အတိုချုပ် အမည်	အမှတ်စဉ်	ကတိကဝတ်အားရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြချက်	အစီရင်ခံစာပါ ရည်ညွှန်းချက် (အခန်း)
မူဝါဒ၊ဥပဒေနှင့် အဖွဲ့အစည်းဆိုင်ရာမူဘောင်များ	၁	<p>ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၂)</p> <p>ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး နည်းဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၄)</p> <p>ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း (၂၀၁၅)</p> <p>မြန်မာနိုင်ငံမှ ချမှတ်ထားသော စက်ရုံနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သည့် တခြား လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရမည့် လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ ဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ နှင့် မူဝါဒများ</p> <p>အမျိုးသား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက် (၂၀၁၅) နှင့် နိုင်ငံတကာ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ စံသက်မှတ်ချက်များနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ</p>	အခန်း(၄)
ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အရည်အသွေး တိုင်းတာမှု	၂	<p>အမျိုးသား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက် (၂၀၁၅) နှင့် နိုင်ငံတကာ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ စံသက်မှတ်ချက်များနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များကို အခြေခံလေ့လာ တိုင်းတာထားပါသည်</p>	အခန်း(၅)

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ကတိကဝတ်၏ အတိုချုပ် အမည်	အမှတ်စဉ်	ကတိကဝတ်အားရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြချက်	အစီရင်ခံစာပါ ရည်ညွှန်းချက် (အခန်း)
လေအရည်အသွေး	၂.၁	အမျိုးသား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက် (၂၀၁၅) ၏ ထုတ်လွှတ်အခိုးအငွေ့ (Air emissions) လမ်းညွှန်သက်မှတ်ချက် (PM10, PM2.5) တို့ဖြင့် နှိုင်းယှဉ် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။	
ဆူညံသံ	၂.၂	အမျိုးသား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက် (၂၀၁၅) ၏ အမြင့်ဆုံးလက်ခံနိုင်သည့် ဆူညံသံအဆင့် (Noise level) လမ်းညွှန်သက်မှတ်ချက် စက်မှုဇုန် ဧရိယာတွင် (70 One-hour LAeq (dBA)) ဖြင့် နှိုင်းယှဉ် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။	
ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု	၃	Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. သည် စက်ရုံအခြေအနေ၊ အလုပ်သမား၊ ဒေသခံလူထုအမြင်၊ အစုရှယ်ယာဝင်များနှင့် ညှိနှိုင်းဆွေးနွေးခြင်းအပါအဝင် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်း များကို ဆောင်ရွက်မည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်သည် စက်ရုံ၏ ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေးအတွက်ပါ ဖြည့်စွက်ဆောင်ရွက်ထားပါသည်။	အခန်း(၈)
လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုနှင့်ဖုန်မှုန့်	၃.၁	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> လေထုညစ်ညမ်းခြင်းကို ကာကွယ်ရန်နှင့် ကာဗွန်ထုတ်လုပ်မှုကို လျော့ချပေးနိုင်ရန်အတွက် စက်ရုံဝင်းအတွင်း အပင်များစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း မီးစက်များကို ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း 	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၈.၃)

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ကတိကဝတ်၏ အတိုချုပ် အမည်	အမှတ်စဉ်	ကတိကဝတ်အားရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြချက်	အစီရင်ခံစာပါ ရည်ညွှန်းချက် (အခန်း)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • အမှိုက်များ မီးရှို့ခြင်းကို တားမြစ်ခြင်း • ဖုန်ထူထပ်သော နေရာများတွင် တာဝန်ထမ်းဆောင်သော ဝန်ထမ်းများအတွက် နှာခေါင်းစီးများ ဝတ်ဆင်စေခြင်း 	
ဆူညံသံထိခိုက်မှု	၃.၂	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • အသံလုံအခန်းများတည်ဆောက်ပြီး စက်ပစ္စည်းများကို သေချာစွာ ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းစေခြင်း • သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးလမ်းကြောင်းတွင် ယာဉ်များ၏ အမြန်နှုန်းကို ကန့်သတ်ခြင်း • လုံလောက်သော တစ်ကိုယ်ရည်သုံး အကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်းများ ထားရှိပေးခြင်း • သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဝန်ထမ်းများအားလုံးကို သင့်လျော်သော သင်တန်းများပို့ချခြင်းနှင့် ဆူညံသော နေရာတွင် အလုပ်လုပ်စဉ် တစ်ကိုယ်ရည်သုံး အကာအကွယ်များ တပ်ဆင်စေခြင်း 	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၈.၃)
မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်	၃.၃	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • အရေးပေါ်အခြေအနေများအတွက် စက်ရုံနံရံများတွင် မီးသတ်ဆေးဘူးများ၊ မီးသတ်ပိုက်ဘီးများနှင့် မီးသတ်ရေပိုက်များ ထားရှိခြင်း • အရေးပေါ်ထွက်ပေါက်ပြ မြေပုံများနှင့် စုဝေးရပ်ညွှန်ပြရာ သင်္ကေတများ ထားရှိခြင်း 	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၈.၃)

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ကတိကဝတ်၏ အတိုချုပ် အမည်	အမှတ်စဉ်	ကတိကဝတ်အားရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြချက်	အစီရင်ခံစာပါ ရည်ညွှန်းချက် (အခန်း)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • မီးသတ်ပစ္စည်းများကို ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်းနှင့် မီးသတ်ရေကန်ကို အရေးပေါ်အခြေအနေအတွက် ပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း • အလုပ်သမားများအား သတိပေးရန် မီးဘေးအချက်ပြခေါင်းလောင်းများ တပ်ဆင်ထားခြင်း • အဓိက ဝင်ပေါက်ထွက်ပေါက်များကို ပိတ်ဆို့ထားခြင်း မပြုလုပ်စေခြင်း 	
လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ထိခိုက်မှုနှင့်ကျန်းမာရေး	၃.၄	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ရှေးဦးသူနာပြုသင်တန်း၊ ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးသင်တန်း၊ မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကာကွယ်ရေး သင်တန်း၊ စက်ယန္တရားများ ကိုင်တွယ်ခြင်းသင်တန်းများ ပို့ချခြင်း • လေ့လာတွေ့ရှိထားသော အလင်းတိုင်းတာချက်များအရ၊ အလုပ်သမားများ ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံစွာ လုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်စေရန် လုံလောက်သောအလင်းရောင် ရရှိစေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း • တစ်ကိုယ်ရည်သုံး ကာကွယ်ရေးကိရိယာများ (ဥပမာ- နားကြပ်၊ လက်အိတ်၊ ခေါင်ဆောင်း၊ မျက်မှန်) များကို ဌာနအလိုက် ပေးအပ်ခြင်း 	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၈.၃)

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ကတိကဝတ်၏ အတိုချုပ် အမည်	အမှတ်စဉ်	ကတိကဝတ်အားရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြချက်	အစီရင်ခံစာပါ ရည်ညွှန်းချက် (အခန်း)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ဓာတ်လိုက်ခြင်း အန္တရာယ်မှ ကာကွယ်ရန်အတွက် လျှပ်စစ်ထိန်းသိမ်းစောင့်ရှောက်ရေးဝန်ထမ်းအား ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်းနှင့် ကြိုတင်ကာကွယ်မှုပြုလုပ်ရန် တာဝန်ပေးခန့်အပ်ခြင်း • ရေနုတ်မြောင်းများ ရေစီးရေလာကောင်းအောင် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းဖြင့် အလုပ်သမားများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေး ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကာကွယ်ခြင်း • အလုပ်သမားများအတွက် အများဆုံးခွင့်ပြုနိုင်သော ဆူညံသံအဆင့်မှာ 90dB(A)သည် တစ်ရက်လျှင် ၈နာရီသာ ဖြစ်သည်။ ထို့ကြောင့် ဆူညံသောနေရာများတွင် လုပ်ကိုင်ပါက နားကြပ်ကိရိယာ တပ်ဆင်ခြင်းရမည်။ 	
အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်မှု	၃.၅	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • စီမံကိန်းမှ ထွက်ရှိသော စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များကို စက်ရုံဝင်းအတွင်း (သို့မဟုတ်) ဒေသရှိ အင်းအိုင်၊ ချောင်း၊ မြောင်း၊ မြစ် စသည်တို့ထဲသို့ စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း မပြုလုပ်ပါ။ • စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များကို တစ်နေရာတည်းတွင် စနစ်တကျ ခွဲ၍ စုဆောင်းရန် လိုအပ်ပြီး သစ်အစအနများကို သီးခြားသိုလှောင်သိမ်းဆည်းခြင်း၊ အန္တရာယ်ရှိသော စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် တခြားသော သတ္တုပစ္စည်းများကို သီးခြား သိုလှောင်သိမ်းဆည်းခြင်း 	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၈.၃)

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုနိုင်သော အဝတ်စ၊ ပိတ်စ၊ ကတ်ထူပြား၊ ပလတ်စတစ်ပြား စသည်တို့ကို တစ်ဆင့် ပြန်လည်ရောင်းချခြင်းဖြင့် ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုခြင်း • သတ္တုပစ္စည်း (သို့မဟုတ်) ဖန်စများကို ပြန်လည် အသုံးပြုခြင်း • နေ့စဉ်ထွက်ရှိသော အမှိုက်များကို စည်ပင်ယာရေးကော်မတီနှင့် ချိတ်ဆက်စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း 	
စွန့်ပစ်အရည်	၃.၆	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ရေနုတ်မြောင်းလိုင်းကို သင့်တော်သော အကျယ်၊ အနက်ရှိစေပြီး မိလ္လာစနစ်သည် ရေလုံ့ပြီး စနစ်တကျ သိုလှောင်နိုင်ခြင်း • မိလ္လာပိုက်လိုင်းကို အမြဲစစ်ဆေးခြင်းနှင့် ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း • ရေနုတ်မြောင်းကို အနံ့အသက်များ ကင်းစေရန် အမှိုက်များ ပိတ်ဆို့စေခြင်းမရှိအောင် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း • ဘွိုင်လာရေ၏ အပူချိန်ကို မြောင်းအတွင်း မစွန့်ပစ်ခင် တိုင်းတာခြင်း 	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၈.၃)
အရေးပေါ်အခြေအနေ	၃.၃	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • စက်ရုံအနေဖြင့် အရေးပေါ်ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်သော မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်၊ ငလျင်၊ ရေကြီးခြင်းနှင့် မုန်တိုင်းများအတွက် စီမံထားရှိခြင်း • မီးသတ်ပစ္စည်းကိရိယာများနှင့် မီးသတ်ဆေးဘူးများကို နေရာတိုင်းတွင် တပ်ဆင်ထားခြင်းနှင့် စစ်ဆေးခြင်း 	အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၈.၃)

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ကတိကဝတ်၏ အတိုချုပ် အမည်	အမှတ်စဉ်	ကတိကဝတ်အားရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြချက်	အစီရင်ခံစာပါ ရည်ညွှန်းချက် (အခန်း)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • အသေးစိတ်အခြေအနေပြ ရုပ်ပုံ(အရေးပေါ်ထွက်ပေါက်တံခါး စသည်) ကို အလုပ်သမားများ သိရှိစေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ထားခြင်း • ရေပိုက်ခေါင်း၊ မီးသတ်ဘူး စသည်တို့ကို ထားရှိခြင်း၊ စစ်ဆေးခြင်းနှင့် ဓာတ်လိုက်ခြင်းမှ ကာကွယ်ရန် လျှပ်စစ်အန္တရာယ် အသိပေး သင်တန်းများ ပို့ချခြင်း • အလုပ်သမားများအား ငလျင်လှုပ်သောအခါ စားပွဲအောက်ကဲ့သို့သော ဘေးကင်းသောနေရာများတွင် နေထိုင်ရန်၊ အပြင်သို့ မရွှေ့ရန်၊ အပြင်တွင်ရှိနေသော အလုပ်သမားများအနေဖြင့် အဆောက်အဦးအောက်၊ သစ်ပင်အောက်၊ တိုင်များအောက်တွင် နေထိုင်ခြင်းမပြုဘဲ ကွင်းပြင်တွင်သာ နေထိုင်ရန်၊ တခြားသော သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံရေး လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များကို အသိပညာပေးခြင်း • ရေလွှမ်းမိုးမှု (မုန်တိုင်းအပျက်အစီးများ၊ ရေမြောင်းများ ပွင့်နေခြင်း၊ မြေတိုက်စားမှု) နှင့် ရွှေ့ပြောင်း တွားသွားသတ္တဝါများ (မြေ သို့မဟုတ် တခြားတိရိစ္ဆာန်များ) ၏ အန္တရာယ်များကို သတိပြုစေခြင်း • အရေးပေါ်ဆေးအဖွဲ့များနှင့် ဆေးပစ္စည်းများ ထားရှိခြင်း • အရေးပေါ်ဆက်သွယ်နိုင်သည့် မီးသတ်ဌာန၊ ရဲတပ်ဖွဲ့၊ ဆေးရုံ စသည့် တယ်လီဖုန်းနံပါတ်များကို မြင်သာနိုင်သည့်နေရာတွင် ကပ်ထားခြင်း 	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> မီးငြိမ်းသတ်ရေးအဖွဲ့၊ ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးအဖွဲ့တို့ဖြင့် ဘေးကင်းရေးကော်မတီတစ်ရပ် တည်ဆောက်ခြင်းနှင့် ကော်မတီအနေဖြင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုနှင့် ပတ်သတ်၍ လစဉ်အစည်းအဝေး ကျင်းပခြင်း သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ်စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေး၊ မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်နှင့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ထိခိုက်မှုနှင့် ကျန်းမာရေး ကာကွယ်ရေးအတွက် သင့်လျော်သော သင်တန်းများပို့ချခြင်း 	
စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှု	၄	အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းသည် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှု အစီရင်ခံစာကို ဝန်ကြီးဌာနသို့ (၆)လ တစ်ကြိမ် တင်ပြဆောင်ရွက်မည်။	အခန်း(၈) အပိုဒ် (၈.၄)
လေအရည်အသွေးစစ်ဆေးမှု	၄.၁	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ဆာလဖာဒိုက်အောက်ဆိုဒ်ဓာတ်ငွေ့များ၊ နိုက်ထရိုဂျင်ဒိုင်အောက်ဆိုဒ်ဓာတ်ငွေ့များ၊ ကာဗွန်ဒိုင် အောက်ဆိုဒ်ဓာတ်ငွေ့များ၊ ကာဗွန်မိုနောက်ဆိုဒ်ဓာတ်ငွေ့များနှင့် အမှုန်အမွှားများ တိုင်းတာခြင်း တစ်နှစ် (၂) ကြိမ်တိုင်းတာပြီး ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး ဦးစီးဌာနသို့ တင်ပြခြင်း ထုတ်လုပ်မှုဧရိယာအတွင်း တိုင်းတာခြင်း 	ဇယား (၈.၁)
စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းထွက်ရှိမှုအခြေအနေ	၄.၂	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> စွန့်ပစ်အစိုင်အခဲ၊ စွန့်ပစ်အရည်နှင့် အန္တရာယ်ရှိသော စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ အပတ်စဉ် စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း 	ဇယား (၈.၁)

Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited ၏ CMP စနစ်ဖြင့် ချည်မျှင်ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းအတွက် တင်ပြလာသော ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (Initial Environmental Examination - IEE) တွင် ပါဝင်ရမည့် အချက်များကို အကောင်အထည်ဖော် စီမံဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ကြောင်း အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ဇယားဖြင့် အကျဉ်းချုပ် စာရင်းပြုစု ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

ကတိကဝတ်၏ အတိုချုပ် အမည်	အမှတ်စဉ်	ကတိကဝတ်အားရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြချက်	အစီရင်ခံစာပါ ရည်ညွှန်းချက် (အခန်း)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> စက်ရုံအတွင်း ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြု သိုလှောင်ခြင်း၊ စွန့်ပစ်နေရာသတ်မှတ်ခြင်း 	
မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်စစ်ဆေးမှု	၄.၃	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ထွက်ပေါက်လမ်းပြပုံများ ကပ်ထားခြင်း၊ မီးသတ်ပစ္စည်း ကိရိယာများ တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း လစဉ် စက်ရုံဧရိယာအတွင်း တိုင်းတာခြင်း 	ဇယား (၈.၁)
စက်ရုံအတွင်းအလင်းရောင်အခြေအနေ	၄.၄	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> အလင်းရောင်တိုင်းတာခြင်း ထုတ်လုပ်မှုဧရိယာအတွင်း တိုင်းတာခြင်း 	ဇယား (၈.၁)
စွမ်းရည်မြှင့်တင်ခြင်းနှင့် သင်တန်းများပေးခြင်း	၅	<p>လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်သော အရေးပေါ်အခြေအနေများအားလုံးကို ကိုင်တွယ်ရန်အတွက် အရေးပေါ်တုံ့ပြန်ရေးအစီအစဉ်များကို ချမှတ်မည်။ ဓာတုပစ္စည်းလောင်ကျွမ်းခြင်းနှင့် မတော်တဆဖြစ်ရပ်များ (ဥပမာ- လျှပ်စစ်အန္တရာယ်၊ မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်) ကို ကာကွယ်ရန် လုပ်ဆောင်နေစဉ်အတွင်း ဂရုစိုက်ဆောင် ရွက်မည်။</p>	<p>အခန်း (၈) အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၈.၅)</p>
လူထုအကျိုးပြုလုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း	၆	<p>လူထုအကျိုးပြုဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များကို လူနေမှုအဆင့်အတန်း မြင့်မားစေရန်နှင့် စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာရှိ လူနေမှုအသိုင်းအဝိုင်းများအားလုံးနှင့် အဆင်ပြေစေရန် ရည်ရွယ်ပါသည်။ Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited ၏ လူထုအကျိုးပြု ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များအနေဖြင့် ဒေသအတွင်း ပညာရေးအထောက်အပံ့များ ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊</p>	<p>အခန်း (၈) အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၈.၆)</p>

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ကတိကဝတ်၏ အတိုချုပ် အမည်	အမှတ်စဉ်	ကတိကဝတ်အားရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြချက်	အစီရင်ခံစာပါ ရည်ညွှန်းချက် (အခန်း)
		အကျိုးအမြတ်မယူသော သင်တန်းများ ဖော်ဆောင်ပေးခြင်း၊ လုပ်သားများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေးစောင့်ရှောက်မှုများ ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းဟူ၍ကဏ္ဍသုံးခုအလိုက် ဆောင်ရွက်ပါမည်။	
သက်ဆိုင်သူများနှင့် တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးခြင်း	၇	အများပြည်သူသိရှိစေရန် လူမှုကွန်ရက်စာမျက်နှာတွင် တင်ပြခြင်း၊ ဆွေးနွေးခြင်း အစီအစဉ်အား Lifeng Wool Spinning (Myanmar) Company Limited စက်ရုံ၏ IEE အစီရင်ခံစာ အကြောင်းကို ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။	အခန်း (၈)
အများပြည်သူနှင့် ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှုနှင့် ပြဿနာများ ဖြေရှင်းခြင်း	၈		အခန်း (၇) အပိုဒ်ခွဲ (၇.၁)

缪沈跑

MR. MIAO SHENPAO
PROMOTER
LIFENG WOOL SPINNING (MYANMAR) CO., LTD