# ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN - EMP REPORT (Revised-01) 

FOR
"MANUFACTURING AND MARKETING OF OTC MEDICINES \& COSMETICS"
Plot No. D-5, Mingaladon Industrial Park, Mingaladon Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar.


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# ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN - EMP REPORT (Revised-01) <br> FOR 

"MANUFACTURING AND MARKETING OF OTC MEDICINES \& COSMETICS"

Report Review Form

| Report Title:Environmental Manag <br> Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd | Plan-EMP Report for "Rohto |
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| Report Version: 01 Version |  |
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Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revised-01)<br>"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"<br>Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

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## DOCUMENT CERTIFICATION AND COMMITMENT

Green Myanmar Environmental Services Company Limited has prepared this Environmental Management Plan (EMP) report for Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics

I, the undersigned, (Authorized Person of Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.) as proponent of this project, certify that the particulars in this report are correct, true to the best of my knowledge and do hereby solemnly affirm to:

- Ensure the legal and other obligations are incorporated in designs, procedures and project controls,
- Communicate legal and other requirements to personnel and contractors accountable for compliance,
- Ensure all relevant legal and other requirements and associated documentation (e.g., licenses, permits, approval applications) are readily available on site to company personnel and consultants,
- Comply with all Myanmar laws, rules and regulations, including Clauses 14 and 15 of the Environmental Conservation Law (2012),
- Conduct a compliance audit at least annually and ensure there is a process in place to monitor on-going compliance with all legal and other requirements,
- Follow according to the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP),
- Submit the monitoring report prescribed in the schedule of the Environmental Management Plan to the Ministry every (6) month,
- Follow company's OHS policies,
- Implement CSR,
= Commit to minimize the impact of its activities on the enviromment during operation phase and decommissioning phase,
- Commit that the project will always comply fully with the commitments, mitigation measures, and plans in the EMP.

Signature

Name


Designation


Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanamr) Co., Ltd.

Date:

Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revised-01)

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND COMMITMENT

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) which includes Environmental Monitoring Plan is a procedure that identifies, describes, evaluates and develops means of mitigating potential impacts of a proposed activity on the environment.

This EMP report was prepared using information from the following sources: review of selected literature, reports, and advisories; meetings with several interested parties; personal visitation with several persons; the experience of the EMP team; and other information solicited from baseline data and stakeholders. And we strongly commit that this report was prepared in compliance with Myanmar Environmental Laws and Regulations.

The EMP team is grateful to the project proponent - Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. - for commissioning us to conduct this Environmental Management Plan report in respect of the proposed project. We would like to further acknowledge with great appreciation all those neighbors who participated in the public consultation process for their cooperation throughout the exercise.

We further acknowledge the support, either direct or indirect, from the various parties who assisted the EMP team towards the successful completion of this report.


U Kyaw Soe Win

Managing Director
Designation


Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co., Ltd.
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Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar.
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Email: gmescompany@gmail.com ,info@gmes-mm.com
Website: www.gmes-mm.com
Facebook: Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co., Ltd.

Date: ...17./.7./.2.2023...

# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revised-01) 

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

|  | ABBREVIATIONS |
| :---: | :---: |
| Co., Ltd. | Company Limited |
| CSR | Corporate Social Responsibility |
| CEMPs | Construction and Closing Environmental Management Plans |
| DISI | Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection |
| DICA | Directorate of Investment and Company Administration |
| DI | Directorate of Industry |
| E | East |
| ECC | Environment Compliance Certificate |
| ECD | Environmental Conservation Department |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EMP | Environmental Management Plan |
| EmoP | Environmental Monitoring Plan |
| GMES | Green Myanmar Environmental Services |
| HIE-1 | Heavy Industries Enterprise-1 |
| HIE-2 | Heavy Industries Enterprise-2 |
| HIE-3 | Heavy Industries Enterprise-3 |
| HRT | Hydraulic Retention Time |
| HSE | Health Safety and Environment |
| MSDS | Material Safety Data Sheet |
| MOECAF | Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry |
| MONREC | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation |
| MIC | Myanmar Investment Commission |
| N | North |
| OHS | Occupational Health and Safety |
| OTC | Over The Counter |
| PPE | Personal Protective Equipment |
| Qty | Quantity |
| SDS | Safety Data Sheet |
| SS | Suspended Solid |
| WWTP | Wastewater Treatment Plant |

## Units

dB (A) A-weighted system (the decibel values of sounds at low frequencies)

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| $\operatorname{deg} \mathrm{C}$ | degree centigrade |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dia | diameter |
| D | depth |
| H | height |
| ha | hector |
| Hp | house power |
| Kg | kilogram |
| $\mathrm{km} / \mathrm{hr}$ | kilometer per hour |
| 1/min | liter per minute |
| lb | pound |
| m | meter |
| $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | milligram per cubic meter |
| mm | millimeter |
| $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ | square meter |
| $\mathrm{m}^{3} /$ day | cubic meter per day |
| $\mathrm{m}^{3} / \mathrm{hr}$ | cubic meter per hour |
| $\mathrm{m}^{3} / \mathrm{min}$ | cubic meter per minute |
| $\mathrm{m}^{3} / \mathrm{s}$ | cubic meter per second |
| dB | decibel |
| ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | degree Celsius |
| ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | degree Fahrenheit |
| gpm | gallons per minute |
| hr | hour |
| kV | kilo volt |
| kW | kilo watt |
| kg | kilogram |
| lit | liter |
| $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}$ | milligram per liter |
| 1/s | liter per second |
| Mg | manganese |
| $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{2}$ | milligram per newton meter square |
| m | meter |
| MMK | Myanmar kyats |
| ppb | part per billion |
| ppm | part per million |

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| PM | particulate matter |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{PM}_{10}$ | particulate matter 10 micrometer or less in diameter |
| $\mathrm{PM}_{2.5}$ | particulate matter 2.5 micrometer or less in diameter |
| pH | potential of hydrogen ions |
| QC | quality control |
| Qty | quantity |
| Sq km | square kilometer |
| Sr. No. | serial number |
| ton/yr | ton per year |
| $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | micro gram per cubic meter |
| USD | United States dollar |
| W | watt |
| W | width |

## Symbols of Element

Al Aluminum
As Arsenic
BOD Biological Oxygen Demand
COD Chemical Oxygen Demand
$\mathrm{CO}_{2} \quad$ Carbon Dioxide
CO Carbon Monoxide
CN Chloride Cyanide
$\mathrm{NO}_{2} \quad$ Nitrogen Dioxide
NO Nitrogen Oxide
$\mathrm{O}_{2} \quad$ Oxygen
$\mathrm{SO}_{2} \quad$ Sulfur Dioxide
TDS Total Dissolved Solids
TSS Total Suspended Solids
TVOC Total Volatile Organic Compound

# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revised-01) 

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction

## Background

Rohto Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. was established since 1899 in Japan and carried out manufacturing and marketing of OTC medicines \& cosmetics. Moreover, sub companies and factories were established at at many countries around the world. Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Company Limited is a $100 \%$ foreign owned investment by $98 \%$ from Rohto Pharmaceutical Company Limited Incorporated in Japan and 2\% from Rohto-Mentholatum (Vietnam) Company Limited Incorporated in Vietnam.

The factory was operated with manufacturing of OTC medicines and cosmetics since 2013 for packaging process. From 2022, facial wash cleanser compounding process will be operated.
Table (1): Salient Features of the Project

| No. | Salient Features | Description/Quantities |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Project Proponent | Rohto-Mentholatum Myanmar Co., Ltd. |
| 2 | Project Address | Plot No. D-5, Mingaladon Industrial Park, Corner of No.3 <br> Highway Road and Khayebin Road, Mingaladon Township, <br> Yangon Region, Myanmar. |
| 3 | Type of Business | Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and <br> Cosmetics |
| 4 | Project Proponent <br> Information | Daw Sandar Shwe <br> Room 1110, 11th Floor, Yuzana Tower, Shwegonedine Road, <br> Bahan Township, Yangon, Myanmar. <br> 01- 546304, 01-546305, 09-798458487 <br> sandarshwe@rohto.com.mm, sandarshwemm@ gmail.com |
| 5 | Total Land Area | 10,004 m |
| 6 | Contact Person <br> information | U Naing Aye <br> Factory Manager <br> Plot D-5, Mingalardon Industrial Park. <br> 09-5149886 <br> naingaye@ ehto.com.mm |
| 7 | Type of Land | Industrial Land |
| 8 | Nearest Highway <br> Road | No.3 Highway Road <br> 9Total Amount of <br> Investment |
| 10 | Land Acquisition | USD 12.438 Million |
| 11 | Lessor | Lease Land |
| 12 | Annual Working Day | MIP (Mingalardon Industrial Park Co., Ltd.) |
| 13 | Employees | Male - 11, Female - 15 <br> Total - 26 persons |
| 14 | Operation Time | $7: 30$ a.m. - 3:20 p.m. (7:20 hours/day) <br> Lunch Time: 00:30 min <br> Over Time: Base on Production Process Situation |

Table (2): List of IEE Studying Team

| No. | Title of Post | Terms of Reference | Nominee, Organization \& Transitional Consultant Registration Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Main IEE Working Team |  |  |  |
| 1. | Team Leader | - Overall management of EMP operation <br> - Work plan <br> - Technical meeting \& workshop <br> - Document reviewing and process flow studying <br> - Lead and facilitation of public consultation <br> - Data compilation \& analysis <br> - Coordination with stakeholders | Engr. U Kyaw Soe Win <br> Managing Director <br> Green Myanmar <br> Environmental Services Co., <br> Ltd. <br> Experience in IEE processing <br> No. 0019 |
| 2. | Environmental Consultant | - Advise on the design of EMP <br> - Develop term of reference for duty and responsibility among IEE team <br> - Advise on the environmental baseline <br> - Advise on the field survey <br> - Facilitate technical analysis <br> - Streamline the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) | Engr. Daw Khin Swe Aye Former Lecturer, Chemical Engineering Dept., YTU <br> No. 0021 |
| 3. | Field Supervisor | - Develop operational checklist for Environmental Study <br> - In charge for preliminary field visit <br> - Establish field operational office for field survey <br> - Supervise field survey <br> - Finalize checking for report and report formatting | U Kyi Han Bo <br> B.E - Aerospace Fuel and <br> Propellant Engineer <br> Myanmar Aerospace Engineering University, Quality Engineer and Senior Environmental Experts <br> No. 00275 |
| 4. | Public Coordinator | - Assist in stakeholder meeting <br> - Assist in public consultation meeting <br> - Preparation for public consultation meeting | U Aung Kyaw Than B.E (Chemical) |
| Supporting Team for IEE Studying |  |  |  |
| 5. | Consultant <br> (Air Quality <br> Management) | - Give advice on collecting field data for air quality <br> - Assist on air quality control system <br> - Give advice on air pollution evaluate and mitigation <br> - Give advice for data processing, computing, projection, modeling | Engr. U Sein Thaung Oo Chairman Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co., Ltd. <br> Professional Engineer <br> No. 0023 |

# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revised-01) 

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|  |  | and analysis <br> - Give advice in report preparation |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6. | Wastewater Management Consultant | - Collecting field data for industrial and municipal wastewater <br> - Assist in laboratory testing <br> - Data processing, computing, projection, modeling and analysis <br> - Assist in report preparation | Engr. Daw Tin May Soe Consultant Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co., Ltd. <br> Retired Professor and Head Chemical Engineering Department, Mandalay Technological University. (Experience in environmental toxicology and pollution control) <br> No. 0028 |
| 7. | Consultant for Laboratory Analysis | - Advise on data processing and laboratory testing and prepare instruction for laboratory testing <br> - Check the result of environmental laboratory testing <br> - Compare the laboratory result and verification | U Myo Myint <br> Consultant <br> Green Myanmar <br> Environmental Services Co., <br> Ltd. <br> Retired Former Factory <br> Manager, Ministry of Industry <br> (1) <br> No. 0026 |
| 8. | Consultant on Energy Saving Management and Chemical Risk Assessment \& Hazardous Chemical Management | - Advise on energy saving management <br> - Advise on the risk assessment preparation <br> - Develop terms of reference for duty and responsibility among EMP team <br> - Advise on the environmental baseline <br> - Advise on the field survey | Daw Kyaw Kyaw Win Director (Retired) <br> Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise <br> Ministry of Electrical and Energy |
| 9. | Social Operation and Field Coordinator | - Develop operational checklist for social survey <br> - Facilitate technical meeting and record keeping <br> - Assist in data mining and secondary data collection and coordinate with local authority and communities for village level meeting | ```U Khin Aung Consultant Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co., Ltd. No. 0025``` |
| 10. | Consultant (Environmental | - Assist in preparation of guideline for environmental sampling of | Daw Khin Shwe Htay Former Lecturer, |

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|  | Quality Management) | air and water quality <br> - Monitor the sample collection <br> - Register and inspect the sample collected <br> - Assist in report preparation for environmental baseline | Chemical Engineering Dept., YTU <br> Environmental Engineer <br> No. 0022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11. | Junior Environmental Experts | - Environmental and social survey <br> - Data collection <br> - Document reviewing <br> - Process studying <br> - Preparation of impact evaluation and assessment, and management plan <br> - Report preparing and formatting | Daw Hnin Htet Htet Hlaing <br> B.E - Port and Harbor <br> Myanmar Maritime <br> University <br> Daw Aye Thuzar Hein <br> B.E (Chemical Engineering) |
| 12. | Environmental Monitoring Team | - Environmental baseline measuring <br> - Data analysis <br> - Coordinate for public consultation meeting <br> - Environmental baseline report preparing and formatting | U Aung Ko Min <br> B.E (Chemical) <br> (Monitoring Technician) <br> U Thi Ha Zaw <br> (Assistant Monitoring <br> Technician) |
| 13. | Laboratory Experts | - Water sampling and laboratory testing <br> - Preparation for water \& wastewater sampling <br> - Preparation for laboratory testing <br> - Laboratory testing <br> - Reporting for laboratory result | U Thet Min Paing <br> B.E (Chemical Engineering) |

## Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

## Existing Myanmar Laws Relevant to Project

A shortlist of existing Myanmar laws that Rohto-Mentholatum committed to follow for the proposed development project are described below.

- The National Environmental Policy (1994)
- The Environmental Conservation Law (2012) and the Environmental Conservation rules
- The EIA Procedure (2015)
- The National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline (2015)
- The Prevention of Hazardous from Chemicals and Related Substances Law (2013) \& The Prevention of Hazardous from Chemicals and Related Substances Rules (2016)
- The Export and Import Law (2012)
- Occupational Health and Safety Law, (2019)


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- The Worker's Compensation Act (1923)
- The Labor Organization Law (2012)
- The Labor Dispute Settlement Law (2012, Amendment in 2016)
- The Natural Disaster Management Law (2013)


## Project Description

## Project Location and its Area

Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Factory is located at Plot No. D-5, Mingaladon Industrial Park, Corner of No. 3 Highway Road and Khayebin Road, Mingaladon Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar (See Figure 3.1). The geographical coordinates of the project site are as follows:

| Latitude | $:$ | $16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 23^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Longitude | $:$ | $96^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 15.38^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}$ |

The area occupied is $10,004 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$. The major land use of the area consists mainly of industry. The Rohto Factory is surrounded by:

| North | - | TI Garment |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| East | - | Tashin Garment |
| South | - | Sunflower Lace (2) |
| West | - | Wedtex |



## Types of Products and Production Capacity

Types of Medicines Products and Production Capacity (Yearly)

| No. | Brand | Items | Unit | Weight | Unit | Qty |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Medicines | V-Rohto 13 ml | ml | 15,606,669 | pcs | 1,200,513 |
| 2 |  | V-Rohto Cool 12 ml | ml | 3,990,660 | pcs | 332,555 |
| 3 |  | V-Rohto Vitamin 13 ml | ml | 1,039,948 | pcs | 79,996 |
| 4 |  | Deep Heat Rub Plus 30 g | g | 330,000 | pcs | 11,000 |

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Types of Cosmetic Products and Packing Capacity (Yearly)

| No. | Brand | Items | Unit | Qty | Unit | Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Acnes | Creamy Wash 20 g | Pcs | 43,330 | g | 866,600 |
| 2 |  | Creamy Wash 50 g | Pcs | 195,728 | g | 9,786,400 |
| 3 |  | Creamy Wash 100g | Pcs | 141,189 | g | 14,118,900 |
| 4 |  | Soothing Toner 90ml | Pcs | 49,576 | ml | 4,461,840 |
| 5 |  | Sealing Gel 9g | Pcs | 91,574 | g | 824,166 |
| 6 |  | Sealing Gel 18 g | Pcs | 41,845 | 8 | 753,210 |
| 7 |  | Foaming Wash 150ml | Pcs | 2,170 | g | 325,500 |
| 8 |  | Oil Remover Films | Pcs | 10,197 | g | 134,600.40 |
| 9 |  | Scar Care 12g | Pcs | 17,086 | g | 205,032 |
| 10 |  | C 1015 ml | Pcs | 10,403 | ml | 156,045 |
| 11 |  | Vitamin Cream 40g | Pcs | 54,537 | g | 2,181,480 |
| 12 |  | Vitamin Cleanser 50g | Pcs | 127,019 | g | 6,350,950 |
| 13 |  | Vitamin Cleanser 100g | Pcs | 81,900 | g | 8,190,000 |
| 14 |  | Pure White Cream 50g | Pcs | 6,686 | g | 334,300 |
| 15 |  | Pure White Wash 50g | Pcs | 9,488 | g | 474,400 |
| 16 |  | Pure White Wash 100g | Pcs | 19,515 | g | 1,951,500 |
| 17 |  | Oil Control Cleanser 50g | Pcs | 16,106 | g | 805,300 |
| 18 |  | Oil Control Cleanser 100g | Pcs | 16,642 | g | 1,664,200 |
| 19 | LipIce | Sheer Color Strawberry 2.4 $\qquad$ | Pcs | 6,321 | g | 15,170.40 |
| 20 |  | Sheer Color Natural | Pcs | 4,741 | g | 11,378.40 |
| 21 |  | Sheer Color Honey | Pcs | 7,915 | g | 18,996.0 |
| 22 |  | Sheer Color Q Choco Mint 2.4 g | Pcs | 1,360 | g | 3,264.0 |
| 23 |  | Colourless Apple | Pcs | 1,915 | g | 8,234.50 |
| 24 |  | Colourless Strawberry | Pcs | 1,913 | g | 8,225.90 |
| 25 |  | Colourless Lemon 4.3g | Pcs | 1,339 | 8 | 5,757.70 |
| 26 |  | LipIce Sheer Color Fruit Juice Cherry 4 g | Pcs | 3,036 | g | 12,144 |
| 27 |  | LipIce Sheer Color Fruit Juice Strawberry | Pcs | 3,035 | g | 12,140 |
| 28 |  | LipIce Sheer Color Fruit Juice Berry | Pcs | 3,032 | g | 12,128 |
| 29 |  | LipIce Sheer Color Fruit Juice Orange | Pcs | 3,028 | g | 12,112 |

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| 30 |  | LipIce Sheer Color POP Pink 2.4 g | Pcs | 3,036 | g | 7,286.40 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 31 |  | LipIce Sheer Color POP Orange | Pcs | 3,037 | g | 7,288.80 |
| 32 |  | LipIce Sheer Color POP Rose | Pcs | 3,037 | g | 7,288.80 |
| 33 |  | LipIce Sheer Color POP Red | Pcs | 2,653 | g | 6,367.20 |
| 34 |  | LipIce Water Lip Citrus Pure Joy 4.3 g | Pcs | 1,764 | g | 7,585.20 |
| 35 |  | LipIce Water Lip Citrus Herb | Pcs | 1,762 | g | 7,576.60 |
| 36 | Sunplay | Out Going | Pcs | 9,406 | g | 282,180 |
| 37 |  | Super Block 30g | Pcs | 7,645 | g | 229,350 |
| 38 |  | Super Block 70g | Pcs | 6,176 | g | 432,320 |
| 39 |  | Baby Mild 30g | Pcs | 7,379 | g | 221,370 |
| 40 |  | Whtening UV-30g | Pcs | 13,048 | g | 391,440 |
| 41 |  | Whtening UV-70g | Pcs | 3,812 | g | 266,840 |
| 42 |  | Sunplay Skin Aqua Clear White 25 g | Pcs | 1,546 | g | 38,650 |
| 43 |  | Sunplay Skin Aqua Clear White 55 g | Pcs | 1,656 | g | 91,080 |
| 44 |  | Sunplay Skin Aqua Silky White Gel 30g | Pcs | 4,780 | g | 143,400 |
| 45 |  | Sunplay Skin Aqua Silky White Gel 70g | Pcs | 6,146 | g | 430,220 |
| 46 |  | Sunplay Skin Aqua UV Tone Up Essence | Pcs | 3,167 | g | 158,350 |
| 47 | Other Consumer Products | Scar Z | Pcs | 15,268 | g | 183,216 |
| 48 |  | Remos IR 60ml | Pcs | 48,965 | ml | 2,937,900 |
| 49 |  | Remos IR 150ml | Pcs | 3,492 | ml | 523,800 |
| 50 |  | Remos IR Cream Lemon Grass | Pcs | 11,646 | g | 815,220 |
| 51 |  | Selsun Shampoo 50 ml | Pcs | 35,395 | ml | 1,769,750 |
| 52 |  | Selsun Shampoo 100 ml | Pcs | 26,508 | ml | 2,650,800 |
| 53 | HADA <br> LABO <br> Series | Advanced Nourish Hyaluron Cleanser 80g | Pcs | 8,085 | g | 646,800 |
| 54 |  | Advanced Nourish Hyaluron Lotion 100ml (for normal skin) | Pcs | 3,644 | ml | 364,400 |
| 55 |  | Advanced Nourish Hyaluron Lotion 100ml (for oil skin) | Pcs | 3,774 | ml | 377,400 |
| 56 |  | Advanced Nourish Hyaluron Cream 50g | Pcs | 9,106 | g | 455,300 |

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| 57 | Perfect White Arbutin Cleanser 80g | Pcs | 1,993 | g | 159,440 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 58 | Perfect White Arbutin Lotion 100ml | Pcs | 5,277 | ml | 527,700 |
| 59 | Perfect White Arbutin Milk 90 ml | Pcs | 4,357 | ml | 392,130 |
| 60 | Perfect White Arbutin Essence 30g | Pcs | 3,016 | g | 90,480 |
| 61 | Perfect White Arbutin Cream 50 g | Pcs | 8,283 | g | 414,150 |
| 62 | Pro Anti Aging Collagen Plus Cleanser 80g | Pcs | 5,000 | g | 400,000 |
| 63 | Pro Anti Aging Collagen Plus Lotion 100ml | Pcs | 4,458 | ml | 445,800 |
| 64 | Pro Anti Aging Collagen Plus Cream 50g | Pcs | 4,310 | g | 215,500 |
| 65 | Pro Anti Aging Collagen Plus Essence 30g | Pcs | 2,540 | g | 76,200 |
| 66 | HDLB Advanced Nourish Trial set <br> (Hyaluron Cleanser 25g + Hyaluron Lotion 40ml) | Pcs | 3,409 |  |  |
| 67 | HDLB Perfect White Trial set (Arbutin Cleanser 25g + Arbutin Lotion 40ml) | Pcs | 3,936 |  |  |
| Total Balance |  |  | 1,265,138 |  |  |



Figure (2): Photos of Distributed Products

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## Layout Plan of the Factory

The Layout Plan of the project site shows the land use of Rohto factory. There are factory building, auxiliary area such as canteen, generator \& electrical building and security gate. Factory building will be a two stories building. On the ground floor of the factory building are packing and filling area, office, chemicals store, boiler room, compressor room, maintenance office and firefighting pump room. The second floor is main production area and temporary store area. Building Layout, $1^{\text {st }}$ Floor, $2^{\text {nd }}$ Layout and Drainage Layout are as shown in the following Figures.


Building Layout Plan

# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revised-01) 

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First Floor


Second Floor

## Environmental Baseline Study

The project is situated in the Mingalardon Industrial Park (MIP), Mingalardon Township, Yangon Region. Therefore, Environmental conditions and Social conditions are referenced from the regional information handbooks of Mingalardon Township (2019, September).


Source: Township Profile, Mingalardon Township (2019, September)
Table (3): Environmental and Social Conditions

| Type | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| Geographical Features | Mingaladon Township is part of Yangon Region Northern District. <br> Between $17^{\circ} 02^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ and $17^{\circ} 04^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. It is located between $96^{\circ} 08^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$ <br> and $96^{\circ} 15^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. |
| Area | It covers an area of 41.69 square miles. <br> It is 3.61 miles long from east to west and 11.55 miles long from <br> south to north. |
| Boundaries | It is bordered by Hlegu Township (Northern District) to the east of <br> Mingaladon Township. In the south by Mayangone Township <br> (Western District); To the north by Hmawbi Township; It borders |

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|  | Hlegu Township (Northern District) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Topography | Ngweya Tan Mountain range to the west of Minglardon Township and running from south to north. To the west is the Hlawkarlakeat the border of Shwepyithar Twonship and the rest is plain. |
| Hydrology | Mingalardon Township has few rivers and the Balar creek is about 12 miles from North-South. It flows about 8 miles from west to east. The water level is about 12 feet in the rainy season and 3 feet in the summer making. It impossible for boats/ ship to travels. |
| Sea Level | Mingalardon Township is located at an average height of 100 feet above sea level. |
| Climate and Natural Environment |  |
| Climate | Mingaladon Township has a hot and humid climate with a maximum temperature of $\left(39^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ and a minimum temperature of $\left(15.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$. Until the end of September 2019, the maximum summer temperature $\left(38^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ and the lowest winter temperature $\left(15.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$. |
| Natural plants | Pyin Ka Toe, Thit Mar, Dhani and Mangrove trees are planted in the Mingalardon Township. |
| Flora, Fauna, and Biodiversity | There is no wildlife in MingalardonTownship. |
| Natural Environment | Forest reserve for environmental conservation activities. It is maintained by rope forests. |
| Emergency Risk | One fire accident occurred in Mingalardon Township in 2018-2019. |
| Social Environment |  |
| Population | In 2019 September, there are about 263,798 in Mingalardon Township and 149,897 people live in urban area and 113,901 in rural. |
| Ethnicity | Most of the people who live in Mingalardon townships are Bamar, followed by Kayin, Rakhine, and Indian people lived in Mingalardon. |
| Religion | In Mingalardon, Buddha $(251,156)$, Christian $(3,339)$, Hindu $(3,132)$ and other $(4,071)$ |
| Local Economy and Livelihood | Mingaladon Township is located in Yangon Region and is an economically important township. Yangon Industrial Zone Mingaladon Industrial Zone and Pyinmabin Industrial Zone are situated in the Mingalardon township and have 110 factories and are an industrial base township. <br> The Mingalardon Township is situated Yangon-Pyay Road and No. 3 Highway Road. Therefore, transportation is better. |
| Education Sector | In Mingalardon, there are 9 B.E.H.S, 3 sub B.E.H.S, 7 B.E.M.S, 6 sub B.E.M.S, 25 B.H.P.S, 2 Post Primary School, 24 Pre-primary school. |
| Hospitals and Health Services | There are 5 hospitals, 11private pharmaceuticals shop, 5 rural health care centers, and 26 sub health care center. The most occurrence diseases are liver and abdominal disease. |
| Sport Sector | One football playground, one tennis ground and one garden are situated in Mingalardon Township |
| Cultural Heritage/ Assets | There is no cultural heritage site designated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) or the Myanmar government. |

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"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

## Environmental Quality Measuring

## Air Quality Measuring

Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co., Ltd will monitored ambient air and noise level measure at 27.5 .2020 to 28.5 .2020 . Air quality was measured three points. Ambient air quality measuring was carried out 24 hr measuring in the factory premise. And workplace air quality was measured one hour for each point. Measuring results are compard with Myanmar National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines-2015.
(1) Measuring Results of Ambient Air Quality Baseline Data (AMP-1)

| No. | Parameters | Result | Unit | Measuring <br> Avg. Period | NEQG <br> Value | Avg. <br> Period | Remark |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Nitrogen Dioxide | 101.8 | $\mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 24 | hours | $200 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 1-hour | $28 / 5 / 2021$ <br> $1: 54-2: 54$ <br> (Peak <br> Hour) |
| 2 | Sulphur Dioxide | 0 | $\mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 24 | hours | $20 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 24 -hours |  |
| 3 | Particulate matter <br> PM $_{10}$ | 18.87 | $\mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 24 | hours | $50 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 24 -hours |  |
| 4 | Particulate matter <br> $\mathrm{PM}_{2.5}$ | 8.56 | $\mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 24 | hours | $25 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 24 -hours |  |
| 5 | Ozone | 81.98 | $\mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 24 | hours | $100 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 8 -hour <br> daily <br> Maximum | $5 / 27 / 2021$ <br> $9: 54-$ <br> $17: 54$ |
| 6 | Ammonia | 0 | ppm | 24 | hours | NG | - |  |
| 7 | Carbon Dioxide | 367.44 | ppm | 24 | hours | NG | - |  |
| 8 | Carbon Monoxide | 0 | ppm | 24 | hours | NG | - |  |
| 9 | Volatile Organic <br> Compound | 0 | ppb | 24 | hours | NG | - |  |
| 10 | Oxygen | 21 | $\%$ | 24 | hours | NG | - |  |

*Note- NEQG-National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline
According to the above table, Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide, Particulate matter $\mathrm{PM}_{10}$ and $\mathrm{PM}_{2.5}$, Ozone) parameters of the ambient air quality are within the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines.

## (2) Indoor Air Quality Measuring Results

| Monitoring <br> Point | Description | Parameters | Unit | Monitoring <br> Duration | Workplace air <br> Monitoring <br> Result | NEQG |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Production <br> Area | $\mathrm{PM}_{10}$ | $\left[\mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right]$ | 1 Hour | 36 | 50 |
|  |  | $\left[\mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right]$ | 1 Hour | 12 | 25 |  |
|  | $\mathrm{VOC}_{6}$ | ppm | 1 Hour | 0 | - |  |
| IAMP-2 | Warehouse | $\mathrm{PM}_{10}$ | $\left[\mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right]$ | 1 Hour | 28 | 50 |
|  |  | $\left[\mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right]$ | 1 Hour | 24 | 25 |  |

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|  |  | VOC | ppm | 1 Hour | 0 | - |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

*Note- NEQG-National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline
According to the Error! Reference source not found.table, most of the particulate atters $\left(\mathrm{PM}_{10}\right.$ and $\left.\mathrm{PM}_{2.5}\right)$ were accepted within the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines.

## Noise Level

Noise surveys have been conducted at the project site in order to know the baseline noise level. Noise level measuring was also done at the same sampling points used for air quality monitoring. Measuring is carrying out 1 hr into the 8 hr of the working period. Measuring results are as shown in the following.

| Location | Parameter | Unit | Measuring Period | Results |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Factory Premises | Noise Level | dBA | 24 hr | Day -68 |
|  |  |  | Night -54 |  |
| Packing Area | Noise Level | dBA | 1 hr | 70.2 |
| Warehouse | Noise Level | dBA | 1 hr | 62.1 |

The factory are located in industrial park, the observed values are compared with the guidelines for industrial area. The observed values of the ambient noise levels for daytime and night time are within the limit of Guidelines. Therefore, the human and the environment cannot be affected by the noise. The factory are located in industrial park, the observed values are compared with the OHS Guideline. The observed values of the Indoor Noise level for daytime and night-time are within the limit of Guidelines. Therefore, Noise level value was within the acceptable conditions.

## Water Quality Measuring

In order to monitor the water quality, there was two sampling in the factory. The water samples were tested at GMES laboratory. The results are presented in the following tables.
(1) Results of Drain Water

| No. | Parameters | Unit | Analysis <br> Value | Minimum <br> Measurement <br> Range of Method | NEQG - <br> General <br> Application |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | 5-day Biochemical Oxygen | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | ND | $\mathbf{3 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 0}$ |
| 2. | Ammonia | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | 0.34 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ |
| 3. | Arsenic | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | 0 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ |
| 4. | Chemical Oxygen Demand | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | ND | $\mathbf{3 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 0}$ |
| 5. | Chromium (Hexavalent) | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | 0.11 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ |
| 6. | Chromium (Total) | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | 0.16 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ |
| 7. | Copper | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | ND | $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ |
| 8. | Cyanide (Total) | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | ND | $\mathbf{0 . 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| 9. | Iron | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | 0.1 | $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 5}$ |
| 10. | Nickel | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | ND | $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ |

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| 11. | Oil and Grease | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | ND | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12. | pH | - | 7.58 | $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 \sim 9}$ |
| 13. | Phenol | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | 0.22 | $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ |
| 14. | Sulfide | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | ND | $\mathbf{0 . 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| 15. | Temperature | $\mathrm{C}^{2}$ | 27 | $\mathbf{1}$ | $<35$ |
| 16. | Total Phosphorus | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | 0.14 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| 17. | Total Suspended Solids | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | 24 | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{5 0}$ |
| 18. | Zinc | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | ND | $\mathbf{0 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ |

According to the lab result, pH values (inside drain water quality of the Factory) are higher than the guideline values. The other parameters are within the limits.
(2) Results of Drinking Water

| No. | Parameters | Unit | Analysis Value | Minimum Measurement Range of Methods | Drinking Water Standards |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WHO } \\ & \text { (2011) } \end{aligned}$ | EPA (Spring 2012) | Indian Specification $($ IS:10500,2012) |
| 1. | Aluminum | mg/l | 0.09 | 0.01 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.03 |
| 2. | Arsenic | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | 0 | 0.005 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 3. | Chloride | mg/l | 14 | 5 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| 4. | Copper | mg/l | ND | 0.5 | 2 | 1 | 0.05 |
| 5. | Cyanide | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | ND | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.2 | 0.05 |
| 6. | Manganese | mg/l | ND | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.05 | 0.1 |
| 7. | pH | - | 7.4 | 0.1 | 6.5~8.5 | 6.5~8.5 | 6.5~8.5 |
| 8. | Sulfate | mg/l | 4.2 | 2 | 250 | 250 | 200 |
| 9. | Total Alkalinity as $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ | mg/l | 68 | 5 | - | - | 200 |
| 10. | Total <br> Dissolved Solids | mg/l | 260 | 1 | 600 | 500 | 500 |
| 11. | Total <br> Hardness as $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ | mg/l | 61 | 5 | 500 | - | 200 |
| 12. | Total Iron | mg/l | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 13. | Turbidity | NTU | 6.7 | 0.01 | 5 | - | 1 |

According to the lab result, turbidity are higher than the WHO drinking water standards, it is found that these parameters are within the standards after treatment expect the turbidity values.

Soil Quality Measuring

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In order to monitor the soil quality, soil samples both of the factory premises was taken and tested at GMES laboratory. The analysis results of the parameters are presented in the Table

## Results of Soil Quality

| No. | Parameters | Unit | Analysis Value | Minimum Measurement Range of Methods |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Aluminum | mg/kg soil | 0.1 | $0.05 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |
| 2. | Arsenic | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | 0 | $0.025 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |
| 3. | Chloride | $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | 0.67 | $0.025 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |
| 4. | Copper | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | ND | $2.5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |
| 5. | Cyanide | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | ND | $0.05 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |
| 6. | Extractable Acidity | $\mathrm{cmol} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | 4.25 | $0.25 \mathrm{cmol} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |
| 7. | Manganese | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | 1.85 | $1 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |
| 8. | P - Alkalinity | mmol/l <br> extract | 0 | $0.2 \mathrm{mmol} / \mathrm{l}$ extract |
| 9. | pH | - | 6.42 | 0.1 |
| 10. | Total Alkalinity | mmol/l <br> extract | 3.1 | $0.2 \mathrm{mmol} / \mathrm{l}$ extract |
| 11. | Total Iron | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | 0.5 | $0.5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |

## Manufacturing Procedure in Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd

The following figure shows the main procedure to produce the finished goods in Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. There are two type of manufacturing process in the factory. The first one is packing with different type of tube, box, etc. and distributing of the imported products. The next process is fully production of facial wash cream production. The facial cream production steps are as shown in the following.


Figure (4): General Production Procedure of Rohto-Mentholatu (Myanmar) Co., Ltd

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## Manufacturing Process of Facial Wash Cream

In general, the manufacturing of facial wash cream is a series of unit operations using batch processes. There are few or no chemical reactions; the operations are mostly mechanical. The manufacture involves the preparing and weighing of raw materials, mixing, dispersing, thinning, and adjusting, filling of containers, warehousing and transportation.

## (1) Pre- Dispersion

- The production of begins by mixing hot water and powder in a high-speed mixer. During this operation, water and powders are also added.


## (2) Dispersion, Grinding and Mixing

- Following the mixing operation, additional solvent (such as glycol) is input to the mixer for the dispersion.


## (3) Adjusting/Tinting

- Next, the concentrate is transferred to mixing tank where tints, glycol (usually blend of solvents) and balance additives are added. Then adjust the color and viscosity of completed mill base dispersions. This sample will be compared to the desired standard. Various combinations of powder, solvent and additives are added to the material to meet the requirements.


## (4) Filtering

- Upon reaching the required consistency, the cream is filtered to remove any nondispersed pigment.


## (5) Quality Control

- Quality checks are carried out for consistency, viscosity, color, etc., and other specified properties before batch is approved for packing. Quality control acceptance batch will be stored in the cleaning room about 24 hr . After this period, packaging step will be started.


## (6) Packaging

- The finished product (QC acceptance) is then transferred to the packaging machine. The products paste will be filled into the different types of tubes. And then, the end of tube will be closed by pressing with heat. After the tube filling, these tubes were putted into plastic bags and putted into the small paper box. Finally, these small boxes were putted in the cartoon boxes and stored at the warehouse before delivery.


## Anticipated Adverse Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The significant of anticipated adverse impacts will be investigated by using following number calculation.

| Attribute | Weight |
| :---: | :---: |
| Probability |  |
| Improbable | 1 |
| Probable | 2 |
| Highly <br> Probable | 4 |
| Definite | 5 |

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| Duration |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Short term | 1 |
| Medium term | 3 |
| Long term | 4 |
| Permanent | 5 |
| Scale |  |
| Site |  |
| Local | 1 |
| Regional | 3 |
| Magnitude/ Severity |  |
| Low | 2 |
| Medium | 6 |
| High | 8 |

## Significance

Significance is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required.
Significance (S) = (Duration (D) + Scale (S) + Magnitude (M)) x Probability (P)

| Attribute | Weight |
| :---: | :---: |
| Negligible | $<20$ |
| Low | $<40$ |
| Moderate | $<60$ |
| High | $>60$ |

The study tackles in detail all the environmental aspects, elements, impacts and the mitigation, safeguards and risk elimination measures that should be followed or carried out in order to protect the workers, the clients and the environmental elements and keep them all safe and secure.

The proposed project envisages setting up of administrative office, rest room, toilets, septic tank, associated auxiliary facilities, etc. The closing or pre-operational activities require mobilization of material and equipment. The closing activities are expected to last for eighteen months. The summary of adverse environmental impacts during closing and operation phases, significant of impacts and proposed mitigation measures are as shown in following.

Summary of Adverse Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

| Impacts | Sources | Components | $\begin{gathered} \text { Impact } \\ \text { Significant } \\ (\mathbf{D}+\mathbf{S}+\mathbf{M}) \mathbf{P}=\mathbf{S} \end{gathered}$ | Mitigation Measures | $\begin{gathered} \text { Residual } \\ \text { Impact } \\ (\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{M}) \times \mathrm{xP}=\mathbf{S} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operation Phase |  |  |  |  |  |
| Impacts on Air Quality | Manufacturing process | VOC, PM | $(4+1+6) \times 5=55$ <br> (Moderate) | Mitigation Measures for Emission from Manufacturing Process <br> To reduce odor and volatile emissions to prevent environmental nuisance: <br> - Maintain adequate ventilation and hygiene to reduce the generation of odor. <br> - Control any exhaust emissions from vehicles to prevent objectionable odors / fumes off-site. <br> - Maintain good housekeeping and cleaning practices. <br> - Use mechanical ventilation systems and activated carbon filters or scrubbers to prevent the release of any uncontrolled and objectionable odors from buildings or rooms. <br> - Volatile liquids (solvents or oil) must be stored in a covered container and kept cool to prevent evaporation into the environment. <br> - Regularly maintain any emission control equipment such as bag filter as per manufacturers' instructions. <br> - Immediately replace or repair any emission control equipment that is blocked, frayed, leaking or not functioning within specifications. Spare bags and filters must be kept on-site. <br> To maintain dust emission <br> - Control dust generation so that particles do not move offsite. Dusts may also contain hazardous materials and contaminate air, soil and waters. | $\begin{gathered} (4+2+2) \times 2=14 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Auxiliary Diesel Engine, Boiler and Vehicles | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{CO}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}, \\ \mathrm{NO}_{x}, \mathrm{PM} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+2) \times 5=25 \\ (\text { Low }) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+2) \times 2=8 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { Wastewater } \\ \text { Treatment Plant } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | VOC, Odor | $\begin{gathered} (4+1+6) \times 4=44 \\ \text { (Moderate) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} (4+1+2) \times 2=14 \\ (\text { Negligible }) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Fugutive Source (Storage Area and Cleaning Proccess) | VOC, Odor and PM | $\begin{gathered} (4+1+6) \times 5=55 \\ (\text { Moderate }) \end{gathered}$ |  | $(4+1+2) \times 2=14$ (Negligible) |


|  |  |  |  | - Immediately clean up material spilt on traffic areas before vehicle movement can move it. <br> - Regularly collect and place in a sealed bag any floor sweepings (including spectator areas), dust, powder waste or absorbent clean up materials, before disposing in a covered waste bin. <br> - Use wet/dry vacuum cleaners with dust filters for general cleaning of the factory floors instead of sweeping and hosing with water. <br> - To minimize dust emissions and potential contaminants from exposed surfaces <br> Mitigation Measures for Emission from Auxiliary Diesel Generator, Boiler and Vehicles <br> - Regular check and maintenance the D.G, boiler \& Vehicles and use premium grade diesel to reduce the gas pollution. <br> - And D.G is only used for temporary electricity back such as the emergency lighting, fire pump running and CCTV if the electricity temporary off. <br> - Boiler will be regularly meintenacne and checking and testing the gases emission. <br> - Boiler should be equipped gases control equipement such as water sprinklier. <br> Mitigation Measures for Emission from Wastewater Treatment Plant <br> - Operate the wastewater treatment plant to meet applicable national requirements and internationally accepted guidelines; <br> - Where necessary, consider alternate aeration technologies or process configurations to reduce volatilization. <br> - The design and operation of the selected wastewater |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


|  |  |  |  | treatment technologies should avoid uncontrolled air emissions of volatile chemicals from wastewaters. <br> Control System for Fugitive Emission of the Project <br> - Storage of all solvents / liquid chemicals/ oil/ fuel will be in drums only Hence storage area will not be a source of fugitive emission. <br> - Fugitive emission due to traffic movement will be controlled by providing paved internal roads, regular cleaning of internal roads, proper maintenance of vehicles, etc. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impact of Noise Level | Manufacturing process | Noise level, dB (A) | $(4+2+2) \times 5=40$ <br> (Moderate) | - A high standard of maintenance will be practiced for plant machinery and equipment, which helps to avert potential noise problems. <br> - All preventive measures such as regular operation and maintenance of pumps, motors, and compressor should be carried out and enclosures will be provided to abate noise levels at source. <br> - Compliance with noise control norms will be given due importance at the time of purchase of various equipment | $(4+1+2) \times 2=14$ <br> (Negligible) |
|  | Auxiliary Diesel Engine and Boiler | Noise level, dB (A) | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+6) \times 5=45 \\ (\text { Moderate }) \end{gathered}$ | and it will be mentioned while placing the purchase orders and guarantee for noise standards will be sought from suppliers. <br> - Toconstruct sound proof wall for boiler room <br> - All the noise generating equipment will be designed / operated to ensure that noise level does not exceed 70 dB (A) at plant boundary as per the requirement of NEQG Standard. <br> - Noise monitoring will be done on yearly basis to evaluate the noise level in premises and near the equipment. <br> - And D.G is used the emergency fire pump running and CCTV if the electricity temporary off. | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+2) \times 4=20 \\ \text { (Low) } \end{gathered}$ |


|  |  |  |  | - And then monitoring must carry out with NEQG standard. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impacts on Water Quality | Storm Water | TSS, metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, coliform, etc. | $\begin{gathered} (4+2+6) \times 5=60 \\ (\text { Moderate }) \end{gathered}$ | - An appropriate water management system is used, including, for example, sustainable drainage systems for receiving site runoff to reduce the impact of runoff on nearby water courses of retaining cannel; <br> - Hazardous or potentially polluting materials (such as fuel, oil or chemicals used or produced by the process) are sited on an impervious base away from water, properly bundled and kept locked when unattended; <br> - Separate containment and drainage provided for site runoff, loading/unloading and processing areas (the latter in particular may need specialized treatment before release); <br> - Oil interceptors or drip trays are used in vehicle parking areas, and are inspected and cleaned regularly; <br> - A risk assessment is carried out for each substance to be used, produced or stored on site, and the appropriate containment measures installed; and <br> - An Emergency Plan is formulated and tested through exercises to ensure that procedures to prevent or mitigate impacts due to accidents or spillages are in place and operate effectively. <br> - Where storm water treatment is deemed necessary to protect the quality of receiving water bodies, priority should be given to managing and treating the first flush of storm water runoff where the majority of potential contaminants tend to be present; <br> - When water quality criteria allow, storm water should be managed as a resource for meeting water needs at the facility; <br> Sludge from storm water catchments or collection and | $\begin{aligned} & (1+1+6) \times 2=16 \\ & (\text { Negligible) } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Industrial Wastewater | BOD, COD, TDS, TSS, Oil and Grease | $\begin{gathered} \hline(4+2+6) \times 5=60 \\ \text { (Moderate) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+6) \times 2=16 \\ (\text { Negligible }) \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Sewage Water | Ground and Surface Water | $\begin{gathered} (4+2+6) \times 12= \\ 24 \\ \text { (Low) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+6) \times 1=8 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |


|  |  |  |  | treatment systems may contain elevated levels of pollutants and should be disposed in compliance with ECD or zone management committee's regulatory requirements, in the absence of which disposal has to be consistent with protection of public health and safety, and conservation and long-term sustainability of water and land resources. <br> - And then monitoring must carry out with NEQG standard. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impact of Land <br> Contamination | Manufacturing process | Soil and ground water pollution | $\begin{gathered} (3+2+6) \times 2=26 \\ (\text { Low }) \end{gathered}$ | Contamination of land should be avoided by preventing or controlling the release of hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, or oil to the environment. <br> - appropriate designs for buildings/structures on site; <br> - appropriate screening for visual impacts; <br> - effective stabilization of altered landforms so as to minimize soil erosion and the potential for water pollution from suspended solids; <br> - adequate bunding or containment measures are installed throughout the site, particularly in chemical storage and transfer areas, to minimize risk of soil contamination; <br> - use of drip trays under stationary machinery to prevent oil and grease contaminating soil and groundwater <br> Concrete flooring will be over laid with epoxy flooring which is a non-porous self-leveling material which will prevent any spillage from penetrating the floor surface. factory had covered concrete floor. | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+2) \times 2=8 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Storage areas | Soil and ground water pollution | $\begin{gathered} (3+2+6) \times 2=26 \\ (\text { Low }) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+2) \times 2=8 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |
| Impacts of Waste Disposal | Hazardous Wastes | Water and soil pollution | $\begin{gathered} (4+2+6) \times 5=60 \\ (\text { Moderate }) \end{gathered}$ | Collection <br> Hazardous wastes or non-hazardous waste are collected by using about 200 Lit Mild Steel Bins which are arrange with different color for the different type of wastes collection. Storage | $(1+1+2) \times 4=16$ <br> (Negligible) |


|  | Non-Hazardous Wastes | Water and soil pollution <br> Water and soil pollution | $\begin{gathered} \hline(4+2+6) \times 5=60 \\ \text { (Moderate) } \\ \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} (4+2+6) \times 5=60 \\ \text { (Moderate) } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | Above stated solid wastes will be stored separately in the "Solid Waste Storage Area" within the factory premises. All wastes, hazardous or not, must be contained to prevent it from blowing away and from leaching into surface or groundwater. <br> - On-Site Hazardous Waste Storage <br> Hazardous waste must be in containers or tanks clearly labeled with the words "Hazardous Waste". Volumes and time limits for storing hazardous waste on-site vary by generator category. <br> - On-Site Nonhazardous Waste Storage <br> Non-hazardous waste needs to be removed from onsite at regular intervals to prevent release to the environment, and to avoid additional permit requirements. Nonhazardous waste and unused product must be contained to prevent discharge to the air, or runoff to surrounding land or water. <br> Disposal <br> Hazardous waste will be handed over to agencies authorized by ECD or Zone Mangemnt Team monthly such as DOWA/ YCDC. Nonhazardous waste will be handed over to solid waste collection agencies authorized by ECD or Zone Management Committee monthly such as YCDC | $\begin{gathered} \hline \begin{array}{c} (1+1+2) \times 4=16 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{array} \\ \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} (1+1+2) \times 4=16 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impact of Chemicals | Transportation | Spillage and explosion | $\begin{gathered} \hline(3+3+2) \times 2=16 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ | - Hazardous chemicals must be stored and transported carefully according to specific regulatory requirements | $\begin{gathered} (1+3+2) \times 2=12 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |
| Transportation, Storage, Using, <br> Handling and | Manufacturing process | OHS for <br> Handling and Using, VOC, PM | $\begin{gathered} (5+1+8) \times 4=56 \\ \text { (Moderate) } \end{gathered}$ | covered by transport legislation, and work health and safety (WHS) legislation. <br> - avoid transporting with food, water or other reactive chemicals | $(3+1+2) \times 4=24$ <br> (Low) |
| Disposing | Storage Area | OHS for Handling, VOC, PM, | $\begin{gathered} \hline(5+1+8) \times 4=56 \\ \text { (Moderate) } \end{gathered}$ | - follow the separation and segregation rules for transporting mixed classes of hazardous chemicals (those classified as dangerous goods) | $(3+1+2) \times 4=24$ <br> (Low) |


|  |  | Soil contamination, explosion |  | - secure hazardous chemicals on the vehicle so they can't move or fall <br> - keep a record of the chemicals you are carrying |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Disposal | Soil contamination, VOC, PM | $\begin{gathered} (5+1+8) \times 4=56 \\ (\text { Moderate }) \end{gathered}$ | - separate foodstuffs from chemicals <br> - make sure you have the required signs and equipment for the vehicle <br> - make sure the driver of the vehicle has the correct license and is trained in emergency procedures <br> - To carry the chemicals with authorized cargo company and to follow the transportation instruction stated in MSDS. <br> - To take care of loading and unloading. <br> - Provide the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as glass, gloves and carbon filter mask for chemicals handling workers and production workers and also provide training and other awareness programs. <br> - Install the adequate ventilation systems. <br> - Install dust collector with activated carbon systems <br> - Factory coated concrete floor to protect leakage and spillage all around the Factory Area. <br> - Installed effective own WWTP <br> - Need permit from authorized committee to storage or transport chemicals by air, sea, inland waterways, road or rail. <br> - Store raw materials separately according to explosion hazardous (EH) level and install effective firefighting system such as overheard automatic water sprinkler, smoke detector and self standalone type fire extinguisher with powder or foam. <br> - Observe according to the material safety data sheet (MSDS). | $\begin{gathered} \hline(3+1+6) \times 4=40 \\ (\text { Moderate }) \end{gathered}$ |
| Impact on | Manufacturing | Occupational | $(5+1+8) \times 4=56$ | Materials handling | $(3+1+6) \times 2=20$ |


| Occupational Health and Safety | process \& storage | Health and Safety | (Moderate) | - Precautions include engineering/ergonomic controls such as materials handling aids (rollers, jacks and platforms) and mechanical equipment (conveyors, hoists and fork-lift trucks), non-skid floors, personal protective equipment (PPE) such as safety shoes and proper training in manual lifting and other materials handling techniques. <br> Chemical hazards <br> - Install effective exhaust ventilation to prevent air contamination <br> - Install effective exhaust ventilation to prevent air contamination; if necessary, use respiratory protection. <br> - Protect the skin of the hands (with chemical-resistant gloves) when contact with solvents and chemicals; use soaps for cleaning the skin of the hands, at the end of the work. <br> - Get medical aid if skin rashes develop; consult an allergy specialist on how to deal with sensitivity to solvents, chemicals, etc. <br> - Install eye washer at every nearest chemical using area and first aid room. <br> - Install effective firefighting equipment such as extinguisher, alarm system, hose wheel and hydrant at everywhere, pump house and fire alarm control panel. <br> Physical Agents <br> - Precautions include vibration isolators and other engineering controls, replacing noisy equipment, good equipment maintenance, isolation of noise source and a hearing conservation program where excessive noise is present. <br> Accident <br> - First aid equipment should be available at the site. A number of the permanent personnel on the site should | (Low) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In the lacquer preparation | Exposure to high temp. \& heat-stress | $\begin{gathered} (5+1+8) \times 4=56 \\ (\text { Moderate }) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} (3+1+6) \times 2=20 \\ \text { (Low) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Grindingispeand mixing, | Chemicals | $(5+1+8) \times 4=56$ <br> (Moderate) |  | $\begin{gathered} (3+1+6) \times 2=20 \\ \text { (Low) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Solvent storage and handling | Fire | $\begin{gathered} (5+1+8) \times 4=56 \\ (\text { Moderate }) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} (3+1+6) \times 2=20 \\ \text { (Low) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Pigments /dyes storage area | Dust <br> Explosion | $\begin{gathered} (5+1+8) \times 4=56 \\ \quad(\text { Moderate }) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} (3+1+6) \times 2=20 \\ (\text { Low) } \end{gathered}$ |
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|  |  |  |  | have the skills necessary to use the equipment. <br> - Factory has separately arranged walking way and production area with yellow line. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impact on Community Health and Safety | Manufacturing process | Community Health and Safety | $\begin{gathered} (3+1+6) \times 1=10 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ | Traffic safety should be promoted by all project personnel during displacement to and from the workplace, and during operation of project equipment on private or public roads. The following measures must implement to- <br> - Emphasize the safety aspects among drivers; <br> - Improve the driving skills and requiring licensing of drivers; <br> - Adopt the limits for trip duration and arranging driver rosters to avoid overtiredness; <br> - Avoid dangerous routes and times of day to reduce the risk of accidents; <br> - Use the speed control devices (governors) on trucks, and remote monitoring of driver actions. (if possible and needed) <br> - To carry the chemicals with authorized cargo company and to follow the transportation instruction stated in MSDS. | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+2) \times 1=4 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Transportation vehicle | Community Health and Safety | $\begin{gathered} (3+3+6) \times 2=24 \\ (\text { Low }) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} (1+3+2) \times 2=12 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |
| Impact of Energy Consumption | Manufacturing Process | High electricity consumption | $\begin{gathered} (4+3+6) \times 5=65 \\ \text { (High) } \end{gathered}$ | Conservation of Electricity <br> There are several methods that can be employed to help conserve electricity and these include: <br> - Install energy and water meters to measure and control consumption throughout the facility; <br> - Implementing good housekeeping measures such as turning off equipment and lights when not in use; <br> - Use LED lights and/ or lower wattage lamps; <br> - Using more efficient equipment when replacing old equipment (such as motors and heating units); <br> - Installation of inverter | $\begin{gathered} (4+2+6) \times 2=24 \\ \text { (Low) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | D.G Set | Diesel fuel consumption | $(4+3+2) \times 5=45$ <br> (Moderate) |  | $\begin{gathered} (4+2+2) \times 2=16 \\ (\text { Negligible }) \end{gathered}$ |


|  |  |  |  | - Installation of timers and thermostats to control heating and cooling; and <br> - Preventative maintenance of operational processes and pipes so as to improve efficiency and minimize losses. <br> Minimizing Diesel Fuel Consumption <br> Minimizing of diesel fuel consumption can also reduce the emission of gases, solid waste and as well as operation cost. Diesel fuel consumption can be reduced by the use of high efficiency diesel generator sets. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impact of Water Consumption | Manufacturing Process | High water consumption | $(4+3+2) \times 4=36$ <br> (Moderate) | Reducing Process Water Used <br> The several production modifications that may be employed to reduce water consumption are as follows. <br> - allow the storage level of recovered water tanks to fluctuate, thereby using storage capacity and maintaining full tanks may be lead to overflow and waste; | $\begin{gathered} (3+2+2) \times 4=28 \\ \text { (Low) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Drinking and other | High water consumption | $\begin{gathered} (4+3+2) \times 2=18 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ | - recover water from process stages and reuse where possible; <br> - installation, monitoring and control of water meters at various sections of the operation; <br> - stopping water flow during breaks; <br> - installation of flow control valves and an automatic valve to interrupt the water supply when there is production stoppage; <br> - All staff should be trained and made aware of water conservation practices, and a management system implemented to continue to review and improve water consumption. <br> Reducing Clean in Place (CIP) Water Used <br> Washing of equipment is a significant use of water. <br> Methods for optimizing CIP may include: <br> - use a closed system for cleaning operations; | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+2) \times 2=10 \\ (\text { Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |


|  |  |  |  | - use low-volume high-pressure washers, or use equipment for mixing water jet and a compressed air stream which will reduce water consumption by $50-75 \%$ when compared to a low-pressure system; <br> - controlling the rinsing water flow, which is often higher than specified or may vary due to pressure fluctuations in the water supply system; <br> - Optimize cleaning-in-place (CIP) plants and procedures to avoid unnecessary losses of water and cleaning chemicals (e.g. by saving water from the last rinse for use as the first rinsing water in the next CIP cycle). |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Emergency Risk | Plant Site | Flood Risk | $(1+2+2) \times 1=5$ (Negligible) | - Regular training and exercises for all staff regarding firefighting and other emergency response. <br> - The propose project is designed in compliance with relevant rules and regulations for emergency risk of fire. And then, emergency exits, fire hydrants and extinguisher boxes in a certain distance are considered in design of those facilities. <br> - To check firefighting equipment regularly. <br> - To prevent major accidents related to the fires and explosions at the facility, Fire Safety Master Plan identifying major fire risks, applicable codes, standards and regulations, and mitigation measures should be prepared by a suitably qualified professional. This Master Plan should include fire prevention, detection and alarm systems, compartment plan, fire suppression and control, emergency response plan, and operation and maintenance plan. | $(1+1+2) \times 1=4$ <br> (Negligible) |
|  |  | Fire Risk | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+6) \times 4=36 \\ \text { (Low) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+2) \times 2=8 \\ (\text { Negligible }) \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | Earthquake Risk | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+2) \times 1=5 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+2) \times 1=4 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |
| Closing Phase |  |  |  |  |  |
| Impacts on Air Quality | Plant site | TSP, PM | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+6) \times 5=40 \\ \text { (Moderate) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Generation of Dust (TSP \& PM) <br> The following dust control measures are recommended | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+6) \times 4=32 \\ (\text { Low }) \end{gathered}$ |


|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


|  | as wall and floor destroying <br> Vehicles Movements, heavy machine and diesel generator running | Noise | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+2) \times 5=25 \\ \text { (Low) } \end{gathered}$ | am to $4: 00 \mathrm{pm}$ ) and noisy activities to morning hours (8:00 am to 12:00 am). <br> (2) Whenever feasible, schedule different noisy activities (e.g., blasting and earthmoving) to occur at the same time, since additional sources of noise generally do not add a significant amount of noise. <br> (3) Avoid nighttime activities. <br> Mitigation at the Source <br> (1) Usage of quiet, properly maintained equipment or machinery in good condition. <br> (2) All noisy machines and equipment should be fitted with noise muffler or silencers. <br> (3) Sensitization of truck drivers to switch off vehicle engines while offloading materials avoid running of vehicle engines or hooting especially. <br> Mitigation along the Path <br> (1) Install temporary noise barrier - a 2 m high temporary wall or pile of excavated material between noisy activities and noise-sensitive receivers during closing work. <br> (2) Provide adequate PPE such as ear muffs, ear plugs etc. to workers at all activities/ locations. | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+2) \times 4=20 \\ \text { (Low) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impact of Vibration | Closing activities such as wall, floor destroying, heavy machine and diesel generator running | Vibration | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+2) \times 5=20 \\ \text { (Low) } \end{gathered}$ | Mitigation at Design Consideration <br> (1) Route heavily loaded trucks away from residential streets, if possible. Select streets with fewest homes, if no alternatives are available. <br> (2) Operate earthmoving equipment on the closing lot as far away from vibration-sensitive sites as possible. <br> Mitigation at Operation Sequences <br> (1) Earthmoving and ground-impacting operations so as not to occur in the same time period. Unlike noise, the total vibration level produced could be significantly less when each vibration source operates separately. | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+2) \times 4=16 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |

$\left.\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|}\hline \hline & & & & \begin{array}{l}\text { (2) Avoid nighttime activities. People are more aware of } \\ \text { vibration in their homes during the nighttime hours. } \\ \text { Mitigation by using Alternative Methods }\end{array} \\ \text { (1) Avoid impact pile driving where possible in vibration- } \\ \text { sensitive areas. Drilled piles or the use of a sonic or } \\ \text { vibratory pile driver causes vibration levels where the } \\ \text { geological conditions permit their use. }\end{array}\right\}$

|  |  |  |  | disposal and notification events. <br> Discharging sanitary waste to the ground is prohibited, and therefore suitable facilities or portable toilets will be provided. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impact onContaminationof Soil andGround Water | Wastewater dispose from Closing work, Temporary Septic Tank, Chemical and Oil/Lubricant storage area due to leakage and spillage Closing Activities | Soil | $\begin{gathered} \hline(1+2+6) \times 5=45 \\ \text { (Moderate) } \end{gathered}$ | Maintain all vehicles and machinery to prevent spill of fuel oil and hydraulic oil. Avoid washing down oil spill with water because this will only help percolate oil underground. Soak oil spill and then dispose the soak at approved disposal site. Pave vehicles and cranes parks and collect run off; bund the fuel depot to prevent spreading of | $(1+2+2) \times 4=20$ <br> (Low) |
|  |  | Ground water | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+2) \times 5=20 \\ \text { (Low) } \end{gathered}$ | spilled oil. <br> For disposal of domestic wastewater construct a small septic tank together with soak pit to collect the sewage. | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+2) \times 2=10 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |
| Impact of Waste Disposal | Temporary Septic Tank, Waste Disposal Yard, Waste such as trim waste, plastic bags | Waste disposal | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+6) \times 5=45 \\ (\text { Moderate }) \end{gathered}$ | All unused or surplus building materials can be sold to other who needs it. The large majority of debris can be also put up for sale since most can be reused or recovered. Even left over broken bricks, gravel, sand etc. can be sold and then structure steel frame and roof material from closing work. Avoid open burning of debris. Discipline workers for good house-keeping practice; demand the building contractor to do this and ask him to take responsibility for the conducts of his workers. <br> Best practices for waste disposal are to store the waste in the designated area, to strict the schedule of disposing solid waste, to use the solid waste in the land level adjustments in the landfill area, to provide the facilities for proper handling and storage of materials, and to use the durable, long-lasting materials that will not need to be replaced as often, to purchase of perishable materials such as paints incrementally, | $(1+2+6) \times 2=18$ <br> (Moderate) |


|  |  |  |  | to use the building materials that have minimal packaging and also to use the materials containing recycled content. And then, contractor must do the following activities <br> Waste stored in designated area. <br> - Strict schedule of disposing the water. <br> - Can be used in the land level adjustments in the landfill area. <br> - All wastes must disposed belong to ECD or Zone Management Committee's regulation. <br> The contractor has been carries out solid waste collecting at every morning 8:30 to 10:00 and temporary disposed designed area. Finally, temporary stored wastes are disposed to Yangon city development committee every week. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impact on Occupational Health and Safety | Closing activities such as wall and floor destroying, material cutting, Heavy machine running, Chemical handling | Occupational Health and Safety, Accident | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+8) \times 4=40 \\ \text { (Moderate) } \end{gathered}$ | Air Pollution Affect <br> - Providing the PPE <br> - Water spraying, to reduce speed of vehicles and machines running for the reducing the particulates matters <br> - Air Quality measuring <br> - Regular maintenance of vehicles and machines <br> Noise and Vibration Affect <br> - Providing the PPE <br> - Providing the shift working system for worker working near the noisy <br> - Noise and Vibration measuring <br> - Regular maintenance of vehicles and machines <br> - D.G set will be placed with the Sound proof wall <br> - Vibrated machines will be placed with solid concrete foundation. <br> Protection the Working Area Accident <br> - Providing the First Aid, medicines and training | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+6) \times 2=16 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |


|  |  |  |  | - Providing the PPE and Giving the PPE using training <br> - Assigning the Safety Officer who systematically implement OHS plan to protect the OHS for workers. <br> - Providing the emergency contact phone number <br> - Designation the speed limit for vehicles and machines <br> - Installing the eyes washer for contacting the hazardous materials. <br> - Providing the safety sign and give training for the worker for understanding this sign purposes. <br> Protecting infectious Diseases <br> - Systematically cleaning for Toilets and septic tanks and regular disposing to City Development Committee <br> - Systematically disposing the food waste at designated area, designated waste disposal yard, covering the waste bin and regularly disposing City Development Committee <br> - Providing the dinning area and give instruction to eat the designated area <br> - Providing the medical check-up and appropriate medicals for worker to protect infectious diseases |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impact on Community Health and Safety | Decommission material transport vehicles come and go | Community Health and Safety, Accident | $\begin{gathered} (1+3+6) \times 4=40 \\ \quad(\text { Moderate }) \end{gathered}$ | Air Pollution Affect <br> - Water spraying the project site <br> - Raw material transportation is systematically covering, <br> - Water spraying the vehicles wheel before leave from the project site <br> - Regular maintenance of vehicles and machines Noise and Vibration Affect <br> - Avoiding the noisy work activities at night time <br> - Noise and Vibration measuring | $\begin{gathered} (1+3+2) \times 2=12 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |


|  |  |  |  | - Regular maintenance of vehicles and machines <br> - D.G set will be placed with the Sound proof wall <br> - Vibrated machines will be placed with solid concrete foundation. <br> Protection the Working Area Accident <br> - Providing the First Aid, medicines and training at nearest local resident. <br> - Providing the emergency contact phone number at nearest local resident. <br> - Designation the speed limit for vehicles and machines <br> - Inspection the driver license have or not and drivers are driving the car types according to their licenses types. <br> - Avoiding transportation of closing materials at the traffic peak hours and school starting and ending times. <br> Protecting infectious Diseases <br> - Systematically cleaning for Toilets and septic tanks and regular disposing to Yangon City Development Committee <br> - Avoiding the waste disposal at nearest villages waste disposal yard and regularly disposing Yangon City Development Committee <br> - Providing the dinning area and give instruction to eat the designated area <br> - Providing the medical check-up and appropriate medicals for worker to protect infectious diseases |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Emergency Risk | Closings site | Flood Risk | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+2) \times 1=5 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ | - Regular training and exercises for site staff regarding firefighting and other emergency response. | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+2) \times 1=4 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |


|  | Fire Risk | $\begin{gathered} \hline(1+2+6) \times 2=18 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |  | The propose project is designed in compliance with relevant rules and regulations for emergency risk of fire. | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+2) \times 2=4 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Earthquake Risk | $(1+2+2) \times 1=5$ <br> (Negligible) |  | And then, emergency exits, fire hydrants and extinguisher boxes in a certain distance are considered in design of those facilities. <br> To check firefighting equipment daily. | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+2) \times 1=4 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |

# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revised-01) <br> "Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics" 

Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

## Environmental Management Plan

The activities undertaken during operation and closing phases and probable impacts of these activities on environment have been described in previous chapter. Now the Operation and Closing Phases Environmental Management Plan (EMP) shall express how these activities will be managed or operated to avoid or mitigate environmental impacts, and how the EMP will be implemented based on the mitigation measures described in previous chapter. This EMP shall be a framework and onto it the proponent's management system will apply.

## Operation Phase Environmental Management Plan

## 1. Environmental Management

(1) Air Pollution Management Plan

VOC emission control

- Primary source of VOC emissions from mixing tank can be controlled by using tank lids instead of open tanks.
The control efficiency of tank convers is quite significant and, in some cases, it can reduce up to $90 \%$ of VOC emissions.
- VOC emission from equipment cleaning using solvent can be reduced by reduction frequency of cleaning or amount of solvent usage.
> Do manual cleaning in conjunction with solvent cleaning such as using rubber wipers to remove on the tank wall.
$>$ Schedule production batches from light color to darker color to reduce the frequency of cleaning.
$>$ Increase batch size.
$>$ Store waste solvent in closed containers with pressure relief valves.
- Fugitive emission of VOC from bulk storage of resin and solvents can be minimized by
> Use closed tanks with relief valves for storage of solvents and resin.
$>$ Keep the solvent in cool temperature to prevent from evaporation of VOC.
$>$ Pump the solvent instead of pouring for transferring.
- Install activated carbon adsorption unit together with dust collector to remove VOC emission.
- Do regular monitoring of stack gas emission from activated carbon adsorption unit.
- Provide PPE to employees such as mask and respirators when necessary.
- Provide good ventilation system in process area and chemical storage area.


## Dust and PM emission control

Preparing, weighing and mixing of raw materials can generate dust and PM. To mitigate the dust generation, the following management plan should be followed.

- Install dust collector system around process area.
- Provide good local exhaust ventilation system.
- Spray water to suppress dust generation in outdoor areas.
- Maintain proper housekeeping in the factory or in the premises.
- Make sure employees who work in the production area wear masks.
- Do regular checking and maintenance the bag houses of dust collector system.


## Odor control

- Maintain good housekeeping and cleaning practices to reduce bad odor from canteen, kitchen, toilets and garbage yard.
- Maintain facilities to be clean in production area and office area.


# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revised-01) <br> "Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics" 

Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

- Avoid usage of volatile and odorous cleaning chemicals.
- Provide adequate ventilation and hygienic system in solvent storage area and production area to prevent from offensive smell.
- Dispose organic waste regularly.


## Green belt development

Increase plantation or green vegetation in the form of green belt as it is an effective way to mitigate the dust and PM generation. The plants will serve as a barrier to reduce the wind speed and dust particles will settle down. It will also help to reduce greenhouse gases within premises.

## (2) Water Pollution Management Plan

Manufacturing is use water and wastewater discharged from the production process. To prevent pollution of water bodies, the following guidelines should be practiced.

## Wastewater Management

Factory is installed $10 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{hr}$ capacity WWTP for wastewater treatment.

- Regularly maintain the WWTP
- Reguarly check and inspectin the effluent quality.


## Storm Water Management

- Direct the storm water to a separate channel.
- Install debris screen at the storm water drain outlets to remove all the debris.


## Control of sewage discharge

Install septic tanks to settle suspended solid in wastewater and to remove floating oil and grease, before being sent to MIP centralized WWTP for further treatment.

- Prohibit discharge of domestic waste into drains and water bodies.
- Install trash screen in the drains and at the wastewater discharge outlet.
- Removed floating oil\& grease shall be collected in drums.
- Wash equipment and vehicle at designated areas with wash water collection systems.

Control of hazardous chemicals disposal

- Store fuel, lubricant and hazardous raw chemicals in proper way in designated area.
- Avoid direct disposal of used oil and hazardous chemical waste into the drains.
- Follow the environmental guidelines from MIP and safety tips from SDS for disposal of used oil or lubricant.
- Accidental spillages of hazardous substances to be immediately remediated to prevent contaminated runoffs entering into the public drain.


## (3) Soil Contamination Management Plan

## Control of waste disposal

- Avoid stockpiling of waste oil, used lubricant and solid waste on the bare land.
- Avoid percolation of liquid waste on the bare land.
- Provide proper and adequate storage facility for handling of general waste.
- Keep separately all used oil and hazardous chemical waste in designated location.

Control of hazardous chemical spill

- Store hazardous chemicals and fuel in appropriate way.
- Prepare proper handling procedures for handling and transportation of hazardous chemical and fuel.
- Have a bun for storage of hazardous chemicals to protect from leak.
- Make sure the employees to follow the safe handling procedures.
- All SDS must be in place of hazardous chemicals storage area.
- Prepare emergency spill response procedures and provision of chemical spill cleaning kits and fuel spill cleaning kits.
- For any accidental spillage of chemicals, contain, remove, replace and remediate full depth of contaminated soil.


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## Green area development

Plan for green area development in \& around premises to maintain soil quality and prevent from soil erosion.

## (4) Noise and Vibration Management Plan

Control of workplace noise generation

- Rotate the working shift for the employees who work in the high noise area.
- Undertake regular maintenance of machineries for dust collector system, grinding mill, mixing tank, air conditioning and mechanical ventilation devices.
- Provide ear plugs or ear mufflers to employees who work in the high noise area.
- Use low noise equipment where practicable.
- Install vibration pads for equipment which generate high vibration.


## Control of ambient noise generation

- Vehicles must turn off the engines when not moving.
- Noise generating activities will only be permitted in the normal working hours (7:30 am- $3: 30 \mathrm{pm}$ ).


## (5) Waste Management Plan

## Segregation of Waste

- Keep daily wastes in clearly labeled containers.
- Provide segregated waste bins for different types of waste such as
$>$ Food waste
$>$ Hazardous waste
$>$ Non-hazardous waste

| Hazardous Waste | Non-Hazardous Waste |
| :--- | :--- |
| Off spec goods or | Paper box |
| Return goods from customer | Washed empty steel or plastic drums |
| Off spec raw material or | Wooden or Plastic pallet |
| Contaminated raw material | Plastic waste |
| Waste oil |  |

- The estimated amount of waste generated is described in chapter 3.

Disposal of Waste
a) Food Waste

- Organic wastes will be sent to YCDC.
b) Non-hazardous waste
- All general waste must be kept at garbage yard with suitable cover or lids.
- Follow MIP or ECD guidelines to dispose the wastes in compliance with their rules and regulations.
- Non-hazardous waste shall be labeled as "Non-hazardous Waste".
- Non - hazardous waste will be sold to recyclers or disposed by YCDC
- Non-hazardous waste needs to be removed from site at regular intervals to prevent from releasing to the environment, and to avoid additional permit requirements.
- Apply re-utilization and recycling wherever possible.


## c) Hazardous waste

- Hazardous waste must be kept securely in containers or tanks and clearly labeled as "Hazardous Waste,".
- Pigments bags and solvent drums have to be disposed as hazardous wastes.
- Hazardous waste shall be disposed at permitted waste facility such as DOWA or other MIP authorized waste collector.
- Hazardous waste shall be disposed monthly.
- Hazardous wastes shall be properly stored in hazardous waste storage areas on site as per Hazardous Waste Handling and Management Rules.


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- The Hazardous waste storage area shall be provided with base liner of HDPE in order to prevent infiltration of leachates.
- Keep all the records for quantity and date for disposal of hazardous waste.


## Reduction of Waste

- Good operation practices such as following standard operating procedures and maintenance schedule can reduce the amount of off-spec goods and spillage.


## Training

- Provide training programs to workers for awareness of safe handling procedures for solid wastes.
- Provide training programs to workers for safe handling procedures for hazardous waste.


## 2. Health and Safety Management

## (1) Occupational Health and Safety Management

Occupational health and safety management program is implemented to promote the health conditions, physical conditions, mental conditions of the employees and to prevent from the risk of workplace hazard and incidents, acute sickness and chronic disease. Most ingredients used in manufacturing are non-hazardous chemicals. Therefore, the following mitigation plan should be implemented to minimize the probable health impacts.

## Control for Chemical Exposure

A wide variety of volatile solvents are used in manufacturing and which includes aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons, alcohols, ketones and so forth. The most exposure to volatile solvents can occur during mixing, blending and thinning, filling and cleaning processes. The probable chemical exposure can be by means of ingestion, inhalation and skin contact. The potential of chemical exposure can be reduced by implementing the followings.

- Make sure the employees wear necessary PPE for precaution such as safety glasses, gloves, safety shoes and when necessary, respirators should be used.
- Follow confined space procedures for vessel cleaning.
- Install emergency shower and eye washers near the production area, chemicals storage area. etc.
- Provide good ventilation in production area.


## Control for emission of VOC

- Use enclosures or lids for mixing tanks.
- Provide local exhaust ventilation system in operation area.
- Hazardous materials shall be provisioned in a separate room by providing good ventilation devices.
- Keep the solvent chemicals in low temperature to reduce vaporization of it.
- Install air pollution control system for removal of VOC.
- Plan to reduce the solvent usage.
- Make sure employees wear masks.


## Control for Workplace Emission of Dust and Particulate Matter

- Install dust collector around process area.
- Provide good local exhaust ventilation system.
- Maintain proper housekeeping in workplace.
- Make sure employees who work in the production area must wear masks.


## Control for materials handling and accidents

Manual handling of boxes, containers and drums of raw materials and finished good products may pose a high risk of physical injuries due to improper lifting, slips, falls, dropping containers and so on. The risk of physical hazard can be mitigated by means of followings.

- Use materials handling aids such as rollers, jacks and platform and mechanical


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equipment such as conveyors, hoists and fork-lift trucks.

- Apply non-skid paint to the floor.
- Any slippery area should be signposted.
- Make sure all employees wear necessary PPE such as safety shoes, head gear, gloves and safety glasses.
- Provide trainings for safe materials handling procedures and safe working procedures to employees.


## Control for Noise and Vibration

Production and process area is usually noisy and as a result noise is a workplace hazard for operators and the risk can be mitigated by implementing following plan.

- Provide ear protection equipment to workers who work in noisy area.
- Do regular maintenance of machineries.
- Select low noise equipment and tools for purchasing where feasible.
- Arrange to rotate the working shifts for employees who work in noisy area to reduce the exposure time to noise.
- Do hearing test for workers annually.


## Working Conditions

For providing safe and healthy working environment to employees, Rohto shall follow the following recommendations.

- Provision of hygienic canteen, kitchen and eating area.
- Provide for safe and sufficient drinking water.
- Provision of adequate sanitary toilets.
- Maintain greenery area for fresh and cool working environment.
- Provide good ventilation system in working area for receiving fresh air and dilution pollution.
- Provide good health care system such as annual medical checkup.
- Provide necessary trainings with their related jobs for safe and effective production.


## Plan for Contagious Disease Control

- Provide specific awareness training during seasonal flu, or other pandemic such as Covid-19 outbreak for safe social distancing, hand washing, wearing masks and avoiding crowded place, etc.
- Share knowledge about how transmitting the disease such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, HIV and seasonal flu.
- Educate the employees regarding with the precaution measures to prevent from getting the contagious disease.
- Do regular cleaning of toilets and canteen area.
- Provide adequate number of toilets for all employees.
- Cover waste bins to avoid breeding of flies and other insects.
- Provide wash basin with soap.
- Make sure there will be no water ponding within premise to avoid breeding of mosquitos.


## Medical -precautionary measures

- Pre-employment medical examination must be done for all employees.
- Annual medical examinations for Pulmonary Function Test, Vision Test, Audiometry, Hematology profiles, Liver Function Test and Renal Function Tests are also recommended.
Medical records of the employees are properly maintained and updated from time to time.
- Provide the trainings for first aid procedures, safe working procedures, safe use of equipment, good personnel hygiene practice and industrial hygiene to the employees.


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- Provision of adequate first aid kit.
- Medical personnel should be available on-site or by phone for advice and consultation.
- Emergency phone numbers should be posted near the telephones.
- Immediate, temporary treatment of First Aid Procedure must be prepared.


## Emergency and First-aid Procedures

First aid is immediate, temporary treatment given in the event of accident or illness.

- Check first whether the scene is safe to enter.
- Find out what happened.
- Take first aid kit, use appropriate PPE and wear gloves.
- Interview the injured person or bystander or reporter if possible.
- Conduct a head to toe check first to decide the overall condition.
- Identify the nature of the injury or illness as far as possible.
- Arrange for emergency services to attend.
- Manage the casualty promptly in appropriate ways.
- Wait until health care professional arriving to hand over.
- For treating burning injury, determine the burn type and severity, disinfectant and cover with thin and loose cloth to prevent from infection.
- For treating of cut and bruises, wash with water, apply pressure on affected area, use disinfectant and cover with damage.
- For treating of sprains, use ice pack to reduce swollen.
- For eye incident such as entering debris or contaminants, do eye wash for a few minutes and go to hospital if required for medical assistance. Do not apply any eye drop if it is not prescribed by the physician.
- For treating of fractures, immobilize the area and apply cool pack. Elevate the injury part.
- Perform CSR if someone is stopped breathing.
- Make emergency call to 911.
- Record the information about the incident and report to EHS manager. -name
-type of injury
-type of incident -date and time of incident -method of treatment given by first aid team


## Awareness

To increase the safety awareness of the employees

- Displaying safety caution billboards and safety posters mentioning Do's \& Don'ts at various prominent location _at outdoor area, at canteen, at workplace, at aisles and at car-park.
- The Safety Notice Boards displayed should specify
> Safety Advice
> Project Safety Statistics
$>$ Topical HSE information
> Safety Committee Meeting Minutes
$>$ Emergency notifications
> Muster Point locations
- Displaying health awareness posters as well during flu season or pandemic such as corona virus outbreak (for safe social distancing, wearing masks, washing hands, etc.)
- Arranging housekeeping competition.
- Holding safety slogan competition.


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## Training

To refresh and upgrade the knowledge of the safety issues, training program shall be organized at all levels of employees for safety and accident prevention. The following training program will be conducted periodically in a planned manner.

- Safe working procedures and practice.
- Proper use of tools and tackles.
- Handling of hazardous chemicals training.
- Health awareness talk.
- Personnel hygiene practice.
- General safety rules training.
(2) Impact on Community Health and Safety Management

The impact on community health and safety due to the development of the proposed project could be minimized by implementing the following management plan.

## Safety

- Enforce of speed limit for driving.
- Encourage drivers to use speed control mode where applicable.
- Follow transportation instructions stated in SDS while carrying of chemicals
- Vehicle drivers who transport chemicals must complete safety training provided by Rohto and must have suitable license class.


## Health

Air Pollution

- Sprinkle water in the factory premise to suppress dust and particulate matter generation.
- Cover the trucks properly while transporting the raw materials.
- Follow strictly air pollution management plan

Water Pollution

- Follow strictly water pollution management plan.
- Regular monitoring of wastewater quality.

Ambient Noise

- Avoid noisy activities to be performed during night time.

Contagious Disease
The awareness for sensitization, self-hygiene, social safe distancing and appropriate preventive measures should be educated to the employees.

## 3. Socio-Environment Management

## (1) Socio- Environment Impact Management

To minimize the negative impacts on the socio-economic of local community and to promote the positive impacts, the following management plan should be adhered.
Corporate Social Responsibility
Control of friction between local community and project persons

- Adopt local employment policy for local labor recruitment.
- Increase the interaction between factory workforce and local people by arranging public meetings and fun meetings at appropriate time.
- Provide cultural awareness training for both local employees and migrant workers.

Which should cover cultural values and attitudes, communication styles, differences and common in traditions and language issues.

- Minimize the impacts to local community by adherence to EMP.

Employment welfare program
The proponent should implement the employment welfare program.

- The proponent should make arrangement for transportation of the employees.


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- Proponent should pay overtime charges of double rate on their salary. If overtime reaches until late in the night, necessary food should also be provided.
Improved working environment will be provided such as rest room.


## 4. Utilization of Resources Management <br> Electricity Consumption Management

During operational phase electricity will be used for production and for facilities utilities.

- Use energy efficient lamp and devices. That costs more upfront but over the years it saves more money and energy.
- Use maximum day light.
- Educate employees regarding with the energy saving features of air conditioner, microwaves, fans, printers, computers and other devices and let them use these features to cut the energy usage.
- Plant shady trees outside of the building to protect from hotness of the building inside.
- Turn off and unplug the equipment while not using. Switch off the air conditioners while people are not in the place.


## Water Consumption Management

During operational phase water will be required for drinking, cleaning, sanitary purposes and cooling tower. But the water used for cooling tower is a closed type system and the water consumption is not significant. To save water consumption, apply the following tips.

- Implement storm water catch basin for reusing it in toilet flushing and facilities cleaning.
- Use eco flush toilets.
- Measure the water consumption. Monitor monthly water usage to identify the peak month.
- Detect the leak and fix it immediately.

Educate the employees to use water wisely.

## 5. Risk Management

## Emergency Response Management Plan

Emergency response \& disaster management plan is required to avoid panic and to tackle the situation effectively during emergency time if occurred. The plan would describe emergency response activities that shall be carried out in the event of emergency time. The emergency response plan (ERP) shall include
(1) The emergency response team
(2) The roles and responsibilities of ERT members
(3) Resources available that can be utilized during emergency time.
(4) Checklist of ERP activities.
(5) Emergency equipment and locations

The Emergency Response Team and Responsibilities
Managing Director (MD) - Commander in Chief (CIC)

- Scan the overview conditions of the scene
- Give instructions to IC to evacuate or initiate ERP

Executive Managing Director (EMD) - Incident Commander (IC)

- Give instructions to OSC to secure or contain the incidents immediately and report to CIC to seek for further advice and instructions.
- Order Production Manager to initiate evacuation plan or emergency response plan
- Decide which resources will be used for ERP


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## Production Manager (PM) - On Scene Commander (OSC)

- Assess the incident, report the overview of incident to IC, secure the scene.
- Organize the ERT crews and assets to initiate the ERP.
- Appoint evacuation team leader
- Give detail instructions to ERT crews to carry out. Carry out the ERP as directed by MIP
Operation staffs
Resources Available
- PPE
- Fire extinguisher
- Fire hose reels
- Fire hydrant
- Emergency kits
- Emergency Response Team and factory staffs
- Vehicles
- Factory floor plan
- Evacuation routes
- Emergency assembly point details
- Emergency contact list-
a Fire Station (Emergency) 191/ 01-252022
b Fire Service Department Mingalardon 01-9437178
c Police Station, (Emergency) 119
d Police Station, Yangon Region 01-285214
e Police Station, Mingalardon 01-635074
g Administration Office Mingalardon 01-639502/639503
h YCDC 01-526098
H Township Hospital Mingalardon 01-638570
i Zone Committee 01-639002/639006


## Checklist of ERP activities

- Declare an emergency.
- Alert personnel using an internal communication system.
- Activate the emergency response plan.
- Evacuate the danger zone, seek shelter-in-place or implement a lockdown.
- Shutoff main power source, if applicable.
- Call for external aid from local emergency services.
- Initiate rescue operations.
- Keep personnel as calm as possible.
- Prepare an incident report after the incident.

Emergency equipment and locations
Emergency equipment

- Eye washers

Locations

- 1 point at production area and 1 point at chemical store


## Emergency Risk

Even if there is low possibility of experiencing any kind of emergency, it should be required to prepare necessary management plans as it can bring a huge impact on project facility, project people and the environment. The following emergency risks in a minimum should be prepared and implemented by Rohto.
(a) Earthquake

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(b) Flood
(c) Fire

## (a) Earthquake

Emergency Preparedness Plan
Emergency Preparedness Plan for Earthquake

- Emergency preparedness for earthquake must be taken into account as Yangon is located in a highly seismically active region such as on Sagaing Fault.
- Emergency preparedness training for earthquakes should be provided to all employees to be aware of the safe steps for it.
- The following preparedness plans should be done for emergency earthquake.
- All the shelves are fastened securely to the walls.
- Heavy and larger things are kept on the lower shelves.
- Brace the hanging lighting fixtures from the ceiling.
- All aerosol can such as pesticides and insecticide should be stored in closed cabinets to avoid fire risk.
- All the cabinets must have latches.
- Fix immediately the damage wire and these are potential to electric shock.
- First aid kits are readily available.
- Provide first aid training and CSR training to employees.
- Flash lights and batteries are readily available.

Emergency Response Plan for_Earthquake

- Turn of the gas and electricity.
- Ware shoes. Carry flashlight.
- Evacuate the employees as there are risks of falling objects and building collapsing.
- Identify the safe places indoor and outdoor.
- For indoor search the safe spots such as under sturdy desk or table. Stay away from glass windows, mirrors and heavy cabinets.
- For outdoor go away from the buildings, trees, telephone, electrical lines and overpasses.
- Follow the drop, cover and hold on procedures to be safe during earthquakes.
- Drop to the ground, cover under sturdy objects like table or furniture and hold on to it until the shaking is stopped.
- Stay as safe as possible during earthquake and make minimum movements until the shaking is finished.
- Use emergency whistle if trapped.
(b) Flood Control Plan

Bago River can have potential on flood in future and the following factors should aware to all of the workers from safety point of view during flood.

- Do not walk through flowing water. Six inches of moving water can knock you off your feet.
- Use a pole to test the depth of standing water before you proceed.
- Do not drive through a flooded area. Two feet of water will carry away most automobiles.
- Stay away from power lines and electrical wires.
- Turn off your all electricity if your building is flooded.
- Watch out for hiding animals.
- Look before you step. Mud can be very slippery to walk on. Broken glass, nails and the debris may be deposited by receding floodwaters.
- Be alert for gas leaks. Leave the area immediately if you smell gas fumes.


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## (c) Fire Risk Control

Manufacturing uses a variety of raw materials such as powder, oil and additives. Although the final products are not concern of fire hazard, some of these raw materials are volatile chemicals and flammable and fire is a key concern in manufacturing.

To prevent major accidents related to the fires and explosions at the facility, Fire Safety Master Plan should be implemented. Fire Safety Master Plan identifies major fire risks, applicable codes, standards and regulations, and mitigation measures should be prepared by a suitably qualified professional. This Master Plan should include fire prevention, detection and alarm systems, firefighting, emergency preparedness, emergency response plan.

## Fire Prevention

- Abide the guidelines and instructions from fire department.
- Provision of fire extinguishers, fire hose reels and fire hydrants in necessary locations.
- Inspect fire extinguishers and firefighting equipment regularly and repair and replace as necessary.
- Install fire prevention system such as smoke detector, automatic fire sprinkler systems and automatic fire alarms in the factory.
- Provide training for firefighting and fire hazard.
- Provide no smoking signs at appropriate locations.
- Ensure smoking area is away from flammable material.


## Chemical Fire Hazard

- Provision of fuel and hazardous volatile chemicals must be in designated area.
- Provision of fuel and hazardous chemical must have adequate ventilation system and fire extinguishers.
- Fire extinguishers installed in chemical storage area and production area must be for chemical fire.
- All SDS must be in place of storage area.
- Keep in low temperature where chemicals are stored.
- Any ignition source should be kept away from chemical storage area.
- Warning signs should be posted clearly where chemical storage area and production area.
- All warning signs must be in English, Myanmar, Thailand and Japanese.


## Electrical Fire Hazard

- Use appropriate rated fuses.
- Replace worn wires.
- Ensure that electrical equipment is properly grounded.
- Keep electrical control panel accessible.
- Maintain regular inspection of electrical devices and control panels to avoid risk of electric shock.
- Avoid using extension cord if possible.
- Do regularly pest control to prevent from rodent damage to wire and equipment.
- Provide awareness training for electric shock.


## Good Housekeeping

- Storage should not be allowed near electrical panels.
- Outside dumping area should be placed at least 6 feet from building wall.
- The top of the storage racks should be at least 2 feet from roof or ceiling.
- Exit ways and fire escape routes should be clear at all time.
- Ensure employees are aware of their responsibilities to report any danger they see.
- Avoid accumulation of combustible rubbish or waste (such as waste plastic and paper waste) and keep it away from the building.
- Keep proper housekeeping in warehouse and work place.


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## Emergency Preparedness for Fire

- Organize a fire fighting team which must include:
$>$ Firefighting officers
$>$ Evacuation leader
$>$ First aid persons
- Prepare evacuation plan for in case of fire. In the plan should include:
$>$ emergency route
$>$ emergency exit
$>$ assembly place and
$>$ commander
- Make sure all employees know the escape route and assembly point.
- Arrange for scheduled fire drill.
- Do regular checking of fire alarm function.
- Post emergency contact numbers such as fire service department, police stations and hospitals in several places.


## Emergency Response Plan for Fire

- Raise the fire alarm and alert the people.
- If small, control using an extinguisher or fire hose reel. For electrical fires turn off power before fighting.
- Escape if it is in danger through escape route.
- Contact fire service department if not under immediate control.
- Evacuate the employees. Gather at the assembly point.
- Shut down all the machines that are running before leaving the place.
- Isolate the power source.
- Carry out head count by ERT coordinator.
- Follow instructions of ERT Leader and ERT coordinator.
- DO NOT USE WATER for oil and lubricant fire, rather use fire extinguisher.
- Close doors after existing the building (but do not lock), to slow down the spread of fire.
- Attend injured person by the first aid person and handed to the hospital if needed.
- Wait the instructions from Managing and ERT Chief Commander.


## Fire Fighting

To avoid putting workers in danger, fire extinguishers should be located throughout the workplace and readily accessible in the event of a fire.
All employees must be trained how to use fire extinguisher. There are basically 5 types of fire extinguishers, each of which extinguishes specific type of fire.

1. Type A __for ordinary fire such as wood and paper fire.
2. Type B $\qquad$ for fire associated with flammable liquid such as oil,
grease and gasoline.
3. Type C __ for electrically energized fire.
4. Type D __ for flammable metal fire.
5. Type K__ for use in wet chemicals or specifically in kitchen.

Even though the fire extinguishers come in different shapes and sizes, they operate in same ways.

1. Pull the pin at the top of the extinguisher.
2. Aim the nozzle at the base of the fire.
3. Squeeze the handle to discharge the extinguisher. Position yourself about 8 feet away from the fire.
4. Sweep the nozzle back and forth at the base of the fire.

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When a fire is discovered and if it is small, people may put out the fire. However, before put out the fire, he or she need to find out what is burning to decide what type of fire extinguisher should be used.

## Chemical Hazardous and its Preventative Plan

| Chemical Hazards | Preventative Plan |
| :---: | :---: |
| - Exposure to vapors of solvents, paints, and related coating can cause irritation and demerge to eyes and mucous membranes, to the respiratory and digestive tracts, and to the skin. Exposure to organic substances may damage the nervous system | - Install effective exhaust ventilation to prevent air contamination if necessary, use odor neutralizing chemicals. <br> - Install effective exhaust ventilation to prevent air contamination; if necessary, use respiratory protection. |
| - exposure to VOC in storage areas and/or during the cleaning of the manufacturing installations | - Install effective exhaust ventilation to prevent air contamination if necessary, use odor neutralizing chemicals. |
| - Exposure to various components of paints may cause irritation of eyes and the respiratory tract. | - Install effective exhaust ventilation to prevent air contamination; if necessary, use respiratory protection. |
| - Skin exposure through contact with solvents and various components of paints can cause dermatitis. Hazard of dermatitis or eczema when working with pigments that contain chrome and cobalt. | - Protect the skin of the hands and eyes with chemical-resistant gloves and glasses respectively when in contact with solvents and chemicals; use soaps for cleaning the skin of the hands, at the end of the work. |
| - Exposure to pigment dust during grinding and mixing, while preparing the paints. | - Install effective exhaust ventilation to prevent air contamination; if necessary, use respiratory protection. |
| - Exposure to organic substances may cause allergic reactions such as irritation of the respiratory tract and of eyes and skin. | - Install effective exhaust ventilation to prevent air contamination and heat stress; if necessary, use odor neutralizing chemicals. <br> - Install effective exhaust ventilation to prevent air contamination; if necessary, use respiratory protection <br> - Protect the skin of the hands and eyes with chemical-resistant gloves and glasses respectively when in contact with solvents and chemicals; use soaps for cleaning the skin of the hands, at the end of the work. <br> - Get medical aid if skin rashes develop; consult an allergy specialist on how to deal with sensitivity to solvents, chemicals, etc. |

## Closing Phase Environmental Management Plan

| 1. Environmental Management |
| :--- |
| (1) Air Pollution Management |
| Management Plan |
| The following mitigation measures should be applied by main contractor and the |
| subcontractors to minimize the air pollution impact during closing phase. |

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Dust and Particulate Matter

- Spray of water in outdoor area to suppress dust emission.
- Do proper housekeeping.
- Provide wheel wash bay for the vehicles.
- Forbid open fires.
- Main contractors (closing) shall ensure to cover the trucks for transportation of closing materials.
- Cover closing waste and debris materials in designated place before moving out from premise.
- Main contractors (closing) shall clean up the access roads or public roads if there is any dropping from the trucks during transportation.
- Cover all exposed loose earth with net.

VOC

- Do regular maintenance of the generators.
- Turn off the machinery /engines while not in use.
- The operation of the combustion engines (e.g. welding machine, cutting machines, engine-driving pump, etc.) shall be in compliance with the Myanmar regulation requirement.
- No waste oils may be used as fuel. Only standard fuels shall be used (e.g. light fuel oil, natural gas and petrol).
- When certain activities may result in the emission of VOC, the work method shall be determined beforehand.
- Mian contractors (closing) shall keep closing machine and vehicle in good condition to reduce the pollutant emission. Use effective machineries.
Odor
- Remove excavated odorous soil from site as quickly as possible.
- Cover the waste bins.
- Maintain good housekeeping in toilet areas.
- Provide good ventilation in chemical storage area.
- Dispose organic waste regularly.


## (2) Water Pollution Management

## Management Plan

The following mitigation measures are presented for minimizing impact from wastewater handling and disposal.

- Store fuel, lubricant and hazardous chemicals in proper way in designated area.
- Provide bio-septic tank to minimize suspended solid and to remove floating oil \& grease in wastewater prior to send to MJTD centralized WWTP for further treatment.
- Avoid direct disposal of used oil and solid waste into the drains.
- Have a debris trap for wastewater discharge.
- Wash equipment and vehicle at designated areas with wash water collection systems.
- The hydro test water needs to be collected and tested for any contaminants.
- Accidental spillages of hazardous substances to be immediately remediated.
- Site runoff shall pass through over weir.
(3) Soil Contamination Management

Management Plan

- Avoid stockpiling and disposal of general solid waste, waste oil and used lubricant on the bare land.
- Avoid percolation of liquid waste on the bare land.


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- Prepare safe handling procedures of hazardous chemical and fuel.
- Store hazardous chemicals and fuel in appropriate way.
- Provide a suitable water drainage channels to discharge water safely.
- Carry out the restoration of the worked area, once the work has been done, by backfilling, landscaping/ leveling and planting of suitable tree species.
- Retain vegetation where possible to avoid soil erosion.
- Re-vegetate disturbed surfaces immediately after activities are completed.
- The contractor shall arrange to remove all closing related contaminated topsoil to the full depth of pollution and replace it at his own expense with approved topsoil.
- The EPC contractor will be responsible for remediating any polluted topsoil.
- Provide wind screening and storm water control to prevent soil loss from the site.
- Depending on the nature and extent of the spill, contaminated soil must be either excavated or treated on-site.


## (4) Noise/ Vibration, Pollution Management

## Management Plan

Closing environment is always noisy and, as a result, noise is a common hazard. Loud, repetitive, and excessive noise causes long term hearing problems, such as deafness. To prevent this, the following management plan should be adhered.

- Undertake regular maintenance of equipment.
- Provide earplugs/muffs, or other hearing protective device to those who work in the noisy area.
- Ensure the vehicle drivers to turn off the engine while not moving.
- Allow transportation of materials only in the normal working hours.
- Allow noise generating activities only in the normal working hours.
- Use low noise equipment where practicable.
- Use hydraulic piling hammers instead of diesel driven hammer.
- Install noise barrier to contain the high noise levels in necessary conditions.
- Silencers will be fitted during blow down and drying of lines and vessels during precommissioning.
- All power tools must be checked by EHS engineer and must have verification sticker.
- Prior to the commencement of noisy or vibration operation Manager (C) shall inform intended working hours to owner and shall liaise with neighborhoods.


## (5) Waste Management

Management Plan

## Waste segregation

- Follow MIP or YCDC guidelines to dispose the wastes to be in line with their rules and regulations.
- All waste materials shall be classified and segregated into the following categories:
(1) Hazardous waste

Oil, chemical, solvents, paint, insulations, any toxic substances etc.
(2) Non-Hazardous waste

Type A: (Stone, bricks, grit etc.)
Type B: (Metals, electrical and instrument cabling, wood, plastic, rubber, etc.)
Type C: (Domestic waste, food, rubbish etc.)

- All hazardous waste must be collected in red plastic bags.


## Waste Disposal

- Type A waste will be disposed by Township Development Councils for waste collection (Mingaladon).
- Type B waste will be disposed by Golden DOWA Eco-system Myanamr Co., Ltd


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(GEM).

- Type C waste will be collected in black plastic bags.
- All solid waste must be registered for disposal.
- Risk Assessment in waste management form must be carried out for transportation of waste.
- Before transportation of waste, collection and transportation steps shall be checked and approved by HSE officer.


## Waste Handling

- Provide adequate and appropriate large bins for bulky closing waste.
- A housekeeping team should be appointed to regularly maintain the litter situation on the closing site;
- Prohibit littering around in the closing site.
- Provide training programs to workers for awareness of safe handling procedures of solid wastes and hazardous waste.
- Contractor shall be responsible for ensuring all its employees and sub-contractors following the below waste management plan.

| Type of Waste | Disposal Method | Handling |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Wood waste | Reuse | Non-hazardous Type B bin |
| Cardboard Ferrous <br> metals/Nonferrous metal | Reuse | Non-hazardous Type B bin |
| Roofing tiles | Disposal | Type C General waste bin |
| Ceramic tiles | Disposal | Type C General waste bin |
| Plaster Paint | Reuse or recycle | Type C General waste bin |
| Gypsum board | Recycle with supplier | Type C General waste bin |
| Plumbing fixtures and fittings | Disposal | Type C General waste bin |
| Sand | Reuse | Type A -Designated place |
| Topsoil | Reuse/disposal | Type A -Designated place |
| Building destroyed wastes <br> (brick waste, iron waste, steel <br> structure wastes) | Reuse/disposal | Type A -Designated place |
| Paint, solvents | Send to recycler | Hazardous waste bin |
| Fluorescent light tubes | Disposal | Non-hazardous Type B bin |
| Concrete, Gravel | Reuse | Type A -Designated place |
| Asbestos | Disposal to GEM | Hazardous waste bin |
| Plastics, PVC | Reuse or send to <br> recycler | Non-hazardous Type B bin |
| Recyclables (e.g. paper, cans, <br> glass and plastic bottles, <br> cardboard) | Send to recycler | Non-hazardous Type B bin |
| Plastic bottle, plastic bag | Send to recycler | Non-hazardous Type B bin |
| General waste (e.g. food <br> waste, domestic waste) | Disposal | Type C General waste bin |

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| Underlay Stone | Disposal | Type A -Designated place |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Asphalt | Disposal | Hazardous Waste Area |
| 2. Health and Safety Management |  |  |
| (6) Occupational Health and Safety Management <br> Management Plan <br> During closing phases of the proposed project, the potential health and safety impacts on <br> employees and contractors can be minimized by implementing the following plan. <br> Health Prevention Plan |  |  |

- Adhere to environmental health and safety regulations.
- Ensure consistently good water quality through regular water analysis to ascertain compliance to public health standards.
- Provide adequate sanitary facilities for male and female workers.


## Safety /Emergency Plan

- Provide a fully equipped first aid kit.
- Provide first aid training to selected employees and contractors.
- Provide safety training to all contractors and employees who involved in closing activities.
- Adhere to environmental health and safety regulations.
- Only allow to trained and authorized persons to handle the hazardous materials.
- Keep all related SDS in place.
- Display adequate warning signs in all hazardous working areas.
- Uncovered manholes, excavations and trenches must be clearly demarcated.
- Firefighting equipment must be placed in prominent positions across the site where it is easily accessible.
- All speed limits must be adhered to.
- All warning signs shall be posted in English, Myanmar, Thailand and Japanese languages.
- All closing equipment must be properly guarded to prevent injuries to workers.
- Emergency numbers for local police and rescue services etc. must be placed in a prominent area.


## Infectious Disease Control

- Do regular cleaning of toilets and canteen area and temporary office area.
- Cover waste bins to avoid breeding of flies and other insects
- Make sure there will be no water ponding within premise to avoid breeding of mosquitos.
- Educate the contractors for awareness of sensitization, self-hygiene and precaution practices such as safe social distancing, wearing masks and washing hands, etc.


## Noise and vibration

Hand arm vibration syndrome and hearing problems of the closing workers can be reduced by following plan.

- All hand tools and portable power tools shall be of recognized industrial manufacturer and must be kept in good repair.
- All power tools must be passed inspection program and verified by contractor inspection sticker.
- Undertake regular maintenance of equipment.
- Provide earplugs/muffs, or other hearing protective device to those who work in


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#### Abstract

the noisy area.

\section*{Prevention of Heat Stress}

The weather in Yangon region is hot and humid at most times and that can lead to workers for experiencing heat stress when working long hours under direct sunlight or without shelter. For prevention of experiencing heat stress, the following mitigation measures should be


 implemented.- Provide safe and adequate drinking water taps or station.
- Provide workers' shelters.
- Give break when the workers need to work long hours under direct sunlight.
(7) Community Health and Safety Management


## Management Plan

Safety

- Drivers must have driving license and must complete safety training provided by contractor.
- Enforce the speed limit for driving in MIP and within site.
- Encourage drivers to use automatic speed control function.
- The closing materials should be covered properly while transportation.
- Avoid peak hour for transportation of materials where possible.


## Health

Water quality, Air quality and Noise

- Follow closing phase wastewater management plan.
- Follow closing phase air pollution management plan.
- Follow closing phase noise pollution management plan.
- Spray with water for dust suppression.
- Do regular maintenance of the machineries.
- Noisy closing activities are only allowed to perform during normal working hours.


## Infectious disease

- Provide health and self-hygiene awareness training to closing workers before commencement of closing.


## (8) Handling of Chemicals Management

## Management Plan

- The EPC contractor must acquire SDSs for all chemicals and hazardous substances used on site.
- Provide training for environmental impacts of chemicals and hazardous substances.
- Provide required PPE to the employees who handle the chemicals.
- Hazardous material storage areas must be signposted clearly.
- Place all hazardous materials in bunded containment areas.
- All hazardous substances must be stored away from any water body on site.
- For every spill, immediately contain, recover and clean up the spill.
- All spillages must be reported to the HSE Officer and Project Manager.
- Provide fire prevention facilities at hazardous chemical storage facility.

| 3. Socio-Environment Management of Closing Phase |
| :--- |
| (9) Socio-Environment Impact Management |
| Management Plan |
| Closing of a project could have positive and negative effects on socio-economic value. To |
| minimize the negative effects and to promote the positive effects, the following management |

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plan should be followed.

- Educate the contractors for awareness of sensitization, self-hygiene and appropriate preventive measures to prevent from spreading of contagious disease such as TB, HIV and seasonal flu, etc.
- Provide cultural awareness trainings for common and different traditions, value, and stereotypes of both local and other nationals, and language problem to minimize friction among contractors and local community members.
- Provide employment for local persons where possible.
- Provide business opportunities for local contractors where possible.
(10) Traffic Congestion Management


## Management Plan

- The drivers who carry materials must complete safety training provided by contractor.
- Avoid peak hours for transportation on main roads.
- Approved transporters are to be used for transportation of hazardous materials and heavy equipment/goods.
- Plan for parking lot.
- Plan for vehicle access system.
- Plan for traffic signage and layout.

4. Risk Management of Closing Phase

## (11)

 Management PlanThe top risks and hazards from working on closing sites are:

Physical

- Material and manual handling
- Collapsing trenches.
- Collapse of scaffold
- Collapse of structure
- Collapse of deep excavations
- Collapse of stacked/stored material
- Person(s) fall from height
- Materials fall from height
- Moving objects
- Slips and trips
- 
- Provide a safety net to prevent fall from height.
- Avoid working close to the moving object.
- Wear (PPE), such as a high visibility jacket, to ensure to be seen.
- Lay stones on muddy ground. Any areas that are slippery should be signposted.
- Ensure the trench is fully secure and clearly signposted.
- Give guidelines to contractors for safe working procedures for lifting heavy things.
- Never stand or walk under any suspended load.
- Report all hazardous and unsafe acts/conditions to Supervisor or Safety Officer immediately.
- Good housekeeping standards shall be maintained at all time.
Chemical
- Flammable/toxic release
- Airborne fibers and materials.
- Chemical spillage
- Prepare emergency response plan for hazardous chemicals spill.
- Provide training to employees for chemical handling procedures.


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| Natural Disaster <br> Earthquake <br> Flood | Earthquake <br> - <br> Emergency response training for earthquakes should <br> be provided to all employees to be aware of the safe <br> steps for it. |
| :--- | :--- |
| - First aid kits are readily available. |  |
| Provide first aid training to all sub-contractors' |  |
| supervisors by HSE engineer. |  |
| Emergency response plan for earthquake shall be |  |
| prepared by contractor. |  |

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|  | - When dealing with electric circuit or wires, don't use <br> aluminum ladder. Use fiberglass ladder instead. <br> - <br> While cleaning and maintenance of machineries, make <br> sure that all power sources and switches are turned off. <br> -Use log out tag out program to prevent from accidental <br> connection of power sources while eprforming repair, <br> connection or maintenance system. |
| :--- | :--- |

## Environmental Monitoring Plan

Environmental Monitoring Plan of Operation and Closing phase are as shown in the following table. The following plan of operation phase is submitting twice a year to the ECD along operation phase.

| Environmental Parameters | Monitoring Item | Location | Frequency | Responsibilities |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Closing Phase |  |  |  |  |
| Air quality | - Recorded TSP, Particulate <br> - Recorded the machineries maintenance <br> - Recorded dust emission activities <br> - Recorded traffic | Closing site | Monthly | Construction Contractor |
| Soil quality | - Chemical and toxic material emission/ leakage status from storage area <br> - Other possible leakage of chemicals due to the vehicular movement and bitumen mixing | Closing site | Monthly | Construction Contractor |
| Water quality | Checking temporary septic tank and disposed system, temporary drain | Closing site | Monthly | Construction Contractor |
| Water Use | Daily amount of water use | Closing site | Daily Observation | Construction Contractor |
| Noise and Vibration | Intensity measurement | Closing site | Monthly | Construction Contractor |

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| Waste Disposal | - Recorded disposal amount of solid wastes and sewage of the workers <br> - Checking the waste storage area <br> - Recorded disposal amount of construction wastes, compliance with the disposal requirements <br> - Separate hazardous and No-hazardous <br> - Checking the waste storage area | Areas around workers quarters <br> Closing site | Daily Observation <br> Weekly | Construction Contractor Contractor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment | Number of people employed | Closing site | Monthly | Construction Contractor |
| Other Social Considerations | CSR activities record | Monitoring team | Monthly | Construction Contractor |
| Occupational Health and Safety | - Safety activities, Record of accident and OHS training and activities, <br> - Record of worker argument and conflict | Workers | Monthly | Safety Supervisor |
| Community Health and Safety | - Record of accident on rord <br> - Recorded of training for driver and worker | Local residents | Upon conditions | Safety <br> Supervisor |
| Emergency risk | - Accident record, safety, and its response plan, <br> - Training | Closing site | Monthly | Safety Supervisor |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Operation Phase |  |  |  |  |
| Air Quality | Ambient Air | Factory Premises | Bi-annual | Factory Manager |

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Quality \\
\(\left(\mathrm{PM}_{10}, \mathrm{PM}_{2.5}, \mathrm{O}_{3}\right.\), \\
TVOC, \(\mathrm{CO}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}\),
\[
\left.\mathrm{NO}_{2}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}\right)
\]
\end{tabular} \& (16º 56' \(24.02^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}\) \& \(96^{\circ} 09^{\prime} 15.06^{\prime \prime}\) E) \& \& and HSE officer \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Workplace Air Quality) \\
\(\left(\mathrm{PM}_{10}, \mathrm{PM}_{2.5}\right.\), \\
TVOC)
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
- Mixing area \\
( \(16^{\circ} 566^{\prime} 23.43\) "N \\
\(\& 96^{\circ}\) \\
9'16.13"E) \\
- Warehousearea ( \(16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 23.48^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}\) \& \(96^{\circ}\) 9'15.45"E)
\end{tabular} \& Bi-annual \& Factory Manager and HSE officer \\
\hline \& Satck Emission Gas \(\left(\mathrm{O}_{2}, \mathrm{CO}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}, \mathrm{NO}_{2}\right.\), \(\mathrm{SO}_{2}\) ) \& Boiler Stack
\(\left(16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 22.49 " \mathrm{~N}\right.\) \&
\(\left.96^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 16.03 " \mathrm{E}\right)\)

Generator Satck
$\left(16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 24.66 " \mathrm{~N}\right.$ \&
$\left.96^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 14.99^{\prime \mathrm{E}}\right)$ \& Bi-annual \& Factory Manager and HSE officer <br>
\hline Wastewater Quality \& Recorded of Treated water quality of NGQGGeneral Parameters \& Inlet of WWTP
$\left(16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 24.73^{\prime N} \&\right.$
$\left.96^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 15.48^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}\right)$

Outlet of WWTP
$\left(16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 24.66^{\prime \prime N} \&\right.$
$\left.96^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 15.22^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}\right)$ \& Bi-annual \& Factory Manager and HSE officer <br>
\hline Using Water Quality \& $\mathrm{Al}, \mathrm{As}, \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{CN}$, Mn, pH, Sulfate, Total Alkalinity, TDS, Hardness, Fe, Turbidity \& Tap from the factory

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\left(16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 24.36^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}\right. \\
\& \\
\left.96^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 17.177^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}\right) \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$ \& Bi-annual \& Factory Manager and HSE officer <br>

\hline Drain Water Quality \& | BOD, $\mathrm{COD}, \mathrm{NH}_{3}$, |
| :--- |
| As, Cr (Hex), Cr (total), $\mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{CN}, \mathrm{Fe}$, Ni, OG, pH, |
| Phenol, Sulfide, Temp, TSS, Zn Phosphorus | \& Inside the factory's sedimentation pond

$$
\begin{gathered}
\left(16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 22.15^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}\right. \\
\& \\
\left.96^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 15.07{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}\right)
\end{gathered}
$$ \& Bi-annual \& Factory Manager and HSE officer <br>

\hline Soil Quality \& $\mathrm{Al}, \mathrm{As}, \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{CN}$, Acidity, Mn, PAlkalinity, pH , Total Alkalinity,Fe \& Inside the factory premises

$$
\begin{gathered}
\left(16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 23.7 " \mathrm{~N}\right. \text { \& } \\
\left.96^{\circ} 9 \text { 9' } 18.3 \text { " } \mathrm{E}\right) \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$ \& Bi-annual \& Factory Manager and HSE officer <br>

\hline Waste Disposal \& | - Recorded disposal amount of plastic, drum, paper box, sludge from WWTP |
| :--- |
| - Check collection | \& Plant premises \& Monthly \& Factory Manager and HSE officer <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

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|  | system <br> - Check storage <br> - Separation of waste type (Hazardous \& No-hazardous) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Soil Contamination | Spill and leakage of oil, chemical and fuel, wastewater treatment area | Plant premises, chemical storage area, fuel storage area, generator room, | Monthly | Factory Manager and HSE officer |
| Noise | Noise level | Plant premises <br> ( $16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 24.02^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ <br> \& $96^{\circ} 09^{\prime} 15.06^{\prime \prime}$ <br> E) <br> workplaces area <br> - Mixing area <br> (1656'23.43"N <br> \& $96^{\circ}$ <br> 9'16.13"E) <br> - Warehousearea ( $16^{\circ} 566^{\prime} 23.48^{\prime N}$ \& $96^{\circ}$ <br> 9'15.45"E) | Bi-annually and upon complaint | Factory Manager and HSE officer |
| Vibration | Vibration level | Plant premises ( $16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 24.02^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ \& $96^{\circ} 09^{\prime} 15.06^{\prime \prime}$ E) | Bi-annually | Factory Manager and HSE officer |
| Odor | Inspection of ventilation condition | Factory and storage buildings | Monthly | Factory Manager and HSE officer |
| Hazardous and Chemical Substance | - Record of type hazardous/ chemical substance <br> - Check and record handling and using <br> - Check storage area <br> - Check disposal system <br> - Recod of the usuing amount | Factory and storage buildings | Monthly | Factory Manager and HSE officer |
| Greening Plan | Record of gardening area condition | Plant premises | Bi-annually | Factory Manager and HSE officer |
| Landscape | Record of | Plant premises | Bi-annually | Factory Manager |

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|  | landscape condition |  |  | and HSE officer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Local Water Use | - Record usage of water consumption | Water meter | Monthly | Factory Manager and HSE officer |
| Occupational Health and Safety | - Record of accident and record of occupation/ safety training, <br> - Check PPE and safety plan <br> - Record complaints from workers | Plant premises | Occasionally weekly and as occasionally monthly | HSE officer |
|  | - Each employee medical checkup record. <br> - Medical checkup plan | Plant premises | Annually | HSE officer |
| Machineries Maintenance | - WWTP <br> - Dust and VOC control equipment and their related equipment such as pumps, pipeline, filters <br> - D.G set and Chiller and Air Con <br> - Transportation vehicles such as loader, forklift and other <br> - Recorded the maintenance activities <br> - Recorded the machineries using time | Plant premise and all working area | Monthly and necessary time | Factory Manager and maintenance employee |
| Community Health and Safety | - Record of accident <br> - Record of complaints from communities <br> - Training record for drivers and security | Local residents | Occasionally | HSE officer |
| Other Social Considerations | - Recod CSR plan <br> - Record local | Monitoring team | Annually | HR Manger |

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|  | employment status |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Emergency Risks | - Record of emergency case of accident and its response plan <br> - Check the Hazordous chemical handling and its managment <br> - Check fire safety facilities <br> - Firefighting Training | Plant premise | As occasionally monthly | HSE officer |

## Environmental Budget

The following table is presenting an estimated cost required for operation phase monitoring and managment.

Table (4): Estimated Costs for Operation Phase

| No. | Environmental Measures | Responsible <br> Agency | Executing <br> Agency | Cost Estimate <br> LS or per unit <br> (Kyats) | Total Cost <br> per year <br> (Kyats) |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Measures During Operation Phase | Rohto | Laboratory | 300,000 | $1,200,000$ |  |
| 1 | Water quality monitoring <br> Number of locations: 2 <br> Measurements per year: 2 <br> Total Quantity of units = 2 x <br> $2=4$ | Rohto | Third Party | $1,000,000$ | $2,000,000$ |
| 2 | Ambient air quality <br> monitoring <br> Number of locations: 1 <br> Measurements per year: 2 <br> Total Quantity of units = 1 x <br> $2=2$ | Rohto | Third Party | 800,000 | $6,400,000$ |
| 3 | Workplace air quality <br> monitoring <br> Number of locations: 4 <br> Measurements per year: 2 <br> Total Quantity of units $=4 \mathrm{x}$ <br> $2=8$ | Rohto | Third Party | 350,000 | $1,400,000$ |
| 4 | Stack Emission <br> Number of locations: 2 <br> Measurements per year: 2 <br> Total Quantity of units $=2 \mathrm{x}$ |  |  |  |  |

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|  | $2=4$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | Workplace and Ambient Noise monitoring Number of locations: 5 Measurements per year: 2 Total Quantity of units $=5 \mathrm{x}$ $2=10$ | Rohto | Third Party | 100,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 6 | Vibration monitoring Number of locations: 1 Measurements per year: 2 Total Quantity of units $=1 \mathrm{x}$ $2=2$ | Rohto | Third Party | 500,000 | 1,000,000 |
|  |  |  |  | Sub-total | 13,000,000 |
|  |  | Misce |  |  |  |
| 1 | Wastewater Management |  |  | Lump sum | 500,000 |
| 2 | Air Pollution Control |  |  | Lump sum | 500,000 |
| 3 | Solid Waste Management |  |  | Lump sum | 700,000 |
| 4 | Noise Pollution Control |  |  | Lump sum | 2,000,000 |
| 5 | Greening Plan |  |  | Lump sum | 200,000 |
| 6 | Sign board on safety |  |  | Lump sum | 1,000,000 |
| 7 | Emergency safety measures |  |  | Lump sum | 100,000 |
| 8 | Fire safety measures |  |  | Lump sum | 500,000 |
| 9 | Personal Protective Equipment |  |  | Lump sum | 500,000 |
| 10 | Training |  |  | Lump sum | 500,000 |
|  |  |  |  | Sub-total | 6,500,000 |
| Total $=$ Sub-total + Sub-total |  |  |  |  | 19,500,000 |

Table (5): Estimated Costs for Closing Phase

| No. | Environmental Measures | Responsible <br> Agency | Executing <br> Agency | Cost Estimate <br> LS or per unit <br> (Kyats) | Total Cost <br> per year <br> (Kyats) |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Measures During Closing Phase |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Water quality monitoring <br> Number of locations: 1 <br> Measurements per year: 1 <br> Total Quantity of units $=1 \mathrm{x}$ <br> $1=1$ |  <br> Contractor | Laboratory | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| 2 | Ambient air quality <br> monitoring <br> Number of locations: 1 <br> Measurements per year: 2 <br> Total Quantity of units = 1 x <br> $2=2$ |  <br> Contractor | Third Party | $1,000,000$ | $1,000,000$ |
| 3 | Ambient Noise monitoring <br> Number of locations:1 <br> Measurements per year: 1 |  <br> Contractor | Third Party | 100,000 | 100,000 |

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|  | Total Quantity of units $=1 \mathrm{x}$ $1=1$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Vibration monitoring <br> Number of locations: 1 <br> Measurements per year: 1 <br> Total Quantity of units $=1 \mathrm{x}$ $1=1$ | Rohto \& Contractor | Third Party | 500,000 | 500,000 |
|  |  |  |  | Sub-total | 1,900,000 |
| Miscellaneous |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Wastewater Management |  |  | Lump sum | 500,000 |
| 2 | Air Pollution Control |  |  | Lump sum | 500,000 |
| 3 | Solid Waste Management |  |  | Lump sum | 700,000 |
| 4 | Noise Pollution Control |  |  | Lump sum | 2,000,000 |
| 5 | Greening Plan |  |  | Lump sum | 200,000 |
| 6 | Sign board on safety |  |  | Lump sum | 1,000,000 |
| 7 | Emergency safety measures |  |  | Lump sum | 100,000 |
| 8 | Fire safety measures |  |  | Lump sum | 500,000 |
| 9 | Personal Protective Equipment |  |  | Lump sum | 500,000 |
| 10 | Training |  |  | Lump sum | 500,000 |
|  |  |  |  | Sub-total | 6,500,000 |
| Total $=$ Sub-total + Sub-total |  |  |  |  | 8,400,000 |

## Corporate Social Responsibilities

CSR budget will be based on the profitability or financial performance of the company and is allotted as some \% of the annual profit. According to the financial policy of the company, the company will use for it.

The company should allocate the following activities for CSR budget.

- Scholarship Program for Education and Knowledge Sharing Program
- Social Welfare
- Vocational Training for Job Opportunities
- Health and Safety Sector
- Road and Infrastructural sector
- Environmental Management and Monitoring Program


## Public Consultation and Information Disclosure

Public consultations are designed to provide a real understanding of industry issues and the aim is to make the public aware of the environmental impact of industrial operations and the increase in job opportunities caused by industry. By participating in the consultation process with anyone affected by the proposed project, the business community will be able to resolve any issues that may arise in advance.

## Methodology and Approach

# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revised-01) <br> "Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics" 

Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co., Ltd. has meeted with the relevant government organizations and the vicinity of the factory

## Consultation Meeting with the Relevant Authorized Organization and the Vicinity of Factory

For the reporting of EMP, the purpose of consultation meeting is to inform and request comments about of the project to the neighbouring factory and industrial zone committee. There were 16 persons attended to the meeting, responsible person of Industry Zone Management Committee of Responsible person from the vicinity of the factory, responsible persons of the factory and third party organization. Meeting was carried out the Industries Zone Management Committee Office, Mingalardone Industry Park, Mingalardone Township, Yangon Region at 16.10 .2021 . There were received 6 comments in the meeting. The facts of consultation meeting were shown in the following table. The attendance lists are attached in Appendix (11) and also suggestion sheets in Appendix (12).

Table (5): Summary of Discussion in the Meeting

| No. | Participants | Explanations/ Responses of Factory |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Daw Nyo Lin Htet - Deputy Officer <br> Yangon Region (North district), Environmental Conservation Department <br> - An environmental team must be formed at the factory. <br> - There should be providing Trainings Program and the environmental awareness to the workers by the team. <br> - For more information on environmental conservation, please visit the Department of Environmental Conservation's website and social media pages. <br> - The guidelines set by the Department of Environmental Conservation should be followed. <br> - Emphasis should be placed on health care for employees working in the factory. <br> - It is recommended that the required business licenses for the factory business be submitted to the relevant department for approval. | U Kyaw Soe Win- Managing Director (Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co., Ltd) <br> - There were need to hire skilled staff such as Pollution Control Manager or Safety Officer in their factories. <br> - These employees need to take care of the occupational safety and environmental protection of the employees in the relevant factories. <br> - Participants were also encouraged to submit comments on the suggestion letter if they did not wish to do so in person. |

Table (6): Description of Suggestion Letter from the Meeting

| No. | Comments |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | U Aung Thu <br> • Good environmental management arrangements. |
| 2 | Daw May Myo Shwe <br> • It is good to run no plastic programs and CSR activities. |

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Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

| 3 | U Thet Myo Htike <br> - In the future plan, the waste water treatment system should be regularly maintained <br> as there will be mixing process and cleaning process in the production of facial <br> wash products. |
| :---: | :--- |
| 4 | Daw Zin Mar Hlaing <br> - No comments |
| 5 | Ma May Chan Khaing <br> - Follow to the laws and regulations issued by the government. |
| 6 | Daw Nyo Lin Htet <br> - There should be described to the staff health planning in the CSR process of the <br> EMP report <br> Disseminate environmental awareness to staff and access to environmental <br> awareness on the Environmental Conservation Department - Yangon Region <br> Facebook. |

## Action Plan on Comments

The following responses from the factory to public comments are shown in the following Table below. The Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.'s Action Plan on Recommendations is set out in Appendix (14) of the EMP Report.

Table (6): Summary of Comments in the Public Consultation Meeting

| No. | Comments | Action Plan on Feedback |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | - An environmental team must be formed at the factory. <br> - There should be providing Trainings Program and the environmental awareness to the workers by the team. | - Educating factory workers about environmental issues. Trainings are being provided. |
|  | - For more information on environmental conservation, please visit the Department of Environmental Conservation's website and social media pages. <br> - The guidelines set by the Department of Environmental Conservation should be followed. | - We are following the guidelines set by the Environmental Conservation Department. |
|  | - Emphasis should be placed on health care for employees working in the factory. | - We have been providing care in conjunction with local clinics and social welfare clinics for the health of the staff working in the factory. |
|  | - It is recommended that the required business licenses for the factory business be submitted to the relevant department stores for approval. | - Business licenses required for the factory business, depending on the township; By region It is being submitted to the relevant departments for permission and is being implemented. |
| 2 | - Good environmental management arrangements. | - True |
| 3 | - It is good to run no plastic programs | - Our company provides CSR activities; |

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Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

|  | and CSR activities. | No plastic programs are being implemented. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | - In the future plan, the waste water treatment system should be regularly maintained as there will be mixing process and cleaning process in the production of facial wash products. | - Waste water treatment system is being implemented and detailed procedures and guidelines will be developed and followed to prevent environmental damage when producing facial wash products. |
| 5 | - Follow to the laws and regulations issued by the government. | - Comply with government laws and regulations. |
| 6 | - There should be described to the staff health planning in the CSR process of the EMP report <br> - Disseminate environmental awareness to staff and access to environmental awareness on the Environmental Conservation Department - Yangon Region Facebook. | - We will follow. <br> - Employees will be encouraged to share this information. We will also visit the Environmental Conservation Department - Yangon Region Facebook. |

## Conclusion

According to the impact evaluation, all of the impacts are localized. Based on the evaluation of the significance of impacts, these are the summary of findings.

For operational phase, most of the activities and their impacts could result moderate and minor risks, except fire hazard. Although the final plastic product poses a little danger, the raw plastic materials are highly flammable and high risk of fire.

But after implementation of mitigation measures, the residual risk of fire is low and it would be acceptable. For decommissioning phase, the only concern is noise pollution and it could pose as major risk. But after implementing the mitigation measures, the residual impact will likely to be low risk and it would be acceptable.

## Recommendation

This is recommendation 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 (waste food) \& liquid wastes need to dispose according to rules and regulation.
- Workers should be provided proper training \& it should be ensured that workers use PPE during plant operation.
The proponent is devoted to implement and follow Environmental Management Plan and Monitoring Plan is approved by the relevant authorities. The implementation of the EMP will be followed by annual environmental review and necessary corrective action. As a result of this, the implementation of the proposed project could not deteriorate the environment in any ways.


# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revised-01) 

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

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Rohto－Mentholatum（Myanmar）Co．，Ltd．

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| $\bigcirc$ | Medicines | V-Rohto 13ml | ml | 15,606,669 | pcs | 1,200,513 |
| J |  | V-Rohto Cool 12 ml | ml | 3,990,660 | pcs | 332,555 |
| P |  | V-Rohto Vitamin 13 ml | ml | 1,039,948 | pcs | 79,996 |
| 9 |  | Deep Heat Rub Plus 30g | g | 330,000 | pcs | 11,000 |
| ๆ |  | Medical Cream 18g | g | 271,548 | pcs | 15,086 |
| G |  | Remos IB 10g | g | 65,150 | pcs | 6,515 |
| $?$ |  | OXY 510 g | g | 230,000 | pcs | 23,000 |
| ๑ |  | OXY 10 10g | g | 115,990 | pcs | 11,599 |
| QpGuld: |  |  |  |  |  | 1,680,264 |



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| $\bigcirc$ | Acnes | Creamy Wash 20 g | Pcs | 43,330 | g | 866,600 |
| $J$ |  | Creamy Wash 50g | Pcs | 195,728 | g | 9,786,400 |

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| P |  | Creamy Wash 100g | Pcs | 141,189 | g | 14,118,900 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 |  | Soothing Toner 90ml | Pcs | 49,576 | ml | 4,461,840 |
| ๆ |  | Sealing Gel 9 g | Pcs | 91,574 | g | 824,166 |
| G |  | Sealing Gel 18 g | Pcs | 41,845 | g | 753,210 |
| ? |  | Foaming Wash 150ml | Pcs | 2,170 | g | 325,500 |
| ๑ |  | Oil Remover Films | Pcs | 10,197 | g | 134,600.40 |
| e |  | Scar Care 12g | Pcs | 17,086 | g | 205,032 |
| 00 |  | C 10 15ml | Pcs | 10,403 | ml | 156,045 |
| 00 |  | Vitamin Cream 40g | Pcs | 54,537 | g | 2,181,480 |
| ○J |  | Vitamin Cleanser 50g | Pcs | 127,019 | g | 6,350,950 |
| ०p |  | Vitamin Cleanser 100g | Pcs | 81,900 | g | 8,190,000 |
| $\bigcirc$ |  | Pure White Cream 50g | Pcs | 6,686 | g | 334,300 |
| จ๑ |  | Pure White Wash 50g | Pcs | 9,488 | g | 474,400 |
| OG |  | Pure White Wash 100g | Pcs | 19,515 | g | 1,951,500 |
| $\bigcirc \geqslant$ |  | Oil Control Cleanser 50g | Pcs | 16,106 | g | 805,300 |
| 00 |  | Oil Control Cleanser 100 g | Pcs | 16,642 | g | 1,664,200 |
| $\bigcirc$ | LipIce | Sheer Color Strawberry $2.4 \mathrm{~g}$ | Pcs | 6,321 | g | 15,170.40 |
| J) |  | Sheer Color Natural | Pcs | 4,741 | g | 11,378.40 |
| ${ }^{\circ}$ |  | Sheer Color Honey | Pcs | 7,915 | g | 18,996.0 |
| JJ |  | Sheer Color Q Choco Mint 2.4 g | Pcs | 1,360 | g | 3,264.0 |
| Jp |  | Colourless Apple | Pcs | 1,915 | g | 8,234.50 |
| J9 |  | Colourless Strawberry | Pcs | 1,913 | g | 8,225.90 |
| Ј |  | Colourless Lemon 4.3g | Pcs | 1,339 | g | 5,757.70 |
| $J \mathcal{J}$ |  | LipIce Sheer Color Fruit Juice Cherry 4g | Pcs | 3,036 | g | 12,144 |
| J? |  | LipIce Sheer Color Fruit Juice Strawberry | Pcs | 3,035 | g | 12,140 |
| J0 |  | LipIce Sheer Color Fruit Juice Berry | Pcs | 3,032 | g | 12,128 |
| Je |  | LipIce Sheer Color Fruit Juice Orange | Pcs | 3,028 | g | 12,112 |
| p) |  | LipIce Sheer Color POP <br> Pink 2.4 g | Pcs | 3,036 | g | 7,286.40 |
| p० |  | LipIce Sheer Color POP Orange | Pcs | 3,037 | g | 7,288.80 |
| PJ |  | LipIce Sheer Color POP Rose | Pcs | 3,037 | g | 7,288.80 |

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| २२ |  | LipIce Sheer Color POP Red | Pcs | 2,653 | g | 6,367.20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| РЯ |  | LipIce Water Lip Citrus Pure Joy 4.3 g | Pcs | 1,764 | g | 7,585.20 |
| คๆ |  | LipIce Water Lip Citrus Herb | Pcs | 1,762 | g | 7,576.60 |
| pS | Sunplay | Out Going | Pcs | 9,406 | g | 282,180 |
| P? |  | Super Block 30g | Pcs | 7,645 | g | 229,350 |
| pø |  | Super Block 70g | Pcs | 6,176 | 9 | 432,320 |
| Pe |  | Baby Mild 30g | Pcs | 7,379 | g | 221,370 |
| 90 |  | Whtening UV-30g | Pcs | 13,048 | g | 391,440 |
| 90 |  | Whtening UV-70g | Pcs | 3,812 | g | 266,840 |
| $9 J$ |  | Sunplay Skin Aqua <br> Clear White 25g | Pcs | 1,546 | g | 38,650 |
| GP |  | Sunplay Skin Aqua Clear White 55g | Pcs | 1,656 | g | 91,080 |
| ५५ |  | Sunplay Skin Aqua Silky White Gel 30g | Pcs | 4,780 | g | 143,400 |
| ¢9 |  | Sunplay Skin Aqua Silky White Gel 70g | Pcs | 6,146 | g | 430,220 |
| GS |  | Sunplay Skin Aqua UV Tone Up Essence | Pcs | 3,167 | g | 158,350 |
| 97 | Other <br> Consumer <br> Products | Scar Z | Pcs | 15,268 | g | 183,216 |
| $9{ }^{9}$ |  | Remos IR 60ml | Pcs | 48,965 | ml | 2,937,900 |
| Ge |  | Remos IR 150ml | Pcs | 3,492 | ml | 523,800 |
| ๆ) |  | Remos IR Cream Lemon Grass | Pcs | 11,646 | g | 815,220 |
| ๑ง |  | Selsun Shampoo 50 ml | Pcs | 35,395 | ml | 1,769,750 |
| ๑」 |  | Selsun Shampoo 100 ml | Pcs | 26,508 | ml | 2,650,800 |
| จค | HADA LABOSeries | Advanced Nourish Hyaluron Cleanser 80g | Pcs | 8,085 | g | 646,800 |
| ง¢ |  | Advanced Nourish Hyaluron Lotion 100ml (for normal skin) | Pcs | 3,644 | ml | 364,400 |
| งๆ |  | Advanced Nourish Hyaluron Lotion 100ml (for oil skin) | Pcs | 3,774 | ml | 377,400 |
| ๆS |  | Advanced Nourish Hyaluron Cream 50 g | Pcs | 9,106 | g | 455,300 |
| จ? |  | Perfect White Arbutin | Pcs | 1,993 | g | 159,440 |

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|  | Cleanser 80g |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ๑๑ | Perfect White Arbutin Lotion 100 ml | Pcs | 5,277 | ml | 527,700 |
| ๑セ | Perfect White Arbutin Milk 90 ml | Pcs | 4,357 | ml | 392,130 |
| Go) | Perfect White Arbutin <br> Essence 30g | Pcs | 3,016 | g | 90,480 |
| Go | Perfect White Arbutin Cream 50g | Pcs | 8,283 | g | 414,150 |
| GJ | Pro Anti Aging Collagen Plus Cleanser 80 g | Pcs | 5,000 | g | 400,000 |
| Gp | Pro Anti Aging Collagen Plus Lotion 100 ml | Pcs | 4,458 | ml | 445,800 |
| Gg | Pro Anti Aging Collagen Plus Cream 50g | Pcs | 4,310 | g | 215,500 |
| Gఅ | Pro Anti Aging Collagen Plus Essence 30 g | Pcs | 2,540 | g | 76,200 |
| GG | HDLB Advanced Nourish Trial set (Hyaluron Cleanser 25 g + Hyaluron Lotion 40 ml ) | Pcs | 3,409 |  |  |
| G? | HDLB Perfect White <br> Trial set (Arbutin Cleanser 25g + Arbutin Lotion 40 ml ) | Pcs | 3,936 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1,265,138 |  |  |



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"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

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Rohto－Mentholatum（Myanmar）Co．，Ltd．

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|  |  |  |  | J9 | ๆ）$\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | J9 \＄วดి |  |
| P |  | e．ps | $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | － | $\bigcirc \mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | $\bigcirc$ ¢ $\delta$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | J9 | $\jmath 9 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | J9 \＄วดి |  |
| 9 | ఎonospి <br>  | $\bigcirc$ | $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | J9 | jo）$\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | J9 \＄วดิ | 6\＄6n\＄ిCo |
|  |  |  |  | － | 9（0）$\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 0 O̊q¢ |  |

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| ๆ | ૩¢¢¢ | ๑р．GG | $\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | J9 | $000 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | ๑రฤ¢ の \＄ొఫి |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G |  | 0 | ppm | J9 | ๆ）ppm | － | － |
| $?$ | my§ <br>  | pS๑．⿹勹 | ppm | J9 |  | － | － |
| ๑ | my§icquల ఖీ\} | ） | ppm | J9 |  |  | － |
| e |  <br>  sp：（TVOC） | 0 | ppb | J9 | ®ْฐ¢ఃขดิ | － | － |
| 0 |  | j0．J9 | \％ | J9 |  | － | － |





| రనిర：ంm0ున్రీఁథథ |  | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {¢ }}$ |  | ๆ๐os |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\left[\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right]$ | $\bigcirc$ \＄0ఫి | pS |
|  | उશ్తీర3ాట్రొ：（PM J．9） | $\left[\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right]$ | $\bigcirc$ \＄วๆ） | OJ |
|  |  ๓oకcoleqp：（TVOC） | ppm | $\bigcirc$ \＄วิิ | ） |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\left[\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right]$ | $\bigcirc$ \＄วิิ | Ј |
|  | ชશ్షీ\} | ［ $\left.\mu \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right]$ | $\bigcirc$ \＄วๆิ | J9 |
|  |  ๓oీ́cul\＆ap：（TVOC） | ppm | $\bigcirc$ \＄วจิ | 0 |





|  | उชฺ｜｜：300： | O）\＄ |  | ๆ00§ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | จฺอ์บ | dBA | J9 \＄วๆి | 6\％－Go |
|  |  |  |  | อ－ๆ¢ |
|  | ฉอบำ | dBA | $\bigcirc$ \＄วิ | 7）．J |
|  | ฉనలำง | dBA | $\bigcirc$ \＄วิ | $G_{\text {J．}}$ |





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| －โ |  | प2\＄ర | ๆ๐ァ\} |  <br>  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | 5－day Biochemical Oxygen Demand | mg／l | ＜p） | ๆ） |
| $J$ | Ammonia | mg／l | ०．२¢ | 00 |
| P | Arsenic | mg／l | $\bigcirc$ | 0.0 |
| 9 | Chemical Oxygen | mg／l | ＜ p | Ј． |
| ๆ | Chromium（Hexavalent） | mg／l | 0.00 | $0 . \mathrm{J}$ |
| G | Chromium（Total） | mg／l | 0．06 | 0.9 |
| $?$ | Copper | mg／l | － | 0.0 |
| ๑ | Cyanide（Total） | mg／l | － | $\bigcirc$ |
| e | Iron | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | 0.0 | Р．ๆ |
| 00 | Nickel | mg／l | － | 0.9 |
| 00 | Oil and Grease | mg／l | ＜9 | 00 |
| OJ | pH | － | 2.6 | G～e |
| op | Phenol | mg／l | $0 . \mathrm{J}$ | 0.0 |
| จ9 | Sulfide | mg／l | － | $\bigcirc$ |
| งๆ | Temperature | C | $\checkmark$ | ＜२ๆ |
| OS | Total Phosphorus | mg／l | 0.09 | $\checkmark$ |
| $\bigcirc$ | Total Suspended Solids | mg／l | J9 | ๆ） |
| ๑๐ | Zinc | mg／l | － | $\checkmark$ |




| ๑రీ |  | O2\＄ర | ๆヤ＞\} |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\underset{(2011)}{\text { WHO }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { EPA } \\ \text { (Spring 2012) } \end{gathered}$ | Indian Specification（IS：10500，2012） |
| $\bigcirc$ | Aluminum | mg／l | 0.0 | $0 . \mathrm{J}$ | $0 . \mathrm{J}$ | 0.03 |
| $J$ | Arsenic | mg／l | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| P | Chloride | mg／l | OG | Jワ） | Ј๑） | Јワ） |
| 9 | Copper | mg／l | － | $\checkmark$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0.00 |
| ๆ | Cyanide | mg／l | － | $0.0 \%$ | $0 . \mathrm{J}$ | 0.00 |

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| G | Manganese | mg／l | － | 0.9 | 0.09 | 0.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $?$ | pH | mg／l | $2 \cdot 9$ | G．๑～๑．๑ | G．9～๑．๑ | G．๑～จ．๑ |
| の | Sulfate | mg／l | 9．J | Ј9） | Јワ） | j） |
| e | Total Alkalinity as | mg／l | Go | － | － | j（0） |
| 00 | Total Dissolved Solids | mg／l | JSo | $G(0)$ | $9(0)$ | $9(1)$ |
| 00 | Total Hardness as | mg／l | Go | 900 | － | j00） |
| $\bigcirc J$ | Total Iron | － | 0.0 | $0 . \mathrm{p}$ | $0 . \mathrm{p}$ | $0 . \mathrm{p}$ |
| จ९ | Turbidity | mg／l | G．？ | ๆ | － | $\bigcirc$ |



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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | Aluminum | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | 0.0 |
| J | Arsenic | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | 0 |
| P | Chloride | $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | c．Sกข |
| 9 | Copper | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | － |
| $\vartheta$ | Cyanide | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | － |
| G | Extractable Acidity | cmol／kg soil | 9．Jワ |
| $?$ | Manganese | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | Ј．ดง |
| ๑ | P－Alkalinity | mmol／l extract | 0 |
| e | pH | － | G．9J |
| 00 | Total Alkalinity | mmol／l extract | p．o |
| 00 | Total Iron | $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | 0.09 |

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| ธ๐ふ๓ฺీ ъ๘บ๐ะ | posnitu <br>  | VOC，PM |  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |
|  |  <br>  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{CO}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}, \mathrm{SO}_{2 \prime} \\ \mathrm{NO}_{x}, \mathrm{PM} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $(0+0+J) x_{j}=\varnothing$ |
|  |  <br>  | VOC，उ\％\％์ |  |  |  |
|  |  <br>  <br> өp： |  |  |  |  |



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|  | Qosㅇût <br>  |  <br> (A) |  |  <br>  Oి§ఃలిీీ(Gly <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |
|  |  ตั:oన |  <br> (A) |  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  coskockac: |  |
| ఠฤъฉఇ์ ъ๓บ्จะ | ®๐ะ๐\&ะ¢ๆ | ว๑ข్రీธ్య <br>  <br>  కిఁుీ ఎగీమి ธจpæిติрః |  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |


|  | 8\$ీరర6Øヤ¢ః | 6ữఆిఖీट <br>  <br>  8\$6p: coliform, -00న วิงิిรి (BOD), ఠికికి (COD), <br>  <br>  <br>  ணைఃనీ, ணి sદ డจpవి |  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  000ీ,̧of00:600 <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |
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|  | ®®®న8\$్\$0ర69 | 6G్రGर्णी \$\% <br>  |  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |


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|  | ஹo యరీఁईః oనీ | 6［్రవిగ్య §ీ <br>  నలీల్రీ్రి |  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> －उ可 <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  uం <br>  |  |
|  |  | 6｜ర్రియియ్య థీ <br>  <br> నలీల్రీః్రిః |  |  |  |
| 8§．0 8\＄．0రీ |  <br>  | बๆథీ ఠG్రారిగ్య నల్లుఃః్రి： |  |  <br>  ంగిఁగిటాః్షీ <br>  206：～న్రీ్రి <br>  8\＄0．0 |  |
|  |  <br>  |  ల్రీల్రీః్రీః |  |  |  |
|  | ดำจํ <br>  |  ల్రీల్రీః్రీ： |  |  |  |



Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co., Ltd.

|  |  | ఇ｜\＄ీఱ $60 \%$ \％ ธسఃァఃๆయ mE：gとっ6ロa VOC，PM， 6｜్రావిగ్గ నుీల్రీః్ష్ <br>  |  |  <br>  | （\＄2్రః01\％） |
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|  | 8\＄ీ．0రర． | 6ర్రియియ్రీ <br>  उけ్య |  |  |  |
|  <br>  <br> డسఃఆశ్యయuీ <br>  | oposiouk <br>  <br>  |  <br>  <br>  |  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  טన్రః అన్రీడు：్రెః <br>  $\infty$ ） <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  ง－ळદ <br>  <br>  －1＞బ్రీ｜＂ <br> зรూศయీЯి | $(p+0+G) \times j=j 0$ <br> （\＄న్రీః0ః） |
|  |  |  <br>  |  |  |  |
|  |  <br>  | $\begin{gathered} \text { mopuవన్రీఃఃsథ } \\ \text { טS } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | ๕๐6อะ |  |  |  |
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| ～Tpuos）§ః <br>  69\％§ర 6כะ కఃఃయuీmદ。 ดุะ．aๆ： | ØOీగ్రీఝ్TOUC จर |  <br>  <br>  |  |  <br>  <br>  <br> －గईీశpi n§ उर <br> －$\omega$－ |  |
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|  |  <br> ఇ§ <br>  ి్రిలనీీp： |  <br>  <br>  |  |  <br>  <br> －ఐల్రిગீணை <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  －60050ssoysp： <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |


|  |  |  |  |  <br>  60 $0^{2}$ రీ <br>  <br>  <br>  60 Gరః <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |
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|  |  <br>  | ตๆŋ゚ఃరి！ Gદぁ๗ః్రై |  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> －． <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |


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|  |  | ๕．6エః ૩ళฑయ |  |  |  |
|  |  | crupk ふఃฺ0ీ |  |  |  |
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| ธงชดจโ зә๖్వะ | ペరఁ§ఃロర $9 \$ ๆ$ | TSP，PM |  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  шை <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  प్రీ з <br>  <br> －ఎన్రీడఎ <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  ² $\varepsilon^{2}$ <br> －فণGఫీ <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |
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|  |  -గీయ్ભు ఐ:గ్రై -pºs! <br>  డoneosdg | $\begin{gathered} \text { NOx, SO2, CO, } \\ \text { CO2, PM } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} (0+0+\jmath) \times 0=\jmath) \\ \left(\$ 2 \int_{0} 01 ః\right) \end{gathered}$ |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |
|  |  యీఁఁీః qp:G్రీ <br> 四\|ఇరైః sย <br>  <br>  | ఖలై |  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |


|  |  <br>  ఠగర్హుఃఅః Эiosp sย <br>  <br>  | ఖనలోఝ |  |  ขబِ\|" <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> - \$ొఃmi \$ว:[్రర <br>  <br>  | $\begin{gathered} \hline(0+J+J) \times G=j) \\ (\$ 2 \text { devis) } \end{gathered}$ |
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|  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  Э゚๐apః sย <br>  $\omega \omega 0 \delta_{0}$ s $\mathcal{I}$ | -¢ई20 |  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |


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|  <br>  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  ®®®) <br>  -గీయిఁబpళి ఖిడయை <br>  యోలిడ్రడః <br>  | วฉబీఁయృ \$ిE600 <br>  యొo్మII కిcu\| -గీవి ธబpฉి|p: <br>  उ๐ఫீ018. <br>  \% |  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |


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|  <br>  నలీల్రీః్రిః | రos <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  ตp．o్ర ఝిళిడితిం <br>  | 6ర్రలిగ్ర |  |  <br>  | $\begin{gathered} (0+J+J) \times g=j 0 \\ \left(\$ 2 \int_{\Omega} 0_{\varepsilon}\right) \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | 6ర్ర63\％గ69 | $\begin{gathered} (0+J+2) \times 0=j) \\ \left(\$ \int \mathfrak{T} \approx 0 ః\right) \end{gathered}$ |  బిగిథరీీ <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |
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Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

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Rohto－Mentholatum（Myanmar）Co．，Ltd．

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Rohto－Mentholatum（Myanmar）Co．，Ltd．

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|  | $\mathrm{Al}, \mathrm{As}, \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{CN}, \mathrm{Mn}$ ， <br> pH，Sulfate，Total <br> Alkalinity，TDS， <br> Hardness，Fe，Turbidity |  |  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
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| －xุ̊o | BOD，COD， $\mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{As}, \mathrm{Cr}$ <br> （Hex）， Cr （total）， Cu ， <br> CN，Fe，Ni，OG，pH， <br> Phenol，Sulfide，Temp， <br> TSS，Zn Phosphorus | oxโ̊orరీ <br>  దுக <br> （160 $56^{\prime} 22.15^{\prime \prime N}$ <br> \＆ <br> 96º＇15．07＂E） |  | －గొఫ̊ง§6వ <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| 6ర్రియ్రులకురీ\％్ | $\mathrm{Al}, \mathrm{As}, \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{CN}$ ， Acidity，Mn，P－Alkalinity， pH，Total Alkalinity，Fe |  <br> उ०రీఁ． $\begin{aligned} & \left(16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 23.7^{\prime \prime N}\right. \\ & \& ~ 96^{\circ} 9 \text { ' } 18.3^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E} \end{aligned}$ |  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
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# Environmental Management Plan－EMP Report（Revision－01） 

＂Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics＂
Rohto－Mentholatum（Myanmar）Co．，Ltd．

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# Environmental Management Plan－EMP Report（Revision－01） 

＂Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics＂
Rohto－Mentholatum（Myanmar）Co．，Ltd．

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## Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01)

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

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＂Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics＂
Rohto－Mentholatum（Myanmar）Co．，Ltd．

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"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
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"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

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Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.



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"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
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# Environmental Management Plan－EMP Report（Revision－01） <br> ＂Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics＂ 

Rohto－Mentholatum（Myanmar）Co．，Ltd．

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# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01) 

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.




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# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01) <br> "Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics" 

Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

### 1.0 INTRODUCTTION

### 1.1 Background

Rohto Pharmeaceutical Co., Ltd. was established since 1899 in Japan and carried out manufacturing and marketing of OTC medicines \& cosmetics. Moreover, sub companies and factories were established at many countries around the world. Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Company Limited is a $100 \%$ foreign owned investment by $98 \%$ from Rohto Pharmaceutical Company Limited Incorporated in Japan and 2\% from Rohto-Mentholatum (Vietnam) Company Limited Incorporated in Vietnam. It is incorporated and registered in Myanmar having registration number of 106149046 (14.9.2012).

The factory was operated with manufacturing of OTC medicines and cosmetics since 2013 for packaging process. From 2022, facial wash cleanser compounding process will be operated. The factory is located at Plot No. D-5, Mingaladon Industrial Park, Corner of No. 3 Highway Road and Khayebin Road, Mingaladon Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar. The Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co. Ltd. is land lease at the 2013 and did not build the new building. The company is renovated the old building at 2013 and installed the packing machine.

In July 2020, Green Myanmar Environmental Services Company Limited (GMES) was requested by Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Company Limited to provide professional consultation service for "Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics" Project and asset the submission of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to the Environmental Conservation Department (ECD), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC).

This report is prepared for assessing chemical management due to chemical storage, usage and handling for operation process. This document is also prepared in accordance with the existing prevention of hazard from chemical and related substances rules and law. Furthermore, Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) has followed not only the Mingaladon Industrial Park (MIP) agreement but also the government regulations.

Table 1.1 Salient Features of the Project

| No. | Salient Features | Description/Quantities |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Project Name | Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines <br> and Cosmetics |
| 2 | Project Proponent | Rohto-Mentholatum Myanmar Co., Ltd. |
| 3 | Company Registration No. | 106149046 <br> $(14.9 .2012)$ |
| 4 | Project Address | Plot No. D-5, Mingaladon Industrial Park, Corner <br> of No.3 Highway Road and Khayebin Road, <br> Mingaladon Township, Yangon Region, <br> Myanmar. |
| 5 | Project Proponent Information | Daw Sandar Shwe <br> Room 1110, 11th Floor, Yuzana Tower, <br> Shwegonedine Road, Bahan Township, Yangon, <br> Myanmar. |

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"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

|  |  | 01-546304, 01-546305, 09-798458487 sandarshwe@rohto.com.mm, sandarshwemm@gmail.com |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | Geographical Coordinates | Latitude : $16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 23^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ <br> Longitude : $96^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 15.38^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}$ |
| 7 | Type of Land | Industrial Land |
| 8 | Total Land Area | 10,004 m ${ }^{2}$ |
| 9 | Land Acquisition | Lease Land |
| 10 | Lessor | MIP (Mingalardon Industrial Park Co., Ltd.) |
| 11 | Initial Period permitted to use the land (Validity of land grant) | 2012 ~ 2048 (36 Years) |
| 12 | Type of Investment | 100\% Foreign Investment |
| 13 | Total Amount of Investment | USD 12.438 Million |
| 14 | Type of Business | Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics |
| 15 | Contact Person <br> Designation Contact Details Mobile Phone: Email: | U Naing Aye <br> Factory Manager <br> Plot D-5, Mingalardon Industrial Park. +9595149886 <br> naingaye@rohto.com.mm |
| 16 | Established Time | 31-Dec-2012 |
| 17 | Date of Test Run | June-2013 |
| 18 | Date of Commercial Run | 11-June-2013 |
| 19 | Surrounding Environment | North - TI Garment <br> East - Tashin Garment <br> South - Sunflower Lace (2) <br> West - Wedtex |
| 20 | Employees | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { Male }-11, \text { Female }-15 \\ \text { Total }-26 \text { persons } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 21 | Operation Time | 8:30 a.m. - 4:20 p.m. (7:20 hours/day) <br> Lunch Time: 00:30 min <br> Over Time: 4:50 p.m. - 6:50 p.m. |
| 22 | Operating Days | 285 days/year |

### 1.2 Need of EMP

EMP is a study that predicts the environmental consequences of a proposed development. It evaluates the expected effects on the natural environment, human health and on property. The study requires a multi-disciplinary approach. EMP is one of the most important tools for sound decision making and for achieving sustainable development.

This EMP report can serve as a guideline for use by the proponent in obtaining environmental authorization as well as to enlighten the environmental authorities on the operational cycles of the Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01)<br>"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"

Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
Environmental protection and resource management has conventionally been given importance all over the world which has increased in recent time. The ancient practices taught people to live in perfect harmony with nature. However, industrialization, urbanization and changing lifestyles over the years have affected the environment drastically in causing pollution and environment degradation.

The pollution in air, water and land has led to ecological imbalance and potential health hazards. As a result, regulations in the form of laws and policies on environmental protection were introduced. The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is one such effort.

The project proponent needs to prepare an EMP report containing an analysis of the likely environmental impact of the project, and mitigation measures to be taken into consideration in order to obtain the permission from Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC).

### 1.3 Need of the Project

The factory has occupied a unique place in the industrial scenario of our country by generating substantial export earnings and creating lots of employment. Its contribution to industrial production, employment and export earnings is very significant. This industry provides one of the basic necessities of life. The employment provided by it is a source of livelihood for many people. It also provides maximum employment with minimum capital investment. Since this industry is highly labor-intensive, it is ideally suited to Myanmar condition. Considering its advantageous position, it is assumed that there will be no constraint in the establishment of stocks.

### 1.4 Scope and Objectives of the EMP

### 1.4.1 Objectives of EMP

The primary purpose of Objective of Environmental Management Plan (OMEP) 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 the scope of works and technical criteria are implemented. It aims to minimize impacts associated with the operation of the project. The purpose of operation Environmental Management Plan is to:

- Define details of who, what, where \& when environmental management \& mitigation measures are to be implemented.
- Provide government agencies and their contractors, developments \& other stakeholder better onsite management control over the life of a project.
- Ensure that the commitments made as a part of the project's EIA are implemented throughout the project life.
- Ensure the environment management detail is captured \& documented at all stages of the project.
This EMP document aims to:


# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01) <br> "Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics" 

Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

- 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.


### 1.4.2 Scope

An EMP is a site or project specific plan developed to ensure that appropriate environmental management practices are followed during a project's operation. The scope \& content of EMP will be function of both the significance of a project's potential environmental impact and also a project's site. In case of EMP RohtoMentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. the study area covers the factory overview, environmental management plans, monitoring \& review details.

### 1.5 Methodology Adopted

Data collection was done in October $10^{\text {th }}$ 2021. Necessary information is collected through field study and literature review to accommodate all issues and analyze environmental impacts of physical, biological and socio-economic. Secondary information is collected through reports, maps and photographs. Primary level of information is collected through questionnaires, checklist, data sheets from walkover survey and EMP team judgment.

The EMP team also explained environmental issues at Industrial Zone Management Office on October $10^{\text {th }} 2021$. Thus, The Chairman signed a letter in recognition stating that there is no objection on the proposed project.

### 1.6 Report Structure

This report is framed with twelve sections including this introduction chapter:
(1) Introduction
(2) Policy, Institutional and Legal Framework
(3) Description of the Project and Process
(4) Baseline Conditions of the Existing Environment
(5) Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures
(6) Environmental Management Plan and Monitoring Plan
(7) Public Consultation and Information Disclosure
(8) Conclusion and Recommendation

### 1.7 Study Team

This project report on Environmental Management Plan (EMP) was prepared by Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co., Ltd - Transitional Consultant Registration Number of Organization No.0006. And then, Certificate of Organization and Personal are as shown in Appendix (4) and (5) respectively.

Address: No. (115), Kanaung Min Thar Gyi Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Industrial Zone (1), Hlaing Thar Yar City, Yangon, Myanmar

Tel:
Fax:
Email:

951-3685572, 951-3685571, gmescompany@gmail.com, info@mes-mm.com

## GMES EMP TEAM

| No. | Title of Post | Terms of Reference | Nominee, Organization \& Transitional Consultant Registration Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Main IEE Working Team |  |  |  |
| 1. | Team Leader | - Overall management of EMP operation <br> - Work plan <br> - Technical meeting \& workshop <br> - Document reviewing and process flow studying <br> - Lead and facilitation of public consultation <br> - Data compilation \& analysis <br> - Coordination with stakeholders | Engr. U Kyaw Soe Win Managing Director Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co., Ltd. <br> Experience in EMP processing <br> No. 0019 |
| 2. | Environmental Consultant | - Advise on the design of EMP <br> - Develop term of reference for duty and responsibility among EMP team <br> - Advise on the environmental baseline <br> - Advise on the field survey <br> - Facilitate technical analysis <br> - Streamline the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) | Engr. Daw Khin Swe Aye Former Lecturer, Chemical Engineering Dept., YTU $\text { No. } 0021$ |
| 3. | Field Supervisor | - Develop operational checklist for Environmental Study <br> - In charge for preliminary field visit <br> - Establish field operational office for field survey <br> - Supervise field survey <br> - Finalize checking for report and report formatting | U Kyi Han Bo <br> B.E - Aerospace Fuel and Propellant Engineer Myanmar Aerospace Engineering University, Quality Engineer and Senior Environmental Experts No. 00275 |
| 4. | Public Coordinator | - Assist in stakeholder meeting <br> - Assist in public consultation meeting <br> - Preparation for public consultation meeting | U Aung Kyaw Than B.E (Chemical) |
| Supporting Team for IEE Studying |  |  |  |
| 5. | Consultant <br> (Air Quality <br> Management) | - Give advice on collecting field data for air quality | Engr. U Sein Thaung Oo Chairman Green Myanmar |

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|  |  | - Assist on air quality control system <br> - Give advice on air pollution evaluate and mitigation <br> - Give advice for data processing, computing, projection, modeling and analysis <br> - Give advice in report preparation | Environmental Services Co., Ltd. <br> Professional Engineer <br> No. 0023 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6. | Wastewater Management Consultant | - Collecting field data for industrial and municipal wastewater <br> - Assist in laboratory testing <br> - Data processing, computing, projection, modeling and analysis <br> - Assist in report preparation | Engr. Daw Tin May Soe Consultant Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co., Ltd. <br> Retired Professor and Head Chemical Engineering Department, Mandalay Technological University. (Experience in environmental toxicology and pollution control) <br> No. 0028 |
| 7. | Consultant for Laboratory Analysis | - Advise on data processing and laboratory testing and prepare instruction for laboratory testing <br> - Check the result of environmental laboratory testing <br> - Compare the laboratory result and verification | U Myo Myint <br> Consultant <br> Green Myanmar <br> Environmental Services Co., <br> Ltd. <br> Retired Former Factory Manager, Ministry of Industry (1) <br> No. 0026 |
| 8. | Consultant on Energy Saving Management and Chemical Risk Assessment \& Hazardous Chemical Management | - Advise on energy saving management <br> - Advise on the risk assessment preparation <br> - Develop terms of reference for duty and responsibility among EMP team <br> - Advise on the environmental baseline <br> - Advise on the field survey | Daw Kyaw Kyaw Win Director (Retired) <br> Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise Ministry of Electrical and Energy |
| 9. | Social Operation and Field Coordinator | - Develop operational checklist for social survey <br> - Facilitate technical meeting and record keeping <br> - Assist in data mining and | U Khin Aung <br> Consultant <br> Green Myanmar <br> Environmental Services Co., <br> Ltd. |

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|  |  | secondary data collection and coordinate with local authority and communities for village level meeting | No. 0025 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10. | Consultant (Environmental Quality Management) | - Assist in preparation of guideline for environmental sampling of air and water quality <br> - Monitor the sample collection <br> - Register and inspect the sample collected <br> - Assist in report preparation for environmental baseline | Daw Khin Shwe Htay <br> Former Lecturer, <br> Chemical Engineering <br> Dept., YTU <br> Environmental Engineer <br> No. 0022 |
| 11. | Junior Environmental Experts | - Environmental and social survey <br> - Data collection <br> - Document reviewing <br> - Process studying <br> - Preparation of impact evaluation and assessment, and management plan <br> - Report preparing and formatting | Daw Hnin Htet Htet Hlaing <br> B.E - Port and Harbor <br> Myanmar Maritime University <br> Daw Aye Thuzar Hein <br> B.E (Chemical Engineering) |
| 12. | Environmental Monitoring Team | - Environmental baseline measuring <br> - Data analysis <br> - Coordinate for public consultation meeting <br> - Environmental baseline report preparing and formatting | U Aung Ko Min <br> B.E (Chemical) (Monitoring Technician) <br> U Thi Ha Zaw <br> (Assistant Monitoring Technician) |
| 14 | Laboratory Experts | - Water sampling and laboratory testing <br> - Preparation for water \& wastewater sampling <br> - Preparation for laboratory testing <br> - Laboratory testing <br> - Reporting for laboratory result | U Thet Min Paing <br> B.E (Chemical Engineering) |

### 1.8 Timeframe of the Project Implementation and Operation

The project operation schedule is as shown in the following:


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### 2.0 POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 2.1 Background

The emerging environmental scenario calls for attention on conservation and judicious use of natural resources. There is a need to integrate the environmental consequences of the development activities and for planning suitable measures in order to ensure sustainable development. The environmental considerations in any developmental process have become necessary for achieving sustainable development. To achieve such goals, the basic principles to be adopted are:
$>$ To enhance the quality of environment in and around the project area by adopting proper measures for conservation of natural resources;
$>$ Prevention of adverse environmental and social impact to the maximum possible extent;
$>$ To mitigate the possible adverse environmental and socio-economic impact on the project-affected areas.
Policy, legal and institutional framework of the proposed project relating to the environmental, social, health and economic conditions are discussed in this section.

### 2.2 Policy Framework

This section highlights the relevant environmental policies established by the Government of Myanmar for purposes of environmental protection towards the process of sustainable development. The Government, through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC), has established environmental policies which broadly aim at:
$>$ Encouraging respect for the environment by all and being mindful and taking care of the environment;
$>$ Ensuring environmental issues are integrated with economic matters to attain sustainable development;
> Reviewing and evaluating development plans to ensure they follow the set environmental guidelines/policies;
$>$ Encouraging the public to take part in environmental matters so as to enlighten them on the same hence improve on environmental performance.

### 2.3 Myanmar Regulatory Framework for Environmental Assessment <br> Myanmar Government issued:

- National Environmental Policy in 2019,
- Myanmar Agenda 21 in 1997,
- National Sustainable Development Strategy in 2009,
- The Environmental Conservation Law in 2012,
- The Environmental Conservation Rules in 2014,
- Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure and National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines in 2015.

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### 2.3.1 National Environmental Policy of Myanmar (2019)

Myanmar National Environmental Policy, which already included for social policy, subsequently gazette on $10^{\text {th }}$ June 2019 is as follows:

To establish sound environment policies in the utilization of water, land, forests, marine resources and other natural resources in order to conserve the environment and prevent its degradation, the Government of the Union of Myanmar hereby adopts the following policy:
"The wealth of a nation is its people, its cultural heritage, its environment and its natural resources."

The objective of Myanmar's environment policy is aimed at achieving harmony and balance between these through the integration of environmental considerations into the development process to enhance the quality of the life of all 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 citizen to preserve its natural resources in the interest of present and future generations. Environmental protection should always be the primary objective in seeking development."

### 2.3.2 Myanmar Agenda 21 (1997)

The commission also formulated a blue print, the Myanmar Agenda 21, in 1997 as a follow up of national environmental policy in response to the call of the Earth Summit to develop national strategies to implement the Global Agenda 21. Myanmar Agenda 21 serves as a framework for integrating environmental considerations in future national development plans as well as sectorial and regional development plans in Myanmar and recognizes the need of environmental impact assessment, integrated economic development and sustainable social development respectively.

### 2.3.3 National Sustainable Development Strategy (2009)

National Sustainable Development Strategy was formulated to implement the National Environmental Policy in 2009 by Ministry of Forestry with the vision of wellbeing and happiness of Myanmar people. Three overarching goals identified are sustainable management of natural resources; integrated economic development and sustainable social development. In order to achieve these goals, a series of objectives are set along with activities. In addition, leading institution and collaboration institutions are identified to perform the activities.

### 2.3.4 The Environmental Conservation Law (2012)

The principle law governing environmental management in Myanmar is the Environmental Conservation Law, which was issued in March, 2012 (The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No.9/2012). The law stipulates that government bodies are in charge of

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environmental conservational as well as their relevant roles and responsibilities. It touches on water, noise, vibration and solid waste qualities but does not provide specific standards to be met.

It also mentions that any new development project must perform a system of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) in order to find out whether or not a project or activity to be undertaken by any government department, organization or person may cause a significant impact on the environment or not. In the context of project development, it is important to note that the law adopts the notion of 'Polluter Pays Principle' as it implies that the project proponents are responsible for covering all environmental and social costs generated by the project.

The law serves as the basic for founding of Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC), both of which will be explained later. Following the Environmental Conservation Law are two legal instruments: Environmental Conservation Rules (2014) and EIA Procedures (2015).

The main objectives of Environmental Conservation Law related to this Project are abstracted from Section 3 as follows.
(a) To enable to emerge a healthy and clean environment and to enable to conserve natural and cultural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations;
(b) To reclaim ecosystems as may be possible which are starting to generate and disappear;
(c) To enable to manage and implement for decrease and loss of natural resources and for enabling the sustainable use beneficially;

As the important reference, the following sections are excerpted: Section 7 for provisions of duties and powers of MONREC, Section 10 for Environmental Quality Standards, Section 13 for monitoring as well as Section 14 and Section for polluter's responsible.

## Section 7: Duties and Powers relating to the Environmental Conservation of the Ministry

a. To specify categories and classes of hazardous wastes generated from the production and use of chemicals or other hazardous substances in carrying out industry, agriculture, mineral production, sanitation and other activities;
b. To prescribe categories of hazardous substances that may affect significantly at present or in the long run on the environment;
c. To promote and carry out the establishment of necessary factories and stations for the treatment of solid wastes, effluents and emissions which contain toxic and hazardous substances;
d. To prescribe the terms and conditions relating to effluent treatment in industrial estates and other necessary places and buildings and emissions of machines, vehicles and mechanisms;

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e. To lay down and carry out a system of EIA and SIA as to whether or not a project or activity to be undertaken by any Government department, organization or person may cause a significant impact on the environment;
f. To manage to cause the polluter to compensate for environmental impact, cause to contribute fund by the organizations which obtain benefit from the natural environmental service system, cause to contribute a part of the benefit from the businesses which explore, trade and use the natural resources in environmental conservation works.

## Section 10: Environmental Quality Standards

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 13: Monitoring

The Ministry shall, under the guidance of the Committee, maintain a comprehensive monitoring system and implement by itself or in co - ordination with relevant Government departments and organizations in the following matters:
a. The use of agro- chemicals which cause to impact on the environment significantly;
b. Transport, storage, use, treatment and disposal of pollutants and hazardous substances in industries;
c. Disposal of wastes come out from exploration, production and treatment of minerals, industrial mineral raw materials and gems;
d. Carrying out waste disposal and sanitation works;
e. Carrying out development and constructions;
f. Carrying out other necessary matters relating to environmental pollution.

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.

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### 2.3.5 The Environmental Conservation Rules (2014)

Environmental Conservation Rules provide a platform to bridge the Environmental Conservation Law with more specific and practical rules and guidelines including EIA Procedures and environmental quality standards, the rules stipulate that the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry will adopt and carry out the environmental impact assessment system which includes determination of categories of plans, business or activity that requires Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
Rule 61: The Ministry may approve and reply on the EIA report or IEE or EMP with the guidance of the Committee.

### 2.3.6 Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (2015)

The objectives of the EIA procedures are to provide a common framework for EIA reporting and to ensure that EIA reporting is in line with legal requirements, good practices and professional standards.
Section 76: For Project types which require IEE according to the Article 55 (a) of the Rules or Article 24 of the Procedure, the Project Proponent may prepare an IEE by itself or may appoint a person or organization who/which is registered according to the Article 18.
Section 77: The Project Proponent shall issue a letter of endorsement in a format prescribed by the Ministry according to the Article 63. Such letter shall be submitted to the Department prepared either in the Myanmar language, or in the English language or both. The Project Proponent shall submit the IEE to the Department in both digital form and complete paper copies, together with the required service fee as prescribed by the Department, and confirming:
a. the accuracy and completeness of the IEE;
b. that the IEE has been prepared in strict compliance with applicable laws including this Procedure; and
c. that the Project will at all times comply fully with the commitments, mitigation measures, and plans in the IEE.
Section 78: Upon Receipt of the IEE from the Project Proponent, the Department shall review and submit to the Ministry to enable it to make a final decision on approval of the IEE.
Section 79: If it is determined by the Ministry that the IEE does not satisfy requirements, then the Project Proponent shall be called upon by the Department to undertake necessary amendments and/or to provide supplementary information as directed by the Ministry.
Section 80: Upon completion of its review of the IEE, the Ministry shall;
a. approve the IEE, subject to any conditions it may prescribe, and issue an ECC; or
b. require that the Project carry out an IEE or EIA, citing the reasons for this decision and informing the Project Proponent of its decision; and, in either case
c. publicly disclose its decision.

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Section 81: The Department shall deliver the final decision of the Ministry within thirty (30) working days of receipt of an IEE. If the Ministry requires an IEE to be amended, then the due date for delivery of the Ministry's decision shall be extended accordingly.

### 2.3.7 National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)

The objective of these national guidelines is to provide the basis for regulation and control of noise and vibration, air emissions, liquid discharges from various sources. According to these guidelines, all projects subject to EIA procedure have to comply with and refer to applicable national guidelines standards or international standards adopted by the Ministry. In addition, a project proponent shall be responsible for the monitoring of their compliance with general and applicable industry- specific guidelines as specified in the EMP and ECC (Environmental Compliance Certificate). In addition, the Project Proponent is responsible to monitor the environmental quality based on the developed EMP as specified in the following sections.

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 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.

### 2.4 Environmental-related Laws and Regulations in Myanmar

There are several laws and regulations relating to the environmental matters administered by various relevant ministries in Myanmar. The environmental-related laws and regulations are tabulated with their main purposes/description in following table.

Table 2.1 Environment-Related Laws and Rules

## I. Administrative Sector

## The Penal Code (1861)

The insight of relevant provisions to the project

- Voluntarily corrupts or fouls the water of any public spring or reservoir, so as to render it less fit for the purpose for which it is ordinarily used shall be punished. [section 277]
- Voluntarily vitiates the atmosphere in any place, so as to make it noxious to the health of persons in general dwelling or carrying on business in the neighborhood or passing along a public way shall be punished. [section 278]
- Doing any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person with any explosive substance or machinery or, fails to guard sufficiently against any probable danger to human life from that substance or such machinery, shall be punished. [section 286, 287]


## The Police Act (1945)

No person shall commit the following acts:

- Throwing or placing any dirt, filth, rubbish, or any stones or building materials, or


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causing any offensive matter to run from any house factory on any road or in any open place or street may be taken into custody by any police. [section 34 (6)]

- Neglecting to fence in or duly protect any well, tank or other dangerous place or structure. [section 34 (9)]


## The Ward or Village Tract Administration Law (2012)

- The ward or village tract administrator shall cause the residents in ward of village tract to work and live peacefully and tranquilly. [section 12 (c)]


## The Myanmar Fire Brigade Law (2015)

- Factory, industry, the business owner or manager of endangered from fire safety shall form the reserved fire brigade and shall keep the equipment related to fire safety. [section 25]


## The Constitution of the Union of Myanmar, 2008

Section 24 - The Union shall enact necessary laws to protect the rights of workers.
Section 349 (b) - Citizens shall enjoy equal opportunity in carrying out occupation.
Section 359 -The Union prohibits forced labor except hard labor as a punishment for crime duly convicted and duties assigned by the Union in accord with the law in the interest of the public.

## II. Environmental Conservation Sector

## The Environmental Conservation Law (2012)

The following provisions are particularly relevant to Environmental Impact
Assessment requirements and this project:
For waste disposal,

- 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 14]
- The owner or occupier of any business, material or place which causes a point source of pollution shall install or use an on-site facility or controlling equipment in order to monitor, control, manage, reduce or eliminate environmental pollution. If it is impracticable, it shall be arranged to dispose the wastes in accord with environmentally sound methods. [section 15]
For prior permission,
- No one shall, without the prior permission operate business, work-site or factory, workshop which is required to obtain the prior permission under this law. [section 28]


## The Environmental Conservation Rules (2014)

MOECAF (Now in MONREC) launched Environmental Conservation Rules on June $5^{\text {th }}, 2014$. The Rules reinforce the obligation for project developers to submit an EIA or an IEE. It aims to establish and adopt the necessary programs for the conservation and enhancement of environment, protection, control and reduction of pollution in environment, and conservation.

The Environmental Conservation Rules stipulate the following relevant articles under Chapter (XI) Environmental Impact Assessment.

- The Ministry shall determine the categories of project, business, service or activity which shall conduct environmental impact assessment. [section 52]
- The government department, organization or an individual who would develop the categories of project, business, service or activity stipulated under section 52 :
a. Shall carry out environmental impact assessment for his project, business, service or activity;
b. Shall submit that the environmental impact assessment is intended to conduct by which third party or an organization to the Ministry in advance;


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c. Shall submit the environmental impact assessment report to the Ministry. [section 54]

- The person who carries out any project, business or activity shall arrange and carry out for conducting the environmental impact assessment for any project, business or activity by a qualified third person or organization accepted by the Ministry. [section 56]
- The Ministry shall, on submission that the environmental impact assessment is intended to conduct by which third party or an organization under section 54 (b) to the Ministry in advance, determine and decide after making scrutiny whether or not it is a suitable third party or an organization to conduct the environmental impact assessment. The decision of the Ministry relating to such matter is final and conclusive. [section 57]
- The Ministry shall form the environmental impact assessment report Review Body with experts from relevant Government departments and organizations. [section 58]
- If private experts are included in the environment impact assessment report Review Body, honorariums, expenses and allowances for them shall be borne from the environmental management fund. [section 59]
- The Ministry may assign the Department to scrutinize the report of environmental impact assessment prepared and submitted by a third party or an organization and report to the Ministry through the environmental impact assessment Review Body. [section 60]
- The Ministry may approve and reply the environmental impact assessment report or environmental management plan with the guidance of the Committee. [section 61]


## The Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (2015)

The Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure stated that:

- All projects department, organization, local and organization, government or authority, company, cooperative, institution, Project expansions corporation, undertaken board, by development committee and organization, local government or authority, company, cooperative, institution, enterprise, firm, partnership or individual (and/or all Projects, field sites, factories and businesses including expansions of such Projects, field sites, factories and businesses identified by the Ministry, which may cause impact on environmental quality and are required to obtain Prior Permission in accordance with Section 21 of the Law, and Article 62 of the Rules) having the potential to cause Adverse Impacts, are required to undertake IEE or EIA or to develop an EMP, and to obtain an ECC in accordance with this Procedure.
The National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)
These national Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (hereafter referred to as Guidelines) 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.
- Para 4 states that these Guidelines refer to emission sources, and are intended to prevent or minimize adverse impacts to environmental quality or human health by ensuring that pollutant concentrations do not reach or exceed ambient guidelines and standards. The Guidelines apply to projects that generate noise or air emissions, and / or that have either direct or indirect discharge of process water, wastewater from utility operations or storm water to the environment.
- Para 6 mentions the 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


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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.

- Para 7 states recognizing that these Guidelines are intended to prevent pollution through reducing the mass of pollutants emitted to the environment, dilution of air emissions and effluents to achieve maximum permitted values is not acceptable. Specified guideline values should be achieved, without dilution, at least 95 percent of the time that a project is operating, to be calculated as a proportion of annual operating hours.
The Conservation of Water Resources and Rivers Law (2006)
- No person shall dispose of engine oil, chemical, poisonous material and other materials which may cause environmental damage, or dispose of explosives from the bank or from a vessel which is plying, vessel which has berthed, anchored, stranded or sunk. [section 11 (a)]


## III. City Development Sector

## The Underground Water Act (1930)

- Digging tube wells shall be done only with the license issued by prescribing terms and conditions. [section 3]
- Digging underground water or attempt to do so shall be informed to the authorized official determined by the president. [section 5]


## Yangon City Development Committee Law (2018)

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

## IV. Finance and Revenue Sector

## The Myanmar Insurance Law (1993)

- An entrepreneur or an organization operating an enterprise 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. [section 16]


## Union Tax Law (2018)

- The taxes received by the Union contained in the laws relating to expenditure under the budget are the taxes earmarked for collection in table (1) of this law for the relevant financial year. [section 3]
- If the Tax Rates contained in this law should be amended, supplemented or substituted, the Union Government shall submit the matter to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw so that it is decided after discussion. [section 4]


## V. Biodiversity and Ecosystem Sector

## The Forest Law (2018)

Provision to conserve water, soil, biological diversity and the environment; sustain forest produce yields; protect forest cover; establish forest and village firewood plantations; sustainably extract and transport forest products.

## Protection of Biodiversity and Protected Area Law (2018)

The objective of this Law is to provide opportunities for more effective conservation of forests while recognizing the rights and the potential roles of local communities.

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| VI. Health Sector |
| :--- |
| The Public Health Law (1972) |
| Includes a general provision that empowers Union Government to carry out |
| measures relating: |
| - To protect environment from gas, odor, dust, sound and radio activity which is |
| endanger in the public environment. [section 3 (1) (c)] |
| - To keep the factory, industry, work site produced and sell food clean. [section 3 (2) |
| (d)] |
| - Examine if necessary, in the government lab. [section 3 (2) (h)] |
| - To be cautions to be in conformity with the standard prescribed by the Union |
| Government from time to time. [3 (2) (i)] |
| The Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease Law (1995) |
| - For prevention of the outbreak of Communicable Disease and effective control of |
| Communicable Disease when it occurs, the public shall, under the supervision and |
| guidance of the Health Officer of the relevant area, undertake the responsibility of |
| carting out the following environmental sanitation measures; |
| (a) in-door, out-door sanitation or inside the fence, outside the fence sanitation; |
| (b) well, ponds and drainage sanitation; |
| (c) proper disposal of refuse and destruction thereof by fire; |
| (d) construction and use of sanitary latrines; |
| (e) other necessary environmental sanitation measures. [ section 8 ] |

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

- This law aims to protect from the danger which affects public health adversely by creating tobacco-free environment and to up lift the health, economy, and social standard of the public through control of smoking and consumption of tobacco product. [section 3]
- The responsible person shall arrange the written statements that state non-smoking area in the prescribed places. [section 9 (a)]
- Smoking area shall be arranged and statements that show specific places for smoking area in non-smoking area provided in section 7. [section 9 (b)]
- No one shall smoke in no-smoking area. [section 9 (c)]
- No-smoking areas are prescribed and smoking, burning, carrying, holding are liable to a fine. [section 7+17]


## Consumer Protection Law (2019)

To regulate the liability of manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors and others involved in the supply chain for defective goods, which until now has been largely regulated by colonial era tort law which in large part was un-enforced and insufficient to appropriately protect the rights of consumers in the modern economy.

## VII. Industrial Sector

The Petroleum Act (1934)

- Import, transport or storage of petroleum shall be abided by the rules made under section and terms and conditions of the license that requires to obtain under the rules. [section 3]
- Dangerous petroleum (petroleum lower than $76^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ which is flammable) shall be warned as a duty. [section 6]


## The Private Industrial Enterprise Law (1990)

- The salient basic principles to operate the industrial business are provided in section 3.
- To develop production in each and every economic business connected to industrial business.


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- To avoid or decrease utility of technology which causes environmental pollution.
- To use energy in the least way.

The Export and Import Law (2012)

- No person shall export or import restricted, prohibited and banned goods. [section 5]
- Without obtaining license, no person shall export or import the specified which is to obtain permission. [section 6]
Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances Law (2013)
- No one shall produce, treat and formulate, use, possess, store, distribute, sell, transport, import or export the chemical or related substances prohibited by the Central Leading Board. [section 33]
- No one shall operate the chemical and related substances business without license. [section 34]
- No one shall use the chemical or the related substances which are unregistered or annulled from the registered list or not met to the quality and norm in the chemical and related substance business. [section 35]
- A person who has obtained a license, 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 business. [section 17]
- A person who has obtained a license shall apply the related chemical and related substances that will be used in his chemical and related substances business in accordance with the stipulations to the Central Supervisory Board. (section 20)
Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances Rules (2016)
- If the relevant Board of Inspection finds the violation on any prohibition in the law and rules, the Board of Inspection shall submit to the respective Supervisory Board for taking action under the law. [section 47]
The relevant Board of Inspection shall carry out the regular inspection, surprise check and inspection due to information to chemical and related substances businesses. [section 48]


## The Standardization Law (2014)

The aims of this Law are also related to this project.

- To enable to protect the consumers and users by guaranteeing imports and products are not lower than prescribed standard, and safe from health hazards. [section 3 (c)]
- To enable to protect manufacturing, distributing and importing the disqualified goods which do not meet the prescribed standard and those which are not safe and endangered to the environment. [section 3 (e)]
- The person who obtains the certificate of certification whose representative and successors shall oblige the mandatory standards. [section 29]


## The Electricity Law (2014)

- No electrical business shall be operated other than the business contained in the permit by any permit holder. [section 45]
- No one shall produce, transmit, connect, contact and use the electric power without electric safety certificate. [section 47]
- No one shall connect, waste, and utilize the electric power without the permission of the permit holder. [section 52]
- No one shall cut off the electric power line, transfer electricity, destroy electrical equipment and used in any electrical business. [section 53]


## Industrial Design Rights Law (2019)

The objectives of this Law are as follows:
(a)To protect the rights and interests of the owner of the industrial design and the

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inventors in accordance with this Law;
(b)To support the development of industrial businesses by providing protection for industrial design creations;
(c)To support the development and spread of industrial design technology.

## The Boiler Law (2015)

The salient objectives are: [section 3]
a. Not to occur loss to the public by protecting the danger from accident.
b. To use the boilers in line with Myanmar Standards or International Standards within the union.
c. To enable to use the boilers for long term and to decrease natural health environmental impact due to the boilers.
The owner shall not use the boilers not having utility certificate or temporary utility certificate; boilers which have void certificates, boilers which have void certificates, boilers which have withdrawn certificates. [section 20]

## VIII. National Planning and Economic Development Sector

The Myanmar Investment Law (2016)

- The objectives are to protect the invertors and their businesses in accordance with law, to create job opportunities for the people, to develop high functioning production, service, and trading sectors. [sections 3 (b), (c) and (e)]
- An investor who obtains permit or endorsement under this Law has the right to obtain a long-term lease of land or building from the owner if it is private land or building, or from the relevant government departments or government organization if it is land managed by the government, or land or building owned by the Union in accordance with the stipulations in order to do investment. Citizen investors may invest in their own land or building in accordance with relevant laws. [section 50 (a)]
- The Government guarantees not to nationalize any investment carrying out in accordance with the law. Except under the following conditions, the Government guarantees not to take any measures which expropriate or indirectly expropriate or is likely to effect a result in the termination of an investment:
(a) actually necessary for the interest of the Union or its citizen;
(b) non-discriminatory manner;
(c) measures in accordance with the applicable Laws;
(d) prompt, fair and adequate payment of compensation. [section 52]
- The investor 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. [section $65(\mathrm{~g})$ ]
The Myanmar Investment Rules (2017)
- After obtaining the permit, the investor who requires environmental and social impact assessment shall submit the required performances on environmental and social impact assessments to the Commission along the course of operating business. [section 189]


## IX. Transportation Sector

## The Motor Vehicle Law (2015)

- 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


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## not displayed

(c) The registration card has been revoked or is expired. [section 45]

- 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 46]
- (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, motor vehicles are not allowed to give permission to someone without a driving license to drive in public places.[section 47]
- No one is allowed to do the following in public places;
(b) Driving above the speed limit or below the minimum speed.
(c) Driving a motor vehicle which endangers others.
(d) Driving a motor vehicle after the consumption of narcotic drugs or alcohol. [section 49]


## The Motor Vehicle Rules (1989)

- No vehicles shall carry more than the number or weight of goods which is permitted according to registration. [section 138]


## X. Workforce Sector

## The Workmen's Compensation Act (1923)

- This law is for factories which have failed to register with the Social Security Office and to subscribe to the 2012 Social Security Law and Rules.
- Required 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. [section 3]


## The Factories Act (1951)

## Working hours

- Shall not exceed 8 working hours per day or 44 hours per week [section $59+62$ ]
- Shall not exceed 48 hours per week for the work which has to be done continuously [section 59]
- There must be a minimum 30 minutes interval after each 5 working hours [section 63]
- The combined working hours and interval time shall not exceed 10 hours per day [section 64]
- The working days shall not exceed 6 days per week
- There must be one day holiday each week (Sunday). If Sunday service is required, there must be a substitution of another day. There must be substituted an alternative day-off. [section 61]


## Overtime

- Shall not exceed more than 16 hours per week or, for continuous work, 12 hours per week
- The overtime wage shall be calculated as double the basic wage
- Permission of Factories and the General Labor Law Inspection Department must be obtained for an approval of a constant overtime policy


## Calculation of Overtime Wages

- For salary earners: Overtime wage per hour $=\{($ salary x 12 month $) / 52$-week x 44 (48) hrs $\} \times 2$
- For daily wages worker: Overtime wage per hour $=\{$ (daily wage x 6 day) / 44 (48)


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hrs $\} \times 2$

- Piece-work laborers: Overtime wage per hour $=\{($ daily average wage x 6 day $) / 44$ (48) hrs $\} \times 2$


## Worksite Safety and Health Measures

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


## Welfare

- There must be washing and cleaning facilities for workers. [section 44+45]
- There must be sufficient seats for workers if a chance is given for sitting. [section 46]
- There must be sufficient First Aid Boxes. [section 47]
- If the workers in a factory exceed 250 , doctors or nurses in clinic are to be appointed. [section 48]
- If the workers of a factory exceed 100 , recreation centers and canteens are to be kept for food. [section 49]
- For factories with over 50 female workers, there must be a child nursery center available for the children under 6 year of age. [section 50]
The Leave and Holiday Act (1951)
The objectives are:
- To allow worker for leave and holiday allowances, religious or social activities with earn allowance, and benefits for Health allowances.
- Concerned workers: Daily wage workers/temporary workers/permanent workers.
- Causal Leave (6) days [section 5]
(a) Casual leave of 6 days with wages is to be provided
(b) Causal leave can be taken a maximum of 3 days at a time except in special cases
(c) Causal leave cannot be joined with any other leave
(d) Leave will be cancelled if it has not been used within a year.
- Earned Leave (10) days [section 4]
(a) For continuous service of 12 months and above, 10 days of 'earned leave' shall be entitled


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(b) If the service day is not 24 days, 1 day deduction from earned Leave is made,
(c) Can be accumulated for up to 3 years.

- Medical Leave (30) days [section 6]
(a) Workers are entitled to 30 days of medical leave with full pay if 6 months service has been completed
(b) If 6 months service has not been completed, 'leave without pay' can be granted for medical needs
(c) If not taken within a year, medical leave is void or cancelled.
- Maternity Leave [section 7-A]
(a) 6 weeks maternity leave before confinement and at least (8) weeks after confinement
(b) Entitled jointly with medical leave.
- Public Holidays (21) days [section 3]
(a) Workers can enjoy time off with full pay
(b) If work is given on a public holiday, twice the rate of regular wages is required.


## Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (2008)

- The Union shall enact necessary laws to protect the rights of workers. [section 24]
- The Citizens shall enjoy equal opportunity in carrying out occupation. [section 349 (b)]
- The Union prohibits forced labor except hard labor as punishment for crime duly convicted and duties assigned by the Union in accord with law in the interest of public. [section 359]
Employment and Skill Development Law (2013)
The facts required to be included \& specified in the employment agreement [section
(1) Type of employment
(2) Probation period
(3) Wage, salary
(4) Location of establishment
(5) Term of agreement
(6) Working hours
(7) Days-off, holidays and leave
(8) Working overtime
(9) Meal arrangements within working hour
(10) Accommodation
(11) Medical treatment
(12) Travel arrangements to/from work
(13) Regulations to be followed by the employee
(14) If the employee is sent to attend training, limitation agreed by the employee to continue his duty after the training
(15) Employee resignation and termination of establishment
(16) Termination of agreement
(17) Obligations under the conditions of agreement
(18) Termination of employment agreement by the mutual understanding of employer and employee
(19) Any other matters
(20) Specifying, amending and adding the conditions of agreement
(21) Miscellaneous


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- Aforesaid specifications shall not be less than the benefits of existing laws
- The employer shall send a copy of the employment agreement entered into by the employer and employee to the relevant employment exchange office within the stipulated period and shall obtain its approval.
- An employment agreement concluded before the entering into force of this law shall continue to be valid until the end of the term of the original agreement.
- Counterfeiting the certificate shall be punished. [section 34]

The Minimum Wages Law (2013) and The Minimum Wages Rules (2013)
As to the preamble of this law, the objectives are:

- To fulfill the basic needs of the workers and their families who are working in commercial establishments, production and servicing establishments, agriculture and livestock.
- And, to develop the work performance and competitiveness of workers.

The minimum wages law was passed by parliament in late 2013 and amounts were specified/ finalized by a national tripartite committee in mid-2015. Implementation of the new wage rates was required to start on 1 September 2015.

## Duties of the Employer

- 3,600 Kyats per 8 -hour working day ( $450 \mathrm{Kyat} /$ hour) shall be the minimum wage paid to skilled employees of companies with more than 15 employees in all industries, throughout all of Myanmar.
- $50 \%$ of the minimum - 1,800 Kyats per 8-hour working day ( 225 Kyats/hour) - may be paid to completely unskilled newly hired workers engaged in a training/induction program up to a maximum of 3 months.
- $75 \%$ of the minimum $-2,700$ Kyats per 8 -hour working day ( 338 Kyats/hour) - may be paid to newly hired employees during their 2nd 3 months of employment, regarded as a 'probationary period'.


## The Social Security Law (2012) and the Social Security Rules (2014)

- The objective is benefit for sickness, maternity, death, employment injury, invalidity benefit, superannuation benefit by: giving medical treatment, providing cash benefit or granting a right to residency. [section 3]
- All establishments shall contribute to the social security fund from the salary of insured workers as follows:
(a) Health and social care fund: $2 \%$ from employer, $2 \%$ from employee
(b) Injury fund: $1 \%$ from employer
(c) The accepted maximum salary per month to qualify for participation in the social security fund is currently set at 300,000 kyats.
- kinds of social security funds are:
(a) Health and social care fund
(b) Family assistance fund
(c) Injury fund
(d) Invalidity benefit, superannuation benefit, and survivors' benefit fund
(e) Unemployment benefit fund
(f) Other social security fund (e.g. hosing plan).

For medical treatment and cash benefit for sickness;

- Beneficiaries have the right to take medical treatment at the permitted hospital or clinic for a period up to 26 weeks. [section 22 (a)]
- When the insured person/beneficiary is retired, $50 \%$ payment of medical treatments is entitled if social security contributions have been paid for more than 180 months. [section 29]


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- Beneficiaries have the right to enjoy 60 percent of average wages, calculated against the most recent four-month working period, as a cash benefit, during a period of illness lasting up to maximum 26 weeks. [section 23]
For maternity benefits: [section 25, 26, and 27]
(a) Benefits are allowed to be taken if the prior working period of an employee has been a minimum of one year and if there have been paid social security contributions by the worker for a minimum of six months.
(b) Maternity leave may total six weeks before confinement and eight weeks after confinement, up to 14 weeks in total.
(c) An additional four weeks are allowed for maternity leave if twins have been delivered
(d) Up to a maximum of six weeks total leave is allowed to be taken in cases of miscarriage
(e) Full wages may be taken for prenatal examination at the rate one day per time and up to a maximum of seven times
(f) $70 \%$ of average wages of the previous year can be taken as maternity leave compensation before the birth
(g) An additional $50 \%$ of wages which can be taken once the child is born (additional $75 \%$ for twins, $100 \%$ for triplets). Hence, $120 \%$ of average wages will be administered for the eight weeks of maternity leave which may be taken after birth
(h) Has the right to take leave for medical treatment for their child up until one year after birth
(i) A father is entitled to take up to 15-days unpaid leave for infant care upon confinement of his wife.
For funeral expenses
- If a Social Security insured person passes away, his or her beneficiary is entitled to receive five times their average month's wage. This is determined as the average wage of the last four working months of the deceased person.
- The obligations of employers are:
(a) To inform immediately to the Social Security Office when an injury has happened to an employee. [section 54 (a)]
(b) To register their business in the Social Security Office within 30 days from the day of first business operations. [Rules]
(c) To register every newly appointed employee with the Social Security Office. [Rules]
- The employer who registered in accordance with the Social Security Law has the right to be exempted from the Workmen's Compensation Act.


## The Payment of Wage Law (2016)

- Receipt of wages is made regularly when the work is completed or the time of agreed period. Unlawful deductions are not to be made.
- Resignation or own volition, dismiss or decrease of the employee shall be paid according to the provisions of section 4.


## XI. Disaster Sector

Natural Disaster Management Law (2013)

- The objectives are to implement natural disaster management programs systematically and expeditiously in order to reduce disaster risks, to conserve and restore the environmental affected by natural disasters and to provide health, education, social and livelihood programmes in order to bring about living conditions for victims. [section 3 (a), (d) \& (e)]


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- Organization or person that has been assigned responsibility under this law: [section 13 (a)-i, ii \& iii]
- Preparatory and preventive measures for natural disaster risk reduction in pre-disaster period
- Emergency responses including search and during natural disaster
- Conservation of the environment that has been affected by natural disaster
- Applying knowledge and innovation to be a habit of safety and resilience at every level from National level to the ward or village tract level [section 14 (c)]
- When the natural disaster strikes, emergency responses including search and rescue include the following: [section 17 (h), (i)]
$>$ Conducting emergency response including search and rescue according to the type of natural disaster
$>$ Performing other duties assigned by this Law in respect of emergency responses including search and rescue.
- Rehabilitation and reconstruction activities to be carried out after disaster include the following: [section 18 (a)]
$>$ Data collection and confirmation of damage and losses due to natural disaster
$>$ Aggrieved person who has been directly affected in any of the private own properties and has been loss of life or has been affected to the member due to any of the disaster risk reduction activities is entitled to compensation in accord with the stipulations. [section 37]


## XII. Labor Sector

The Labor Organization Law (2011) and The Labor Organization Rules (2012)
As to the preamble of this law, the objectives are:

- To protect the rights of the workers in accordance with section 24 of the Constitution
- To promote good relations between the employer and the worker
- To enable to workers to form an The Settlement of Labor Disputes Law d carry out the labor organizations systematically and independently.


## Rights and Responsibilities of the Labor Organization

- The labor 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 programs
- The labor 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
- The labor 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 labor organization membership or activities, or were not in conformity with the labor laws
- The labor organizations have the right to send representatives to the Conciliation Body in settling a dispute between the employer and the worker
- In discussions with the Government between the employer and the complaining workers, the representatives of the labor organization also have the right to participate and discuss
- Have the right to participate in solving the collective bargaining of the workers
- Shall carry out peacefully the holding of meetings, strikes and the carrying out any other collective activities
- Shall assist in making agreements between the employer and the workers. [section 17


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## to 23]

## Duties of the Employer

The employer shall:

- Recognize the labor organizations
- Allow the member of executive committee assigned by the labor organization to perform their duty not exceeding two days per month
- Shall assist as much as possible if the labor organizations requests help which is in the interest of the factory's workers. [section 29 to 31]


## Prohibitions

No employer shall

- Lock-out any service without the permission of relevant conciliation body
- Lock-out any work during the settlement of dispute period
- Carry out an illegal lock-out; dismiss a worker for his membership in a labour organization or for the exercise of organizational activities or participating in a strike. [section 43+44]
- No worker shall
(a) Go on strike without informing in advance the relevant employer or the relevant conciliation body
(b) Go on strike during the settlement of dispute period
(c) Go on an illegal strike [section 45+46]


## The Settlement of Labor Disputes Law (2012)(Amendment in 2016)

As to the preamble of this law, the objectives are:

- To safeguard the rights of workers
- To promote a good relationship between employer and workers and creating a peaceful workplace
- To obtain the rights fairly, rightfully and quickly by settling disputes between employer and worker justly.


## Forming Workplace Coordinating Committee

The employer shall, in an establishment which has 30 employees and above and if there is a labor organization,
$>$ Allow 2 nominated workers for each labor organization
$>$ Assign employer representatives who are the same number as the representatives of the workers
If there is no labor organization,
$>$ Organize election of 2 representatives of the workers
$>$ Appoint 2 representatives of the employer
The term of such committees is one year.

## Settlement of Dispute

- A party, employer or worker, may complain to the conciliation body.
- If he is not satisfied with the conciliation of Conciliation Body, may apply to the court. [section 23]
- The Conciliation Body shall refer the collective dispute which does not reach settlement to the relevant Arbitration Body. [section 25]
- No party shall be barred to proceed with the right to institute criminal or civil proceedings in respect of such dispute during conciliation or arbitration. [section 52]
- As a strike suspends the employment agreement temporarily, the employer shall not be liable to pay salary or allowance during such period to the workers who go on strike. [section 54]


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## XIII. Laws related to Occupational Health and Safety including Communicable Diseases

## Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019)

The objectives of this law are:
(a) to implement Occupational Safety and Health matters effectively in the respective industries/ businesses;
(b) to determine the duties of relevant persons applicable under this law including employers and workers of lessen and mitigate occurrence of occupational diseases and occupational accidents;
(c) to cause relevant persons applicable under this law, employers and workers to take precaution and prevention against occupational hazards and occupational diseases;
(d) to improve the productivity and health of workers by preventing the occurrence of occupational accidents and occupational diseases for their safety;
(e) to create workplaces that are safe and good for health by prescribing the occupational safety and health standards relevant to the Union's status after considering international and regional standards; and
(f) to support and help research activities carried out for the development of occupational safety and health matters. [section 3]

- Any person who is currently conducting or wants to conduct any industry/ business to which this law applies shall, in accordance with the stipulations, apply to the Department for registration to enable to conduct occupational safety and health matters. [section 8(a)]


## XIV. Rules and Regulation in SEZ

## Myanmar Special Economic Zone Law (2014)

The objectives are:
(a) to support the main objectives of the national economic development plan;
(b) to affect employment for the people, to promote their living standards, to promote the export of goods with the improvement of production and to increase foreign exchange earnings;
(c) to encourage, promote and attract being for the balanced development of the industrial, economic and social sectors in the State;
(d) to promote cooperation in industrial, economic and commercial activities, services and financial transactions between the State and other countries, and to provide the opportunities for vocational training to the citizens;
(e) to encourage and attract domestic and foreign investments by building good foundations for the Developers and the Investors;
(f) to promote the flow of domestic and foreign investments in the Special Economic Zone and to establish linkages in continuity among the industries in and the Special Economic Zone with the creation of new jobs. [section 4]

## Myanmar Special Economic Zone Rules (2015)

- Prohibit undertaking the manufacturing, packing, or providing services for products which can cause environmental pollution. [section 52 (b)]
- Prohibit undertaking the manufacturing, selling or packing products which may cause harm to public health and the environment. [section 52 (i)]
- Prohibit repairing, decorating or polishing up used products from aboard with the


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Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. purpose of using them again in the country. [section 53 (c)]

- The investor has to comply with the standards of controlling air pollution and environmental preservation. [section 55 (c)]
- The investor is responsible for the implementation of environmental preservation measures with regard to the destruction of goods. [section 110]


### 2.5 International Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Myanmar has signed several international treaties related to the environment. Table 2.2 is presented a list of the conventions signed by Myanmar to date that are potentially relevant to the Project.
Table 2.2 International Treaties and Conventions

| 1 | Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage |
| :---: | :--- |
| 2 | Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer \& all amendments |
| 3 | Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants |
| 4 | Convention on Biological Diversity |
| 5 | Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety |
| 6 | International Tropical Timber Agreement |
| 7 | Ramsar Convention on Wetlands |
| 8 | Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora <br> (CITES) |
| 9 | ASEAN Agreement on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources |
| 10 | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification |
| 11 | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Kyoto <br> Protocol |
| 12 | Global Tiger Forum, India in August 1994 |

### 2.6 Institutional Framework of Myanmar Government Responsible for Project

### 2.6.1 Myanmar Invest Commission (MIC)

The Myanmar Investment Commission is a government-appointed body which is responsible for verifying and approving investment proposals and regularly issues notifications about sector-specific developments. The MIC is comprised of representatives and experts from government ministries, departments and governmental and non-governmental bodies. It has been formed under the Foreign Investment Law and the Myanmar Citizen Investment Law. Objectives of MIC are as follows:

- To protect investors according to the new investment law promulgated by Union Hluttaw (Parliament)
- To safeguard environmental conservation
- To deeply emphasize on social impact

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- To practice accounting and auditing in accordance with international standard in financial matters including transparency and accountability
- To create job opportunities
- To abide existing labor law
- To support corporate social responsibilities
- To transfer technology

The MIC issued a Notification on 30 June 1994 on the Protection of Environment stating that:
(1) The Myanmar Investment Commission, at its meeting 8/94 held on 17 June 1994 has resolved that all projects established with the permission of the Commission shall be responsible for the preservation of the environment at and around the area of the project site. The enterprises are entirely responsible that they shall be able to control pollution or air, water and land, and other environmental degradation, and that they keep the project site environmentally friendly.
(2) Consequently, it is hereby notified that the treatment plant, industrial wastewater treatment plant and other pollution control procedures should be promptly implemented and complies with the sanitary and hygienic rules and regulations set by the relevant authorities.
(3) In the future proposals that are to be submitted to the Commission, either under the Union of Myanmar Foreign Investment Law or the Myanmar Citizens Investment Law, shall incorporate the provision in their contracts that they will undertake proper sewage and industrial wastewater treatment systems and other environmental control systems. The system used shall be in accordance with the rules and regulations specified by the respective development committees and local authorities.

### 2.6.2 Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA)

The Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA) was formed under the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development on October 13, 1993.

As the primary interface between businesses and the government, DICA is mandated to promote private sector development and to boost domestic and foreign investment by creating a conductive investment climate. DICA is taking several functions

1. as a regulator on investment and companies,
2. as a company registrar,
3. as an investment promotion agency, and
4. as the Secretariat of MIC.

Furthermore, DICA is also responsible for drafting, negotiating and approving bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements and serves as a focal department for all ASEAN investment related affairs (e.g. ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement, bilateral ASEAN Investment Agreements).

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### 2.6.3 Environmental Conservation Department (ECD)

The Environmental Conservation Department, one of the departments under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) is responsible for implementing National Environmental Policy, strategy, framework, planning and action plan for the integration of environmental consideration into the national sustainable development process. And then to manage natural resources conservation and sustainable utilization, the pollution control on water, air and land for the sustainable environment. And also to cooperate with other government organizations, civil societies, private sectors and international organizations concerning with environmental management. The Objectives of ECD are as follows:

1. To implement the National Environment policy.
2. To develop short, medium and long term strategy, policy and planning for the integration of environmental consideration into the sustainable development process.
3. To manage natural resources conservation and sustainable utilization.
4. To manage the pollution control on water, air and land for environmental sustainability.
5. To cooperate with government organization, civil societies, private and international organizations for the environmental affairs.

### 2.6.4 Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection (DISI)

Since 2 December 2011, Ministry of Industry was newly reorganized with the combination of Ministry of Industry No. (1), and Ministry of Industry No. (2) to strengthen the organizations and effective managements.

The ministry organized with two Directorates, six Enterprises and one Central Research \& Development Center as follows:

1. Union Ministerial Office
2. Directorate of Industry (DI)
3. Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection (DISI)
4. No. (1) Heavy Industrial Enterprise (HIE-1)
5. No. (2) Heavy Industrial Enterprise (HIE-2)
6. No. (3) Heavy Industrial Enterprise (HIE-3)
7. Textile Industries (TI)
8. Pharmaceutical and Foodstuff Industries (PFI)
9. Paper and Home Utility Industries (PHUI)
10. Central Research and Development Center (CR\&DC)

One of the policies of ministry is "To initiate green industries in order to ensure sustainable development without environmental impact and to utilize energy efficiently and renewable energy". The tasks of DISI are:

1. To inspect the industries according to the Private Industrial Enterprise Law (1990), to fulfill their requirements and to supply for development.

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2. To inspect and register the boilers according to the boiler law (2012).
3. To generate, distribute, and use the electrical power in state own, corporative or private section according to the electrical power law (2014) and also to do electrical inspection for these cases.

### 2.6.5 Departmental Cooperation Team

The Departmental Cooperation Team was formed to provide the field inspection of the operation of business in accordance with section 14 of the Foreign Investment Law.

The objectives of the Departmental Cooperation Team are as follow:

1. To enhance foreign direct investment
2. To facilitate business process
3. To make field inspection to the business operations
4. To provide one stop service

The structure of Departmental Cooperation Team is composed by representatives from the governmental departments:
5. Directorate of Investment and Company Administration
6. Customs Department
7. Department of Commerce
8. Directorate of Labor
9. Department of Immigration and National Registration
10. Ministry of Hotel and Tourism
11. Internal Revenue Department
12. Central Bank of Myanmar
13. Ministry of Electricity and Energy
14. Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection
15. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
16. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation.

### 2.7 Standards and Guidelines for Surrounding Environment of the Project

According to Article 10 of the Environmental Conservation Law (2012), (now MONREC set up the some environmental quality standards, with the approval of the Union Government and the Committee. (See in section 2.3.4)

As of 29 December 2015, emission guideline and target values of ambient air quality, air emission, wastewater, and noise levels were set in NEQG, while other standards have not been set yet by MONREC.

In this Project, the Project Proponent, Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co.,Ltd basically apply the NEQEG and in case of no quantitative target values in NEQEG, the quantitative target values of other country and international organizations will be referred. Each quantitative target value to be applied is described below sections.

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### 2.7.1 Air Quality

Since there is no ambient air quality standard in Myanmar and only air emission guideline values in National Environmental Quality Emission Guidelines (NEQEGs) (2015) refered from WHO's air quality guidelines, these guideline values shown in below table will be set as target values for both ambient and emission air quality for operation and decommissioning phases.

Table 2.3 Ambient Air Quality Guidelines for Operation and Decommissioning Phases

| No. | Parameter | Averaging Period | Guideline Value $\left(\boldsymbol{\mu g} / \mathbf{m}^{\mathbf{3}}\right)$ |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Nitrogen dioxide | 1-year | 40 |
|  |  | 1-hour | 200 |
| 2. | Ozone | 8-hour daily maximum | 100 |
| 3. | $\mathrm{PM}_{10}$ | 1-year | 20 |
|  |  | 24-hour | 50 |
| 4. | $\mathrm{PM}_{2.5}$ | 1-year | 10 |
|  |  | 24-hour | 25 |
| 5. | Sulfur dioxide | 24-hour | 20 |
|  |  | 10-minutes | 500 |

## Source: National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (NEQEG) (29 Dec 2015)

Since there is any combustion facilities designed to deliver electrical or mechanical power, steam, heat or any combination of these, it is necessary to set the target value for air emission level from combustion facilities in this project. These guideline is reference form section 1.1, Air Emission of NEQEG.

Table 2.4 Small Combustion Facilities Emission Guidelines

| No. | Combustion Technology <br> /Fuel | Particulate <br> matter $\mathbf{P M}_{\mathbf{1 0}}{ }^{\mathbf{a}}$ | Sulfur dioxide | Nitrogen oxides |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Gas | - | - | $200^{\mathrm{b}} \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3 \mathrm{c}}$ <br> $400^{\mathrm{d}} \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ <br> $1,600^{\mathrm{e}} \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ |
| 2. | Liquid | 100 | $3 \%$ | $1,600-1,850^{\mathrm{f}}$ <br> $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ |
| 3. | Natural gas (3-<15 $\left.\mathrm{MW}^{\mathrm{g}}\right)$ | - | - | $200^{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ <br> $310^{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ |
| 4. | Natural gas (15-<50 MW) | - | - | $50 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ |
| 5. | Fuels other than natural gas <br> $(3-<15 \mathrm{MW})$ | - | $0.5 \%$ sulfur | $200^{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ <br> $310^{\mathrm{j}} \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ |
| 6. | Fuels other than natural gas <br> $(15-<50 \mathrm{MW})$ | - | $0.5 \%$ sulfur | $150 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ |
| 7. | Gas | - | - | $320 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ |
| 8. | Liquid | $150 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ | $2,000 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ | $460 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ |
| 9. | Solid ${ }^{\mathrm{j}}$ | $150 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ | $2,000 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ | $650 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{Nm}^{3}$ |

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### 2.7.2 Water Quality

According to International Water Quality Guidelines Study report published by United Nation Environment Program, there are various water quality standards and they are:
a) Water Quality Standards

* Water Quality Standards for Conservation of the living Environment (Rivers)
* Water Quality Standards for Conservation of the living Environment (Lakes)
* Water Quality Standards for Protecting Human Health (Rivers and Lakes)
b) Ground Water Quality Standards
c) Coastal Water Quality Standards
* Coastal Water Quality Standards for Conservation of the Living Environment
* Coastal Water Quality Standards for the Protection of Human Health
d) Drinking Water Quality Standards

Although the water quality standards are widespread, for this EMP, Study GMES EMP Team selected WHO Drinking Water Standards - 2011 that is referencing and comparing for the using water and also selected National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015) as effluent water quality standards from section 1.2 that is referencing and comparing for the strom water and effluent water.

Table 2.5 WHO Drinking Water Standards (2011)

| No. | Parameter | Guideline Values | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Aluminum | 0.2 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 2. | Arsenic | 10 | $\mathrm{\mu g} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 3. | Chloride | 250 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 4. | Copper | 2 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 5. | Cyanide | 0.07 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 6. | Manganese | 0.4 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 7. | pH | $6.5 \sim 8.5$ | - |
| 8. | Sulfate | 250 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 9. | Total Alkalinity | - | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 10. | Total Dissolved Solids | 600 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 11. | Total Hardness | 500 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 12. | Total Iron | 0.3 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 13. | Turbidity | 5 | NTU |

The following section 1.2, Wastewater, Storm Water Runoff, Effluent and Sanitary Discharges of NEQEG general guideline values will be applied for general effluent runoff emitted from utility operations, sewage treatment plant, wastewater treatment plant, and storm water runoff during the operation phase of the project.

Table 2.6 Effluent Water Standards for General Effluent Runoff for the Project

| No. | Parameter | Guideline Values | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | 5-day Biochemical oxygen demand | 50 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 2. | Ammonia | 10 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |

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| No. | Parameter | Guideline Values | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 3. | Arsenic | 0.1 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 4. | Cadmium | 0.1 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 5. | Chemical oxygen demand | 250 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 6. | Chlorine (total residual) | 0.2 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 7. | Chromium (hexavalent) | 0.1 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 8. | Chromium (total) | 0.5 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 9. | Copper | 0.5 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 10. | Cyanide (free) | 0.1 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 11. | Cyanide (total) | 1 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 12. | Fluoride | 20 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 13. | Heavy metals (total) | 10 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 14. | Iron | 3.5 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 15. | Lead | 0.1 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 16. | Mercury | 0.01 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 17. | Nickel | 0.5 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 18. | Oil and grease | 10 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 19. | pH | $6-9$ | $\mathrm{~S} . \mathrm{U}$. |
| 20. | Phenols | 0.5 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 21. | Selenium | 0.1 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 22. | Silver | 0.5 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 23. | Sulfide | 1 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 24. | Temperature increases | $<3^{\mathrm{b}}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 25. | Total coliform bacteria | 400 | 100 ml |
| 26. | Total phosphorus | 2 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 27. | Total suspended solids | 50 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| 28. | Zinc | 2 | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ |
| ${ }^{2}$ Sta |  |  |  |
| Ar |  |  |  |

${ }^{a}$ 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
Source: National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (NEQEG) (29 Dec 2015)

### 2.7.3 Noise Levels

According to the section 1.3, noise guideline of NEQEG, the noise levels are set as shown in the following Table 2.8 and 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. Since the project is located Mingaladon Industrial Park and surrounding receptors are industrial and commercial areas, the target noise level targeted to industrial and commercial receptors will be applied during operation phase of the project. Table 2.9 is OHS noise exposure limit that is checking the working area noise level.

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Table 2.7 Ambient Noise Level Standards for Operation Phase

| Receptor | One Hour $\mathbf{L}_{\text {Aeq }}, \mathbf{d B}$ (A) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Day time <br> 07:00-22:00 (10:00-22:00 <br> for Public holidays) | Night time <br> 22:00-07:00 (22:00-10:00 <br> for Public holidays) |
|  | 55 | 45 |
| Industrial Commercial | 70 | 70 |

Source: National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (NEQEG) (29 Dec 2015)
Table 2.8 OHS Noise Exposure Limits for the Work Environment

| No. | Noise (dBA) | Permissible exposure Noise (hours and minutes) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 85 | 16 hrs |
| 2 | 87 | 12 hrs 6 min |
| 3 | 90 | 8 hrs |
| 4 | 93 | 5 hrs 18 min |
| 5 | 96 | 3 hrs 30 min |
| 6 | 99 | 2 hrs 18 min |
| 7 | 102 | 1 hrs 30 min |
| 8 | 105 | 1 hr |
| 9 | 108 | 40 min |
| 10 | 111 | 26 min |
| 11 | 114 | 17 min |
| 12 | 115 | 15 min |
| 13 | 118 | 10 min |
| 14 | 121 | 6.6 min |
| 15 | 124 | 4 min |
| 16 | 127 | 3 min |
| 17 | 130 | 1 min |

Note: Exposures above or below the 90 dB limit have been "time weighted" to give what OHSA believes are equivalent risks to a 90 dB eight-hour exposure. [Source: Marsh (9)]

### 2.8 Commitment of the Project Proponent

The project proponent, Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanamr) Company Limited will implement the following environment, social, and health consideration in order to manage and mitigation potential impacts resulted from operation of the proposed project. The list of key commitments by the project proponent is described in the following.

Table 2.9 List of Key Commitments by the Project Proponent

| Field | No. | Commitment | EMP <br> Reference | Responsibility |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| General | 1 | The relevant Myanmar law, rules and <br> regulations as follows will be complied <br> with: <br> - The National Environmental Policy | Ch-2 |  |
| (1994) <br> - The Environmental Conservation Law <br> (2012) and the Environmental | $V$ |  |  |  |

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|  |  | Conservation rules <br> - The EIA Procedure (2015) <br> - The National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline (2015) <br> - Social Security Law, 2012 and Social Security Law, 2014 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 | The project proponent follow to the National law and regulation | Ch-2 | $\checkmark$ |
|  | 3 | The company will comply and implement the EMP and monitoring plan during operation | Ch-6 | $\checkmark$ |
|  | 5 | The company will implement all of the items in the list of commitments | Ch-9 | $\checkmark$ |
| Air Quality | 1 | The target value of ambient air quality in accordance with the NEQG | Ch-2 | $\checkmark$ |
|  | 2 | The target value of boiler stack and generator emission in accordance with the NEQG-small combustion facilities | Ch-2 | $\checkmark$ |
|  | 3 | Monitoring of air quality will be conducted in accordance with the EMP during operation phase | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ch-5 and } \\ \text { Ch-6 } \end{gathered}$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Water and Wastewater Quality | 1 | The sewage effluents and from septic tank will be sucked by hiring the septic trucks of the relevant Township Development Committee or YCDC | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ch-5 and } \\ \text { Ch-6 } \end{gathered}$ | $\checkmark$ |
|  | 2 | Parameter of domestic wastewater quality test report submit to ECD according to monitoring schedule | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ch-2 and } \\ & \text { Ch-6 } \end{aligned}$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Noise \& Vibration Quality | 1 | Sufficient mitigation measures would be adopted in operation phase of proposed project to comply with noise level standards by internal regulation or NEQG. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ch-2 and } \\ \text { Ch-6 } \end{gathered}$ | $\checkmark$ |
|  | 2 | In order to minimize the noise from production process, proper production, closing activities such as destroying the building, vehicle running, D.G and Boiler running, etc., and operation time will be arrange to avoid the evening time as possible. The noise barrier system will adopt by choosing appropriate material and distance of production floors | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ch-5 and } \\ \text { Ch-6 } \end{gathered}$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Land Contamination | 1 | Land contamination due to accidental leakage and spillage of diesel. For sewage disposal, will be disposed regular by contacting city development committee. The factory installed adequate toilets with bio-septic tanks. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ch-5 and } \\ \text { Ch-6 } \end{gathered}$ | $\checkmark$ |

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|  | 2 | Project Proponent will implement the mitigation measures for soil contamination effectively. Occupational awareness and training programs for operation staff would be practiced for handling and storage for materials | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ch-5 and } \\ \text { Ch-6 } \end{gathered}$ | $\checkmark$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 | The project proponent will comply with the EMP and monitoring plan. | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Ch-5 and } \\ \text { Ch-6 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Waste Disposal | 1 | Used oil and solvent residue will be collected in barrels and other hazardous wastes will be collected in polythene bags | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ch-5 and } \\ \text { Ch-6 } \end{gathered}$ | $\checkmark$ |
|  | 2 | All wastes must be in container or tanks clearly labeled with the words. Volumes and time limits for storing waste on-site vary by segregation category. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ch-5 and } \\ \text { Ch-6 } \end{gathered}$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Occupational Health and Safety | 1 | The relevant regulations/ rules of labor's rights, health and safety as follows will be complied with: <br> - The worker's Compensation Act (1923) <br> - The Factory Act (1951) <br> - The Payment Act (1936) <br> - The Leave and Holiday Act (1951, partially revised in 2014) <br> - The Labor Organization Law (2011) <br> - The Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease Law (2011) <br> - The Social Security Law (2012) <br> - The Labor Organization Rule (2012) <br> - The Employment and Skill Development Law (2013) <br> - The Minimum Wage Law/ Rules (2013) <br> - Social Security Law, 2012 and Social Security Law, 2014 | Ch-2 | $\checkmark$ |
|  | 2 | - Provide necessary training on OSH for workers and supervise their implementation at work place. Implement of OSH programs systematically by appointing a safety officer. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ch-5 and } \\ \text { Ch-6 } \end{gathered}$ | $\checkmark$ |
|  | 3 | - Precautions include vibration isolators and other engineering controls, replacing noisy equipment, good equipment maintenance, isolation of noise source and a hearing conservation program where excessive noise is present. First aid | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ch-5 and } \\ \text { Ch-6 } \end{gathered}$ | $\checkmark$ |


|  |  | equipment should be available at the factory. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 | - Install effective exhaust ventilation and air conditioning to prevent air contamination and heat stress; if necessary. <br> - Install effective exhaust ventilation to prevent air contamination; if necessary, use respiratory protection. <br> - Get medical aid if skin rashes develop; consult an allergy specialist on how to deal with sensitivity to solvents, chemicals, etc. | Ch-5 and Ch-6 | $\checkmark$ |
| Emergency Risk | 1 | - The contractors have installed enough number of fire extinguisher and water receiving tank with the adequate capacity in case of fire. | Ch-5 and Ch-6 | $\checkmark$ |
|  | 2 | - There has installed suitable firefighting system and implemented the emergency response team for the fire and natural disaster. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ch-2, Ch-5 } \\ \text { and Ch-6 } \end{gathered}$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Training and Education | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - The project proponent will implement the training program for new workers, other capacity building program for skill workers and emergency response training for all worker for emergency response | Ch-5 and Ch-6 | $\checkmark$ |
| Reporting | 1 | - There will submit monitoring reports during operation phase regularly according to the MONREC regulation | Ch-6 | $\checkmark$ |

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### 3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

### 3.1 Project Particulars of Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

Project Name: Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanamr) Co., Ltd.'s EMP Project

Project Location: Plot No. D-5, Mingaladon Industrial Park, Corner of No. 3 Highway Road and Khayebin Road, Mingaladon Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar.
Project Proponent: Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanamr) Co., Ltd.
Company Address: Plot No. D-5, Mingaladon Industrial Park, Corner of No. 3 Highway Road and Khayebin Road, Mingaladon Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar.
Contact Person: U Naing Aye
Designation: Factory Manger
Contact Numbers: +9595149886
E-mail: naingaye@rohto.com.mm

### 3.2 Project Location and its Area

Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Factory is located at Plot Plot No. D-5, Mingaladon Industrial Park, Corner of No. 3 Highway Road and Khayebin Road, Mingaladon Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar (See Figure 3.1). The geographical coordinates of the project site are as follows:

| Latitude | $:$ | $16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 23^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Longitude | $:$ | $96^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 15.38^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}$ |

The area occupied is $10,004 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$. The major land use of the area consists mainly of industry.

### 3.3 Site Description

### 3.3.1 Site Accessibility

The Factory is being built in Mingalardon Industrial Park (MIP), Mingalrdon Township. M IP is situated lateral side of the No. 3 Highway Road. Factory can be reached from Main Gate of Zone by driving along the road in straight direction until the first junction. After that turn right this junction, and drive across the one plot. Factory is situated the left hand side. (See Figure 3.1)

### 3.3.2 Site Boundaries and Surrounding Environment The Rohto Factory is surrounded by:

| North | - | TI Garment |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| East | - | Tashin Garment |
| South | - | Sunflower Lace (2) |
| West | - | Wedtex |

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Figure 3.1 Factory Location and Site Access in MIP and Site Boundaries and Surrounding Environment

### 3.4 Layout Plan

The Layout Plan of the project site shows the land use of Rohto factory. There are factory building, auxiliary area such as canteen, generator \& electrical building and security gate. Factory building will be a two storey building. On the ground floor of the factory building are packing and filling area, office, chemicals store, boiler room, compressor room, maintenance office and firefighting pump room. The second floor is main production area and temporary store area. Buidling Layout, $1^{\text {st }}$ Floor, $2^{\text {nd }}$ Layout and Drainage Layout are as shown in the following Figures.


Figure 3.2 General Layout Plan

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First Floor


Second Floor
Figure 3.3 Main Factory Building Layouts with $1^{\text {st }} \& 2^{\text {nd }}$ Floors

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Figure 3.4 Draiage Flow Layout Plan

### 3.5 Investment Details

### 3.5.1 List of Shareholders

Table 3.1 List of Shareholders

| No. | Shareholders | Address | Share Percentage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Rohto-Pharmaceutical <br> Company Limited. | Osaka, Japan | $98 \%$ |
| 2 | Rohto-Mentholatum (Vietnam) <br> Company Limited. | Vietnam | $2 \%$ |

### 3.5.2 Investment Plan

Table 3.2 Detailed Investment Plan

| No. | Particular | Foreign (USD Million) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Building | 1.3 |
| 2 | Machinery and Equipment to be import | 1.0 |
| 3 | Furniture and Fixture (Local Purchase) | 0.7 |
| 4 | Office Equipment and Accessories (Local <br> Purchase) | - |
| 5 | Machinery and Equipment (Local <br> Purchase) | - |
| Total Investment |  | 3.0 |

### 3.6 Employment and Working Hour

The manpower and working hour are as shown in the below.

| Working Hour: | 7:30 a.m. - 3:20 p.m. (7:20 hours/day) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Lunch Time: | 00:30 min |
| Over Time: | Base on Production Process Situation. |
| Anuual Opeartion Day: | 285 day/ year |

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Table 3.3 List of Employees

| No. | Department | Current |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | Factory Manager | 1 |
| 2 | Admin Department | 1 |
| 3 | Engineering Department | 4 |
| 4 | Logistics \& Warehouse Department | 4 |
| 5 | QA Department | 4 |
| 6 | QC Department | 1 |
| 7 | Production Department | 11 |
| Total |  | 26 |



Figure 3.5 Organization Chart

### 3.7 Machineries to be used by Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

The detailed list of machineries to be used for the production process and other purposes are shown in the following table.
Table 3.4 List of Equipment to be imported

| No. | Item | Specification | Purpose for using | Supplier/Country Origin | Quantity | Dimension | Using Volt | Power Watt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Emulsify Mixer/Compoundin g MC | $120 \sim 300 \mathrm{Kg}$ | Mixing for Bulk | Shang Yuh Machine Co.,Ltd/ Taiwan | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 3370 \times 3300 \\ \times 4405 \end{gathered}$ | 3P,380V | 17,200 W |
| 2 | Tube Filling \& Sealing with Hot Air Type | $40 \sim 60 \mathrm{pcs} / \mathrm{Min}$ | Automatic Cosmetic tube filling and sealing manufacturing | Sirius Machinery (Suzhou From China) | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 1400 \times 1200 \\ \times 1800 \end{gathered}$ | 3P,380V | 7,000 W |
| 3 | Chiller | - | Supply cooling system for filling machine | Sirius Machinery (Suzhou From China) | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 650 \times 500 \times \\ 900 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 9.4- \\ 40.00 \mathrm{~kW} \end{gathered}$ |
| 4 | Bulk Pump | 100 L, sus 316 L | Bulk transfer from ground to filling machine's hopper | Local supplier Sai <br> Beacom <br> (Machine From China) | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 700 \times 700 \mathrm{x} \\ 950 \end{gathered}$ |  | 200 W |
| 5 | Check <br> Weighter/Weight Rejector | Weight range : 6 to 600 g ; Scale interval : 0.05 g ; Maximum Speed : 320 products/min | Automatic weight checking, rejection after tube filling | Local/China | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 1500 \times 650 \times \\ 1200 \end{gathered}$ |  | 350 W |
| 6 | Heating Chamber / Shrink Packing machine | Tunnel Size: 700 mm X 350 mm X 150 mm Conveyor Speed: 020M / Min | Semi auto plastic shrinking for tube cap | Local - Wintech Myanmar/China | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 830 \times 430 \times \\ 250 \end{gathered}$ | 1P, 220V | 2,000 W |

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| 7 | Corrugated Box Double Sealing | Min W150 x H120 mm, Max W500 x H600 mm | Automatic packaging for corrugated box | Local ; China | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 1755 \times 800 \mathrm{x} \\ 960 \end{gathered}$ | 1P, 220V | 200 W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | Ink Jet Printer | UX-D160W | Date, Lot printing | Local supplier - Sai Beacom | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 400 \times 320 \times \\ 527 \end{gathered}$ | 1P, 220V | 250 W |
| 9 | Lundary Machine | Washing and Drying |  | Local | 2 |  | 1P, 220V | 2,500 W |
| 10 | Gluing M/C | - | Plastic melting for packing | Local | 2 | $\begin{gathered} 200 \times 200 \mathrm{x} \\ 300 \end{gathered}$ | 1P, 220V | 1,500 W |
| 11 | Boiler | 300 Kg | Steam using for emulsify mixer | Local/Japan | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 1350 \times 885 \mathrm{x} \\ 1980 \end{gathered}$ | 3P, 380V | $300 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{h}$ |
| 12 | Air Compressor | DVAW-15 | Air supply for required machines | - | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 1200 \times 900 \times \\ 1200 \end{gathered}$ | 3P, 380V | 15,000 |
| 13 | Chiller | - | Cooled water using for emulsify mixer | - | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 950 \times 397 x \\ 1010 \end{gathered}$ | 1P, 220V | 3,000 |
| 14 | Water Treatment System | - | DI water using for emulsify mixer | - | 1 | - | - | 3810 W |
| 15 | Firefighting System | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 16 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Waste water } \\ \text { treatment system } \end{gathered}$ | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 920 W |
| 17 | Generator | S275HC(S) | - | - | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 4300 \times 1483 \\ \times 2145 \end{gathered}$ | - | 275 kVA |
| 18 | Boiler | Output:300kg/h <br> Max;Pressure: 0.98 <br> MPa ( $10 \mathrm{kgf} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ ) <br> Temp: $120 \sim 500{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Steam using for emulsify mixer | Japan | 1 | - | - | - |

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Table 3.5 List of Existing Equipment

| No. | Item | Specification | Purpose for using | Supplier/Country Origin | Quantity | Dimension | Using Volt | Power Watt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Air Cleaner | $12 \sim 20$ | Manual Tube cleaning | RMV / Vietnam | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 400 \times 800 \mathrm{x} \\ 850 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 1P, 220V | 0.25 W |
| 2 | Filling Machine | $10 \sim 20 \mathrm{pcs} / \mathrm{min}$ | Semi auto cosmetic tube filling | New Diamond/Taiwan | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 900 \times 500 \mathrm{x} \\ 1550 \end{gathered}$ | 1P, 220V | 370 W |
| 3 | RMM Sealing <br> Machine | $6 \sim 10 \mathrm{pcs} / \mathrm{min}$ | $\qquad$ | Chenghao / China | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 1100 \times 700 \mathrm{x} \\ 810 \end{gathered}$ | 1P, 220V | 2000 W |
| 4 | Direct Heat Sealer | $8 \sim 10 \mathrm{pcs} / \mathrm{min}$ | Manual laminate tube sealing | Local / China | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 345 \times 485 \mathrm{x} \\ 880 \end{gathered}$ | 1P, 220V | 350 W |
| 5 | Blister | $16 \sim 20 \mathrm{pcs} / \mathrm{min}$ | Semi auto blistering | RMV / Vietnam | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 1100 \times 960 \mathrm{x} \\ 1430 \end{gathered}$ | 1P, 220V | 3500 W |
| 6 | Ink Jet Printer | $60 \sim 100 \mathrm{pcs} / \mathrm{min}$ | Date, Lot printing | Mekhaung / Vietnam | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 400 \times 290 \mathrm{x} \\ 515 \end{gathered}$ | 1P, 220V | 210 W |
| 7 | Gluing | $50 \sim 70 \mathrm{pcs} / \mathrm{min}$ | Plastic melting for packing | RMV / Vietnam | 3 | $\begin{gathered} 200 \times 200 \mathrm{x} \\ 300 \end{gathered}$ | 1P, 220V | 1500 W |
| 8 | Hand Dryer | - | Manual plastic shrinking for tube cap | Local/ China | 3 | - | 1P, 220V | 6000 W |
| 9 | Air Compressor and Air Dryer | - |  | Local/ China | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 1140 \times 400 \mathrm{x} \\ 900 \end{gathered}$ | 3p, 380 | 2200 W |
| 10 | Generator ( 65 kVA ) | MGC 65S | Power generation | Local / China | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 700 \times 500 \mathrm{x} \\ 800 \end{gathered}$ | 1P, 220V | 65 kVA |

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### 3.7.1 Boiler

The boiler is used for the production process of fical cream production. The mainly use for the mixing process. The boiler certificate is as shown in the Appendix (18). The boiler number is MaSa.6719. The boiler blow down is taken the before the operation starting at the morning. The temperature of blow down water is about $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The blow down water is discharge to the MIP wastewater treatment system. The boiler is used for stream greanation for emulsify mixer operation. That operation is taken batch by batch.

| Brand: | Miura |
| :--- | :--- |
| Output: | $300 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{h}$ |
| Max; Pressure: | $0.98 \mathrm{MPa}\left(10 \mathrm{kgf} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}\right)$ |
| Temp: | $120 \sim 500{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Fuel: | Diesel |
| Water Usage: | $200 \sim 300 \mathrm{~L} /$ day |
|  | $6,000 \sim 9,000 \mathrm{~L} /$ month, |
|  | $57,000 \sim 85,500 \mathrm{~L} /$ year |
| Boiler: | $90 \sim 100 \mathrm{~L} /$ day that is acceptable because boiler will not |
|  | continuous running. |

$$
2,700 \sim 3,000 \mathrm{~L} / \text { month }
$$

$$
25,650 \sim 28,500 \text { L/year }
$$

Stack High:

about 60 ft


Figure 3.6 Photo of Diesel Boiler

### 3.7.2 Air Compressor

The factory is used compress air for packing machine and other purposes.

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Brand: DENAIR, Model: DVAW - 15
Working Pressure: $6 \sim 8$ bar
Max; Pressure: 10 bar


Figure 3.7 Photo of Air Compressor

### 3.7.3 Machine for Loading and Unloading

There is 1.3 tons battery fork-lift for the loading and unloading of raw materials and products. The fuel type is electricity.

Equipment: Reach Loader (48V DC)
Model: 8FBR-13
Brand: Sumitomo
Max; Load: 1.3 Ton


Figure 3.8 Photo of Battery Fork-Lift

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### 3.8 Raw Materials

### 3.8.1 Imported Amount of Raw Materials and Hazardous Statement Annual imported raw materials amount is described in below table.

Table 3.6 Medicine Semi-Finished Goods \& Raw Material List

| No. | Items Name | One Day <br> Qty(Pcs) | One Month <br> Qty (Pcs) | Annual Qty <br> (Pcs) | Import Location |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | New V-Rohto | 4,002 | 100,043 | $1,200,513$ | Vietnam |
| 2 | V-Rohto Cool | 1,109 | 27,713 | 332,555 | Vietnam |
| 3 | V-Rohto Vitamin | 267 | 6,666 | 79,996 | Vietnam |
| 4 | Deep Heat Rub Plus | 37 | 917 | 11,000 | Vietnam |
| 5 | OXY 5 | 53 | 1,333 | 16,000 | Vietnam |
| 6 | OXY 6 | 52 | 1,300 | 15,599 | Vietnam |
| 7 | Remos IB | 22 | 543 | 6,515 | Vietnam |
|  | Total | 5,541 | 138,515 | $1,662,178$ |  |

Table 3.7 Medicine Packaging List

| Item Name | Description | One Day Qty(Pes) | One Month Qty (Pcs) | $\underset{(P c s)}{\text { Annual Qty }}$ | Import <br> Location |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| V. Rohto | Myanmar unit box | 3,744 | 93,605 | 1,123,258 | Local |
|  | Myanmar Instruction sheet | 3,744 | 93,605 | 1,123,258 | Local |
|  | Stack Film | 500 | 12,498 | 149,970 | Vietnam |
|  | RMM Corrugated box | 9 | 235 | 2,821 | Local |
| V.Rohto Cool | Unit box | 1,023 | 25,568 | 306,819 | Local |
|  | Myanmar Instruction sheet (Local) | 1,023 | 25,568 | 306,819 | Local |
|  | V.Rohto Cool Corrugated Box(RMM) | 3 | 64 | 769 | Local |
| V.Rohto <br> Vitamin | Myanmar unit box | 233 | 5,821 | 69,857 | Local |
|  | Myanmar Instruction sheet | 233 | 5,821 | 69,857 | Local |
|  | RMM Corrugated box | 1 | 15 | 176 | Local |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deep Heat Rub } \\ & \text { Plus } \end{aligned}$ | Unit box | 37 | 917 | 11,001 | Vietnam |
|  | Myanmar Instruction Sheet | 37 | 917 | 11,001 | Local |
|  | Stack Film | 4 | 92 | 1,099 | Vietnam |
| Acnes Medical Cream | Stack Film | 3 | 75 | 900 | Vietnam |
|  | Unit box | 30 | 751 | 9,008 | Local |
|  | Instruction Leaflet | 30 | 749 | 8,987 | Local |

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| OXY 5 | Unit box | 77 | 1,917 | 23,001 | Local |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OXY 10 | Unit box | 39 | 967 | 11,600 | Local |
| OXY 5 / OXY <br> 10 | Instruction Leaflet | 115 | 2,883 | 34,601 | Local |
| OXY 5 / OXY <br> 10 | Stack Film | 10 | 240 | 2,878 | Vietnam |
| REMOS IB | Unit box | 22 | 543 | 6,516 | Local |
|  | Instruction Leaflet | 22 | 543 | 6,516 | Local |
|  | Stack Film | 2 | 54 | 650 | Vietnam |
| Total (Pcs ) |  | 10,938 | 273,447 | $3,281,362$ |  |

Table 3.8 Cosmetic Raw Material and Finished Goods

| Items Name | One Day <br> Qty (Kg) | One Month <br> Qty(Kg) | Annual <br> Qty(Kg) | Import Location |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acnes Creamy Wash <br> Bulk | 88.62 | $2,215.42$ | $26,585.03$ | Vietnam |
| Acnes Sealing Gel Bulk | 3.09 | 77.34 | 928.12 | Vietnam |
| Acnes Vitamin Cleanser <br> Bulk | 55.79 | $1,394.83$ | $16,737.96$ | Vietnam |
| Acnes Oil Control <br> Cleanser Bulk | 10.57 | 264.32 | $3,171.78$ | Vietnam |
| Acnes Pure White Wash <br> Bulk | 4.99 | 124.73 | $1,496.77$ | Vietnam |
| LIPICE Sheer Color <br> Natural Bulk | 0.10 | 2.50 | 30.00 | Vietnam |
| LipICE Sheer Color <br> Strawberry Bulk | 0.13 | 3.33 | 40.00 | Vietnam |
| LIPICe Sheer Color <br> Honey Bulk | 0.07 | 1.67 | 20.00 | Vietnam |
| Total | 163.37 | $4,084.14$ | $49,009.66$ | Vietnam |

Table 3.9 Cosmetic Packaging List

| Items Name | Description | One Day <br> Qty(Pcs) | One <br> Month Qty <br> (Pcs) | Annual <br> Qty (Pcs) | Import <br> Location |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acnes Creamy Wash <br> 20 g | Internal Box | 2 | 41 | 487 | Vietnam |
|  | Tube Box <br> Holder | 23 | 583 | 6,993 | Local |
|  | RMM Plain <br> Corrugated <br> Box | 0 | 9 | 105 | Local |
|  | Internal Box | Unit Shrink <br> Film Acnes <br> CW 50g | 593 | 14,833 | 178,000 |

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| Acnes Creamy Wash100 g | Internal Box | 39 | 981 | 11,771 | Local |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Unit Shrink <br> Film ACW 100 g | 471 | 11,783 | 141,400 | Local |
|  | RMM Corrugated Box | 4 | 98 | 1,178 | Local |
| Acnes Sealing Gel 9 g | Unit Box | 287 | 7,179 | 86,151 | Local |
|  | Instruction Leaflet | 427 | 10,666 | 127,996 | Local |
|  | Stack Film | 29 | 718 | 8,612 | Vietnam |
| Acnes Sealing Gel 18 g | Unit Box | 139 | 3,487 | 41,845 | Local |
|  | Stack Film | 14 | 349 | 4,183 | Vietnam |
| Acnes Foaming Wash | Common Local Sticker | 7 | 181 | 2,170 | Local |
| Acnes Scar Care | Unit Box | 76 | 1,900 | 22,798 | Local |
|  | Instruction Leaflet | 76 | 1,900 | 22,798 | Local |
|  | Stack Film | 8 | 190 | 2,275 | Vietnam |
| Acnes Sealing Gel $8 \mathrm{~g} \&$ Remos IB | RMM Common Corrugated box | 1 | 22 | 268 | Local |
| Scar-Z | Use Foaming Wash Corrugated box for Scar-Z | 0 | 7 | 79 | Vietnam |
| Acnes Creamy Wash | Use Creamy Wash 50 Corrugated Box | 3 | 86 | 1,037 | Local |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Acnes Oil Remover } \\ \text { Film } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Common } \\ \text { Local Sticker } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 34 | 851 | 10,206 | Local |
| Acnes Vitamin Cream | Unit Box | 132 | 3,309 | 39,711 | Local |
| Acnes C10 | Common Local Sticker | 3 | 66 | 788 | Local |
|  | RMM Corrugated Box | 0 | 1 | 6 | Local |
| Acnes Vitamin Cleanser 50 g | Internal Box | 21 | 533 | 6,401 | Local |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Unittt Shrink } \\ \text { Film } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 375 | 9,367 | 112,400 | Local |
|  | RMM Plan Corrugated box | 4 | 111 | 1,329 | Local |
| Acnes Vitamin Cleanser 100g | Internal Box | 21 | 531 | 6,377 | Local |
|  | Unit Shrink | 254 | 6,350 | 76,200 | Local |

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|  | Film |  | 74 | 883 | Local |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | RMM Plain Corrugated Box | 3 |  |  |  |
| Acnes Soothing Toner | Common Local Sticker | 129 | 3,232 | 38,780 | Local |
| Acnes Medical Cream | Stack Film | 3 | 75 | 900 | Vietnam |
|  |  | 30 | 751 | 9,008 | Vietnam |
|  |  | 30 | 749 | 8,987 | Vietnam |
| Acnes Pure White Wash | Common <br> Local Sticker <br> 50 g | 51 | 1,279 | 15,344 | Vietnam |
|  | Common Local Sticker 100 g | 44 | 1,091 | 13,089 | Vietnam |
| Acnes Pure White Wash 50 g | Internal Box | 2 | 44 | 528 | Vietnam |
|  | Unit Shrink Film | 32 | 800 | 9,600 | Vietnam |
| Acnes Pure White Wash 100 g | Internal Box | 3 | 67 | 804 | Vietnam |
|  | Unit Shrink Film | 33 | 817 | 9,800 | Vietnam |
| Acnes Pure White Cream | Unit box | 20 | 500 | 6,003 | Vietnam |
|  | Common <br> Local Sticker <br> 50 g | 11 | 276 | 3,316 | Vietnam |
|  | Guarnatee Sticker | 285 | 7,119 | 85,428 | Vietnam |
|  | Divider | 20 | 500 | 6,003 | Vietnam |
|  | Internal Box | 13 | 318 | 3,813 | Vietnam |
|  | RMM Plain Corrugated Box | 1 | 36 | 427 | Vietnam |
| Acnes Oil Control Cleanser | Common Local Sticker 50 g | 61 | 1,522 | 18,259 | Local |
|  | Common Local Sticker 100 g | 65 | 1,627 | 19,519 | Local |
| Acnes Oil Control Cleanser 50 g | Internal Box | 2 | 54 | 652 | Local |
|  | Unit Shrink Film | 73 | 1,817 | 21,800 | Local |
| Acnes Oil Control Cleanser 100g | Internal Box | 5 | 136 | 1,630 | Local |
|  | Unit Shrink Film | 73 | 1,833 | 22,000 | Local |
| Had Labo Perfect White Arbutin Cleanser 80g | Instruction sheet | 38 | 940 | 11,277 | Local |
| Hada Labo Perfect | Instruction | 12 | 300 | 3,600 | Local |

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| White Arbutin Cleanser 80 g | sheet |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hada Labo Perfect White Arbutin Lotion 100ml | Instruction sheet | 1 | 25 | 300 | Local |
| HDLB Pro Anti Aging Collagen Plus Cleanser 80 g | Instruction sheet | 26 | 642 | 7,700 | Local |
| HDLB Advanced Nourish Trial set | Local Sticker | 11 | 284 | 3,409 |  |
| Sunplay (4) items | RMM Plain <br> Corrugated box (for Sunplay Group and LIpIce Sheer Color Q) | 1 | 19 | 229 | Local |
| Super Block, Baby Mild \& Whitening UV common Blister Dome |  | 147 | 3,680 | 44,154 | Local |
| Sunplay | Common Internal box | 9 | 221 | 2,649 | Local |
|  | POP Label Sticker | 176 | 4,411 | 52,929 | Local |
|  | Common Local Sticker 30 g | 188 | 4,689 | 56,266 | Local |
| Sunplay Out Going | Blister Dome | 29 | 731 | 8,775 | Local |
|  | Sticker | - | - | - | Local |
|  | Backcard | 29 | 731 | 8,775 | Local |
| Sunplay Super Block | Sticker | - | - | - | Local |
|  | Backcard | 58 | 1,461 | 17,526 | Local |
| Sunplay Baby Mild | Sticker | - | - | - | Local |
|  | Backcard | 38 | 948 | 11,377 | Local |
| Sunplay Whitening UV | Sticker | - | - | - | Local |
|  | Backcard | 51 | 1,271 | 15,251 | Local |
| Sunplay | Common <br> Local Sticker <br> 70 g | 29 | 732 | 8,783 | Local |
| Sunplay Skin Aqua Clear White 25g | Local Sticker | 5 | 129 | 1,546 | Local |
| Sunplay Skin Aqua Clear White 55g |  | 6 | 138 | 1,656 | Local |
| Sunplay Skin Aqua Silky White Gel 30g |  | 16 | 398 | 4,780 | Local |
| Sunplay Skin Aqua Silky White Gel 70g |  | 14 | 346 | 4,146 | Local |
| Sunplay Skin Aqua | Local St | 17 | 431 | 5,167 | Local |

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| UV Tone Up Essence 50 g |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Scar | Instruction Leaflet | 28 | 692 | 8,308 | Local |
|  | Unit Box | 28 | 692 | 8,308 | Local |
|  | Stack Film | 3 | 69 | 829 | Local |
| Remos IR Spray | Common Local Sticker 60 ml | 35 | 874 | 10,485 | Local |
| Remos IR Spray | Common Local Sticker 150 ml | 11 | 271 | 3,252 | Local |
| Remos IR Cream | Common Local Sticker 70 ml | 12 | 306 | 3,677 | Local |
| Selsun Shampoo 50 ml | Unit Box | 104 | 2,594 | 31,122 | Local |
| Selsun Shampoo 100 ml | Unit Box | 90 | 2,244 | 26,922 | Local |
| Selsun sachet | Local Sticker | 479 | 11,964 | 143,562 | Local |
| LIPICE Colorless | RMM Plain Common Corrugated box (For ASGel 18g, OXY 5, OXY 10, Scar Care, Medical Cream, Colorless, Lip on Lip, Deep Heat Rub Plus) | 1 | 36 | 432 | Local |
| LIPICE Colorless | Common <br> Local Sticker <br> 4.3 g | 43 | 1,071 | 12,856 | Local |
| LIPICE Sheer Color | RMM Common Corrugated box | 0 | 5 | 58 | Local |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { LIPICe Sheer Color } \\ \text { L N S H P } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Common Internal box | 3 | 71 | 849 | Local |
| LIPICE Sheer Color | Common Blister Dome (Big Size) | 84 | 2,108 | 25,300 | Local |
| LIPICE Sheer Color | Common Local Sticker 2.4 g | 177 | 4,430 | 53,157 | Local |
| LIPICE Sheer Color Natural | Backcard | 21 | 527 | 6,322 | Local |

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| LIPICE Sheer Color <br> Strawberry | Backcard | 37 | 922 | 11,063 | Local |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LIPICE Sheer Color <br> Honey | Backcard | 26 | 660 | 7,915 | Local |
| LipIce Sheer Color <br> Q | Common <br> Blister Dome | 5 | 113 | 1,360 | Local |
| Common <br> Internal Box | 0 | 5 | 57 | Local |  |
| LipIce Sheer Color <br> Q Orange Juice | Backcard | 5 | 113 | 1,360 | Local |
| LipIce Sheer Color <br> Fruit Juice series | Common <br> Local Sticker | 40 | 1,011 | 12,131 | Local |
| LipIce Sheer Color <br> POP Series | Common <br> Local Sticker | 40 | 1,012 | 12,147 | Local |
| LipIce Water Lip <br> Citrus Series | Common <br> Local Sticker | 12 | 294 | 3,526 | Local |
| All Unit Box | Glue (kg) | 0 | 8 | 90 | Local |
| Total(Pcs) | 6,253 | 156,322 | $1,875,869$ |  |  |



Figure 3.9 Raw Material Storage System


Figure 3.10 Photo of Firefighting Equipment Arrangement for Chemical Hazardous and Explosion

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### 3.9 Types of Products and Production Capacity

Rotho-Menntholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd will imported and distributed many ypes of OTC medicines and cosmetics. Moreover, the mianly produced the facial cream .The other products are packing and distribution. The types of the product and their targeted production capacity are described below. The sale plan is $100 \%$ for local.
Table 3.10 Types of Medicines Products and Production Capacity (Yearly)

| No. | Brand | Items | Unit | Weight | Unit | Qty |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Medicines | V-Rohto 13ml | ml | 15,606,669 | pcs | 1,200,513 |
| 2 |  | V-Rohto Cool 12 ml | ml | 3,990,660 | pcs | 332,555 |
| 3 |  | V-Rohto Vitamin 13 ml | ml | 1,039,948 | pcs | 79,996 |
| 4 |  | Deep Heat Rub Plus 30 g | g | 330,000 | pcs | 11,000 |
| 5 |  | Medical Cream 18g | g | 271,548 | pcs | 15,086 |
| 6 |  | Remos IB 10g | g | 65,150 | pcs | 6,515 |
| 7 |  | OXY 510 g | g | 230,000 | pcs | 23,000 |
| 8 |  | OXY 1010 g | g | 115,990 | pcs | 11,599 |
| Yearly Total Balance |  |  |  |  |  | 1,680,264 |

Table 3.11 Types of Cosmetic Products and Packing Capacity (Yearly)

| No. | Brand | Items | Unit | Qty | Unit | Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Acnes | Creamy Wash 20 g | Pcs | 43,330 | g | 866,600 |
| 2 |  | Creamy Wash 50g | Pcs | 195,728 | g | 9,786,400 |
| 3 |  | Creamy Wash 100g | Pcs | 141,189 | g | 14,118,900 |
| 4 |  | Soothing Toner 90ml | Pcs | 49,576 | ml | 4,461,840 |
| 5 |  | Sealing Gel 9g | Pcs | 91,574 | g | 824,166 |
| 6 |  | Sealing Gel 18g | Pcs | 41,845 | g | 753,210 |
| 7 |  | Foaming Wash 150ml | Pcs | 2,170 | g | 325,500 |
| 8 |  | Oil Remover Films | Pcs | 10,197 | g | 134,600.40 |
| 9 |  | Scar Care 12g | Pcs | 17,086 | g | 205,032 |
| 10 |  | C 10 15ml | Pcs | 10,403 | ml | 156,045 |
| 11 |  | Vitamin Cream 40g | Pcs | 54,537 | g | 2,181,480 |
| 12 |  | Vitamin Cleanser 50g | Pcs | 127,019 | g | 6,350,950 |
| 13 |  | Vitamin Cleanser 100g | Pcs | 81,900 | g | 8,190,000 |
| 14 |  | Pure White Cream 50g | Pcs | 6,686 | g | 334,300 |
| 15 |  | Pure White Wash 50g | Pcs | 9,488 | g | 474,400 |
| 16 |  | Pure White Wash 100g | Pcs | 19,515 | g | 1,951,500 |
| 17 |  | Oil Control Cleanser 50g | Pcs | 16,106 | g | 805,300 |
| 18 |  | Oil Control Cleanser 100g | Pcs | 16,642 | g | 1,664,200 |
| 19 | LipIce | Sheer Color Strawberry 2.4 g | Pcs | 6,321 | g | 15,170.40 |
| 20 |  | Sheer Color Natural | Pcs | 4,741 | g | 11,378.40 |
| 21 |  | Sheer Color Honey | Pcs | 7,915 | g | 18,996.0 |
| 22 |  | Sheer Color Q Choco Mint 2.4g | Pcs | 1,360 | g | 3,264.0 |

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| 23 |  | Colourless Apple | Pcs | 1,915 | g | 8,234.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 |  | Colourless Strawberry | Pcs | 1,913 | g | 8,225.90 |
| 25 |  | Colourless Lemon 4.3g | Pcs | 1,339 | g | 5,757.70 |
| 26 |  | LipIce Sheer Color Fruit Juice Cherry 4g | Pcs | 3,036 | g | 12,144 |
| 27 |  | LipIce Sheer Color Fruit Juice Strawberry | Pcs | 3,035 | g | 12,140 |
| 28 |  | LipIce Sheer Color Fruit Juice Berry | Pcs | 3,032 | g | 12,128 |
| 29 |  | LipIce Sheer Color Fruit Juice Orange | Pcs | 3,028 | g | 12,112 |
| 30 |  | LipIce Sheer Color POP Pink 2.4 g | Pcs | 3,036 | g | 7,286.40 |
| 31 |  | LipIce Sheer Color POP Orange | Pcs | 3,037 | g | 7,288.80 |
| 32 |  | LipIce Sheer Color POP Rose | Pcs | 3,037 | g | 7,288.80 |
| 33 |  | LipIce Sheer Color POP Red | Pcs | 2,653 | g | 6,367.20 |
| 34 |  | LipIce Water Lip Citrus Pure Joy 4.3 g | Pcs | 1,764 | g | 7,585.20 |
| 35 |  | LipIce Water Lip Citrus Herb | Pcs | 1,762 | g | 7,576.60 |
| 36 | Sunplay | Out Going | Pcs | 9,406 | g | 282,180 |
| 37 |  | Super Block 30g | Pcs | 7,645 | g | 229,350 |
| 38 |  | Super Block 70g | Pcs | 6,176 | g | 432,320 |
| 39 |  | Baby Mild 30g | Pcs | 7,379 | g | 221,370 |
| 40 |  | Whitening UV-30g | Pcs | 13,048 | g | 391,440 |
| 41 |  | Whitening UV-70g | Pcs | 3,812 | g | 266,840 |
| 42 |  | Sunplay Skin Aqua Clear White 25 g | Pcs | 1,546 | g | 38,650 |
| 43 |  | Sunplay Skin Aqua Clear White 55 g | Pcs | 1,656 | g | 91,080 |
| 44 |  | Sunplay Skin Aqua Silky White Gel 30g | Pcs | 4,780 | g | 143,400 |
| 45 |  | Sunplay Skin Aqua Silky White Gel 70g | Pcs | 6,146 | g | 430,220 |
| 46 |  | Sunplay Skin Aqua UV Tone Up Essence | Pcs | 3,167 | g | 158,350 |
| 47 | Other <br> Consumer Products | Scar Z | Pcs | 15,268 | g | 183,216 |
| 48 |  | Remos IR 60ml | Pcs | 48,965 | ml | 2,937,900 |
| 49 |  | Remos IR 150ml | Pcs | 3,492 | ml | 523,800 |
| 50 |  | Remos IR Cream Lemon Grass | Pcs | 11,646 | g | 815,220 |
| 51 |  | Selsun Shampoo 50 ml | Pcs | 35,395 | ml | 1,769,750 |
| 52 |  | Selsun Shampoo 100 ml | Pcs | 26,508 | ml | 2,650,800 |
| 53 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HADA } \\ & \text { LABO } \end{aligned}$ | Advanced Nourish Hyaluron Cleanser 80g | Pcs | 8,085 | g | 646,800 |
| 54 | Series | Advanced Nourish Hyaluron | Pcs | 3,644 | ml | 364,400 |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55 |  | Pcs | 3,774 | ml | 377,400 |
| 56 | Advanced Nourish Hyaluron Cream 50g | Pcs | 9,106 | g | 455,300 |
| 57 | Perfect White Arbutin Cleanser $\qquad$ | Pcs | 1,993 | g | 159,440 |
| 58 | Perfect White Arbutin Lotion 100 ml | Pcs | 5,277 | ml | 527,700 |
| 59 | Perfect White Arbutin Milk 90 ml | Pcs | 4,357 | ml | 392,130 |
| 60 | Perfect White Arbutin Essence $30 \mathrm{~g}$ | Pcs | 3,016 | g | 90,480 |
| 61 | Perfect White Arbutin Cream 50 g | Pcs | 8,283 | g | 414,150 |
| 62 | Pro Anti Aging Collagen Plus Cleanser 80g | Pcs | 5,000 | g | 400,000 |
| 63 | Pro Anti Aging Collagen Plus Lotion 100ml | Pcs | 4,458 | ml | 445,800 |
| 64 | Pro Anti Aging Collagen Plus Cream 50g | Pcs | 4,310 | g | 215,500 |
| 65 | Pro Anti Aging Collagen Plus Essence 30g | Pcs | 2,540 | g | 76,200 |
| 66 | HDLB Advanced Nourish Trial set <br> (Hyaluron Cleanser 25g + Hyaluron Lotion 40ml) | Pcs | 3,409 |  |  |
| 67 | HDLB Perfect White Trial set (Arbutin Cleanser 25g + Arbutin Lotion 40ml) | Pcs | 3,936 |  |  |
|  | Total Balance |  | 1,265,138 |  |  |



Figure 3.11 Photo of Distributed Oroducts

### 3.10 Resource Requirements

### 3.10.1 Electricity Consumption

$5,000 \mathrm{kWh}-10,000 \mathrm{kWh}$ from Industrial Zone Distribution System and diesel generator $(275 \mathrm{kVA})$ is used for backup if electricity will be break down.

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Figure 3.12 Photo of 315 kVA Transformer


Figure 3.13 Photo of Diesel Generators ( 275 kVA ) and ( 65 kVA ) respectiviely

### 3.10.2 Diesel Fuel Consumption

For diesel generator: $50 \sim 70 \mathrm{~L} /$ day and for boiler: $90 \sim 100 \mathrm{~L} /$ day
The diesel is buying from the local distributer by on calling with the fuel required. The 4 nos of 50 gal barrel are stored for the disesl and firefighting protecting equipemt was installed near the fuelstorage are that is as shwon in the Figure 3.14.


Figure 3.14 Photo of Fuel Buying Process from the Local Distributer

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Figure 3.15 Photo of Main using Generator and Fuel Storage System

### 3.10.3 Water Requirements

The water usage of factory is received from YCDC through the MIP to factory. Water is used for production, domestic purpose and cleaning of equipment. Water requirement for operation phase are shown in the following table. The process using water is required pure water. Therfore, the focatory is carried out treating the suppling water. The installed water treatment system process is as shown in the following figure. The drinking water is received form the treated water from the treatment system.

Table 3.12 Estimated Water Utility

| Item | Type of Water | Amount |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Daily | Monthly | Yearly |
| Daily Water Consumption during Operation | Process water -Normal Water, DI water | 3,000 L/day | $\begin{gathered} 90,000 \\ \text { I/month } \end{gathered}$ | 855,000 L/year |
|  | For other (Canteen, Office, Toilets and Housekeeping .etc.) - Normal Water | 1,000 L/day | $30,000$ <br> L/month | $285,000$ <br> L/year |
|  | Total | 4,000 L/day | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { 1,200,000 } \\ & \text { L/month } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1,140,000 \\ \text { L/year } \end{gathered}$ |



Figure 3.16 Photos of Drinking Water Supply

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Figure 3.17 Location of Waster Storage Tank


Figure 3.18 Photos of Water Storage Tanks

## Water Treatment System



DI Water Treatment System Schematic Diagram

Figure 3.19 Process Flow Diagram of the Water Treatment System

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### 3.11 Waste Generation

### 3.11.1 Wastewater Discharge and Treatment System

(a) Wastewater Discharge

There is wastewater from the production process and domestic wastewater will be discharged. Production wastewater from the facial wash cream mixing tanks washing. Domestic wastewater from canteen, office, factory housekeeping and toilet flushing shall be collected in septic tanks for treatment. The outlet from septic tanks and WWTP will be discharged to centralized wastewater treatment system of MIP. Storm water will directly flow to the retention canal and the drainage layout plan is as shown in Figure 3.3.
Table 3.13 Wastewater Discharged Amount

| Item | Type of Water | Amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Daily Amount of <br> Wastewater Discharge | From Industry | 2500 L |
|  | For Others (Canteen, Office, Toilets, etc.) | 1000 L |
|  | Total | $3500 \mathrm{~L} /$ day |

## (b) Wastewater Treatment System

According to the above paragraph, the process wastewater will be treated with wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) that is installed under the ground level. The process flow chart of the WWTP is as shown in the following. If the wastewater treatment plant will be maintenance period, the wastewater will collect with 50 gal barrel and disposed to authorized waste collection company.

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(1) Collection Tank

(2) Anaerobic Tank

(3) Equalization Tank

-Separate dissolved particles \& materials / எपर๐

(4) Aeration Tank
-To digest with aerobic bacteria (Activated Sludge) / \$£:
(5) Sedimentation Tank

(6) Effluent Tank


[^1]Figure 3.20 Process Flow Chart of Water Treatment System

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Figure 3.21 Wastewater and Sanitary Water Drain Flow Charts

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Figure 3.22 Photos of Installed WWTP

### 3.11.2 Solid Waste Amount and Disposal System

The solid waste will be discharged from packaging materials such as paper box, wooden pallets, steel drum, paper bag, solvent contaminated wipes, offspecification product. Factory will separately collect and dispose solid waste by hazardous and non-hazardous. Currently Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. does not have hazardous waste. If generated, factory will disposal to waste collector such as Golden DOWA Ecosystem Co., Ltd or Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC).


Figure 3.23 Waste Collecting Bins of Factory

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Table 3.14 Non-Hazardous Waste Amount

| No. | Type of Non-Hazardous Waste | Quantity | Disposal System |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Cartoon paper box | $4 \sim 6$ ton/year | Disposed to YCDC <br> by weekly |
| 2 | Plastic | $0.6 \sim 1$ ton/year |  |
| 3 | Office and Canteen waste | 23.04 ton/year |  |

Table 3.15 Hazardous Waste Amount

| No. | Type of Non-Hazardous Waste | Quantity | Disposal System |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | General Waste | $0.3-1$ ton/year | YCDC and Waste <br> Collection Company <br> by weekly |
| 2 | Chemical Waste (Solid) | $0.1-1$ ton/ yaer | Systimatically <br> washing the barrels <br> or containers and <br> washed barrels or <br> container disposed to <br> YCDC by weekly <br> and washing water to <br> own WWTP to daily |
| 3 | Chemical Waste (Liquid) | $0.1-1$ ton/ yaer | Dispose to own <br> WWTP to daily |
| 4 | Light tube waste | 8 pcs/ year | YCDC by annually |
| 5 | Enginer oil waste | 62 lit/year | Local vendor by <br> annually |

### 3.12 Other Facilities

### 3.12.1 Canteen

The factory shall provide a canteen for dinning and it is shown in Figure 3.16.


Figure 3.24 Photo of Canteen

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### 3.12.2 Maintenance Workshop and Laboratory

The main function of maintenance workshop is making the repairing and maintenance of the machineries.

The factory has installed laboratory to check the product qualities. Main quality control (QC) checking are performed viscosity, specific gravity, highting, \% strength, \% molar volume, gloss etc. The tested products are collected seperatedly waste bin and disposed to Authorized Places from Goverment. The laboratory testing equipment is as shown in the following figures.


Figure 3.25 Photo of Maintenance Workshop and Laboratory Room



Figure 3.26 Photos of Laboratry Equipments

### 3.12.3 Ventilation System

The proponent shall install air-conditioning in office rooms, meeting room, control rooms and canteen. The installed air conditionings are as shown in the following figure.


Figure 3.27 Photo of Air Conditioning System

### 3.12.4 First Aid Kit

A first aid kit will be provided for employees. The location of first aid kit are as shown in the following Table 3.15 and provided medicines list are as shown in the following Table 3.16.
Table 3.16 Location of First Aid Kits

| Building No. | Location | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building 1 | Office Area | 1 kit |
| Building 2 | Warehouse II Area | 1 kit |
|  | Down Stair (near ladder) | 1 kit |
|  | Up Stair (Material Storage Area) | 1 kit |
|  | Up Stair (Clean Room) | 1 kit |

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Table 3.17 List of Medicines of each First Aid Kit

| No. | Name of Medicine | Quantity |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | Stugin | 30 tablets |
| 2 | B 6 | $100 \mathrm{tab} / \mathrm{bot}$ |
| 3 | B 2 | 100 tab/bot |
| 4 | Paracetamol | 30 tablets |
| 5 | C - Vit | 100 tab/bot |
| 6 | Neurobion (blue) | 30 tablets |
| 7 | Omeprazole 20mg | 3 strips |
| 8 | Oral Rehydration Salt | 10 packs |
| 9 | Inhaler | 2 pcs |
| 10 | Dicotil | 3 strips |
| 11 | Meftal Spa | 3 strips |
| 12 | Mirax M (domperidone) | 3 strips |
| 13 | Siloxogene | 3 strips |
| 14 | Kremil S | 3 strips |
| 15 | Metronidazole | 3 strips |
| 16 | Deep Heat Rub Plus | 1 bot |
| 17 | Betadine | 1 bot |
| 18 | Methylated Spirit | 1 bot |
| 19 | Alcohol Pad | 1 pcs |
| 20 | Scissor small | 1 pcs |
| 21 | Tourniquet | 1 pcs |
| 22 | Paper Tape | 1 pcs |
| 23 | Gauze | 1 pcs |
| 24 | Cotton Wool | 1 pack |
| 25 | 2 B Bandage | 1 roll |
| 26 | $4 "$ Bandage | 1 roll |
| 27 | Hansaplast | 5 pcs |
|  |  |  |

### 3.13 Manufacturing Procedure in Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

The following figure shows the main procedure to produce the finished goods in Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. There are two type of manufacturing process in the factory. The first one is packing with different type of tube, box, etc. and distributing of the imported products. The next process is fully production of facial wash cream production. The facial cream production steps are as shown in the following.

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Figure 3.28 General Production Procedure of Rohto-Mentholatu (Myanmar) Co., Ltd
The related processes to the above-stated main process are also shown in Figure 3.26.


Figure 3.29 Related Processes for the Production

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### 3.13.1 Manufacturing Process of Facial Wash Cream

In general, the manufacturing of facial wash cream is a series of unit operations using batch processes. There are few or no chemical reactions; the operations are mostly mechanical. The manufacture involves the preparing and weighing of raw materials, mixing, dispersing, thinning, and adjusting, filling of containers, warehousing and transportation.

## (1) Pre- Dispersion

- The production of begins by mixing hot water and powder in a high-speed mixer. During this operation, water and powders are also added.


## (2) Dispersion, Grinding and Mixing

- Following the mixing operation, additional solvent (such as glycol) is input to the mixer for the dispersion.


## (3) Adjusting/Tinting

- Next, the concentrate is transferred to mixing tank where tints, glycol (usually blend of solvents) and balance additives are added. Then adjust the color and viscosity of completed mill base dispersions. This sample will be compared to the desired standard. Various combinations of powder, solvent and additives are added to the material to meet the requirements.


## (4) Filtering

- Upon reaching the required consistency, the cream is filtered to remove any non-dispersed pigment.


## (5) Quality Control

- Quality checks are carried out for consistency, viscosity, color, etc., and other specified properties before batch is approved for packing. Quality control acceptance batch will be stored in the cleaning room about 24 hr . After this period, packaging step will be started.


## (6) Packaging

- The finished product (QC acceptance) is then transferred to the packaging machine. The products paste will be filled into the different types of tubes. And then, the end of tube will be closed by pressing with heat. After the tube filling, these tubes were putted into plastic bags and putted into the small paper box. Finally, these small boxes were putted in the cartoon boxes and stored at the warehouse before delivery. The detail packing process is as shown in the following.
(a) Issuing material requisition from to warehouse
> For packaging process, start issue material requisition from to ware house. In those material requisition form, production responsible person write detail product, name, lot number, quantity and packaging


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items according to production plan. Then signed and issue to ware house.
$>$ Warehouse responsible person prepare the semi- finished goods and packaging items and send to production.
(b) Material/ Semi Finished Good receiving
$>$ At the material receiving area, production department receive the packaging material and SFG products. And check the product name, lot no: \& quantity which mentioned in material requisition forms.
> If everything confirmed for producing items, transferred to the packaging area (line process).
(c) Packaging process,
> Opening the box of semi-finished good and take one by one semifinished product check the appearance. Then apply the local language sister on the product. After that put the product Bach into the box. Next step, apply product mentioned paper apply on each box.
$>$ Check the quantity and weight each box to confirm the quantity.
$>$ Quantity assurance person check the finished good in each box.
> The finished products (QA approved) are transferred to the packing process.
$>$ Each box finished products are packing with tape (tape applying). In this process, production use manual tape applying for small box and also use the box packing machine for large boxes.
> Final checking the product name and lot number which mentioned on the box. And then QA person stamp POR (Permission of release) on the boxes.
(d) Issuing Finished goods to ware house
$>$ After finished all products for the whole lot, issue the finished goods to the ware house with goods issue form.
> Warehouse person receive and check the finished goods for production item by item with lot by lot. And store each product in each specified area.
The product, facial wash cream, can be either an oil-in-water or water-in-oil emulsion consisting of emollients and lubricants dispersed in an oil phase, and a water phase containing emulsifying and thickening agents, perfume, color and preservatives. Active ingredients are dispersed in either phase depending on the raw materials and the desired properties of the end product.

Pre- Dispersion, Dispersion, Grinding and Mixing operations would be as follows:

Flake/powder ingredients, such as cetyl alcohol and stearic acid, sometimes dry blended in advance, are dispersed into the oil phase. Heating may be required to melt some of the ingredients.

- Active ingredients are dispersed in the appropriate phase.
- The water phase, containing emulsifiers and stabilizers such as Carbopol, is prepared separately.
- The two phases are then mixed to form an emulsion. This is aided by heating to between $110-185^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(45-85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ depending on the formulation and viscosity.
- Mixing is continued until the end product is homogeneous.

A number of problems can be encountered by using conventional agitators:

- Some ingredients can form agglomerates which conventional agitators cannot break down.
- Hydration of thickening and suspending agents is one of the most difficult of all mixing operations. Agglomerates can easily form, and some ingredients require shear in order to develop their desired properties.
- When adding powdered ingredients to the vessel, partially hydrated materials can build up on the vessel wall and parts of the agitator.
- Agitators cannot easily form stable emulsions even when the oil and water phases have been heated.
- Long process times and additional equipment are often required to achieve a homogeneous product.
Using a high shear mixer not only solve these problems but also improve product quality, reduce processing times and eliminate some intermediate stages.

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### 4.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

In this chapter, the existing environment, the environmental profile and secondary information for the proposed project are described. This section includes the delineation of the study areas and justifies those limits, description of the study area's socio-economic, cultural and visual, physical and biological characteristics. For the purpose of characterization and quantification of various pollutants, visits were made and detailed field studies were conducted in each category. Based on the measured values, the averages values have been taken as basis to characterize the typical pollution streams.

### 4.1 Methodology for Data Collection and Analysis

For preparation of this EMP report, there are two methodologies to collect the data to describe the current environmental and social conditions of the proposed project.

- Primary Data Collection and Analysis ( Air Quality, Noise, Vibration, Water and Soil are measuring)
- Secondary Data Collection and Analysis (regional information such as climate, topography, population, economic., etc.)


### 4.1.1 Primary Data Collection and Analysis

The objective of the EMP baseline data collection is to present the general description of the environment as primary data collection. The methodology is designed to assess the baseline data of the environmental quality factors for "RohtoMentholatum (Myanmar) Company Limited" Project. Baseline environmental parameters are defined according to the guidelines, which apply to projects dedicated to the proposed project.

Environmental baseline data (primary data) such as air quality, odor nuisance and noise levels are measured by using instruments. For water quality and soil quality, samples are collected and analyzed at the GMES laboratory, ALARM Ecological laboratory and ISO tech laboratory. The results are mentioned in this Chapter.

All necessary criteria such as site selections for sampling and analysis of ambient air quality, workplace air quality, noise level, water quality and soil quality were identified by GMES.

### 4.1.2 Secondary Data Collection and Analysis

Some data such as socioeconomic conditions, physical/biological environment and weather data are collected from the respective websites and reviewed by the EMP study team. The baseline data of the Mingaladon Township was collected from the Township Data published by General Administration Department (GAD) in 2020.

### 4.2 Environmental Baseline Situation (Primary Data)

Green Myanmar Environmental Services Company Limited had done measuring primary data or baseline environmental parameters such as ambient and indoor air quality, water quality and soil quality on May 2021. The materials and methods of instruments used

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for surveying the environmental baseline data and the results are mentioned in the following section.

The water samples, tube well water, wastewaters and soil samples were collected and analyzed the results in the laboratory.

### 4.2.1 Air Quality

The objective of the air-quality monitoring program is to describe the baseline air quality conditions in the project area.

Dispersion of different air pollutants released into the atmosphere has significant impacts on the neighborhood air environment of a project and forms an important part of impact assessment studies.

The air quality status with respect to the project site will form the baseline information over which the predicted impacts due to the proposed project can be superimposed to find out the net (Final) impacts on air environment. Based on the final impacts of the air environment, a viable Environmental Management Plan (EMP) can be prepared.

The baseline status of the air quality can be assessed through scientifically designed air quality measuring network.

## (i) Methods of Sampling and Analysis

The rate of air quality was recorded automatically every one minute for gases causing air pollution (Sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide and particulate matters, etc) to describe ambient air quality.

## (ii) Materials Used for Measuring

The ambient air quality parameters such as nitrogen oxide $\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)$, sulfur dioxide $\left(\mathrm{SO}_{2}\right)$, particulate matters $\left(\mathrm{PM}_{2.5} \& \mathrm{PM}_{10}\right)$, ammonia $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)$, carbon dioxide $\left(\mathrm{CO}_{2}\right)$, carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen sulfide $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\right)$, methane $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{4}\right)$, wind speed, wind direction, relative humidity and temperature were measured by using Haz-Scanner which is a true environmental air station providing ambient air quality measurement of critical EPA criteria pollutants and air parameters.

Aeroqual is used to measure the particulate matters $\left(\mathrm{PM}_{2.5}\right.$ and $\mathrm{PM}_{10}$ ).

PM ${ }^{2}$ ).

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Mx-6 uses for oxygen, toxic and combustible gas, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) of indoor air quality.


Mx-6

## (iii)Selection of Sampling Location

Air quality measurement was taken at each project site. The sampling points were selected based on their locations relative to key community receptors, as well as their current or potential for impairments.

1) Ambient air quality at the project site was measured at only one sampling point
2) Workplace air quality was measured at two points

## Ambient Air Quality

Different analysis methods are used for different parameters of ambient air quality as shown in the following table.

Table 4.1 Parameters Measured for Ambient Air Quality

| No. | Parameters | Analysis Methods |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1. | Sulfur dioxide $\left(\mathrm{SO}_{2}\right)$ | Electrochemical sensors |
| 2. | Nitrogen dioxide $\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)$ | Electrochemical sensors |
| 3. | Carbon dioxide $\left(\mathrm{CO}_{2}\right)$ | NDIR (optional sensor) |
| 4. | Carbon monoxide $(\mathrm{CO})$ | Electrochemical sensors |
| 5. | Hydrogen Sulfide $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\right)$ | Electrochemical sensors |
| 6. | Particulate matter $2.5\left(\mathrm{PM}_{2.5}\right)$ | Infrared light scattering |
| 7. | Particulate matter $10\left(\mathrm{PM}_{10}\right)$ | Infrared light scattering |

Ambient air quality at the project site was measured continuously at only one sampling point for 24 hours in the factory.

Table 4.2 Location of Ambient Air Quality Measuring Point

| No. | Measuring Point | Geographic Information | Description | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | AMP-1 | $16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 24.02^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ | Estate of | See Figure 4.1 |

AMP $=$ Ambient Air Quality Measuring Point


Figure 4.1 Location of Measuring Ambient Air Quality

## Measuring Results

At the initial stage of the project, baseline air quality should be measured on the vicinity of the site to assess background levels of key pollutants and to differentiate between existing ambient conditions and project-related impacts in the future. Air quality is defined by the concentration of dust and pollutant gas of the ambient air.

The ambient air measuring was conducted on May 27, 2021 for the factory. The air quality measuring result for ambient air for the factory is described in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Measuring Results of Ambient Air Quality Baseline Data (AMP-1)

| No. | Parameters | Result | Unit | Measuring <br> Avg. Period | NEQG <br> Value | Avg. <br> Period | Remark |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Nitrogen Dioxide | 101.8 | $\mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 24 | hours | $200 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 1-hour | $28 / 5 / 2021$ <br> $1: 54-2: 54$ <br> (Peak <br> Hour) |
| 2 | Sulphur Dioxide | 0 | $\mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 24 | hours | $20 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 24 -hours |  |
| 3 | Particulate matter <br> $\mathrm{PM}_{10}$ | 18.87 | $\mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 24 | hours | $50 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 24 -hours |  |
| 4 | Particulate matter <br> $\mathrm{PM}_{2.5}$ | 8.56 | $\mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 24 | hours | $25 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 24 -hours |  |
| 5 | Ozone | 81.98 | $\mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 24 | hours | $100 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 8 -hour <br> daily <br> Maximum | $5 / 27 / 2021$ <br> $9: 54-$ <br> $17: 54$ |
| 6 | Ammonia | 0 | ppm | 24 | hours | NG | - |  |

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| 7 | Carbon Dioxide | 367.44 | ppm | 24 | hours | NG | - |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | Carbon Monoxide | 0 | ppm | 24 | hours | NG | - |  |
| 9 | Volatile Organic <br> Compound | 0 | ppb | 24 | hours | NG | - |  |
| 10 | Oxygen | 21 | $\%$ | 24 | hours | NG | - |  |

*Note- NEQG-National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline
According to the above table, Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide, Particulate matter $\mathrm{PM}_{10}$ and $\mathrm{PM}_{2.5}$, Ozone) parameters of the ambient air quality are within the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines.


Figure 4.2 Photo of Ambient Air Quality Measuring
(a) Windrose Plot superimposed over the Project Site


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(b) Windrose Plot


Wind Speed (mph)
(c) Wind Class Frequency Distribution Chart


Figure 4.3 (a) Windrose Plot superimposed over the Project Site, (b) Windrose Plot,
(c) Wind Class Frequency Distribution Chart

## Workplace (Indoor) Air Quality

Measurements to determine the environmental conditions of working environment of the factory were carried out for short-time interval samples (one hour for each sample measurement). The instrument was measured by two technicians.

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Indoor air quality was measured at two locations on May 27, 2021 inside of the factory. The locations and results are seen in Figure 4.3 and Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Location of Indoor Air Quality Measuring Point

| No. | Measuring <br> Point | Geographic <br> Information | Description | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | IAMP-1 | $16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 23.00^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ <br> $96^{\circ} 09^{\prime} 15.50^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}$ | Production <br> Area | See Figure 4.3 |
| 2 | IAMP-2 | $16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 23.50^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ <br> $96^{\circ} 09^{\prime} 15.40^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}$ | Warehouse |  |
| IMP= Indoor Air Quality Measuring Point |  |  |  |  |



Figure 4.4 Location of Measuring Indoor Air Quality


Figure 4.5 Photos of Measuring Indoor Air Quality
Table 4.5 Indoor Air Quality Measuring Results

| Monitoring <br> Point | Description | Parameters | Unit | Monitoring <br> Duration | Workplace air <br> Monitoring Result | NEQG |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IAMP-1 | Production | $\mathrm{PM}_{10}$ | $\left[\mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right]$ | 1 Hour | 36 | 50 |

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| Area | $\mathrm{PM}_{2.5}$ | $\left[\mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right]$ | 1 Hour | 12 | 25 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | VOC | ppm | 1 Hour | 0 | - |
| IAMP-2 | Warehouse | $\mathrm{PM}_{10}$ | $\left[\mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right]$ | 1 Hour | 28 | 50 |
|  |  | $\mathrm{PM}_{2.5}$ | $\left[\mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}\right]$ | 1 Hour | 24 | 25 |
|  |  | VOC | ppm | 1 Hour | 0 | - |

*Note- NEQG-National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline
According to the above table, most of the particulate matters $\left(\mathrm{PM}_{10}\right.$ and $\left.\mathrm{PM}_{2.5}\right)$ were accepted within the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines.

### 4.2.2 Noise Level

Noise is one of the most undesirable and unwanted by-products of our modern life style. It may not seem as harmful as air and water pollutants but it affects human health and well-being and can contribute to deterioration of human well-being in general and can cause neurological disturbances and physiological damage to the hearing mechanism in particular. It is therefore, necessary to measure both the quality as well as the quantity of noise in and around the site.

Parameter for noise level survey was determined according to Myanmar National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines.

Noise surveys have been conducted at the project site in order to establish an acoustic baseline onto which potential impacts from the proposed project may be superimposed. Noise level measuring was also done at the same sampling points used for air quality monitoring.
(i) Methods of Monitoring and Analysis of Noise level

Measurements to determine the environmental conditions of working environment of the factory were carried out for short-time interval samples (one hour for each sample measurement). Ambient noise level monitored continuously for 24 hours.

## (ii) Materials Used for Measuring

Digital Sound Level Meter measures the environmental conditions of working environment of the factory carried out for short-time interval samples (one hour for each sample measurement). Ambient noise level measured continuously for 24 hours.


## Noise Level Measuring Result

The noise level measuring points are same with air quality measuring point and result are presented in Table 4.6 and Table 4.7. Indoor noise level measuring point and result are described in Figure 4.7 and Table 4.8.

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Table 4.6 Noise Level Monitoring Points

| No. | Monitoring Point | Geographic Information | Description | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | ANMP | $16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 24.02^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ <br> $96^{\circ} 09^{\prime} 15.06^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}$ | Estate of Factory | See Figure 4.7 |
| 2 | INMP-1 | $16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 23.00^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ <br> $96^{\circ} 09^{\prime} 15.50^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}$ | Production <br> Area |  |
| 3 | INMP-2 | $16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 23.50^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ <br> $96^{\circ} 09^{\prime} 15.40^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}$ | Warehouse |  |

*Note-ANMP-Ambient Noise level Measuring Point, INMP-Indoor Noise level Measuring Point


Figure 4.6 Ambient Noise Level Measuring Point
Table 4-7 Ambient Noise Level Measuring Result

| Point | Period | Results | NEQG |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Industrial, <br> Commercial |  |
| ANMP | Day Time | 68 | 55 | 70 |
|  | Night Time | 54 | 45 | 70 |

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The factory are located in industrial park, the observed values are compared with the guidelines for industrial area. The observed values of the ambient noise levels for daytime and night time are within the limit of Guidelines. Therefore, the human and the environment cannot be affected by the noise.


Figure 4.7 Indoor Noise Level Measuring Points
Table 4.7 Indoor Noise Level Measuring Result

| No. | Indoor Noise Level <br> Measuring Points | Description | Noise Measuring <br> Results (Duration $=$ <br> 1hr)(dB[A]) | OHS Guidelines <br> $(\mathbf{8 ~ h r})$ <br> $(\mathbf{d B}[A])$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | INMP-1 | Production Area | 70.2 | $\mathbf{9 0}$ |
| 2. | INMP-2 | Warehouse | 62.1 | $\mathbf{9 0}$ |

The factory are located in industrial park, the observed values are compared with the OHS Guideline. The observed values of the Indoor Noise level for daytime and night time are within the limit of Guidelines. Therefore, Noise level value was within the acceptable conditions.

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### 4.2.3 Vibration Level

## Methods of study

The ground vibration intensity was measured in terms of peak particle velocity (PPV) to evaluate its potential damage. Which is corresponds to an indicator of the structural damage, largely depending on the maximum charging, the distance between blast and measuring point and the characteristics of the medium.

The three axes (directions) of measurement,

- The longitudinal (back to forth) (sometimes called "radial", frequency distribution of a given vibration)
- Transverse (vibration in the side by side) and
- Vertical (up and down) vectors are always measured and reported separately.
One reason for this is that they have different degrees of importance in causing damage. Structures are built to withstand vertical forces. For that reason, vibrations along the vertical vector are usually of lesser importance in causing damage, though not always benign.

Vibrations in both the longitudinal and transverse vectors have the potential for causing shear in the home structure, which is a major contributor to damage effects. When in shear, different parts of the house move at different speeds or even in different directions, which can cause cosmetic cracking or even structural damage. Vibration standards often do not take into account directly these differences in damage potential between vibration direction components, simply specifying the same limits for all three axes of measurement.

Continuous mode can be set at continuous or self-triggering mode. Preset value is generally set at $0.1-\mathrm{mm} / \mathrm{sec}$ trigger level. Depending on the sensitivity of buildings, trigger value will be changed after discussion with site engineer.

## Materials Used for Measuring



Table 4.8 Guideline for Vibration

| DIN 4150 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of Structure | Peak Particle Velocity (mm/sec) |  |  |
| Frequency | Acceptable Level | Moderate level | Extreme Level |
| Commercial and Industrial <br> Building (Type-1) | 20 | $20 \sim 40$ | $40 \sim 50$ |
| Dwellings (Type-2) | 5 | $5 \sim 15$ | $15 \sim 20$ |
| Ancient and Historic <br> Buildings (Type-3) | 3 | $3 \sim 8$ | $8 \sim 10$ |

Reference: DIN 4150:Part3 "Structural Vibration in Buildings" Guideline on Limit of Vibration

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## Vibration Level Measuring Result

The Vibration level measuring point are same with ambient air quality measuring point and result are presented in Table 4.9 and Figure 4.8.

Table 4.9 Vibration Level Monitoring Points

| No. | Monitoring Point | Geographic Information | Description | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | VMP | $16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 24.02^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ | Estate of | See Figure 4.8 |

*Note-VMP-Vibration level Measuring Point


Figure 4.8 Vibration Level Measuring Point
Table 4.10 Vibration Level Measuring Result

| Instrument <br> ID | Date |  | Maximum Peak <br> Peak particulate <br> $(\mathbf{m m} / \mathbf{s})$ | Current <br> Threshold <br> $\mathbf{m m} / \mathbf{s}$ | Remark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VM | $27 / 5 / 2021$ | $28 / 5 / 2021$ | 0.6 | 0.5 | Max: PVS on 27 <br> May 2021, 5:24 PM |

Remark: Vibration level is less than threshold limit $0.1 \mathrm{~mm} /$ sec not recorded the data
The factory are located in industrial park, the observed values are compared with the guidelines for industrial area. The measurement results is acceptable limits. Therefore, the human and the environment cannot be affected by the vibrtaion.

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### 4.2.4 Water Quality

Selected water quality parameters of drain water of sendimentation pond and using water from MIP have been studied for assessing the water environment and evaluating the anticipated impact of the proposed project.

The purpose of this study is to:
$>$ Assess the water quality characteristics for critical parameters,
$>$ Predict impact on water quality by this project and related activities and
$>$ Suggest appropriate mitigation measures.

## Description of Sampling Point

The outline of sampling points is mentioned in Table 4.11. The photos of conducting field survey at each sampling points are mentioned in Figure 4.9.

Table 4.11 Outline of Sampling Points

| No. | Monitoring Points | Description | Geographic Information | Collecting date |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | WMP-1 | Water quality from MIP | $\begin{gathered} 16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 24.36^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N} \\ 96^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 17.17^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E} \end{gathered}$ | 27.5.2021 |
| 2. | WMP-2 | Inside drain water quality of the factory | $\begin{gathered} 16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 22.15 " \mathrm{~N} \\ 96^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 15.077^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E} \end{gathered}$ |  |

Note: WMP-Water Quality Monitoring Point


Figure 4.9 Water Quality Monitoring Points

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Table 4.12 Result of Water Quality (WMP-1)

| No. | Parameters | Unit | Analysis Value | Minimum Measurement Range of Methods | Drinking Water Standards |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WHO } \\ & (2011) \end{aligned}$ | EPA (Spring 2012) | Indian Specification (IS:10500,2012) |
| 1. | Aluminum | mg/l | 0.09 | 0.01 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.03 |
| 2. | Arsenic | mg/l | 0 | 0.005 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 3. | Chloride | mg/l | 14 | 5 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| 4. | Copper | mg/l | ND | 0.5 | 2 | 1 | 0.05 |
| 5. | Cyanide | mg/l | ND | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.2 | 0.05 |
| 6. | Manganese | mg/l | ND | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.05 | 0.1 |
| 7. | pH | - | 7.4 | 0.1 | 6.5~8.5 | 6.5~8.5 | 6.5~8.5 |
| 8. | Sulfate | mg/l | 4.2 | 2 | 250 | 250 | 200 |
| 9. | Total <br> Alkalinity <br> as $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ | mg/l | 68 | 5 | - | - | 200 |
| 10. | Total <br> Dissolved Solids | mg/l | 260 | 1 | 600 | 500 | 500 |
| 11. | Total Hardness as $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ | mg/l | 61 | 5 | 500 | - | 200 |
| 12. | Total Iron | mg/l | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 13. | Turbidity | NTU | 6.7 | 0.01 | 5 | - | 1 |

ND - Not Detected
According to the lab result, turbidity of WMP-1 are higher than the WHO drinking water standards, it is found that these parameters are within the standards after treatment expect the turbidity values.

Table 4.13 Result of the Drain Water Quality of the Factory

| No. | Parameters | Unit | Analysis <br> Value | Minimum <br> Measurement <br> Range of Method | NEQG <br> General <br> Application |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | 5-day Biochemical Oxygen | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | ND | $\mathbf{3 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 0}$ |
| 2. | Ammonia | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | 0.34 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ |
| 3. | Arsenic | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | 0 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ |
| 4. | Chemical Oxygen Demand | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | ND | $\mathbf{3 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 0}$ |
| 5. | Chromium (Hexavalent) | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | 0.11 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ |
| 6. | Chromium (Total) | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | 0.16 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ |
| 7. | Copper | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | ND | $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ |
| 8. | Cyanide (Total) | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | ND | $\mathbf{0 . 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| 9. | Iron | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | 0.1 | $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 5}$ |
| 10. | Nickel | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | ND | $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ |

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| 11. | Oil and Grease | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | ND | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12. | pH | - | 7.58 | $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{6} \sim \mathbf{9}$ |
| 13. | Phenol | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | 0.22 | $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ |
| 14. | Sulfide | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | ND | $\mathbf{0 . 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| 15. | Temperature | $\cdot \mathrm{C}$ | 27 | $\mathbf{1}$ | $<\mathbf{3 5}$ |
| 16. | Total Phosphorus | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | 0.14 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| 17. | Total Suspended Solids | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | 24 | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{5 0}$ |
| 18. | Zinc | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{l}$ | ND | $\mathbf{0 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ |

ND - Not Detected
According to the lab result, pH values from WMP-2 (inside drain water quality of the Factory) are higher than the guideline values. The other parameters are within the limits.

### 4.2.5 Soil Quality

In order to monitor the soil quality, soil samples both of the factory premises were taken and tested at GMES laboratory. The location points are tabulated in Table 4.14 and Figure 4.10. The analysis results of the parameters are presented in the Table 4.15.

Table 4.14 Locations of Soil Sampling Point (SSP)

| No. | Sampling Points | Geographic Information | Description | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | SSP | $16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 23.7^{\prime \prime N}$ | Inside the | See Figure |
|  |  | $96^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 18.3^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}$ | factory premises | 4.10 |

Note: SSP-Soil Sampling Point


Figure 4.10 Photo of Taking Soil Sample inside the Factory Premises

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Table 4.15 Results of Soil Quality

| No. | Parameters | Unit | Analysis Value | Minimum Measurement Range of Methods |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Aluminum | mg/kg soil | 0.1 | $0.05 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |
| 2. | Arsenic | mg/kg soil | 0 | $0.025 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |
| 3. | Chloride | $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | 0.67 | $0.025 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |
| 4. | Copper | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | ND | $2.5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |
| 5. | Cyanide | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | ND | $0.05 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |
| 6. | Extractable <br> Acidity | cmol/kg soil | 4.25 | $0.25 \mathrm{cmol} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |
| 7. | Manganese | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | 1.85 | $1 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |
| 8. | P - Alkalinity | mmol/l <br> extract | 0 | $0.2 \mathrm{mmol} / \mathrm{l}$ extract |
| 9. | pH | - | 6.42 | 0.1 |
| 10. | Total Alkalinity | mmol/l <br> extract | 3.1 | $0.2 \mathrm{mmol} / \mathrm{l}$ extract |
| 11. | Total Iron | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | 0.5 | $0.5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |

### 4.3 Natural Environment/ Physical Components (Secondary Data)

Physical environment essentially illustrates baseline conditions of topography, geology, soil, climate, surface water and ground water of the project area, where necessary, of proposed project regardless of an assessment study. The secondary data collection is based on September 2020 General Administration Department of Mingalardone Township.

### 4.3.1 Study Area (Mingaladon Township)

The proposed project (study area) which is located in Mingaladone Industrial
Park (MIP), Mingaladon Township has mentioned in project description in detail. Mingaladon Township is located in the northern district of Yangon Region, Myanmar.

It occupies an area of 41.69 square miles. The location of the township is between north latitude $17^{\circ} 03^{\prime}$ and $17^{\circ} 04^{\prime}$ and between east longitude $96^{\circ} 08^{\prime}$ and $96^{\circ}$ 15 '.

The township shares border with

- Hlegu Township and North Okkalapa Township in the east,
- Shwepyitha Township and Insein Township in the west,
- Mayangone Township in the south, and
- Hmawbi Township and Hlegu Township in the north.
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Figure 4.11 Map of Mingaladon Township

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### 4.3.2 Climate

The climate of the Mingaladon Township is a tropical monsoon climate. The highest temperature is $39^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and lowest temperature is $15.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The following table shows the yearly rainfall data and temperature of Mingaladon Township.

Table 4.16 Annual Rainfall Data and Temperature at Mingaladon Township

| No. | Year | Rainfall |  | Temperature |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rainy Days | Total Rainfall (inches) | Summer ( $\left.{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}\right)$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2017 | 117 |  | Highest | Lowest |
| 2 | 2018 | 81 | 101.93 | 39 | 15.5 |
| 3 | 2019 | 135 | 79.07 | 39 | 15.5 |
| 4 | 2020 | 80 | 132.85 | 38 | 15.8 |

Source: www.gad.gov.mm

### 4.3.3 Topography

Ranged from south to north, Ngwe Yah Mountains is located in the western part of the Mingaladon Township. The Lawga Lake is situated at the western border near Shwepyitha Township and the rest areas are plains.

### 4.3.4 Geology

Yangon Region, excluding the Coco Islands in the Bay of Bengal, forms largely a flat terrain in the area of the Gulf of Mottama, except for low hills or ridges formed of upper Tertiary strata. Noticably high areas of the Region are the southern end of the Bago Yoma near Phaunggyi, and its farther southward extension of isolated low hills and ridges like those near Hlawga Lake, the Shwedagon pagoda Hill in Yangon City itself, and the ridge or rolling hills southeast of Thanlyin.

The mainland part of the Yangon Region is bordered on the west by the Ayeyawady Region, on the north and east by Bago Region and on the south by the Gulf of Mottama. The Coco islands, forming an outerarc ridge located in the Bay of Bengal, some 270 miles southwest of Yangon, is also part of the Yangon Region.

Being largely a flat alluvium-covered terrain with no notable economic mineral potential, Yangon Region has not attracted much of the attention of the geologists from the mineral prospect point of view. The geological succession of the Yangon Region is shown in Table 4.17.

Laterite for use as road material is now being quarried at Wanetchaung, between Hmawbi and Taikkyi, north of Yangon.

Table 4.17 Geological Succession of the Yangon Region

| Age | Unit |
| :--- | :--- |
| Quaternary | Younger Alluvium |
|  | Unconformity <br> Older Alluvium <br> Unconformity |

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| Age | Unit |
| :--- | :--- |
| Upper Miocene-Pliocene | Irrawaddy Formation <br> Unconformity |
| Miocene | Pegu Group (upper part only) <br> Unconformity |
| Cretaceous-Eocene | Indoburman Flysch (in Coco islands only) |



Figure 4.12 Geological Map of Yangon Region

### 4.3.5 Soil

There are several soil types in Yangon Region:

- meadow soils and meadow alluvial soils,


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- clay and clay swampy soils,
- swampy soils,
- lateritic soils,
- yellow brown forest soils,
- dune forest and beach sand,
- mangrove forest soils,
- saline swampy meadow and gray soils.

Of them, mostly found soil types in the project area are (1) meadow soils and meadow alluvial soils, and (2) lateritic soils. Soil map of Yangon is shown in Figure 4.13.


Figure 4.13 Soil Map of Yangon

### 4.3.6 Hydrology

Mingaladon Township has a few rivers and creeks flowing in that Barla Creek flows about 12 miles from north to south and about 8 miles from west to east. Its water depth is about 12 feet in rainy season and about 3 feet in summer and vessels/ boats cannot travel in it.

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### 4.4 Biological Components (Secondary Data)

The ecological information was received from the general administrative department of the Mingaladon Township.

### 4.4.1 Natural Vegetation (Flora)

The vegetation such as teak, pyinkadoe, thit-mar, nipa palm and mangroves are found in Mingaladon Township.

### 4.4.2 Wildlife (Fauna)

There is no wildlife in Mingaladon Township.

### 4.5 Socio-Economic Components (Secondary Data)

### 4.5.1 Population and Communities

Mingaladon Township is composed of 27 quarters and 5 village tracts that is composed of 20 villages. There are 52,749 households and 284,929 populations. The female population is slightly higher than male according to the general administration department in 2020. In the township, most of the people are $94.19 \%$ Burmese and population by national ethnic group that are lived in Mingaladon Township describes in Table 4.18.

Table 4.18 Population by National Ethnic Group

| No. | Ethnicity | No. of Persons | Percentage (\%) |
| :---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 1. | Kachin | 519 | 0.19 |
| 2. | Kayah | 205 | 0.07 |
| 3. | Kayin | 3,829 | 1.34 |
| 4. | Chin | 2,352 | 0.86 |
| 5. | Mon | 1,630 | 0.57 |
| 6. | Burmese | 268,368 | 94.19 |
| 7. | Rakhine | 3,441 | 1.21 |
| 8. | Shan | 468 | 0.16 |
| Total |  | $\mathbf{2 8 4 , 9 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 8 . 6 8}$ |

Table 4.19 Population by Foreigner

| No. | Ethnic Race | No. of Persons | Percentage (\%) |
| :---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 1. | Chinese | 282 | 0.06 |
| 2. | Indian | 3,711 | 0.33 |
| 3. | Pakistanis | 1 | 0.01 |
| 4. | Bangladeshis | 17 | 0.07 |
| 5. | Others | - | - |
| Total |  | $\mathbf{4 , 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 4 7}$ |

Table 4.20 Population by Sex

| No. | Living Area | Male | Female | Total |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| 1. | Living on town | 73,840 | 85,807 | 159,647 |
| 2. | Living in country | 53,146 | 72,136 | 125,282 |
|  | Total | $\mathbf{1 2 6 , 9 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 7 , 9 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 4 , 9 2 9}$ |

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### 4.5.2 Religion

In the township, most of the people are Buddhist and the other religious
groups are shown in following Table 4.21
Table 4.21 Religious Groups of Ethnic in Mingalardon Township

| No. | Religious Group | No. of Persons |
| :---: | :--- | ---: |
| 1. | Buddhist | 271,159 |
| 2. | Christian | 3,859 |
| 3. | Hindu | 4,012 |
| 4. | Islam | 5,899 |
| 5. | Others | - |
| Total |  | $\mathbf{2 8 4 , 9 2 9}$ |

### 4.5.3 Education Attainment

According to the secondary data from General Administration Department, there are 9 basic education high schools, 3 sub high schools, 7 middle schools, 6 sub middle schools, 2 post primary schools, 25 primary schools, 24 pre-primary school and 22 monastery education schools.

### 4.5.4 Connectivity

The selected project location has well connectivity and accessibility through road and air.

Air: Nearest airport is Yangon airport which is located around 5 km from.
Road: The project is easily approachable from No. 3 Main Road.

### 4.5.5 Health Facility

Mingalardone Township has 5 hospitals, 11 clinics and 5 rural health care centers.

### 4.5.6 Economy

Mingardone Township is one of the central economic township in Yangon. It is also an industrial town that composed of Yangon Industrial Zone, Mingalardone Industrial Zone and Pyinmapin Industrial Zone. It has the best communication due to existing of Yangon-Pyi Road and No. 3 Main Road.

### 4.5.7 Land Use

The following Table 4.22 describes the land use classification of Mingalardone Township.

Table 4.22 Land Use of Mingalardone Township

| No. | Types of Land | Area (acres) |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
| 1. | Net Cultivation Area | $\mathbf{4 , 2 8 5}$ |
|  | (i) Paddy land | 2,839 |
|  | (ii) Farmland for crop | - |
|  | (iii)Cultivated Island | - |

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| No. | Types of Land | Area (acres) |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (iv)Orchard | 1,446 |  |  |
|  | (v) Hillside | - |  |  |
| $\mathbf{2 .}$ | Vacant Land Area | $\mathbf{5 3}$ |  |  |
|  | $>$ Paddy land | 2,596 |  |  |
|  | $>$ Farmland for crop | - |  |  |
|  | $>$ Cultivated land | - |  |  |
|  | $>$ Orchard | 88 |  |  |
|  | $>$ Hillside | - |  |  |
| $\mathbf{3 .}$ | Grazing Ground | - |  |  |
| 4. | Industrial Land | $\mathbf{5 4}$ |  |  |
| $\mathbf{5 .}$ | Urban Land | $\mathbf{3 , 9 8 3 . 1 8 9}$ |  |  |
| $\mathbf{6 .}$ | Rural Land | $\mathbf{3 , 4 3 1 . 1 1}$ |  |  |
| 7. | Others | $\mathbf{7 , 5 2 6 . 3 0 1}$ |  |  |
| $\mathbf{8 .}$ | Reserved Forest and Protected Forest Area | $\mathbf{7 , 1 7 5}$ |  |  |
| 9. | Wild forest | - |  |  |
| $\mathbf{1 0 .}$ | Virgin Soil area | $\mathbf{1 7 4}$ |  |  |
| $\mathbf{1 1 .}$ | Non-cultivated area | - |  |  |
|  | Total |  |  | $\mathbf{2 6 , 6 8 1 . 6 0}$ |

### 4.5.8 Workforce

There are 218,232 persons, who can be worked. Among them, 192,145 persons are employees but 26,087 persons are jobless. So, the percentage of jobless in Mingalardone Township is $12 \%$.

Table 4.23 Workforce of Mingalardone Township

| No. | Types of Job | No. of Persons |
| :---: | :--- | ---: |
| 1. | Government Employee | 42,495 |
| 2. | Services | 6,100 |
| 3. | Agriculture | 2,854 |
| 4. | Breed | 154 |
| 5. | Trading | 25,549 |
| 6. | Factory / Workshop Employee | 7,325 |
| 7. | Fishing | 14 |
| 7. | Random Worker | 36,425 |
| 8. | Others | 164,013 |
| Total |  |  |

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### 5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND HEALTH IMPACTS ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

### 5.1 Nature of Impact

The existing environmental conditions have been described in the Chapter 4. In the present chapter, the impacts of the project on the environment have been predicted. Impacts on various environmental attributes during operation phase and closing, and also mitigation measures for these impacts have been discussed.

The identification and assessment of impacts has been carried out by considering the proposed proposal activities in terms of operation and closing stages. The impact of the activities will be on physical, biological, socio-economic and cultural resources. The impacts generated are both beneficial as well as adverse. The environmental impacts have been identified for a number of issues based on the analysis of the environmental baseline information and activities that are to be undertaken (during closing and subsequent operation phases). The possible adverse impacts from the proposal during operation and closing stages are presented as following.

### 5.2 Impact Assessment Methodology

The significance of the aspects/ impacts of the process were rated by using a matrix derived from Plomp (2004) and adapted to some extent to fit this process. These matrixes use the consequence and the likelihood of the different aspects and associated impacts to determine the significance of the impacts. The significances of the impacts were determined through a synthesis of the criteria below:

### 5.2.1 Probability

Probability describes the likelihood of the impact actually occurring as follow: The weights are assigned to each attribute:

Table 5.1 Rating for Probability

| Attribute | Description | Weight |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Improbable | The possibility of the impact occurring is very low, due to the <br> circumstances, design or experience. | 1 |
| Probable | There is a probability that the impact will occur to the extent that <br> provision must be made therefore. | 2 |
| Highly <br> Probable | It is most likely that the impact will occur at some stage of the <br> development. | 4 |
| Definite | The impact will take place regardless of any prevention plans, <br> and there can only be relied on mitigation actions or contingency <br> plans to contain the effect. | 5 |

### 5.2.2 Duration

Duration is described the extend of the impact affected.
Table 5.2 Rating for Duration

| Attribute | Description | Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Short term | The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be | 1 |

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|  | mitigated through natural processes in a time span shorter than <br> any of the phases. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Medium term | The impact will last up to the end of the phases, where after it <br> will be mitigated. | 3 |
| Long term | The impact will last for the entire operational phase of the <br> project but will be mitigated by direct human action or by <br> natural processes thereafter. | 4 |
| Permanent | Impact that will be non-transitory. Mitigation either by man or <br> natural processes will not occur in such a way or in such a time <br> span that the impact can be considered transient. | 5 |

### 5.2.3 Scale

Scale is the physical and spatial size of the impact as follow:
Table 5.3 Rating for Scale

| Attribute | Description | Weight |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Site | The impacted area extends only as far as the activity, e.g. <br> footprint. | 1 |
| Local | The impact could affect the whole, or a measurable portion of <br> the above mentioned properties. | 2 |
| Regional | The impact could affect the area including the neighboring <br> residential areas. | 3 |

### 5.2.4 Magnitude/ Severity

Magnitude/ severity determine does the impact destroy the environment, or alter its function.

Table 5.4 Rating for Magnitude or Severity

| Attribute | Description | Weight |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Low | The impact alters the affected environment in such a way that <br> natural processes are not affected. | 2 |
| Medium | The affected environment is altered, but functions and processes <br> continue in a modified way. | 6 |
| High | Function or process of the affected environment is disturbed to the <br> extent where it temporarily or permanently ceases. | 8 |

### 5.2.5 Significance

Significance is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required.
Significance $(\mathbf{S i})=($ Duration $(\mathbf{D})+\operatorname{Scale}(\mathbf{S})+\operatorname{Magnitude}(\mathbf{M})) \times \operatorname{Probability}(\mathbf{P})$
Table 5.5 Rating for Significance

| Attribute | Description | Weight |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Negligible | The impact is non-existent or unsubstantial and is of no or little <br> importance to any stakeholder and can be ignored. | $<20$ |
| Low | The impact is limited in extent, has low to medium intensity; <br> whatever its probability of occurrence is, the impact will not <br> have a material effect on the decision and is likely to require | $<40$ |

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|  | management intervention with increased costs. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Moderate | The impact is of importance to one or more stakeholders, and <br> its intensity will be medium or high; therefore, the impact may <br> materially affect the decision, and management intervention <br> will be required. | $<60$ |
| High | The impact could render development options controversial or <br> the project unacceptable if it cannot be reduced to acceptable <br> levels; and/ or the cost of management intervention will be a <br> significant factor in mitigation. | $>60$ |

### 5.3 Adverse Impacts and Mitigation Measures

According to the production process steps such as Mixing, compounding, granulation, formulation and filling, the following are the impacts may be caused.
(a) Impact on Air Quality,
(b) Impact of Noise,
(c) Impact on Water Quality,
(d) Impact on Land Contamination
(e) Impact of Waste Disposal
(f) Impact of Transporation, Storage, Handling, Utlizing and Disposal System of Chemicals
(g) Impact of Occupational Health and Safety
(h) Impact of Communities Health and Safety
(i) Energy Consumption
(j) Water Consumption
(k) Emergency Risk

All of the impacts during operation phase are not affected directly to local communities.

Moreover, closing activites such as wall and floor destroying, steel structure take off, take off material transport and the equipment will be in modular form which will be assembled on-site with the help of cranes and special trucks. The following are the impacts may be caused.
(a) Impact on Air Quality,
(b) Impact of Noise,
(c) Impact on Water Quality,
(d) Impact on Land Contamination
(e) Impact of Waste Disposal
(f) Impact of Occupational Health and Safety
(g) Impact of Communities Health and Safety
(h) Emergency Risk

Table 5.6 Summary of Adverse Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures for Operation Phase

| Impacts | Sources | Components | $\begin{gathered} \text { Impact } \\ \text { Significant } \\ (\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{M} \mathbf{x P}=\mathrm{S} \end{gathered}$ | Mitigation Measures | $\begin{gathered} \text { Residual } \\ \text { Impact } \\ (\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{M}) \mathbf{x P}=\mathbf{S} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operation Phase |  |  |  |  |  |
| Impacts on Air Quality | Manufacturing process | VOC, PM | $(4+1+6) \times 5=55$ <br> (Moderate) | Mitigation Measures for Emission from Manufacturing Process <br> To reduce odor and volatile emissions to prevent environmental nuisance: <br> - Maintain adequate ventilation and hygiene to reduce the generation of odor. <br> - Control any exhaust emissions from vehicles to prevent objectionable odors / fumes off-site. <br> - Maintain good housekeeping and cleaning practices. <br> - Use mechanical ventilation systems and activated carbon filters or scrubbers to prevent the release of any uncontrolled and objectionable odors from buildings or rooms. <br> - Volatile liquids (solvents or oil) must be stored in a covered container and kept cool to prevent evaporation into the environment. <br> - Regularly maintain any emission control equipment such as bag filter as per manufacturers' instructions. <br> - Immediately replace or repair any emission control equipment that is blocked, frayed, leaking or not functioning within specifications. Spare bags and filters must be kept on-site. <br> To maintain dust emission <br> - Control dust generation so that particles do not move off- | $\begin{gathered} (4+2+2) \times 2=14 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Auxiliary Diesel Engine, Boiler and Vehicles | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{CO}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}, \\ \mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}, \mathrm{PM} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+2) \times 5=25 \\ (\text { Low) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+2) \times 2=8 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Wastewater Treatment Plant | VOC, Odor | $\begin{gathered} (4+1+6) \times 4=44 \\ (\text { Moderate }) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} (4+1+2) \times 2=14 \\ (\text { Negligible }) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Fugutive Source (Storage Area and Cleaning Proccess) | VOC, Odor and PM | $(4+1+6) \times 5=55$ <br> (Moderate) |  | $\begin{gathered} (4+1+2) \times 2=14 \\ (\text { Negligible }) \end{gathered}$ |


|  |  |  |  | site. Dusts may also contain hazardous materials and contaminate air, soil and waters. <br> - Immediately clean up material spilt on traffic areas before vehicle movement can move it. <br> - Regularly collect and place in a sealed bag any floor sweepings (including spectator areas), dust, powder waste or absorbent clean up materials, before disposing in a covered waste bin. <br> - Use wet/dry vacuum cleaners with dust filters for general cleaning of the factory floors instead of sweeping and hosing with water. <br> - To minimize dust emissions and potential contaminants from exposed surfaces <br> Mitigation Measures for Emission from Auxiliary Diesel Generator, Boiler and Vehicles <br> - Regular check and maintenance the D.G, boiler \& Vehicles and use premium grade diesel to reduce the gas pollution. <br> - And D.G is only used for temporary electricity back such as the emergency lighting, fire pump running and CCTV if the electricity temporary off. <br> - Boiler will be regularly meintenacne and checking and testing the gases emission. <br> - Boiler should be equipped gases control equipement such as water sprinklier. <br> Mitigation Measures for Emission from Wastewater Treatment Plant <br> - Operate the wastewater treatment plant to meet applicable national requirements and internationally accepted guidelines; |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


|  |  |  |  | - Where necessary, consider alternate aeration technologies or process configurations to reduce volatilization. <br> - The design and operation of the selected wastewater treatment technologies should avoid uncontrolled air emissions of volatile chemicals from wastewaters. <br> Control System for Fugitive Emission of the Project <br> - Storage of all solvents / liquid chemicals/ oil/ fuel will be in drums only Hence storage area will not be a source of fugitive emission. <br> - Fugitive emission due to traffic movement will be controlled by providing paved internal roads, regular cleaning of internal roads, proper maintenance of vehicles, etc. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impact of Noise Level | Manufacturing process | Noise level, dB (A) | $\begin{gathered} (4+2+2) \times 5=40 \\ (\text { Moderate }) \end{gathered}$ | - A high standard of maintenance will be practiced for plant machinery and equipment, which helps to avert potential noise problems. <br> - All preventive measures such as regular operation and maintenance of pumps, motors, and compressor should be carried out and enclosures will be provided to abate noise levels at source. <br> - Compliance with noise control norms will be given due importance at the time of purchase of various equipment and it will be mentioned while placing the purchase orders and guarantee for noise standards will be sought from suppliers. <br> - Toconstruct sound proof wall for boiler room <br> - All the noise generating equipment will be designed / operated to ensure that noise level does not exceed 70 dB (A) at plant boundary as per the requirement of NEQG Standard. | $(4+1+2) \times 2=14$ <br> (Negligible) |
|  | Auxiliary Diesel Engine and Boiler | Noise level, dB (A) | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+6) \times 5=45 \\ (\text { Moderate }) \end{gathered}$ |  | $(1+2+2) \times 4=20$ <br> (Low) |


|  |  |  |  | - Noise monitoring will be done on yearly basis to evaluate the noise level in premises and near the equipment. <br> - And D.G is used the emergency fire pump running and CCTV if the electricity temporary off. <br> - And then monitoring must carry out with NEQG standard. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impacts on Water Quality | Storm Water | TSS, metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, coliform, etc. | $(4+2+6) \times 5=60$ (Moderate) | - An appropriate water management system is used, including, for example, sustainable drainage systems for receiving site runoff to reduce the impact of runoff on nearby water courses of retaining cannel; <br> - Hazardous or potentially polluting materials (such as fuel, oil or chemicals used or produced by the process) are sited on an impervious base away from water, properly bundled and kept locked when unattended; <br> - Separate containment and drainage provided for site runoff, loading/unloading and processing areas (the latter in particular may need specialized treatment before release); <br> - Oil interceptors or drip trays are used in vehicle parking areas, and are inspected and cleaned regularly; <br> - A risk assessment is carried out for each substance to be used, produced or stored on site, and the appropriate containment measures installed; and <br> - An Emergency Plan is formulated and tested through exercises to ensure that procedures to prevent or mitigate impacts due to accidents or spillages are in place and operate effectively. <br> - Where storm water treatment is deemed necessary to protect the quality of receiving water bodies, priority should be given to managing and treating the first flush of storm water runoff where the majority of potential | $\begin{aligned} & (1+1+6) \times 2=16 \\ & \text { (Negligible) } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Industrial Wastewater | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOD, COD, } \\ & \text { TDS, TSS, Oil } \\ & \text { and Grease } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} (4+2+6) \times 5=60 \\ (\text { Moderate }) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+6) \times 2=16 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Sewage Water | Ground and Surface Water | $\begin{gathered} \hline(4+2+6) \times 12= \\ 24 \\ \text { (Low) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+6) \times 1=8 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |



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| Impact ofChemicalsTransportation,Storage,Using,Handling andDisposing | Transportation | Spillage and explosion | $\begin{gathered} (3+3+2) \times 2=16 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ | - Hazardous chemicals must be stored and transported carefully according to specific regulatory requirements covered by transport legislation, and work health and safety (WHS) legislation. <br> - avoid transporting with food, water or other reactive chemicals <br> - follow the separation and segregation rules for transporting mixed classes of hazardous chemicals (those classified as dangerous goods) <br> - secure hazardous chemicals on the vehicle so they can't move or fall <br> - keep a record of the chemicals you are carrying <br> - separate foodstuffs from chemicals <br> - make sure you have the required signs and equipment for the vehicle <br> - make sure the driver of the vehicle has the correct license and is trained in emergency procedures <br> - To carry the chemicals with authorized cargo company and to follow the transportation instruction stated in MSDS. <br> - To take care of loading and unloading. <br> - Provide the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as glass, gloves and carbon filter mask for chemicals handling workers and production workers and also provide training and other awareness programs. <br> - Install the adequate ventilation systems. <br> - Install dust collector with activated carbon systems | $\begin{gathered} (1+3+2) \times 2=12 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Manufacturing process | OHS for Handling and Using, VOC, PM | $(5+1+8) \times 4=56$ <br> (Moderate) |  | $(3+1+2) \times 4=24$ <br> (Low) |
|  | Storage Area | OHS for Handling, VOC, PM, Soil contamination, explosion | $\begin{gathered} (5+1+8) \times 4=56 \\ \quad(\text { Moderate }) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} (3+1+2) \times 4=24 \\ \text { (Low) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Disposal | Soil contamination, VOC, PM | $\begin{gathered} (5+1+8) \times 4=56 \\ (\text { Moderate }) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} (3+1+6) \times 4=40 \\ (\text { Moderate }) \end{gathered}$ |



|  |  |  |  | work. <br> - Get medical aid if skin rashes develop; consult an allergy specialist on how to deal with sensitivity to solvents, chemicals, etc. <br> - Install eye washer at every nearest chemical using area and first aid room. <br> - Install effective firefighting equipment such as extinguisher, alarm system, hose wheel and hydrant at everywhere, pump house and fire alarm control panel. <br> Physical Agents <br> - Precautions include vibration isolators and other engineering controls, replacing noisy equipment, good equipment maintenance, isolation of noise source and a hearing conservation program where excessive noise is present. <br> Accident <br> - First aid equipment should be available at the site. A number of the permanent personnel on the site should have the skills necessary to use the equipment. <br> - Factory has separately arranged walking way and production area with yellow line. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impact on Community Health and Safety | Manufacturing process | Community Health and Safety | $\begin{gathered} (3+1+6) \times 1=10 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ | Traffic safety should be promoted by all project personnel during displacement to and from the workplace, and during operation of project equipment on private or public roads. The following measures must implement to- | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+2) \times 1=4 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |


|  | Transportation vehicle | Community Health and Safety | $\begin{gathered} (3+3+6) \times 2=24 \\ \text { (Low) } \end{gathered}$ | - Emphasize the safety aspects among drivers; <br> - Improve the driving skills and requiring licensing of drivers; <br> - Adopt the limits for trip duration and arranging driver rosters to avoid overtiredness; <br> - Avoid dangerous routes and times of day to reduce the risk of accidents; <br> - Use the speed control devices (governors) on trucks, and remote monitoring of driver actions. (if possible and needed) <br> - To carry the chemicals with authorized cargo company and to follow the transportation instruction stated in MSDS. | $\begin{gathered} (1+3+2) \times 2=12 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impact of Energy Consumption | Manufacturing Process | High electricity consumption | $\begin{gathered} (4+3+6) \times 5=65 \\ (\text { High }) \end{gathered}$ | Conservation of Electricity <br> There are several methods that can be employed to help conserve electricity and these include: <br> - Install energy and water meters to measure and control consumption throughout the facility; <br> - Implementing good housekeeping measures such as turning off equipment and lights when not in use; <br> - Use LED lights and/ or lower wattage lamps; <br> - Using more efficient equipment when replacing old equipment (such as motors and heating units); <br> - Installation of inverter <br> - Installation of timers and thermostats to control heating and cooling; and <br> - Preventative maintenance of operational processes and pipes so as to improve efficiency and minimize losses. | $\begin{gathered} (4+2+6) \times 2=24 \\ (\text { Low }) \end{gathered}$ |
|  | D.G Set | Diesel fuel consumption | $(4+3+2) \times 5=45$ <br> (Moderate) |  | $\begin{gathered} (4+2+2) \times 2=16 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |


|  |  |  |  | Minimizing Diesel Fuel Consumption <br> Minimizing of diesel fuel consumption can also reduce the emission of gases, solid waste and as well as operation cost. Diesel fuel consumption can be reduced by the use of high efficiency diesel generator sets. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impact of Water Consumption | Manufacturing Process | High water consumption | $(4+3+2) \times 4=36$ <br> (Moderate) | Reducing Process Water Used <br> The several production modifications that may be employed to reduce water consumption are as follows. <br> - allow the storage level of recovered water tanks to fluctuate, thereby using storage capacity and maintaining full tanks may be lead to overflow and waste; <br> - recover water from process stages and reuse where possible; <br> - installation, monitoring and control of water meters at various sections of the operation; <br> - stopping water flow during breaks; <br> - installation of flow control valves and an automatic valve to interrupt the water supply when there is production stoppage; <br> - All staff should be trained and made aware of water conservation practices, and a management system implemented to continue to review and improve water consumption. <br> Reducing Clean in Place (CIP) Water Used <br> Washing of equipment is a significant use of water. Methods for optimizing CIP may include: <br> - use a closed system for cleaning operations; <br> - use low-volume high-pressure washers, or use equipment | $(3+2+2) \times 4=28$ <br> (Low) |
|  | Drinking and other | High water consumption | $\begin{gathered} (4+3+2) \times 2=18 \\ (\text { Negligible }) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+2) \times 2=10 \\ (\text { Negligible }) \end{gathered}$ |


|  |  |  |  | for mixing water jet and a compressed air stream which will reduce water consumption by $50-75 \%$ when compared to a low-pressure system; <br> - controlling the rinsing water flow, which is often higher than specified or may vary due to pressure fluctuations in the water supply system; <br> - Optimize cleaning-in-place (CIP) plants and procedures to avoid unnecessary losses of water and cleaning chemicals (e.g. by saving water from the last rinse for use as the first rinsing water in the next CIP cycle). |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Emergency Risk | Plant Site | Flood Risk | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+2) \times 1=5 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ | - Regular training and exercises for all staff regarding firefighting and other emergency response. <br> - The propose project is designed in compliance with relevant rules and regulations for emergency risk of fire. And then, emergency exits, fire hydrants and extinguisher | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+2) \times 1=4 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | Fire Risk | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+6) \times 4=36 \\ (\text { Low }) \end{gathered}$ | boxes in a certain distance are considered in design of those facilities. <br> - To check firefighting equipment regularly. <br> - To prevent major accidents related to the fires and | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+2) \times 2=8 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | Earthquake Risk | $(1+2+2) \times 1=5$ <br> (Negligible) | explosions at the facility, Fire Safety Master Plan identifying major fire risks, applicable codes, standards and regulations, and mitigation measures should be prepared by a suitably qualified professional. This Master Plan should include fire prevention, detection and alarm systems, compartment plan, fire suppression and control, emergency response plan, and operation and maintenance plan. | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+2) \times 1=4 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |

Table 5.7 Summary of Adverse Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures for Closing Phase

| Impacts | Sources | Components | Impact Significant $(\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{M}) \mathbf{x P}=\mathrm{S}$ | Mitigation Measures | $\begin{gathered} \text { Residual } \\ \text { Impact } \\ (\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{S}+\mathbf{M}) \times \mathrm{P}=\mathbf{S} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Closing Stage |  |  |  |  |  |
| Impacts on Air Quality |  | TSP, PM | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+6) \times 5=40 \\ \text { (Moderate) } \end{gathered}$ | Generation of Dust (TSP \& PM) <br> The following dust control measures are recommended during the closing phase of the project: <br> Site Boundary and Entrance <br> - Vehicle washing facilities including a high pressure water jet shall be provided at every discernible or designated vehicle exit point; and <br> - The area at which vehicle washing takes place and the section of the road between the washing facilities and the exit point shall be paved with concrete, bituminous or hard core material. <br> Loading, unloading or transfer of dusty materials <br> - All dusty materials should be sprayed with water immediately prior to any loading or transfer operation so as to maintain the dusty material wetting. <br> Debris Handling <br> - Any debris should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting or stored in a debris collection area sheltered on the top and the three sides. <br> - Before debris is dumped into a truck, water should be sprayed so that it remains wet when it is dumped. <br> Site Clearance <br> - All demolished items shall be covered by impervious sheeting or placed in an area sheltered on the top and the | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+6) \times 4=32 \\ \text { (Low) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  | three sides within a day of demolition. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Vehicles, heavy machine and diesel generator running | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x},} \mathrm{SO}_{2}, \mathrm{CO}, \\ \mathrm{CO}_{2}, \mathrm{PM} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+2) \times 5=20 \\ \text { (Low) } \end{gathered}$ | Generation of Gases and Particulates <br> Vehicles and D.G Set Running <br> - All vehicles have their engines turned off while parked on the site or unnecessary conditions. <br> - Regularly check and well-maintained the engine of vehicles and other machines. <br> - Use fuel oil with low sulfur content. | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+2) \times 2=8 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |
| Impacts of Noise | Closing activities such as wall and floor destroying | Noise | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+6) \times 5=45 \\ (\text { Moderate }) \end{gathered}$ | Mitigation at Working Time <br> (4) Limiting site closing activities to the working hours (7:00 am to $4: 00 \mathrm{pm}$ ) and noisy activities to morning hours (8:00 am to 12:00 am). <br> (5) Whenever feasible, schedule different noisy activities (e.g., blasting and earthmoving) to occur at the same time, since additional sources of noise generally do not add a significant amount of noise. <br> (6) Avoid nighttime activities. <br> Mitigation at the Source <br> (4) Usage of quiet, properly maintained equipment or machinery in good condition. <br> (5) All noisy machines and equipment should be fitted with noise muffler or silencers. <br> (6) Sensitization of truck drivers to switch off vehicle engines while offloading materials avoid running of vehicle engines or hooting especially. <br> Mitigation along the Path <br> (3) Install temporary noise barrier - a 2 m high temporary wall or pile of excavated material between noisy activities | $(1+2+6) \times 4=36$ <br> (Low) |
|  | Vehicles Movements, heavy machine and diesel generator running | Noise | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+2) \times 5=25 \\ \text { (Low) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $(1+2+2) \times 4=20$ <br> (Low) |


|  |  |  |  | and noise-sensitive receivers during closing work. <br> (4) Provide adequate PPE such as ear muffs, ear plugs etc. to <br> workers at all activities/locations. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impact of <br> Vibration | Closing <br> activities such <br> as wall, floor <br> destroying, <br> heavy machine <br> and diesel <br> generator <br> running | Vibration | $(1+1+2) \times 5=20$ <br> (Low) | Mitigation at Design Consideration <br> (3)Route heavily loaded trucks away from residential streets, <br> if possible. Select streets with fewest homes, if no <br> alternatives are available. <br> (4)Operate earthmoving equipment on the closing lot as far <br> away from vibration-sensitive sites as possible. <br> (Negligible) |

$\left.\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}\hline & \begin{array}{c}\text { storage area due } \\ \text { to leakage and } \\ \text { spillage }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Hydrocarbons, } \\ \text { coliform, etc. }\end{array} & & \begin{array}{l}\text { utilized for dust suppression to reduce the need for other } \\ \text { water. } \\ \text { The contractor must ensure potential pollutant sources } \\ \text { including material stockpiles, oil or chemical loading/ } \\ \text { unloading and storage areas, fuelling tanks, and equipment } \\ \text { maintenance, washing and storage areas are properly } \\ \text { managed to prevent discharge into the storm water system. } \\ \text { Stockpiles must be protected by use of silt fencing, covers, or } \\ \text { other appropriate containment to prevent the migration of } \\ \text { sediment into the storm water system. } \\ \text { Oil and chemical storage, as well as fuel tanks, must }\end{array} \\ \text { properly contained to prevent the migration of }\end{array}\right\}$

|  | Oil/Lubricant storage area due to leakage and spillage Closing Activities | Ground water | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+2) \times 5=20 \\ \text { (Low) } \end{gathered}$ | collect run off; bund the fuel depot to prevent spreading of spilled oil. <br> For disposal of domestic wastewater construct a small septic tank together with soak pit to collect the sewage. | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+2) \times 2=10 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impact of Waste Disposal | Temporary Septic Tank, Waste Disposal Yard, Waste such as trim waste, plastic bags | Waste disposal | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+6) \times 5=45 \\ (\text { Moderate }) \end{gathered}$ | All unused or surplus building materials can be sold to other who needs it. The large majority of debris can be also put up for sale since most can be reused or recovered. Even left over broken bricks, gravel, sand etc. can be sold and then structure steel frame and roof material from closing work. Avoid open burning of debris. Discipline workers for good house-keeping practice; demand the building contractor to do this and ask him to take responsibility for the conducts of his workers. <br> Best practices for waste disposal are to store the waste in the designated area, to strict the schedule of disposing solid waste, to use the solid waste in the land level adjustments in the landfill area, to provide the facilities for proper handling and storage of materials, and to use the durable, long-lasting materials that will not need to be replaced as often, to purchase of perishable materials such as paints incrementally, to use the building materials that have minimal packaging and also to use the materials containing recycled content. And then, contractor must do the following activities <br> - Waste stored in designated area. <br> - Strict schedule of disposing the water. <br> - Can be used in the land level adjustments in the landfill area. <br> - All wastes must disposed belong to ECD or Zone Mangmement Committee's regulation. <br> The contractor has been carries out solid waste | $(1+2+6) \times 2=18$ <br> (Moderate) |


|  |  |  |  | collecting at every morning $8: 30$ to $10: 00$ and temporary disposed designed area. Finally, temporary stored wastes are disposed to Yangon city development committee every week. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impact on Occupational Health and Safety | Closing activities such as wall and floor destroying, material cutting, Heavy machine running, Chemical handling | Occupational Health and Safety, Accident | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+8) \times 4=40 \\ \text { (Moderate) } \end{gathered}$ | Air Pollution Affect <br> - Providing the PPE <br> - Water spraying, to reduce speed of vehicles and machines running for the reducing the particulates matters <br> - Air Quality measuring <br> - Regular maintenance of vehicles and machines <br> Nosie and Vibration Affect <br> - Providing the PPE <br> - Providing the shift working system for worker working near the noisy <br> - Noise and Vibration measuring <br> - Regular maintenance of vehicles and machines <br> - D.G set will be placed with the Sound proof wall <br> - Vibrated machines will be placed with solid concrete foundation. <br> Protection the Working Area Accident <br> - Providing the First Aid, medicines and training <br> - Providing the PPE and Giving the PPE using training <br> - Assigning the Safety Officer who systematically implement OHS plan to protect the OHS for workers. <br> - Providing the emergency contact phone number <br> - Designation the speed limit for vehicles and machines <br> - Installing the eyes washer for contacting the hazardous materials. <br> - Providing the safety sign and give training for the worker for understanding this sign purposes. <br> Protecting infectious Diseases | $\begin{gathered} \hline(1+1+6) \times 2=16 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |

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|  |  |  |  | - Systematically cleaning for Toilets and septic tanks and regular disposing to City Development Committee <br> - Systematically disposing the food waste at designated area, designated waste disposal yard, covering the waste bin and regularly disposing City Development Committee <br> - Providing the dinning area and give instruction to eat the designated area <br> - Providing the medical check-up and appropriate medicals for worker to protect infectious diseases |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impact on Community Health and Safety | Decommission material transport vehicles come and go | Community Health and Safety, Accident | $(1+3+6) \times 4=40$ (Moderate) | Air Pollution Affect <br> - Water spraying the project site <br> - Raw material transportation is systematically covering, <br> - Water spraying the vehicles wheel before leave from the project site <br> - Regular maintenance of vehicles and machines <br> Noise and Vibration Affect <br> - Avoiding the noisy work activities at night time <br> - Noise and Vibration measuring <br> - Regular maintenance of vehicles and machines <br> - D.G set will be placed with the Sound proof wall <br> - Vibrated machines will be placed with solid concrete foundation. <br> Protection the Working Area Acident <br> - Providing the First Aid, medicines and training at nearest local residents. <br> - Providing the emergency contact phone number at nearest local residents. <br> - Designation the speed limit for vehicles and machines | $\begin{gathered} (1+3+2) \times 2=12 \\ (\text { Negligible }) \end{gathered}$ |


|  |  |  |  | - Inspection the driver license have or not and drivers are driving the car types according to their licenses types. <br> - Avoiding transportation of closing materials at the traffic peak hours and school starting and ending times. <br> Protecting infectious Diseases <br> - Systematically cleaning for Toilets and septic tanks and regular disposing to City Development Committee <br> - Avoiding the waste disposal at nearest villages waste disposal yard and regularly disposing City Development Committee <br> - Providing the dinning area and give instruction to eat the designated area <br> - Providing the medical check-up and appropriate medicals for worker to protect infectious diseases |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Emergency } \\ \text { Risk } \end{gathered}$ | Closings site | Flood Risk | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+2) \times 1=5 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ | - Regular training and exercises for site staff regarding firefighting and other emergency response. <br> - The propose project is designed in compliance with relevant rules and regulations for emergency risk of fire. And then, emergency exits, fire hydrants and extinguisher boxes in a certain distance are considered in design of those facilities. <br> - To check firefighting equipment daily. | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+2) \times 1=4 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | Fire Risk | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+6) \times 2=18 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $(1+1+2) \times 2=4$ (Negligible) |
|  |  | Earthquake Risk | $\begin{gathered} (1+2+2) \times 1=5 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} (1+1+2) \times 1=4 \\ \text { (Negligible) } \end{gathered}$ |

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### 6.0 ENVIRONMNETAL MANAGEMENT PLAN AND MONITORING PLAN

Environmental Management Plan (EMP) makes to ensure that the quality of the environmental aspects does not deteriorate due to the operation of the proposed project. The EMP also ensures that the proposed project is to be implemented in compliance with relevant laws and regulations stipulated by national authorities.

In the previous chapter, the activities of the proposed project and their respective potential impacts are determined. Then the mitigation measures for alleviating of the adverse impacts and the evaluation for significance of residual impacts are presented. According to the outcome of the evaluation of residual impact significance, it can be considered that the mitigation measures can reduce the adverse impacts of the project activities to acceptable level. Hence in this chapter, a comprehensive Environmental Management Plan is stipulated based on the formerly proposed mitigation measures. Thus, this EMP covers the mitigation measures as well as additional considerations such as monitoring, management plan and others.

### 6.1 Structure

Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is a quality system that provides the framework to_

- Mitigate the probable or potential adverse impacts on various environmental components which have been identified during impact assessment.
- Protect the environmental resources where possible.
- Enhance the environmental components where possible.
- Monitor and verify the effectiveness of the mitigation measures implemented.

Therefore, the structure of EMP is prepared based on the following four principles.

1. Plan (P): Plan a framework to implement for alleviation of the project related impacts. (Management Plan)
2. Do (D): Carry out the implementation of the plan by the Environmental Management Team (EMT). (Responsible Team and Responsibilities)
3. Check (C): Monitor and check the effectiveness of the implemented EMP. (Environmental Monitoring Plan)
4. Act (A): Take corrective actions to improve the results, if found the implemented EMP is inadequate. (EMP review and Corrective Action)

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Figure 6.1 Basic Principle of Environmental Management Plan

### 6.2 Operation Phase-Environmental Management Team

In preparation of an EMP, it is also necessary to have a permanent organization set up to ensure its effective implementation. Hence, Rohto will organize a team consisting of officers from various departments to coordinate the activities concerned with management and implementation of the environmental control measures. The Environmental Management Team to implement EMP, to carry out Monitoring Plan and to tackle other safety, health and environmental issues of the factory is as follow.

Table 6.1 Environmental Management Team

| No. | Roles | Responsibilities |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Managing Director | - Responsible for all environmental issues. <br> - To support for setting up an Environmental Management <br> Team. <br> - To support the implementation of the environmental <br> management plan and monitoring plan. <br> - To review the EMP annual report and to give feedback <br> regarding with the performances of EMP and EMT. <br> - Responsible for providing of safety awareness training, <br> firefighting training and emergency response training to the <br> employees. |
| 2 | HSE Manager <br> (Factory Manager) | - To implement the environmental management plan. <br> - To set up firefighting team and emergency response team. <br> - To assure regulatory compliance with all relevant rules and <br> regulations. <br> - To minimize environmental impacts of operations by strict |

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$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l|}\hline & & \begin{array}{l}\text { adherence to the EMP. } \\ \text { - To review the scheduled monitoring test results and check } \\ \text { whether the results are within the allowable limits. If there is } \\ \text { any concern, plan and do corrective action. } \\ \text { - To support to conduct the necessary trainings for health, } \\ \text { safety and environment. }\end{array} \\ \hline 3 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Executive HSE } \\ \text { Manager (Production } \\ \text { Manager) }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { - To plan the monitoring schedule for environmental } \\ \text { parameters. } \\ \text { - To plan the maintenance schedule. } \\ \text { - To report the results and recommendations to top } \\ \text { management. } \\ \text { - To coordinate with regulatory agencies. } \\ \text { - To plan and direct the team member to handle the local } \\ \text { complaints about environmental and social issues. } \\ \text { - To appoint the in-charge person for monitoring plan of } \\ \text { environmental parameters. }\end{array} \\ \text { - To appoint the in-charge person for maintenance plan of } \\ \text { generator and other machineries. } \\ \text { - To plan for safety and health awareness training, firefighting } \\ \text { training and emergency response training. }\end{array}\right\}$

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| 6 | EMT members | - To carry out day-to-day management of environmental and <br> safety issues at the Project site. <br> - To log any complaints from local people about <br> environmental and social issues and to report to EMT <br> coordinators and take actions as recommended by the EMT <br> coordinators. <br> - To make regular checkup of the factory as part of the safe <br> working procedures. <br> - To carry out scheduled fire drill and emergency response <br> drill. <br> - To coordinate and assist to carry out in performing of <br> environmental programs, drills and trainings. <br> - To do the jobs assigned by the EMT coordinators (according <br> to the procedures and guidelines stated in the EMP). |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |

### 6.3 Operation Phase Environmental Management Plan

The activities undertaken during operation phase and probable impacts of these activities on environment have been described in previous chapter. Now the Operation Phase Environmental Management Plan (EMP) shall express how these activities will be managed or operated to avoid or mitigate environmental impacts, and how the EMP will be implemented based on the mitigation measures described in previous chapter. This EMP shall be a framework and onto it the proponent's management system will apply.

### 6.3.1 Environmental Management of Operation Phase

(1) Air Pollution Management Plan

## Air Pollution Management Plan-Operation Phase

## VOC emission control

- Primary source of VOC emissions from mixing tank can be controlled by using tank lids instead of open tanks.
The control efficiency of tank convers is quite significant and, in some cases, it can reduce up to $90 \%$ of VOC emissions.
- VOC emission from equipment cleaning using solvent can be reduced by reduction frequency of cleaning or amount of solvent usage.
> Do manual cleaning in conjunction with solvent cleaning such as using rubber wipers to remove on the tank wall.
$>$ Schedule production batches from light color to darker color to reduce the frequency of cleaning.
$>$ Increase batch size.
> Store waste solvent in closed containers with pressure relief valves.
- Fugitive emission of VOC from bulk storage of resin and solvents can be minimized by
$>$ Use closed tanks with relief valves for storage of solvents and resin.
> Keep the solvent in cool temperature to prevent from evaporation of VOC.


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## > Pump the solvent instead of pouring for transferring.

- Install activated carbon adsorption unit together with dust collector to remove VOC emission.
- Do regular monitoring of stack gas emission from activated carbon adsorption unit.
- Provide PPE to employees such as mask and respirators when necessary.
- Provide good ventilation system in process area and chemical storage area.


## Dust and PM emission control

Preparing, weighing and mixing of raw materials can generate dust and PM. To mitigate the dust generation, the following management plan should be followed.

- Install dust collector system around process area.
- Provide good local exhaust ventilation system.
- Spray water to suppress dust generation in outdoor areas.
- Maintain proper housekeeping in the factory or in the premises.
- Make sure employees who work in the production area wear masks.
- Do regular checking and maintenance the bag houses of dust collector system.


## Odor control

- Maintain good housekeeping and cleaning practices to reduce bad odor from canteen, kitchen, toilets and garbage yard.
- Maintain facilities to be clean in production area and office area.
- Avoid usage of volatile and odorous cleaning chemicals.
- Provide adequate ventilation and hygienic system in solvent storage area and production area to prevent from offensive smell.
- Dispose organic waste regularly.


## Green belt development

Increase plantation or green vegetation in the form of green belt as it is an effective way to mitigate the dust and PM generation. The plants will serve as a barrier to reduce the wind speed and dust particles will settle down. It will also help to reduce greenhouse gases within premises.

## Responsible Team

EMT team

## Responsibilities

- To implement above air pollution management plan
- To corporate with the environmental service contractor for scheduled monitoring of air quality.
- To oversee workplace air quality and ambient air quality to check whether it is within safe emission limit or not.
- To report the air quality monitoring result to the management and keep the records.
- To inform public about air quality at appropriate time.
- To review the EMP and make corrective action or seek suggestions from Managing Director and third-party consultant if the air quality monitoring results exceeds too far safe emission limits.


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## (2) Water Pollution Management Plan

Table 6.2 Water Pollution Management Plan-Operation Phase
Manufacturing is use water and wastewater discharged from the production process. To prevent pollution of water bodies, the following guidelines should be practiced.

## Wastewater Management

Factory is installed $10 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{hr}$ capacity WWTP for wastewater treatment.

- Regularly maintain the WWTP
- Reguarly check and inspectin the effluent quality.


## Storm Water Management

- Direct the storm water to a separate channel.
- Install debris screen at the storm water drain outlets to remove all the debris.


## Control of sewage discharge

Install septic tanks to settle suspended solid in wastewater and to remove floating oil and grease, before being sent to MIP centralized WWTP for further treatment.

- Prohibit discharge of domestic waste into drains and water bodies.
- Install trash screen in the drains and at the wastewater discharge outlet.
- Removed floating oil\& grease shall be collected in drums.
- Wash equipment and vehicle at designated areas with wash water collection systems.


## Control of hazardous chemicals disposal

- Store fuel, lubricant and hazardous raw chemicals in proper way in designated area.
- Avoid direct disposal of used oil and hazardous chemical waste into the drains.
- Follow the environmental guidelines from MIP and safety tips from SDS for disposal of used oil or lubricant.
- Accidental spillages of hazardous substances to be immediately remediated to prevent contaminated runoffs entering into the public drain.


## Responsible Team

EMT team leader and members

## Responsibilities

- To implement above water pollution management plan,
- To contact the environmental service contractor for monitoring of wastewater quality as scheduled in the monitoring plan.
- To report the result of the water quality monitoring to the management and keep the records.
- To inform public about water quality at appropriate time.
- Do corrective action or find out for solution if the scheduled results are not acceptable. Review EMP.


## (3) Soil Contamination Management Plan

Table 6.3 Soil Contamination Management Plan-Operation Phase

## Control of waste disposal

- Avoid stockpiling of waste oil, used lubricant and solid waste on the bare land.
- Avoid percolation of liquid waste on the bare land.
- Provide proper and adequate storage facility for handling of general waste.
- Keep separately all used oil and hazardous chemical waste in designated location.


## Control of hazardous chemical spill

- Store hazardous chemicals and fuel in appropriate way.
- Prepare proper handling procedures for handling and transportation of hazardous


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- Have a bun for storage of hazardous chemicals to protect from leak.
- Make sure the employees to follow the safe handling procedures.
- All SDS must be in place of hazardous chemicals storage area.
- Prepare emergency spill response procedures and provision of chemical spill cleaning kits and fuel spill cleaning kits.
- For any accidental spillage of chemicals, contain, remove, replace and remediate full depth of contaminated soil.


## Green area development

Plan for green area development in \& around premises to maintain soil quality and prevent from soil erosion.

## Responsible Team

EMT team leader and members
Responsibility

- To implement the above mitigation measures.
- To educate and provide trainings to employees about safe working procedures.


## (4) Noise and Vibration Management Plan

Table 6.4 Noise and Vibration Management Plan-Operation Phase

## Control of workplace noise generation

- Rotate the working shift for the employees who work in the high noise area.
- Undertake regular maintenance of machineries for dust collector system, grinding mill, mixing tank, air conditioning and mechanical ventilation devices.
- Provide ear plugs or ear mufflers to employees who work in the high noise area.
- Use low noise equipment where practicable.
- Install vibration pads for equipment which generate high vibration.


## Control of ambient noise generation

- Vehicles must turn off the engines when not moving.
- Noise generating activities will only be permitted in the normal working hours (7:30 am- 3:30 pm).


## Responsible Team

EMT team leader and members

## Responsibility

- To implement above noise pollution management plan,
- To contact the environmental service contractor for monitoring the noise level as scheduled.
- To report the result of the noise level monitoring to the management and keep the records.
- To inform public about noise quality at appropriate time.
- If there is any concern in annual hearing test of employees or any public complaints about noise, review EMP and do modification.


## (5) Waste Management Plan

The wastes produced during manufacturing of facial wash cream have long been an environmental concern. Waste management plan including mitigation measures described in this EMP report can abate the environmental impacts as well as

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disposal cost. Most wastes generated during the manufacturing result from raw dust captured on pollution control equipment, empty raw material packages, bags "offspec" product, and spill waste.

Table 6.5 Waste Management Plan-Operation Phase

## Segregation of Waste

- Keep daily wastes in clearly labeled containers.
- Provide segregated waste bins for different types of waste such as
$>$ Food waste
$>$ Hazardous waste
> Non-hazardous waste

| Hazardous Waste | Non-Hazardous Waste |
| :--- | :--- |
| Off spec goods or | Paper box |
| Return goods from customer | Washed empty steel or plastic drums |
| Off spec raw material or | Wooden or Plastic pallet |
| Contaminated raw material | Plastic waste |
| Waste oil |  |

- The estimated amount of waste generated is described in chapter 3.


## Disposal of Waste

a) Food Waste

- Organic wastes will be sent to YCDC.
b) Non-hazardous waste
- All general waste must be kept at garbage yard with suitable cover or lids.
- Follow MIP or ECD guidelines to dispose the wastes in compliance with their rules and regulations.
- Non-hazardous waste shall be labeled as "Non-hazardous Waste".
- Non - hazardous waste will be sold to recyclers or disposed by YCDC
- Non-hazardous waste needs to be removed from site at regular intervals to prevent from releasing to the environment, and to avoid additional permit requirements.
- Apply re-utilization and recycling wherever possible.
c) Hazardous waste
- Hazardous waste must be kept securely in containers or tanks and clearly labeled as "Hazardous Waste,".
- Pigments bags and solvent drums have to be disposed as hazardous wastes.
- Hazardous waste shall be disposed at permitted waste facility such as DOWA or other MIP authorized waste collector.
- Hazardous waste shall be disposed monthly.
- Hazardous wastes shall be properly stored in hazardous waste storage areas on site as per Hazardous Waste Handling and Management Rules.
- The Hazardous waste storage area shall be provided with base liner of HDPE in order to prevent infiltration of leachates.
- Keep all the records for quantity and date for disposal of hazardous waste.


## Reduction of Waste

- Good operation practices such as following standard operating procedures and maintenance schedule can reduce the amount of off-spec goods and spillage.


## Training

- Provide training programs to workers for awareness of safe handling procedures for solid wastes.
- Provide training programs to workers for safe handling procedures for hazardous waste.


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## Responsible Team

EMT team leader and members.

## Responsibility

- To ensure waste management plan is implemented.
- To monitor whether the waste is segregated accordingly or not.
- To make sure the hazardous waste is kept accordingly to SDS and MJTD standard.
- To check the waste transfer notes and to be documented.
- To report to management and seek for solution if the hazardous waste amount is increasing from time to time.


### 6.3.2 Health and Safety Management of Operation Phase

## (1) Occupational Health and Safety Management

Occupational health and safety management program is implemented to promote the health conditions, physical conditions, mental conditions of the employees and to prevent from the risk of workplace hazard and incidents, acute sickness and chronic disease. Most ingredients used in manufacturing are nonhazardous chemicals. Therefore, the following mitigation plan should be implemented to minimize the probable health impacts.

Table 6.6 Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan-Operation Phase

## Control for Chemical Exposure

A wide variety of volatile solvents are used in manufacturing and which includes aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons, alcohols, ketones and so forth. The most exposure to volatile solvents can occur during mixing, blending and thinning, filling and cleaning processes. The probable chemical exposure can be by means of ingestion, inhalation and skin contact. The potential of chemical exposure can be reduced by implementing the followings.

- Make sure the employees wear necessary PPE for precaution such as safety glasses, gloves, safety shoes and when necessary, respirators should be used.
- Follow confined space procedures for vessel cleaning.
- Install emergency shower and eye washers near the production area, chemicals storage area. etc.
- Provide good ventilation in production area.


## Control for emission of VOC

- Use enclosures or lids for mixing tanks.
- Provide local exhaust ventilation system in operation area.
- Hazardous materials shall be provisioned in a separate room by providing good ventilation devices.
- Keep the solvent chemicals in low temperature to reduce vaporization of it.
- Install air pollution control system for removal of VOC.
- Plan to reduce the solvent usage.
- Make sure employees wear masks.


## Control for Workplace Emission of Dust and Particulate Matter

- Install dust collector around process area.
- Provide good local exhaust ventilation system.
- Maintain proper housekeeping in workplace.
- Make sure employees who work in the production area must wear masks.

Control for materials handling and accidents

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Manual handling of boxes, containers and drums of raw materials and finished good products may pose a high risk of physical injuries due to improper lifting, slips, falls, dropping containers and so on. The risk of physical hazard can be mitigated by means of followings.

- Use materials handling aids such as rollers, jacks and platform and mechanical equipment such as conveyors, hoists and fork-lift trucks.
- Apply non-skid paint to the floor.
- Any slippery area should be signposted.
- Make sure all employees wear necessary PPE such as safety shoes, head gear, gloves and safety glasses.
- Provide trainings for safe materials handling procedures and safe working procedures to employees.


## Control for Noise and Vibration

Production and process area is usually noisy and as a result noise is a workplace hazard for operators and the risk can be mitigated by implementing following plan.

- Provide ear protection equipment to workers who work in noisy area.
- Do regular maintenance of machineries.
- Select low noise equipment and tools for purchasing where feasible.
- Arrange to rotate the working shifts for employees who work in noisy area to reduce the exposure time to noise.
- Do hearing test for workers annually.


## Working Conditions

For providing safe and healthy working environment to employees, Rohto shall follow the following recommendations.

- Provision of hygienic canteen, kitchen and eating area.
- Provide for safe and sufficient drinking water.
- Provision of adequate sanitary toilets.
- Maintain greenery area for fresh and cool working environment.
- Provide good ventilation system in working area for receiving fresh air and dilution pollution.
- Provide good health care system such as annual medical checkup.
- Provide necessary trainings with their related jobs for safe and effective production.


## Plan for Contagious Disease Control

- Provide specific awareness training during seasonal flu, or other pandemic such as Covid-19 outbreak for safe social distancing, hand washing, wearing masks and avoiding crowded place, etc.
- Share knowledge about how transmitting the disease such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, HIV and seasonal flu.
- Educate the employees regarding with the precaution measures to prevent from getting the contagious disease.
- Do regular cleaning of toilets and canteen area.
- Provide adequate number of toilets for all employees.
- Cover waste bins to avoid breeding of flies and other insects.
- Provide wash basin with soap.
- Make sure there will be no water ponding within premise to avoid breeding of mosquitos.


## Medical -precautionary measures

- Pre-employment medical examination must be done for all employees.
- Annual medical examinations for Pulmonary Function Test, Vision Test, Audiometry, Hematology profiles, Liver Function Test and Renal Function Tests


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are also recommended.
Medical records of the employees are properly maintained and updated from time to time.

- Provide the trainings for first aid procedures, safe working procedures, safe use of equipment, good personnel hygiene practice and industrial hygiene to the employees.
- Provision of adequate first aid kit.
- Medical personnel should be available on-site or by phone for advice and consultation.
- Emergency phone numbers should be posted near the telephones.
- Immediate, temporary treatment of First Aid Procedure must be prepared.


## Emergency and First-aid Procedures

First aid is immediate, temporary treatment given in the event of accident or illness.

- Check first whether the scene is safe to enter.
- Find out what happened.
- Take first aid kit, use appropriate PPE and wear gloves.
- Interview the injured person or bystander or reporter if possible.
- Conduct a head to toe check first to decide the overall condition.
- Identify the nature of the injury or illness as far as possible.
- Arrange for emergency services to attend.
- Manage the casualty promptly in appropriate ways.
- Wait until health care professional arriving to hand over.
- For treating burning injury, determine the burn type and severity, disinfectant and cover with thin and loose cloth to prevent from infection.
- For treating of cut and bruises, wash with water, apply pressure on affected area, use disinfectant and cover with damage.
- For treating of sprains, use ice pack to reduce swollen.
- For eye incident such as entering debris or contaminants, do eye wash for a few minutes and go to hospital if required for medical assistance. Do not apply any eye drop if it is not prescribed by the physician.
- For treating of fractures, immobilize the area and apply cool pack. Elevate the injury part.
- Perform CSR if someone is stopped breathing.
- Make emergency call to 911.
- Record the information about the incident and report to EHS manager.
-name
-type of injury
-type of incident
-date and time of incident
-method of treatment given by first aid team


## Awareness

To increase the safety awareness of the employees

- Displaying safety caution billboards and safety posters mentioning Do's \& Don'ts at various prominent location _at outdoor area, at canteen, at workplace, at aisles and at car-park.
- The Safety Notice Boards displayed should specify
$>$ Safety Advice
> Project Safety Statistics
$>$ Topical HSE information
$>$ Safety Committee Meeting Minutes


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## Emergency notifications

> Muster Point locations

- Displaying health awareness posters as well during flu season or pandemic such as corona virus outbreak (for safe social distancing, wearing masks, washing hands, etc.)
- Arranging housekeeping competition.
- Holding safety slogan competition.


## Training

To refresh and upgrade the knowledge of the safety issues, training program shall be organized at all levels of employees for safety and accident prevention. The following training program will be conducted periodically in a planned manner.

- Safe working procedures and practice.
- Proper use of tools and tackles.
- Handling of hazardous chemicals training.
- Health awareness talk.
- Personnel hygiene practice.
- General safety rules training.


## Responsible Team

EMT team leader, members and all employees.

## Responsibilities

- To prepare and implement EMP for occupational health and safety.
- To arrange the trainings.
$>$ General safety training
$>$ Safe handling procedures for chemical
$>$ Health awareness training
- To make sure all employees follow the plan.
- To keep the records and make sure the records to be documented.
- To review the environmental quality monitoring parameters.
- To do modification of EMP if the environmental quality monitoring parameters are not within acceptable value.


## (2) Impact on Community Health and Safety Management

The impact on community health and safety due to the development of the proposed project could be minimized by implementing the following management plan.

Table 6.7 Impact on Community Health and Safety Management Plan-Operation Phase

## Safety

- Enforce of speed limit for driving.
- Encourage drivers to use speed control mode where applicable.
- Follow transportation instructions stated in SDS while carrying of chemicals.
- Vehicle drivers who transport chemicals must complete safety training provided by Rohto and must have suitable license class.


## Health

Air Pollution

- Sprinkle water in the factory premise to suppress dust and particulate matter generation.
- Cover the trucks properly while transporting the raw materials.
- Follow strictly air pollution management plan


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## Water Pollution

- Follow strictly water pollution management plan.
- Regular monitoring of wastewater quality.

Ambient Noise

- Avoid noisy activities to be performed during night time.

Contagious Disease

- The awareness for sensitization, self-hygiene, social safe distancing and appropriate preventive measures should be educated to the employees.


## Responsible Team

EMT team leader, members and all employees.

## Responsibilities

- To prepare and implement EMP for community health and safety.
- To arrange the health awareness trainings.
- To make sure all employees follow the plan.
- To keep the records and make sure the records to be documented.
- To monitor and review the parameters.
- To review and do modification of EMP if the monitoring parameters are not acceptable for community health.


### 6.3.3 Socio-Environment Management of Operation Phase

(1) Socio- Environment Impact Management

To minimize the negative impacts on the socio-economic of local community and to promote the positive impacts, the following management plan should be adhered.

Table 6.8 Socio-Environment Impact Management Plan-Operation Phase

## Corporate Social Responsibility

## Control of friction between local community and project persons

- Adopt local employment policy for local labor recruitment.
- Increase the interaction between factory workforce and local people by arranging public meetings and fun meetings at appropriate time.
- Provide cultural awareness training for both local employees and migrant workers. Which should cover cultural values and attitudes, communication styles, differences and common in traditions and language issues.
- Minimize the impacts to local community by adherence to EMP.


## Employment welfare program

The proponent should implement the employment welfare program.

- The proponent should make arrangement for transportation of the employees.
- Proponent should pay overtime charges of double rate on their salary. If overtime reaches until late in the night, necessary food should also be provided.
- Improved working environment will be provided such as rest room.


## Responsible Team

EMT team leader and members

## Responsibilities

- To ensure the above EMP is implemented.
- To check complaints log and solve the public concerns.
- To monitor the effectiveness of socio-economic management plan.
- To support improvement of the local community by developing a meaningful and


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effective CSR program.

### 6.3.4 Utilization of Resources Management

To minimize the electricity usage and water usage, the following suggestions need to be followed by all the employees.

Table 7.1 Utilization of Resources Management Plan-Operation Phase

## Electricity Consumption Management

During operational phase electricity will be used for production and for facilities utilities.

- Use energy efficient lamp and devices. That costs more upfront but over the years it saves more money and energy.
- Use maximum day light.
- Educate employees regarding with the energy saving features of air conditioner, microwaves, fans, printers, computers and other devices and let them use these features to cut the energy usage.
- Plant shady trees outside of the building to protect from hotness of the building inside.
- Turn off and unplug the equipment while not using. Switch off the air conditioners while people are not in the place.


## Water Consumption Management

During operational phase water will be required for drinking, cleaning, sanitary purposes and cooling tower. But the water used for cooling tower is a closed type system and the water consumption is not significant. To save water consumption, apply the following tips.

- Implement storm water catch basin for reusing it in toilet flushing and facilities cleaning.
- Use eco flush toilets.
- Measure the water consumption. Monitor monthly water usage to identify the peak month.
- Detect the leak and fix it immediately.
- Educate the employees to use water wisely.


## Responsible Team

EMT Team Leader/ Members/ all employees

## Responsibilities

- To report the electricity consumption, water consumption and other energy issues to top management.
- To monitor the electricity consumption and water consumption.
- To review the EMP if there is any concern.
- Take corrective action and fix it if it is required.


### 6.3.5 Risk Management of Operation Phase

## (1) Emergency Risk Management

Table 6.9 Emergency Risk Management Plan-Operation Phase

## Emergency Response Management Plan

Emergency response \& disaster management plan is required to avoid panic and to tackle the situation effectively during emergency time if occurred. The plan would describe emergency response activities that shall be carried out in the event of emergency time. The emergency response plan (ERP) shall include

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- Declare an emergency.
- Alert personnel using an internal communication system.
- Activate the emergency response plan.
- Evacuate the danger zone, seek shelter-in-place or implement a lockdown.
- Shutoff main power source, if applicable.
- Call for external aid from local emergency services.
- Initiate rescue operations.
- Keep personnel as calm as possible.
- Prepare an incident report after the incident.


## Emergency equipment and locations

Emergency equipment

- Eye washers

Locations

- 1 point at production area and 1 point at chemical store


## Emergency Risk

Even if there is low possibility of experiencing any kind of emergency, it should be required to prepare necessary management plans as it can bring a huge impact on project facility, project people and the environment. The following emergency risks in a minimum should be prepared and implemented by Rohto.
(d) Earthquake
(e) Flood
(f) Fire
(a) Earthquake

Emergency Preparedness Plan
Emergency Preparedness Plan for Earthquake

- Emergency preparedness for earthquake must be taken into account as Yangon is located in a highly seismically active region such as on Sagaing Fault.
- Emergency preparedness training for earthquakes should be provided to all employees to be aware of the safe steps for it.
- The following preparedness plans should be done for emergency earthquake.
- All the shelves are fastened securely to the walls.
- Heavy and larger things are kept on the lower shelves.
- Brace the hanging lighting fixtures from the ceiling.
- All aerosol can such as pesticides and insecticide should be stored in closed cabinets to avoid fire risk.
- All the cabinets must have latches.
- Fix immediately the damage wire and these are potential to electric shock.
- First aid kits are readily available.
- Provide first aid training and CSR training to employees.
- Flash lights and batteries are readily available.

Emergency Response Plan for_Earthquake

- Turn of the gas and electricity.
- Ware shoes. Carry flashlight.
- Evacuate the employees as there are risks of falling objects and building collapsing.


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- Identify the safe places indoor and outdoor.
- For indoor search the safe spots such as under sturdy desk or table. Stay away from glass windows, mirrors and heavy cabinets.
- For outdoor go away from the buildings, trees, telephone, electrical lines and overpasses.
- Follow the drop, cover and hold on procedures to be safe during earthquakes.
- Drop to the ground, cover under sturdy objects like table or furniture and hold on to it until the shaking is stopped.
- Stay as safe as possible during earthquake and make minimum movements until the shaking is finished.
- Use emergency whistle if trapped.
(b) Flood Control Plan

Bago River can have potential on flood in future and the following factors should aware to all of the workers from safety point of view during flood.

- Do not walk through flowing water. Six inches of moving water can knock you off your feet.
- Use a pole to test the depth of standing water before you proceed.
- Do not drive through a flooded area. Two feet of water will carry away most automobiles.
- Stay away from power lines and electrical wires.
- Turn off your all electricity if your building is flooded.
- Watch out for hiding animals.
- Look before you step. Mud can be very slippery to walk on. Broken glass, nails and the debris may be deposited by receding floodwaters.
- Be alert for gas leaks. Leave the area immediately if you smell gas fumes.
(c) Fire Risk Control

Manufacturing uses a variety of raw materials such as powder, oil and additives. Although the final products are not concern of fire hazard, some of these raw materials are volatile chemicals and flammable and fire is a key concern in manufacturing.

To prevent major accidents related to the fires and explosions at the facility, Fire Safety Master Plan should be implemented. Fire Safety Master Plan identifies major fire risks, applicable codes, standards and regulations, and mitigation measures should be prepared by a suitably qualified professional. This Master Plan should include fire prevention, detection and alarm systems, firefighting, emergency preparedness, emergency response plan.

## Fire Prevention

- Abide the guidelines and instructions from fire department.
- Provision of fire extinguishers, fire hose reels and fire hydrants in necessary locations.
- Inspect fire extinguishers and firefighting equipment regularly and repair and replace as necessary.
- Install fire prevention system such as smoke detector, automatic fire sprinkler systems and automatic fire alarms in the factory.
- Provide training for firefighting and fire hazard.
- Provide no smoking signs at appropriate locations.
- Ensure smoking area is away from flammable material.


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## Chemical Fire Hazard

- Provision of fuel and hazardous volatile chemicals must be in designated area.
- Provision of fuel and hazardous chemical must have adequate ventilation system and fire extinguishers.
- Fire extinguishers installed in chemical storage area and production area must be for chemical fire.
- All SDS must be in place of storage area.
- Keep in low temperature where chemicals are stored.
- Any ignition source should be kept away from chemical storage area.
- Warning signs should be posted clearly where chemical storage area and production area.
- All warning signs must be in English, Myanmar, Thailand and Japanese.


## Electrical Fire Hazard

- Use appropriate rated fuses.
- Replace worn wires.
- Ensure that electrical equipment is properly grounded.
- Keep electrical control panel accessible.
- Maintain regular inspection of electrical devices and control panels to avoid risk of electric shock.
- Avoid using extension cord if possible.
- Do regularly pest control to prevent from rodent damage to wire and equipment.
- Provide awareness training for electric shock.


## Good Housekeeping

- Storage should not be allowed near electrical panels.
- Outside dumping area should be placed at least 6 feet from building wall.
- The top of the storage racks should be at least 2 feet from roof or ceiling.
- Exit ways and fire escape routes should be clear at all time.
- Ensure employees are aware of their responsibilities to report any danger they see.
- Avoid accumulation of combustible rubbish or waste (such as waste plastic and paper waste) and keep it away from the building.
- Keep proper housekeeping in warehouse and work place.


## Emergency Preparedness for Fire

- Organize a fire fighting team which must include:
$>$ Firefighting officers
> Evacuation leader
$>$ First aid persons
- Prepare evacuation plan for in case of fire. In the plan should include:
$>$ emergency route
$>$ emergency exit
$>$ assembly place and
$>$ commander
- Make sure all employees know the escape route and assembly point.
- Arrange for scheduled fire drill.
- Do regular checking of fire alarm function.
- Post emergency contact numbers such as fire service department, police stations and hospitals in several places.


## Emergency Response Plan for Fire

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- Raise the fire alarm and alert the people.
- If small, control using an extinguisher or fire hose reel. For electrical fires turn off power before fighting.
- Escape if it is in danger through escape route.
- Contact fire service department if not under immediate control.
- Evacuate the employees. Gather at the assembly point.
- Shut down all the machines that are running before leaving the place.
- Isolate the power source.
- Carry out head count by ERT coordinator.
- Follow instructions of ERT Leader and ERT coordinator.
- DO NOT USE WATER for oil and lubricant fire, rather use fire extinguisher.
- Close doors after existing the building (but do not lock), to slow down the spread of fire.
- Attend injured person by the first aid person and handed to the hospital if needed.
- Wait the instructions from Managing and ERT Chief Commander.


## Fire Fighting

To avoid putting workers in danger, fire extinguishers should be located throughout the workplace and readily accessible in the event of a fire.
All employees must be trained how to use fire extinguisher. There are basically 5 types of fire extinguishers, each of which extinguishes specific type of fire.
6. Type A for ordinary fire such as wood and paper fire.
7. Type B __ for fire associated with flammable liquid such as oil, grease and gasoline.
8. Type C _ for electrically energized fire.
9. Type D $\qquad$ for flammable metal fire.
10. Type K__ for use in wet chemicals or specifically in kitchen.

Even though the fire extinguishers come in different shapes and sizes, they operate in same ways.

1. Pull the pin at the top of the extinguisher.
2. Aim the nozzle at the base of the fire.
3. Squeeze the handle to discharge the extinguisher. Position yourself about 8 feet away from the fire.
4. Sweep the nozzle back and forth at the base of the fire.

When a fire is discovered and if it is small, people may put out the fire. However, before put out the fire, he or she need to find out what is burning to decide what type of fire extinguisher should be used.
Responsible Team
EMT team leader and members

## Responsibilities

- To implement above emergency risk management plan,
- To arrange and organize for conducting the necessary trainings as mentioned above.
- To arrange the safety orientation program and conduct the program for every new employee.
- To review the incident records and report to managing director and seek for suggestions if the EMP is insufficient.

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Figure 6.2 Firefighting Layout Plans

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Figure 6.3 Firefighting Equipements and Installation Systems

### 6.4 Chemical Management Plan

### 6.4.1 Registration of Chemicals and SDS

All hazardous chemicals which are produced, stored, used or handled need registration with local agencies. Rohto will ensure permit or license to obtain the permit of procurement, storage and use. Rohto will maintain a daily registry of inventory of the chemical/ hazardous substances for production. All hazardous substances must have safety data sheet (SDS). A master-list of SDS for all hazardous substances that are produced, stored, used or handled are registered by individual department and submitted to Administrative Officer for compilation.

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Respective work area will maintain a file containing all SDS of the hazardous substances used in the area. SDS can point identification of substance and the company, hazard identification, composition of ingredients, first aid measures, firefighting measures, accidental release measures, handling and storage, exposure controls and personal protection, physical and chemical properties, stability and reactivity, toxicological information, ecological information, disposal considerations, transportation information, regulatory information and other information.

There are 67 chemicals registered for operation and SDSs are attached in Appendix. Among these, the company is searching suppliers for four chemicals, Fragrance Pure Green Tiv 11-4955, Frangrance Elcondor 0518, Frangrance Lovely Cream R0760660 and MG-60. Hence, their SDSs are not available now. But, these chemicals will be stored and maintained according to following instructions along with the other chemicals.

Table 6.10 Lists of Chemical

| No. | Brand Name | Chemical Name |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | $1,3-B u t y l e n e ~ G l y c o l[1,3-B G] ~ C o s m e t i c ~$ <br> quality/ 1-3-butylene Glycol P | Butylene Glycol |
| 2 | AEROSIL® 200 | Silica |
| 3 | AJIDEW® ZN-100 | Zinc PCA |
| 4 | Alpiniawhite | Butylene Glycol 69.9\%, Water (Aqua) 29.9\%, <br> Alpinia Katsmadai Seed Extract 0.2\%. |
| 5 | AMILITE® GCK-12H | Potassium Cocoyl Glycinate 20\%, Potassium <br> Cocoate10\%, Water 70\% |
| 6 | AMILITE® GCS-12K | Sodium N-Cocoyl Glycinate 30\%, Water 70\% |
| 7 | AMISOFT® LK-11 (F) | Potassium Lauroyl Glutamate |
| 8 | AMISOL LDE-G | LAURAMIDE DEA |
| 9 | AMPHITOL 20HD | Lauryl hydoxysultaine 30\%, sodium chloride <br> and water |
| 10 | Bengara T-1000 | CI77492 |
| 11 | Dibutylhydroxytoluene (BHT) | Dibutylhydroxytoluene (BHT) |
| 12 | CARBOPOL(R) AQUA SF-1 POLYMER | Acrylate copolymer 30\%, Water 70\% |
| 13 | Caustic Soda Micropearls | Sodium Hydroxide |
| 14 | Citric Acid Anhydrous BP98 (100-300 Mesh) | Citric Acid |
| 15 | C-MATE / C-MATE (EXP-J) | Magnesium Ascorbyl Phosphate |
| 16 | CUTINA® AGS | Glycol Distearate |
| 17 | Dehyton KE T | Cocamidopropyl Betaine, Preservatives <br> (Methylchloroisothiazoline (and) <br> Methylisothiazolinone: approx. 8ppm) |
| 18 | Dehyton® KE-AS | Cocamidopropyl Betaine 30\%, Water 70\% |
| 19 | DERMALCARE(R) MAP L-213/K | Potassium Laureth Phosphate 40\%, Water <br> 60\% |
| 20 | DIPOTASSIUM GLYCYRRHIZINATE | Dipotassium glycyrrhizinate |
| 21 | Clewat N | Disodium EDTA |

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| 22 | DL-alpha-Tocopheryl Acetate | Tocopheryl Acetate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23 | Palmac 98-16 Flakes (Palmitic acid) | Palmitic acid (C16H32O2) |
| 24 | Lauric Acid Palmac 98-12 (Flakes) | Lauric acid (C12H24O2) 99-100\% |
| 25 | Myristic Acid Palmac 98-14 (Flakes) | Myristic acid(C14H28O2) |
| 26 | Stearic Acid Palmac 98-18 (Flakes) | Stearic acid(C18H36O2) |
| 27 | EMERSENSE® AM 8025 | Palmkernelamide DEA |
| 28 | Escalol ${ }^{\text {TM }} 567$ UV filter | Oxybenzone |
| 29 | Ethanol (Absolute/ 99.5\%) | Ethanol (Absolute) |
| 30 | FD \& C Red No. 40 Powder (Allura Red) | CI 16035 |
| 31 | FD \& C Yellow No. 5 Powder | CI 19140 |
| 32 | Fragrance Citrus 046.623 | Benzyl Acetate |
| 33 | Fragrance Pure Green Tiv 11-4955 | Fragrance |
| 34 | Frangrance Elcondor 0518 | Fragrance |
| 35 | Frangrance Lovely Cream R0760660 | Fragrance |
| 36 | Glycerine $99.5 \%$ USP / Refined Glycerine $99.7 \%$ min USP37, Kosher Certified | Glycerin |
| 37 | Green No. 501 (Oxide Green SC) | CI77288 |
| 38 | HYALURONSAN HA-LQ RS/ Hyaluronate IW120B | Sodium Hyaluronate |
| 39 | Isopropylmethylphenol | Isopropyl methylphenol |
| 40 | Merquat ${ }^{\text {TM }} 550$ polymer | Polyquaternium-7 |
| 41 | Metabeads Microwax Green 28/60 | Cera Microcristallina |
| 42 | Methyl paraben / Ueno Methyl Paraben NF | Methyl Paraben |
| 43 | Niacinamide PC | Niacinamide |
| 44 | NIKKOL MGS-ASEV | Glyceryl Monosterate |
| 45 | NIKKOL MYS-2V | PEG-2 Stearate |
| 46 | OLIVE OIL | Olea Europaea (Olive) Fruit Oil |
| 47 | ORAMIX ${ }^{\text {TM }} \mathrm{L} 30$ | Water 68.7\%, Sodium Lauroyl Sarcosinate $30 \%$, Lauric acid $1 \%$, sodium benzoate $0.1 \%$, Sodium Chloride $0.1 \%$, Tetra Sodium EDTA $0.1 \%$ |
| 48 | Panthenol (Dexpanthenol)/ D-Panthenol (EXP-J) | Panthenol |
| 49 | Potassium Chloride | Potassium Chloridde |
| 50 | Potassium Hydroxide Flake 90\% | Potassium hydroxide 90\%, Water 10\% |
| 51 | Propyl paraben / Ueno Propyl Paraben NF | Propyl Paraben |
| 52 | PURAC® BF/P41 | L-lactic acid 19.5\%, Sodium lactate 46\%, Water 34.5\% |
| 53 | PURAC® HiPure 90 | L-lactic acid |
| 54 | Pyridoxine Hydrochloride | Pyridoxine Hydrochloride |
| 55 | REWODERM LI S 80 | PEG 200 Hydrogenated Glyceryl Palmmate 50\%, PEG 7 Glyceryl Cocoate 20\%, Water 30\% |
| 56 | Salicylic Acid | Salicylic Acid |

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| 57 | Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate | Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 58 | Sodium Chloride | Sodium chloride |
| 59 | Sodium Metabisulfite | Sodium Metabisulfite |
| 60 | SORBITOL KAO (Sorbitol solution 70\%) | Sorbitol 70\%, Water 30\% |
| 61 | Stearyl Glycyrrhetinate | Stearyl Glycyrrhetinate |
| 62 | Superox-CTM AF | Glycerin 22.5\%, Water 75\%, Terminalia <br> Ferdinandiana Fruit Extract 2.5\% |
| 63 | TEXAPON® N 70 T | Sodium Laureth Sulfate 70\%, Water 30\% |
| 64 | TINOGARD® TL | Benzotriazolyl Dodecyl p-Cresol |
| 65 | MG-60 (Tornare) | Maltooligosyl Glucoside 47\% <br> Hydrogenated Starch Hydrolysate27\% <br> Water 26\% |
| 66 | Vitamin A Oil (Vitamin A-Palmitate 1.0 Mio <br> IU/G stabilized with Tocopherol) | Retinyl Palmitate, Helianthus Annuus <br> (Sunflower) Seed Oil, BHT |
| 67 | Yukinoshita Liquid MB | Saxifraga Sarmentosa Extract 2.5\%, Butylene <br> Glycol, Water |
| 68 | Zinc Gluconate | Zinc Gluconate |

### 6.4.2 Labelling and Warning Signs

## Labelling

- All packed containers containing hazardous chemicals shall be labeled in accordance with GHS (Globally Harmonized System).
- The label will indicate the identity of the chemical, its hazards and the precautions to take.
- Original labels may only be removed or modified in that container is no longer to be used for holding that hazardous substance and has been emptied and cleaned to remove any residual substance


## Warning Signs

According to WSH (Workplace Safety and Health) Law all employees who are required to handle the hazardous substances must be aware of the hazards and the precautionary measures.

- Warning signs or notices specifying the nature of the danger of the hazardous substances will be prominently displayed in areas where such substances are used or handled.


### 6.4.3 Handling, Transportation and Storage

## Handling

- Avoid aerosol formation.
- Wear suitable protective clothing and eye/face protection.
- Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing.
- Keep container tightly sealed.


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- Ensure that there is no crystallized product in the container before use.
- Processing machines must be fitted with local exhaust ventilation.
- Protection against fire and explosion:
- Risk of self-ignition when a large surface area is produced due to fine dispersion.
- Soiled textiles / cleaning rags / adsorbents and Silica are capable of selfignition and should be wetted with water and must be disposed of in a safe manner.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Avoid all sources of ignition:

- Heat, sparks, open flame. If exposed to fire, keep containers cool by spraying with water.


## Transportation

Whenever hazardous substances are transported within or outside Rohto, precautionary measures should be taken to ensure that the potential risks are communicated to persons who will come into contact with the hazardous substances during transportation. . This can be accomplished through

- Marking and labeling of packages or containers to indicate the hazards of the consignment.
- The relevant information can be included in the transport documents, and by placing or sticking placards on the transport units i.e., vehicles and containers. These labels should conform to the Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances Rules.
- The vehicles should be equipped with appropriate firefighting appliances and
- Drivers should be trained in the safe transport of Hazardous Substance as well as in dealing with emergency situations.
Loading, unloading and transfer operations are prone to accidents, and should be managed properly.
- Safe work procedures (SWP) should also be established and carried out in order to avoid unnecessary risks.
- Control measures such as understanding of SWP and conducting RA (Risk Assessment) should be implemented to reduce the risks.


## Storage

- All hazardous substances will be stored separately
- Installed fire extinguisher.
- Flammable substances must be stored in cool condition and away from the direct sunlight.
- All hazardous substances inventory must be maintained to-date. (e.g., Daily Production Report and Chemical inventory list).


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- Design of storage facilities are based on statutory requirements, safety data or other technical information (International standards should be followed where applicable).


Figure 6.4 Chemical Raw Storage Area

### 6.4.4 Identification of Hazardous Chemicals

Most of the chemicals used in this factory are liquid and powder. The hazardous identification, type, location used and CAS Registry Number (CASRN) are described in following table.

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Table 6.11 Identification of Hazardous Chemicals

| No. | Brand Name | Chemical Name | CAS No. | Type | Hazard |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1,3-Butylene Glycol[1,3-BG] Cosmetic quality/ 1-3butylene Glycol P | Butylene Glycol | 107-88-0 | Liquid | - |
| 2 | AEROSIL® 200 | Silica | $\begin{gathered} \hline 7631-86-9 \\ \text { (Silica) } \\ 112945-52-5 \end{gathered}$ | Powder | - |
| 3 | AJIDEW® ZN-100 | Zinc PCA | 15454-75-8 | Powder | Hazard Corrosive |
| 4 | Alpiniawhite | Butylene Glycol 69.9\%, Water (Aqua) 29.9\%, Alpinia Katsmadai Seed Extract 0.2\%. | $\begin{gathered} 107-88-0,7732- \\ 18-5,1002122- \\ 29-3 \end{gathered}$ | Liquid | - |
| 5 | AMILITE® GCK-12H | Potassium Cocoyl Glycinate 20\%, Potassium Cocoate 10\%, Water 70\% | $\begin{gathered} 301341-58-2, \\ 61789-30-8 \end{gathered}$ | Liquid | - |
| 6 | AMILITE® GCS-12K | Sodium N-Cocoyl Glycinate 30\%, Water $70 \%$ | $\begin{gathered} 90387-74-9, \\ 7732-18-5 \end{gathered}$ | Liquid | - |
| 7 | AMISOFT® LK-11 <br> (F) | Potassium Lauroyl <br> Glutamate | 89187-78-0 | Flake | - |
| 8 | AMISOL LDE-G | LAURAMIDE DEA | 120-40-1 | Waxy mass | Hazard Health |
| 9 | AMPHITOL 20HD | Lauryl hydoxysultaine $30 \%$, sodium chloride and water | $\begin{aligned} & -13197-76-7 \\ & -76447-14-5 \end{aligned}$ | Liquid | Hazard Irritation and environment |
| 10 | Bengara T-1000 | CI77492 | - 51274-00-1 | Powder | Hazard Health |
| 11 | Dibutylhydroxytoluene (BHT) | Dibutylhydroxytoluene (BHT) | 128-37-0 | Powder | Hazard irritation \& environmen |
| 12 | CARBOPOL(R) AQUA SF-1 POLYMER | Acrylate copolymer 30\%, Water 70\% | Mixture | Liquid | - |
| 13 | Caustic Soda Micropearls | Sodium Hydroxide | $\begin{aligned} & 1310-73-2,497- \\ & 19-8,7732-18-5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Hygroscopic solid | Hazard Corrosive |
| 14 | Citric Acid Anhydrous BP98 (100-300 Mesh) | Citric Acid | 77-92-9 | Crystalline solid | Hazard irritation |
| 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C-MATE / C-MATE } \\ & \text { (EXP-J) } \end{aligned}$ | Magnesium Ascorbyl Phosphate | 113170-55-1 | Powder | Hazard Health |
| 16 | CUTINA® AGS | Glycol Distearate | 91031-31-1 | Beads | - |
| 17 | Dehyton KE T | Cocamidopropyl Betaine, Preservatives (Methylchloroisothiazoli ne (and) | 147170-44-3 | Liquid | Hazard corrosive |

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|  |  | Methylisothiazolinone: approx. 8ppm) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | Dehyton ${ }^{\circledR}$ KE-AS | Cocamidopropyl Betaine $30 \%$, Water 70\% | Mixture | Liquid | Hazard corrosion |
| 19 | DERMALCARE(R) <br> MAP L-213/K | Potassium Laureth Phosphate 40\%, Water 60\% | Mixture <br> Poly,alpha.-dodecyl-.,omega.-hydroxy,phosphate, pota ssium salt -58318-92-6 <br> Tripotassiumph osphate - 7778-53-2 2- <br> (Dodecyloxy)et hanol - 4536-30-5 | Liquid | Hazard corrosion |
| 20 | DIPOTASSIUM GLYCYRRHIZINATE | Dipotassium glycyrrhizinate | 272-296-1 | Powder | ${ }^{-}$ |
| 21 | Clewat N | Disodium EDTA | 139-33-3 | Powder | Hazard irritation/ Environmen |
| 22 | DL-alpha-Tocopheryl Acetate | Tocopheryl Acetate | 7695-91-2 | Liquid | - |
| 23 | Palmac 98-16 Flakes (Palmitic acid) | Palmitic acid (C16H32O2) | 57-10-3 | Solid | ${ }^{-}$ |
| 24 | Lauric Acid Palmac 98-12 (Flakes) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lauric acid (C12H24O2) } \\ 99-100 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 143-07-7 | Solid | Hazard Irritation |
| 25 | Myristic Acid Palmac 98-14 (Flakes) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Myristic } \\ \operatorname{acid(C14H28O2)} \end{gathered}$ | 544-63-8 | Solid | - |
| 26 | Stearic Acid Palmac 98-18 (Flakes) | Stearic acid(C18H36O2) | 57-11-4 | Waxy solid | - |
| 27 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EMERSENSE® AM } \\ & 8025 \end{aligned}$ | Palmkernelamide DEA | Mixture | Liquid | Hazard <br> Corrosive, <br> Environment |
| 28 | Escalol $^{\text {TM }} 567$ UV filter | Oxybenzone | 205-031-5 <br> (EC no.) | Powder | Hazard - Physical (Combustible ) |
| 29 | Ethanol (Absolute/ $99.5 \%)$ | Ethanol (Absolute) | 925-93-9 | Liquid | Hazard Health, Physical \& Irritation |
| 30 | FD \& C Red No. 40 Powder (Allura Red) | CI 16035 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Substance } \\ 25956-17-6 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Powder | - |

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| 31 | FD \& C Yellow No. 5 Powder | CI 19140 | 1934-21-0 | Powder | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 32 | Fragrance Citrus 046.623 | Benzyl Acetate | 140-11-4 | Liquid | Hazard Health, irritation, physical and environment |
| 33 | Fragrance Pure Green Tiv 11-4955 | Fragrance |  | Liquid | Hazard Environmen |
| 34 | Frangrance Elcondor 0518 | Fragrance |  | Liquid | Hazard Health, irritation |
| 35 | Frangrance Lovely <br> Cream R0760660 | Fragrance |  | Liquid | Hazard Health, irritation |
| 36 | Glycerine 99.5\% USP / Refined Glycerine $99.7 \%$ min USP37, Kosher Certified | Glycerin | Monoconstituent substance | Liquid | - |
| 37 | Green No. 501 (Oxide Green SC) | CI77288 |  | Powder | - |
| 38 | HYALURONSAN HA-LQ RS/ Hyaluronate IW120B | Sodium Hyaluronate | 9067-32-7 | Powder | Hazard - <br> Health |
| 39 | Isopropylmethylphenol | Isopropyl methylphenol | 3228-02-2 | Granular crystal | Hazard irritation |
| 40 | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { Merquat } \\ \text { poly } 550 \\ \text { polymer } \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Polyquaternium-7 | Mixture | Liquid | - |
| 41 | Metabeads Microwax Green 28/60 | Cera Microcristallina | 63231-60-7 | Solid | - |
| 42 | Methyl paraben / Ueno Methyl Paraben NF | Methyl Paraben | 99-76-3 | Powder | Hazard Environmen |
| 43 | Niacinamide PC | Niacinamide | 98-92-0 | Powder | Hazard irritation |
| 44 | NIKKOL MGS-ASEV | Glyceryl Monosterate | 11099-07-3 | Solid | Hazard Health |
| 45 | NIKKOL MYS-2V | PEG-2 Stearate | 106-11-6 | Solid |  |
| 46 | OLIVE OIL | Olea Europaea (Olive) Fruit Oil | 8001-25-0 | Liquid | - |
| 47 | ORAMIX ${ }^{\text {TM }} \mathrm{L} 30$ | Water 68.7\%, Sodium Lauroyl Sarcosinate $30 \%$, Lauric acid $1 \%$, sodium benzoate $0.1 \%$, Sodium Chloride $0.1 \%$, Tetra Sodium EDTA 0.1\% | Mixture | Liquid | Hazard Irritation, corrosive |
| 48 | Panthenol <br> (Dexpanthenol)/ D- <br> Panthenol (EXP-J) | Panthenol | 81-13-0 | Liquid | - |

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| 49 | Potassium Chloride | Potassium Chloridde | 7447-40-7 | Powder | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 | Potassium Hydroxide <br> Flake 90\% | Potassium hydroxide $90 \%$, Water $10 \%$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{KOH}-1310- \\ 58-3 \\ \mathrm{H} 20-7732-18- \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | Solid | Hazard Toxic, Corrosive, Physical hazard elease of heat. <br> Environmen al hazard. |
| 51 | Propyl paraben / Ueno Propyl Paraben NF | Propyl Paraben | 94-13-3 | Powder | Hazard environment (acute) |
| 52 | PURAC® BF/P41 | L-lactic acid 19.5\%, Sodium lactate 46\%, Water 34.5\% | Mixture S-lactic acid -79-33-4 (W=18 -61\%) <br> Sodium (S)- <br> Lactate - 867- <br> 56-1 (W=18 39\%) <br> or <br> Potassium (S)- <br> Lactate - 996- <br> 31-6 (W=4547\%) | Liquid | Hazard - <br> Irritation |
| 53 | PURAC® HiPure 90 | L-lactic acid | 79-33-4 | Liquid | Hazard Corrosion |
| 54 | Pyridoxine Hydrochloride | Pyridoxine Hydrochloride | 58-56-0 | Powder | - |
| 55 | REWODERM LI S 80 | PEG 200 Hydrogenated Glyceryl Palmmate 50\%, PEG 7 Glyceryl Cocoate 20\%, Water $30 \%$ | Mixture | Liquid | - |
| 56 | Salicylic Acid | Salicylic Acid | 69-72-7 | Solid | Hazard Health, corrosion, irritation |
| 57 | Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate | Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate | 66170-10-3 | Powder | - |
| 58 | Sodium Chloride | Sodium chloride | 7647-14-5 | Solid | Hazard Irritation |
| 59 | Sodium Metabisulfite | Sodium Metabisulfite | $7681-57-4$ (Sodium metabisulfite), $7631-90-5$ (Sodium bisulfite) | Crystalline granules | Hazard Health, Irritation |

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| 60 | SORBITOL KAO <br> (Sorbitol solution 70\%) | Sorbitol 70\%, Water $30 \%$ | Mixture D-Sorbitol - 50- $70-4$ Water -7732- $18-5$ | Liquid | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 61 | Stearyl Glycyrrhetinate | Stearyl Glycyrrhetinate | 13832-70-7 | Powder | - |
| 62 | Superox-C ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ AF | Glycerin 22.5\%, Water <br> $75 \%$, Terminalia Ferdinandiana Fruit Extract 2.5\% | Glycerin - 56-81-5, Water 7732-18-5, Terminalia Ferdinandiana Fruit Extract -1176234-54-0 | Liquid | - |
| 63 | TEXAPON® N 70 T | Sodium Laureth Sulfate <br> 70\%, Water 30\% | Mixture | Paste | Hazard corrosion |
| 64 | TINOGARD® ${ }^{\text {R }}$ | Benzotriazolyl Dodecyl p-Cresol | 2440-22-4 | Liquid | Hazard Environment |
| 65 | MG-60 (Tornare) | Maltooligosyl Glucoside 47\% <br> Hydrogenated Starch Hydrolysate 27\% Water 26\% |  | Liquid | - |
| 66 | Vitamin A Oil <br> (Vitamin A-Palmitate <br> 1.0 Mio IU/G <br> stabilized with <br> Tocopherol) | Retinyl Palmitate, Helianthus Annuus (Sunflower) Seed Oil, BHT | Mixture Vitamin A palmitate - 79- $81-2$ D,L-alpha- Tocopherol- 10191-41-0 Sunflower oil - 8001-21-6 | Liquid | Hazard Health, irritation |
| 67 | Yukinoshita Liquid MB | Saxifraga Sarmentosa Extract 2.5\%, Butylene Glycol, Water | Mixture <br> Water - 7732-18-5 <br> 1,3-Butanedial -107-88-0 Saxifraga stolonifera, ext. - 164288-53-3 | Liquid | - |
| 68 | Zinc Gluconate | Zinc Gluconate |  | Powder | - |

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### 6.4.5 Chemicals Risk Control Measure

It is imperative to conduct risk analysis for all the projects where hazardous materials, either as raw material or the product are handled. In regard to chemicals, a hazard is a set of properties that are associated with the chemical that may cause adverse effects to organisms or the environment.

Hazardous chemicals pose many risks upon the people, property and environment of the workplace and it is very important that a methodical risk management process is in place to mitigate the risks associated with hazardous chemicals. The risk assessment is required for use and storage of large quantities of hazardous substances to establish health and safety zones to prevent knock-on effects of neighboring hazardous installations and protect the public from fire, explosion, toxic fumes dispersal hazards, detrimental effects on health and chemical contamination.

## Administrative Control

No hazardous substances or dangerous goods is authorized to be purchased or used

- The proposed uses and storage of each substance has been risk assessed and approved in accordance with national rules and regulation.
- The risk assessment is documented and its recommendations for management are implemented through incorporation into standard operation procedures and other internal documents, where appropriate.
- Chemicals and fuels are reassessed based on the certain conditions and/ or changes.
- Control measures identified by the risk assessments are to be implemented.
- Where a significant risk is identified, the control measures must be implemented prior to use of the chemicals.
- Labeling is an important control measure for the transportation, storage, handling and disposing of chemicals. All containers of chemicals, products and waste materials are to be labeled correctly.

Furthermore, dangerous goods cabinets are to be kept in good condition and appropriately signed. The following requirements must be met or exceeded.

- Storage base is impermeable
- Storage is away from storm-water drains, pits and surface waters
- Storage is undercover, wherever practicable and
- Equipment is in place to allow immediate recovery of spilt material.
- Installation of adequate firefighting system.
- Spill kits are to be regularly checked to ensure they are restocked in a timely manner. The type of spill kits prescribed is to be appropriate for the chemicals, fuels and classes of dangerous goods stored at the location.


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## Engineering Control

Rohto will install and control the pollution control facilities. There are:

1) Dust collector with activated carbon filter for the dust and VOC emission control.
2) Wastewater treatment plant for the industrial wastewater quality control
3) Fire extinguishers, hose reel, hydrant, alarm system, smoke detector and automatic firefighting pump for the fire protection.
4) Forklift, Hand Pallet, trolley, cargo lift are used for chemical handling

### 6.4.6 Safe Work Procedures (SWP) and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The Head of Sections and Supervisors (Person In-charge) are responsible to develop and maintain the SWP such as to follow the existing emergency response plan, evacuation plan, etc, but employees executing the works are to report for any work deficiency in the SWP for continuous improvement purposes. It includes the safety and health precautions which are to be taken during the course of work, and the use of personal protective appliances.

The primary objective of using PPE is to protect the employees against the entry of hazardous chemicals into the body through inhalation or through skin contact. It is supplementary to engineering control measures. PPE should be selected appropriate to the hazardous nature of the chemical operation, and should be properly used and maintained. Inappropriate PPE, or PPE improperly used or maintained may do more harm than good.

Rohto's Management are responsible for ensuring their employees are provided with appropriate PPE and received appropriate training in the use, maintenance and replacement of the PPE.


Figure 6.5 Emergency Route Map

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Figure 6.6 Location of Eye Washer, Chemical Spill Kit

### 6.4.7 Waste Disposal

- All Managers/Department Head/Supervisors shall be responsible for ensuring that all hazardous substances are disposed in an appropriate manner as required by regulations and the SDS.
- Improper handling of waste may cause pollution an endanger the safety and health of the workers.
- Work practices and procedures shall comply with local regulations or EMP report for the disposal of solid, liquid and/or gas wastes.
- Documentation must be maintained for waste collection, storage, recycling /disposal and frequency in each of the waste categories identified, if available.
- All employees will be provided with suitable PPE that will adequately control exposure to injury or harm from waste material.
- The hazardous waste that generate from operation shall be governed by a hazardous waste management system. This includes:
- proper labeling of waste according to the national codes,
- proper waste
- storage and treatment facilities,
- proper waste transport
- disposal facilities by licensed or toxic waste collectors, and
- proper emergency action plan to deal with any accidental release of hazardous waste.


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### 6.4.8 Training

Employees undergo an internal SDS training and seven waste training. Due to the nature of the business, Best Management Practices (BMP) structures are in constant need of repair, replacement, inspection and cleanup. Employees must be aware of the purpose of BMP procedures or structures and how they should be implemented or maintained. To have educated and trained employees who are familiar with BMPs for the facility and understand the purpose of BMPs and prevention of pollution.

- Management should provide all employees with regularly scheduled Best Management Practices seminars and discussions relating to pollutants and pollution prevention.
- The training should emphasize procedures, BMP techniques and supervisory responsibility and accountability.
- Subcontracting firms should be strongly encouraged to participate in the BMP training program.
- New employees should be made aware of BMPs on the first day of work and be regularly reminded of them.

| No. | Training Course | Target Group | Frequency |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | Basic firefighting | All employee | Annually |
| 2 | How to handle with the chemicals <br> substances (Storage, Handing, Spill <br> Control, Disposal) | Manager/ Supervisor/ <br> Operator | Occasionally |
| 3 | Emergency case response | Manager/ Supervisor | Monthly |
| 5 | HSE for Management | Manager and HSE team | Annually |
| 6 | Related Laws and Regulations about <br> HSE | Manager and HSE team | Annually |
| 7 | Safety knowledge about working with <br> electrical equipment | Operator/ Supervisor | Occasionally |
| 8 | Forklift driving safety | Forklift driver/ <br> Supervisor | Occasionally |
| 9 | Truck driver safety | Truck driver | Occasionally |
| 10 | Personal protective equipment (PPE): <br> Type and their function | All employee | Annually |
| 11 | Fist aids | All employee | Annually |
| 12 | Technique for control zero accident in <br> the workplace (SS, KYT, SOP) | Manager/ Supervisor/ <br> Operator | Annually |
| 13 | Yearly evacuation training | All employee | Annually |

## SDS Training

Employees in Rohto undergo an internal SDS training by U Naing Aye (Factory Manager). The training course includes -

- Hazardous chemical safety knowledge, control, storage and handling of chemical
- Brief explanation the information for all 16 sections included in SDS
- Explain the Chemical information (plan to use) reflected with SDS


Figure 6.7 Photo Record of SDS Training


$$
\text { SOP-QA-008-APP01/03 } \quad 2008005 / T R-Q A
$$

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Figure 6.8 SDS Training Course and Attendance List

## Waste Training

Employees in Rohto undergo an internal waste training by U Naing Aye (Factory Manager). The training course includes -

- Share the 7 waste (Mudra) procedures with power point.
- Share the topic with respective examples.


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Figure 6.9 Photo Record of Seven Waste (Mudra) Training


$$
\text { SOP-QA-008-APP01/03 } \quad 2008004 / T R-O A
$$

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Figure 6.10 Waste Training Course and Attendance List

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### 6.5 Greenbelt Development

The greenbelt is a strip of land provided on the periphery of a factory for the special purpose of limiting the impact of a factory on the surrounding area. Thus, promotion of tree plantation around industrial establishment came to be known as green belt. The land contained in the green belt is to be used for carrying out the agricultural activities.

There will be all efforts for improving the environmental quality of the plant through tree planting in organized manner. The trees will be planted inside the plant in vacant areas, along the boundary walls in rows to develop a wide green belt and also in dust- prone area along with vacant area for landscaping including gardening.

## Purposes:

1. Protect and develop natural or semi natural environments; and
2. Improve air quality within industrial areas.
3. To protect the Noise dispersion from the factory premise.

## Advantages:

1. Green belts are compensatory plantation to restore the ecological balance.
2. Green belts insure a minimum distance between the industrial sources of pollution and the receptors/ residential areas, prone to the health hazards of industrial pollution.
3. Green belts can absorb the air and water pollution caused by the industry. For example, Noise can be decreased by up to 10 decibels by green belts.
4. Trees not only assimilate carbon dioxide and release oxygen but also play an important role in trapping some obnoxious gases and particulate matters in the air. Hence green belt functions both as filter and sink for contaminants.
5. Green belts can improve the local microclimate. These occur mainly through their influence on wind, temperature and humidity.

## Plants / trees selected for green belt area

For the development of greenbelt, plants having simple big leaves are preferred with compound or pinnate leaves. Native trees are preferable.

The plants are suitable for green belt development based on gaseous exchange capacity of foliage which is ascertained by various characteristics and hence the following aspects are important while selecting the plant species:

1. The species should be fast growing and having thick canopy cover
2. It should be perennial and evergreen and should have large area index
3. It should be indigenous and suitable to local climatic conditions
4. It should be efficient in absorbing pollutants without significant effects on plant growth
5. It should be fruit yielding trees, if possible, especially in wasteland areas.

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### 6.6 Emergency Response Plan (ERP)

In order to reduce risks and dangers to employees, they must understand the Standard Operating Procedure of the equipment and facilities. In addition, the company has made the emergency plan to help reduce losses in individuals, properties, and environment after event of danger. The Personnel and Administration Department has been responsible for emergency plan preparation as well as specifying responsible persons in case of:

- fire incident,
- accidence from working, and
- chemical leakage
- flood and earthquake risks, etc.

In determining this emergency plan, the company has set work team and Factory Manager is the team leader for cooperation and control of work team as follows:

- Incident Alleviation Team
- Equipment Removing Team
- Electrical Equipment Control Team
- Employee Evacuation Team
- First-Aid Team
- Vehicle/Communication Team
- Environmental Impact Reduction Team

After the occurrence of accidence or emergency incident, the meeting has been set to stipulate work plan in analysis, prevention and recovery as follows:

1. Plan of Relief Work
2. Recovery and Transformation Plan
3. Accident Recurrence Prevention Plan
4. Employee Training Plan

From the guidelines for analysis, correction, prevention, alleviation of above emergency incident as well as inspection as determined in Occupational Health and Safety, the company has taken the testing result for analysis on the trend of pollution occurrence conditions. If the testing result tends to continuously approach the danger limit, the company will determine to create correction/improvement project for better working method as well as machines. In case that the neglect on use of personal protective equipment, the company will stipulate punishment measure as well as educate the employees on wearing necessity during operation. According to this execution, the company has realized on environmental protection for no impact from the company production process toward the community making coexistence of factory and community and creating stable growth on better living conditions. Workers will be made aware of who to contact in case of an emergency such as fire, accidents, explosion etc., these include;

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### 6.7 Closing Phases-EMP Team

Project Management has established Project EMP Organization and assigned competent person, to manage the EMP aspects of the Project within contractor responsibility. The EMP team shall be responsible for implementation of Closing Environmental

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Management Plan (CEMP) and monitoring the effectiveness of the CEMP system. The individual roles and responsibility of EMP team Constis as follows.

Table 6.12 Contractor EMP Team

| Role | Responsibility |
| :---: | :---: |
| Project Manager (PM) | - Implementation of EMP Policy, EMP Plan and EMP procedures. <br> - Ensure closing activities are performed in compliance with applicable EMP or HSE regulation, relevant standards and requirements. <br> - Implementation of Environmental Management plan |
| Manager (M) | - Execution of EMP procedures. <br> - Ensure main contractor and subcontractors perform operations safely. <br> - Execution of EMP and EMoP in conjunction with Contractor's EMP procedure. <br> - Appointing the competent persons to carry out routine or periodic inspection to equipment and activities inclusive of following; (but not limited to) <br> (2) Electrical equipment. <br> (3) Scaffolding, temporary platforms ladders. <br> (4) Lifting equipment. <br> (5) Excavation <br> (6) Confined Space working <br> (7) Radiography Work <br> (8) Fire Fighting <br> (9) Emergency-Spill kit <br> (10) Closing activities such as destroying the buildings |
| HSE Officer | EMP Officer shall responsible to <br> - Provide EMP training to project personnel. <br> - Ensure that main contractor and subcontractors are in full compliance with the EMP requirements under scope of works. <br> - Ensure all first aid equipment, safety equipment, spill kit, security facilities are maintained in good condition and in sufficient quantities. <br> - Ensure necessary trainings are provided. <br> - Overall implementation of Waste Management. <br> - Assist Subcontractor plans and coordinates the works. <br> - Maintain EMP records and report to PM for EMP matter within the project. <br> - Carry out implementation of EMP. <br> - Direct the supervisors to conduct EMonP as scheduled. |

### 6.8 Closing Phases Environmental Management Plan

The contractor has prepared the Project HSE or EMP Plan and Site Safety Rules and Regulations for practicing during closing time. Site Safety Rules and Regulations mention about safety practices and precautions for various closing activities such as excavation, hazardous substances, hot work, confined space, scaffolding and housekeeping. HSE Plan

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expresses in details of HSE requirement, Environmental requirement, HSE management organization, Hazard identification and Risk assessment, HSE training and Emergency preparedness and response plan.

### 6.8.1 Environmental Management of Closing Phases

(1) Air Pollution Management

Table 6.13 Air Pollution Management Plan-Closing Phase

## Management Plan

The following mitigation measures should be applied by main contractor and the subcontractors to minimize the air pollution impact during closing phase.
Dust and Particulate Matter

- Spray of water in outdoor area to suppress dust emission.
- Do proper housekeeping.
- Provide wheel wash bay for the vehicles.
- Forbid open fires.
- Main contractors (closing) shall ensure to cover the trucks for transportation of closing materials.
- Cover closing waste and debris materials in designated place before moving out from premise.
- Main contractors (closing) shall clean up the access roads or public roads if there is any dropping from the trucks during transportation.
- Cover all exposed loose earth with net.

VOC

- Do regular maintenance of the generators.
- Turn off the machinery /engines while not in use.
- The operation of the combustion engines (e.g. welding machine, cutting machines, engine-driving pump, etc.) shall be in compliance with the Myanmar regulation requirement.
- No waste oils may be used as fuel. Only standard fuels shall be used (e.g. light fuel oil, natural gas and petrol).
- When certain activities may result in the emission of VOC, the work method shall be determined beforehand.
- Mian contractors (closing) shall keep closing machine and vehicle in good condition to reduce the pollutant emission. Use effective machineries.
Odor
- Remove excavated odorous soil from site as quickly as possible.
- Cover the waste bins.
- Maintain good housekeeping in toilet areas.
- Provide good ventilation in chemical storage area.
- Dispose organic waste regularly.


## Responsible Team

Contractor's HSE Team
Responsibilities
To implement the EMP and make sure all contractors follow the EMP.

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(2) Water Pollution Management

Table 6.14 Water Pollution Management Plan-Closing Phase

## Management Plan

The following mitigation measures are presented for minimizing impact from wastewater handling and disposal.

- Store fuel, lubricant and hazardous chemicals in proper way in designated area.
- Provide bio-septic tank to minimize suspended solid and to remove floating oil \& grease in wastewater prior to send to MJTD centralized WWTP for further treatment.
- Avoid direct disposal of used oil and solid waste into the drains.
- Have a debris trap for wastewater discharge.
- Wash equipment and vehicle at designated areas with wash water collection systems.
- The hydro test water needs to be collected and tested for any contaminants.
- Accidental spillages of hazardous substances to be immediately remediated.
- Site runoff shall pass through over weir.


## Responsible Team

Contractor's HSE Team

## Responsibilities

To implement the EMP and make sure all contractors follow the EMP.

## (3) Soil Contamination Management

Table 6.15 Soil Contamiination Management Plan-Closing Phase

## Management Plan

- Avoid stockpiling and disposal of general solid waste, waste oil and used lubricant on the bare land.
- Avoid percolation of liquid waste on the bare land.
- Prepare safe handling procedures of hazardous chemical and fuel.
- Store hazardous chemicals and fuel in appropriate way.
- Provide a suitable water drainage channels to discharge water safely.
- Carry out the restoration of the worked area, once the work has been done, by backfilling, landscaping/ leveling and planting of suitable tree species.
- Retain vegetation where possible to avoid soil erosion.
- Re-vegetate disturbed surfaces immediately after activities are completed.
- The contractor shall arrange to remove all closing related contaminated topsoil to the full depth of pollution and replace it at his own expense with approved topsoil.
- The EPC contractor will be responsible for remediating any polluted topsoil.
- Provide wind screening and storm water control to prevent soil loss from the site.
- Depending on the nature and extent of the spill, contaminated soil must be either excavated or treated on-site.


## Responsible Team

Contractor's HSE Team

## Responsibilities

To implement the EMP and make sure all contractors follow the EMP.

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## (4) Noise/ Vibration, Pollution Management

Table 6.16 Noise Pollution Management Plan-Closing Phase

## Management Plan

Closing environment is always noisy and, as a result, noise is a common hazard. Loud, repetitive, and excessive noise causes long term hearing problems, such as deafness. To prevent this, the following management plan should be adhered.

- Undertake regular maintenance of equipment.
- Provide earplugs/muffs, or other hearing protective device to those who work in the noisy area.
- Ensure the vehicle drivers to turn off the engine while not moving.
- Allow transportation of materials only in the normal working hours.
- Allow noise generating activities only in the normal working hours.
- Use low noise equipment where practicable.
- Use hydraulic piling hammers instead of diesel driven hammer.
- Install noise barrier to contain the high noise levels in necessary conditions.
- Silencers will be fitted during blow down and drying of lines and vessels during precommissioning.
- All power tools must be checked by EHS engineer and must have verification sticker.
- Prior to the commencement of noisy or vibration operation Manager (C) shall inform intended working hours to owner and shall liaise with neighborhoods.


## Responsible Team

Contractor's HSE Team

## Responsibilities

To implement the EMP and make sure all contractors follow the EMP.

## (5) Waste Management

Table 6.17 Waste Management Plan-Closing Phase

## Management Plan

## Waste segregation

- Follow MIP or YCDC guidelines to dispose the wastes to be in line with their rules and regulations.
- All waste materials shall be classified and segregated into the following categories:
(1) Hazardous waste

Oil, chemical, solvents, paint, insulations, any toxic substances etc.
(2) Non-Hazardous waste

Type A: (Stone, bricks, grit etc.)
Type B: (Metals, electrical and instrument cabling, wood, plastic, rubber, etc.)
Type C: (Domestic waste, food, rubbish etc.)

- All hazardous waste must be collected in red plastic bags.


## Waste Disposal

- Type A waste will be disposed by Township Development Councils for waste collection (Mingaladon).
- Type B waste will be disposed by Golden DOWA Eco-system Myanamr Co., Ltd (GEM).
- Type C waste will be collected in black plastic bags.


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- All solid waste must be registered for disposal.
- Risk Assessment in waste management form must be carried out for transportation of waste.
- Before transportation of waste, collection and transportation steps shall be checked and approved by HSE officer.


## Waste Handling

- Provide adequate and appropriate large bins for bulky closing waste.
- A housekeeping team should be appointed to regularly maintain the litter situation on the closing site;
- Prohibit littering around in the closing site.
- Provide training programs to workers for awareness of safe handling procedures of solid wastes and hazardous waste.
- Contractor shall be responsible for ensuring all its employees and sub-contractors following the below waste management plan.

| Type of Waste | Disposal Method | Handling |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Wood waste | Reuse | Non-hazardous Type B bin |
| Cardboard Ferrous <br> metals/Nonferrous metal | Reuse | Non-hazardous Type B bin |
| Roofing tiles | Disposal | Type C General waste bin |
| Ceramic tiles | Disposal | Type C General waste bin |
| Plaster Paint | Reuse or recycle | Type C General waste bin |
| Gypsum board | Recycle with supplier | Type C General waste bin |
| Plumbing fixtures and fittings | Disposal | Type C General waste bin |
| Sand | Reuse | Type A -Designated place |
| Topsoil | Reuse/disposal | Type A -Designated place |
| Building destroyed wastes <br> (brick waste, iron waste, steel <br> structure wastes) | Reuse/disposal | Type A -Designated place |
| Paint, solvents | Send to recycler | Hazardous waste bin |
| Fluorescent light tubes | Disposal | Non-hazardous Type B bin |
| Concrete, Gravel | Reuse | Type A -Designated place |
| Asbestos | Disposal to GEM | Hazardous waste bin |
| Plastics, PVC | Reuse or send to <br> recycler | Non-hazardous Type B bin |
| Recyclables (e.g. paper, cans, <br> glass and plastic bottles, <br> cardboard) | Send to recycler | Non-hazardous Type B bin |
| Plastic bottle, plastic bag | Send to recycler | Non-hazardous Type B bin |
| General waste (e.g. food <br> waste, domestic waste) | Disposal | Type C General waste bin |
| Underlay Stone | Disposal | Type A -Designated place |
| Asphalt | Disposal | Hazardous Waste Area |

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## Responsible Team

## Contractor's HSE Team

## Responsibilities

To implement the EMP and make sure all contractors follow the EMP.

### 6.8.2 Health and Safety Management of Closing Phase

(6) Occupational Health and Safety Management

Table 6.18 Occupational Health and Management Plan- Closing Phase

## Management Plan

During closing phases of the proposed project, the potential health and safety impacts on employees and contractors can be minimized by implementing the following plan.

## Health Prevention Plan

- Adhere to environmental health and safety regulations.
- Ensure consistently good water quality through regular water analysis to ascertain compliance to public health standards.
- Provide adequate sanitary facilities for male and female workers.


## Safety /Emergency Plan

- Provide a fully equipped first aid kit.
- Provide first aid training to selected employees and contractors.
- Provide safety training to all contractors and employees who involved in closing activities.
- Adhere to environmental health and safety regulations.
- Only allow to trained and authorized persons to handle the hazardous materials.
- Keep all related SDS in place.
- Display adequate warning signs in all hazardous working areas.
- Uncovered manholes, excavations and trenches must be clearly demarcated.
- Firefighting equipment must be placed in prominent positions across the site where it is easily accessible.
- All speed limits must be adhered to.
- All warning signs shall be posted in English, Myanmar, Thailand and Japanese languages.
- All closing equipment must be properly guarded to prevent injuries to workers.
- Emergency numbers for local police and rescue services etc. must be placed in a prominent area.


## Infectious Disease Control

- Do regular cleaning of toilets and canteen area and temporary office area.
- Cover waste bins to avoid breeding of flies and other insects
- Make sure there will be no water ponding within premise to avoid breeding of mosquitos.
- Educate the contractors for awareness of sensitization, self-hygiene and precaution practices such as safe social distancing, wearing masks and washing hands, etc.


## Noise and vibration

Hand arm vibration syndrome and hearing problems of the closing workers can be reduced by following plan.

- All hand tools and portable power tools shall be of recognized industrial manufacturer and must be kept in good repair.
- All power tools must be passed inspection program and verified by contractor


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- Undertake regular maintenance of equipment.
- Provide earplugs/muffs, or other hearing protective device to those who work in the noisy area.


## Prevention of Heat Stress

The weather in Yangon region is hot and humid at most times and that can lead to workers for experiencing heat stress when working long hours under direct sunlight or without shelter. For prevention of experiencing heat stress, the following mitigation measures should be implemented.

- Provide safe and adequate drinking water taps or station.
- Provide workers' shelters.
- Give break when the workers need to work long hours under direct sunlight.


## Responsible Team

Contractor's HSE Team

## Responsibilities

To implement the EMP and make sure all contractors follow the EMP.

## (7) Community Health and Safety Management

Table 6.19 Community Health and Safety Management Plan- Closing Phases

## Management Plan

## Safety

- Drivers must have driving license and must complete safety training provided by contractor.
- Enforce the speed limit for driving in MIP and within site.
- Encourage drivers to use automatic speed control function.
- The closing materials should be covered properly while transportation.
- Avoid peak hour for transportation of materials where possible.


## Health

Water quality, Air quality and Noise

- Follow closing phase wastewater management plan.
- Follow closing phase air pollution management plan.
- Follow closing phase noise pollution management plan.
- Spray with water for dust suppression.
- Do regular maintenance of the machineries.
- Noisy closing activities are only allowed to perform during normal working hours.


## Infectious disease

- Provide health and self-hygiene awareness training to closing workers before commencement of closing.


## Responsible Team

Contractor's HSE Team

## Responsibilities

To implement the EMP and make sure all contractors follow the EMP. Seek suggestions from third party consult and owner if the monitoring parameters exceed the permissible levels. Review EMP and do modification of it.

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## (8) Handling of Chemicals Management

Table 6.20 Chemical Handling Management Plan-Closing Phase

## Management Plan

- The EPC contractor must acquire SDSs for all chemicals and hazardous substances used on site.
- Provide training for environmental impacts of chemicals and hazardous substances.
- Provide required PPE to the employees who handle the chemicals.
- Hazardous material storage areas must be signposted clearly.
- Place all hazardous materials in bunded containment areas.
- All hazardous substances must be stored away from any water body on site.
- For every spill, immediately contain, recover and clean up the spill.
- All spillages must be reported to the HSE Officer and Project Manager.
- Provide fire prevention facilities at hazardous chemical storage facility.


## Responsible Team

Contractor's HSE Team

## Responsibilities

To implement the EMP and make sure all contractors follow the EMP.

### 6.8.3 Socio-Environment Management of Closing Phase

(9) Socio-Environment Impact Management

Table 6.21 Socio-economic Impact Management Plan-Closing Phase

## Management Plan

closing of a project could have positive and negative effects on socio-economic value. To minimize the negative effects and to promote the positive effects, the following management plan should be followed.

- Educate the contractors for awareness of sensitization, self-hygiene and appropriate preventive measures to prevent from spreading of contagious disease such as TB, HIV and seasonal flu, etc.
- Provide cultural awareness trainings for common and different traditions, value, and stereotypes of both local and other nationals, and language problem to minimize friction among contractors and local community members.
- Provide employment for local persons where possible.
- Provide business opportunities for local contractors where possible.


## Responsible Team

## Contractor's HSE Team

## Responsibilities

To implement the EMP and make sure all contractors follow the EMP.
(10) Traffic Congestion Management

Table 6.22 Traffic Congestion Management Plan-Closing Phase

## Management Plan

- The drivers who carry materials must complete safety training provided by contractor.


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- Avoid peak hours for transportation on main roads.
- Approved transporters are to be used for transportation of hazardous materials and heavy equipment/goods.
- Plan for parking lot.
- Plan for vehicle access system.
- Plan for traffic signage and layout.


## Responsible Team

Contractor's HSE Team

## Responsibilities

To implement the EMP and make sure all contractors follow the EMP.

### 6.8.4 Risk Management of Closing Phase

## (11) Emergency Risk Management

Table 6.23 Risk Management Plan-Closing Phase

## Management Plan

The top risks and hazards from working on closing sites are:

## Physical

- Material and manual handling
- Collapsing trenches.
- Collapse of scaffold
- Collapse of structure
- Collapse of deep excavations
- Collapse of stacked/stored material
- Person(s) fall from height
- Materials fall from height
- Moving objects
- Slips and trips

|  |
| :--- |
| Chemical |
| - Flammable/toxic release |

- Airborne fibers and materials.
- Chemical spillage
- Provide a safety net to prevent fall from height.
- Avoid working close to the moving object.
- Wear (PPE), such as a high visibility jacket, to ensure to be seen.
- Lay stones on muddy ground. Any areas that are slippery should be signposted.
- Ensure the trench is fully secure and clearly signposted.
- Give guidelines to contractors for safe working procedures for lifting heavy things.
- Never stand or walk under any suspended load.
- Report all hazardous and unsafe acts/conditions to Supervisor or Safety Officer immediately.
- Good housekeeping standards shall be maintained at all time.
- Prepare emergency response plan for hazardous chemicals spill.
- Provide training to employees for chemical handling procedures.


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| Natural Disaster <br> - Earthquake <br> - Flood | Earthquake <br> - Emergency response training for earthquakes should be provided to all employees to be aware of the safe steps for it. <br> - First aid kits are readily available. <br> - Provide first aid training to all sub-contractors' supervisors by HSE engineer. <br> - Emergency response plan for earthquake shall be prepared by contractor. <br> - General guidelines for emergency response to earthquake is as follows. <br> > Turn of the gas and power. <br> > Evacuate all employees. <br> $>$ For indoor - Drop to the ground, cover under sturdy objects like table or furniture and hold on to it until the shaking is stopped. <br> > For outdoor go away from the buildings, trees, telephone, electrical lines. <br> > Stay as safe as possible during earthquake and make minimum movements until the shaking is finished. <br> > Use emergency whistle if trapped. <br> Flood <br> The flood plan to minimize the pollution includes <br> - Do not walk through flowing water. Six inches of moving water can knock you off your feet. <br> - Use a pole to test the depth of standing water before you proceed. <br> - Do not drive through a flooded area. Two feet of water will carry away most automobiles. <br> - Stay away from power lines and electrical wires. <br> - Turn off all electricity if your building is flooded. <br> - Watch out for hiding animals. <br> - Look before you step. Mud can be very slippery to walk on. Broken glass, nails and the debris may be deposited by receding floodwaters. <br> - Be alert for gas leaks. Leave the area immediately if you smell gas fumes. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Fire/Electric shock <br> - Electricity shock and electro conduction <br> - Fire/Explosion | - Put the fire extinguishers in all the necessary locations. <br> - Provide no-smoking signs at appropriate locations. <br> - Ensure smoking area(s) are away from flammable materials. <br> - Use effective wiring and electrical appliances. <br> - Ensure proper housekeeping. <br> - Provide fire hazard and firefighting training to all contractors. <br> - Keep the fuel and hazardous materials in designated |

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|  | place in appropriate way. <br> - <br> Prepare emergency response plan for fire outbreak <br> prior to start closing activities. <br> When dealing with electric circuit or wires, don't use <br> aluminum ladder. Use fiberglass ladder instead. |
| :--- | :--- |
| -While cleaning and maintenance of machineries, make <br> sure that all power sources and switches are turned off. <br> Use log out tag out program to prevent from accidental <br> connection of power sources while performing repair, <br> connection or maintenance system. |  |
| Responsible Team <br> Contractor's HSE Team |  |
| Responsibilities <br> To implement the EMP and make sure all contractors follow the EMP. |  |

### 6.8 Environmental Monitoring Plan

Environmental monitoring and audits will be undertaken during the operation and closing phase to check that the environmental management measures are being satisfactorily implemented and that they are delivering the appropriate level of environmental performance.

The proponent is committed to adhere to the environmental monitoring parameters in terms of location, schedule and responsibilities as provided in Table 6.24.

Table 6.24 Monitoring Parameters, Location and Schedules for Closing and Operation Phase

| Environmental Parameters | Monitoring Item | Location | Frequency | Responsibilities |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Closing Phase |  |  |  |  |
| Air quality | - Recorded TSP, Particulate <br> - Recorded the machineries maintenance <br> - Recorded dust emission activities <br> - Recorded traffic | Closing site | Monthly | Construction Contractor |
| Soil quality | - Chemical and toxic material emission/ leakage status from storage area <br> - Other possible leakage of chemicals due to the vehicular movement and bitumen mixing | Closing site | Monthly | Construction Contractor |
| Water quality | Checking | Closing site | Monthly | Construction |

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|  | temporary septic <br> tank and disposed <br> system, temporary <br> drain |  |  | Contractor |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Water Use | Daily amount of <br> water use | Closing site | Daily <br> Observation | Construction <br> Contractor |
| Noise and Vibration | Intensity <br> measurement <br> $\bullet$ | Recorded <br> disposal amount <br> of solid wastes <br> and sewage of <br> the workers | Areas around <br> workers quarters | Daily <br> Observation |
| Waste Disposal | Checking the <br> waste storage <br> area | Construction <br> Contractor |  |  |
|  | Recorded <br> disposal amount <br> of construction <br> wastes, <br> compliance with <br> the disposal <br> requirements | Closing site | Weekly | Monthly |
| - Separate |  |  |  |  |
| hazardous and |  |  |  |  |
| No-hazardous |  |  |  |  |
| Checking the |  |  |  |  |
| waste storage |  |  |  |  |
| area |  |  |  |  |$\quad$| Construction |
| :--- |
| Contractor |

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|  | worker |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Emergency risk | - Accident record, safety, and its response plan, <br> - Training | Closing site | Monthly | Safety Supervisor |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Operation Phase |  |  |  |  |
| Air Quality | Ambient Air Quality <br> $\left(\mathrm{PM}_{10}, \mathrm{PM}_{2.5}, \mathrm{O}_{3}\right.$, TVOC, $\mathrm{CO}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}$, $\mathrm{NO}_{2}, \mathrm{SO}_{2}$ ) | Factory Premises ( $16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 24.02^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ \& $96^{\circ} 09^{\prime} 15.06^{\prime \prime}$ E) | Bi-annual | Factory Manager and HSE officer |
|  | Workplace Air Quality) <br> $\left(\mathrm{PM}_{10}, \mathrm{PM}_{2.5}\right.$, <br> TVOC) | - Mixing area ( $16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 23.43^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ \& $96^{\circ}$ 9'16.13"E) <br> - Warehousearea ( $16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 23.48^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ \& $96^{\circ}$ 9'15.45"E) | Bi-annual | Factory Manager and HSE officer |
|  | Satck Emission Gas $\left(\mathrm{O}_{2}, \mathrm{CO}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}, \mathrm{NO}_{2}\right.$, $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ ) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boiler Stack } \\ & \left(16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 22.49^{\prime N}\right. \text { \& } \\ & \left.96^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 16.03^{\prime E}\right) \\ & \\ & \text { Generator Satck } \\ & \left(16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 24.66^{\prime N}\right. \text { \& } \\ & 96^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 14.99^{\prime \mathrm{E})} \end{aligned}$ | Bi-annual | Factory Manager and HSE officer |
| Wastewater Quality | Recorded of Treated water quality of NGQGGeneral Parameters | Inlet of WWTP ( $16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 24.73^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ \& $\left.96^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 15.48^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}\right)$ <br> Outlet of WWTP ( $16^{\circ} 566^{\prime} 24.66^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ \& $\left.96^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 15.22^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}\right)$ | Bi-annual | Factory Manager and HSE officer |
| Using Water Quality | $\mathrm{Al}, \mathrm{As}, \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{CN}$, $\mathrm{Mn}, \mathrm{pH}$, Sulfate, Total Alkalinity, TDS, Hardness, Fe, Turbidity | Tap from the factory $\begin{aligned} & \left(16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 24.36^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}\right. \\ & \& \\ & \left.96^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 17.17^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}\right) \end{aligned}$ | Bi-annual | Factory Manager and HSE officer |
| Drain Water Quality | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { BOD, COD, } \mathrm{NH}_{3}, \\ & \text { As, Cr (Hex), Cr } \\ & \text { (total), Cu, CN, Fe, } \\ & \text { Ni, OG, pH, } \\ & \text { Phenol, Sulfide, } \\ & \text { Temp, TSS, Zn } \\ & \text { Phosphorus } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Inside the factory's sedimentation pond $\begin{gathered} \left(16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 22.15 " \mathrm{~N}\right. \\ \& \\ \left.96^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 15.07{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{E}\right) \end{gathered}$ | Bi-annual | Factory Manager and HSE officer |
| Soil Quality | $\mathrm{Al}, \mathrm{As}, \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{CN}$, Acidity, Mn, PAlkalinity, pH , | Inside the factory premises $\left(16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 23.7 " \mathrm{~N} \&\right.$ | Bi-annual | Factory Manager and HSE officer |

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Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

|  | Total Alkalinity,Fe | $96^{\circ} 9^{\prime} 18.3$ " E$)$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Waste Disposal | - Recorded disposal amount of plastic, drum, paper box, sludge from WWTP <br> - Check collection system <br> - Check storage <br> - Separation of waste type (Hazardous \& No-hazardous) | Plant premises | Monthly | Factory Manager and HSE officer |
| Soil Contamination | Spill and leakage of oil, chemical and fuel, wastewater treatment area | Plant premises, chemical storage area, fuel storage area, generator room, | Monthly | Factory Manager and HSE officer |
| Noise | Noise level | Plant premises ( $16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 24.02^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ \& $96^{\circ} 09^{\prime} 15.06^{\prime \prime}$ E) <br> workplaces area <br> - Mixing area ( $16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 23.43^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ \& $96^{\circ}$ 9'16.13"E) <br> - Warehousearea ( $16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 23.48^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ \& $96^{\circ}$ 9'15.45"E) | Bi-annually and upon complaint | Factory Manager and HSE officer |
| Vibration | Vibration level | Plant premises ( $16^{\circ} 56^{\prime} 24.02^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{N}$ \& $96^{\circ} 09^{\prime} 15.06^{\prime \prime}$ E) | Bi-annually | Factory Manager and HSE officer |
| Odor | Inspection of ventilation condition | Factory and storage buildings | Monthly | Factory Manager and HSE officer |
| Hazardous and Chemical Substance | - Record of type hazardous/ chemical substance <br> - Check and record handling and using <br> - Check storage area | Factory and storage buildings | Monthly | Factory Manager and HSE officer |

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|  | - Check disposal system <br> - Recod of the usuing amount |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Greening Plan | Record of gardening area condition | Plant premises | Bi-annually | Factory Manager and HSE officer |
| Landscape | Record of landscape condition | Plant premises | Bi-annually | Factory Manager and HSE officer |
| Local Water Use | - Record usage of water consumption | Water meter | Monthly | Factory Manager and HSE officer |
| Occupational Health and Safety | - Record of accident and record of occupation/ safety training, <br> - Check PPE and safety plan <br> - Record complaints from workers | Plant premises | Occasionally weekly and as occasionally monthly | HSE officer |
|  | - Each employee medical checkup record. <br> - Medical checkup plan | Plant premises | Annually | HSE officer |
| Machineries Maintenance | - WWTP <br> - Dust and VOC control equipment and their related equipment such as pumps, pipeline, filters <br> - D.G set and Chiller and Air Con <br> - Transportation vehicles such as loader, forklift and other <br> - Recorded the maintenance activities <br> - Recorded the machineries using time | Plant premise and all working area | Monthly and necessary time | Factory Manager and maintenance employee |
| Community Health and Safety | - Record of accident | Local residents | Occasionally | HSE officer |

Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

|  | $\bullet$ | Record of <br> complaints from <br> communities <br> $\bullet$ <br> Training record <br> for drivers and <br> security |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Other Social <br> Considerations | $\bullet$ Recod CSR plan <br> $\bullet$ Record local <br> employment <br> status | Monitoring team | Annually | HR Manger |
| Emergency Risks | $\bullet$Record of <br> emergency case <br> of accident and its <br> response plan <br> Check the <br> Hazordous <br> chemical handling <br> and its <br> managment <br> $\bullet$ Check fire safety <br> facilities <br> $\bullet$ Firefighting <br> Training | Plant premise | As <br> occasionally <br> monthly | HSE officer |

The Project will carry out impact monitoring at the end of project period to assess the implementation of mitigation measures and check their effectiveness.

Monitoring of emissions plays an important part in environmental management. It can be beneficial in some instances to perform continuous monitoring. This can lead to rapid detection and recognition of irregular conditions and can give the operating staff the possibility to correct and restore the optimum standard operating conditions as quickly as possible.

Emission monitoring by regular spot checking in other cases will suffice to survey the status and performance of equipment and to record the emission level. In general, the frequency of monitoring depends on the type of process and the process equipment installed, the stability of the process and the reliability of the analytical method. The frequency will need to be balanced with a reasonable cost of monitoring.

### 6.9 Corporate Social Responsibilities

CSR budget will be based on the profitability or financial performance of the company and is allotted as some percentage (\%) of the annual profit. According to the financial policy of the company, the company will use for it.

The company will allocate the following activities for CSR budget.

- Scholarship Program for Education and Knowledge Sharing Program
- Social Welfare
- Vocational Training for Job Opportunities
- Health and Safety Sector
- Road and Infrastructural sector
- Environmental Management and Monitoring Program


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### 6.10 Environmental Budget

The project is going in operation phase when this EMP report was prepared. Thus estimated environmental budget was more emphasized for operation phase and closing phase. Cost for implementation of EMP is included in the project cost. The Project will carry out impact monitoring and management during operation and closing. The budget for these phases was estimated based on annually and also current servicing price (2023). Table 6.25 and 6.26 is presenting an estimated cost required for operation phase monitoring and management.

Table 6.25 Estimated Costs for Operation Phase

| No. | Environmental Measures | Responsible <br> Agency | Executing <br> Agency | Cost Estimate <br> LS or per unit <br> (Kyats) | Total Cost <br> per year <br> (Kyats) |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Measures During Operation Phase | Rohto | Laboratory | 300,000 | $1,200,000$ |  |
| 1 | Water quality monitoring <br> Number of locations: 2 <br> Measurements per year: 2 <br> Total Quantity of units = 2 <br> $2=4$ |  | Third Party | $1,000,000$ | $2,000,000$ |
| 2 | Ambient air quality <br> monitoring <br> Number of locations: 1 <br> Measurements per year: 2 <br> Total Quantity of units = 1 x <br> $2=2$ | Rohto |  |  |  |
| 3 | Workplace air quality <br> monitoring <br> Number of locations: 4 <br> Measurements per year: 2 <br> Total Quantity of units = 4 x <br> $2=8$ | Rohto | Third Party | 800,000 | $6,400,000$ |
| 4 | Stack Emission <br> Number of locations: 2 <br> Measurements per year: 2 <br> Total Quantity of units = 2 x <br> $2=4$ | Rohto | Third Party | 350,000 | $1,400,000$ |
| 5 | Workplace and Ambient <br> Noise monitoring <br> Number of locations: 5 <br> Measurements per year: 2 <br> Total Quantity of units = 5x <br> $2=10$ | Rohto | Third Party | 100,000 | $1,000,000$ |
| 6 | Vibration monitoring <br> Number of locations: 1 <br> Measurements per year: 2 | Rohto | Third Party | 500,000 | $1,000,000$ |

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|  | Total Quantity of units =1x <br> $2=2$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Miscellaneous |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Wastewater Management | Sub-total | $13,000,000$ |  |
| 2 | Air Pollution Control | Lump sum | 500,000 |  |
| 3 | Solid Waste Management | Lump sum | 500,000 |  |
| 4 | Noise Pollution Control | Lump sum | 700,000 |  |
| 5 | Greening Plan | Lump sum | $2,000,000$ |  |
| 6 | Sign board on safety | Lump sum | $1,000,000$ |  |
| 7 | Emergency safety measures | Lump sum | 100,000 |  |
| 8 | Fire safety measures | Lump sum | 500,000 |  |
| 9 | Personal Protective Equipment | Lump sum | 500,000 |  |
| 10 | Training | Lump sum | 500,000 |  |
|  |  |  | Sub-total | $6,500,000$ |
|  |  | Total = Sub-total + Sub-total | $\mathbf{1 9 , 5 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ |  |

Table 6.26 Estimated Costs for Closing Phase

| No. | Environmental Measures | Responsible <br> Agency | Executing <br> Agency | Cost Estimate <br> LS or per unit <br> (Kyats) | Total Cost <br> per year <br> (Kyats) |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Measures During Closing Phase |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Water quality monitoring <br> Number of locations: 1 <br> Measurements per year: 1 <br> Total Quantity of units =1 x <br> $1=1$ |  <br> Contractor | Laboratory | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| 2 | Ambient air quality <br> monitoring <br> Number of locations: 1 <br> Measurements per year: 2 <br> Total Quantity of units = 1 x <br> $2=2$ |  <br> Contractor | Third Party | $1,000,000$ | $1,000,000$ |
| 3 | Ambient Noise monitoring <br> Number of locations:1 <br> Measurements per year: 1 <br> Total Quantity of units = 1x <br> $1=1$ |  <br> Contractor | Third Party | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 4 | Vibration monitoring <br> Number of locations: 1 <br> Measurements per year: 1 |  <br> Contractor | Third Party | 500,000 | 500,000 |

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|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Quantity of units }=1 \mathrm{x} \\ & 1=1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sub-total |  |  | 1,900,000 |
| Miscellaneous |  |  |  |
| 1 | Wastewater Management | Lump sum | 500,000 |
| 2 | Air Pollution Control | Lump sum | 500,000 |
| 3 | Solid Waste Management | Lump sum | 700,000 |
| 4 | Noise Pollution Control | Lump sum | 2,000,000 |
| 5 | Greening Plan | Lump sum | 200,000 |
| 6 | Sign board on safety | Lump sum | 1,000,000 |
| 7 | Emergency safety measures | Lump sum | 100,000 |
| 8 | Fire safety measures | Lump sum | 500,000 |
| 9 | Personal Protective Equipment | Lump sum | 500,000 |
| 10 | Training | Lump sum | 500,000 |
| Sub-total |  |  | 6,500,000 |
| Total $=$ Sub-total + Sub-total |  |  | 8,400,000 |

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### 7.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

### 7.1 Purpose

Public consultations on environmental management programs are designed to provide a real understanding of industry issues and the aim is to make the public aware of the environmental impact of industrial operations and the increase in job opportunities caused by industry. By participating in the consultation process with anyone affected by the proposed project, the business community will be able to resolve any issues that may arise in advance.

### 7.2 Methodology and Approach

Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co., Ltd. has taken the meeting with the relevant government organizations and the vicinity of the factory.

### 7.3 Consultation Meeting with Relevent Government Organization and Negibouring Factory

For the reporting of environmental management plan, the purpose of consultation meeting is to inform and request comments about of the project to the local community. There were 16 persons attended to the meeting, responsible person of Industry Zone Management Committee, relevant to the government organization, responsible person from the vicinity of the factory, responsible persons of the factory and third party organization at 16.10.2021. There were received 6 comments in the meeting. The facts of public consultation meeting were shown in Table 7.2. The attendance lists are attached in Appendix (11) and also suggestion sheets in Appendix (12).


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Figure 7.1 Consultation meeting with the relevant government organization and the vicinity of the factory

Table 7.1 Summary of discussion in the meeting

| No. | Participants | Explanations/ Responses of Factory |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Daw Nyo Lin Htet - Deputy Officer Yangon Region (North district), Environmental Conservation Department <br> - An environmental team must be formed at the factory. <br> - There should be providing Trainings Program and the environmental awareness to the workers by the team. <br> - For more information on environmental conservation, please visit the Department of Environmental Conservation's website and social media pages. <br> - The guidelines set by the Department of Environmental Conservation should be followed. <br> - Emphasis should be placed on health care for employees working in the factory. <br> - It is recommended that the required business licenses for the factory business be submitted to the relevant department for approval. | U Kyaw Soe Win- Managing Director (Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co., Ltd) <br> - There were need to hire skilled staff such as Pollution Control Manager or Safety Officer in their factories. <br> - These employees need to take care of the occupational safety and environmental protection of the employees in the relevant factories. <br> - Participants were also encouraged to submit comments on the suggestion letter if they did not wish to do so in person. |

Table 7.2 Description of suggestion letter from the meeting

| No. | Comments |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | U Aung Thu <br> - Good environmental management arrangements. |
| 2 | Daw May Myo Shwe <br> - It is good to run no plastic programs and CSR activities. |
| 3 | U Thet Myo Htike <br> - In the future plan, the waste water treatment system should be regularly maintained <br> as there will be mixing process and cleaning process in the production of facial <br> wash products. |
| 4 | Daw Zin Mar Hlaing <br> • No comments |
| 5 | Ma May Chan Khaing <br> - Follow to the laws and regulations issued by the government. |
| 6 | Daw Nyo Lin Htet <br> $\bullet \quad$ There should be described to the staff health planning in the CSR process of the <br> - EMP report <br> Disseminate environmental awareness to staff and access to environmental <br> awareness on the Environmental Conservation Department - Yangon Region <br> Facebook. |

### 7.4 Recommendations on Suggestions and Comments from the RohtMentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

The following responses from the factory to public comments are shown in Table 7.3 below. The Rohoto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. Recommendationson the suggestions and comments are set out in Appendix (13) of the Environmental Management Plan Report.

Table 7.3 Summary of Comments and Recommendation

| No. | Comments | Recomendation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | - An environmental team must be formed at the factory. <br> - There should be providing Trainings Program and the environmental awareness to the workers by the team. | - Educating factory workers about environmental issues. Trainings are being provided. |
|  | - For more information on environmental conservation, please visit the Department of Environmental Conservation's website and social media pages. <br> - The guidelines set by the Department of Environmental Conservation should be followed. | - We are following the guidelines set by the Environmental Conservation Department. |
|  | - Emphasis should be placed on health care for employees working in the factory. | - We have been providing care in conjunction with local clinics and social welfare clinics for the health of the staff working in the factory. |


|  | - It is recommended that the required business licenses for the factory business be submitted to the relevant department stores for approval. | - Business licenses required for the factory business, depending on the township; By region It is being submitted to the relevant departments for permission and is being implemented. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | $\bullet$ Good environmental management arrangements. | - True |
| 3 | - It is good to run no plastic programs and CSR activities. | - Our company provides CSR activities; No plastic programs are being implemented. |
| 4 | - In the future plan, the waste water treatment system should be regularly maintained as there will be mixing process and cleaning process in the production of facial wash products. | - Waste water treatment system is being implemented and detailed procedures and guidelines will be developed and followed to prevent environmental damage when producing facial wash products. |
| 5 | - Follow to the laws and regulations issued by the government. | - Comply with government laws and regulations. |
| 6 | - There should be described to the staff health planning in the CSR process of the EMP report <br> - Disseminate environmental awareness to staff and access to environmental awareness on the Environmental Conservation Department - Yangon Region Facebook. | - We will follow. <br> - Employees will be encouraged to share this information. We will also visit the Environmental Conservation Department - Yangon Region Facebook. |

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### 8.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

So recapitulate it can be said that the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) of Rohto-Meantholatum (Myanamr) Co., Ltd., focuses specifically on the required environmental management measures or creating environmentally friendly workplace. An EMP has been carried out for the factory according to the requirement of the proponent as it has been made mandatory but MONREC.

The important output is presented in the EMP of Rohto-Meantholatum (Myanamr) Co., Ltd. thus the factory management can take proper mitigation steps against adverse environmental impacts by following this EMP. The necessary measure to mitigate impact regarding different environmental parameter such as Air, Water, waste chemical, handling, noise level has been proposed in this EMP.

However, in the case of Rohto-Meantholatum (Myanamr) Co., Ltd. all necessary implementation measures to mitigate adverse environmental and health and safety impacts have already been taken to meet National Environmental Quality Standards. On the other, the plant has positive impacts in terms of employment in the operation phase. Further, this will indirectly help in boosting up the national economic condition through foreign investment. An outline of EMP has been given in the present report to mitigate/ enhance the impacts, which occurs during operation phase of the plant.

According to the impact evaluation, all of the impacts are localized. Based on the evaluation of the significance of impacts, these are the summary of findings.

For operational phase, most of the activities and their impacts could result moderate and minor risks, except fire hazard. Although the final plastic product poses a little danger, the raw plastic materials are highly flammable and high risk of fire.

But after implementation of mitigation measures, the residual risk of fire is low and it would be acceptable. For decommissioning phase, the only concern is noise pollution and it could pose as major risk. But after implementing the mitigation measures, the residual impact will likely to be low risk and it would be acceptable.

### 8.1 Recommendation

This is recommendation 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 (waste food) \& liquid wastes need to dispose according to rules and regulation.
- Workers should be provided proper training \& it should be ensured that workers use PPE during plant operation.
The proponent is devoted to implement and follow Environmental Management Plan and Monitoring Plan is approved by the relevant authorities. The implementation of the EMP will be followed by annual environmental review and necessary corrective action. As a result of this, the implementation of the proposed project could not deteriorate the environment in any ways.
"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"


## APPENDICES

# Appendix (1): Instruction Letter of Environmental Conservation Depertment Letter to take Environemntal Compliance Report 

|  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> उЕఅ్ర <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> ఖฺ <br> -థీ6\$య <br> Rohto - Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. <br>  <br> 囚గ์ <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| :---: |

## Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01)

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Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.


## Appendix (2): MIC Permit




## Appendix (3): Company Registration


"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"


## Appendix (4): Company Registration of Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co., Ltd.



## Appendix (5): Certificate for Transitional Consultant Registration of Organization

# REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR <br> Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation CERTIFICATE FOR TRANSITIONAL CONSULTANT REGISTRATION  <br> $\qquad$ $00 \% 6$ <br> Date 



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




"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"

## Areas of Expertise Permitted



1. Air Pollution Control
2. Facilitation of meeting for six months from (1.1.2023) to (30.6.2023)



For Director General (Sa Aung Thu, Director)
3. Meteorology, Modeling for Air Qual ty

Environmental Conservation Department
4. Risk Assessment and Hazard Management

5 Socio-Economy
6. Water Pollution Control
7. Waste Management

9. Chemical Engineering Process Design
10. Chemical Engineering, Laboratory Analysis for water and waste water
11. Environmental Management
(12. Industrial Management


## Appendix (6): Certificate for Transitional Consultant Registration of Personal


"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"

## Areas of Expertise Permitted



## 1. Air Pollution Control

(2) Chemical Engineering Process Design, Industrial Management


The VALIDITY of this certilicate is extended for six month from (1.1.2621) to : 30.6.2021)

 senang
Tor Diractor General (Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department


The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for six months from (1.1.2023) to (30.6.2023)

 shath
For Director General (Sa Aung Thu, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

## Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01)

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"

## Areas of Expertise Permitted



1. Facilitation of meeting
(2) Industrial Management

EXTE NSION

The VALIDITY of this certificat- civensim for six month from $(1.1 .2021)$ 16 $\quad\{1.6 \div(321\}$

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For Director Generai (Soe Naing, Director) Environmental Conservation Departase:


 sors (tor from (1.1.2022) to (31.12.2022)



Environmermi Naing. Director)
Environmentai Conservation i)


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For Dinector General
(Sa Aung Thu, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department
"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"

## Areas of Expertise Permitted 

1. Chemical Engineering, Laboratory Analysis for Water and Wastewater


The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for one year from (1.1.2022) to (31.12.2022)
 वरूa 303 osर $\xrightarrow{50 N}$ (Soe Naing. Director)
Environmental Conservation Department
 The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for six months from (1.1.2023) to (30.6.2023)

 stul
For Director General
(Sa Aung Thu, Director) Environmental Conservation Department


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



(a) Name of Consultant

(b) Citizenship (
(c) Identity Card / Passport Number

(d) Address

(e) Organization

(f) Type of Consultancy

(g) Duration of validity


## 

The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for one year from (1.4.2018) to (31.3.2019)
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(Soe Naing, Director) Environmental Conservation Department

Engr. Daw Khin Swe Aye

Myanmar
12/Sa Kha Na (N) 017708


14 B, Wai Lu Wun Main Street, Sanchaung, Yangon.
khinsweaye.daw@gmail.com, 095015475
Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co.,Ltd.

Person

31 March 2018
"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"


"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"

## Areas of Expertise Permitted



## 1. Water Pollution Control

(2.) Chemical Engineering Process Design


The VALIIMTY of this certificate is extended for one vat from (1.1.2022) to (31.12.2022) givaky

Envirommentat Conservation 1) ypartment
 The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended The VALIDIT From ( 1.12023 ) to ( 30.6 .2023



For Director General
(Sa Aung Thu, Director) Environmental Conservation Department

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"

## Areas of Expertise Permitted



1. Water Pollution Control
2. Waste Management


EXTENSION

The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for nine months from (1.4.2019) to (31.12.2019)


$\mathrm{NO}^{2 / 2}$
(Soe Naing, Director)
Environmental Conservation Department

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"

Areas of Expertise Permitted




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

CERTIFICATE FOR TRANSITIONAL CONSULTANT REGISTRATION


No. ............................ Date 13 FEB 2023
The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, hereby, issues this certificate to the organization under Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, Notification No. 616/2015.



(a) Name of Consultant

(b) Citizenship
(\$̊ిఁீ
(c) Identity Card / Passport Number

(d) Address
(ఐగీమ్యయీఇీయిరఠః)
(e) Organization
(अఫి. $จ ఠ \underline{్ ర ీ ః) ~}$
(f) Type of Consultancy

(g) Duration of validity


Mr. Kyi Han Bo

Myanmar

12/DaGaMa (N) 022231

No.(8), Room (201), Yuzana Street, Sittaung Villa, Dagon Myothit Satekan Tsp, Yangon.
Mobile phone: 0943197960
E mail: kyihanbo@gmail.com
Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co., Ltd

Person
$30^{\text {th }}$ June, 2023.

# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01) 

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

## Appendix (7): Calibration Certificates of Instruments

## Haz-Scanner (EPAS)



## Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01)

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

## Noise Level Meter



To
Green Myanmar Environmental Service
Calibration Date : 18/2/2019

## Service Certificate

We here by certified that Sound Level Meter, GM 1356, S/N-CX : 1294184 is servicing by Amigos Service and Technical Support Department( Amigos International Co.,Ltd ).


Ywet Nu Nge
Senior Engineer(Incharge) Amigos International Co., Ltd

# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01) 

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

## Vibration Meter

Certificate number: OKVM1 518 Issue date: 210T/2020


CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE<br>Customer name: Green Myanmar Environsental Services Co, LId.<br>Probect ope $t$ TRI-AXIAL GROUNDBORNE VIBRATION METER<br>Model name : Serial number:<br>VM-56<br>343900 B9<br>Calibratico duce:<br>Ambient condition :<br>(DOMMYYYYi<br>Temperature $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \quad$ Relative Humidity $69 \%$

We hereby serify that the above prodact was ievied and calibrabed woooring to the preseribed RION procedures, and thas it fulfills all reqzinetents of the prodact specifications.
The mesuring equipment and reference devices wed for iesting and calibrating this snik are managed under the RION traceobility system and are traceable aceoediag to official Japmese standards and official standards of countrivs beloeging to tho Intemational Committee of Weights and Measires.

RION primary standards

| Model | Model number |  | Controlled number |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Digital maltimeter | 3458 A | MY45051584 | $07 / 2020$ |
| Universal counter | 53230 A | MY50004233 | $03 / 2021$ |
| Function genernoor | 33210 A | MY48004949 | $04 / 2021$ |

RION woeking standards

| Model | Mcdel number | Controlled number | Cal dae date |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Digital multimeter | 34401 A | DM-1297 | $4 / 2021$ |
| Attenuator | TPA-302 | AT-1114 | $4 / 2021$ |
| Frequenty Response Amalyzer | FRA5095 | FA-1038 | 62020 |
| Furection gesurator | 33120 A | $\mathrm{SY}-1155$ | $7 / 2020$ |

## Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01)

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

## MIX-6

## Calibration Certificate <br> Instrument SN: 1807109-001 <br> Calioration bate: 12/9/2021 <br> Part Number: N K6-0000R211 <br> Job Number: 180710 <br> Setup Date: $\quad 7 / 12 / 2018$ <br> Setup Technician: iw <br> created By: inet <br> Battery: 3-Cell Lithium Battery Pack <br> Assigned user: Green Nyannar Environmental Services

| Sensor 5N | Sensor Type | Gas type | Factor | Span Gas | Span Reserve | Passed/Failed | Gas Alert | Alarm Low | Alarn High | Alarai TWA | Alarm STEL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 170907H079 | LEL | Pentane | Pentane | 25.00 | 136.00\% | passed | 0.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | N/A. | N/A |
| 1806060033 | PID | Isobutylene |  | 100.00 | 193.60\% | Passed | 0.00 | 100.00 | 200.00 | 100.00 | 200.00 |


| Sensor SN | Sensor Type | Cal Date/Time | Cylinder ID | Cylinder Exp | Zero Cylinder It | Zero Cylinder Exp |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $170907 \mathrm{HOT9}$ | LEL | $12 / 9 / 2021 \quad 1: 21: 22 \mathrm{PM}(\mathrm{GMT}+06: 30)$ | 236817 BC 318096 | $2 / 26 / 2022$ | Fresh Air | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ |  |
| 1806060033 | PID | $12 / 9 / 2021$ | $1: 19: 23 \mathrm{PM}(\mathrm{GNT}+06: 30)$ | $1114354-105$ | $4 / 29 / 2024$ | Fresh Air | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ |

[^2]
# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01) 

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

## Combustion Analyzer



## www.kane.co.uk

Kane International Lid
Kane House, 11 Bessomer Pcod

## Certificate of Calibration

Issued by. Kane International Limited
Dale of lssue: $19 / 11 / 2019 \quad$ Certiicale No: T1233A

Ambient Conditions:
Temperature: $21.9^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Humidity: $\mathbf{4 6 . 0 \% R . H} \quad$ Barometaic Pressure: 1014.1 mbar .

| Customer: | Lee Hung Scientific Pte Ltd |
| :--- | :--- |
| Description: | Kane945 |
| Serial No/ldent: | 094619400 |
| Our ref: | $332391-1-1$ |


| Equipment Traceability | Certificate $\mathrm{Na}^{\text {a }}$ | Dated |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CO Gas 980 ppm | 143485SG | 25/01/19 |
| $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ Gas 0.04 | 1196099 | 24/07/18 |
| $\mathrm{O}_{3} \mathrm{Gas} 10.044$ | 145377 | 05/01/18 |
| NO Gas 977 ppss | 19/032354 | 17/10/19 |
| $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ Gas 1504 ppm | 256006 | 15/01/18 |
| Pressure Dat 15-1000 mbar | K16314 | 26/03/19 |
| Thermocouple Simulator TS2 | T1022A | 14/06/19 |

## TEST METHOD

Gas: The test gas from a certfied cyinder is delvered via a nominal 5 mbar regulator to the analyser with the analyser pump on.
Pressure: The applied peessure signal is generaled by a dead-weight fester with measurements taken at increasing pressure.
Temperature: The test signal is a vollage generated from a thamocouple simulator with valves taken from the Internafional Thermoccuple Reference Tables, BS EN 60584-1:1996.

## Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01)

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

www.kane.co.uk
Kane Indarnatinnal I trif
Kane Houso, 11 Beasemer Road
Weivyn Gardan Cly, Hertlondshire, AL 7 1GF, UK

Fact +441001707383277 Emsi: s8leoficane00.uk

## Certificate of Calibration

## Issued by: Kane International Limited



Uncerfainties assigned to the above massurements are: Oob: $12 \%$ of maing +2 LED. Propeure: $\$ 0.05 \%$ of roading +1 LSD Temperature: $\pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Signatura:


Date:
19/11/2019

## Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01)

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

## Aeroquel

| aerooual <br> Aeroqual Limited 400 Rosebanik Rced, Avondsie, Auckland 1026, New Zeeland. <br> Phone: +64-9-623 3013 Fax: +64-9-623 3012 wow earoqual cam <br> Calibration Certificate No. 46372 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calibration Date: 19 Oct 2020 10:26 |  |  |  |  |
| Model: Carbon Monoxide 0-100ppm GSE |  |  |  |  |
| Serial No: ECN-1510201-007 |  |  |  |  |
| Environmer:tal Conditions |  |  |  |  |
| Temperature $25.2{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Relative Humidity $25.0 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Measurements |  |  |  |  |
| Calibration Standard /ppm | 0.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| AQL Sensor (Mean) /ppm | 0.0 | 50.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| AQL Sensor (Std. Dev) /ppm | 0.000 | 0.060 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| *The Mean and Standard Deviation are calculated from three consecutive readings. <br> Calibration Standard <br> This sensor was callbrated against a certified mixture of carbon monoxide in synthetic air diluted with zero air using mass flow controllers with calibrations traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). |  |  |  |  |
| QC Approval: Takao Yamasaki <br> Date: 19 Oct 2020 |  |  |  |  |

# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01) 

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

## Appendix (8): Land Lease Agreement





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"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
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# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01) 

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Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

## Appendix (9): Electrical Inspection License

|  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> Rohto Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co.,Ltd <br> (0) $8 \xi G 10 \$ 30 \%$ <br> 172 HP +50 KVA (Generator) <br> JI $6 థ 96302$ <br>  $\qquad$ <br>  j29.00. joun $\qquad$ <br>  <br>  $\qquad$ $\qquad$ |  |
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Environmental Management Plan－EMP Report（Revision－01）<br>＂Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics＂

Rohto－Mentholatum（Myanmar）Co．，Ltd．

## Appendix（10）：Retail and Whole Sale License




















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# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01) 

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
Appendix (11): Attendee list of Public Consultation Meeting

| Green Myanmar <br> Environmental Services Co., Ltd <br> No.115, Kanaung Min Thar Gyi Road, Industrial Zone (1). Hlaing Thar Yar Industrial City, <br> Yangon, Myanmar <br> Tel: 09897978 296, 09-5081451 E-mail: gmescompany i gmail.con, infotagmet-mm com <br>  $\qquad$ samgorsaypor (s-g) $\qquad$ .. $\sigma 6$ <br>  |  |  |  |
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Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01)
"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.


## Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01)

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
Appendix (12): Suggestion Itter from Public Consultation Meeting


## Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01)

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
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## Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01)

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## Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01)

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.


## Appendix (13): Requesting Letter form GMES to Project Proponent for Suggestion Letter on Public Consultaion Meeting

## Green Myanmar

 Environmental Services Co., Ltd.No.115, Kanaung Min Thar Gyi Road, Industrial Zone (1), Hlaing Thar Yar Industrial City, Yangon, Myanmar
Tel: $09897978296,09-5081451$ E-mail: infofgmes-mm, com, gmessompanyaigmail com

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ROHTO-MENTHOLATUM (MYANMAR) CO., LTD

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## Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01)

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

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Kyaw Soe Win
Bogno -
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Managing Director
Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co., Ltd.

## Appendix (14): Response and Recommendation on the Suggestion from PCM



# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01) 

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Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

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# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01) 

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

## Appendix (15): Laboratory Analysis Reuslts of Water



# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01) 

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
 Yangon, Myanmar
Tel: 09897978 296, 09-5081451 E-mail: info(u)gmes-mm.com

Project Name: Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
Sampling Location: Plot No. D-5, Mingaladon Industrial Park (MIP)

Sample ID: 1 Municipal water Date of Collection: 27.5.2021

Latitude: N $16^{\mathbf{5}} \mathbf{5 6}^{\mathbf{\prime}} \mathbf{2 4 . 3 6}{ }^{\prime \prime}$
Longitude: E 96 9' $\mathbf{9}^{\boldsymbol{1}} \mathbf{1 7 . 1 7}{ }^{\prime \prime}$
ate of Arrival at Lab: 27.5.2021
Date of Issue of Results: $\mathbf{1 0 . 6} \mathbf{2 0 2 1}$

Laboratory Analysis Results of Water

${ }^{*} N D-$ Not Detected

Analyzed By


Daw Tun Eaindra Soc Technician (Laboratory)

Approved By


U The Min Pang In-Charge (Laboratory)

# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01) 

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# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01) 

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.


Building A-2, Kan Street, Hlaing Tsp., Yangon. Tel: 01-503301, 01-503302, 09-407496078
Email: aelab@alarmmyanmar.org , websites: www.alarmmyanmar.org

# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01) 

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.


Building A-2, Kan Street, Hlaing Tsp., Yangon. Tel: 01-503301, 01-503302, 09-407496078
Email: aelab@alarmmyanmar.org, websites: www.alarmmyanmar.org

# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01) 

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
Appendix (16): Laboratory Analysis Result of Soil


No.115,Kanaung Min Thar Gyi Road, Industrial Zone (1),Hlaing Thar Yar Industrial City, Yangon, Myanmar
Tel: 09897978 296, 09-5081451 E-mail: info(u)gmes-mm.com

Project Name: : Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
Sampling Location: Plot No. D-5, Mingaladon Industrial Park (MIP)

| Sample ID: SS-1 (8G䖍) | Date of Collection: 27.5.2021 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Date of Arrival at Lab: 27.5.2021 |
| Longitude: E 96 9' 18.3' | Date of Issue of Results: 10.6.2021 |

Laboratory Analysis Results of Soil

| Sr. <br> No. | Parameters | Unit | Analysis Value | Minimum Measurement Range of Methods |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Aluminum | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | 0.1 | $0.05 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |
| 2. | Arsenic | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | 0 | $0.025 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |
| 3. | Chloride | $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | 0.675 | $0.025 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |
| 4. | Copper | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | ND | $2.5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |
| 5. | Cyanide | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | ND | $0.05 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |
| 6. | Extractable Acidity | $\mathrm{cmol} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | 4.25 | $0.25 \mathrm{cmol} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |
| 7. | Manganese | $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | 2.85 | $1 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |
| 8. | P - Alkalinity | $\mathrm{mmol} / 1$ extract | 0 | $0.2 \mathrm{mmol} / \mathrm{l}$ extract |
| 9. | pH | - | 6.42 | 0.1 |
| 10. | Total Alkalinity | $\mathrm{mmol} / 1$ extract | 3.1 | $0.2 \mathrm{mmol} / \mathrm{l}$ extract |
| 11. | Total Iron | $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil | 0.0005 | $0.0005 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{kg}$ soil |

Analyzed By


Daw Tun Eaindra Soe Technician (Laboratory)

Approved By


U Thet Min Paing In-Charge (Laboratory)

# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01) 

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.
Appendix (17): Safety Data Sheets of Using Chemicals in RohtoMentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.


# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01) 

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# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01) 

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

Cate No 10200071
Date January $\begin{gathered}17,2019 \\ \text { Ver } 1.3\end{gathered}$

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"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.


## Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01)

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Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01)

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Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

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Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.


# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01) 

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.


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| Material Safety Data Sheet Odsm |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| DL-alpha-Tocopheryl Acetate 0420085 |  |
| Version 1.1 | Revision Date 08.122017 Date orlast issue 03.10.2014 |
| 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE |  |
| Advice on safe handling | For personal protection see section 8 . |
| Advice on protection against fire and explosion | Take necessary action to avoid static electricity dscharge Product will burn under fire condtions |
| Conditions for safe storage | To maintain product quality, do not store in heat or direct sunlight. |
|  | Keep container tighty closed and dry. |
| Materials to avoid | Bases, Strong acids, Oxidizing agents |
|  | Iron salts, Siver salts, Powdered metal salts |
| 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION |  |
| Components with workplace control parameters |  |
| Contains no substances with occupational exposure linit values. |  |
| Personal protective equipment |  |
| Respiratory protection | Breathing apparatus needed only when aerosol or mist is formed. |
|  | No personal respiratory protective equipment normally required. |
| Hand protection | Giove material for example nitirie e rubber |
| Eye protection | Sately gasses |
| Skin and body protection | Lightweight protective clothing |
| Hygiene measures | General industrial hygene practice. |
| 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES |  |
| Information on basic physical and chemical properties |  |
| Appearance | viscous liquid |
| Colour | colourless - yellow |
| Odour | adouress |
| Odour Threshold | No ifformation avalable. |
| pH | No data available |
| Melting pointrange | $-27.5{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Boling point booling range | $267^{\circ} \mathrm{C}(3.2 \mathrm{hPa})$ |
| $3 / 8$ MSDS_SG/EN |  |



| Material Safety Data Sheet | ¢osm |
| :---: | :---: |
| DL-alpha-Tocopheryl AVersoon 1.1 | cetate 0420085 |
|  | Revison Date 081220077 Oate d las issue 031020214 |
|  | Oxdzrina agets |
|  | Iron salts Silver salts Powdered metal saits |
| Hazardous decomposition products | No decompostonoll used as drected |
| 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION |  |
| Actue oral toxaty | LDS5 (Rat) $>10.000$ makg (OECD Test Guioedine 401) (OECD Test Gudaine 401) (OECD Test Guideine 401) |
| Actue demal toxiciry | LDS50 (Rat) $>3.000 \mathrm{mg} \mathrm{kg}$ |
| Skxi irration | No sini irmaton (Rabct, OECDTest Gudeline 404) |
|  | nop proctoxicis skin reaction (Gunea pig) |
| Eve intraton | No eve irtrabon (Rabse OECD Tes Sudeine 405) |
| Sensosustion | Dose not casse stins senstistion (Iuman) |
|  |  |
| Genoloxicaty invito | : megative (Ames test OECD Test Suiderine 471) |
|  | not genotoxic (In vitro cytogenicity study in mammalian cells. OECD Test Guideline 473) |
| Gendotoxaty invo | not gencotoxic (Invivo micronucieus test, Mouse, OECD Test Gubetine 474) |
| Carcinogenicaty | (Rat, OECD Test Gudeline 453) <br> Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects |
| Reprocustive toxicay | No toxicity to reproduction (Rat, OECD Test Gudeline 415) |
| Teratogentiat | not teratogenic <br> NOAEL $>1,600 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ bw/d (Rat, OECD Test Guideline 414) not teratogenic <br> NOAEL $>1,600 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ bw/d (Rabbit, OECD Test Guideline 414) |

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| Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830 - Europe EDENORO C16-98 MY |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SECTION 5: Firefighting measures |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.1 Extinguishing media |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suitable extinguishing media | : Use dry chemical powder. |  |  |  |  |
| Unsuitable extinguishing media | : Avoid high pressure media which could cause the formation of a potentially explosible dust-air mixture. |  |  |  |  |
| 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hazards from the substance or mixture | : May form explosible dustair moxture if dispersed. |  |  |  |  |
| Hazardous thermal decomposition products | : Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide |  |  |  |  |
| 5.3 Advice for firefighters |  |  |  |  |  |
| Special protective actions for fire-fighters | Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without sutable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire exposed containers cool. |  |  |  |  |
| Special protective equipment for fire-fighters | Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipmert and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-plece operated in positive pressure conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents. |  |  |  |  |
| SECTION 6: Accidental release measures |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures |  |  |  |  |  |
| For non-emergency personnel | No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable triaing Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material Shut of all ignition sources No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing dust. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. |  |  |  |  |
| For emergency responders | : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel". |  |  |  |  |
| 6.2 Environmental precautions | : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soll, waterways, drains and sewers. Ifform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). |  |  |  |  |
| 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up |  |  |  |  |  |
| Small spill | : Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. |  |  |  |  |
| Large spill | Move contairers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water a designated, labeled waste container. Avoid creating dusty conditions and prevert a designated, labeled waste container, Avoid creating dusty conditiowind dispersal. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. |  |  |  |  |
| 6.4 Reference to other sections | : See Section 1 for emergency contact information. <br> See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment. <br> See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information. |  |  |  |  |
| Date of Issue Date of revision | :422019 | Date of previous Issue | :12122018 | Version :1.08 | 370 |




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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SECTION 13: Disposal considerations |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13.1 Waste treatment methods |  |  |  |  |  |
| Product |  |  |  |  |  |
| (theds of disposal $\begin{aligned} & \text { : The } \\ & \text { Dis } \\ & \text { with } \\ & \text { wan } \\ & \text { rec } \\ & \text { rec } \\ & \text { dis } \\ & \text { all }\end{aligned}$ |  |  | ation of waste s of this product, so gional local auth products via a lic bies with jurisclict | avoided or minim and any by-product quirements Dispo waste disposal cont $\qquad$ | herever possible uld at all times comply le disposal legislation surplus and non- <br> Waste should not be |
| Hazardous waste : The |  |  | fication of the pro | ay meet the criter | hazardous waste. |
| Packaging |  |  |  |  |  |
| Methods of disposal |  | : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. |  |  |  |
| Special precautions |  | This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or ninsed out Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilied material and runoff and contact with soil, watenways, drains and sewers |  |  |  |
| SECTION 14: Transport information |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ADR/RID | ADN | IMDG | IATA |
| 14.1 UN number | Notres | gulated | Not regulated. | Not reguated | Not reguated. |
| 14.2 UN proper shipping name |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { 14.4 Packing } \\ \text { group } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14.5 <br> Environmental hazards | No. |  | No. | No. | No. |
| Additional information |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14.6 Special precautions for : Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are } \\ & \text { user } \\ & \text { upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in } \\ & \text { the event of an accident or spillige. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14.7 Transport in bulkaccording to AnnexMARPOL and the IBC Code |  |  |  |  |  |
| SECTION 15: Regulatory information |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annex XIV - List of substances subiect to authorization |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anneex XIV |  |  |  |  |  |
| None of the components are listed. |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{\text { Substances of very hight concern }}{\text { None of the components are }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Date of issue Dorte of |  | :47 | Dase of previous | : 52712018 | Version :1,94 9,1 |




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| Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. $1907 / 2006$ (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830 - Europe <br> Emery Oleochemicals (M) Sdn Bhd <br> Emery |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAFETY DATA SHEET EDENOR® C18-98 MY |  | Date of printing Date of revision <br> SDS No |  |  |
| SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/ undertaking |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Product name | EDENORE C18.98 Mr |  |  |  |
| Product code ${ }_{\text {Premer }}$ | 3130390516Steaica aid |  |  |  |
| Product type |  |  |  |  |
| Usage | : Oleochemical raw materal |  |  |  |
| 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against Not available. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.4 Emergency telephone number Supplier |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone number | : +6 (03)-3268080 |  |  |  |
| SECTION 2: Hazards identification |  |  |  |  |
| 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture |  |  |  |  |
| Promuct efinition Mono Constuent sustane |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| The productis not classified as hazardous according to Reeulation (EC) 1272 2zoos as amended. |  |  |  |  |
| See Section 16 for the full text of the H statements declared above. <br> See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms. |  |  |  |  |
| 2.2 Label elements |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Sigal }}$ | : No signal word. <br> No known significant effects or critical hazards. |  |  |  |
| Hazard statements |  |  |  |  |
| Precautionans statements . No kown signicante efects or cricar hazars. |  |  |  |  |
| Prevention | : Not applicable. |  |  |  |
| Response Storase | : Not appliable. |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Storage }}^{\text {Sisposal }}$ | - Not appicaliee |  |  |  |
|  | : Not applicable. |  |  |  |
| 2.3 other hazards |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | : 28 P1/2078 | Version :tos |  |




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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SECTION 15: Regulatory information |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| International lists |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| National invente |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia | : All components are isted or exempled |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | : All components are isted or exempted |  |  |  |  |  |
| China | : Japan inventory (ENCS): All components are listed or exempted. Japan inventory (ISHL) Not determined |  |  |  |  |  |
| Japan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Malaysia | Not determined. |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Zealand |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Philippines |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Republic of Korea | All components are isted or exempled |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taiwan | All components are isted or exempled |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turkey | All components are isted or exempted |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment | : This product contains substances for which Chemical Safety Assessments are still required. |  |  |  |  |  |
| SECTION 16: Other information |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicates information that has changed from previously issued |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Abbreviations and acronyms |  | Toxicity Estimate fication, Labelling and ved Minimal Effect ved No Effect Level tent, Bioaccumulat dicted No Effect Con Persistent and Very | kaging Reg <br> statement <br> Toxic <br> tion <br> cumulative | gulation ( | EC) No. |  |
| Procedure used to derive the classification according to Requlation (EC) No, 127212008 [CLP/OHS] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Classification |  |  | atio |  |  |
| Not classified. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full text of abbreviated H statements |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eull text of classifications [CLP/GHS] Not applicable. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Date of printing | : 05/212018 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Date of issuel Date of revision | : 05/2112018 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Date of previous issue | : 03/14/2018 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Version | : 1.05 |  |  |  |  |  |
| To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the abovenamed supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. <br> Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dote of Issue Date of revision | :052212018 | Datat of previous issue | :03/42018 | Version | ${ }^{1} 1.05$ | 23 |




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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SECTION 4: First aid measures |  |  |  |  |
| Inhalation | Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or prysician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are stil present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours |  |  |  |
| Skin contact | : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or prysician. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. |  |  |  |
| Ingestion | Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Do not induce vomiting unless drected to do so by medical personnel. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. |  |  |  |
| Protection of firstaiders | No action shall be taken invoNing any personal risk or without suitable training. Ifis suspected that fumes are stil present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or sell-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-t-mouth resuscitation Wash contaminated clothingthoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. |  |  |  |
| 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed Potential acute health effects |  |  |  |  |
| Eye contact | : Causes serious eye damage. |  |  |  |
| Inhaation | : No known siginifant effects or critical hazards. |  |  |  |
| Skin contact | : Causes skin irritation <br> : No known significant effects or critical hazards |  |  |  |
| Ingestion |  |  |  |  |
| Overexposure sians/symptoms |  |  |  |  |
| Eye contact | : Adverse symptoms may include the following pain watering redness |  |  |  |
| Inhalation | : No speocitic data. |  |  |  |
| Skin contact | : Adverse symptoms may include the following pain or irntation blistering may occur |  |  |  |
| Ingestion | : Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains |  |  |  |
| 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed |  |  |  |  |
| Notes to physician | - In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed The exposed person may need to be kept under medical survellance for 48 hours. : No specific treatment. |  |  |  |
| SECTION 5: Firefighting measures |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5.1 Extinguishing media } \\ & \text { Suitable extinguishing } \end{aligned}$ media | : Use dry chemical, $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$, water spray (fog) or foam. |  |  |  |
| Unsuitable extinguishing media | : Do not use water jet. |  |  |  |
| Date of tssue.Date of revision | : torbs2017 Date of previous lssue | :101822017 | Version :201 | 3/2 |


| Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. $1907 / 2006$ (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830 - Europe EMERSENSENA AM 8025 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| SECTION 5: Firefighting measures |  |
| 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture |  |
| Hazards from the substance or mixture | : In a fire or if heated a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst This material is toxic to aquatic Ife with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain. |
| Hazardous thermal decomposition products | : Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide nitrogen oxides |
| 5.3 Advice for firefighters |  |
| Special protective actions for fire-fighters | : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. |
| Special protective equipment for fire-fighters | Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents. |
| SECTION 6: Accidental release measures |  |
| 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures |  |
| For non-emergency personnel | No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from Evtering surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personelfrom mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. |
| For emergency responders | : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in 'For non-emergency personnel'". |
| 6.2 Environmental precautions | Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorites if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmfu to the environment if released in large quartities. Collect spillage |
| 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up |  |
| Small spill | Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. |
| Large spill | : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or contired areas Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth vermicuite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. |
| 6.4 Reference to other sections | : See Section 1 for emergency contact information. <br> See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment. <br> See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information. |
| Date of issue Date of revision |  |



# Environmental Management Plan-EMP Report (Revision-01) 

"Manufacturing and Marketing of OTC Medicines and Cosmetics"
Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.




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## To add 33, 34, 35

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Rohto-Mentholatum (Myanmar) Co., Ltd.

Concentration ot the Substance in Covers the percentage of the substance in the product up to Mixcuretaracicl
Physical Form (aat ime of use) Physical Form (aat ome of use) Frequency and dura
Frequency of use Other operational e
Outcoor / Indoor Sold substance
<e 8 hours ${ }^{2}$ ay

Technical conditions and mereures
Organisation ernet a a closed system. Provide acequale ventilation.
Organisational measures to prevent llimit releases, dispersion and exposure
Ensure operalives are rained to minimise exposures.
Conditions and measures relatad to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation
Wear suitable gloves rested 10 EN374
2.3 Contributing scenario controlling worker exposure for: PROC2, PROC3, PROC13,

PROC15
Product characteristics
Mixcontration or the Substance in
Mhyse Aricle
Physical Form (at ime of use)
Frequency and duration of use
Frequency of use
Other operational conditions affect
Other Pperational
Ouldoor / Indoor
Technical conditions and measures
Provice adequate enentlation
Organisational measures to prevent hlimit releases,
Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure
Conditions and measures related top personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation
Wear suitablo glowes
2.4 Contributing scenario controlling worker exposure for: PROC4

Product characteristics
Concentrato
of the Su
-Mixturf/Aticle
Chysical form (at Ime of use)
Frequency and duration of use

```
Covers the percentage of the substance in the product up to
\(100 \%\) (unless staleed difterently). 100 \% (unless stated ditiferently
Solid substance
```

$<=8$ hoursday
g workers exposure
Indoor Use

## Indoor use

Technical conditions and measures
Hrovide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is trom doors, windows etc. Con-:
troled veniliation means air is supplied or removed by a powered tan. (Etieciveness (of a measure):
$3 \%$

Organisational measuras to prevent llimit releases, dispersion and exposure
Conditions and measures relatad to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation
Wear suitable gloves lested 10 EN374
2.5 Contributing scenario controlling worker exposure for: PROC5

Product characteristios
Concentration of the Subsane in

Frequency and duration of use
Frequency of use : < 8 hoursiday
Other operational conditions affecting workers exposure
Outiocr Indocor
Incher
Technical conditions and measures
Ensure adequatie ventilation.
Irganisational measuros to prevent /limit roleases, disperser
Conditions and measurres related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation
2.6 Contributing scenario controlling worker exposure for: PROC8a

Product characteristics
Concentration of the Sub
Mixture/Aricle
MixtureAAricice
Pyysical Form (at ine of use)
Froquency and duration of us
Frequency of use

Technical conditions and measures

Organisational measuros to provent /limit releases, disporsion and exposur
ise exposures
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and heath evaluation
2.7 Contributing scenario controlling worker exposure for: PROC8b, PROC9

Product charactoristios

Frequency and duration of use

| Contributing Scenario | $\begin{gathered} \text { Esposure } \\ \text { Assess } \\ \text { ment Meith- } \\ \text { od } \end{gathered}$ | Spectic conditions | Comparment | Vave | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Level of Exposure } \\ (P E C) \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | RCR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ERC2 | EUSES |  | $\frac{\text { Frest water }}{\text { Frest watersed. }}$ |  | $\frac{0065 \mathrm{mgn}}{0.392 \mathrm{mag} \text { dy }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0065}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Marine water |  | 0.007 mgl | 0065 |
|  |  |  | Maine sedimemt |  |  | 0.3 |
|  |  |  | Sewaget tratment |  | ${ }^{0.632 \mathrm{mgl}}$ | $<0.01$ |
|  |  |  | Soll |  | $\underset{\substack{0.027 \text { makg dy } \\ \text { woight }}}{\substack{0}}$ | 0081 |

```
Other porational conditions affecting workers expos
Other porational conditions affecting workers expos
M
M
O_ganisational measures to prevent/limit releases,, dispersion and exposure
O_ganisational measures to prevent/limit releases,, dispersion and exposure
Conitions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and heath evaluation
Conitions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and heath evaluation
2.8 Contributing scenario controlling worker exposure for: PROC14
2.8 Contributing scenario controlling worker exposure for: PROC14
Product characteristios
Product characteristios
    M,
    M,
Frrquency and duration of use
Frrquency and duration of use
ourorrionlonditins
ourorrionlonditins
Outcoor/Indoor
Outcoor/Indoor
TMechnioal conditions and measuros
TMechnioal conditions and measuros
Organisational measures to prevent limit releases, dispersion and exposure
Organisational measures to prevent limit releases, dispersion and exposure
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation
3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source
3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline PROC1 & & & Dormal long term. & 0.007 mgkg bw & 0.01 \\
\hline OC2 PRoC3 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ECETOCO } \\
& \text { TRA }
\end{aligned}
\] & Worker (Indus-
trial) & Inhalation: long-term,
systemic & \(5 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{m}^{\prime}\) & 0.114 \\
\hline PROCCL3. PROCLI5
PROC2 PROC3
PROC13 PROC15 & & & Dermal long-term, & <= 27 mgkg bwid & <0.0.2 \\
\hline PROC4 & ECETOC TRA & Worker (Indus-
trial) & Inhaiatan: beng-Term, & mg/ \({ }^{3}\) & 0.8 \\
\hline PROC4 & & & Dermal long-tem. & 1.4 mgkg bwd & 0.11 \\
\hline PROC5 & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { ECETOC } \\
\text { TPAA } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] & Worker (Indus:
trial) & Inhalation: long-ferm,
systemic & \(25 \mathrm{mg} \mathrm{m}^{2}\) & 0.57 \\
\hline PRoc5 & & & \({ }_{\text {Dermal }}^{\text {Sysimgicem, }}\) & 27 mgkg bwd & \({ }^{0.22}\) \\
\hline PRCC8a & \begin{tabular}{l}
ECETOC \\
TRA
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Worker (Indus- \\
rial)
\end{tabular} & Innalaton: beng-Term. & \(5 \mathrm{mg} \mathrm{m}^{2}\) & 034 \\
\hline PROC8a & & & Dormail orghtiem, & 27 mgkg bu & 0.22 \\
\hline \(\bigcirc\) Csb, PROC9 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ECETOC } \\
& \hline \text { TRAA } \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & Worker (Indus-
trial) & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Inhalation: long-ferm, } \\
\text { systemic } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] & 25 mg & co0.57 \\
\hline CCB6, PAOC9 & & &  & <= 27 mgagg bwid & 0.2 \\
\hline PROC14 & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { ECETOCOC } \\
\hline \text { TRAA }
\end{gathered}
\] & Worker (Indus-
trial) & Inhalatan: lorg-ierm, & \(10 \mathrm{mg} /{ }^{\text {m }}\) & 0.23 \\
\hline PROC14 & & & Dermal: long-term,
systemic & 0.7 mgkg bwid & 0.06 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

For complete expos
to be summed up.
4. Guidance to Downstream User to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaies set by the Exposure Scenario
EUSES \(=\) EUSES version 2.1 .2

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SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006
Catagge No - 
Catagge No - 
Product name
Polaass
2.2 Label elements
    Laboling (REGULATION (EC) No 12722008)
    Not a hazardous substance or mxxure according to Reguation (EC) No. 12722000 .
    1.1. Product tiventifer
Catalogue No.
Product name
    1.1. Product tiventifer
Catalogue No.
Product name
    Product name Polassum chioride EMPROVEO ESSENTIAL Ph
    Product name Polassum chioride EMPROVEO ESSENTIAL Ph
            Eur.BP.JP. USP.FCC.E E 508
            Eur.BP.JP. USP.FCC.E E 508
    REACH Registration Number A regstration number is not avalabe for this susustance as the
    REACH Registration Number A regstration number is not avalabe for this susustance as the
            substance or th sse are exempled foom registration accocrding to
            substance or th sse are exempled foom registration accocrding to
            Alicle 2 REACH Reguation (EC) No 1907 20006, the anual tonage
            Alicle 2 REACH Reguation (EC) No 1907 20006, the anual tonage
            Ioes not tequire a registration or the registataon is envissged tor a
            Ioes not tequire a registration or the registataon is envissged tor a
            later regstration deadine.
            later regstration deadine.
    CAS.No.
    CAS.No.
                        7447-40.7
                        7447-40.7
    1.2 Relevanti identified uses of the substance or mixure and uses acrised ageinst
    1.2 Relevanti identified uses of the substance or mixure and uses acrised ageinst
    Identifed uses Pharmaceutical production, Cosmelic raw materail
    Identifed uses Pharmaceutical production, Cosmelic raw materail
                        For additiona intornation on uses please e efer to the Merch Chemicals
                        For additiona intornation on uses please e efer to the Merch Chemicals
                potal ( mww. merchgroup.com).
                potal ( mww. merchgroup.com).
    1.3 Detalis of the supplier of the satery data sheet
    1.3 Detalis of the supplier of the satery data sheet


    Responsible Department Ls.aHC \(\cdot\) •emali: prodsastegmerckgroup.com
    Responsible Department Ls.aHC \(\cdot\) •emali: prodsastegmerckgroup.com
\({ }^{1.4}\) Emergence telephonene Please oontact the regional company representaltoon in y your country.
\({ }^{1.4}\) Emergence telephonene Please oontact the regional company representaltoon in y your country.
SECTION 2 . Hazarads dientination
SECTION 2 . Hazarads dientination
    2.1 Classifcation ot the substance or midurue
    2.1 Classifcation ot the substance or midurue
    This substance is not classified as dangerous according to European Union legislation.
    This substance is not classified as dangerous according to European Union legislation.





































SAFETY DATA SHEET
\(\xrightarrow[\text { Advice tor emergency ressonders: }]{\text { Produc name }}\)
    Protective equipment see section 8.
    6.2 Environmental precautions
Do not tet product enter drains.
    6.3 Methods and materials for containment and deaning up
    Cover drains. Collect, bind, and pump off spills. Observe possible material restrictions (see
    Cover drains. Collect, bind, and pump off spills. Observe possible material restrictions (see
        sections 7 and 10 . Take up dy. Dispose of property. Clean up affected area. Avoid generation
    of dusts.
    6.4 Reference to other sections
    6.4 Relerencee to other secions
indications about waste treatment see section 13
        sections
    4.1 Description of first aid measuras
    After inhalation: fresh alr.
    In case of skin contact: Take off immediatey all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with waterl
    shower.
    After eye contact: rinse out with plenty of water.
    After swallowing. make victim drink water (two glasses at most). Consult doctor if feeling unwell.


\section*{SAFETY DATA SHEET}
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according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

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according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006
Catlogue No.
Catlogue No.
104935
104935
Cataogue No. Promen
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Cataogue No. Promen

```
    Do not tet product enter drains.
    SECTION 7 . Handiling and storage
    7.1 Precautions for safe handiling
    Advice on safe handiling
    Observe label precautions.
    Observe label precautions
    Hygiene measures
    Change contaminated clotting. Wash hands after working with substance.
    7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilifes
    Slorage condilions
    Tighty closed. Dry.
    Recommended storage temperature see product label.
    7.3 Speedific end use(s)
    Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated
SECTION 8. Exposurre controls/personal protection
8.1 Control parameters


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Catagge No - 
Catagge No - 
Product name
Polasss
2.2 Label elements
    Labelling (REGULATIO (EC) No 12722008)
    Not a hazardous susustance or mixure according to Reyuaton (EC) No. 1272 22008.
    1.1. Product tiventifer
Catalogue No.
Product name
    1.1. Product tiventifer
Catalogue No.
Product name
    Product name Polassum chioride EMPROVEQ ESSENTIAL Ph
    Product name Polassum chioride EMPROVEQ ESSENTIAL Ph
            Eur.BP.JP. USP.FCC.E E 508
            Eur.BP.JP. USP.FCC.E E 508
    REACH Regstration Number A registation number is not avalabe for this substance as the
    REACH Regstration Number A registation number is not avalabe for this substance as the
            substance or its use are exempled foom reestration according to
            substance or its use are exempled foom reestration according to
            Alicle 2 REACH Reguation (EC) No 1907 20006, the anual tonage
            Alicle 2 REACH Reguation (EC) No 1907 20006, the anual tonage
            Ioes not tequire a registration or the registataon is envissged tor a
            Ioes not tequire a registration or the registataon is envissged tor a
            later regstration deadine.
            later regstration deadine.
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    cas.no.
                        7447-40.7
                        7447-40.7
    1.2 Reetvart identrifec uses of the substance or mxxure and uses acrised against
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    Identifed uses Pharmaceutical production, Cosmelic raw materail
    Identifed uses Pharmaceutical production, Cosmelic raw materail
                        For additiona intornation on uses please e efer to the Merch Chemicals
                        For additiona intornation on uses please e efer to the Merch Chemicals
                potal (mw..merckgroup.com).
                potal (mw..merckgroup.com).
    1.3 Detalis of the supplier of the statey datas sheet
    1.3 Detalis of the supplier of the statey datas sheet
    Company Merck KGaA * 64271 Darmstadt * Germany * Phone: +49615172.0
    Company Merck KGaA * 64271 Darmstadt * Germany * Phone: +49615172.0
    Responsible Department Ls.aHC •emali: prodsate@ merchgroup.com
    Responsible Department Ls.aHC •emali: prodsate@ merchgroup.com


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according to Regulation (EC) No. \(1907 / 2006\)
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { Cataogue No. } & { }_{c}^{104935} \\ \text { Produre name }\end{array}\)
Product name Polassum chloride EMPROVEEP ESSENTIAL Ph Eur.BP.JP. USP.FCC.E E08
Product name Potasssium chleride EMPROVE® ESSENTAL Pr Eur.BP.JP. USP.FCC.E S08
    4.2 Most important symploms and effects, both acute and delayed
    irritant effects, Nausea, Vomiting, cardiovascular disorders
4.3 Indication of any immediate medical atention and special treatment needed
    No intormatoo avalable.
SECTION 5. Firefofting measurus
    5.1 Exingusbshing media
    5.1 Exinguusising mealia
Sultable oxinguishing media
    Sultable extingusishing media
    Use exingusting measures that rea approprate to loceal cricumstances and the suroundng
    enviromment.
    Unsuitable extingusishing media
    For this substanceemimxtre no in intations of extingusishing agents are given.
5.2 Special hazards arising trom the substanceo or mixuture
    Not combustible.
    Ambient trie may Iberate hazardous vapours.
    Fire may cause evolution ot
    Fre may cause evoution
    5.3 Advice for friefghters

    specia tina
    Slay in danger zea only wit self. conlained breathing apparatus. Prevent skin conneat by
    keeping astef distance or by wearing sultable protective coothing.
    Further intomation
    Suppress (knock down) gasessvapoursimists with a water spay jet. Peveven fire extiguishing
    water foom contaninating surface water or the ground water systen
SECTON 6 . Acdidental robease measurras
    6.1 Personal preceavions, protedive equipmont and emergency procedurues
    Advice for nonememergency personne: Avod idhalation of dusts. Evacuate the danger area,
    obseve emergency procedures, consult an expert

SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006
Catalogue No.
104935
\({ }_{\text {Potas }}^{1045}\)
Product name
        Advice for emergency responders:
        Plear
    6.2 Environmental precautions
    Do not tet product enter drains.
    6.3 Methods and materals for containment and cleaning up
    Cover drains. Collect, bind, and pump off spills. Observe possible material restrictions (see
    Cover drains. Collect, bind, and pump off spills. Observe possible material restrictions (see
        sections 7 and 10 ). Take up dy. Dispose of property. Clean up affected area. Avoid generation
        of dusts
    6.4 Reference to other sections
        Indicalions about waste treatment see section 13
    SECTION 7 . Handling and storage
    7.1 Precautions for safe handiling
    Advice on safe handiling
    Observe label precautions.
    Observe label precautions
    Hygiene measures
    Change contaminated clotting. Wash hands after working with substance
    7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilitibs
    Storage conditions
    Tighty closed. Dy.
    Recommended storage temperature see product label.
    7.3 Spedific end use(s)
    Apar from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated
SECTION 8. Exposurre controls/personal protection
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1-BASF
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Safety data shee


SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the
company/undertaking
1.1. Product identifier

Texapon® N 70 T
1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identstied uses: surfactants, cosmetic ingredient
For the detailed identified uses of the procuct see appendix of the safety data sheet
1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

\section*{\(\frac{\text { Company }}{\text { BASF }}\)}

GTORGMANY Ladigshafen
GR
GERMANY
Operating Division Care Chemical
Telephone +49 211 7940 -2222
E-mail address
1.4. Emergency telephone number

International emergency number
Telephone. \(491802273-112\)
SECTION 2: Hazards Identification
2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Accordina to Requation (EC) No 1272/2008/CLP]
Skin Corf.Arrit 2


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\author{
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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\(\square\) BASF \\
We create chemistry
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Safety Data Sheet \\
Vitamin A-Palmitate 1.0 Mio IU/G stabilized with Tocopherol
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1. Identification} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Product identifier used on the label} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Vitamin A-Palmitate 1.0 Mio IU/G stabilized with Tocopherol} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Recommended use of the chemical and restriction on use} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Recommended use* food adstive(s)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
*The Recommended usa* identified for this product is provided sololy to comply with a Fadaral requirument and is nat part of the selier's published specification. The terms of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) do not create or infer any warranty, express or
implied, including by incorporation into or reference in the selier's sales agreement. \\

\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet} \\
\hline Company BASF Japan Ltd OVOL Ninonbashi Building 3 F 3.4.4 Nihonbasti Muromachi, Chuo-ku Tokyo, 103-0022, JAPAN & \begin{tabular}{l}
Contact address \\
BASF CORPORATION 100 Park Avenue \\
Florham Park, NJ 07932 USA \\
Telephone: +1 973 245-6000
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Emergency telephone number} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 BASF HOTLINE: 1-800-832-HELP (4357)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Other means of identification \\
Synonyms: Preparation based on: Retinyl palmitate
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{2. Hazards Identification} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Accordina to Requlation 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard; 29 CFR Part 1910.1200} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Classification of the product} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{ll} 
Skin Sens. & 1 \\
Repr. & 1 l (unborn child) \\
Aquatic Chronic & 4
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Skin sensitizaton \\
Reproductive toxicity \\
Hazardous to the aquatic ervironment - chronic
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Label elements} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Safety Data Sheet
Vitamin A-Palmitate 1.0 Mio IU/G stabilized with Tocopherol



Signal Wo
Danger

Vitamin A-Palmitate 1.0 Mio IU/G stabilized with
Tocopherol
Recommended use*: food adative(s)

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
Compary
BAFF Jpapa Lta
OVOL Ninonomash
Tokyo 1030.0022 JAPAN
Telephore: +1973 245-6000

CHTC 180024
SF HOTLINE: 1-800-832-HELP (4357)
Other means of identification
When finely distributed self-ignition is possibie The product does not contain a substance fuffiling
the PBT (persistertufiobaccumulativetoxic) criteria or the vPVB (very persistentivery bioaccumulative)
cifteria
3. Composition / Information on Ingredients Accordina to Requlation 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard: 29 CFR Part 1910.1200
Accordina to Requlation 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard: 29 CFR Part 1910.1200 Classification of the produc


Safety Data Sheet
Vitamin A-Palmitate 1.0 Mio IU/G stabilized with Tocopherol
Revision date : 2018/10/10
Version 31
4. First-Aid Measures

Description of first aid measure
 remove contaminated diothing
If inhaled:
If on skin:
alm, remove to fresh air, seek medical attention
If on skin:
y wash thoroughly with soap and water, seek medical attention.
Have \(\qquad\)
If swallowed
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
Symptoms. The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the label ling (se
section 2) andior in section 11. (Further) symptoms and / ore effects are not known so far
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
\(\frac{\text { Note to phusician }}{\text { Treatment }}\)
5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media
Suitable extinguishing media:
water spray, carbon dioxide, dry powder, foam
Unster jet
Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Hazarts during fire- fifghting
2-propenal, cartion oxdies, harmftu vapours
The substan
Advice for fire-fighters
Protective equibment for fire-fighting
Firefigters should be equiped wing

Safety Data Sheet
Vitamin A-Palmitate 1.0 Mio IU/G stabilized with Tocopherol
Revison date: :2018/10/10 PE
Version 3.1
Further information:
(30041043/SDS GEN US/EN) Furtese of combustion evolution of toxic gases/vapours possible Cool endangered cortainers with
 Ifflueil regyluations.
6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
 Ensere adequatie vectivilition. Do not treatre vapourfaerososilispray mists. Avoid contact with the skin
eves and cloting eyes and clottring

\section*{Environmental precautions}

Do not discharge into orrainssurface waters/groundwater Inform authorities in the event of produrt
spiliage to water courses or sewage

Methods and material for containment and cleaning u
For small amounts. Pck up with sutable absortent material Afoe
cover inmediately with water laye.
For large amounts Dike spillege Pump off product
Dispose of absorted material in accocrdance with regulations. Mop up spills with non-nliammable

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling
Avoid eerosol tormation Wear suttable protective clothing and eyenace protection. Avoid contact
 product
ventiation
Protection against fire and explosion
Risk of selt-inntion
dleaning rage-gnition whenene alage surface area is produced due to fine dispersion, Solied textiles cleaning rags \(/\) adsorbents sand stica are capable of sef fignition and should be wetted with water
and must te disposed of in a safe manner. Take precautionary measures agairst static discharge and must be dispose dof in asse mannee, Take precautionary yeasures agairst stato dischartges
Avora

Conditions for sate storage, including any incompatibilities
Suitable materials for containers: High density polyethylene (HOPE), Low density polyethylene
(LDPE)
Further information on storage conditions: Keep cortainer fighty closed and dry, store in acool
placee. Protect trom ar. Protect trom the effects \(\alpha\) I Ight. Keep under nitrogen

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Safety Data Sheet
\(\frac{\text { Vitamin A-Palmitate }}{\text { Vension }} \mathbf{1 . 0} \mathbf{~ M i o ~ I U / G ~ s t a b i l i z e d ~ w i t h ~ T o c o p h e r o l ~}\)


Acule Toxicity/Effects
\(\frac{\text { Aate toxiciv }}{\text { Assessmenta }}\)
acute toxcely virualy nontoxiox after singie ingestion.
orel

Siche

Assessmen other arie effects
Based on avalabbel Data, the cassstcalion enteria are not met
\(\frac{\text { Intition corrosion }}{\text { Assessment ol frita }}\)
eyes.




\(\frac{\text { Sensitization }}{\text { Assesisment }}\)



\section*{\(\frac{\text { Aspratan }}{\text { No hazard }}\)}

Chronic Toxicity/Efects
\(\frac{\text { Reparated dose toxatit }}{\text { Aspessen }}\)
Itromation or vitamit A paimitate

Itramation on D.L.aphar Tocopheral


Safety Data Sheet
Vitamin A-Palmitate 1.0 Mio IU/G stabilized with Tocopherol
Rersion cate 2018181070
Version 31 Assessment of repeoted dose toxicity. Repeated crat uptare \(\alpha\) the substance did not cause
substanceerelated effects.
\(\frac{\text { Senentit toxtiv }}{\text { Assessmento }}\)
Carciconencictiy Assesment fracioge
.and


Internaten on D.L.a.apha Tocopheral



Reppodutwiv toxicive
\(\frac{\text { Teratogerictiv }}{\text { Assessento }}\)

Other ifromation
properties of thes ind biveen enested cocme The statements on toxicology have been defree trom the


The most important known symploms and enects are described in the labeling (see section 2)
12. Ecological Information

Toxicity
Aquatct toxicity
Assessment of a
Assersment of aquatica toxicity
There is a ingh p porbabily that the product is not acutely harmitu to aquatio organisms. The inhibition
of the deg

Toxcictiv to ish
Information on Vitamin A paimintate
LC50 \((96 \mathrm{~h})>10.000 \mathrm{mg}\). Levciscu

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\section*{Appendix (18): Boiler Certificate}







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S4-300
JP. 24304668




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Mentholatum (m yon) Co Lt d. Gaotanchoessogmp




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[^0]:    ${ }^{a}$ Particulate matter 10 micrometers or less in diameter, ${ }^{b}$ Spark ignition, ${ }^{c}$ Milligrams per normal cubic meter at specified temperature and pressure, ${ }^{d}$ dual fuel, ${ }^{e}$ compression ignition, ${ }^{f}$ higher value applies if bore size $>400$ $m,{ }^{g}$ Megawatt, ${ }^{h}$ Electric generation, ${ }^{i}$ mechanical drive, ${ }^{j}$ Includes biomass
    Source: National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (NEQEG) (29 Dec 2015)

[^1]:    

[^2]:    : Green Nyatmar Co.,itu. Next Calibration Due Date is June 2022. Email: saikhinnyuntipangolin.con.mo. Contact Number: 01-667159, 09-

