

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION
AND
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
“MANUFACTURING OF THE VARIETIES OF PLASTIC BAGS”

Dagonseikkan Industrial Zone, Dagonseikkan Township
Yangon Region



PROPONENT

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ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ဒဂုံမြို့သစ်(ဆိပ်ကမ်း)မြို့နယ်၊ စက်မှုဇုန်(၂)၊ ဦးတရုတ်ကြီးလမ်း၊ မြေကွက် အမှတ်(၇၃)၊ (၂,၄၁၇) တောင် CMP စနစ်ဖြင့် ပလတ်စတစ်အိတ်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းအတွက် တင်ပြလာသော ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအစီရင်ခံစာ (IEE)တွင် ဖြည့်စွက်ပြင်ဆင်ပြီး ပြန်လည်တင်ပြခြင်း

စဉ်	သဘောထားမှတ်ချက်	သဘောထားမှတ်ချက် ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ဖြည့်စွက်ထားမှု
က	စာမျက်နှာ (၁၆၉)တွင် လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ရာမှ စွန့်ပစ်ရေ ထွက်ရှိ မည်ဟု ဖော်ပြထားသဖြင့် စွန့်ပစ်ရေနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်အစီအမံများကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်	စက်ရုံလုပ်ငန်းသည် ကုန်ထုတ်လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်မှ စွန့်ပစ်ရေဆိုး ထွက်ရှိမှုမရှိပါ
ခ	ကုန်ကြမ်းပစ္စည်းများကို ထိုင်း၊ စင်္ကာပူ၊ USA၊ ဘရာဇီး၊ Saudi Arabiaတို့မှ ရယူမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်းဖော်ပြထားသဖြင့် ပြည်ပ Plastic waste များ နိုင်ငံအတွင်းစုပုံမှုမရှိစေရေး ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အစီအမံများကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်နှင့် ပြည်တွင်း Recycle Plastic များကို ကုန်ကြမ်းအဖြစ် အသုံးပြုခြင်းရှိ/မရှိထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	ကုန်ကြမ်းများအား ပြည်တွင်းမှ recycle plastic waste များလည်းဝယ်ယူမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အခန်း (၃) - ဇယား ၃.၃ စာမျက်နှာ ၆၀ တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ Plastic Waste စုပုံမှု မရှိစေရေးအတွက် ဆောင်ရွက် ထားမှု ကို Plastic Waste Amass Arrangement Policy ခေါင်းစဉ်ဖြင့် စာမျက်နှာ ၁၄၇ ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
ဂ	ဓါတုပစ္စည်းများကို ထိုင်းနှင့်ကိုရီးယားတို့မှ ရယူမည် ဖြစ်ကြောင်း ဖော်ပြချက်များနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အစီအမံများကိုထည့်သွင်းခြင်း၊ သိုလှောင်ခြင်း၊ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ခြင်းတို့နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အစီအမံများကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	အခန်း (၇) - ခေါင်းစဉ်ကွဲ ၇.၆ - Chemical Management Plan ဟူ၍ ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ စာမျက်နှာ ၁၅၃ မှ ၁၅၆
ဃ	လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ရာမှ Particulate Matter နှင့် VOC ထွက်ရှိလာမှုနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ လေထုအရည်အသွေးထိခိုက်မှုလျော့နည်းစေရေး ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အစီအမံများကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	အခန်း (၇) - ဇယား ၇.၁ စာမျက်နှာ ၁၄၄ တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
င	အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် စွန့်ပစ်ရေများနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ Treatment System ပြုလုပ်ပြီးဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်းဖော်ပြထားသဖြင့် ၎င်း၏ တည်နေရာ၊ ဒီဇိုင်း၊ ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်မည့် ပမာဏတို့ကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	စက်ရုံလုပ်ငန်းသည် ကုန်ထုတ်လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်မှ စွန့်ပစ်ရေဆိုး ထွက်ရှိမှုမရှိပါ။ သို့သော် domestic waste water ကို ရေစစ်ကန်ပြုလုပ်၍ အနည်ထိုင်သန့်စင်ပီးမှ သာ အပေါ်အရည်ကြည်ကို ပြင်ပစည်ပင်မြောင်းအတွင်းကျရောက်စေပါသည်။ စာမျက်နှာ ၁၃၀ မှ ၁၃၁ - ပုံ ၆.၂ နှင့် ၆.၃ တွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd. မှ CMP စနစ်ဖြင့် ပလတ်စတစ်အိတ် အမျိုးမျိုးထုတ်လုပ်သည့် စက်ရုံနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ တင်ပြလာသော ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (Initial Environmental Examination - IEE) အစီရင်ခံစာအပေါ် စီစစ်သုံးသပ်၍ သဘောထားမှတ်ချက်ပြန်ကြားခြင်းအပေါ် ပြန်လည်လိုက်နာ ပြင်ဆင်ဆောင်ရွက် ရေးသားထားမှုများ

စဉ်	သုံးသပ်အကြံပြုချက်များ	ဆောင်ရွက်ထားရှိမှု
၁။	အကျဉ်းချုပ်အစီရင်ခံစာ	
(က)	အကျဉ်းချုပ်အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေရှိသည့် အဓိကသက်ရောက်မှုများ၊ လျော့နည်းစေရေးဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အစီအစဉ်များ၊ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့် အစီအစဉ်များ၊ အများပြည်သူနှင့် တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်းနှင့် သတင်းအချက်အလက်ဖော်ထုတ်ခြင်းတို့အား ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	စာမျက်နှာ (၁၁) မှ (၄၆) ထိတွင် ပြန်လည်ဖြည့်စွက် ရေးသားထားပါသည်။
၂။	ကတိကဝတ်	
(က)	စီမံကိန်း အဆိုပြုသူမှ အောက်ပါ ကတိကဝတ်အား ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> စက်ရုံလုပ်ငန်းပြီးစီး၍ စီမံကိန်းပိတ်သိမ်းချိန်တွင် လူမှုဝန်းကျင်အား ထိခိုက်မှုမဖြစ်စေရန် အစီအမံများချမှတ်ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးမည် ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊ 	စာမျက်နှာ (၉) တွင်ပြန်လည် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
၃။	ကျွမ်းကျင်သူများ၏ အကြောင်းအရာဖော်ပြချက်	
(က)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအစီရင်ခံစာ ရေးသားပြုစုခြင်းတွင် တာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်သည့် ကျွမ်းကျင်ပညာရှင်များနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ မည်သည့်အပိုင်းတွင် မည်သည့်ကျွမ်းကျင်သူက တာဝန်ယူ ဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်းနှင့် သီးခြားကျွမ်းကျင်ပညာရှင်များ လိုအပ်ပါက ထပ်မံထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊ 	နောက်ဆက်တွဲ (၁)တွင် ပြန်လည်ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
၄။	မူဝါဒ၊ ဥပဒေနှင့် အဖွဲ့အစည်းဆိုင်ရာမူဘောင်	
(က)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် ရုပ်သိမ်းပြီးဥပဒေများ ပါဝင်ပါက ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြခြင်းမပြုရန်နှင့် စီမံကိန်းနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သည့် တည်ဆဲဥပဒေများအား လိုက်နာရမည့် ပုဒ်မများကို ညွှန်၍ Legal commitment များဖြင့် ဖြည့်စွက်ဖော်ပြရန်၊ 	အခန်း(၂) ခေါင်းစဉ်ခွဲ (၂.၁)မှ (၂.၃) အထိ ပြန်လည် စီစစ်၍ ရေးသားထားပါသည်။
၅။	စီမံကိန်းအကြောင်းအရာဖော်ပြချက်	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> သုံးစွဲမည့် ကုန်ကြမ်းအမျိုးအစား၊ ရယူမည့်အရင်းအမြစ်နှင့် သိုလှောင်ထားရှိမှု အခြေအနေတို့အား ဖော်ပြရန်၊ အသုံးပြုမည့် ဓာတုပစ္စည်းအမျိုးအစား၊ ရယူမည့် အရင်း 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> အခန်း(၃) ခေါင်းစဉ်ခွဲ (၃.၅)စာမျက်နှာတွင် သုံးစွဲမည့် ကုန်ကြမ်းအမျိုးအစား၊ ရယူမည့်အရင်းအမြစ် နှင့်

	<p>အမြစ်ပမာဏနှင့် သိုလှောင်ထားရှိမှုတို့အား ပြည့်စုံစွာ ဖော်ပြရန်၊</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • အဆိုပြု လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုကြောင့် ထွက်ရှိလာမည့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း (အစိုင်အခဲ၊ အရည်၊ အခိုးအငွေ့) အမျိုးအစားပမာဏ တို့အား ဖော်ပြရန်နှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုစနစ်ကို ဖော်ပြရန်၊ • ဝန်ထမ်းများ၏ နေထိုင်ရေးအစီအစဉ်များ စီစဉ်ထားရှိပါက ဖော်ပြရန်၊ • စီမံကိန်းတည်နေရာ၊ ဆက်စပ်နေရာများ၊ အနီးစပ်ဆုံး မြစ်ချောင်းများ အပါအဝင်ဆက်စပ်နေရာ အားလုံးကို ဖော်ပြထားသော Layout Map များဖြင့် ရှင်းလင်းစွာ ဖော်ပြရန်၊ 	<p>သိုလှောင်ထားရှိမှု အခြေအနေတို့အား ပြန်လည် ရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ထုတ်လုပ်မှု လုပ်ငန်း အဆင့်ဆင့်မှ ထွက်ရှိလာမည့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း (အစိုင်အခဲ၊ အရည်၊ အခိုးအငွေ့) အမျိုးအစား ပုံ (၆.၁) တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပြီး၊ ၎င်းအတွက်စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု စနစ်များကို အခန်း(၅) ခေါင်စဉ်ခွဲ (၅.၁.၃) တွင်ပြန် လည်ဖော်ပြ ထားပါသည်။ • စက်ရုံတွင်းနေထိုင်သည့် ဝန်ထမ်း များ မရှိပါ • ပုံ ၄.၁, ၄.၂ နှင့် ၄.၃ တို့တွင် ပြန်လည်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
၆။	စီမံကိန်းအနီးလက်ရှိပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အခြေအနေ	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • လေ့လာသည့်နယ်ပယ်များကို သတ်မှတ်ပြီး လူနေရပ်ကွက်များ၊ အခြားစီမံကိန်းများကို မြေပုံဖြင့် ဖော်ပြရန်နှင့် ၎င်းတို့အပေါ် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သော သက်ရောက်မှုများကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊ • လက်ရှိပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အခြေအနေတွင် လေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာမှု ရလဒ်များကို နှိုင်းယှဉ်ရာတွင် နိုင်ငံတကာ Ambient Standard စံချိန်စံညွှန်းများနှင့် နှိုင်းယှဉ်ဖော်ပြရန်၊ • ရေရှည်တွင် စီမံကိန်းပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ အခြားစက်ရုံအလုပ်ရုံများကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုကို ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစားရန် လိုအပ်ပါသဖြင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ ရေအရည်အသွေး၊ လေအရည်အသွေး၊ စက်ရုံအလုပ်ရုံများ၏ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ပုံ ၄.၁, ၄.၂ နှင့် ၄.၃ တို့တွင် ပြန်လည်ဖော်ပြထားပြီး ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစားထား သည့် သက်ရောက်နိုင်မည့် နယ်ပယ်ဧရိယာများကို ပြန်လည်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ • လက်ရှိပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အခြေအနေတွင် လေအရည် အသွေးတိုင်းတာမှုများကို ပြန်လည်ဆောင်ရွက်ထားပြီး ရလဒ်များကို စံချိန်စံညွှန်းများနှင့် နှိုင်းယှဉ်၍ ပြန်လည်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ • အခန်း (၄) ခေါင်းစဉ်ခွဲ(၄.၆/၄.၇/၄.၈) တို့တွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ ရေအရည်အသွေး၊ လေအရည်အသွေး၊ စက်ရုံအလုပ်ရုံများ၏ အခြေအနေနှင့်

	အခြေအနေနှင့် လူမှုစီးပွားဘဝတို့ကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊	လူမှုစီးပွားဘဝတို့ကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
၇။	ထိခိုက်မှုများအား သတ်မှတ်ဖော်ထုတ်ခြင်း၊ ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းနှင့်လျော့နည်းစေရေး ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် နည်းလမ်းများ	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်သည့် ထိခိုက်မှုများအား စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းအဆင့် အလိုက် အသေးစိတ် ဆန်းစစ်ဖော်ပြရန်၊ • စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်သည့် ထိခိုက်မှုများအား ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်အတွက် နည်းစနစ်များ၊ စီမံကိန်းပြင်ဆင်မှုများ၊ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မှုများနှင့်ပတ်သက်သောအချိန်ဇယားများဖော်ပြရန်၊ • စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်နိုင်သော ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများကို မြေပုံများ၊ ကောင်းကင်ဓါတ်ပုံများဖြင့် သတ်မှတ်ဖော်ပြရန်၊ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • အစီရင်ခံစာ အခန်း (၆)တွင် စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းအဆင့် အလိုက် ထိခိုက်မှုများအား အသေးစိတ် ပြန်လည် ဆန်းစစ်ဖော်ပြထား ပါသည်။ • ထိခိုက်မှုများအား ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်အတွက် နည်းစနစ်များကို အခန်း(၆) ခေါင်းစဉ်ခွဲ(၆.၁) တွင် ပြန်လည်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ • အခန်း(၄)ပုံ (၄.၂) တွင်အလားအလာရှိသော ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှု များကို နယ်ပယ် အဝန်းအဝိုင်းသတ်မှတ်၍ ပြန်လည်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
၈။	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်မှု လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များမှ အဓိက ထွက်ရှိနေသောညစ်ညမ်းမှုများနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုများကို သတ်မှတ်ဖော်ပြပေးရန်၊ • စွန့်ပစ်အရည်၊ အစိုင်အခဲ၊ အနံ့၊ ဆူညံသံများသည် သတ်မှတ်စံချိန်စံညွှန်းများထက် ကျော်နေပါက လျော့ချမည့် နည်းလမ်းများကို အသေးစိတ်ဖော်ပြပေးရန်၊ • Impact mitigation လျော့ချခြင်းပြုလုပ်မည့် အဖွဲ့အစည်း တာဝန်ဝတ္တရားများနှင့် ရန်ပုံငွေလျာထားချက် ဖော်ပြပေးရန်၊ • အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်း လုပ်ငန်းကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုလျော့ချမည့် လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များနှင့် ထွက်ရှိလာမည့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအပေါ် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်းတို့အတွက် တာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အဖွဲ့ဝင်အမည်၊ ၎င်းတို့၏ တာဝန်ဝတ္တရားများတို့ကို ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • အခန်း (၆) ခေါင်းစဉ်ခွဲ (၆.၃) တွင် ပြန်လည်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ • စွန့်ပစ်အရည်၊ အစိုင်အခဲ၊ အနံ့၊ ဆူညံသံများသည် သတ်မှတ်စံချိန်စံညွှန်းများအတွင်းသာ ရှိပါသည်။ • အခန်း (၇) ခေါင်းစဉ်ခွဲ (၇.၆) နှင့် (၇.၇) ပြန်လည် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထား ပါသည်။ • အခန်း (၇) ခေါင်းစဉ်ခွဲ(၇.၈) ပြန်လည် ထည့်သွင်းဖော် ပြထား ပါသည်။

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wastewater များကို treatment ပြုလုပ်သည့်နည်းစနစ်အား အသေးစိတ်ဖော်ပြရန်၊ • လုပ်ငန်းအဆင့်ဆင့်မှ ထွက်ရှိသော စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအား စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု နည်းစနစ်အား ဖော်ပြရန်၊ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ပလက်စတစ် ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်တွင် ရေဆိုး ပမာဏ ထွက်ရှိမှု အလွန်နည်းပါး ပါသည်။ ထိုကြောင့် Wastewater treatment system များတပ်ဆင်ထားမှု မရှိပါ။
၉။	ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေးအစီအစဉ်	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • လုပ်ငန်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သည့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်များကို ဆန်းစစ် ဖော်ပြရန်၊ • လုပ်သားများ၏ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ အစီအစဉ်များအား ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရန်၊ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • လုပ်ငန်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သည့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်များကို အခန်း (၆ ခေါင်းစဉ်ခွဲ (၆.၃) တွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ • အခန်း (၇) ခေါင်းစဉ်ခွဲ (၇.၄) တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
၁၀။	အများပြည်သူနှင့် ဆွေးနွေးညှိနှိုင်းခြင်းနှင့် သတင်းအချက်အလက် ထုတ်ဖော်ပြခြင်းများ	
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DOCUMENT CERTIFICATION AND COMMITMENT

This Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) report has been prepared by Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co., Ltd. I, the undersigned certify that the particulars in this report are correct and true to the best of my knowledge.

Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd. commits to minimize the impact of its activities on the environment. Key points of its strategy to achieve this are:

1. Make compliance with environmental, legal and other requirements by conduct minimum standard
2. Commit to continual improve the Environmental Management Plan into all direct and indirect activities
3. Effort to continue saving energy and resources by Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle
4. To reduce environment impact through product and service for customer
5. The intention to abide by the existing national laws and regulation regarding environmental protection during the construction, operation and closing phase.
6. To consider potential social impact during the closing phase and minimize those impacts.

To accomplish those policy, we will appropriately be proceeding and communicate the policy to all employees and public.

Signature : Chan

Name : Nan Chan Myae Mon

Designation : Director

Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd.



Date:
.....

COMMITMENT AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

This IEE report was prepared by 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 IEE 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 IEE team is grateful to the project proponent – **Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Company Limited** - for commissioning us to conduct this IEE and EMP 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 IEE team towards the successful completion of this report.

Signature : _____
Name : **U Kyaw Soe Win**
Designation : **Managing Director**



Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co., Ltd

Date: 16 / 11 / 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Company Limited (LGDT) requested Green Myanmar Environmental Services (GMES) Company Limited to assist in the submission of an application for the Initial Environment Examination (IEE) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (IEE/EMP) for the “Manufacturing of the Varieties of Plastic Bags Project” to the Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC).

LGDT leased No. 73, U Talokegyi Road, Dagonseikkan Industrial Zone, Dagonseikkan Township, Yangon, Myanma from Yangon City Development Committee, for the term of 60 years in 2015. Since then, it has started producing the Varieties of Plastic Bags with the capital investment of 7,546.00 million Kyats.

The proponent is aware that an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) is a statutory requirement to undertake the study with the objective of identifying both positive and negative impacts of the proposed project and come up with an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) as per the Terms of Reference (TOR).

The EMP will be useful in managing the activities at the site so that potential and actual impacts to the environment are reduced. The report has also provided guidelines on how to mitigate the negative environmental impacts and the proponent is expected to fully implement them. The EMP will also be an excellent reference tool for subsequent audits in future.

The proposed project has the following salient features.

Salient Features of Project

The Salient features of the project are as below:

1	Project Type	Manufacturing (CMP Basis)
2	Name of the Project	Manufacturing of the Varieties of Plastic Bags
3	Project Location	No. 73, U Talokegyi Road, Dagonseikkan Industrial Zone, Dagonseikkan Township, Yangon, Myanmar. Tel: 01 592312, 01 592371, 09 73205507
	Geographical Coordinates	Latitude: 16° 51' 19.379" N Longitude 96° 17' 19.36" E
	Proponent Address	Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd. No. 20, East Horse Race Course Street, Tamwe Township, Yangon, Myanmar Tel: 01 544124, 01 557800, 09 5170732
5	Contact person Designation Contact numbers	U San Htun Aung Manager Tel: 0943178178
6	Financial details:) Authorized Capital) Type of Share	7,550.00 million Kyats Ordinary
7	Status of construction:	

	(a) Date of commencement (actual and/or planned)	2015
	(b) Date of completion (actual and/or planned)	2016
8	Period of Construction	12 months
9	Period of Project	50 years (Initial); will extend with MIC permission
10	Land Area	2.417 acres (9781.25 sq. m)
11	Land Acquisition	Lease land
12	Lessor	Yangon City Development Committee
13	Lease Period	60 years
14	Factory Building	One and half storeyed Steel Building, 100' x 120'
15	Estimated production per year Sale Plan	CMP Basis
16	Water requirement	During Operation Phase: 5,00,000 gallons/year
	Source	Tube Well
17	Annual Electricity requirement Source of electrical power	200,000 kwh ~ 300,000 kwh Yangon Electricity Supply Board Transformer; 1,073 hp
18	Auxiliary power	one number of 500 kVA Diesel Generator
19	Fuel requirement: Diesel for vehicle Diesel for generator Gasoline Lubricating oil	4,000 – 7,000 gallons/year 33,000 – 55,000 gallons/year 10,000 gallons/year 500 gallons/year
20	Number of employees	313
21	Number of working days	300 days/year

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 authorized capital investment is Kyats 7,550,000,000. The breakup cost is shown in the table below.

Capital Investment Statement

Sr. No.	Particulars	Kyats
1	Cash	815,797,942.54
2	Machinery & Equipment	4,142,000,000.00
3	Factory Buildings	2,388,702,057.46
4	Furniture & Office Accessories	500,000.00
5	Motor Vehicles	199,000,000.00
Total		7,546,000,000.00

Exchange Rate: 1 US\$ = 1000 Kyats

The details of environmental setting are given below.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Details
1.0	Location: Address	No.73, U Talokeyi Road, Dagonseikkan Industrial Zone, Dagonseikkan Township, Yangon Region.
2.0	Elevation	Flat terrain with 43 feet above sea level
3.0	Land use at the project area	Industrial zone area
4.0	Nearest township	Dagonseikkan Township
5.0	Nearest highway	No. 2 and No. 6 Highway road
6.0	Nearest streams / Rivers / water bodies	Nearest water body, Bago River is located just about 1.3 km to the East

LGDT is going to produce various plastic bags. The general processing of plastic bag products are described briefly as follows.

Plastic Bags Manufacturing

Plastic bags manufacturing involves processing new or spent (i.e., recycled) plastic resins into intermediate or final products. Generally, plastics manufacturing processes consist of:

- adding chemical additives to the plastic resin to achieve appropriate material characteristics, such as stability, flexibility, durability, and flame retardation;
- converting raw plastic materials in the form of pellets, granules, is heated, extruded and blown to get thin and long bag form, then long bag form is winding on core and further process of cutting, sealing, and folding are performed to get various bags.

Environmental Impact and Mitigation Measure

Depending on the type of plastics being produced, different chemicals may be used or released from the manufacturing process. Chemical additives, wastewater, pellet release, fugitive emissions and solid waste are of concerns. Releases of chemical additives typically result from spills during weighing, mixing, general handling of chemicals, leaks from chemical containers and extruding blowing machines, and fugitive emissions from open containers.

Waste materials from various stages in plastic bag manufacturing are also an environmental issue. Plastic pellets, the raw material used in plastic bag manufacturing, are often lost to floor sweepings during transport or while being loaded into extruding blowing machines, and may end up in wastewater. Eventually they can end up in wetlands, estuaries, or lakes where they may be ingested by birds and other aquatic species.

The primary concerns are releases from fugitive emissions, solid wastes, wastewater and hazardous wastes. Wastewater from cooling, heating, printing, and cleaning operations is also an environmental concern. Through direct contact cooling applications, chemicals of concern can also be added to wastewater.

Similarly, occupational noise is another major area of concern observed in working area. Therefore, it is important to reduce the occupational health risks by aiding better control of airborne contaminants and noise in the work environment of plastic product industries.

Air Emissions

Volatile Organic Carbon (VOC) emissions are an environmental concern in the plastic bag manufacturing as well as printing process. VOCs emitting printing inks are added during printing plastic bags. VOCs are also used as solvents to degrease equipment and tools and as a type of adhesive during building and fabrication. Typically releases of solvents occur either when the spent solvent solutions are disposed or when degreasing solvents are allowed to volatilize.

Field investigation, process details, sampling and monitoring and extensive literature survey establish two types of air pollutants generally associated with different processes of plastic bags industries as mentioned below:

- Plastic Process Dust (Particulate Matter) arising as fugitive emission in the stages of plastic bags manufacture where ingredients are handled, weighed, added to or mixed with additives. Dusts generated when the powder plastic materials blend with additives. These dusts can be collected by a system (consisting of vent, cyclone, bag filter, pipe, collected shape) such as installing the dust collection system at the area where plastic powder is blended with additives such as CaCO₃, TiO₂, color etc. in order to reduce dust and collect dust.
- Plastic Fume (VOC as main constituent) evolved as fugitive emission in the mixing, blending of plastic resin with additives and printing plastic bags. It is a mixture of gases and vapors evolved from many individual chemicals used in the process.

Emission Sources and Ambient Air Quality: The major sources for air quality deterioration are plastic granules warming/melting, additives (e.g. PE pink, PE thinner + oil vapors + odors), and gases from different machines, kitchen and emissions from different mechanical and electric appliances.

Mitigation Measures

The mitigation measures to be carried out are installation of efficient ventilation system + workers wear suitable masks when needed + sustainable maintenance for all machinery + continuous surveillance.

Noise

In spite of the level of noise in working with most of the machinery in the factory are within the human accepted level (max. 60 Decibel). Unacceptable noise is generated when the machines operate, especially air presser, plastic solid waste mill, and material blending machines.

Mitigation Measures

The mitigation measures will be carried out in case of exceptional noise levels arise during any phase of work. The measures to reduce the noise include regulating the accuracy of the machines, regularly maintain machines, and isolate machines, keeping

continuous checking and sustainable maintenance for all machinery. Workers use personal protection equipment. e.g. ears' anti-noise devices

Hazardous materials

In spite of its widely used and considered nowadays very essential for the daily man life and purposes, plastic has been allegedly condemned to be a hazardous material for itself, but from a practical point of view none can imagine our modern life without plastic. But as mentioned in the preceding paragraphs of this study, no whatsoever economic activity can be with no negative impact.

Handling of resins and additives may result in worker exposure. Overheating of plastic materials during manufacture may expose workers to thermal decomposition products and grinding may generate polymer dust. Specific hazards posed from PE and PP resins, are described.

Mitigation Measures

The company will follow the following measures to monitor and minimize the negative effect/s when handling any considered hazardous (or can generate hazardous) material:

1. Allocating these materials in a special fully closed store with good ventilation devices.
2. Making access to these materials authorized only for certain skilled and trained persons (better also limitation in number).
3. Person/s to deal with these materials only when they wear the suitable and protective dresses. All related precautions should be strictly followed.
4. Following the exact procedures when handling such materials, e.g. exact dose, disposal restrictions, special processing, storage conditions.... etc.
5. Sprouting detailed awareness among all workers to keep them knowledge-updated about such materials (and those will be introduced in the future), their chemistry, hazardous nature, right ways to handle and the exact methodology to work with them.

Solid wastes

It is inevitable that, during the working of the factory, the solid wastes will increase both quantitatively & qualitatively. The issue of plastic resin pellet loss to the environment during the manufacturing process is the most adverse effect on project as well as on the environment. It is necessary to take measures to minimize spills, promptly and thoroughly clean up spills, and properly dispose of pellets. Such measures include employee education, extra conscientious sweeping efforts, enhanced pellet capture methods, and disposal precautions.

Mitigation Measures

The company shall apply a strict policy within its all sections aims to minimize the solid wastes to the minimum by introducing the following measures:

- (1) Solid waste separation and implying recycling when possible.
- (2) Introducing suitable, clean and sufficient containers and keep them always closed and emptying them daily on regular bases.
- (3) Cleaning around and spraying insecticides when necessary and arranging awareness training programs for all personnel on how to handle solid wastes.

Wastewater

In contrary to many other industries like metal, food, leather ... etc, plastic industry is well- known not to consume that much water. Major wastewater in the factory will be produced by the personnel daily household uses, the washing of the machines, flushing and cleaning.

Mitigation Measures

Collection of all wastewater from all utilities is directly discharged into a company's drainage system. The cesspool will be professionally emptied by special sewage tanks once filled and disposed according to the acting municipality regulations. Such methodology of handling wastewater will prevent any seepage of bad water to the ground water aquifers.

Fire risk

Plastic is virtually a derivate from petrol, which means it is ignitable matter and can easily reach the burning point when over-warmed (heated). Once fire starts from a tiny spark the fire may outbreak suddenly and quickly extends to all other plastics which imply certain and strict mitigation measures to follow.

Mitigation Measures

Such measures include (but not only) sustainable maintenance for all machinery + oils and all other combustibles kept isolated + installation of efficient fire alarm system (with automatic water devices, anti-fire powder to splash and sprouting sufficient fire extinguishers evenly in the fabric spaces) + arranging suitable awareness programs for all workers (fire combating, suitable clothes to wear, quick emergency evacuation for the personnel, how to use the fire extinguisher, calling the fire brigade, etc.).

Human Health

Whatever economic activity we have, there will be people to work in. LGDT will have at least 313 people in the initial operational phase as its direct personnel. LGDT will manage to do full medical periodic checking for all its personnel and those might be claimed affected by its products handling or usage.

Besides that, LGDT will not introduce any whatever considered hazardous material to its products as well as the company will perform awareness programs targeted for its workers to follow the by-law enforced labor safety regulations all the time. Involved categories like the trucks drivers carrying the goods and municipality workers in trash collection shall be also considered if any health risk arises due to handling in whatever way with the LGDT products.

Mitigation Measures for plastic bag manufacturing process

Due to the operation of the plastic bags, most prominent impacts are chemical spills, process wastewater (including solvents in wastewater), plastic pellet loss, and plastic product disposal.

Pollution prevention for leaks and spills of chemical additives during processing or finishing operations can be as simple as covering the chemical containers as often as possible and training employees to properly handle and dispose of chemicals.

The pollution prevention options for process wastewater from the plastics products manufacturing industry are slightly more complex. Wastewater can be divided into three categories:

- (1) contact cooling and heating water;
- (2) cleaning water; and
- (3) Finishing water.

For contact cooling and heating water, good housekeeping practices and the activated carbon process are appropriate. For the cleaning water category, use of pollution prevention

technologies based on in-process controls, such as recycling process water through a sedimentation tank designed to remove the suspended solids is suitable. The other control is end-of-pipe treatment of the discharge from the recycle unit.

In finishing water, the only pollutants present in treatable concentrations are Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and phthalates. The only pollution prevention technology to remove TSS is a settling unit, and the only technology identified to remove phthalates present in finishing water is an activated carbon process.

To properly dispose of pellets, measures include:

- employee education,
- extra conscientious sweeping efforts,
- enhanced pellet capture methods, and
- disposal precautions

The most common pollution prevention method for solid waste disposal currently used is recycling. Although recycling is the most common method of plastic waste pollution prevention, at present, less than one percent of all plastics products are recycled. Enhancing the degradation of plastic has been offered as a solution to both the waste stream and marine environmental problems; however, source reduction and recycling will most significantly reduce the impact of plastic in the environment.

There is potential for significant fugitive dust emissions from chemicals kept in open storage. Fugitive emissions may also be produced as the chemicals are loaded into the mixer.

Recommended pollution prevention and control techniques for dust / particulate matter emission include the following:

- Use of chemicals in small, pre-weighed, sealed bags for direct addition to the mixer to limit dust generation
- Exhausts from the collection hoods should be conveyed to the bag filters to control particulate and metals (e.g., zinc, nickel, lead and cadmium).
- Emissions of VOC and hazardous air pollutants may be generated. Recommended pollution prevention and control techniques for VOC emission include the following:
 - Solvents should be carefully managed to prevent spills and fugitive emissions.
 - Solvent use should be minimized and water, silicon, and non-solvent-based release compounds should be used where possible.
 - Emission abatement equipment may be necessary in the event of significant emissions of VOCs.

Environmental Management Plan

Activity	Impact	Management Plan
Plastic Bag Products	<p>Atmospheric emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollutants (VOC, NO_x, SO_x, PM₁₀, CO, CO₂, etc.) during some processing operations • Greenhouse gas production-emissions from combustion and processes (Vehicles and gen – set) • Noise - high noise levels from certain plastic processing operations (e.g., extrusion) and ancillary equipment (generators, compressors, cooling towers) <p>Liquid waste (production and disposal) - Production of hazardous wastes such as spent chemicals, solvents and printing ink.</p> <p>Solid waste (production and disposal) - impacts related to product end of life - significant amounts of packaging waste at product's end of life, generated at product end of life - especially in the case of plastic packaging manufacture (recycling issues at product's end of life)</p> <p>Occupational Health and Safety - increased risk of accidents due to improper work ethics, which may threat health and safety of workers and local residents</p>	<p>Emissions management :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of VOC emissions • minimization of solvent use (e.g., source reduction, recycling, use of closed equipment; substitution of hazardous VOC) / use of VOC abatement techniques) • Proper preventive maintenance of equipment and service vehicles • Use of cleaner fuel for the generator sets • Minimization of the amounts and toxicity of pollutants present in the effluents / wastewater treatment • Noise prevention (e.g., through process changes) or abatement techniques (e.g., soundproofing) or 2 m noise barrier will be considered for the sensitive facilities such as school, hospital, etc. are located within 30-meter distance <p>Waste management –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimization of waste-related impacts (e.g., source reduction, reuse, recycling or energy recovery /appropriate waste disposal methods • Wastewater with oil shall be separately collected and disposed for treatment. • Proper segregation of wastes • Regular collection and transportation of wastes for recycling or disposal • Eco-design of products to minimize the amounts of packaging waste generated at the end of life of the products • Formulation and implementation of policies on

		<p>solid waste minimization and solid waste management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to all construction workers • Strict use of PPE by construction workers • Implement Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan • Provide First Aid Kits at accessible places
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Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate social responsibility is now an important factor in company's project operation. Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd. has a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) budget and is formulated annually as part of the company's annual strategic planning processes.

Recognizing that social responsibility is good business, Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd allocates 1% of net annual profit for CSR to provide the following activities

- Capacity Building and training programs for employees	25%
- Providing stipend or vocational training for employees' children	25 %
- Social welfare and health-care facilities for employees	25%
- All-round development in environment , job-opportunities and occasional welfare support to elders	25%

Environmental Monitoring

Environmental monitoring (EMoP) is a basic requirement across many industries. It measures the degree of maintaining environmental control and, therefore, the safety of the environment due to the manufactured products.

The proponent is committed to adhere to the environmental monitoring parameters in terms of location, schedule and responsibilities. Thus, it can be concluded on a positive note that after the implementation of the mitigation measures and Environmental Management Plan the normal operation of Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Company Limited will have negligible impact on environment and will benefit the local people.

Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP)

Key Environmental Aspects	Potential Impacts per Environmental Sector	Parameter to be Monitored	Sampling Methodology and Measurement Plan		
			Method	Frequency	Location
Operation Phase					
The Land					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation of Plastic bags manufacturing • Transportation of raw materials and products 	Generation of solid waste, storage, recycling, transport and disposal	Proper waste management and disposal	Inspection	Weekly	Factory Premises
The Water					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial and Domestic wastewater 	Pollution of receiving water bodies	pH, Oil & Grease, BOD, Turbidity, and TSS	Sampling	3 times a year	Water and wastewater sources
The Air					

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation of Plastic bags manufacturing; Fugitive & VOCs emission, solvent emission, and other possible leakage • Operation of Generators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particulate matter, VOCs & fugitive emissions • Occurrence of higher noise level • Generation of vibration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TSP, VOC, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, NO₂, SO₂, • Leakage status, emission level • Noise Level • Vibration level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Quality sampling Measurement • Noise Level monitoring using a noise level meter; • Vibration level monitoring using a vibration level meter 	<p>Yearly</p>	<p>Ambient & workplace</p>
<p>Occupational Health and Safety</p>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation of Plastic bags manufacturing 	<p>Health and Safety Fire Hazards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper use of PPE, presence of safety signs, first aid kit, firefighting devices, • Injury/illness records, accident statistics recording • Checking oxygen content in solvent-air mixture and dust-air mixture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular check-up • Inspection & Testing 	<p>daily</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant premises, raw material & chemicals weighing area, • Equipment washing area

Public Participation and Information Disclosure

Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co., Ltd has been responsible for the assessment of environmental and social impact for the project. As part of this procedure, public participation involved not only meetings with nearest local residents but also discussion with factory employees.

On August 23rd 2017 at No.89 Ward Administrator Office, Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) Township, the public meeting for disseminating project information to general public including stakeholder and requesting their comments and suggestions on the project was carried out. 33 participants from local community attended the public meeting and participated in open discussion. Attendee lists were shown to Appendix (VIII). Their comments and suggestions were attached as Appendix (IX).

Consultation with Nearest Local Residents

There are two ways of discussion, one way is participants can involve themselves in public consultation meeting and another way is by writing suggestions on distributed suggestion form.

Meeting attendees were encouraged to ask questions and give comments during and after the presentation. Comment forms were available at each meeting for attendees to write comments at the time of the meeting.

On August 23rd 2017 at No.89 Ward Administrator Office, Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) Township, the public meeting for disseminating project information to general public including stakeholder and requesting their comments and suggestions on the project was carried out. 33 participants from local community attended the public meeting and participated in open discussion. Attendee lists were shown to Appendix (VIII). Their comments and suggestions were attached as Appendix (IX).

Discussion with Factory Employees

Discussion and collection of suggestion letters from factory employees were performed to assess the conditions of working environment, social relationships, factory production and rules, skill improvement and implementation of employee welfare program. Discussions with the representative employees from each section were performed at factory meeting room and total number of (77) suggestions letters were collected from (81) employees on 23rd August 2017. Attendee lists were shown in Appendix (X). Their comments and suggestions were attached as Appendix (XI).

Response for Comments and Suggestions

The proponent committed as following and as shown in Appendix (XII).

- If the local people and other places applicants are equally competent, nearest local residents will be favor for job opportunity.
- If the confirm of the facts of Department of workshop and directorate of labor, will be appoint.

- According to the labor Organization law, we must give the least of salary to them. But the salaries are different on the employee's competent.
- We are keeping going to become the development and skill of the employee on the condition of work and handling of machine.
- We use the diesel generators when electricity is cut off. Carry out to mitigate the noise level more than now.
- Emphasize not to damage the road by our company's mobile.

အကျဉ်းချုပ်အစီရင်ခံစာ

လုပ်ကီးရုံးဒင်းဒရတ်ဝွန်ထရိတ်ဒင်းကုမ္ပဏီလီမိတက်သည် ပလပ်စတစ်အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုး ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း စီမံကိန်းအတွက် ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (Initial Environmental Examination - IEE) နှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် (Environmental Management Plan - EMP) (IEE/EMP) အစီရင်ခံစာကို မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုကော်မရှင်(MIC) သို့တင်သွင်းရန် စီမံလမ်းမြန်မာ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းကုမ္ပဏီလီမိတက်(GMES) ကို အစီရင်ခံစာ ရေးသားပြုစုပေးပါရန် လုပ်ငန်းအပ်နှံခဲ့ပါသည်။

လုပ်ကီးရုံးဒင်းဒရတ်ဝွန်ထရိတ်ဒင်းကုမ္ပဏီလီမိတက်သည် ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ဒဂုံမြို့သစ်(ဆိပ်ကမ်း) မြို့နယ်၊ စက်မှုဇုန်(၂)၊ ဦးတရုတ်ကြီးလမ်း၊ မြေကွက်အမှတ် (၇၃) ကို ရန်ကုန်မြို့တော် စည်ပင်သာယာရေးကော်မတီမှ သက်တမ်း(၆၀) နှစ်ဖြင့် ငှားရမ်းစာချုပ်ကာ ၂၀၁၅ခုနှစ်တွင် လုပ်ငန်းစတင်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ထိုအချိန်မှစတင်ကာ ပလပ်စတစ်အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုး ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းကို ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုငွေကျပ် သန်း(၇,၅၄၆.၀၀)ဖြင့် လုပ်ကိုင်ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းအကောင်အထည်ဖော်မည့်ကုမ္ပဏီသည် စီမံကိန်းအကောင်အထည်ဖော်စဉ် ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်း၏ ပြဌာန်းမှုများအရ အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်း၏ ကောင်းကျိုးဆိုးကျိုးများကို စိတ်ဝင်တစားလေ့လာရန်နှင့် သတ်မှတ်တာဝန်နှင့် လုပ်ပိုင်ခွင့် (Terms of Reference - TOR) များနှင့်အညီ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်ကို လုပ်ဆောင်ရန် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ယခုရေးဆွဲတင်ပြမည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် (EMP) သည် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရန်ကိစ္စများကို စနစ်တကျစီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်းဖြင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်ထိခိုက်စေမည့် အချက်များကို လျော့ချပေးနိုင်ရန်အတွက် အထူးအသုံးဝင်သည့် အစီအစဉ်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ထို့အပြင် ယင်းအစီအစဉ်သည် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်ထိခိုက်မှုလျော့ပါးစေရန် မည်သို့လုပ်ဆောင်ရမည်ကို လမ်းညွှန်ပေးထားပြီး စီမံကိန်းဖော်ဆောင်သူမှလည်း ၎င်းကို အပြည့်အဝလိုက်နာရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။ IEE/EMP အစီရင်ခံစာသည် စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ် နောက်ပိုင်းကာလ များတွင် စစ်ဆေးခြင်းလုပ်ဆောင်ရန်အတွက်လည်း ကောင်းမွန်သော ရည်ညွှန်းလက်စွဲအစီရင်ခံစာ ဖြစ်လာပါမည်။

ယခုအဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းတွင် အဓိကအားဖြင့် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ အကြောင်းအရာများ ပါဝင်ပါသည်။

အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာအကြောင်းအချက်များ

အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာအကြောင်းအချက်များမှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၁	စီမံကိန်းအမျိုးအစား	ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း(လက်ခစားစနစ်ဖြင့်)
၂	စီမံကိန်းအမည်	ပလပ်စတစ်အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုးထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
၃	စီမံကိန်းတည်နေရာ မြေပြင်ကိုသိဒ္ဓိနိတ်	အမှတ်(၇၃)၊ ဦးတရုတ်ကြီးလမ်း၊ ဒဂုံဆိပ်ကမ်းစက်မှုဇုန်၊ ဒဂုံမြို့သစ်(ဆိပ်ကမ်း)မြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ။ ဖုန်း။ ၀၁၅၉၂၃၁၂၊ ၀၁ ၅၉၂၃၇၁၊ ၀၉ ၇၃၂၀၅၅၀၇ မြောက်လတ္တီတွဒ် - ၁၆° ၅၁' ၂၀.၆၆" အရှေ့လောင်ဂျီတွဒ် - ၉၆° ၁၇' ၁၆.၃၄"
၄	စီမံကိန်းဖော်ဆောင်သူ လိပ်စာ	လပ်ကီးဂိုးဒင်းဒရတ်ဂွန်ထရိတ်ဒင်းကုမ္ပဏီလီမိတက် အမှတ်(၂၀)၊ အရှေ့မြင်းပြိုင်ကွင်းလမ်း၊ တာမွေမြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့။
၅	ဆက်သွယ်ရမည့်သူ ရာထူး ဆက်သွယ်ရမည့်နံပါတ်	ဦးစံထွန်းအောင် မန်နေဂျာ ဖုန်း - ၀၉၄၃၁၁၇၈၁၇၈ အီးမေး(လ်) -
၆	ငွေကြေးဆိုင်ရာအချက်များ (က) ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုပမာဏ (ခ) ရှယ်ယာအမျိုးအစား	၇,၅၅၀.၀၀ ကျပ် (သန်း) သာမန်
၇	တည်ဆောက်ရေးအခြေအနေ	

	(က)စတင်မည့်ရက် (အမှန်တကယ် (သို့)စီစဉ်)	၂၀၁၅
	(ခ) ပြီးဆုံးမည့်ရက် (အမှန်တကယ်(သို့)စီစဉ်)	၂၀၁၆
၈	တည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလကြာချိန်	၁၂ လ
၉	စီမံကိန်းကာလအပိုင်းအခြား	နှစ် ၅၀ (အစ)၊ MIC ခွင့်ပြုချက်နှင့်ထပ်တိုးမည်။
၁၀	စီမံကိန်းမြေဧရိယာ	၂.၄၁၇ ဧက (၉၇၈၁.၂၅ စတုရန်းမီတာ)
၁၁	မြေနေရာရရှိမှု	ကာလကန့်သတ်ချက်ဖြင့်ငှားရမ်းမြေ
၁၂	အငှားချသူ	ရန်ကုန်မြို့တော်စည်ပင်သာယာရေးကော်မတီ
၁၃	ငှားရမ်းမှုကာလအပိုင်းအခြား	၆၀ နှစ်
၁၄	စက်ရုံအဆောက်အဦး	တစ်ထပ်ခွဲအဆောက်အဦး ၁၀၀' x ၁၂၀'
၁၅	တစ်နှစ်တာရောင်းချခြင်းအတွက် ခန့်မှန်းထုတ်လုပ်မှု	လက်စားစနစ်ဖြင့်
၁၆	ရေလိုအပ်ချက်နှင့်ရရှိမှု	၅၀၀,၀၀၀ ဂါလံ/တစ်နှစ် (စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်စဉ်ကာလ)
၁၇	လျှပ်စစ်စွမ်းအင်အရင်းအမြစ်	၂၀၀,၀၀၀ ~ ၃၀၀,၀၀၀ ကီလိုဝိ.အမ်ပီယာ (ရန်ကုန်မြို့တော်လျှပ်စစ်ဖြန့်ဖြူးရေး) ထရန်စဖော်မာ - ၁,၀၇၃ မြင်းကောင်ရေအား
၁၈	အရံလျှပ်စစ်စွမ်းအင်	၅၀၀ ကီလိုဝိ.အမ်ပီယာ ဒီဇယ်ဂျင်နရေတာ (တစ်လုံး)
၁၉	လောင်စာလိုအပ်မှု - မော်တော်ယာဉ်သုံးဒီဇယ် ဂျင်နရေတာသုံးဒီဇယ်	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ၄,၀၀၀ - ၇,၀၀၀ ဂါလံ တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ၃၃,၀၀၀ - ၅၅,၀၀၀ ဂါလံ

	ဓာတ်ဆီ	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ၁၀,၀၀၀ ဂါလံ
	စက်ဆီ/ချောဆီ	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ၅၀၀ ဂါလံ
၂၀	လုပ်သားအင်အား	၃၁၃ ယောက်
၂၁	အလုပ်လုပ်ရက်အရေအတွက်	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ရက်ပေါင်း ၃၀၀

ယခုအစီရင်ခံစာတွင် စီမံကိန်းနှင့်သက်ဆိုင်သည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်သွင်ပြင်လက္ခဏာများ၊ ပါဝင်သောအစိတ်အပိုင်းများ၊ စီမံကိန်းမှ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်သက်ရောက်မှုများနှင့် ၎င်းတို့ကို လျော့ပါးစေမည့်အချက်များ၊ ကာကွယ်ရမည့်အခြေအနေများနှင့် အန္တရာယ်ဖြစ်စေနိုင်မည့် အချက်များ၊ လျော့နည်းပပျောက်စေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းများကို ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစားရပါသည်။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်မှ ယင်းသို့လုပ်ဆောင်ခြင်းဖြင့် အလုပ်သမားများ မိမိနှင့်ဆက်စပ်ပတ်သက်သည့် ဖောက်သည်များနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံစေမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ရည်ရွယ်ခွင့်ပြုထားသော ရင်းနှီးမြုပ်နှံမှုပမာဏမှာ ၇,၅၅၀,၀၀၀,၀၀၀ ကျပ် ခန့်ဖြစ်ပြီး ရင်းနှီးမြုပ်နှံမှု ကုန်ကျစရိတ်စာရင်းကို အောက်ပါဇယားတွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

ရင်းနှီးမြုပ်နှံမှုဖော်ပြချက်

စဉ်	အကြောင်းအရာ	ငွေကြေး (ကျပ်)
၁	ငွေကြေး	၈၅၁,၇၉၇,၉၄၂.၅၄
၂	စက်ယန္တရားနှင့် ပစ္စည်းကိရိယာများ	၄,၁၄၂,၀၀၀,၀၀၀.၀၀
၃	စက်ရုံအဆောက်အဦများ	၂,၃၈၈,၇၀၂,၀၅၇.၄၆
၄	ပရိဘောဂနှင့်ရုံးသုံးပစ္စည်းများ	၅၀၀,၀၀၀.၀၀
၅	ယာဉ်	၁၉၉,၀၀၀,၀၀၀.၀၀
	စုစုပေါင်း	၇,၅၄၄,၀၀၀,၀၀၀.၀၀

ငွေလဲလှယ်နှုန်းထား ၁ ဒေါ်လာ = ၁၀၀၀ ကျပ်

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အသေးစိတ်အချက်အလက်များမှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။

စဉ်	အကြောင်းအရာ	အသေးစိတ်အချက်အလက်များ
၁	တည်နေရာ လိပ်စာ	မြေကွက်အမှတ်(၇၃)၊ ဦးတရုတ်ကြီးလမ်း၊ စက်မှုဇုန်(၂)၊ ဒဂုံမြို့သစ် (ဆိပ်ကမ်း)မြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး။
၂	အမြင့်	ပင်လယ်ရေမျက်နှာပြင်အထက် ၂၀ ပေ
၃	စီမံကိန်းအသုံးပြုသောမြေဧရိယာ	စက်မှုဇုန်ဧရိယာ
၄	အနီးကပ်ဆုံးမြို့နယ်	ဒဂုံမြို့သစ်(ဆိပ်ကမ်း)မြို့နယ်
၅	အနီးဆုံးလမ်းမကြီး	အမှတ်(၂)နှင့် အမှတ်(၆) လမ်းမကြီး
၆	အနီးဆုံးစမ်းချောင်း/ မြစ်/ ရေ အရင်းအမြစ်	အနီးဆုံးရေအရင်းအမြစ်အဖြစ် ပဲခူးမြစ်သည် အရှေ့ဘက် ၁.၃ ကီလိုမီတာ အကွာတွင် ရှိပါသည်။

လုပ်ကီးရီးဒင်းဒရတ်ဂွန်ထရိတ်ဒင်းကုမ္ပဏီလီမိတက်သည် အမျိုးမျိုးသော ပလတ်စတစ် အိတ်များကို ထုတ်လုပ်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ပလတ်စတစ်အိတ်ထုတ်ကုန်များ၏ ယေဘုယျ ထုတ်လုပ်မှု လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များမှာ အောက်ဖော်ပြပါအတိုင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ပလတ်စတစ်အိတ်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်

ပလတ်စတစ်အိတ်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းတွင်အသစ် (သို့) သုံးစွဲပြီး (ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုနိုင်သည်) ပလတ်စတစ်ရီဇင်များကို ကြားအဆင့်ထုတ်ကုန်အဖြစ်၎င်း (သို့မဟုတ်) ကုန်ချောအဖြစ်၎င်း ထုတ်လုပ်သည့်လုပ်ငန်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ယေဘုယျအားဖြင့် ပလတ်စတစ်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းတွင်

- ကုန်ပစ္စည်းတစ်ခု၏ သင့်လျော်ကောင်းမွန်သော အရည်အသွေးများဖြစ်သည့် တာရှည်ခံခြင်း၊ အကြမ်းခံခြင်း၊ ပျော့ပျောင်းစေခြင်းနှင့် မီးလောင်လွယ်မှုကို အဟန့်အတားဖြစ်စေခြင်းစသည့် အရည်အသွေးများ ရရှိရန်အတွက် ကုန်ကြမ်း အဖြစ် အသုံးပြုသော ပလတ်စတစ်ရီဇင်ထဲသို့ ဓာတုပစ္စည်းများ ပေါင်းထည့်ခြင်း
- အခဲ၊ အစေ့စသော ပုံစံအမျိုးမျိုးရှိသည့် ပလတ်စတစ်ကုန်ကြမ်းများကို အပူပေး၊ တွန်းထုတ် လေမှုတ်ခြင်းဖြင့် ပလတ်စတစ်အပါး အိတ်အရည်ရရှိခြင်း။

ယင်းအိတ်အရည်ကို လိုအပ်သည့်အရွယ်အစားရရှိရန် ဖြတ်တောက်ခြင်း၊ အိတ်ပိတ်ခြင်းဖြင့် ပလပ်စတစ်အိတ် များ ရရှိပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုများ နှင့် လျော့ချရန်နည်းလမ်းများ

ထုတ်လုပ်သည့်ပလပ်စတစ် အမျိုးအစားပေါ်မူတည်၍ သင့်တော်သည့် ဓာတုဗေဒ ပစ္စည်းများကို အသုံးပြုရမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ဓာတုဓာတ်ပေါင်းပစ္စည်းများ၊ စွန့်ပစ်ရေများ၊ အမှုန်အမွှားများ၊ အခိုးအငွေ့များနှင့် အစိုင်အခဲအညစ်အကြေးများ ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် ဆိုးကျိုးများသက်ရောက်နိုင်ပါသည်။ ဓာတုဓာတ်ပေါင်းပစ္စည်းများ ထွက်ခြင်းသည် အများအားဖြင့် အလေးချိန်ချင်တွယ်ရာမှ ဖိတ်ကျခြင်း၊ ရောနှောခြင်း၊ ဓာတုပစ္စည်းများကိုင်တွယ်ခြင်း၊ ထည့်ထားသောပုံးများမှ ယိုဖိတ်ကျခြင်း၊ ပုံလောင်း သောစက်များနှင့် ပွင့်နေသောပုံးများမှ ပျံလွင့်ခြင်း၊ အများအပြားထွက်ခြင်းတို့ကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ပလတ်စတစ်အိတ်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း၏ များစွာသောလုပ်ငန်းအဆင့်မှ ထွက်ရှိသည့် ဘေးထွက် ပစ္စည်းများသည်လည်း ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်စေနိုင်ပါသည်။ ပလတ်စတစ်ထုတ်လုပ် ခြင်းတွင် အသုံးပြုသော ပလတ်စတစ်စေ့ကုန်ကြမ်းပစ္စည်းများသည် အများအားဖြင့် တစ်နေရာမှ တစ်နေရာသို့ ရွှေ့ပြောင်းခြင်းနှင့် ပလပ်စတစ်စက် အတွင်းထည့်ချိန်များတွင် ကြမ်းပြင်ပေါ်သို့ ဖိတ်ကျလေ့ရှိခြင်း၊ ယင်းတို့သည် စက်သုံးစွန့်ပစ်ရေ များနှင့်အတူ ရောနှောပါလာနိုင်ပါသည်။ ပလပ်စတစ်စက် အတွင်းထည့်ရာမှ ဖိတ်ကျခြင်းနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ရေထဲအထိ ပါဝင်နိုင်ပါသည်။ နောက်ဆုံးတွင် ၎င်းစွန့်ပစ်ရေတို့သည် ဗွက်များ၊ မြစ်များ၊ ရေကန်များထဲသို့ ရောက်ရှိသွားနိုင်ပြီး ငှက်များနှင့် ရေနေသတ္တဝါမျိုးစိတ်တို့ စားသုံးရာတွင် ပါဝင်ခြင်းဖြင့် ယင်းသတ္တဝါများ ထိခိုက်စေနိုင်ပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ညစ်ညမ်းစေမှု၏ အခြေခံအကြောင်းအရင်းများမှာ လေထုအတွင်း အခိုးအငွေ့များထုတ်လွှတ်ခြင်းကြောင့်၎င်း၊ အစိုင်အခဲအညစ်အကြေး၊ စွန့်ပစ်ရေနှင့် အန္တရာယ်ရှိသော အညစ်အကြေးများ တို့ကြောင့်၎င်း ဖြစ်ပေါ်စေနိုင်ပါသည်။ အအေးခံခြင်း၊ အပူပေးခြင်း၊ ပုံနှိပ်ခြင်းနှင့် သန့်ရှင်းရေးလုပ်ငန်းများမှ ထွက်လာသော စွန့်ပစ်ရေသည်လည်း ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ညစ်ညမ်းမှုနှင့် ပတ်သက်သော အကြောင်းအရာတစ်ခုဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စက်များကို အအေးခံရာတွင် အသုံးပြုသည့်ရေတွင် ဓာတုဗေဒပစ္စည်းများ ပါဝင်မှုကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုကိုလည်း ထည့်သွင်း စဉ်းစားရမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

အလားတူစွာ အမှုန်အမွှား၊ အခိုးအငွေ့များနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဆူညံခြင်းတို့သည်လည်း လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဧရိယာ အပေါ်သက်ရောက်သော အဓိကအကြောင်းအရင်းများဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ထို့ကြောင့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးထိခိုက်မှုကို လျော့ချရန်အတွက် ပလပ်စတစ်ထုတ်ကုန်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းမှ လေထဲတွင်ပျံ့နှံ့သော အမှုန်အမွှား၊ အခိုးအငွေ့နှင့် ဆူညံသံများကို ပိုမိုကောင်းမွန်စွာ ထိန်းသိမ်းရန် အရေးကြီးပါသည်။

လေထုတွင်းထုတ်လွှတ်မှု

ကွင်းဆင်းစစ်ဆေးမှု၊ လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်၏အသေးစိတ်၊ နမူနာကောက်ယူခြင်းနှင့် တိုင်းတာ စစ်ဆေးခြင်းနှင့် စာတွေ့လေ့လာစစ်တမ်းလေ့လာ ဖော်ပြချက်များအရ ပလပ်စတစ်အိတ် များထုတ်လုပ်သည့် စက်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ၏အမျိုးမျိုးသော ထုတ်လုပ်မှုလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များမှထွက်ရှိသော လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုနှစ်မျိုးမှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။

· ပလပ်စတစ်ဖုန်မှုန်(အမှုန်)များသည် ပလပ်စတစ်အိတ်များ ထုတ်လုပ်သည့် အဆင့်တွင် ပါဝင်ပစ္စည်းများအား ကိုင်တွယ်ခြင်း၊ ချိန်တွယ်ခြင်း၊ ဓာတ်တိုးပစ္စည်းများ ရောနှောခြင်းမှ လွှင့်ထွက်၍ထုတ်လွှတ်ခြင်းဖြစ်ပေါ်လာပါသည်။ ပလပ်စတစ် အမှုန်များ အားadditivesပစ္စည်းများနှင့် ရောနှောမွှေနှောက်သည့် အခါတွင် ဖုန်မှုန်များပျံ့သွားပါသည်။ ပလပ်စတစ်အမှုန်များနှင့် CaCO₃, TiO₂, အရောင် စသည့်additivesပစ္စည်းများ ရောနှောမွှေနှောက်သည့် ဧရိယာတွင် ဖုန်မှုန်များလျော့ချရန်နှင့် ဖုန်မှုန်များစုဆောင်းနိုင်ရန်အတွက် လေဝင်လေ ထွက်ပေါက်၊ ဆိုင်ကလုန်း၊ အိတ်စစ်ဇကာ၊ ပိုက်၊ စုဆောင်းသည့်ပုံစံ အစရှိသည့်ဖုန်မှုန်စုဆောင်းခြင်းစနစ်များကို ထည့်သွင်းတပ်ဆင်၍ ဖုန်မှုန်များကို စုဆောင်းစေနိုင်ပါသည်။

· ပလပ်စတစ်အစေးများကို additivesပစ္စည်းများ နှင့်ရောနှောခြင်း၊ မွှေနှောက်ခြင်း နှင့် ပလပ်စတစ်အိတ်များ ဆေးဆိုးခြင်းပြုလုပ်သည့် အချိန်တွင် ပလပ်စတစ် အခိုးအငွေ့(VOC)သည် အဓိကအစိတ်အပိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အဖြစ်ပြောင်းလဲ၍ လွှင့်ထွက်ထုတ်လွှတ်ပါသည်။ ၎င်းသည် လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အတွင်း များစွာသော ဓာတုပစ္စည်းများ တစ်ခုချင်းစီမှ ပြောင်းလဲဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော ဓာတ်ငွေ့နှင့် ရေခိုးရေငွေ့အရောအနှောဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ထုတ်လွှတ်ခြင်းရင်းမြစ်များနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်လေထုအရည်အသွေး - လေထုအရည်အသွေးကို ယိုယွင်းပျက်စီးစေသော အဓိကရင်းမြစ်မှာ ပလပ်စတစ်အမှုန်ငယ်များ ပူနွေးလာခြင်း/ အရည်ပျော်လာခြင်း၊ additivesပစ္စည်းများ (ဥပမာ- PE သင်နာ+ အဆီငွေ့များ+အနံ့များ)၊

စက်ယန္တရားများနှင့်မီးဖိုချောင်မှ အမျိုးမျိုးသော ဓာတ်ငွေ့များ နှင့် စက်နှင့်လျှပ်စစ်ဆိုင်ရာ ကိရိယာတန်ဆာပလာများမှထုတ်လွှတ်ခြင်းများဖြစ် ပါသည်။

လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေသောနည်းလမ်းများ

လျော့ပါးစေသောနည်းလမ်းများအနေဖြင့် ထိရောက်မှုရှိသော လေသန့်စင်ခြင်းစနစ်တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း၊ အလုပ်သမားများ အနေဖြင့်လိုအပ်ပါက သင့်လျော်သော နှာခေါင်းစည်းများ ဝတ်ဆင်ခြင်း၊ စက်ယန္တရားများအားလုံးအတွက် ရေရှည်ခိုင်မြဲသောထိန်းသိမ်းမှုများရှိစေခြင်း၊ စဉ်ဆက် မပြတ်ထောက်လှမ်း စစ်ဆေးခြင်း များကို လုပ်ဆောင်ပေးရပါမည်။

ဆူညံသံ

စက်ယန္တရားအများစုနှင့်လုပ်ကိုင်ရသော စက်ရုံလုပ်ငန်းများတွင် ဆူညံသံလက်ခံနိုင်မှုအဆင့် သည် လူသားတို့လက်ခံနိုင်သောအဆင့်ကြား(အမြင့်ဆုံးဆူညံသံအဆင့် ၆၀ decibel) တွင် ရှိရပါမည်။ စက်ပစ္စည်းများ အထူးသဖြင့် လေအားဖိစက်၊ ပလပ်စတစ်စွန့်ပစ်အစိုင်အခဲကြိတ်ချေစက်နှင့် ပစ္စည်းများ ရောနှောသည့်စက်ပစ္စည်းများ လည်ပတ်သည့်အချိန်တွင် လက်မခံနိုင်သောဆူညံသံအဆင့် ကို ဖြစ်ပေါ်စေပါသည်။

လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေသောနည်းလမ်းများ

မည်သည့်လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အဆင့်တွင်မဆို ဆူညံသံအဆင့်မြင့်မားခြင်းဖြစ်ပေါ်နေစဉ်တွင် လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေသောနည်းလမ်းများကို လုပ်ဆောင်ရပါမည်။ ဆူညံသံလျော့ချရန်အတွက် စက်ပစ္စည်းများ၏ မှန်ကန်တိကျစွာလုပ်ဆောင်နိုင်မှုကိုစည်းစနစ်ကျစေခြင်း၊ စက်ပစ္စည်းများကို ပုံမှန်ထိန်းသိမ်း ခြင်း၊ စက်ပစ္စည်းများအားသီးခြားစီထားခြင်း၊ စက်ယန္တရားများအားလုံးကို စဉ်ဆက်မပြတ်စစ်ဆေးခြင်းနှင့် ရေရှည်ခိုင်မြဲသောထိန်းသိမ်းမှုများ ဆက်လက်လုပ်ဆောင်စေခြင်း တို့ ပါဝင်ပါသည်။ အလုပ်သမားများအား တစ်ကိုယ်ရေကာကွယ်ရေးအသုံးအဆောင်ကိရိယာ ဥပမာ- ဆူညံသံကာကွယ်သည့်နားတပ်ကိရိယာများ ကို အသုံးပြုရပါမည်။

ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ရှိ ပစ္စည်းများ

နေ့စဉ်လူနေမှုဘဝနှင့် လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများအတွက် ကျယ်ပြန့်စွာအသုံးပြုခြင်းကြောင့် ပလပ်စတစ်ကို မရှိမဖြစ်အနေဖြင့် ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစားသော်လည်း ပလပ်စတစ်သည် အန္တရာယ်ရှိသော ပစ္စည်းတစ်ခုအဖြစ် ပြစ်တင်ရှုတ်ချစွပ်စွဲခြင်းရှိပါသည်။ သို့သော်လည်း လက်တွေ့ကျသော အချက်နှင့် ရှုမြင်ကြည့်ပါက ပလပ်စတစ်ကင်းမဲ့သော ကျွန်ုပ်တို့၏ ခေတ်သစ်လူနေမှုဘဝကို

မည်သူမျှ စိတ်ကူး၍မရပါ။ ဤလေ့လာမှု၏ ရှေ့ ဆက် အပိုဒ်များတွင်ဖော်ပြထားသည့်အတိုင်း မည်သို့ပင်ဖြစ်စေ ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှု မရှိသော စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ဆောင်မှုမရှိပါ။

Resin နှင့် additives များကိုင်တွယ်ခြင်းမှ အလုပ်သမားများကို ထိတွေ့မှုရှိစေပါသည်။ ထုတ်လုပ်စဉ်အတွင်း ပလပ်စတစ်ပစ္စည်းများ အပူလွန်ကဲခြင်းကြောင့် အလုပ်သမားများက အပူရှိန်မှတစ်ဆင့်ပတ်သိုးခြင်း ဖြစ်ပေါ်နေသော ကုန်ပစ္စည်းများကို ထိတွေ့ရနိုင်မှု နှင့် ကြိတ်ခြင်းမှ ပလပ်စတစ်ဖုန်မှုန့်များဖြစ်ပေါ်စေနိုင်ပါသည်။ PE နှင့် PP resins များ စုပေါင်း၍ဖြစ်ပေါ်သော အသေးစိတ်အန္တရာယ်များကို ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေသောနည်းလမ်းများ

ကုမ္ပဏီအနေဖြင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ရှိပစ္စည်း အဖြစ်ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစားထားသော (သို့မဟုတ် ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ဖြစ်လာနိုင်သော) မည့်သည့်ပစ္စည်းကိုမဆို ကိုင်တွယ်သည့်အခါတွင် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါနည်းလမ်းများကို လိုက်နာ၍ စောင့်ကြည့်ခြင်း နှင့် ဆိုးကျိုးများကို အနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေရန် လုပ်ဆောင်သွားပါမည်။

၁။ လေဝင်လေထွက်ကောင်းသောကိရိယာများထားရှိ၍အထူးအလုံပိတ်ပိတ်ဒေါင်အတွင်း ယင်းအန္တရာယ်ရှိ ပစ္စည်းများကို နေရာချထားခြင်း။

၂။ယင်းအန္တရာယ်ရှိပစ္စည်းများကို သတ်မှတ်ထားသောအရည်အချင်း

နှင့်လေ့ကျင့်ထားသည့် ပုဂ္ဂိုလ် (လူဦးရေကန့်သတ်ချက်ရှိပါက ပိုကောင်းပါသည်။) ကိုသာအသုံးပြုခွင့်ပေးခြင်း။

၃။ယင်းအန္တရာယ်ရှိပစ္စည်းများနှင့်ထိတွေ့ရမည့်လူပုဂ္ဂိုလ်သည် သင့်လျော်သော အကာ အကွယ်ဝတ်စုံများ ဝတ်ဆင်၍သာ ကိုင်တွယ်စေခြင်း။ သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ကြိုတင်ကာကွယ်ခြင်းအသိပေးချက်များကို တိတိကျကျ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။

၄။ထိုကဲ့သို့သော အန္တရာယ်ရှိပစ္စည်းများကို ကိုင်တွယ်ရာတွင် တိကျသော လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းအတိုင်း လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။

၅။ ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ရှိပစ္စည်းများ (နောင်တွင် အသုံးပြုမည့်ပစ္စည်းများအပါအဝင်) နှင့်ပတ် သက်သည့် အလုပ်သမားများ၏ ဗဟုတုတကို အဆင့်မြှင့်တင်ပေးခြင်း။

အလုပ်သမားများ၏ဓာတုပေးအဆိုင်ရာအသိ၊
 ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ရှိပစ္စည်းများ၏သဘောသဘာဝ၊ မှန်ကန်သော သုံးစွဲခြင်းနည်းလမ်း နှင့်
 ထိုပစ္စည်းများနှင့်အလုပ်လုပ်ရန် တိကျသော နည်းလမ်းစဉ် တို့ကို
 အလုပ်သမားများအားလုံးသို့ အသေးစိတ်ကျကျအသိပညာဖြန့်ဝေခြင်း။

အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ

စက်ရုံလုပ်ငန်းမှ အလုပ်လုပ်ကိုင်နေစဉ်အတွင်း အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများသည်
 အရေအတွက်အားဖြင့် သော်လည်းကောင်း အရည်အသွေးအားဖြင့်သော်လည်းကောင်း
 များပြားလာမည်ကို ရှောင်လွှဲ၍မရနိုင်ပါ။ ထုတ်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အတွင်း ပလပ်စတစ်
 အစိုင်အခဲလေးများ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်သို့လွှင့်ထွက်မှုသည် စီမံကိန်း သာမက
 ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ်တွင်လည်း လွန်စွာသောဆိုးကျိုးရလဒ်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ဖိတ်စင်မှုများကို
 အနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေရန်၊ ဖိတ်စင်မှုများကို ချက်ချင်းနှင့်စေ့စပ်သေချာစွာသန့်ရှင်းရေးပြုလုပ်ရန်နှင့်
 ပလပ်စတစ်အစိုင်အခဲများကို ကောင်းမွန်သင့်လျော်စွာ စွန့်ပစ်ရန် နည်းလမ်းများလိုအပ်ပါသည်။
 ထိုနည်းလမ်းများတွင် အလုပ်သမားများ၏ ပညာအရည်အချင်း၊ အသိစိတ်ဖြင့်အလွန်ထိရောက်စွာ
 တာဝန်ယူတတ်မှု၊ အစိုင်အခဲလေးများကိုဖမ်းချုပ်သည့်နည်းစနစ်များအားတိုးမြှင့်ခြင်း နှင့်
 စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ ကြိုတင်ကာကွယ်ထားခြင်းများစသည်တို့ပါဝင်ပါသည်။

လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေသောနည်းလမ်းများ

အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို အနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေရန် ရည်ရွယ်၍ ဌာနများအားလုံးသို့
 အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ နည်းလမ်းများကိုပြဌာန်းခြင်းဖြင့် ကုမ္ပဏီမှတင်းကြပ်သောမူဝါဒများကို
 ချမှတ်သင့်ပါသည်။

- အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကိုခွဲခြားစေခြင်းနှင့် ဖြစ်နိုင်ပါက ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုရန် တိုက်တွန်းခြင်း။
- သင့်လျော်၍သန့်ရှင်းမှုရှိသော အမှိုက်ပုံးများလုံလုံလောက်လောက်ထားရှိခြင်း နှင့် အမြဲအဖုံးပိတ်ထားစေခြင်း နှင့် ပုံမှန်အားဖြင့်နေ့စဉ်စွန့်ပစ်စေခြင်း။
- ၎င်းအနီးတဝိုက်တွင် သန့်ရှင်းရေးပြုလုပ်ခြင်းနှင့် လိုအပ်ပါက ပိုးသတ်ဆေး ပတ်ဖျန်းပေးခြင်း။
- အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများမည်ကဲ့သို့ ကိုင်တွယ်စွန့်ပစ်ရမည်ကို ဝန်ထမ်းများ အားလုံး သိရှိနားလည်စေရန် အသိပညာပေး သင်တန်းများစီစဉ်ပေးခြင်း။

စွန့်ပစ်ရေဆိုး

အခြား သတ္တု၊ စားသောက်ကုန်၊ သရေလုပ်ငန်းများကဲ့သို့သော စက်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများနှင့်မတူ ပလပ်စတစ်လုပ်ငန်း သည် ရေသုံးစွဲမှုများသောလုပ်ငန်းအဖြစ် သိရှိရပါသည်။ အဓိကအားဖြင့်လုပ်ငန်းမှ စွန့်ပစ်ရေများသည် ဝန်ထမ်းများ၏ ရုံးတွင်းနေ့စဉ်သုံးစွဲမှုများ၊ စက်ပစ္စည်းများ ဆေးကြောသန့်ရှင်းခြင်း၊ မိလ္လာရေသုံးစွဲမှု နှင့် သန့်ရှင်းရေးပြုလုပ်ခြင်းများမှ ထွက်ရှိပါသည်။

လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေသောနည်းလမ်းများ

အသုံးပြုသည့်နေရာများမှထွက်ရှိသည့် စွန့်ပစ်ရေများအားလုံးစုပေါင်း၍ ကုမ္ပဏီ၏ရေမြောင်း စနစ်သို့ တိုက်ရိုက်စွန့်ထုတ်ပါသည်။ ရေပုပ်အိုင်ပြည့်လာသည့်အချိန်တွင် မိလ္လာရေဆိုးကန်များကို အသုံးပြု၍ လက်ရှိစည်ပင်သာယာရေး စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများနှင့်အညီ စွန့်ပစ်ပါသည်။ ထိုကဲ့သို့ စွန့်ပစ်ရေဆိုးကို နည်းစနစ်တကျ ကိုင်တွယ်ဖြေရှင်းခြင်းဖြင့် ရေဆိုးများ၊ မြေအောက် ရေအောင်းလွှာသို့ စိမ့်ထွက်ခြင်းကို တားဆီးကာကွယ်ပါသည်။

မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်

ပလပ်စတစ်သည် စင်စစ်အားဖြင့် ရေနံဖြင့်ပြုလုပ်ထားသည် ဖြစ်သောကြောင့် မီးလောင်စေတက်သောပြဿနာရှိပြီး အပူလွန်ကဲပါက(အပူပေးပါက) လောင်ကျွမ်းသောအဆင့်သို့ အလွယ်တကူရောက်ရှိနိုင်ပါသည်။ မီးပွားသေးလေးမှစတင်ကာ မီးများရုတ်တရက်လောင်ကျွမ်းနိုင်ပြီး အခြားပလပ်စတစ်ပစ္စည်းများသို့ လျင်မြန်စွာ ကူးစက်နိုင်သောကြောင့် တိကျသေချာ၍ တင်းကြပ်သော လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေသော နည်းလမ်းများကို လိုက်နာစေရန်တိုက်တွန်းသင့်ပါသည်။

လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေသောနည်းလမ်းများ

ထိုကဲ့သို့နည်းလမ်းများတွင် (တစ်ခုတည်းမဟုတ်ဘဲ) စက်ပစ္စည်းများအားလုံးအတွက် ရေရည်တည်တံ့သော ထိန်းသိမ်းမှု + လောင်စာဆီနှင့် အခြားသော မီးလောင်လွယ်သော သတ္တိရှိသည့်ပစ္စည်းများအားလုံး သီးခြားထားရှိခြင်း + ထိရောက်မှုရှိသောမီးလှန့်စနစ် တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း (ရေအလိုအလျောက်ပက်ဖျန်းကိရိယာ၊ မီးငြိမ်း-အမှုန့်၊ မီးသတ်ဆေးဗူးများကို အဆောက်အအုံနေရာအနှံ့လုံလောက်စွာဖြန့်ဝေထားခြင်း)+ အလုပ်သမားများအားလုံးအတွက် သင့်လျော်သော အသိပညာပေးအစီအစဉ်များကို စီစဉ်ပေးခြင်း (မီးတွန်းလှန်ခြင်း၊ ဝတ်ဆင်ရန်သင့်လျော်သော အဝတ်အစားများ၊ ဝန်ထမ်းများအတွက် လျင်မြန်သော အရေးပေါ်ထွက်ခွာခြင်း၊ မီးသတ်ဆေးဗူးအသုံးပြုရန်နည်းလမ်း၊ မီးသတ်စခန်းအား

အကြောင်းကြားခြင်းစသည်)

ကျန်းမာရေး

မည်သည့်စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းကို လုပ်ဆောင်သည်ဖြစ်စေ အလုပ်လုပ်ကိုင်သူများရှိနေပါလိမ့်မည်။ ကနဦးလုပ်ငန်းဆောင်တာအတွက် တိုက်ရိုက်လုပ်သားအနေဖြင့် အနည်းဆုံးလူဦးရေ (၃၁၃)ဦး ရှိပါမည်။ စက်ရုံဝန်ထမ်းအားလုံးနှင့်၎င်းတို့ကိုင်တွယ်အသုံးပြုရသောကုန်ပစ္စည်းများမှ ထိခိုက်မှုများ ရှိသည်ဟုယူဆသည့်သူများအတွက် အလုံးစုံ ဆေးစစ်မှုများကို ကာလအပိုင်းအခြားမှန်မှန်ဖြင့် လုပ်ဆောင်ပေးပါသည်။

ထို့အပြင် ကုမ္ပဏီအနေဖြင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ရှိသည်ဟု ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစားထားသောမည်သည့် ပစ္စည်းများကိုမျှ ၎င်းတို့၏ထုတ်ကုန်ပစ္စည်းတွင် ပါဝင်ထည့်သွင်းခြင်းမရှိစေဘဲ အလုပ်သမားများမှ ပြဋ္ဌာန်းထားသောအလုပ်သမား လုံခြုံရေးစည်းမျဉ်းစည်း ကမ်းများကိုအချိန်ပြည့် လိုက်နာရန် ရည်ရွယ်၍ အသိပညာပေးအစီအစဉ်များကို ကုမ္ပဏီမှလုပ်ဆောင်သွားပါမည်။ စက်ရုံ၏ ထုတ်ကုန်ပစ္စည်းများကို မည်သည့်ပုံစံဖြင့်ထိတွေ့ရသည်ဖြစ်စေ ၎င်းကြောင့် ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာ ပြဿနာများပေါ်ပေါက်လာပါက ကုန်ပစ္စည်းများသယ်ယူရသော ကုန်တင်ကား ယာဉ်မောင်းများ အပါအဝင်အမှိုက်စုစည်းပေးရသော စည်ပင်သာယာရေး ဝန်ထမ်းများကိုလည်း ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစား ပါသည်။

ပလပ်စတစ်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းအတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်သက်ရောက်မှုလျော့ပါးစေသော အကြောင်းရင်းများ

ဓာတ်ပေါင်းများ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း (သို့မဟုတ်) အချောသတ်လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များ လုပ်ဆောင်နေစဉ် ဓာတုဓာတ်ပေါင်းပစ္စည်းများဖိတ်ကျခြင်း၊ ယိုစိမ့်ခြင်းတို့ကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ညစ်ညမ်းခြင်းကို ကာကွယ်ရန်အတွက် ဓာတုပစ္စည်းများထည့်ထားသောပုံးများကို အတတ်နိုင်ဆုံး ဖုံးအုပ် ထားရပါမည်။ ထို့အပြင်ဓာတုပစ္စည်းများကို စနစ်တကျကိုင်တွယ် နေရာချထား တတ်စေရန်နှင့် စွန့်ပစ်မှုပုံစံအတွက်လည်း ဝန်ထမ်းများကို စနစ်တကျလေ့ကျင့်သင်ကြား ထားပေးသင့်ပါသည်။

စွန့်ပစ်ရေကို အမျိုးအစား သုံးမျိုး ခွဲခြားနိုင်ပါသည်။

- (၁) စက်အအေးခံခြင်းမှ ထွက်လာသောရေ
- (၂) သန့်ရှင်းရေးပြုလုပ်ရာမှ ထွက်လာသောရေ

(၃) စက်ဆေးကြောခြင်းမှ ထွက်လာသောရေ တို့ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

စက်အအေးခံခြင်းမှ ထွက်လာသောရေပူအား သန့်စင်ပြုပြင်ရန်အတွက် ဓာတ်ကြွကာဗွန် (Activated Carbon) ကိုအသုံးပြု၍ သန့်စင်နိုင်ပါသည်။ ရေသန့်စင်မှုနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ညစ်ညမ်းမှု ကာကွယ်ခြင်းနည်းပညာများကို အခြေခံသည့်လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်လျှောက် ထိန်းချုပ်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းများဖြစ်သော အမှုန်အမွှားပါဝင်သည့်ရေအား ဖယ်ရှားရန် အထူးဒီဇိုင်းပြုလုပ်ထားသည့် အနည်ထိုင်ကန်ကိုတည်ဆောက်အသုံးပြုခြင်းအားဖြင့်လည်း ကာကွယ်နိုင်ပါသည်။ စွန့်ထုတ်သော ပိုက်အဆုံးမှထွက်ရှိသည့်ရေအား ပြန်လည်သန့်စင်ခြင်းအားဖြင့်လည်း ထိန်းချုပ်ကာကွယ် နိုင်ပါသည်။

အချောသတ်ရာအတွက် သုံးသောရေတွင် သန့်စင်၍ရသော ရေတွင်ပျော်ဝင် နှစ်မြုပ်နေသော အမှုန်များ (Total Suspended Solids - TSS) နှင့် phthalates တို့သည်သာ ညစ်ညမ်းစေသည့် ပစ္စည်းများအဖြစ် ပါဝင်ပါသည်။ TSS ကို ဖယ်ထုတ်ရန် တစ်ခုထဲသော ညစ်ညမ်းမှုကာကွယ်သောနည်းလမ်းမှာ အနည်ကျစေသောနည်းလမ်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အချောသတ်သောရေတွင်ပါဝင်သော phthalates ကို ဖယ်ထုတ်ရန် နည်းလမ်းမှာ ဓာတ်ကြွကာဗွန်ကို အသုံးပြုခြင်းနည်းစဉ် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ကော်စေ့များကို စနစ်တကျစွန့်ပစ်ရာတွင်

- ဝန်ထမ်း၏အသိပညာဗဟုသုတ၊
- စနစ်တကျ လှည်းကျင်းသန့်ရှင်းပြုလုပ်တတ်ခြင်း၊
- ဖိတ်စင်ကော်စေ့များကို ပြန်လည်ရယူခြင်းနည်းလမ်းအသုံးပြုမှု
- ကော်စေ့များကို မဖိတ်စင်ရန် ကြိုတင်ကာကွယ်နည်းလမ်းများတို့ အသုံးပြုရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။

အစိုင်အခဲအညစ်အကြေးများကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ညစ်ညမ်းမှုကို ထိန်းသိမ်းရန် အလွယ်ကူဆုံးနည်းလမ်းမှာ ပြန်လည်သန့်စင်အသုံးပြုခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ပြန်လည်သန့်စင် အသုံးပြုသောနည်းလမ်းသည် ပလတ်စတစ်စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ ညစ်ညမ်းမှုကာ ကွယ်ရန်အတွက် ယေဘုယျသုံးလေ့ရှိကြသော်လည်း ယခုအခါတွင် ပလတ်စတစ်ထုတ်ကုန်လုပ်ငန်း၌ ပြန်လည်သန့်စင်ထားသည့် ကုန်ကြမ်း ၁ % ကိုသာ အသုံးပြုကြပါတော့သည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်တွင် ပလတ်စတစ်စွန့်ပစ်မှုကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသည့် ထိခိုက်မှုကို ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုခြင်းအားဖြင့် လျော့ချနိုင်သော်လည်း ရေပြင်ညစ်ညမ်းမှုပြဿနာအနေဖြင့် တည်ရှိနေဆဲ ဖြစ်ပါ သည်။

လုံခြုံစွာဖုံးအုပ်၍သိုလှောင်ထားခြင်းမရှိသော ဓာတုပစ္စည်းများ၏ အမှုန်အမွှားများ လေထဲသို့ ပျံ့လွင့်ခြင်းသည်လည်း ကြီးမားသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဖြစ်စေသည့် အကြောင်းအချက် တစ်ခုဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ရောမေ့စက်များအတွင်းသို့ထည့်ရာတွင် အသုံးပြုသည့် ဓာတုပစ္စည်းများမှ ထုတ်လွှတ်လိုက်သော အမှုန်အမွှားများသည်လည်း ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ကို ထိခိုက်စေနိုင်ပါသည်။

ဖုန်နှင့် အမှုန်အမွှားများထုတ်လွှတ်ခြင်းကြောင့် ညစ်ညမ်းမှုကိုကာကွယ်ရန်နှင့် ထိန်းချုပ်ရန် သင့်တော်သော နည်းလမ်းများမှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

- ဓာတုပစ္စည်းကို ပမာဏနည်းပါးစွာသုံးရန်၊ ကြိုတင်အလေးချိန်ချင်တွယ်ရန်၊ ဖုန်ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု မဖြစ်စေရန် ပိတ်ထားသောအိတ်များကို အသုံးပြု၍ ရောနှောစက် အတွင်းသို့ထည့်ခြင်း
- ပျံ့လွင့်နိုင်သည့်အမှုန်အမွှားနှင့် သတ္တုပစ္စည်းများ (ဥပမာ။ ဇင့် ၊ နီကယ်၊ ခဲ ၊ ကတ်ဒီမီယမ်) များကို အဝတ်အိတ်အတွင်းသို့ ချိတ်များကို အသုံးပြုကာ စုပ်ယူခြင်းအားဖြင့် စုယူ ထိန်းသိမ်းကာ ထည့်သွင်းရမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

အငွေ့ပျံ့နိုင်သော အော်ဂဲနစ်ဒြပ်ပေါင်းများနှင့် အန္တရာယ်ရှိသော လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှု ပစ္စည်း များသည်လည်း စက်ရုံဧရိယာအတွင်း ရှိနိုင်ပါသည်။ အငွေ့ပျံ့နိုင်သော အော်ဂဲနစ်ဒြပ်ပေါင်း များ ကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ညစ်ညမ်းမှုများကို ကာကွယ်ရန်နှင့်ထိန်းချုပ်နိုင်ရန် အကြံပြုထားသော နည်း လမ်းများမှာ အောက်ပါ အတိုင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

- ဓာတုပျော်ရည်များယိုစိမ့်ခြင်းနှင့် လေထုအတွင်းပျံ့နှံ့ခြင်း မရှိစေရန်အတွက် စနစ်တကျ စီမံခန့်ခွဲရန်
- ဓာတုပျော်ရည်ကို အနည်းဆုံးအသုံးပြုသင့်ပါသည်။ လေထဲသို့ပျံ့လွင့်မှုနည်းသည့် ရေ၊ ဆီလီကွန် နှင့် ဓာတုပျော်ရည် မဟုတ်သော ဒြပ်ပေါင်းတို့ကိုသာ အတတ်နိုင်ဆုံး အသုံးပြုသင့် ပါသည်။

သိသာထင်ရှားသည့် အငွေ့ပျံ့နိုင်သော ဒြပ်ပေါင်းများ ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုကို လျော့နည်းစေသော စက်ကိရိယာများကို အသုံးပြုရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်

ဖြစ်ပေါ်စေသော အကြောင်းရင်းများ	သက်ရောက်မှုနယ်ပယ်	ထိန်းချုပ်မှုအစီအစဉ်
<p>ပလတ်စတစ်အိတ် ထုတ်ကုန်များ</p>	<p>လေထုအတွင်းသို့ထုတ်လွှတ်ခြင်း</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • အချို့သောလုပ်ငန်းစဉ် လည်ပတ်နေစဉ်အတွင်း (VOC,NO_x,SO_x, PM₁₀,CO,CO₂ စသဖြင့်) ညစ်ညမ်းစေသော ပစ္စည်းများ ထုတ်လွှတ်ခြင်း • လောင်ကျွမ်းခြင်းနှင့် ထုတ်လုပ်မှု လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များမှ ဖန်လုံအိမ် အာနိသင်ရှိသောဓာတ်ငွေ့ ထုတ်လွှတ်ခြင်း (မော်တော်ယာဉ်များ၊ မီးစက်များ) • အချို့သော ပလတ်စတစ် ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းမှ ပြင်းထန်သည့်ဆူညံသံများ ထွက်ရှိခြင်း (ဥပမာ - ညစ်ထုတ်ခြင်း)နှင့် ယင်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်သော ပစ္စည်းများဖြစ်သည်။ (မီးစက်၊ လေမှုတ်စက်၊ အအေးခံစက်) 	<p>ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုထိန်းချုပ်ခြင်း</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VOC ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုကို ကြိုတင် ကာကွယ်ရန် ဓာတုဇော်ရည် အသုံးပြုမှုကို အနည်းဆုံးဖြစ် စေရန်လျော့ချခြင်း (ဥပမာ။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဖြစ်စေ နိုင်သော ညစ်ညမ်းပစ္စည်း သုံးစွဲမှုလျော့ချခြင်း၊ ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုခြင်း၊ အလုံ ပိတ်ထားသော ကိရိယာပစ္စည်း များကိုအသုံးပြုခြင်း၊အန္တရာယ်ရှိ VOC ထွက်ရှိသော ပစ္စည်းများ ကို အစားထိုးအသုံးပြုခြင်း/ VOC လျော့နည်းစေမည့် နည်းလမ်းများကို အသုံးပြုခြင်း • ကိရိယာများနှင့်ယာဉ်များကို သင့်တော်သော ကြိုတင်ပြုပြင် ထိန်းသိမ်းမှုများ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း • ဂျင်နရေတာအတွက် သန့်စင် သောလောင်စာကိုအသုံးပြုခြင်း • စွန့်ပစ်ရေနှင့် ရေဆိုးသန့်စင်မှု တွင် ပါဝင်သော ညစ်ညမ်းစေ သော ပစ္စည်းများ၏ ပမာဏနှင့် အဆိပ်သင့်စေနိုင်မှုကို နည်းပါး စေခြင်း/ရေဆိုးသန့်စင်မှုစနစ် ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ဆူညံသံကာကွယ်ခြင်း <p>(ဥပမာ။ လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်တစ်လျှောက်) သို့မဟုတ် ဆူညံသံလျော့နည်းစေသောနည်းပညာများ အသုံးပြုခြင်း(ဥပမာ။ အသံလျော့ကျစေသောအကာများအသုံးပြုခြင်း) သို့မဟုတ် စက်ရုံအနီး မီတာ ၃၀ အတွင်းတွင် ကျောင်း၊ ဆေးရုံ ရှိပါက ၂ မီတာ မြင့်သော အသံလျော့ကျစေသော အကာများ တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း</p>
	<p>အရည်စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းစွန့်ပစ်ရေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်ခြင်းနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • အန္တရာယ်ရှိသော အညစ်အကြေးများ ထွက်ရှိခြင်း၊ စွန့်ပစ်အသုံးပြုပြီး သောဓာတုပစ္စည်းများ၊ ပုံနှိပ်မင်နှင့် ယင်းတွင်ပျော်ဝင်သည့်ပစ္စည်းများပါဝင်ပါသည်။ 	<p>အညစ်အကြေးစီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • စွန့်ပစ်အညစ်အကြေးနှင့် ဆက်စပ်လျက်ရှိသော သက်ရောက်နိုင်မှုများကို လျော့ချခြင်း။ (ဥပမာ။ ထွက်ရှိသောအရင်းအမြစ်လျော့ချခြင်း၊ ပြန်လည်ပြုလုပ်အသုံးပြုခြင်း၊ (သို့)စွမ်းအင်ပြန်လည်ရယူခြင်း၊ သင့်တော်သော အညစ်အကြေး စွန့်ပစ်နည်းလမ်းများ အသုံးပြုခြင်း) • ဆီပါဝင်သောစွန့်ပစ်ရေးများကို သီးခြားစုဆောင်းပြီး သန့်စင်ရန် ပေးပို့ခြင်း • အညစ်အကြေးများကို

		<p>သင့်တော်စွာ ခွဲခြားခြင်း</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုရန် သို့မဟုတ် စွန့်ပစ်ရန်အတွက် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို ပုံမှန်သိမ်းဆည်းပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း
	<p>အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း (ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းနှင့်စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • သက်တမ်းကုန်နေသော ကုန်ပစ္စည်းများ၏ သက်ရောက်မှုများ • သက်တမ်းလွန်နေသော ထုတ်ပိုးစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း၏ သိသာထင်ရှားသော ပမာဏ • ပလပ်စတစ်ထုတ်ပိုးပစ္စည်း ထုတ်လုပ်သူများ၏ သက်တမ်းလွန်ပစ္စည်းများကို ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုရန် သက်တမ်းညွှန်ကြား ချက် 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို သေချာစွာ ခွဲခြားထားရှိရန် • စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုရန် သို့မဟုတ် စွန့်ပစ်ရန်အတွက် ပုံမှန်စုဆောင်းခြင်း နှင့် ပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း • ထုတ်လုပ်သည့်ပစ္စည်း၏ သက်တမ်းလွန်ချိန်၌ ပြန်လည်စွန့်ပစ်ရမည့် ပမာဏကို စီးပွားရေးတွက်ခြေကိုက်ပုံစံ ရေးဆွဲထားရန်
	<p>လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • နည်းလမ်းမကျသော လုပ်ငန်းခွင် လုပ်ဆောင်မှု ကျင့်ဝတ်များကြောင့် မတော်တဆ ထိခိုက်နိုင်ချေများလာခြင်း • ၎င်းကြောင့်လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်းရှိ အလုပ်သမားများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေး 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • တစ်ကိုယ်ရည်သုံး သင့်တော်သော ကိုယ်ခန္ဓာကာကွယ်သော ပစ္စည်းများ(PPE)ကို အလုပ်သမားများအား ထောက်ပံ့ပေးရန် • အလုပ်သမားများကို PPE များ အသုံးပြုရန်တင်းကြပ်စွာ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်စေခြင်း

	<p>နှင့်ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံရေးကို ခြိမ်းခြောက်နိုင်ခြင်း</p>	<p>အတိအကျ အသုံးပြုခြင်း</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံမှုအစီအစဉ်ကို လိုက်နာအကောင်အထည် ဖော်စေခြင်း • ရှေးဦးသူနာပြုဆေးသေတ္တာကို အလွယ်တကူထားရှိပေးရန်
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လူမှုတာဝန်သိအစီအစဉ်

လူမှုတာဝန်သိအစီအစဉ်များအတွက် တာဝန်ယူမှုသည် ယခုအခါတွင် ကုမ္ပဏီ၏စီမံကိန်း လည်ပတ်မှုများတွင် အရေးကြီးသော အချက်ဖြစ်လာပါသည်။ လုပ်ကီးရီးဒင်းဒရတ်ဂွန်ထရိတ်ဒင်း ကုမ္ပဏီလီမိတက်သည် လူမှုစီးပွားတာဝန်သိအစီအစဉ်များအတွက် ဘတ်ဂျတ်ငွေရှိပါသည်။ ၎င်းကိုစက်ရုံ၏နှစ်စဉ်မဟာဗျူဟာအစီအစဉ်အရတွက်ချက်ခွဲဝေထားပါသည်။

လူမှုစီးပွားတာဝန်သိအစီ အစဉ်များအတွက် လုပ်ကီးရီးဒင်းဒရတ်ဂွန်ထရိတ်ဒင်းကုမ္ပဏီ နှစ်စဉ်အမြတ်ငွေ၏ ၁% ကို အောက်ပါလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များတွင် အသုံးပြုသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

- ၂၅%ကိုစက်ရုံတွင်းရှိဝန်ထမ်းများလုပ်ငန်းတွင်ပိုမိုကျွမ်းကျင်စွာ လုပ်ကိုင်ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန် အတွက် သင်တန်းများပို့ချ၍ လေ့ကျင့်သင်ကြားပေးခြင်း။
- ၂၅%ကိုစက်ရုံဝန်ထမ်းများ၏ သား၊သမီးများအား ပညာသင်ကြားရေးတွင် ကူညီထောက်ပံ့ ပေးခြင်းနှင့် ပညာမဆည်းပူးနိုင်သူများအား အသက်မွေးဝမ်းကြောင်း ပညာရပ်များ သင်ကြားနိုင် အောင် ကူညီပေးခြင်း။
- ၂၅ % ကို ဝန်ထမ်းများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေးစောင့်ရှောက်မှုအတွက် ပံ့ပိုးမှုများ ပြုလုပ်ပေးခြင်း။
- ၂၅%ကိုစက်ရုံပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အနီးရှိဒေသခံများအားလည်း အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့် အလမ်းများ ပိုမိုတိုးတက်အောင်ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်းနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ဘက်စုံဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုး တက်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ တွင်ပါဝင်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းများအား အခါအားလျော်စွာ ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်း။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်လေ့လာစောင့်ကြည့်မှုအစီအစဉ်

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်လေ့လာစောင့်ကြည့်မှုအစီအစဉ် (EMoP) သည် စက်ရုံများစွာအတွက် အခြေခံလိုအပ်ချက်တစ်ခု ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ၎င်းသည် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာထိန်းသိမ်းကာကွယ်နိုင်မှု

အဆင့်ကိုအကဲဖြတ်ခြင်းဖြစ်ပြီး ကုန်ပစ္စည်းများထုတ်လုပ်မှုနှင့် ပတ်သက်သည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံမှု အခြေအနေကို ဖော်ပြပေးခြင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ထုတ်လုပ်သော ထုတ်ကုန်အပေါ် မူတည်၍ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဘေးကင်း လုံခြုံရေးကို ဆောင်ရွက်ရပါမည်။

စီမံကိန်းအကောင်အထည်ဖော်သူသည် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်လေ့လာစောင့်ကြည့်မှု အစီအစဉ်များ ကို တည်နေရာနှင့် အချိန်ကာလအလိုက် တာဝန်ယူစိတ်ရှိစွာဖြင့် ပြုလုပ်ရပါမည်။ ထို့ကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်နှင့် ညစ်ညမ်းမှုများလျော့ပါးစေခြင်းတို့ကို ပြည့်စုံစွာ ဆောင်ရွက်ပြီးလျှင် ကောင်းမွန်သောမှတ်ချက်ဖြင့် အဆုံးသတ်လုပ်ကိုင်ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်မည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ သို့ပါ၍ လုပ်ကိန်းဒီဇိုင်းဒါရိုက်တာဒါရိုက်တာဒါရိုက်တာကုမ္ပဏီ၏ ပုံမှန်လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ် မှုများသည် ဒေသခံများကို အကျိုးဖြစ်ထွန်းစေမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

လူထုတွေ့ဆုံပွဲအခမ်းအနားနှင့်ဆွေးနွေးချက်များ

Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd. ၏ CMP စနစ်ဖြင့် ပလပ်စတစ်အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုးထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းကို မြေကွက်အမှတ် (၇၃)၊ ဦးတရုတ်ကြီးလမ်း၊ စက်မှုဇုန်(၂)၊ ဒဂုံမြို့သစ်(ဆိပ်ကမ်း) မြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး မြေဧရိယာ (၂.၄၁၇) ဧက တွင် လုပ်ကိုင်ဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်ပြီး စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ငန်းများကို Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co., Ltd. မှ တာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်လျက် ရှိပါသည်။ ထိုသို့လုပ်ဆောင်ရာတွင် ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများအတွက် အစိတ်အပိုင်းတစ်ရပ်အနေဖြင့်ပါဝင်သော လူထုတွေ့ဆုံပွဲကို စီမံကိန်းအနီးအနားရှိ ဒေသခံများသာမက စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းခွင်ရှိ ဝန်ထမ်းများနှင့် ဆွေးနွေးတွေ့ဆုံခြင်း၊ အကြံပြုချက်များရယူခြင်းတို့ကို ပြုလုပ်ဆောင်ရွက်ရပါမည်။

စီမံကိန်းအနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်မှ ဒေသခံတို့၏ အကြံပြုချက်များ

အစည်းအဝေးကျင်းပနေစဉ်အတွင်း ဆွေးနွေးမှုပုံစံကို တက်ရောက်လာသူများက မိမိသိလိုသည်များနှင့် အကြံပြုချက်များကို ကိုယ်တိုင်ကိုယ်ကျဆွေးနွေးခြင်းနှင့် စာဖြင့် အကြံပြုဆွေးနွေးခြင်းဟူ၍ (၂)မျိုး စီစဉ်ထားရှိပါသည်။

လူထုတွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲ အခမ်းအနားအစီအစဉ်ကို ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ ဩဂုတ်လ၊ ၂၃ ရက်နေ့တွင် ဒဂုံမြို့သစ်(ဆိပ်ကမ်း)မြို့နယ်၊ အမှတ် (၈၉) ရပ်ကွက်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးရုံး တွင် ကျင်းပပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲသို့ ရပ်ကွက်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး၊ ရာအိမ်မှူးများ၊

ဆယ်အိမ်မှူးများနှင့် ရပ်မိရပ်ဖများ စုစုပေါင်း (၃၃) ဦးခန့်တက်ရောက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။
တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲ တက်ရောက်သူများစာရင်းကို နောက်ဆက်တွဲ (၈) တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။
အကြံပြုချက်များကိုလည်း နောက်ဆက်တွဲ (၉) တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

စက်ရုံဝန်ထမ်းများနှင့်အကြံပြုဆွေးနွေးခြင်း

စက်ရုံ၏ဝန်ထမ်းများကို ထုတ်လုပ်မှုနည်းစဉ်၊ စည်းမျဉ်းများ၊ လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာ အခြေအနေများ၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အခြေအနေများ၊ တစ်ကိုယ်ရည်သုံး အကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်းထားရှိမှု အခြေအနေများနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးကာ အကြံပြုချက်များ ရယူခဲ့ပါသည်။ ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ ဩဂုတ်လ ၂၃ ရက်နေ့တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲ၌ ဝန်ထမ်း (၅၄) ယောက်တွင် အကြံပြုစာရွက်(၅၀) ရရှိခဲ့ပါသည်။ တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲ တက်ရောက်သူများစာရင်းကို နောက်ဆက်တွဲ (၁၀) နှင့် အကြံပြုချက်များကို နောက်ဆက်တွဲ (၁၁) တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

အကြံပြုချက်များနှင့်တင်ပြချက်များအတွက်တာဝန်ယူခြင်း

စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူသည် အောက်ပါအချက်များကို ကတိပေးပါသည်။

- အလုပ်လျှောက်သည့်အခါ ဝန်ထမ်းများအရည်အချင်းတူညီနေပါက စက်ရုံနှင့်နီးသည့် ရပ်ကွက်မှ ဦးစားပေးခေါ်ယူပါသည်။
- အလုပ်ရုံနှင့်အလုပ်သမား ညွှန်ကြားမှုဦးစီးဌာနမှ သတ်မှတ်ထားသော အချက်များနှင့် ကိုက်ညီမှသာ ခန့်ထားပါမည်။
- ဥပဒေအရသတ်မှတ်ထားသော အနည်းဆုံး လုပ်ခလစာမှ စတင်ပေးပါသည်။ အလုပ်အရည်အချင်းအလိုက် လစာကွာခြားမှုရှိပါသည်။
- လုပ်ဆောင်ရသည့် အလုပ်၊ ကိုင်တွယ်ရသည့် စက်များအပေါ် ကျွမ်းကျင်လုပ်သားဖြစ်လာရေးနှင့် စည်းကမ်းကောင်းမွန်မှု ရှေ့ရှုပါသည်။
- လျှပ်စစ်မီးပြတ်တောက်မှုရှိမှသာ အင်ဂျင်အသုံးပြုပါသည်။ အသံဆူညံမှု ယခုထက်ပိုမိုလျော့ကျရေး ဆောင်ရွက်ပါမည်။
- မိမိကုမ္ပဏီ မော်တော်ယာဉ်များကြောင့် ပျက်စီးမှု မရှိစေရေး အလေးထားဆောင်ရွက်ပါမည်။

ABBREVIATIONS

ASP	Ambient Air Quality Sampling Point
A/U	Amount/Unit
BMP	Best Management Practice
BOD/ BOD5	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
b.p.	Boiling Point
°C	Degree Celsius
C	Carbon
Ca	Calcium
CaCO ₃	Calcium Carbonate
Cd	Cadmium
CMP	Cutting, Making and Packing
CO	Carbon Monoxide
Co., Ltd.	Company Limited
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
Cu	Copper
dB	Decibel
dB (A)	Decibel at continuous sound level (with A-weighted)
DFA	Dissolved Air Flotation
DG	Diesel Generator
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
DICA	Directorate of Investment and Company Administration
DISI	Directorate of industrial Supervision and Inspection
ECD	Environmental Conservation Department

EM	Environmental Monitoring
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMoP	Environmental Monitoring Plan
EMT	Environmental Management Team
NEQG	National Environmental Quality Guidelines
°F	Degree Fahrenheit
ft	feet
GMES	Green Myanmar Environmental Services
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
Hg	Mercury
hp	horsepower
HR	Human Resource
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IS	Indian Specifications
kg	kilogram
km	kilometer
kVA	kilo Volt Ampere
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt hour
lb	pound
LDPE	Low Density Polyethylene
L _{eq}	Equivalent Continuous Sound Level

LEV	Local Exhaust Ventilation
LGD	Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Company Limited
LLDPE	Linear Low Density Polyethylene
m	meter
mg	milligram
mg/L	milligram per Liter
mg/m ³	milligram per cubic meter
mg/Nm ³	milligram per normal cubic meter
µg/L	microgram per Liter
MIC	Myanmar Investment Commission
mm	millimeter
MMK	Myanmar Million Kyat
mph	miles per hour
MPN	Most Probable Number
m/s ²	meter per square second
MSDS/SDS	Material Safety Data Sheet/ Safety Data Sheet MTU Mandalay Technological University
NH ₃	Ammonia
N	Nitrogen
Nos	numbers
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO ₃	Nitrogen Trioxide
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

O ₂	Oxygen
O ₃	Ozone
O & G	Oil and Grease
P	Phosphorus
Pb	Lead
PE	Polyethylene
PM	Particulate Matter
PM2.5	Inhalable particulate matter with diameter equals to or less than 2.5micrometer
PM10	Inhalable particulate matter with diameter equals to or less than 10 micrometer
PP	Polypropylene
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
ppm	part per million
PU	Poly Urethane
PVC	Poly Vinyl Chloride
rpm	revolution per minutes
S	Sulfur
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
SO _x	Sulfur Oxides
SOP	Standard Operation Procedure
SPM	Suspended Particulate Matter
SS	Suspended Solids
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TiO ₂	Titanium Dioxide

TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPR	Thermo Plastic Rubber
TSP	Total Suspended Particulates
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TVOC	Total Volatile Organic Compound
US\$	Dollar (Money of United State of America)
US-EPA	United States of Environmental Protective Agency
UV	Ultra Violet
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
WASP	Work Place Air Quality Sampling Point
WSP	Water Sampling Point
WHO	World Health Organization
YTU	Yangon Technological University
YESB	Yangon Electricity Supply Board
Zn	Zinc

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context and Background of the Plastic Bag Factory

Plastic bags, also called “poly bags,” are one of those modern conveniences we take for granted. But 60 years ago, people managed to get by without plastic bags. This was because the technology for creating polyethylene film didn’t emerge until the 1940s during World War II. And the methods to create plastic bags from polyethylene film weren’t developed until the 1950s. Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Company Limited has proposed to implement “Manufacturing of the Varieties of Plastic Bags” using the most modern machinery of up-to-date technology at all its production lines in No.73, U Talokegyi Road, Dagonseikkan Industrial Zone, Dagonseikkan Township, Yangon Region so as to support the main objectives of the economic development plan and to provide the business of production involving large capital investment.

The proponent is aware that an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) is a statutory requirement and hence, commissioned GMES Co., Ltd. to undertake the study with the objective of identifying both positive and negative impacts of the proposed project and to prepare an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) is an exercise to be carried out before any project or major activity is undertaken to ensure that it will not in any way harm the environment on a short-term or long-term basis. The aim of the IEE is to assess the overall impacts of development project on the environment and measures to be adopted to protect the environment.

The IEE and EMP will be useful in managing the activities at the site so that potential and actual impacts to the environment are addressed. The report also provides guidelines on how to mitigate the negative environmental impacts and the proponent is expected to fully implement them. The IEE and EMP will also be an excellent reference tool for subsequent audits in future.

This document, the Initial Environmental Examination for the “Manufacturing of the Varieties of Plastic Bags” of Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Company Limited, is prepared according to Environmental Conservation Rule No. 42 B.

1.2 Rationale of the IEE

The Project requires an initial environmental examination (IEE) to determine the nature and extent of impact from implementation of the Project. An IEE is also required as per the provision of the Environment Protection Act and Regulations of Government of Myanmar. In this regard, an IEE for implementing “Manufacturing of the Varieties of Plastic Bags Project” was prepared.

1.3 Objectives of the IEE

The main objective of the IEE is to identify impacts from the project implementation on physical, biological, socio-economic, and cultural environment of the project area, and to propose measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, and compensate such impacts. The specific objectives of the proposed IEE are to:

- Establish baseline data of the proposed work area,
- Identify major issues that may arise as a result of the proposed works on biophysical, socio-economic and cultural environment of the project area,
- Recommend practical and site specific environmental mitigation and enhancement measures, and prepare and implement environmental management and monitoring plan, and
- Confirm that IEE is sufficient for the proposed work.

1.4 Project Proponent

Table 1.1 Board of Directors List

No	Name & NRC	Address	Post	Share holding
1	Daw Nan Chan Myae Mon 12/ TaMaNa(Eai) 000270	No.20 East Horse Race Course Street, Tamwe Township, Yangon.	Managing Director	20 %
2	Daw Nan Thandar Htwe 12/ TaMaNa(Eai) 000290		Director	20 %
3	Daw Nan Saing Sar 12/ TaMaNa(N) 024013		Director	20 %
4	U Hla Win 12/ TaMaNa(Eai) 000243		Director	20 %
5	U Soe Win 12/ TaMaNa(N) 072785		Director	20 %

1.5 IEE Working Group

The planning and conduct of the IEE report of Manufacturing of Plastic Bags (CMP) Project was carried out by a team of Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co., Ltd (GMES) together with the support of relevant personnel from Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co. Ltd. such as Human Resources Manager and Managing Director. The details of Information of the study team are attached in Appendix I.

1.6 Structure of Report

This report reviews information on existing environmental attributes of the areas around the Study Area. Geological, hydrological and ecological features, air quality, noise, water quality, soils, social and economic aspects and cultural resources are included. The report predicts the probable impacts on the environment due to the proposed project.

This IEE also proposes various environmental management measures. Details of all background environmental quality, environmental impacts/pollutant generating activities, pollution sources, pollution control equipment, predicted environmental quality and related aspects have been provided in this report. The report includes the following:

- Introduction
- Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework
- Description of the Project
- Description of Environmental
- Process Description
- Anticipated Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measure
- Environmental Management Plan
- Public Participation and Information Disclosure
- Recommendation and Conclusion
- Appendix

2.0 POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAME WORK

Policy, legal and institutional frame work of the proposed project relating to the environmental, social, health and economic conditions are discussed in this section.

2.1 Policy and Legal Framework

2.1.1 Myanmar Environmental Policy

Myanmar National Environmental Policy, which already included for social policy, subsequently gazette on 5 December 1994 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.”

2.1.2 Existing Myanmar Environmental and Social related Laws

In Myanmar, different ministries tackle individual environmental and social issues. Existing environmental and social related laws have been identified and are listed in following.

1. The Penal Code of Offences Affecting the Public Health, Safety Convenience, Decency and Morals, 1961
2. The Obstruction in Fairway Act, 1881
3. The Yangon Water-works Act, 1885
4. The Explosive Act, 1887
5. The Explosive Substances Act, 1989
6. The Yangon Police Act, 1899
7. The Yangon Port Act, 1905 (Amendment, 1959)
8. The Canal Act, 1905
9. The Defile Traffic Act, 1907
10. The Highway Law, 2000 (Amendment, 2015)

11. The Town Act, 1907
12. The Village Act, 1907
13. The Ports Act, 1908
14. The Embankment Act, 1909
15. The Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917
16. The Oilfields Act, 1918 (Amendment, 2010)
17. The Poison Act, 1919
18. The City of Yangon Municipal Act, 1922 (Law amending the City of Yangon Municipal Act, 1991) (Amendment, 1961)
19. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (Amendment, 2005)
20. The Water Power Act, 1927
21. The Underground Water Act, 1930
22. The Petroleum Act, 1934 (Amendment, 2010) The Petroleum Rule, 1937
23. The Myanmar Aircraft Act, 1934
24. The Police Act, 1945
25. The Essential Supplies and Services Act, 1947
26. The Emergency Provision Act, 1950
27. The Factories Act, 1951 (Amendment, 2016)
28. The Oilfield (Workers and Welfare) Act, 1951
29. The Leave and Public Holidays Act, 1951 (Amendment, 2014)
30. The Archive Properties (Amendment) Act, 1962
31. The Motor Vehicles Law, 2015
32. The Union of Myanmar Public Health Law, 1972
33. The Territorial Sea and Maritime Zone Law, 1977
34. The Electricity Law, 2014
35. The Law Relating to Aquaculture, 1989
36. The Law Relating to the Fishing Rights of Foreign Fishing Vessels, 1989 (The Law Amending the Law Relating to the Fishing Rights of Foreign Fishing Vessels, 1993)
37. The Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law, 1990 (The Law Amending the Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law, 1993)
38. The Pesticide Law, 1990
39. The Private Industrial Enterprise Law, 1991
40. The Freshwater Fisheries law, 1992
41. The Salt Enterprise Law, 1992
42. The National Drug Law, 1992 (Amendment, 2014)
43. The Forest Law, 1992 and The Forest Rules, 1995
44. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law, 1993
45. The Plant Pest Quarantine Law, 1993
46. The Myanmar Insurance Law, 1993
47. The Myanmar Hotel and Tourism Law, 1993
48. The Animal Health and Development Law, 1994

49. The Science and Technology Development Law, 1994
50. The Protection of Wildlife and Wild Plants and Conservation of Natural Areas Law, 1994
51. The Myanmar Mines Law, 1994
52. The Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease Law, 1995 (Amendment, 2011)
53. Myanmar Pearl Law, 1995 (Amendment, 2014)
54. The Myanmar Gemstone Law, 1995
55. The Traditional Drug Law, 1996
56. The National Food Law, 1997
57. The Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law, 1998 (Amendment, 2009)
58. The Atomic Energy Law, 1998
59. The Fertilizer Law, 2002
60. The Control of Smoking and Consumption of Tobacco Product Law, 2006
61. The Conservation of Water Resources and Rivers Law, 2006 and The Conservation of Water Resources and Improvement of River Systems Rule, 2013
62. The Law Relating to Private Health Care Services, 2007 (Amendment, 2013)
63. The Constitution of the Union of Myanmar, 2008
64. The Labor Organization Law, 2011
65. The Environmental Conservation Law, 2012
66. The Farmland Law, 2012 The Farmland Rules, 2012
67. The Myanmar Foreign Investment Law, 2012 (Amendment, 2015) and The Myanmar Foreign Investment Rules, 2013
68. The Settlement of Labor Dispute Law, 2012 (Amendment, 2014)
69. The Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Rules, 2012
70. The Ward or Village Tracts Administration Law, 2012(Amendment, 2012, 2016)
71. The Development of Employment and Skill Law, 2013
72. The Minimum Wage Law, 2013 The Minimum Wage Rules, 2013
73. The Myanmar Citizen Investment Law, 2013 (Amendment, 2015)
74. The Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances Law, 2013
75. The Environmental Conservation Rules, 2014
76. The Myanmar Special Economic Zone Law, 2014
77. The Social Security Law, 2014 The Social Security Rules, 2014
78. The Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures, 2015
79. The National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines, 2015
80. The Myanmar Fire-brigade Law, 2015
81. The Protection and Preservation of Ancient Monuments Law, 2015

82. The Payment of Wage Law, 2016

2.1.3 International Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Myanmar has signed a number of international treaties related to the environment which may have implications for the Factory. These include:

- Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer & all amendments
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- ASEAN Agreement on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Kyoto Protocol
- ASEAN Agreement on Trans-boundary Haze
- Global Tiger Forum, India in August 1994.

2.1.4 Overview of Environmental and Social related Laws applicable to the Factory and IEE Study

This IEE report was covered for only the construction and operation of the Plastic Bags Manufacturing factory. The overview of the environmental and social related laws applicable to the construction and operation of the factory are as follows:

2.2 National Laws and Regulations for Environmental Protection Relative to the Project

Myanmar Government issued an Environmental Policy in 1994, Myanmar Agenda 21 in 1997, National Sustainable Development Strategy in 2009, The Environmental Conservation Law in 2012, Environmental Conservation Rules in 2014, Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure and National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines in 2015. The National Environment Policy is as follows:

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

following policy: The wealth of the nation is its people, its cultural heritage, its environment and its natural resources.”

Table 2. 1 Relevant National Laws and Regulations of Myanmar

<p>[section 60]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry may approve and reply the environmental impact assessment report or environmental management plan with the guidance of the Committee. [section 61] <p>Relevance to the Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This states to carry out environmental impact assessment
<p>The National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines, 2015</p>
<p>Description</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. <p>Relevance to the Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project shall carry out to align with the guideline
<p>The Standardization Law, 2014</p>
<p>Description</p> <p>The aims of this Law are also related to this project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable to protect the consumers assuring that the export goods and import goods are not lower than the prescribed standards and secure. [section 3 (c)]

- To enable to protect producing, distributing and importing the goods detrimental to environment, goods not reaching the prescribed standards and quality, unsafe products. [section 3 (e)]
- The holder of quality approval his agent and successor of business shall comply with the compulsory standards. [section 29]

Relevance to the Project

The project will manage to align with the law.

The Electricity Law, 2014**Description**

- 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]

Relevance to the Project

- The provisions are to be cautious in operating this project

The Boiler Law, 2015**Description**

- 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]

Relevance to the Project

The project will manage to align with the law

The Petroleum Act, 1934

Description

- 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°F which is flammable) shall be warned as a duty. [section 6]

Relevance to the Project

- This is relevant to the transport, storage, and usage of oil by the project. The project will manage to align with the law.

The Private Industrial Enterprise Law, 1990**Description**

- The salient basic principles to operate the industrial business are: (section 3)
- To develop production in each and every economic business connected to industrial business.
- To avoid or decrease utility of technology which causes environmental pollution.
- To use energy in the least way.

Relevance to the Project

The provisions are to be cautious in operating this project

The Underground Water Act, 1930**Description**

- 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]

Relevance to the Project

- The project will manage to align with the law

The Conservation of Water Resources and Rivers Law, 2006 and The Conservation of Water Resources and Rives Rules, 2013**Description**

- Disposal of fuel, chemicals, poisonous substances and other substances which affect, the natural environment from the shore, sailing, launched, anchored, stranded, sunk vessel or disposal of explosive substances are prohibit. [section 11]

Relevance to the Project

- The project will manage to align with the law.

The Motor Vehicle Law, 2015 and The Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989

Description

- Unregistered motor vehicle, motor vehicles of terminated, expired or cancelled motor vehicle registration are not allowed to drive in the public place. [section 45]
- Motor vehicle without insurance for injury shall not be used in the public place. [section 46]
- No one shall drive without license in the public place. [section 47]
- No vehicles shall carry more than the number or weight of goods which is permitted according to registration. [Rule 138]

Relevance to the Project

- The project will manage to align with the law.

The Public Health Law, 1972

Description

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 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 laboratory. [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)]

Relevance to the Project

- The project will manage to align with the law.

The National Food Law, 1997

Description

- No one shall produce, import, export, store, distribute or sell the food that may be poisonous, dangerous or injurious to the health of the consumer and food differing from standards. [section 22]

Relevance to the Project

- The project shall carry out to align with the guideline.

The Consumer Protection Law, 2014

Description

- The entrepreneur shall assure the goods or services for sale or production based on the prescribed standard and quality. [section 7 (b) (4)]
- The consumers shall avoid fraudulent complaints aiming to detriment the entrepreneurs. [section 6 (b) (2)]

Relevance to the Project

- The project will manage to align with the law.

The Control of Smoking and Consumption of Tobacco Product Law, 2006**Description**

- 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 non-smoking area. [section 9 (c)]
- Non-smoking areas are prescribed and smoking, turning, carrying, holding are liable to a fine. [sections 7+17]

Relevance to the Project

- The project shall carry out to align with the law.

The Factories Act, 1951**Description****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.} x 2
- For daily wages worker: Overtime wage per hour = {(daily wage x 6 day) / 44 (48) hrs.} x 2
- Piece-work laborers: Overtime wage per hour = {(daily average wage x 6 day) / 44 (48) hrs.} x 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]
- here 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]

Relevance to the Project

- The project will manage to align with the law.

The Social Security Law 2012 and The Social Security Rules, 2014

Description

- The objective is benefit for sickness, maternity, death, employment injury, invalidity benefit, superannuation benefit by giving medical treatment, providing cast 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 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. housing fund)

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)
- Beneficiaries have the right to enjoy 60% 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 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 a 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.

Relevance to the Project

- The project will manage to align with the Law

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923**Description**

- 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 disease which arise as a direct consequence of employment, such as carpal tunnel syndrome. (Section 3)

Relevance to the Project

- The project will manage to align with the Law.

The Leave and Holiday Act, 1951**Description****The objectives are:**

- To allow worker for leave and holiday allowances, religious or social activities with earned allowance, and benefits for Health allowances.
- Concerned workers: Daily wage workers/temporary workers/ permanent workers.
- Casual Leave (6) days (Section 5)
 - (a) Casual leave of 6 days with wages is to be provided
 - (b) Casual leave can be taken a maximum of 3 days at a time except in special cases.
- Casual 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.
 - (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]

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>Relevance to the Project (c) The project will manage to align with the law.</p>
The Payment of Wages Law, 2016
<p>Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The employer shall pay the wage when the work is completed or the time of agreed period for any daily, hourly, weekly, or other part time job or for work charge. (section 4 (a)) • The agreed period shall not be more than one month. (section 4 (b)) • Permanent job shall be paid monthly. (section 4 (c))
The Water Power Act, 1927
<p>Description Provisions related to prohibitions on the pollution of public water.</p> <p>Relevance to the Project This is relevant to the discharging of storm water and wastewater from the project. The project will manage to align with the law.</p>
The Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances Law, 2013
<p>Description To protect from being damaged the natural environment resources and being hazardous any living beings by chemical and related substances. To perform the sustainable development for the occupational safety, health and environmental conservation</p> <p>Relevance to the Project The project will manage to align with the law.</p>
The Private Industrial Enterprise Law, 1990/ 1991

<p>Description Provisions related to prohibitions on environmental pollution.</p> <p>Relevance to the Project This is relevant to the discharging of storm water and wastewater, and air emission from the project. The project will manage to align with the law.</p>
<p>The Town Act, 1907, the Village Act, 1907, the Police Act, 1945 and the Ward or Village Tracts Administration Law, 2012 (Amendment, 2012, 2016)</p>
<p>Description Provisions related to prohibitions on offences which affect the human environment.</p> <p>Relevance to the Project Appointment of non-local workers will cause social conflict between them and local residents. The project will manage to align with the law.</p>
<p>The Union of Myanmar Public Health Law, 1972</p>
<p>Description Provisions related for promoting and safeguarding public health and to take necessary measures in respect of environmental health.</p> <p>Relevance to the Project The project will manage to align with the law.</p>
<p>The Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease Law, 1995 (Amendment, 2011)</p>
<p>Description The Law highlights the functions and responsibilities of health personnel and citizens in relation to prevention and control of communicable diseases. It also describes measures to be taken in relation to environmental sanitation, reporting and control of outbreaks of epidemics and penalties for those failing to comply. The law also authorizes the Ministry of Health to issue rules and procedures when necessary with approval of the government.</p> <p>Relevance to the Project The project will manage to align with the law</p>
<p>The Development of Employment and Skill Law, 2013</p>
<p>Description The main objectives of this law are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To facilitate employment which is appropriate to the age and ability of the job seeker • To help workers obtain employment and to provide stability of employment and skills development for employees • To help employers obtain appropriate employees <p>Relevance to the Project The project will manage to align with the law.</p>

2.2.1 Myanmar Environmental Standards

Effluent parameters and quality standards for Metal, Plastic and Rubber Products Manufacturing is issued by the Environmental Conservation Department and stated in the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines for effluent levels in Appendix (IX) and for air quality in Table 4.5. The environmental standard for noise and vibration described in General Guidelines of the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines was stated in Table 4.6. The proponent must comply with these standards and implement the project EMP strictly and any additional requirements set out in the project Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) adopted by the Department. 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.

2.2.2 International Standards and Guidelines

Applicable good practice guidelines for construction phase:

(1) Myanmar National Building Codes (2012)

<http://www.myanmarthilawa.gov.mm/construction>

- a. Myanmar National Building Code Part 1 (Planning, Environment, Administration and Legislation)
- b. Myanmar National Building Code Part 2 (Architecture and Urban Design)
- c. Myanmar National Building Code Part 3 (Structural Design)
- d. Myanmar National Building Code Part 4 (Soils and Foundations)
- e. Myanmar National Building Code Lighting) Part 5A (Building Services
- f. Myanmar National Building Code Electrical and Allied Installations) Part 5B (Building Services)
- g. Myanmar National Building Code Installation of Lifts and Escalators) Part 5C (Building Services).
- h. Myanmar National Building Code Part 5D (Building Services Water Supply, Drainage and Sanitation)
- i. Myanmar National Building Code Part 5E (Building Services Fire)
- j. Myanmar National Building Code Part 6 (Material)
- k. Myanmar National Building Code Part 7 (Constructional Practices and Safety)

Applicable good practice guidelines for operation phase:

- (1) Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Metal, Plastic, and Rubber Products Manufacturing

<http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/0749ef004885566dba04fa6a6515b118/Final%2B%2BMetal%252C%2BPlastic%252C%2BAnd%2BRubber%2BProducts%2BMnfg.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&id=1323153287593>

2.2.3 Environmental Commitments

To meet environmental, legal and other requirements, the proponent shall

- Comply with all Myanmar laws, rules and regulations, and Clauses 14 and 15 of the Environmental Conservation Law (2012);
- Ensure that legal and other obligations are incorporated in the 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 the project personnel, contractors, subcontractors and consultants.
- 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.

2.3 Institutional Framework

2.3.1 Institutional Framework of Myanmar Government Responsible for Project

Myanmar Investment 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
- 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 waste water 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.

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 conducive 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).

Environmental Conservation Department (ECD)

The Environmental Conservation Department, one of the departments under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MNREC) is responsible for implementing National Environmental Policy, strategy, framework, planning and action plan for the integration of environmental consideration into in 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 society, 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

Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection (DISI)

Since 2nd December 2011, Ministry of Industry was newly reorganized with the combination of Ministry of Industry No. (1) & 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
- (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.

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:

- (1) Directorate of Investment and Company Administration
- (2) Customs Department
- (3) Department of Commerce
- (4) Directorate of Labor
- (5) Department of Immigration and National Registration
- (6) Ministry of Hotel and Tourism
- (7) Internal Revenue Department
- (8) Central Bank of Myanmar
- (9) Ministry of Electricity and Energy

- (10) Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection
- (11) Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
- (12) Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation

2.3.2 Institutional Framework of the Project Proponent

Lucky Golden Trading Company Limited proposes the working task force for environmental team in accordance with the responsibilities presented as follow.

Table 2.2 Job Description and Responsibilities of Environmental Team

Designation	Job Description	Responsibility
Environmental Manager	Manage overall environmental monitoring plan, record keeping, reporting	Team Leader
Plant Manager	Manage overall project within time, budget, quality and specification	Team Member
Production Manager	Manage overall project within time, budget, quality and specification	Team Member
Quality Assurance Manager	Assure and set overall project quality and specification	Team Member
Engineering Manager	Design and calculation overall engineering within time, budget, quality and specification	Team Member
Maintenance Manager	Protect, beware and repair accidental damages or leakage of machines	Team Member

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

3.1 Project Particulars

Table 3. 1 Project Particulars

1	Project Type	Manufacturing (CMP Basis)
2	Name of the Project	Manufacturing of the Varieties of Plastic Bags
3	Project Location Geographical Coordinates	No. 73, U Talokeyi Road, Dagonseikkan Industrial Zone, Dagonseikkan Township, Yangon, Myanmar. Tel: 01 592312, 01 592371, 09 73205507 Latitude: 16° 51' 19.379" N Longitude 0.96° 17' 19.36" E
4	Proponent Address	Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd. No. 20, East Horse Race Course Street, Tamwe Township, Yangon, Myanmar Tel: 01 544124, 01 557800, 09 5170732
5	Contact person Designation Contact numbers	U San Htun Aung Manager Tel: 0943178178 Email: mr.hlwin1@gmail.com
6	Financial details: (a) Authorized Capital (b) Type of Share	7,550.00 million Kyats Ordinary
7	Status of construction: (a) Date of commencement (actual and/or planned) (b) Date of completion (actual and/or planned)	2015 2016
8	Period of Construction	12 months
9	Period of Project	30 years (Initial); will extend 30 years
10	Land Area	2.417 acres (9781.25 sq. m)
11	Land Acquisition	Lease land
12	Lessor	Yangon City Development Committee
13	Lease Period	60 years
14	Factory Building	One and half storeyed Steel Building, 100' x 120'
15	Estimated production per year Sale Plan	5,584,500 kg (for first year) CMP Basis
16	Water requirement Source	During Operation Phase: 5,00,000 gallons/year from Tube Well
17	Source of electrical power	Yangon Electricity Supply Board Transformer; 1,073 hp

18	Auxiliary power	One number of 500 kVA Diesel Generator
19	Fuel requirement: Diesel for generator Diesel for vehicle Gasoline Lubricating oil	4,000 – 7,000 gallons/year 33,000 – 55,000 gallons/year 10,000 gallons/year 500 gallons/year
20	Number of employees	313
21	Number of working days	300 days/year

3.2 Project Location and Area

The proposed project, “Manufacturing of the Varieties of Plastic Bags” is located at No. 73, U Talokeyi Road, Dagonseikkan Industrial Zone (2), Dagonseikkan Township, and Yangon Region. (See Figure 3.1 and Figure3.2) The geographical coordinates of the project site are as follows:

Latitude: 16° 51' 19.379" N

Longitude 96° 17' 19.36" E

The area occupied by the project is 2.417 acres.

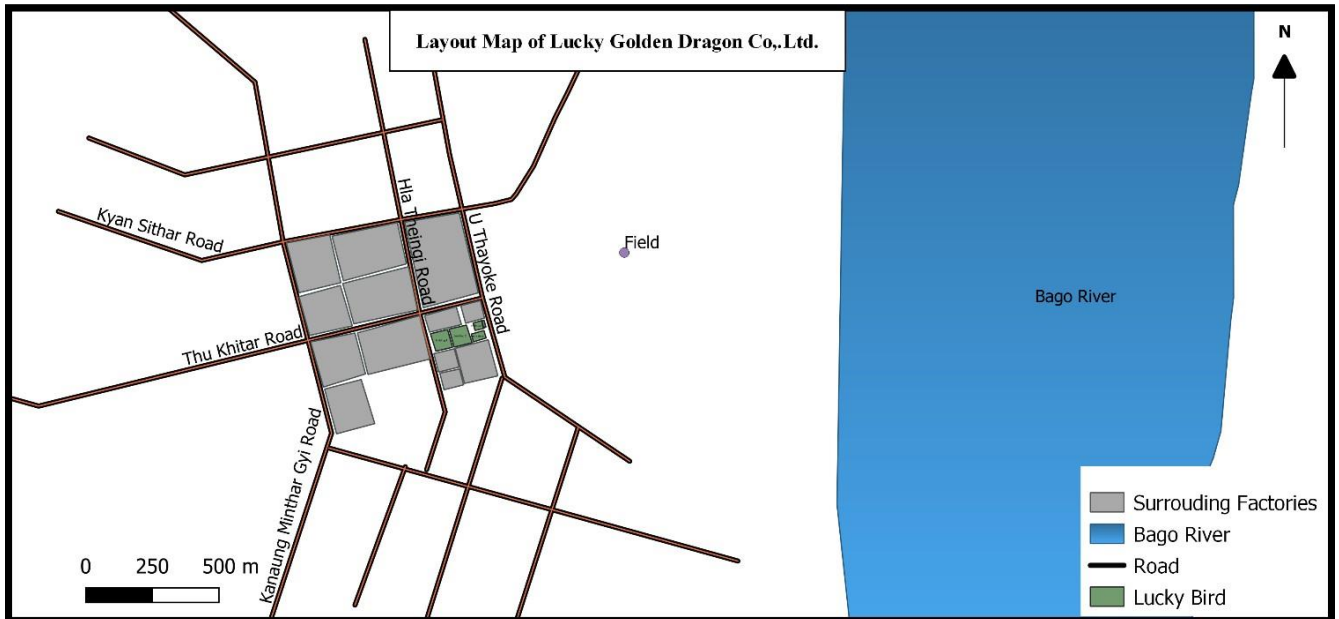


Figure 3. 1 Location Map of the Proposed Project Site

3.3 Site Description

3.3.1 Site Accessibility

The proposed project will be in Dagonseikkan Township.

1. Drive along KaNaung Minthargyi Road up to the intersection with ThuKhitar Road. (See Figure 3.1)
2. Turn right and continue driving to the last block (i.e between Hla Theingi Road and U Tayote Road)
3. On the right- side, the second plot is No. 73, and the proposed project site will be seen. (See Figure 3.1)

3.3.2 Site Boundaries and Surrounding Environment

The surroundings of factory on the four sides are as follows: (See Figure 3.1)

- No.(72) plot in the north
- U Talokeyi Street in the east
- No.(74) plot in the south and
- No.(58) plot in the west.



Figure 3. 2 Vicinities of the Proposed Project Site

3.4 Project Investment

Table 3. 2 Investment Statement

Sr. No.	Particulars	Kyats
1	Cash	815,797,942.54
2	Machinery & Equipment	4,142,000,000.00
3	Factory Buildings	2,388,702,057.46
4	Furniture & Office Accessories	500,000.00
5	Motor Vehicles	199,000,000.00
Total		7,546,000,000.00

3.5 Raw Materials

For manufacturing of the varieties of plastic bags, the basic raw materials required and their annual consumptions are indicated in the following Table 3.3.

Table 3. 3 Lists of Raw Materials to be imported Annually (Lucky Golden Dragon Co., Ltd.)

Sr. No	Description (Raw Material)	A/U	Quantity					Sources
			Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Year-5	
1	HDPE	kg	2894339.25	3183773.17	3502154.87	3852364.26	4237600.65	Thailand, Singapore, USA, Brazil,

2	LLDPE	kg	1849897.50	2034887.25	2238376.514	2462213.413	2708434.817	Saudi Arabia and Local recycle plastic
3	PP	kg	437580.00	481338.00	529471.80	582418.98	640660.02	
4	LDPE	kg	67320.00	740520.00	814572.00	896029.20	985632.12	

Table 3. 4Lists of Chemical to be imported Annually (Lucky Golden Dragon Co., Ltd.)

Sr.No.	Description (Chemical)	A/U	Quantity					Sources
			Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Year-5	
1	CaCO ₃	kg	116407.50	128048.25	140853.35	154938.30	170432.13	Thailand, Korea
2	Plastic resin	kg	65917.50	72509.25	79760.34	87736.11	96509.71	
3	PE Ink	kg	54346.875	59781.5625	65759.7875	72335.67	79569.215	
4	PE thinner	kg	54346.875	59781.5625	65759.7875	72335.67	79569.215	

Storage of Raw Material

Raw material comes in 25kg plastic bags. The bags are stored in Concrete floor and wall, Zinc Roof building (warehouse). The chemical raw material are storing with the chemical storage procedure that is as shown in the following Figures. The transportation was taken with the supplier company. The chemical raw materials are not used too much. Therefore, the storage amounts are few in the factory.



Figure 3.3 Raw Material Storage and Chemical Storage Warehouse



Figure 3.4 Chemical Storage System

3.6 Machinery and Equipment

Table 3. 5 Lists of Equipment and Machinery (Imported)

Sr. No	Description Particulars	Model	Unit	Qty.
1	55 mm Blow Film Extrusion Machine	SJ-55-1000	Set	10
2	65 mm Blow Film Extrusion Machine	-	Set	10
3	Three in One Function Film Recycling Granulating Extrusion Line Machine	HJSJ-150	Set	2
4	FQ-Double Layer 10Lines Bag Making Machine	FQ-800-D10	Set	10
5	Double Servo 4 Line T-Shirt Bag Making Machine	DP-HP-454SA	Set	10
6	High Efficiency Fully Automatic T-Shirt Bag Making Machine	HM-1200V4A	Set	10
7	Automatic Servo Single Line 3-Fold Bag Making Machine	DP-KN3-3215/ FTAFO 32 x 48	Set	10
8	Automatic Servo 4-Fold Bag Making Machine	DP-KN-4215	Set	10
9	Fully Automatic Loop Handle, Die Cut, Draw tape, Patch Handle Bag Making Machine	DP-SPH-3215	Set	3
10	TLW-8-860mm Printing Machine	TLW-8-860mm	Set	2
11	WXFD-1030 Dry Lamination Machine (1000mm)	WXFD-1030	Set	2
12	420 111 Three Side & Center Sealing & Cutting Machine (1 in 1)	-	Sets	2
13	500 111 Three Side & Center Sealing & Cutting Machine (2 in 1)	-	Set	4
14	QJT-A SUB Precision Machine (1200mm)	QJT-A	Set	2

15	Heater Tank	-	Set	2
16	4 Color Flexo Printing Machine	-	Set	3
17	6 Color Flexo Printing Machine	-	Sets	3
18	High Speed Vest Rolling Machine (Double Layer)	-	Set	5
Motor Vehicles				
1	Forklift, 3-ton	Mitsubishi	No.	3
2	Forklift, 5-ton	Mitsubishi	No.	2

Table 3. 6 Lists of Equipment and Machinery (Local Purchase)

Sr. No.	Description		Unit	Qty
	Particulars	Model		
1	Generator	500kVA	Set	1
Furniture				
1	Settee		Set	1
2	Meeting Table		Set	1
3	Meeting Chair		Set	5

3.7 Product Profile, Production Capacity and Sale Plan

List of Products and the corresponding annual production capacities are shown in the following table for the first five years.

Table 3. 7 Total Annual Production

No	Particulars	Unit	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Year-5
1	HDPE T-Shirt Bag (Transparent) Non-Print	kg	267,750	294,525	323,978	356,375	392,013
2	HDPE T-Shirt Bag (Transparent) with Print	kg	267,750	294,525	323,978	356,375	392,013
3	HDPE T-Shirt Bag (Color) Non-Print	kg	267,750	294,525	323,978	356,375	392,013
4	HDPE T-Shirt Bag (Color) with Print	kg	267,750	294,525	323,978	356,375	392,013
5	HDPE Garbage Bag (Transparent) Non-Print	kg	114,750	126,225	138,848	152,732	168,005
6	HDPE Garbage Bag (Transparent) with Print	kg	114,750	126,225	138,848	152,732	168,005

7	HDPE Garbage Bag (Color) Non-Print	kg	114,750	126,225	138,848	152,732	168,005
8	HDPE Garbage Bag (Color) with Print	kg	114,750	126,225	138,848	152,732	168,005
9	HDPE Plastic Roll (Transparent) Non-Print	kg	204,000	224,400	246,840	271,524	298,676
10	HDPE Plastic Roll (Transparent) with Print	kg	204,000	224,400	246,840	271,524	298,676
11	HDPE Soft Loop Bag (Transparent) Non-Print	kg	76,500	84,150	92,565	101,822	112,004
12	HDPE Soft Loop Bag (Transparent) with Print	kg	76,500	84,150	92,565	101,822	112,004
13	HDPE Soft Loop Bag (Color) Non-print	kg	12,750	14,025	15,428	16,970	18,667
14	HDPE Soft Loop Bag (Color) with Print	kg	12,750	14,025	15,428	16,970	18,667
15	HDPE Kitchen Poly Bag (Transparent) Non-Print	kg	1,020,000	1,122,000	1,234,200	1,357,620	1,493,382
16	LLDPE T-Shirt Bag (Transparent) Non-Print	kg	306,000	336,600	370,260	407,286	448,015
17	LLDPE T-Shirt Bag (Transparent) with Print	kg	306000	336,600	370,260	407,286	448,015
18	LLDPE T-Shirt Bag (Color) Non-Print	kg	204,000	224,400	246,840	271,524	298,676
19	LLDPE T-Shirt Bag (Color) with Print	kg	204,000	224,400	246,840	271,524	298,676
20	LLDPE Garbage Bag (Color) Non-Print	kg	816,000	897,600	987,360	1,086,096	1,194,706
21	LLDPE Garbage Bag (Color) with Print	kg	204,000	224,400	246,840	271,524	298,676
22	PP Outer Bag (Transparent) Non-Print	kg	204,000	224,400	246,840	271,524	298,676
23	PP Outer Bag (Transparent) with Print	kg	204,000	224,400	246,840	271,524	298,676
Total Production		kg	5,584,500	6,142,950	6,757,250	7,432,968	8,176,264



Figure 3. 4Products – Plastic Bags

3.8 Resource Requirements Power and Water Supply

Presently, one transformer (1073 hp) is presently applied. There is also one 500kVA Diesel generator kept standby for emergency backup.



Figure 3. 5Transformer (1073 hp)



Figure 3. 6 Generators (500kVA-2 Nos)

3.9 Manpower

Table 3. 8 Lists of Employees

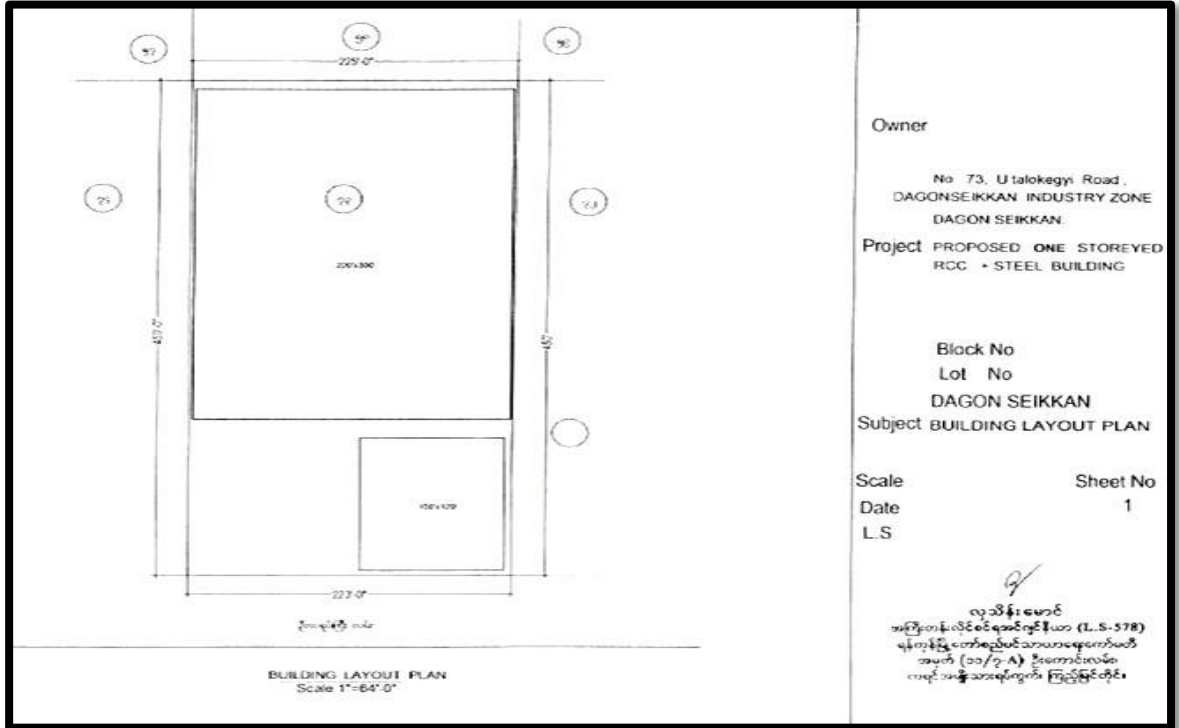
Sr. No.	Position	Department	No. of Employee
1	Manager	Operation	4
2	Manager	Admin/HR	2
3	Manager	Sales & Marketing	1
4	Supervisor	Operation	10
5	Quality Control	Operation	10
6	Skilled Workers	Operation	250
7	Unskilled Workers	Operation	20
8	Accountant	Admin/HR	1
9	Accountant	Sales & Marketing	2
10	Store Keeper	Store	1
11	Staff	Sales & Marketing	5
12	Security	Factory	3
13	Driver	Factory	4
Total			313

3.10 Operating Schedule

The proposed project will operate 300 days a year.

3.11 Land Use for Factory Buildings

The project will have buildings facilities as presented in the building plan in the following figures. As per time of conducting IEE, there are permanent buildings which are producing some types of plastic bags.



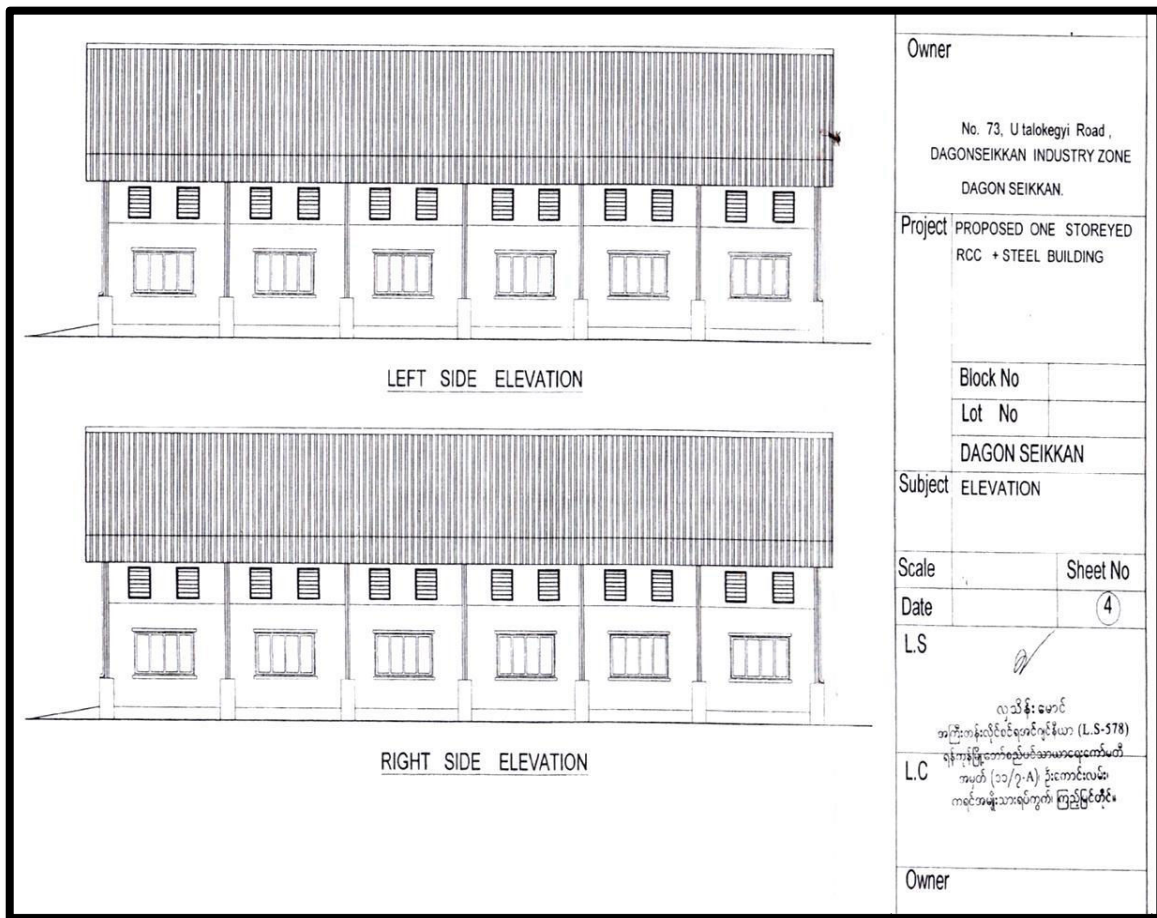
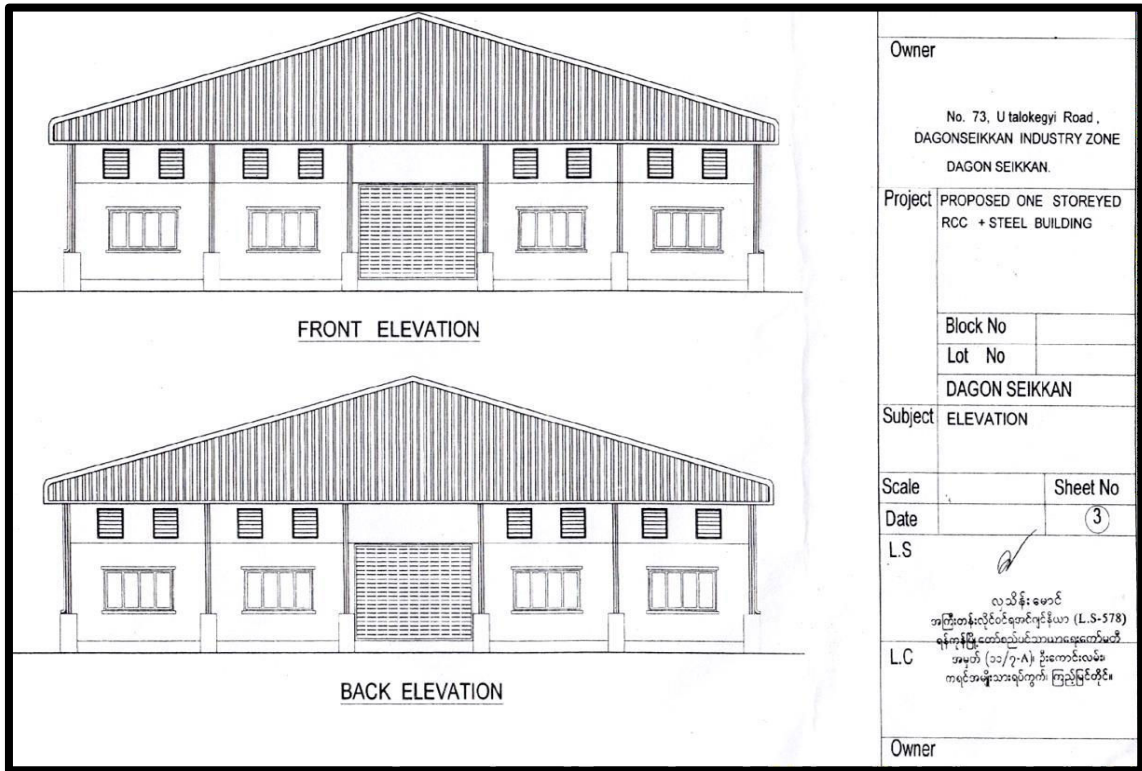


Figure 3. 7 Buildings Layout of LGDT's Plastic Bags Factory

3.12 Relief and Drainage

Storm water from the factory roof is directed to the plant drainage system by providing peripheral drainage system.

The whole area is flat and low with no distinct relief. The general elevation is between over 10 feet and 25 feet above sea level. It is low lying plain built by the Bago River. The land slopes slightly towards the east and the south. The Bago River is draining along the eastern margin of the township from north to south and then turns towards the west to join the Yangon River. The Bago River is a large and tidal stream, navigable throughout the year with medium size boats. There is a stream nearby project site that flow into the Bago River.



Figure 3. 8 Nearest Creek from the Project Site

Project Implementation Schedule

Activities	Year 2016				Year 2017				Year 2018			
	Jan-Mar	Apl-jun	jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apl-jun	jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apl-jun	jul-Sep	Oct-Dec
Construction	←————→											
Mechanical Installation				←————→								
Test Running									←——→			
Operation											→	

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Dagonseikkan Township is an urban township of Yangon, Burma (Myanmar), located in the east-central part of the city of Yangon. Satellite communities and industry moved into the township in the 1990s, growing from a rural population of under 10,000 to almost 100,000 by 2010. As of 2009, Dagonseikkan consisted of 39 wards and five village tracts. As of 2000, the township had 10 primary schools, two middle schools and a high school. The township is in an industrial area of the city. Nationalities Youth Resource Development Degree College, Yangon is located in the township.

As of 2007, Dagonseikkan is linked to Thanlyin Township by the Dagon Bridge, the second bridge to be built across the Bago River at Yangon. Diagnostician Township shares borders with Hlegu Township to the north, South Dagon Township to the northwest, Thaketa Township to the southwest, and Thanlyin Township to the east and southeast. It borders on the Bago River to the east and southeast.

Location of the area and characteristics of the proposed site and its neighborhood in terms of water resources, vegetation, land use, social economic activities, population, topography, climate and geology have been discussed in this section. The description provided the base line from which impacts of the proposed project were predicted.

4.1 Location and Scale of Project



Figure 4. 1 Location of the Project Site

4.2 Project Affected Area

According to the preliminary site study, existing environmental and social information were studied within 1 km radius from the project site. The public There are residential areas within 1km radius in West and North. Bago River is situated in the east and about 1.5 mile from project site.

The potential environmental impact will be considered within 1km radius from the project area.

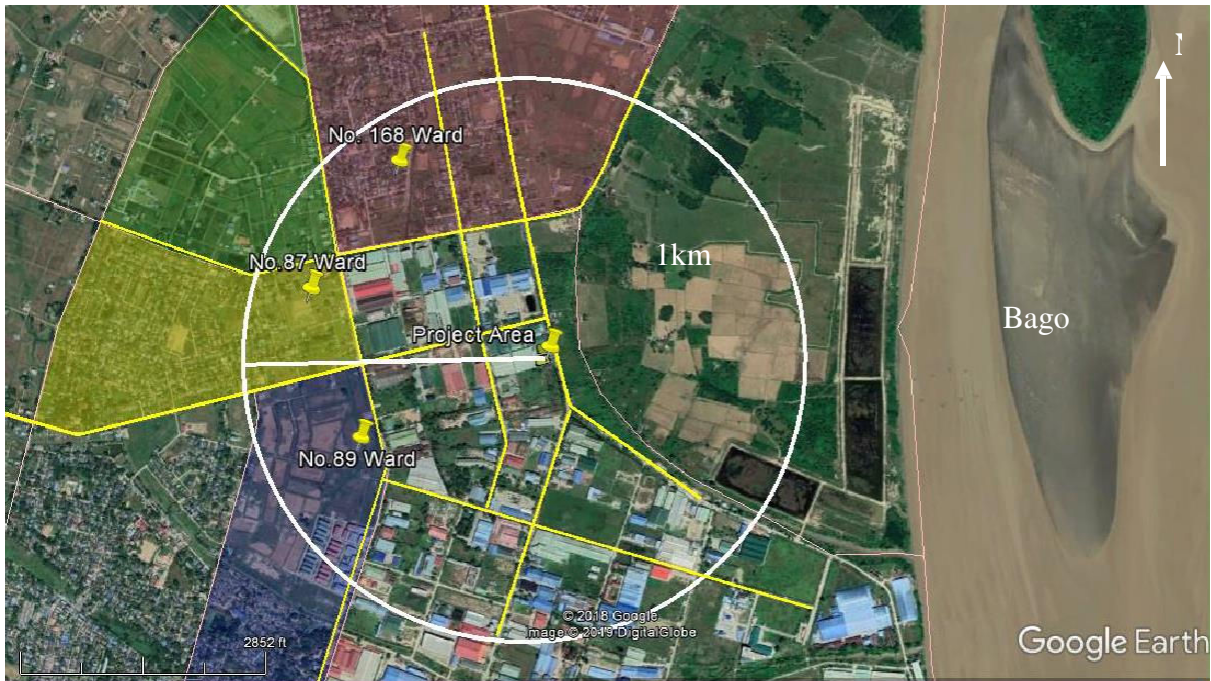


Figure 4. 2 Location of the project site and its surrounding environment

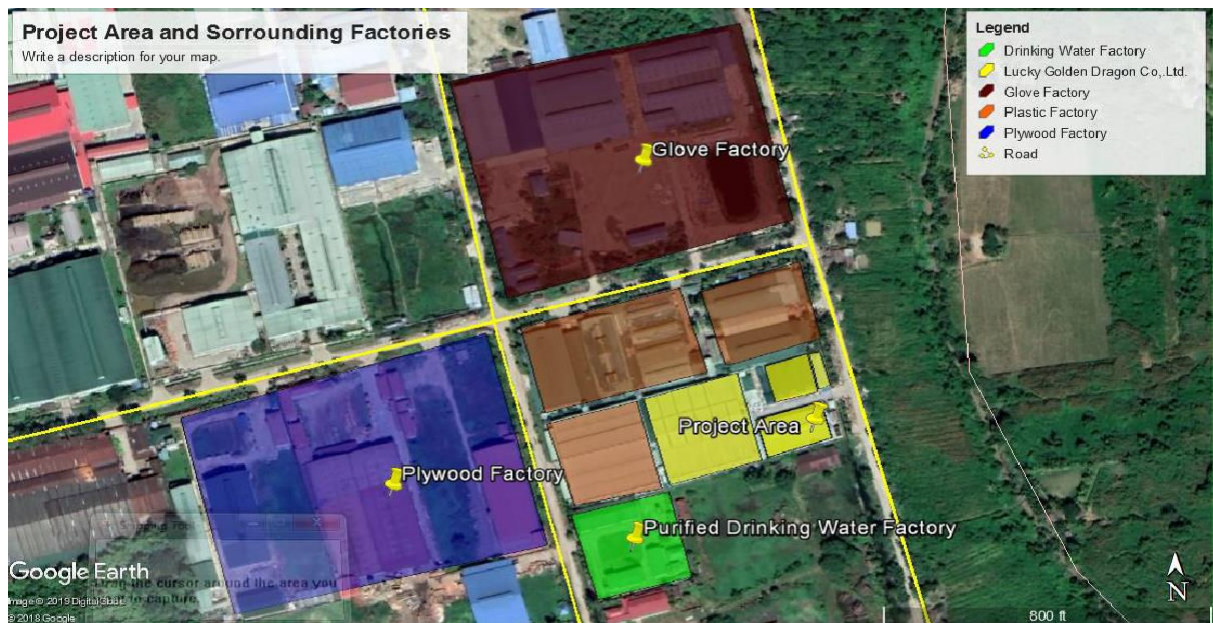


Figure 4. 3 Location of the Project Site and Surrounding Factories

4.3 Topography, Geology, and Soils

Site Topography

The project area is situated in the Dagonseikkan Township, which is flat and mainly an alluvium area. It is about on 1.3 meters away from the Bago River.

Geology

The soil in Yangon area consists of fluvial flood plain. The area lies in the delta of the Ayeyawaddy River and along Yangon, Hlaing, and Bago rivers and Nga Moeyeik creek, also called the Pazundaung creek. These water bodies play a major role in the deposition of sediments and soil characterization in Yangon area. Based on the published soil map of Yangon, the proposed project site is located in area where lateritic soils and laterite alluvial soils are present.

Figure 4.2 presents the soil types of Yangon.

The Dagonseikkan Township is built by recent alluvium and the lower layer is of sandstone. Although the recent alluvium layer is suitable for paddy cultivation, it is not suitable for the construction of heavy buildings.

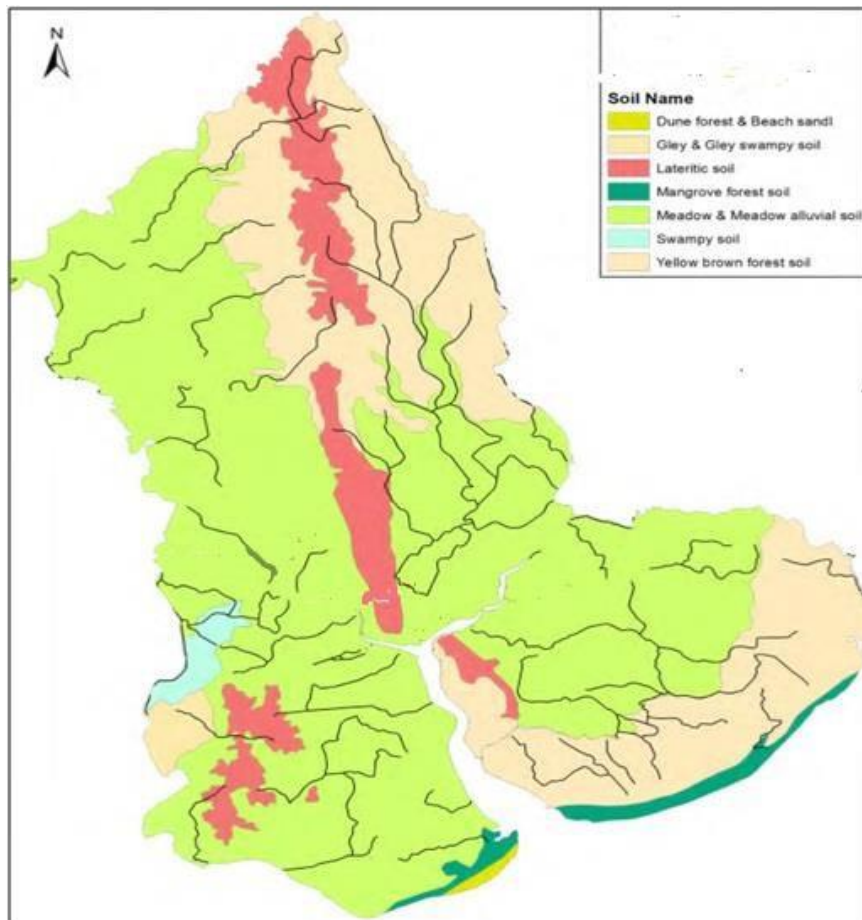


Figure 4. 4 Soils of Yangon

4.4 Climate and Hydrology

Due to lack of climate station in the study area, climatic conditions of Dagonseikkan Township can be referred to Kabaraye Meteorological Station. The straight distance between them is about 14.31 kilometers.




4.4.1 Climate Data

The Dagonseikkan Township is located in the east part of Yangon City within Yangon Division and has a tropical monsoon climate.

Temperature

- The annual mean temperature in Yangon, Myanmar is hot at 27.4°C (81.4°F).
- The variation in mean monthly temperature is 5.6°C (10.1°F) which is a very low range.
- The mean daily temperature variation/range is 9.8°C (17.6°F).
- April is the hottest month with a mean temperature of 30.65°C (87.17°F).
- January is the coldest month with an average temperature of 25.05°C (77.09°F).

Table 4. 1 Average Temperature Table for Yangon

	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Annual</u>
 + Average Max Temperature °C (°F)	32.2 (90)	34.5 (94.1)	36 (96.8)	37 (98.6)	33.4 (92.1)	30.2 (86.4)	29.7 (85.5)	29.6 (85.3)	30.4 (86.7)	31.5 (88.7)	32 (89.6)	31.5 (88.7)	32.3 (90.2)
 Average Temperature °C (°F)	25.1 (77.1)	26.9 (80.4)	28.8 (83.8)	30.7 (87.2)	29.2 (84.6)	27.4 (81.2)	26.9 (80.4)	26.9 (80.3)	27.3 (81.1)	27.9 (82.1)	27.2 (81)	25.3 (77.5)	27.4 (81.4)
 - Average Min Temperature °C (°F)	17.9 (64.2)	19.3 (66.7)	21.6 (70.9)	24.3 (75.7)	25 (77)	24.5 (76.1)	24.1 (75.4)	24.1 (75.4)	24.2 (75.6)	24.2 (75.6)	22.4 (72.3)	19 (66.2)	22.5 (72.6)





Source: www.climatemps.com

During the course of the year, average temperatures show little variance, with average highs ranging from 29 to 37°C (84 to 99°F) and average lows ranging from 18 to 25°C (64 to 77°F).

Rainfall (Precipitation)

- Yangon is supplied with an average of 2681 mm (105.6 in) of rainfall per year, or 223.4 mm (8.8 in) per month.
- On average there are 125 days per year with more than 0.1 mm (0.004 in) of rainfall (precipitation).
- The driest weather is in February when an average of 2 mm (0.1 in) of rainfall (precipitation) occurs.
- The wettest weather is in August when an average of 602 mm (23.7 in) of rainfall (precipitation) occurs.

Table 4. 2 Average Precipitation Table for Yangon

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
 Average Precipitation mm (in)	5 (0.2)	2 (0.1)	7 (0.3)	15 (0.6)	303 (11.9)	547 (21.5)	559 (22)	602 (23.7)	368 (14.5)	206 (8.1)	60 (2.4)	7 (0.3)	2681 (105.6)
 Precipitation Litres/m ² (Gallons/ft ²)	5 (0.12)	2 (0.05)	7 (0.17)	15 (0.37)	303 (7.43)	547 (13.42)	559 (13.71)	602 (14.77)	368 (9.03)	206 (5.05)	60 (1.47)	7 (0.17)	2681 (65.76)
 Number of Wet Days (probability of rain on a day)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	2 (7%)	14 (45%)	23 (77%)	26 (84%)	25 (81%)	20 (67%)	10 (32%)	3 (10%)	1 (3%)	125 (34%)
 Percentage of Sunny (Cloudy) Daylight Hours	87 (13)	77 (23)	79 (21)	76 (24)	46 (54)	20 (80)	19 (81)	24 (76)	26 (74)	56 (44)	81 (19)	84 (16)	56 (44)

Source: www.climatemps.com

Sunshine and Daylight Hours

- Sunshine hours in Yangon range from 2:29 (two hours and twenty nine minutes) daily in July to 9:44 (nine hours and forty four minutes) to each day in April.
- The longest daylight hours/day of the year is 13:00 (thirteen hours) long and the shortest day is 10:59 (ten hours and fifty nine minutes) long.
- There is an average of 2452 hours of sunlight per year (of a possible 4383) with an average of 6:42 (six hours and forty two minutes) of sunlight per day.
- It is sunny 55.9% of daylight hours. The remaining 44.1% of daylight hours are likely cloudy or with shade, haze or low solar intensity.
- At Yangon midday, the sun is at an average 71.3° angle.

Table 4. 3 Average Sunshine and Daylight Hours for Yangon

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average Sunlight Hours/ Day	09:40	09:37	09:21	09:44	05:50	02:40	02:29	02:58	03:14	06:32	09:20	09:17	06:42
Average Daylight Hours & Minutes/ Day	11:14	11:33	12:00	12:29	12:53	13:05	13:00	12:40	12:12	11:43	11:19	11:08	12:00
Sunny & (Cloudy) Daylight Hours (%)	87 (13)	84 (16)	79 (21)	79 (21)	46 (54)	21 (79)	19 (81)	24 (76)	27 (73)	56 (44)	83 (17)	84 (16)	56 (44)
Sun altitude at solar noon on the 21st day (°)	53.2	62.5	73.4	85.1	86.5	83.3	86	85.3	73.9	62.3	53.2	49.8	71.3

Source: www.climatemps.com

Wind

Over the course of the year typical wind speeds vary from 0 m/s to 5 m/s (calm to gentle breeze), rarely exceeding 6 m/s (moderate breeze).

The highest average wind speed of 2 m/s (light breeze) occurs around April 24, at which time the average daily maximum wind speed is 4 m/s (gentle breeze).

The lowest average wind speed of 1 m/s (light air) occurs around January 9, at which time the average daily maximum wind speed is 3 m/s (light breeze).

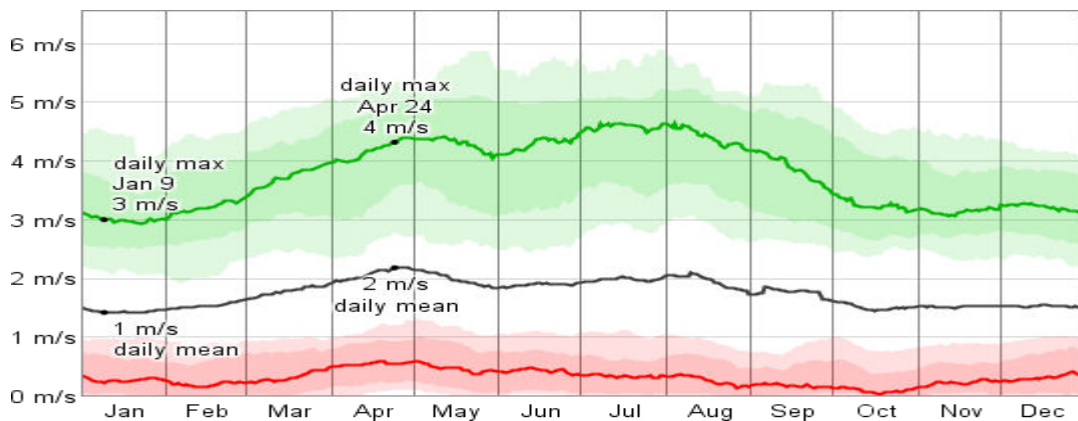


Figure 4. 5 Wind Speed

The average daily minimum (red), maximum (green), and average (black) wind speed with percentile bands (inner band from 25th to 75th percentile, outer band from 10th to 90th percentile).

The wind is most often out of the west (17% of the time) and south west (13% of the time). The wind is least often out of the south east (3% of the time), north west (4% of the time), north (4% of the time), and east (5% of the time).

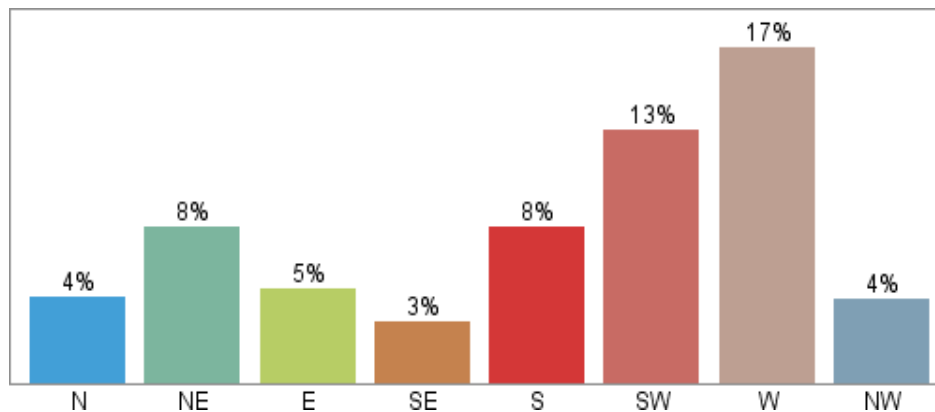


Figure 4. 6 Wind Directions over the Entire Year

The fraction of time spent with the wind blowing from the various directions over the entire year. Values do not sum to 100% because the wind direction is undefined when the wind speed is zero.

4.4.2 Hydrology

The whole area is flat and low with no distinct relief. The general elevation is between over 10 feet and 25 feet above sea level. It is low lying plain built by the Bago River. The land slopes slightly towards the east and the south. The Bago River is draining along the eastern margin of the township from north to south and then turns towards the west to join the Yangon River. The Bago River is a large and tidal stream, navigable throughout the year with medium size boats. There is a stream near the project site that flows into the Bago River.

4.5 Biological Environment

There are no wetlands and no plantation of any kind of trees in and around the project area. There is also no major conservation of wildlife in the area. The nearest water body is Bago River which is two kilometers away. The wastewater from the plant will be discharged to the nearby drain and then finally to the Bago River.

As regards natural vegetation, the primary growth had removed since before the establishment of this new town for the paddy cultivation. Patches of tidal forest vegetation are found along the bank of Bago River. In the rainy season, there may be seen grasses, herbs and other small plants.

In Dagonseikkan Township, various kinds of natural vegetations such as Koke Ko, Magyi, Tamar trees, Daneed, etc., are also present. No rare species of tree, plants and wild animals including birds are present in the area. Only small plants, grasses, etc., are seen in project area.

4.6 Targeted Environmental Standards

Ambient air parameters were determined by referring environmental quality standards for National Environmental Guidelines (NEQ) - December 2015. The target values for air emission were set according to the Air Emission Level Standards prepared by World Health Organization (WHO) and US-EPA Guideline, and NEQ Guidelines of Metal, Plastic and Rubber Manufacturing are shown in Table 4.4 and 4.5 respectively.

Table 4. 4 Target Air Emission Level (WHO and US-EPA)

Parameter	Guideline Value	
	WHO	US-EPA
Carbon Monoxide, CO	-	35 ppm (1-hour)
Nitrogen Dioxide, NO ₂	200 ug/m ³ (1-hour)	100 ppb (1-hour)
Ozone, O ₃	100 ug/m ³ (8-hour daily)	0.070 ppm (8-hour)
Particulate Matter PM ₁₀	50 ug/m ³ (24-hour)	150 ug/m ³ (24-hour)
Particulate Matter PM _{2.5}	25 ug/m ³ (24-hour)	35 ug/m ³ (24-hour)
Sulfur Dioxide, SO ₂	500 ug/m ³ (10-minute)	75 ppb (1-hour)

Table 4. 5 Target Air Emission Level of Metal, Plastic and Rubber Manufacturing

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Value
Ammonia	mg/Nm ³	50
Hydrogen chloride	mg/Nm ³	10
Nitrogen oxides	mg/Nm ³	350
Particulate matter PM ₁₀ (plastic processing)	mg/Nm ³	3
Volatile organic compounds (metal and plastic coating)	mg/Nm ³	100 (up to 15 tons/ year solvent consumption)
	mg/Nm ³	75 (more than 15 tons/ year solvent consumption)
	mg/Nm ³	50 (drying process)
Volatile organic compounds (surface cleaning)	mg/Nm ³	20-75

Parameter for noise level survey was determined according to Myanmar National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines, Tourism and Hospitality Development project and Noise Standard is shown in following Table 4.6 as Target Values.

Table 4. 6 Target Noise Levels

Receptor	One Hour L _{A eq} , dB (A)

	Day time	Night time
Industrial Commercial	70	70
Resident, Institutional, Educational	55	45

Day	07:00-22:00 (10:00-22:00 for Public holidays)
Night	22:00- (22:00-10:00 for Public

Baseline wastewater quality results were compared with effluent levels from National Environmental Quality (NEQ) Guidelines – General and Metal, Plastic and Rubber Product Manufacturing are shown in 4.7 and 4.8 respectively.

Table 4. 7Target Effluent Levels (General)

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Value
5-day Biochemical oxygen demand	mg/L	50
Ammonia	mg/L	10
Arsenic	mg/L	0.1
Cadmium	mg/L	0.1
Chemical oxygen demand	mg/L	250
Chlorine (total residual)	mg/L	0.2
Chromium (hexavalent)	mg/L	0.1
Chromium (total)	mg/L	0.5
Copper	mg/L	0.5
Cyanide (free)	mg/L	0.1
Cyanide (total)	mg/L	1
Fluoride	mg/L	20
Heavy metals (total)	mg/L	10
Iron	mg/L	3.5
Lead	mg/L	0.1
Mercury	mg/L	0.01
Nickel	mg/L	0.5
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10
pH		6-9
Phenols	mg/L	0.5
Selenium	mg/L	0.1
Silver	mg/L	0.5
Sulfide	mg/L	1
Temperature increase	°C	<3 ^a
Total coliform bacteria	MPN/100 ml	400
Total phosphorus	mg/L	2

Total suspended solids	mg/L	50
Zinc	mg/L	2

Table 4. 8 Target Effluent Levels (Metal, Plastic and Rubber Manufacturing)

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Value
Aluminum	mg/l	3
Ammonia	mg/l	10
		20 (electroplating)
Arsenic	mg/l	0.1
Cadmium	mg/l	0.1
Chemical oxygen demand	mg/l	250
Chromium (hexavalent)	mg/l	0.1
Chromium (total)	mg/l	0.5
Copper	mg/l	0.5
Cyanides (free)	mg/l	0.2
Cyanides (total)	mg/l	1
Fluorides	mg/l	20
Iron	mg/l	3
Lead	mg/l	0.2
Mercury	mg/l	0.01
Nickel	mg/l	0.5
Oil and grease	mg/l	10
pH		6-9
Phenols	mg/l	0.5
Silver	mg/l	0.2
Sulfide	mg/l	1
Temperature increase	°C	<3 ^b
Tin	mg/l	2
Total nitrogen	mg/l	15
Total phosphorus	mg/l	+
Total suspended solids	mg/l	50
		25 (electroplating)
Volatile organic halogens	mg/l	0.1
Zinc	mg/l	2

4.7 Data Collection and Analysis for Current Situation of Environmental Quality

4.7.1 Air Quality

(a) Material and Method

The objective of the air quality monitoring exercise is to determine the normal concentration of repairable particulates and gaseous emissions in the project area prior to the start of the proposed project. The ambient quality parameters are Oxygen (O₂), PM 10, PM 2.5, SO₂, NO₂, CO₂, CO, NH₃, VOC. ANE900 PLUS combustion analyzer, PHOTOVAC 2020 ComboPro™ Photoionization Detector, DUST TRAK™ 8532 AEROSOL MONITOR and Weather Text™ ULTIMETER 100 were used to measure ambient air quality.

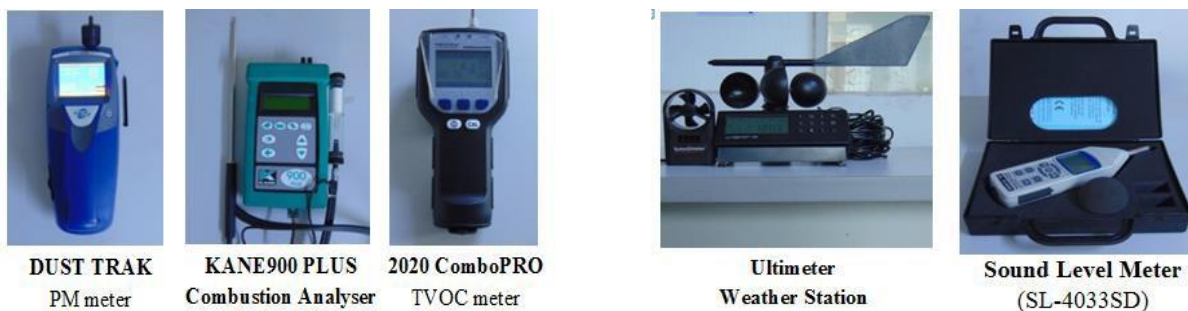


Figure 4. 7 Equipment used for Survey the Environmental Baseline Data

(b) Selection of Sampling Locations

Sound levels were measured in the project site. Sound Level Meter (SL-4033SD) was used to measure noise levels. Equipment used in determining ambient air and noise quality were shown in Figure 4.5.

Air quality measurement was taken at the project site and near the project surrounding. The sampling points were selected based on their locations relative to key community receptors, as well as it current or potential for impairments. The primary sources of data were collected from site survey and measurement. The existing ambient air quality were measured 24 hours by Haz-scanner (EPAS). Sampling interval is 1 min. Detail descriptions of the locations of sampling points are listed in Table 4.9 and Figure 4.6 and 4.7 respectively.

Table 4. 9 Locations of Air Quality Sampling Points

Sr. No	Sampling Points	Description
Work Place Air Sampling Point		
1	WASP-1	Raw Material Storing Area
2	WASP-2	Cutting and Packing Area (1)
3	WASP-3	Cutting and Packing Area (1)
4	WASP-4	Blow Film Extrusion section
Ambient Air Sampling Point		
1	ASP-1	In front of the Main Entrance Gate of the Factory

Note: WASP-Work Place Air Quality Sampling Point, ASP-Ambient Air Quality Sampling Point

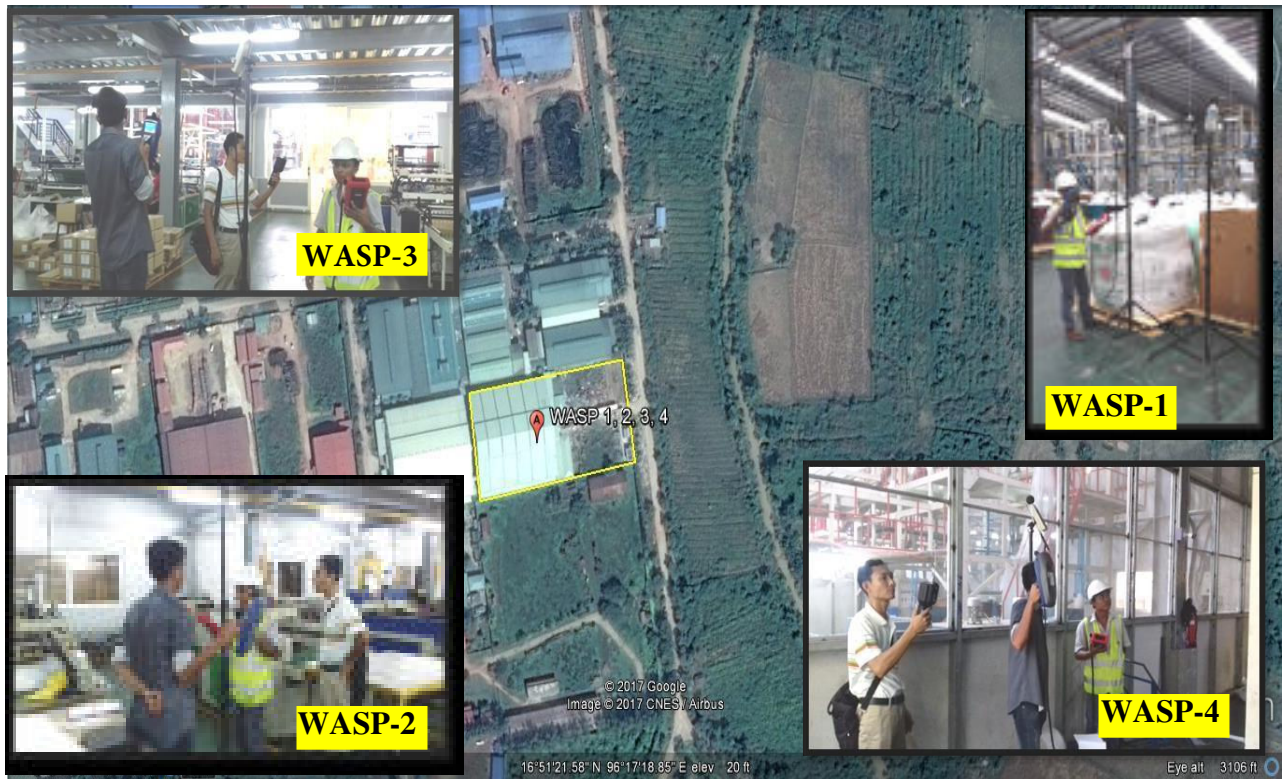


Figure 4. 8 Locations of Work Place Air Sampling Points and Surveying Photos



Figure 4. 9 Locations and Surveying Photos of Ambient Air Quality Sampling Points

Table 4. 10 Results of Air Quality Monitoring (Workplace)

Parameters		Unit	Work Place Air Quality			
			WASP- 1	WASP- 2	WASP- 3	WASP- 4
Gas	O ₂	mol%	20.9	20.9	21	21
	CO	ppm	-	-	-	-
	CO ₂	ppm	-	-	-	-
	NO ₂	ppm	-	-	-	-
	SO ₂	ppm	-	-	-	-
Organic	TVOC	ppm	0	0	0	0
	STEL	ppm	0	0	0	0
	Peak	ppm	0	0	0	0
	TWA	ppm	0	0	0	0
Particulate Matter	PM	mg/m ³	0.145	0.121	0.124	0.154
	Min	mg/m ³	0.115	0.092	0.116	0.107
	Max	mg/m ³	0.325	0.137	0.151	0.219
	Avg.	mg/m ³	0.152	0.113	0.133	0.143
	TWA	mg/m ³	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Particulate Matter	PM	mg/m ³	0.106	0.009	0.115	0.106
	Min	mg/m ³	0.101	0.090	0.108	0.093
	Max	mg/m ³	0.583	0.156	0.140	0.231
	Avg.	mg/m ³	0.124	0.103	0.118	0.109
	TWA	mg/m ³	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Ambient Air Quality Results

Table 4. 11 Comparison of Results Value and Guideline Standard

No	Parameters	Result	Unit	Measuring Avg. Period		Guideline Value	Avg. Period
1	Nitrogen Dioxide	5.72	µg/m ³	-	-	*40µg/m ³	1-year
				24	hours	*200µg/m ³	1-hour
2	Sulphur Dioxide	1.18	µg/m ³	24	hours	*20 µg/m ³	24-hours
				-	-	*500 µg/m ³	10 minutes

3	Particulate matter	195.15	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	-	-	*20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	1-year
	PM ₁₀			24	hours	*50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	24-hours
4	Particulate matter	109.85	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	-	-	*10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	1-year
	PM _{2.5}			24	hours	*25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	24-hours
5	Ozone	26.91	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	24	hours	100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	8-hour daily Maximum
6	Ammonia	4.83	ppm	24	hours	NG	-
7	Carbon Dioxide	399.56	ppm	24	hours	NG	-
8	Carbon Monoxide	0.26	ppm	24	hours	NG	-
9	Volatile Organic Compound	0.53	ppm	24	hours	NG	
10	Oxygen	20.1	%	24	hours	NG	-
11	Noise	57.61	dBA	7:00- 22:00	hours	70	(Day Time)
		54.93		22:00- 7:00		70	(Night Time)
12	Wind Speed	2.8	mph	24	hours	NG	-
13	Wind Direction	180	Deg	24	hours	NG	-
14	Temperature	29	°C	24	hours	NG	-



(c) Results and Discussion

Ambient air quality was monitored within the plant and in the vicinity. The air quality monitoring results are tabulated in Table 4.10 and 4.11. The collected data were checked with the target values for air emission which are Air Emission Level Standards by World Health Organization (WHO) and US-EPA Guideline, and NEQ Guidelines of Metal, Plastic and Rubber Manufacturing (tabulated in Table 4.4 and 4.5 respectively)

The work place air quality survey results, shown in the above table, except average particulate matters (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) contents in surrounding atmosphere were high because the production was being carried out. Volatile organic compounds were found to be below the detectable limits. The other gaseous contents are in the desirable limits. Providing the personal protecting equipment (e.g. facemask) and installing good ventilation system are needed.

The ambient air quality survey results described in the above table, except average particulate matters (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) of ASP-1 contents in surrounding atmosphere were high because of traffic activities as well as the access road. Volatile organic compounds were found to be below detectable limits. And then other gaseous contents will desirable limits. But above results of monitoring air quality were measured about one hour.

4.7.2 Noise Environment

Parameter for noise level survey was determined according to Myanmar National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines. (See Table 4.6)

Noise survey has 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 monitoring was also done at the same sampling points of monitoring air quality. We measured about one hour. The survey results are described in Table 4.12.

Table 4. 12 Survey Results of Noise Level

Sampling Point	Noise Level, dB (A)
----------------	---------------------

	Max	Min
WASP-1	110	77.8
WASP-2	89.9	67.2
WASP-3	91	66.2
WASP-4	105	74.3
NSP-1	78.1	45.6
NSP-2	119	43.5
NSP-3	78	46

*NSP= Noise Survey Point

According to the monitoring results indicated in Table 4.12, noise levels of all sampling points are somewhat higher than the industrial noise level standards because of traffic activities and operation activities of machineries and generator.

During operation period the major noise pollution source will be traffic activity inside the factory compound as well as on the access roads and project operational activities. In order to prevent adverse noise exposure to the people and the sensitive receptors within the study area, optimal mix of mitigation measures such as low noise generation units, and noise barriers will be essential.

4.7.3 Water Quality

Selected water quality parameters of ground water, surface water and municipal channel water 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.

Water samples were analyzed in the Green Myanmar Environmental Services (GMES) laboratory.



Project Area

Figure 4. 10 Locations of Water Sampling Points

(a) Surface Water Quality

In order to monitor the ground water quality, water sample from tube well located in the project site was taken and tested at Green Myanmar Environmental Services (GMES) laboratory. The analysis results of the physico-chemical parameters are presented in Table 4.12. The analysis results were compared with National Environmental Quality Emission Guideline – General Application (Effluent).

Table 4. 13 Results of Surface Water Quality

Sr.No.	Parameters	Unit	Analysis Value	National Environmental Quality Emission Guidelines (2015) – General Application
			Type of Water	
			Bago River (WSP-1)	
1	pH	-	6.19	6 ~ 9
2	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	ppm	ND	250
3	Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	ppm	ND	50
4	Ammonia (NH ₃)	ppm	ND	10
5	Arsenic (As)	ppm	ND	0.1
6	Chromium (Hexavalent)	ppm	0.12	0.1
7	Copper (Cu)	ppm	ND	0.5
8	Total Cyanide (CN)	ppm	ND	1
9	Total Iron (Fe)	ppm	8	3.5
10	Oil & Grease	ppm	ND	10
11	Phenols	ppm	ND	0.5
12	Sulphide	ppm	ND	1
13	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	ppm	2020	50
14	Total Nitrogen (TN)	ppm	-	10

Note: ND- Not Detected

The values of Chromium (Hexavalent), Total Iron (Fe) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) exceeded standard limits. All other parameters were within the desirable limits.

(b) Ground Water Quality

In order to monitor the ground water quality, water sample from tube well located in the project site was taken and tested at Green Myanmar Environmental Services (GMES) laboratory. The analysis results of the physico-chemical parameters are presented in Table 4.14. The analysis results were compared with Drinking Water Standards.

Table 4. 14 Results of Ground Water Quality

Sr.No.	Parameters	Unit	Analysis Value	Drinking Water Standards	
			Type of Water	WHO(2011)	Indian Specification (IS:10500,2012)
			Tube Well (WSP-3)		
1	pH	-	6.53	6.5 ~ 8.5	6.5 ~ 8.5
2	Chloride (Cl ⁻)	ppm	100	250	250
3	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	ppm	115	500	200
4	Total Iron (Fe)	ppm	ND	0.3	0.3
5	Sulphate (SO ₄)	ppm	ND	250	200
6	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ppm	205	-	200
7	Turbidity	NTU	<0.01	5	1
8	Manganese (Mn)	ppm	ND	0.4	0.1
9	Copper (Cu)	ppm	ND	2	0.05
10	Aluminum (Al)	ppm	ND	0.2	0.03
11	Cyanide (CN)	ppm	ND	0.07	0.05
12	Arsenic (As)	µg/l	ND	10	10
13	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	410	600	500

Note: ND-Not Detectable

The value of Total Alkalinity exceeded the Indian Speciation. All other parameters were within the desirable limits as per Drinking Water Standards.

(c) Wastewater Quality

In order to monitor the wastewater quality, wastewater sample from municipal sewage drain in front of the factory premise was taken and tested at GMES laboratory. The analysis results of the physico-chemical parameters are presented in Table 4.15.

Table 4. 15 Results of Wastewater Quality at Project Site

Sr.No	Parameter	Unit	Analysis Value	National Environmental Quality Emission Guidelines (2015)	
				Type of Wastewater Municipal Sewage Channel (WSP-2)	Metal, Plastic and Rubber Products Manufacturing
1	pH	-	6.31	6 ~ 9	6 ~ 9
2	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	ppm	41	250	250
3	Aluminum (Al)	ppm	0.01	3	-
4	Ammonia (NH ₃)	ppm	0.05	10	10
5	Arsenic (As)	ppm	ND	0.1	0.1
6	Chromium (Hexavalent)	ppm	0.32	0.1	0.1
7	Copper (Cu)	ppm	ND	0.5	0.5
8	Cyanide Free (CN)	ppm	ND	0.2	0.1
9	Total Iron (Fe)	ppm	0.3	3	3.5
10	Oil & Grease	ppm	ND	10	10
11	Phenols	ppm	ND	0.5	0.5
12	Sulphide	ppm	ND	1	1
13	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	ppm	20	50	50
14	Total Nitrogen (TN)	ppm	2.9	15	10

Note: ND- Not Detected

Chromium (Hexavalent) value of sewage drain (in the front of factory exceeded National Environmental Quality Guidelines. All other parameters were within the desirable limits as per National Environmental Quality Guidelines.

4.7.4 Soil Quality

In order to monitor the soil quality, soil sample in front of the factory premise was taken and tested at GMES laboratory. The analysis results of the physico-chemical parameters are presented in

Table 4. 16 Results of Soil Quality

Sr.No.	Parameters	Unit	Analysis Value
			In front of the Factory Premise
1.	pH	-	7.2
2.	Chloride (Cl ⁻)	g/kg soil	0.1
3.	Total Iron (Fe)	mg/kg soil	2.5
4.	Arsenic (As)	g/kg soil	ND
5.	Cyanide (CN)	g/kg soil	ND
6.	Aluminum (Al)	mg/kg soil	0.2
7.	Copper (Cu)	mg/kg soil	ND
8.	Manganese (Mn)	mg/kg soil	1.85
9.	P - Alkalinity	mmol/l extract	0
10.	Total Alkalinity	mmol/l extract	2.2
11.	Extractable Acidity	cmol/kg soil	0.25

Note: ND- Not Detectable



Figure 4. 11 Photos of Taking Soil Sample in front of Factory Premise (near entrance gate)

4.8 Socio-Economic Information

Dagon Seikkan Township is an urban township of Yangon, Myanmar. Located in the east-central part of the city of Yangon, the township lies between North Latitude 16 ° 46'' and 16° 49'' and East Longitude 96° 11'' and 96° 13'' It occupies 32.97 square miles of the area and surrounded on the east by Thanlyin township, on the west by South Dagon, on the south by Thanlyin and Thaketa townships and on the north by Hleku and South Dagon townships. It is located the attitude of 14.4 feet above sea level. It borders on the Bago River to the east and southeast. It is linked to Thanlwin Township by Dagon Bridge on Bago River.

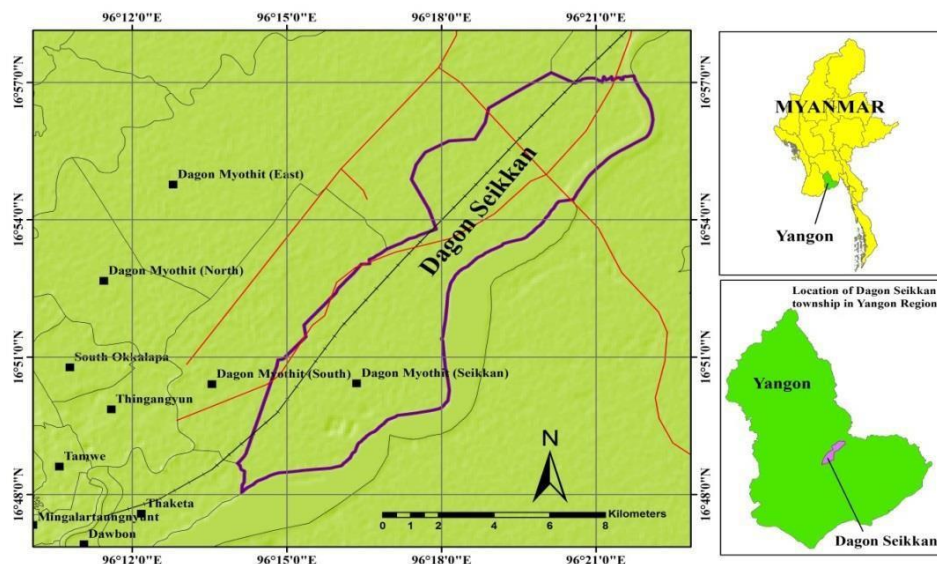


Figure 4. 12 Location of Dagon Myothit (Seikkan)

4.8.1 Social Baseline

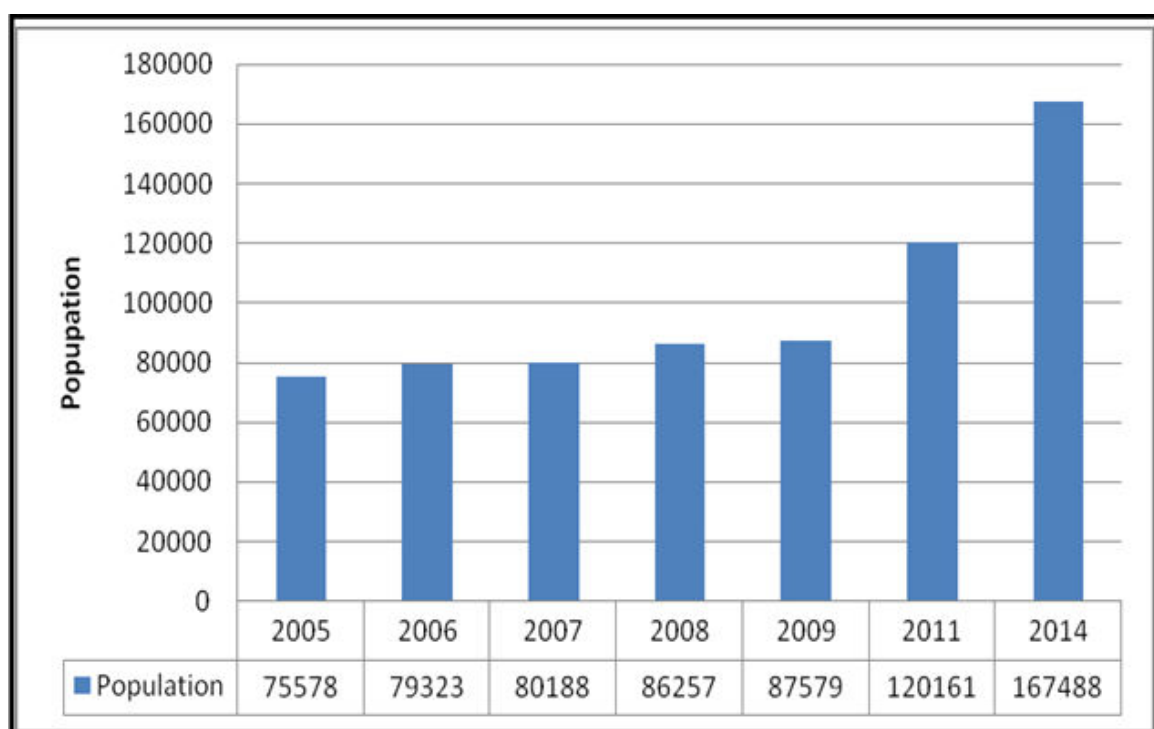
According to 2014 census, total population of the township was 167,488. 90% of total inhabitants live in urban area whereas remaining 10% reside in rural area.

Majority of workforce in the area engage in various industrial sectors. Only some portion of workforce is dealing with farming business.

Major source of lighting is electricity with 57% of total households. 20% of households accounts for use of battery as a major lighting source.

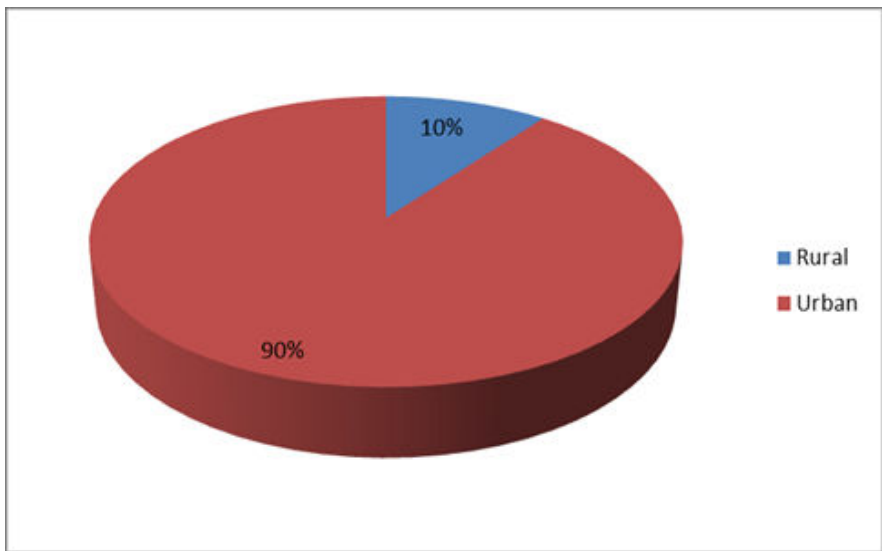
Major source of cooking in the study area is electricity. 43 % of total households rely on electricity as primary source for cooking. Another 33% of households use charcoal and 22% of households account for firewood.

Artificial water pond constitutes a major proportion of drinking water source for rural communities with 14% of total households.



Livelihood

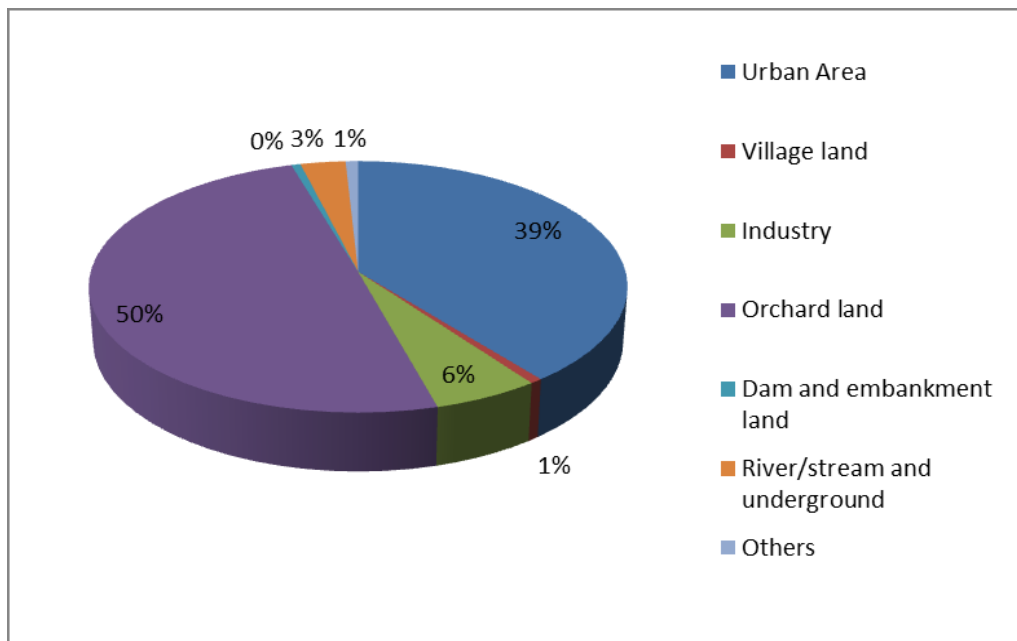
Majority of workforce in the area engage in various industrial sectors. Only some portion of workforce is dealing with farming business. Being a part of urban area, a large number of people of the area are employee working in both private and government sectors. Some people engage in own business. A few numbers of villagers rely on farming land for their livelihood. Some households earn the income from livestock breeding. Contract type farming has been widely practiced by Agro companies using modernized machine and technology. Villages located northern part of township rely on agriculture, fishing and industries for their livelihood.



Land Used

The total area of study town is 1,103 acres. Large portion of the township is occupied by orchard with almost 50 % of total land. Built-up area consists of 8,310 acres (39.38%).

Therefore, this township is considered semi urban with large portion of rural area.



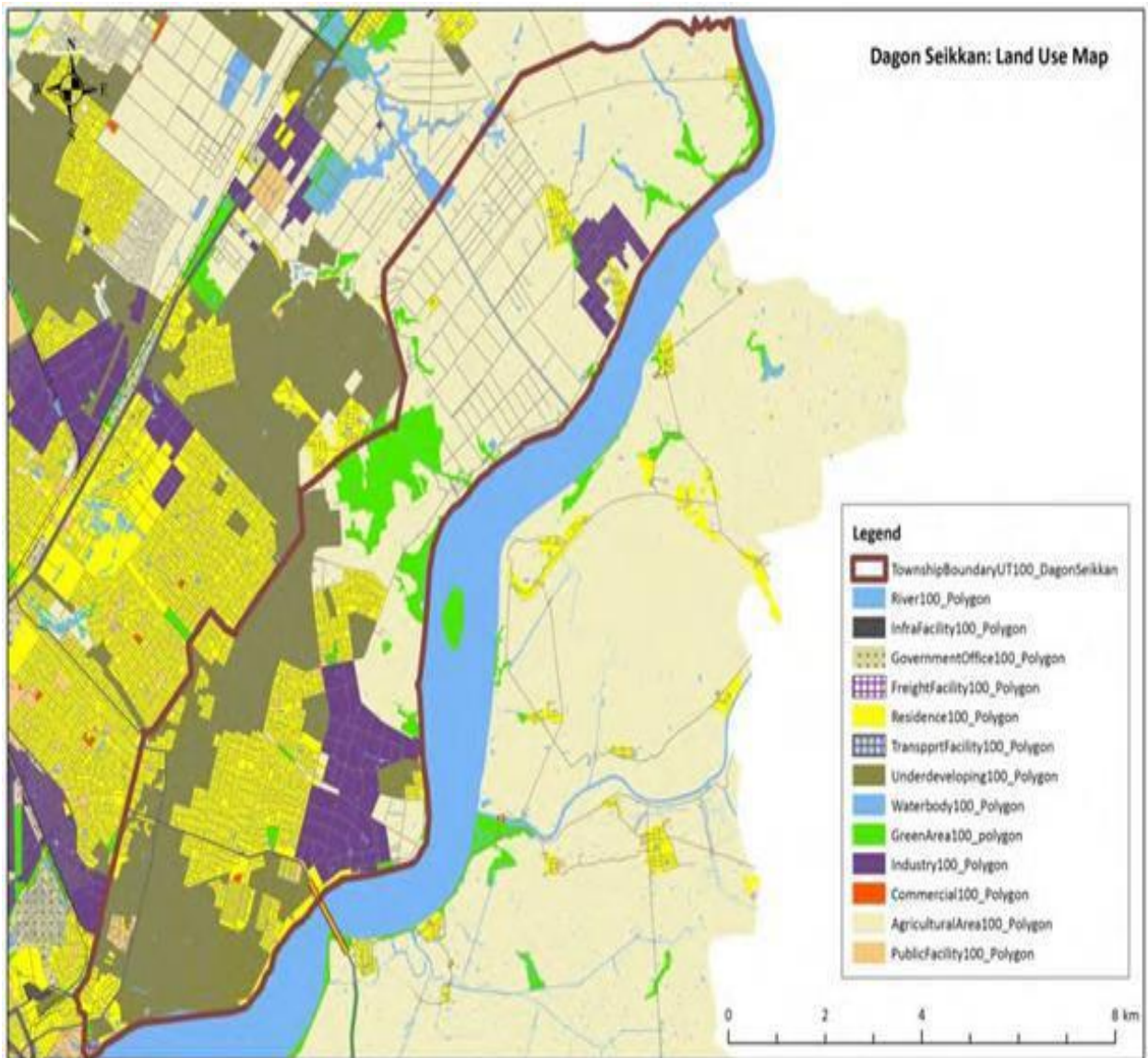
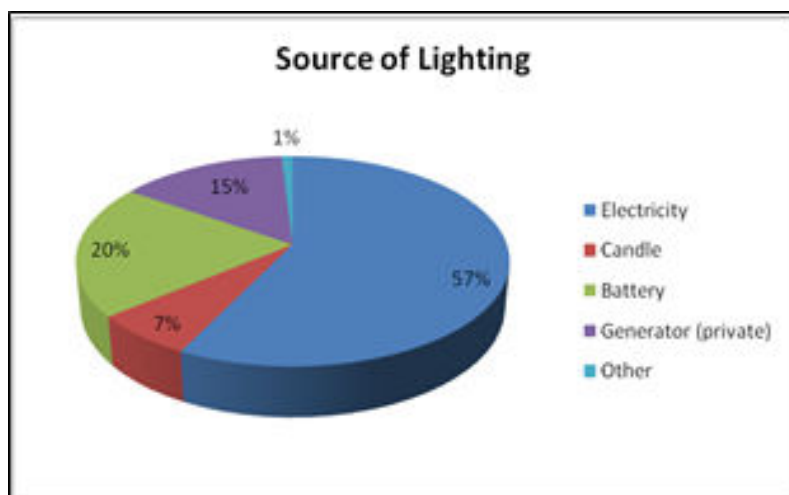


Figure 4. 13 Land Use Map of Dagon Seikkan

Source: The Project for Strategic Urban Development Plan of the Greater Yangon, Final Report for Phase II

Electrification

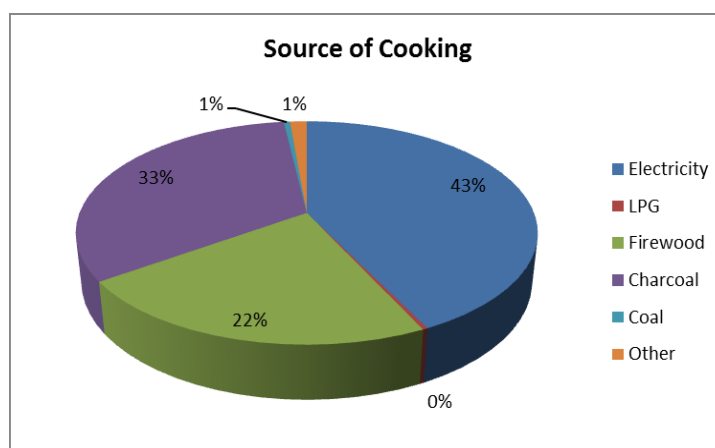
In Dagon Myothit (Seikkan), major source of lighting is electricity with 57% of total households. 20% of household's accounts for use of battery as a major lighting source. Therefore, it is noticed that a large number of households could not enable to access to national grid. The use of kerosene, water mill and solar system are included in the category of other type representing only 1%.



Source of Cooking

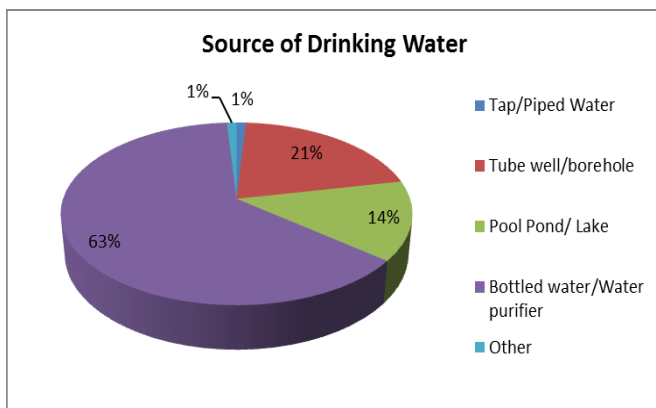
Major source of cooking in the study area is electricity. 43 % of total households rely on electricity as primary source for cooking. Another 33% of households use charcoal and 22% of households account for firewood. Compared with 47% of total

Households of Yangon Region which rely on the electricity for cooking, there is no significant difference in the cooking source. It learnt that Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) is one of the urban area of Yangon, the number of inhabitants who use firewood and charcoal as primary source of cooking remains significant with 22% and 33% respectively.



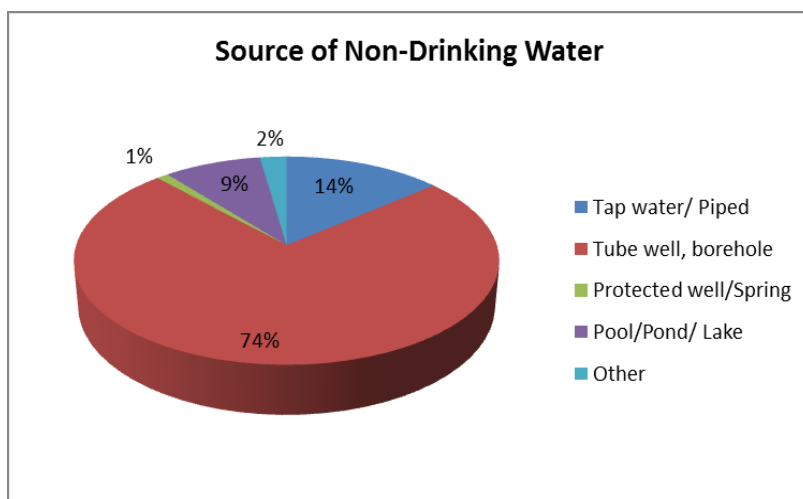
Source of Drinking Water

Major source of drinking water is bottled water /purified water. 63% of total populations of township rely on purified water which is followed by 21% of households who use tube well water as drinking source. Artificial water pond constitutes a major proportion of drinking water source for rural communities with 14% of total households.



Source of Non- Drinking Water

Primary source of non-drinking water in study area is tube well/borehole. 74% of total households depend on tube well for this purpose. 14 %of household rely on tap water for non-drinking purpose. Other major non-drinking source is protected well and water collection pond.



5.0 PROCESS DESCRIPTION

The processes, used to manufacture plastic and rubber, are very diverse; therefore, this section presents them individually.

5.1 Plastic Bags Manufacture Processing

5.1.1 Raw Materials

Among the common thermoplastic resins, **Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Company Limited** uses the following:

High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)

- A strong, high density, moderately stiff plastic with a highly crystalline structure.
- It is frequently used as a plastic for milk cartons, laundry detergent, garbage bins, and cutting boards. High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) is non-porous, non-stretchable, and just as strong as low density bags that are twice as thick. Because HDPE is thinner, it typically costs 25-50% less than comparable Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) products! It is suitable for general packaging applications and trash collection that doesn't include sharp objects. It also creates a moisture and vapor barrier.

Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE)

- A very flexible material with very unique flow properties that makes it particularly suitable to plastic film applications like shopping bags.
- LDPE has high ductility but low tensile strength which is evident in the real world by its propensity to stretch when strained. Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) is porous, somewhat stretchable, and has good clarity. It is suitable for everyday packaging needs and all-purpose trash collection.

Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE)

- A non-porous and very stretchable plastic and is very similar to LDPE.
- The added advantage is that the properties of LLDPE can be altered by adjusting the formula constituents and that the overall production process for LLDPE is typically less energy intensive than LDPE. It is stronger than LDPE so a thinner gauge bag or liner provides comparable performance to LDPE. It is also 15-50% less expensive than LDPE! It resists punctures and tears, and is suitable for everyday packaging needs and all-purpose trash collection.



Polypropylene (PP)

- A linear hydrocarbon polymer which is one of most versatile polymers available with applications, both as a plastic and as a fiber, in virtually all of the plastics end-use markets.
- Polypropylene is an altogether different resin than polyethylene. It is non-porous, super-clear, non-stretchable and generally stronger and more rigid than polyethylene. It is commonly used for packaging foods and displaying merchandise at retail.

Metallocene

- A new-generation polyethylene resin that offers outstanding toughness and tear resistance in a film that's approximately 25% thinner than low density polyethylene.
- It is thinner, stronger, and 15% less expensive than comparable LDPE! A 3 mil metallocene bag equals the strength of a 4 mil low density polyethylene bag.

Calcium Carbonate

- A powder used as a plastics material powder with some advantages available, such as high brightness, easy to surface organic processing, the processing equipment and tooling wear light, molding and good liquidity, coupled with resources rich, low cost, the plastics processing industry preferred inorganic mineral powder.

Plastic resin color imparts color to the plastic resin.

PE ink is used for printing the plastic bags.

PE ink consists of:

Titanium dioxide (white pigment and opacifier)	35%
Ethanol (low b.p. solvent)	30%

Alcohol soluble polyamide (resin)	15%
n-propyl acetate (low b.p. solvent)	8%
Alcohol soluble nitrocellulose (resin)	5%
n-propanol (low b.p. solvent)	4%
Di-butyl phthalate (plasticiser)	1%
Polyethylene wax (prevents damage to the film against rubbing)	1%
Amide wax (prevents damage to the film against rubbing)	1%

5.1.2 Detail Description of Manufacturing Plastic Poly Bags

There are the four steps involved in making any plastic bag:

1. Material Blending
2. Extruding Plastic Film
3. Printing Bags
4. Bag Making or "converting"

1. Blending and Mixing Resins

Clear LDPE (low density polyethylene) plastic resin in pellet form is vacuum fed from storage silos and blended with various additives as required for specific product applications. These mixes transform the plastic polymer to improve their basic mechanical, physical and chemical properties into a commercial product.

Additives combine to create the desired proprietary blends of clarity, strength, stretch ability, seal ability, scuff and tear resistance, UV protection, bacterial protection, surface appearance, slip resistance and other properties required for the finished product.

If colored film is to be made, colored pellets (called "Master Batch") are added in blends from 1% to 25% to achieve different opacities and virtually any color imaginable. Numerous resins, HDPE, LDPE, LLDPE and PP, are kept in stock to allow for the many diverse applications that are manufactured daily.



2. Extruding Plastic Film

After blending, the mixture will be treated into molten form at high temperature. The blended resins are thus fed into extruders and melted at 380°F. Driving of Extruder Screw forces the molten mixture through a precision die where air is introduced and a 'bubble' is formed. This process is known as "blown film extrusion".

The molten poly flows evenly up and over the circular die. It goes out at the shape of a bubble full of cool air that comes from the air ring. This air stream helps to blow the bubble up and cool down the plastic.

The bubble goes through cooling tower of 25 - 35 feet tall. Along the length of the tower are guides to keep the tubular poly film from shifting. As the film reaches the top of the cooling tower, the guides gradually flatten it into a lay flat form. If the plastic bag will have gussets, special frames (called "gusset boards") indent the sides of the tube before it is flattened. At the top of the cooling tower, motorized nip rollers grab the solidified poly film. The nip rollers now take over the job of moving the poly film up the cooling tower. The lay flat film travels over a series of rollers. Adjustments to wall thickness and diameter are made in this continuous bubble

or tube. As it rises some 20 feet, it cools and is flattened and wound under tension into 50 - 200 lb. rolls.

For simple bags, such as trash bags or industrial bags, the film is contained to a single, in-line process. In this case, the polyethylene film is travelled through a bag machine that seals the bottom of the plastic bag and perforates it at the same time. For poly bags with complex features (for example, multi-colored printing, the film is wound on a roll and then taken out of line for further processing at a converting facility.

A converting facility has a variety of specialized equipment to create the diverse features found in plastic bags today. The blown film extrusion process for creating poly bags hasn't changed much over the years.





Blown Film Extrusion Process

3. Printing Bags

From the extruders, the rolls of film are delivered to the print department. Flexographic stacked presses produce printed film in up to 8 colors with matte to gloss to metallic finishes. A smaller press does the less complex jobs such as produce roll bag printing and other 1 or 2 color jobs.

Depending on printing design, color numbers, the plastic bag can be treated by flexography printing machine. For simple, small quantity and food contact bag, it is better to use flexography printing.

Flexography Printing Process is widely used to print packaging materials, this technique is used to print on a number of materials and products including plastic bags.

The printing plates are flexible and made of rubber or plastic. The inked plates with a slightly raised image are rotated on a cylinder, which transfers the image to the substrate. These machines involve simple operation and easy adaptation for the use of water-based inks and produce high quality, finer and clear impressions on different substrates.

Flexographic machines, due to their high speed printing process, make use of fast-drying inks. These printing machines can print on a range of absorbent & non-absorbent materials and can print in continuous patterns.

In this technique, a roll a substrate is fed into the machine and is finally pulled off through a series of printing units and as a consequence of this action the image is printed on the substrate. Each color is provided by a single printing unit. It finds

application in high quality packaging such as plastic bags and food and candy wrappers.



Printing Plastic bags

4. Bag Making or "Converting"

This process includes three main steps:

1. cutting,
2. sealing and
3. Folding.

For different types of bags, suitable cutting machines are used. Either plain rolls from the extruder line or printed rolls from the printing presses are delivered to the bag making area.

A myriad of sizes and options are available in essentially 3 types of bag conversion:

1. single bags,
2. bags on rolls (perforated tear-off) or
3. bags on wire wickets

Roll stock is loaded onto bag making machines where repetitive bottom seal or side seal converting takes place to produce individual bags from the large rolls.

Holes, vents, slits, perforations, handle punching, wicketting, header sealing and ziplocking are some of the many options available in each production run.

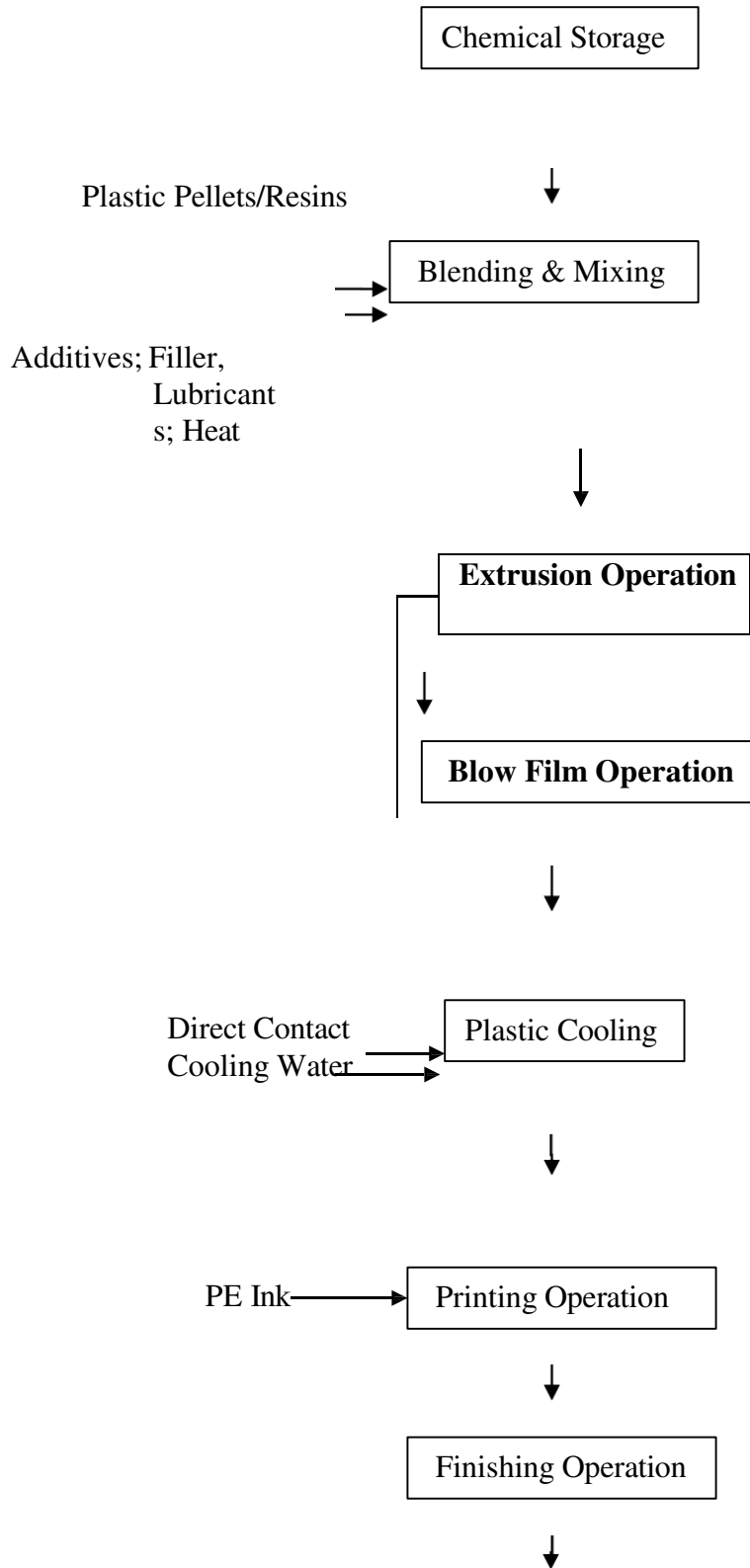
Special folding jigs allow for gusseting as required with high speed, automatic wire wicketting machines aligned for efficient production. After the rolls of tubing are converted into one of many styles and types of bags, the bags are packed into boxes, stacked and wrapped on pallets in preparation for shipment.

In this step, side gussets and bottom gussets will be made. The heating temperature and the speed of machine will decide the strength and the appearance of the seal. The cut-out part of die cut bag, patch handle bag and T-shirt bag will be collected and recycled for Plastic Poly garbage bag. For bags with handle such as Clip loop Plastic Poly bags, Rigid Plastic Poly bags, Soft-loop Plastic Poly bags, they have one more step of handling.

After the rolls of tubing are converted into one of many styles and types of bags, the bags are packed into boxes, stacked and wrapped on pallets in preparation for shipment.



Finishing Process



Finished Plastic Bag

Figure 5. 1 Plastic Bag Manufacturing Flow Chart

BLOW FILM EXTRUSION MACHINE

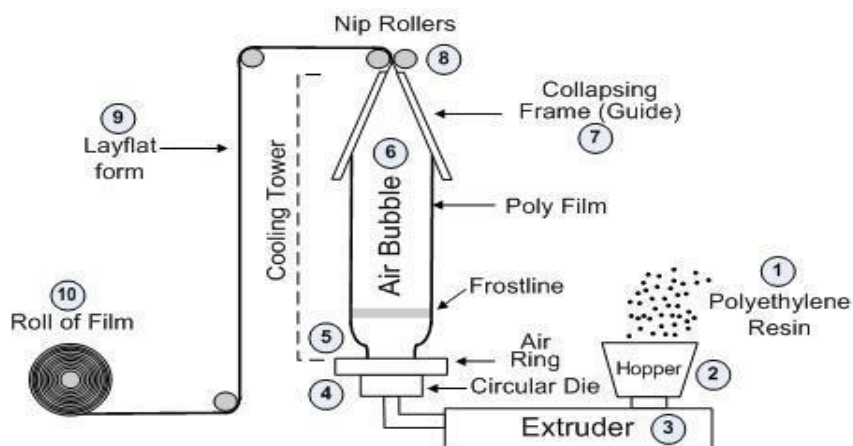


Figure 5. 2 Blow Film Extrusion Machine

Standard Operating Procedure of blow film extrusion (refer to Figure 5.2)

1. The machine operator pours the polyethylene resin into the hopper.
2. The hopper feeds the resin into the extruder.
3. Heating elements and the turning of the extruder screw melts the resin into molten form and forces it through the extruder.
4. The molten poly flows evenly up and over the circular die.
5. As the molten poly emerges from the die, the machine operator:
 - a. Grabs it wearing protective gloves.
 - b. Pinches the molten poly together.
 - c. Ties a rope to the top of the molten poly. The rope leads upward to a pulley system.
 - d. Pulls the other end of the rope to move the molten poly upwards. At the same time, the air ring blows cool air upwards, which solidifies the molten poly.
6. As the tubular shape moves up, the machine operator inserts an air gun through the poly film to blow in additional air. This step is repeated until the diameter of the tubular poly film reaches the required bag size.
7. Along the length of the tower are guides to keep the tubular poly film from shifting. As the film reaches the top of the cooling tower, the guides gradually flatten it into a lay-flat form. If the plastic bag will have gussets, special frames (called “gusset boards”) indent the sides of the tube before it is flattened.
8. At the top of the cooling tower, motorized nip rollers grab the solidified poly film. The nip rollers now take over the job of moving the poly film up the cooling tower.

Note: Extruder and die assembly towers can be 25 to 35 feet tall. This height is needed to cool the polyethylene film before the layers are flattened together.

9. The lay-flat film travels over a series of rollers. For simple bags, such as trash bags or industrial bags, the film is contained to a single, in-line process. In this case, the polyethylene film: – Travels through a bag machine that seals the bottom of the plastic bag and perforates it at the same time. The perforation allows the bags to be easily torn from the roll. – May also travel through a separator that breaks the perforations and stacks the poly bags on top of each other for bulk packaging in a box.

10. For poly bags with complex features (for example, multi-colored printing, Zip-Loc® closure, or door knob hang holes) the film is wound on a roll and then taken out of line for further processing at a converting facility. A converting facility has a variety of specialized equipment to create the diverse features found in plastic bags today.



Figure 5. 3Automatic Process Control and Quality Control

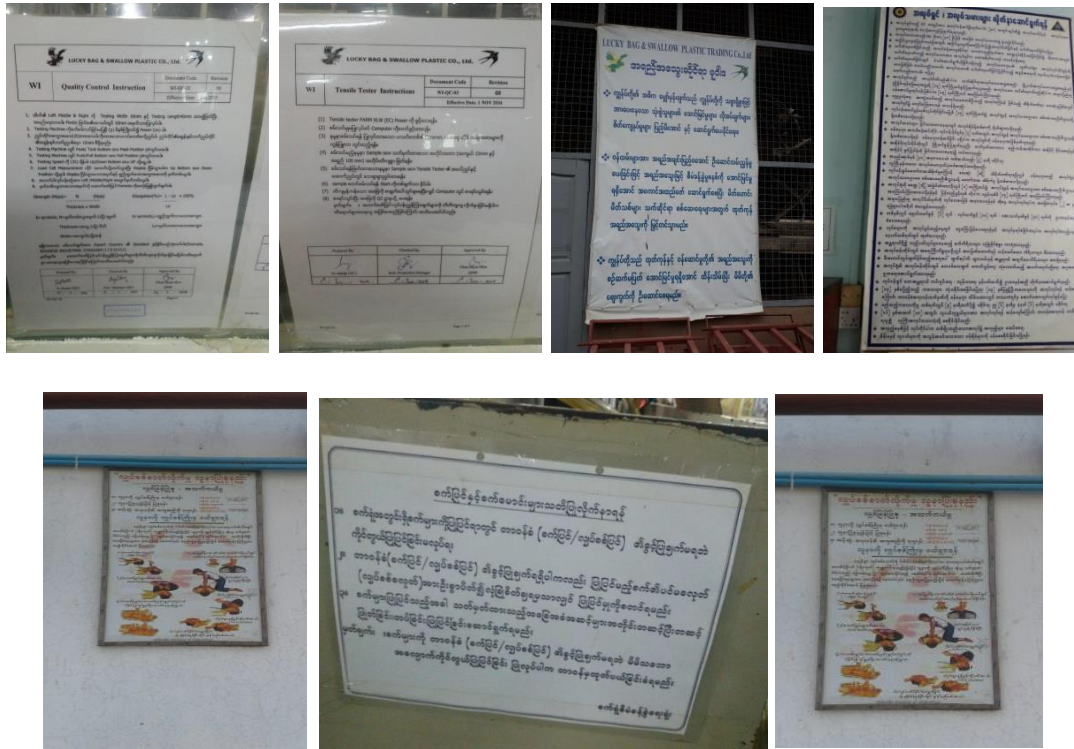


Figure 5. 4 Quality Policies of Factory and Notices for Employees
 5.1.3 Solid Waste Disposal System

(a) Recycling of plastic waste

A recyclable plastic (Including the reject material) were compressed and used for making raw plastic resin. Remove anything inside the bags, such as receipts, stickers, or crumbs.

Plastic waste collection bins are kept in workplace, such as one big garbage bag for all bags. 50 to 100 plastic bags in one garbage bag were compressed and packed for recycle purpose

Before recycling, most plastics are sorted according to their resin type. Some plastic products are also separated by color before they are recycled. The plastic recyclables are then shredded. These shredded fragments then undergo processes to eliminate impurities like paper labels. This material is melted and often extruded into the form of pellets which are then used to manufacture other products



Figure 5. 5 Collection of waste in the workplace (waste and reject)



Figure 5. 6 Compressing of plastic waste for recycling purpose



Figure 5.7 Resin from the recycling of plastic waste

(b) Non recyclable waste

Non recyclable waste are collected in 8 municipal rubbish bins and 1 municipal rubbish car per month (all are general waste).

(c) Liquid Waste

The plastic manufacturing process does not generate liquid waste. But some amount wastewater will be generated from the the kitchen, basin and other domestic activities. These waters were discharged into municipal drain beside the factory premise.

5.1.4 Sewage Disposal System

The factory was connected to the septic sewerage system for discharge of sewerage emanating from the project's operational activities.

The wastewater will be disposed through the treatment system with an objective of purifying and recycling the wastewater into the proponent's landscaped site. Proper wastewater drainage system will be established.

6.0 ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Environmental impact in the study area reflects in any changes of environmental conditions, adverse or beneficial effects caused or induced by the impact of project if implemented. Superimposition of predicted impact over pre-project baseline data shows final picture of environmental conditions.

Impact prediction in various areas of air, water, soil and noise for the proposed project are given in following sections.

Integrated plant involves activities to set up a plant, machinery, create infrastructure to transport raw material, finished products as dominant activities in construction phase. In construction phase they have various impacts on air & water quality, noise levels, socio-economic environment, etc.

Environmental impacts during the construction and decommissioning of manufacturing plastic poly bags and printing facilities are common to those of most industrial facilities and their prevention and control is not discussed here. Moreover, the production of the varieties of plastic poly bags had already started.

Next steps describe a brief description of the environmental impacts of proposed project.

6.1 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:

6.1.1 Probability

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

Table 6. 1- Rating for Probability

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

6.1.2 Duration

Table 6. 2 Rating for Duration

Attribute	Description	Weight
Short term	The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural processes in a time span shorter than any of the phases.	1
Medium term	The impact will last up to the end of the phases, where after it will be mitigated.	3
Long term	The impact will last for the entire operational phase of the project but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter.	4
Permanent	Impact that will be non-transitory. Mitigation either by man or natural processes will not occur in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient.	5

6.1.3 Scale

Scale is the physical and spatial size of the impact as follow:

Table 6. 3 Rating for Scale

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

6.1.4 Magnitude/ Severity

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

Table 6. 4 Rating for Magnitude or Severity

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

6.1.5 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.

$$\text{Significance} = (\text{Duration} + \text{Scale} + \text{Magnitude}) \times \text{Probability}$$

Table 6. 5 Rating for Significance

Attribute	Description	Weight
Negligible	The impact is non-existent or unsubstantial and is of no or little importance to any stakeholder and can be ignored.	< 20
Low	The impact is limited in extent, has low to medium intensity; whatever its probability of occurrence is, the impact will not have a material effect on the decision and is likely to require management intervention with increased costs.	< 40
Moderate	The impact is of importance to one or more stakeholders, and its intensity will be medium or high; therefore, the impact may materially affect the decision, and management intervention will be required.	< 60
High	The impact could render development options controversial or the project unacceptable if it cannot be reduced to acceptable levels; and/ or the cost of management intervention will be a significant factor in mitigation.	> 60

6.2 Adverse Impacts and Mitigation Measures for Construction

Phase and Closing Phase

During the construction/closing phase, it is essential to adopt strategies to prevent or minimize dust emissions, noise generation, health and safety hazards, and negative impacts related to the generated construction wastes.

6.2.1 Impacts on Air Quality

The main sources of air pollution during the construction

Table 6. 6 Air Pollution generated during the Construction

Source	Emission
Plant Site Construction/ Closing Activities	Generation of Dust (TSP & PM)
Running of Vehicles, Equipment and Generator	Generation of Gases and Particulates
Burning of Solid Wastes of all kinds	Generation of Combustion Gases

Generation of TSP and PM

The main source of air pollution during construction phase is dust (TSP and PM) emission from the clearing of ground cover and vegetation around the project site, earth works such as excavation, digging and refilling of earth, the mixing of cement with sand, lime, water, and also vehicular movements.

The main source of air pollution during closing stage is building take off activities, wall and floor destroying.

Generation of Gases and PM

The emission of exhaust gases and particulate matters are from the vehicles which are powered by diesel engines. Diesel engines are also used frequently in other kinds of equipment found at construction sites, such as generators and compressors.

Diesel air emissions are a focus for environmental protection because diesel exhaust (from all sources) is one of the largest sources of fine particulate matter and this exhaust also contains ozone-forming nitrogen oxides and other air pollutants.

Table 6. 7 Impact Significances on Air Quality

Sources	Pollutants	Impact Duration	Impact Scale	Impact magnitude/ Severity	Impact probability	Impact Significance
Plant site	TSP, PM	Short term (+1)	Site (+1)	Medium (+6)	Definite (x5)	Moderate(40)
Vehicles, heavy machine and diesel generator running	NO _x , SO ₂ , CO, CO ₂ , PM	Short term (+1)	Site (+1)	Low (+2)	Definite (x5)	Low (20)
Burning of Solid Wastes	NO _x , SO ₂ , CO, CO ₂ , PM	Short term (+1)	Site (+1)	Low (+2)	Probable (x2)	Negligible(8)

The significance assigned to this impact for the construction period was considered to be low (negative).

6.2.2 Mitigation Measures for Impacts on Air Quality

(1) Mitigation Measures for Generation of Dust (TSP & PM)

The following dust control measures are recommended during the construction phase of the project:

(A) Site Boundary and Entrance

- Vehicle washing facilities including a high pressure water jet shall be provided at every discernible or designated vehicle exit point; and
- 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.

(B) Access Haul Roads

- Each and every main haul road shall be paved with hard core materials or metal plates, and kept clear of dusty materials; or
- Haul roads should be sprayed with water so as to maintain the entire road surface wet.

(C) Exposed Earth

- Exposed earth should be properly treated by compaction, vegetation planting or covering with bitumen within six months after the last construction activity on the site or part of the site where there is exposed earth.

(D) Loading, unloading or transfer of dusty materials

- All dusty materials should be sprayed with water immediately prior to any loading or transfer operation so as to maintain the dusty material wetting.

(E) Debris Handling

- Any debris should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting or stored in a debris collection area sheltered on the top and the three sides.
- Before debris is dumped into a truck, water should be sprayed so that it remains wet when it is dumped.

(F) Site Clearance

- All demolished items shall be covered by impervious sheeting or placed in an area sheltered on the top and the three sides within a day of demolition.

(2) Mitigation Measures for Generation of Gases and Particulates

(A) Vehicles and Diesel Generator Running

- All vehicles have their engines turned off while parked on the site or unnecessary conditions.
- Regularly check and well-maintained the engine of vehicles and other machines.
- Use fuel oil with low sulfur content.

6.2.3 Impact of Noise Levels

During the Construction Phase the source of noise are from the construction work such as carpentry work, noisy drilling machine, cement mixing machine and also from engines and pumps. And closing phase the sources of noise are from wall and floor destroying works. Moreover, heavy traffic such as loading and unloading, fabrication and handling of equipment and materials are likely to cause an increase

in the ambient noise levels. Main sources of noise will be the operation of the Diesel generator and vehicular movements.

Noise generally causes nuisance and disturbance to the community. But the proposed project site is located more than 150 m from the residential houses and, thus noise is not an issue for the community. The areas affected are those close to the site. At the peak of the construction and closing, marginal increase in noise levels is expected to occur but they are temporary.

Table 6. 8 Impact Significances of Noise

Sources	Pollutants	Impact Duration	Impact Scale	Impact magnitude/ Severity	Impact probability	Impact Significance
Construction Activities such as piling work, wedding,	Noise	Short term (+1)	Local (+2)	Medium (+6)	Definite (x5)	Moderate (45)
Closing activities such as wall, floor destroying	Noise	Short term (+1)	Local (+2)	Medium (+6)	Definite (x5)	Moderate (45)
Vehicles Movements, heavy machine and diesel generator running	Noise	Short term (+1)	Site (+1)	Low (+2)	Definite (x5)	Low (20)

6.2.4 Mitigation Measures for Impact of Noise

Noise Control Measures for Construction Phase and Closing

The following measures should be considered to reduce noise level in the construction phase of the project.

Mitigation at Working Time

1. Limiting site construction activities/ closing activities to the working hours (7:00 am to 4:00 pm) and noisy activities to morning hours (8:00 am to 12:00 am).
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.
3. Avoid nighttime activities.

Mitigation at the Source

1. Usage of quiet, properly maintained equipment or machinery in good condition.

2. All noisy machines and equipment should be fitted with noise muffler or silencers.
3. Sensitization of truck drivers to switch off vehicle engines while offloading materials avoid running of vehicle engines or hooting especially.

Mitigation along the Path

1. Install temporary noise barrier - a 2 m high temporary wall or pile of excavated material between noisy activities and noise-sensitive receivers during construction work.
2. Provide adequate PPE such as ear muffs, ear plugs etc. to workers at all activities/ locations.

6.2.5 Impact Significances on Surface Water Quality

Discharge of untreated wastewater of project sites contaminated with silt and mud will not only cause flooding resulting from blockage of drainage but also damage the ecosystem of the downstream water bodies. Wastewater from project site can be divided into the following types:

- Project site surface runoff
- Wastewater from vehicle washing
- Wastewater from site toilet, and plant maintenance facilities
- Wastewater from boring works

Table 6. 9 Impact Significances on Surface Water Quality

Sources	Pollutants	Impact Duration	Impact Scale	Impact magnitude/ Severity	Impact probability	Impact Significance
Wastewater dispose from construction	suspended sediments, metals,	Short term (+1)	Local (+2)	Medium (+6)	Definite (x5)	Moderate(45)
and destroying work, Temporary Septic Tank, Chemical and Oil/Lubricant storage area due to leakage and spillage	petroleum hydrocarbons, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, coliform, etc.					

6.2.6 Mitigation Measures for Impact on Surface Water Quality

Muddy water that is generated as a result of construction and closing activities will be managed through site contractor. As a part of the contract it will be mandatory for the contractor to ensure that any dewatering/ discharge or other activity that has the potential to impact storm water is approved prior to commencement of construction and closing activities. It will be ensured that dewatering/ discharges will be collected, as possible, and utilized for dust suppression to reduce the need for other water.

The contractor must ensure potential pollutant sources including material stockpiles, oil or chemical loading/ unloading and storage areas, fuelling tanks, and equipment maintenance, washing and storage areas are properly managed to prevent discharge into the storm water system. Stockpiles must be protected by use of silt fencing, covers, or other appropriate containment to prevent the migration of sediment into the storm water system.

Oil and chemical storage, as well as fuel tanks, must be properly contained to prevent the migration of contaminants into the storm water. Equipment will be routinely inspected for leaks and any spills shall be properly cleaned so as not to impact the storm water. Any unplanned discharge events or spills must be reported according to the monitoring plan and the contractor will do the cleanup, disposal and notification events.

Discharging sanitary waste to the ground is prohibited, and therefore suitable facilities or portable toilets will be provided.

6.2.7 Impact on Contamination of Soil and Ground Water

There can be contamination of soil due to spill of fuel oil and other oils from vehicles, cranes and machinery. The impact of small oil spill even from vehicle machinery can have an impact on the ecology of the soil. There can be also domestic sewage which can percolate into ground water.

Table 6. 10 Impact Significances on Contamination of Soil and Ground Water

Sources	Pollutants	Impact Duration	Impact Scale	Impact magnitude/ Severity	Impact probability	Impact Significance
Wastewater dispose from construction/ closing work, Temporary Septic Tank, Chemical and Oil/Lubricant storage area due to leakage and spillage	Soil	Short term (+1)	Local (+2)	Medium (+6)	Definite (x5)	Moderate (45)
	Ground water	Short term (+1)	Local (+2)	Low (+2)	Definite (x5)	Low (20)

6.2.8 Mitigation Measures for Contamination of Soil and Ground Water

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 spilled oil.

For disposal of domestic wastewater construct a small septic tank together with soak pit to collect the sewage.

6.2.9 Impact of Waste Disposal

Solid waste generated during the construction phase will be large quantity of debris in the form of bits and pieces of building materials, iron materials, timber, soft wood, bamboo, used as scaffolds, left over bricks, sand, gravel, and so on. And then, solid waste generate from closing phase will be larger amount than construction phase. There are destroy bricks, pieces of building materials, iron materials, etc.

Many of the leftover materials are unused or surplus materials because even well-experienced planning and design engineers may not be able to estimate the exact quantity of building materials to be used. There will always be unused or surplus timbers, iron rods, cements, brick etc.

Table 6.11 Impact Significances for Waste Disposal

Sources	Pollutants	Impact Duration	Impact Scale	Impact magnitude/ Severity	Impact probability	Impact Significance
Temporary Septic Tank, Waste Disposal Yard, Construction/ Closing waste such as trim waste, plastic bags	Waste disposal	Short term (+1)	Local (+2)	Moderate (+6)	Definite (x5)	Moderate (45)

6.2.10 Mitigation Measures for Waste Disposal

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 construction workers.

Best practices for waste disposal are to store the waste in the designated area, to provide the facilities for proper handling and storage of construction materials,

and to use the durable, long-lasting materials that will not need to be replaced as often, to purchase of perishable construction materials such as paints incrementally, to use the building materials that have minimal packaging and also to use the construction materials containing recycled content.

6.2.11 Impact on Occupational Health and Safety

Personal injuries and illnesses arising out of work situations impose a substantial burden in terms of lost production, wage loss, medical expenses, and disability compensation payments. Proponent has to take effort to reduce the number of occupational safety and health hazards at the places of employment.

There will be a number of constructions works such as site clearing, earth work, steel work, masonry work, general work, material storage and management work during the construction phase and then closing works such as wall and floor destroying, building structure take off, etc. Poor working conditions could deteriorate workers' safety and health. Occupational hazard such as falling from height, hit by fallen objects, injure by sharp objects, electric shock, and slipping etc., will be associated with the project construction works. OHS issues relating to construction of the project are addressed in depth in a separate chapter.

Table 6. 12 Impact Significances for Occupational Health and Safety

Sources	Impact	Impact Duration	Impact Scale	Impact magnitude/ Severity	Impact probability	Impact Significance
Construction Activities such as piling work, wedding, closing activities such as wall and floor destroying, material cutting, Heavy machine running, Chemical handling	OHS and accident	Permanent (+5)	Site (+1)	High (+8)	Highly Probable (x4)	Moderate (56)

6.2.12 Mitigation Measures for Occupational Health and Safety

- Eliminate some of the hazards by removing inessential activities from the work.
- Provide appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) in conjunction with training, use, and maintenance of the PPE.

- Provide safe, secure and healthy camps for workers adequately.
- Provide necessary training on OSH for workers and supervise their implementation at work place.
- Implement of OSH programs systematically by appointing a safety officer.

6.2.13 Impact on Community Health and Safety

The movement of workers to and from the place of work and the movement of vehicles carrying equipment and construction material is expected to increase the stress on the local transport and road network. Traffic hazard will also increase.

Dust and particulate emissions, wastes generations, noise and vibrations could occur during the construction of the project. Contaminated runoff could be adverse impact on public health. However, considering the number of people deployed, the impact on road/traffic is marginal and temporary.

Table 6. 13 Impact Significances for Community Health and Safety

Sources	Impact	Impact Duration	Impact Scale	Impact magnitude/ Severity	Impact probability	Impact Significance
Construction/ Decommission material transport vehicles come and go	Community Health and Safety	Permanent (+5)	Regional (+3)	High (+8)	Highly Probable (x4)	Moderate (54)

6.2.14 Mitigation Measures for Community Health and Safety

The following mitigation measures should implement during construction phase.

- Ensuring that vehicles preferably deliver materials during weekend and off peak hours as much as possible when traffic volume is low.
- Water sprinkling will use.
- Covering of materials to be done during transportation.
- Strict enforcement of on-site speed controls.

6.2.15 Impact on Social Consideration

Construction phase is the positive impact on social consideration because person from the local/ other region will give job opportunities. However, negative impact effects on social consideration at closing stage because the worker will jobless due to factory closing.

Table 6. 14 Impact Significances for Social Consideration

Sources	Impact	Impact Duration	Impact Scale	Impact magnitude/ Severity	Impact probability	Impact Significance
Factory Closing	Jobless	Short term (+1)	Regional (+3)	High(+8)	Highly Probable (x4)	Moderate(48)

6.2.16 Mitigation of Impact on Social Consideration

- Factory owner must give compensation for suffering employees.

6.2.17 Emergency Risk Assessment

It is required to evaluate risk assessment for any project in earlier stage even though there are low in probability of risks. Because of it brings huge impact to human being and environment. As the initial emergency risk assessment, the following three main emergency risks are taking considered.

- (1) Flood risk,
- (2) Fire risk and
- (3) Earthquake risk
- (4)

Table 6. 15 Impact Significances of Emergency Risk Assessment

Sources	Impact	Impact Duration	Impact Scale	Impact magnitude/ Severity	Impact probability	Impact Significance
Flood	Human beings, environment	Short term (+1)	Local (+2)	Low (+2)	Definite (x1)	Negligible (5)
Fire	Human beings, environment	Short term (+1)	Local (+2)	Medium (+6)	Probable (x2)	Negligible(18)
Earthquake	Human beings, environment	Short term (+1)	Local (+2)	Low (+2)	Definite (x1)	Negligible (5)

6.2.18 Mitigation Measure of Emergency Risk Assessment

- Regular training and exercises for site staff regarding firefighting and another emergency response.
- The proposed 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.

- To check firefighting equipment daily.

6.3 Impacts during Operation Phase

Summary of Impacts during the operation Phase

In spite of the fact that the proposed project has many positive impacts, especially at socio-economic level, and looked forward to be sustainable, this project will for sure generate some negative impacts on the environment and the people involved in the production, handling, transportation and marketing, etc. processes.

This environmental impact assessment is conducted, not only because it is required by law, but also to measure the exact impact/s of the activity on the environment and to propose what suitable mitigation measure/s that can be undertaken to decrease these impacts to the least.

- **Positive Impacts:** The facility will save work for local people in the first phase, this is very important for a nation suffering great damage and wrecking due to political situation or natural disasters.
- **Negative Impacts:** As an axiom, no whatever economic activity is without negative impact, especially on the environment.

The environmental and safety components and their impact sign are shown below Table 6.16.

Table 6. 16 Environmental and Safety Component and its Impact

No.	Environmental and Safety Component	Impact		
		Positive	No Impact	Negative
1	Air Quality			√
2	Groundwater Quality		√	
3	Heat Flow			√
4	Community Water Supply			√
5	Public Health and Services			√
6	Workers Health and Safety			√
7	Dust and Noise Reduction			√
8	Cultural and Heritage			
9	Socio-economic	√		
10	Water Courses		√	
11	Forests and Biodiversity Areas		√	
12	Aesthetic		√	
13	Waste Reduction			√
14	Work Accidents Min.			√
15	Recycling Applications	√		
16	Poverty Alleviation	√		
17	Used Machinery Oils			√

Table 6. 17 Impact Assessment of significance level

Sources	Impact	Impact Duration	Impact Scale	Impact magnitude/ Severity	Impact probability	Impact Significance
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The major sources for air quality deterioration are plastic granules warming/melting, gases from different machines, kitchen and emissions from different mechanical and electric appliances.	Air Emissions	Long term (+4)	Site (+1)	Medium (+6)	Definite (x5)	Moderate (55)
Noise is generated when the machines operate, especially air presser, plastic solid waste mill, and material blending machines.	Nosie Pollution	Long Term(+4)	Site (+1)	Low (+2)	Probable (x2)	Low (14)
Handling of resins and additives may result in worker exposure. Overheating of plastic materials during manufacture may expose workers to thermal decomposition products and grinding may generate polymer dust.	Occupational Health and Safety	Long Term(+4)	Site (+1)	Medium (+6)	Definite (x5)	Moderate (55)
The issue of plastic resin pellet loss to the environment during the manufacturing process is the	Land	Medium Term (+3)	Site(+1)	Low(+2)	Probable(x2)	Neligible (12)
most adverse effect on project as well as on the environment.						

Plastic industry is well-known not to consume that much water. Major wastewater in the factory will be produced by the personnel daily household uses, the washing of the machines, flushing and cleaning.	Water Quality	Medium Term (+3)	Local (+2)	Low(+2)	Highly probable(x4)	Low (28)
Plastic is virtually a derivate from petrol, which means it is ignitable matter and can easily reach the burning point when over-warmed (heated). Once fire starts from a tiny spark the fire may outbreak suddenly and quickly extends to all other plastics	Fire Hazard	Short Term (+3)	local(+2)	High(+2)	Highly Probable(x4)	Moderate (28)

Table 6. 18 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Air Emissions
<p>Volatile Organic Carbon (VOC) emissions are an environmental concern in the plastic bag manufacturing as well as printing process. VOCs emitting printing inks are added during printing plastic bags. VOCs are also used as solvents to degrease equipment and tools and as a type of adhesive during building and fabrication. Typically releases of solvents occur either when the spent solvent solutions are disposed or when degreasing solvents are allowed to volatilize.</p> <p>Field investigation, process details, sampling and monitoring and extensive literature survey establish two types of air pollutants generally associated with different processes of plastic bags industries as mentioned below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plastic Process Dust (Particulate Matter) arising as fugitive emission in the stages of plastic bags manufacture where ingredients are handled, weighed, added to or mixed with additives. Dusts generated when the powder plastic materials blend with additives. These dusts can be collected by a system (consisting of vent, cyclone, bag filter, pipe, collected shape) such as installing the dust collection system at the area where plastic powder is blended with additives such as CaCO₃, TiO₂, color etc. in order to reduce dust and collect dust. • Plastic Fume (VOC as main constituent) evolved as fugitive emission in the mixing, blending of plastic resin with additives and printing plastic bags. It is a

mixture of gases and vapors evolved from many individual chemicals used in the process.

Emission Sources and Ambient Air Quality: The major sources for air quality deterioration are plastic granules warming/melting, additives (e.g. PE pink, PE thinner + oil vapors + odors), and gases from different machines, kitchen and emissions from different mechanical and electric appliances.

Mitigation Measures

The mitigation measures to be carried out are installation of efficient ventilation system + workers wear suitable masks when needed + sustainable maintenance for all machinery + continuous surveillance.

Noise

In spite of the level of noise in working with most of the machinery in the factory are within the human accepted level (max. 60 Decibel). Unacceptable noise is generated when the machines operate, especially air presser, plastic solid waste mill, and material blending machines.

Mitigation Measures

The mitigation measures will be carried out in case of exceptional noise levels arise during any phase of work. The measures to reduce the noise include regulating the accuracy of the machines, regularly maintain machines, isolate machines, keeping continuous checking and sustainable maintenance for all machinery. Workers use personal protection equipment. e.g. ears' anti-noise devices

Hazardous materials

In spite of its widely used and considered nowadays very essential for the daily man life and purposes, plastic has been allegedly condemned to be a hazardous material for itself, but from a practical point of view none can imagine our modern life without plastic. But as mentioned in the preceding paragraphs of this study, no whatsoever economic activity can be with no negative impact.

Handling of resins and additives may result in worker exposure. Overheating of plastic materials during manufacture may expose workers to thermal decomposition products and grinding may generate polymer dust. Specific hazards posed from PE and PP resins, are described.

Mitigation Measures

The company will follow the following measures to monitor and minimize the negative effect/s when handling any considered hazardous (or can generate hazardous) material:

1. Allocating these materials in a special fully closed store with good ventilation devices.
2. Making access to these materials authorized only for certain skilled and trained persons (better also limitation in number).
3. Person/s to deal with these materials only when they wear the suitable and protective dresses. All related precautions should be strictly followed.
4. Following the exact procedures when handling such materials, e.g. exact dose, disposal restrictions, special processing, storage conditions.... etc.
5. Sprouting detailed awareness among all workers to keep them knowledge- updated about such materials (and those will be introduced in the future), their chemistry, hazardous nature, right ways to handle and the exact methodology to work with them.

Solid wastes

It is inevitable that, during the working of the factory, the solid wastes will increase both quantitatively & qualitatively. The issue of plastic resin pellet loss to the environment during the manufacturing process is the most adverse effect on project as well as on the environment. It is necessary to take measures to minimize spills, promptly and thoroughly clean up spills, and properly dispose of pellets. Such measures include employee education, extra conscientious sweeping efforts, enhanced pellet capture methods, and disposal precautions.

Mitigation Measures

The company shall apply a strict policy within its all sections aims to minimize the solid wastes to the minimum by introducing the following measures:

- (1) Solid waste separation and implying recycling when possible.
- (2) Introducing suitable, clean and sufficient containers and keep them always closed and emptying them daily on regular bases.
- (3) Cleaning around and spraying insecticides when necessary and
- (4) Arranging awareness training programs for all personnel on how to handle solid wastes.

Wastewater

In contrary to many other industries like metal, food, leather ... etc, plastic industry is well-known not to consume that much water. Major wastewater in the factory will be produced by the personnel daily household uses, the washing of the machines, flushing and cleaning.

Mitigation Measures

Collection of all wastewater from all utilities is directly discharged into a company's drainage system. The cesspool will be professionally emptied by special sewage tanks once filled and disposed according to the acting municipality regulations. Such methodology of handling wastewater will prevent any seepage of bad water to the ground water aquifers.

Fire risk

Plastic is virtually a derivate from petrol, which means it is ignitable matter and can easily reach the burning point when over-warmed (heated). Once fire starts from a tiny spark the fire may outbreak suddenly and quickly extends to all other plastics which imply certain and strict mitigation measures to follow.

Mitigation Measures

Such measures include (but not only) sustainable maintenance for all machinery + oils and all other combustibles kept isolated + installation of efficient fire alarm system (with automatic water devices, anti-fire powder to splash and sprouting sufficient fire extinguishers evenly in the fabric spaces) + arranging suitable awareness programs for all workers (fire combating, suitable clothes to wear, quick emergency evacuation for the personnel, how to use the fire extinguisher, calling the fire brigade, etc.).

Human Health

Whatever economic activity we have, there will be people to work in. LGDT will have at least 313 people in the initial operational phase as its direct personnel. LGDT will manage to do full medical periodic checking for all its personnel and those might be claimed affected by its products handling or usage.

Besides that, LGDT will not introduce any whatever considered hazardous material to its products as well as the company will perform awareness programs targeted for its workers to follow the by-law enforced labor safety regulations all the time. Involved categories like the trucks drivers carrying the goods and municipality workers in trash collection shall be also considered if any health risk arises due to handling in whatever way with the LGDT products.

6.4 Environmental Impacts and the Proposed Mitigation Measures for Plastic Manufacturing Operation

Air emissions and noise from plastic bags manufacturing industries was characterized through field investigations, sampling and monitoring of selected industrial units covering all categories and sizes. Pollution levels in these units have been assessed on the basis of survey, monitoring and analysis of air samples as well as from secondary data sources wherever available and applicable.

Characterization of air emissions, noise, hazardous materials, etc. due to the manufacturing of plastic poly bags incorporating printing operations is discussed in the following sections. (See Figure 6.1)

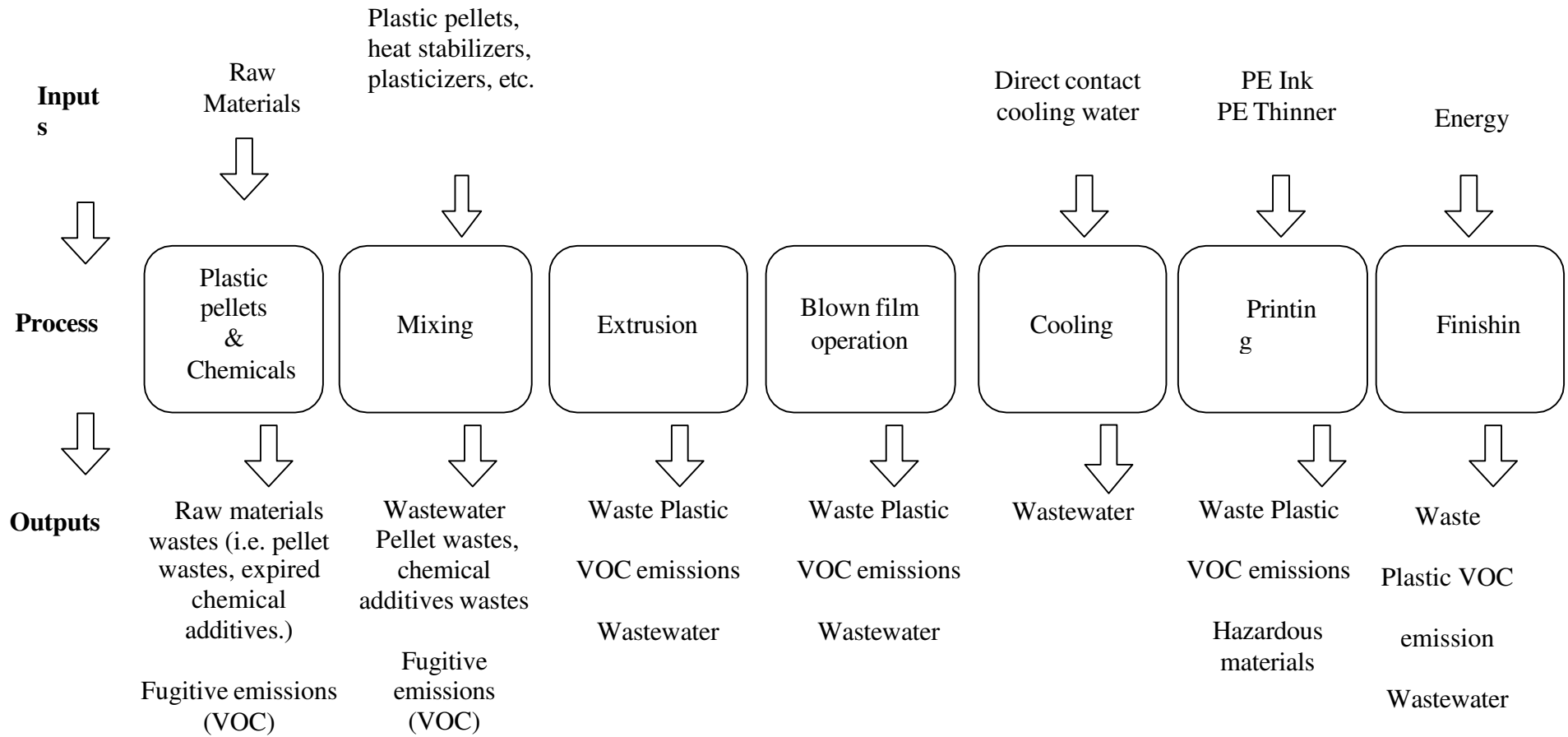
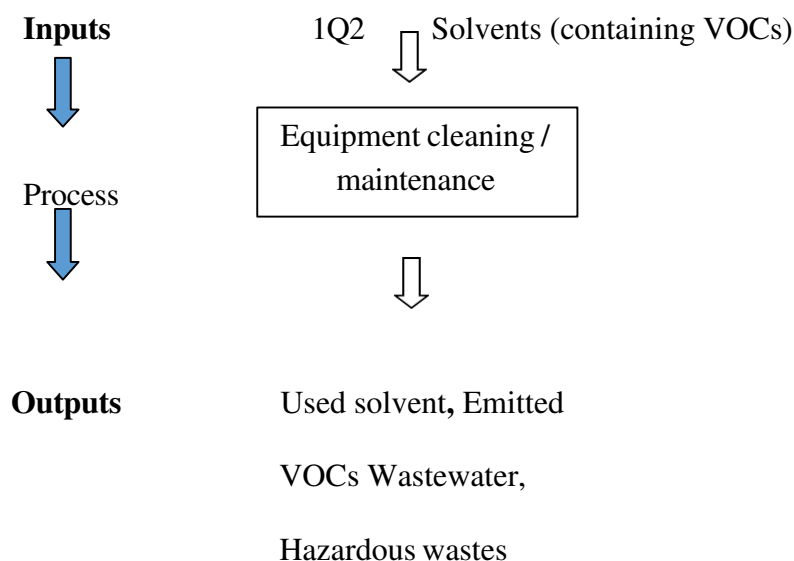


Figure 6. 1 Plastic Bags Manufacturing Process and Pollution Output

Equipment Cleaning and Maintenance

In manufacturing facilities, production equipment must be sufficiently clean thereby the next production lots are not contaminated from the material of the previous lot. Depending on the type of product being produced, different chemicals may be used in the manufacturing process. It is of most importance to meet the exact formulation to get the desired result. The primary concerns due to equipment cleaning and maintenance are releases from VOCs emissions, solid wastes, wastewater and hazardous wastes.



In finishing water, the only pollutant present in treatable concentrations is TSS. The only pollution prevention technology to remove TSS is a settling unit or activated carbon process.

Wastewater

Wastewater in the plastic factory can be divided into three categories:

- (1) contact cooling and heating water;
- (2) cleaning water; and
- (3) finishing water

For contact cooling and heating water, good housekeeping practices and the activated carbon process are appropriate. The activated carbon process uses activated (powered or granulated) carbon to remove soluble organics from air and water. The organics are removed as they became physically/chemically attached to the carbon (i.e., adsorbed to the carbon surface).

Routine segregation of raw materials and lubricating oils from the cooling and heating water will keep pollutants not actually generated during the plastic products forming operation out of the cooling and heating water. This water is not discharge to the ambient. This water is recycling used to circulate. If this water will be discharged, the water will discharge to the septic tank. And the storm water was be arranging the sedimentation pond at the final discharge point to treat the oil and grease and sediment to settle before to the municipal drain. Therefore, the factory was not installed the wastewater treatment plant. Circulation water is taken by laboratory tested at the Eco Logical Laboratory. This results are as shown in the Annex.



Figure 6.2 Circulation Water Storage Pond



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Figure 6.3 Sedimentation Pond for Storm Water Discharge

For the cleaning water category, use of pollution prevention technologies based on in- process controls, such as recycling process water through a sedimentation tank designed to remove the suspended solids is suitable. The other control is end-of-pipe treatment of the discharge from the recycle unit.

While Table 6.19 below summarizes the environmental impacts and the related mitigation measure/s to be carried out in order to minimize its negativity to the minimum, taking in consideration that no whatever developmental project operates without at least generating one negative impact on at least one of the environmental elements (the 4 well-known environmental elements are soil cover + air + water + life forms including human being). It is a matter of innovation to find a mechanism that balances between implementing developmental projects with the least harm to any of the environmental elements.

Table 6. 19 Environmental Impacts and the Related Mitigation Measures

No	Impact	Effects	Source/s	Mitigation Measures
1	Air Quality	negative	Plastic granules warming/melting + additives, e.g. coloring pigments + paints + oil vapors + odors	Installation of efficient ventilation system Workers wear suitable masks when needed Sustainable maintenance for all machinery Continuous surveillance
2	Noise	negative	Machinery + cars + tools	Sustainable maintenance for all machinery. Workers wear ears' anti-noise devices
3	Solid wastes (quantitative & qualitative)	negative	Personnel + operations + visitors	Solid waste separation and implying recycling when possible Introducing suitable and sufficient containers and keep them always closed Emptying daily
				Cleaning around and spraying anti- insects Awareness training for all personnel
4	Wastewater quantity	negative	Personnel daily life activities + flushing + cleaning	Collection of all wastewater from all utilities in the underground sealed cesspool. The cesspool will be professionally emptied by special sewage tanks once filled and disposed according to the acting municipality regulations.
5	Fresh water quantity	negative	Personnel daily life needs + flushing +	1. Rational use of water. 2. Application of dripping system in irrigation 3. Application of water saving devices

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			cleaning + irrigation	4. Awareness programs for the workers
6	Fire risk possibility	negative	Electric contact + over heating of the plastics + mishandling of fuel/ oils	Sustainable maintenance for all machinery Oils and all other combustibles must be kept isolated Efficient fire alarm system must be introduced Arrange awareness programs for the workers
7	Human health	-	All	Medical periodic checking for all personnel No use of whatever hazardous material Awareness programs for the workers to follow the labor safety regulations
8	Biodiversity	-	Construction activities + Operation	Limitation of movement around No whatever dumping nearby No use of pesticides
9	Green cover	-	industrialization	1. Planting new plants 2. Irrigation and caring 3. Awareness
10	Heat Flow	negative	Operations	1. Air conditioning installation 2. Good ventilation
11	Runoff	negative	Roofs + paved yards	Building an efficient drainage system (engineering issue) Construction of a water harvesting utility
12	Aesthetics	-	New construction	1. Planting 2. Movement restrictions 3. Rehabilitation of what might affected
13	Public Roads' status	negative	Traffic	Contribution for street rehabilitation. Complying with the permitted loads.
14	Recycling possibilities	-	Operation	1. All plastic trimmings 2. Plastic trash from outside to buy and recycle

The best way to reduce pollution is to prevent it in the first place. Implementing pollution prevention techniques improves efficiency and increases profits while at the same time minimizing environmental impacts. This can be done in many ways such as:

- Reducing material inputs,
- Re-engineering processes to reuse by-products,
- Improving management practices, and
- Using substitutes for toxic chemicals

To encourage these approaches, this section provides both general descriptions of pollution prevention advances that can be used as the starting point for facilities interested in beginning their own pollution prevention projects.

There are substantial pollution prevention options for most environmental concerns including chemical spills, process wastewater (including solvents in wastewater), plastic pellet loss, and plastic product disposal.

Pollution prevention for leaks and spills of chemical additives during extrusion, blow filming, printing and finishing operations can be as simple as covering the chemical containers as much as possible and training employees to handle and dispose of chemicals properly.

Based on the results of the environmental review it can be defined the significant environmental aspects of plastic industries as solid wastes, dust and heat pollution, noise.

Solid wastes (average about 30% raw material) generated in the manufacture process: in the extrusion blow mold process for producing plastic bags.

- 1-5% faulty production
- Material, additives packages (PP bag, HDPE bag, etc.)
- Production packages (HDPE bag.)
- Iron pieces
- Lubrication oil, gasoline package
- Dirty cloths
- Municipal solid waste

Although most solid waste is recycled inside and outside the factory, it expends energy, labors, and machine. Cleaner production opportunities are minimizing solid waste at the resources generated by planning and specializing machines and equipment in order to reduce the number of changes in products (shape, size, color, plastic type) as to reduce percentage of faulty products (1-5%).

Miscellaneous plastic bags solid waste disposal is a concern because plastics make up a significant portion of the nation's waste stream. The most common pollution prevention method currently used is recycling. Both single plastic resins and mixtures of plastic resins can be recycled, but the end products from mixtures are often lower in quality than those from just one type of resin.

Therefore, the success of plastic recycling will depend on the development of technologies to separate mixed plastic into single resins, and on increasing the markets for products made of mixed plastic resins. Although recycling is the most common method of plastic waste pollution prevention, at present, less than one percent of all plastics products are recycled.

Enhancing the degradation of plastic has been offered as a solution to both the waste stream and marine environmental problems; however, source reduction and recycling will most significantly reduce the impact of plastic in the environment.

Health Hazards

Plastics are usually processed as pellets, granules or powders. These include additives such as fillers, pigments, fire retardants and stabilizers, depending upon requirements. Plastics fume, produced when the material is heated in processing, can include respiratory sensitizers, irritants and carcinogens. The exact composition of any fume varies. Immediate effects may include severe irritation to the eyes, nose and lungs. In some cases, the effects can be long-term and irreversible. Table 6.5 gives examples of commonly processed plastics and some of the constituents detected in fume when they were heated above their recommended upper process temperature.

Fire and Explosion Risks

Some stages of the plastic bags manufacturing process involve fire and explosion risks, including:

- Flammable solvents used in degreasing and cleaning machinery;
- Dusts, which can cause explosions, for example dust from rolling and grinding processes. This is the most widely reported source of fire in rubber factories.

Control Management for Fire / Explosion

- Control the effect of fires and explosions by segregating process, storage, utility and safe areas;
- Avoid potential sources of ignition including banning smoking in and around facilities;
- Use explosion-proof equipment and non-conductive materials. Ensure that equipment is grounded (connecting it to the earth) and bonded (connecting all exposed metallic items together so that no dangerous electrical potential differences can build up);
- Emergency storage lagoons may be needed to prevent contaminated firewater reaching watercourses;

- The dust collection plant should have explosion relief valves built in.

Table 6. 20 Job Tasks and Exposures in Thermoplastic Processing

Process	Job Tasks	Activities	Exposure Factors	Substances	Probable exposure
Resin Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blending • Mixing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manual Handling of Resins • Open/closing drums 	Direct contact with resins: dusts, vapor, liquids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various resin formulation and additives: PP, PE, +Additives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-- if process is manual and in batches
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scooping powders / pellets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inhalation and dermal routes 		
Molding Machine Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring & attending mold machine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pouring resins onto hopper • Monitoring/ controlling 	Direct contact with resins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thermal decomposition 	High-- depends on molding process
(i.e Blow molding machine)		temperature and pressure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retrieving product • Trimming product • Purging 	Off gassing from ejected and extruded plastic product Dust from trimming product Inhalation and dermal routes	products in form of gases and vapors: such as flame retardants, release agents, blowing agents	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning & maintenance 	dermal routes		
Extrusion Processes			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hot plastic continuously extruded in open in addition to venting 		High
Blow Molding Processes			Enclosed thermal process (venting and degassing)		Medium
Finishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bag making 	Cutting, sealing and folding plastic bags	Direct contact with plastic Vapor from fresh product Dermal absorption	Inhalation and absorption of particulate containing residues of monomers, additives,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High to medium

				plasticizers, metals, pigments, stabilizers	
Printing	Printing plastic bags	Preparing product for printing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Inhalation and absorption of vapor and mists substances with high volatility	Preparatory solvents, MEK, PE ink, PE thinner, solvents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">High to medium

Table 6. 21 Examples of Commonly Processed Plastics and Constituents in Fume

Plastic	Constituents in fume
PVC	Hydrogen chloride
Fire-retarded ABS	Styrene, phenol, butadiene
Polypropylene	Formaldehyde, acrolein, acetone
Acetals	Formaldehyde
Polyethylene (low density)	Butane, other alkanes, alkenes
Polystyrene	Styrene, aldehydes

Controlling Exposure to Plastics Fume

Fume production is influenced by:

- The material being processed, including recommended temperature ranges and residence/ dwell times;
- Operating procedures, including purging;
- The reliability of temperature control; and
- Machine/screw maintenance.

Controls Checklist

It is necessary to take all the actions in the following checklist for minimizing the risk of fume being produced.

Information on the material

- Obtain the material safety data sheet (MSDS) from the supplier/distributor for the particular formulation. Make sure that it includes all the information needed on:
 - correct processing temperature;
 - degradation products;
 - their possible effects on fume production.
- Check whether the supplier has a system for informing of changes in MSDSs.
- Review and update records and procedures when the information changes.
- Have accurate information on the residence time in the barrel of this formulation of the polymer at this processing temperature.

Residence time as well as temperature is critical in preventing fume production. For example, one grade of actual processed at 240 °C has a safe residence time of only 7 minutes; at 205 °C it is 20 minutes.

Operation

- Identify and mark all virgin and regrind materials clearly so that the wrong material/grade can't be used by mistake.
- Give machine operators all the relevant processing data (temperature, residence time, changes from previous formulation etc.).
- Train operators in the correct ways to:
 - purge;
 - deal with blockages and cleaning;
 - ensure nozzles seat correctly;
 - handle alarm conditions or molding problems which cause a halt in processing and follow emergency procedures (e.g. when processing heat-sensitive materials).

Temperature control

- Use equipment and systems for checking that material is being processed at the right temperature.
- Ensure that the right thermocouples and heater bands are selected and properly fitted.
- Older machines may not have proportional, proportional-integral type (PD or PID), or PC-controlled heating. Cycling effects with on/off controllers make heater band failure, and therefore fume problems, more likely.
- Check for visual signs of damage to thermocouples and leads. Procedures should be in place for regular inspection.
- Check that machine alarms and cut -outs are working – including those on ancillary equipment such as dryers.
- Regular inspection procedures should be taking place: heater band failure can be just as serious as overheat, as it increases the residence time.
- Reduce the risk of material degradation when the machine is idling with the barrel full of material at processing temperature (e.g. by lowering the barrel temperature and/or keeping material moving through the unit).

Heat-sensitive material (e.g. actual and PVC) will begin to degrade quickly if held at processing temperatures.

Cleaning

- Machines should be kept clean. Spilled materials on the outside of the barrel can heat up and produce fume.

- Barrels/screws should be adequately cleaned after any incident when material has degraded in the barrel. Traces of degraded material can cause rapid degradation of newly introduced material.

Machine/Screw Maintenance

- Check for screw wear, implementing a checking system where necessary (see maintaining control measures). Inadequate flight depth or screw diameter caused by wear can reduce pressure and output therefore increase residence time.
- Refurbishing the heater system is advised if the machines are over ten years old with simple on/ off controllers. This is an effective way of reducing failures that may cause fume problems.
- Identify and implement, depending on the age and sophistication of the machine, any appropriate additional checks to reduce the risk of producing harmful amounts of plastic fume.

Ventilation

- Ensure processes are well ventilated in all cases.
- Provide local exhaust ventilation (LEV) wherever material manufacturers recommend it

Following the processing parameters, plant maintenance and general ventilation will not control fume in all circumstances. Examples of processes/ activities where LEV is likely to be required are:

- recycling mixed grades of polymer at pelletizer units;
- bag making at sealing heads where film regularly sticks and overheats;
- blown film lines with internal bubble cooling where the fume-laden air needs to be ducted outside;
- burning out blocked dies and nozzles;
- older machines where process controls are less reliable

Maintaining control measures

Once control measures are in place, it needs to maintain them using the following checks and recommended frequencies, so they continue to provide good control all the time. Regular inspection procedures should be taking place. These can be amended and refined in the light of experience.

Daily or at material/grade change

- ■ Housekeeping – material storage areas are clearly marked, and heater bands/barrel units are free of spilled material.

- Operators have written information giving clear specifications and processing conditions for materials being run.

- Machine fault alarms (over- and under-temperature, where fitted) are working.

- the melt temperature has been verified.

- Local exhaust and general ventilation fans are switched on and working.

Monthly

- Heater bands are in good condition.

- where not in use, heater bands are being stored in dry, secure areas to prevent water ingress and mechanical damage.

Annually

- Check the polymer formulations if they have remained similar to those considered in the original risk assessment and if there have been changes amend the records and procedures as necessary.

- Review operator training and instruction procedures (e.g. for purging, freeing blockages) identify whether they are still suitable, correct and being correctly followed and, if necessary, reissue or revise them.

- Identify whether you need to check for screw flight or barrel wear.

- Check/calibrate temperature controllers.

- Have the LEV thoroughly examined (at least 14-monthly) and keep a record of this.

Procedures

- Set out clearly in writing the procedures to be adopted to ensure the actions are understood correctly and carried out exactly as mentioned.
- Train operators to work to the laid-down procedures, and make sure supervisors regularly check they are being complied with.

Emergency procedures

- Provide emergency procedures when processing heat-sensitive materials (e.g. acetals and PVC). Processing acetals can give rise to a „blowout“, due to rapid degradation in the barrel and emergency procedures are needed since formaldehyde may be produced.
- Make sure any emergency procedures are clearly explained and practiced by all who may need to use them. Emergency procedures and rehearsals should include evacuation of the area(s) likely to be affected.


7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1 Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

The Environmental Management Plan comprises actions an organization is taking to determine how it affects the environment, complies with regulations, keeps track of environmental management activities, and meets environmental goals and targets. It also documents key elements of environmental management including the environmental policy, responsibilities, environmental manual, applicable standard operating procedures and BMPs, recordkeeping, document control, reports, communication, training, monitoring, and corrective action.

The Environmental Management Plan for the proposed project is summarized in the following Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

Activity	Impact/Pollution	Management Plan
Plastic Bag Products	<p>Atmospheric emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollutants (VOC, NO_x, SO_x, PM₁₀, CO, CO₂, etc.) during some processing operations • Greenhouse gas production-emissions from combustion and processes • Noise - high noise levels from certain plastic processing operations (e.g., extrusion) and ancillary equipment (generators, compressors, cooling towers) • Liquid waste (production and disposal) - production of hazardous wastes such as spent chemicals, solvents and paints • Solid waste (production and disposal) - impacts related to product end of life - significant amounts of packaging waste at product's end of life, generated at product end of life - especially in the case of plastic packaging manufacture (recycling issues at product's end of life) • Occupational Health and Safety - increased risk of accidents due to improper work ethics, which may threaten health and safety of workers and local residents 	<p>Emissions management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of VOC emissions - minimization of solvent use (e.g., source reduction, recycling, use of closed equipment; substitution of hazardous VOC) / use of VOC abatement techniques) • Proper preventive maintenance of equipment and service vehicles • Use of cleaner fuel for the generator sets • Minimization of the amounts and toxicity of pollutants present in the effluents / wastewater treatment <p>Exhaust emission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical ventilation systems and activated carbon filters or scrubbers shall be used. However, the factory had not been installed the scrubber system. Factory will installed the exhaust fan to reduce the odor form the plastic melting.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle idling time shall be minimized

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment shall be properly tuned and maintained • Provision of adequate ventilation • Provision of proper stack height for proper atmosphere dispersion as per the Pollution Control norms • Noise prevention (e.g., through process changes) or abatement techniques (e.g., soundproofing) or 2 m noise barrier will be considered for the sensitive facilities such as school, hospital, etc. are located within 30-meter distance <p>Waste management –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimization of waste-related impacts (e.g., source reduction, reuse, recycling or energy recovery /appropriate waste disposal methods • Wastewater with oil shall be separately collected and disposed for treatment • Proper segregation of wastes • Regular collection and transportation of wastes for recycling or disposal • Eco-design of products to minimize the amounts of packaging waste generated at the end of life of the products • Formulation and implementation of policies on solid waste minimization and solid waste management • Provide appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to all construction workers strict use of PPE by construction workers • Implement Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan • Provide First Aid Kits at accessible places
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7.2 Waste Management Plan

The waste generated from the plastic bag manufacturing process can be categorized into two groups, recyclable and non-recyclable waste. The main waste in manufacturing process are reject product and cutting pieces. But all the plastic waste can be recycled to reproduce the qualified plastic bag again. The following are plastic waste management plan for the proposed project. **Step for Recycle waste management** 8 steps combine the process of plastic bag recycling are used for proposed project.

Step 1: In the very beginning, the reject material and cutting pieces are collected where workers hand-remove contaminants not meant to be recycled.

Step 2: Then, the bags, all forms of plastic waste are pressed

Step 3: In the next phase, the plastic belts are melted for separating any remaining contaminant from the resins. It happens so because all compounds on earth have separate melting points and impurities that still remain solid in the resin are removed.

Step 4: At this point, the melted plastic compound is dried and chopped into pellets.

Step 5: At step 5, the pellets go through a second round of wash away flood tanks and magnets for removing more metallic and nonmetallic extrusions.

Step 6: The pellets are then finely chopped into snowy looking pieces of consistent size. The oversized ones are filtered out and sent down to the beginning of the recycling process.

Step 7: The step 7 is a very complex part as the snowy pieces are melted at a temperature of 450 degree centigrade to remove moistures and any remaining extrusion is also sieved out.

Step 8: In the end, the melted plastic resin is cooled down, then dried and chopped into pellets that look similar to the ones back in step 4.

These pellets are then sent to the plastic-bag manufacturing units. Even the wastage from the manufacturing plants such as cut-off parts to make the handles or misprinted ones are brought back to the recycling units.

Steps for Non-recyclable Waste Management

Management methods may include tarping, shrouding, berming, and all other best management practices, while storing on-site.

Non-recyclable waste must be contained to prevent it from blowing away and from leaching into surface or groundwater. Non-recyclable waste must be in containers or tanks clearly labeled with the words "Non-Recyclable Waste". Volumes and time limits for storing non-recyclable waste on-site vary by generator category.

Non-recyclable waste needs to be removed from on-site 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.

Disposal

Non-recyclable waste will be disposed to the Yangon City Development Committee.

Plastic Waste Amass Arrangement Policy

According to the plastic waste non-accumulation plan company have to educate the public, implement prohibitions on practices contributing to plastic waste, and provide knowledge on how to systematically dispose of plastic waste, encourage the public to follow through with waste disposal arrangements.

7.3 Prevention Practices for Plastic Bags Manufacturing

Pollution Prevention is a key to Good Management. To prevent pollution in the Plastic Bags Manufacturing sector, good management of the chemical purchases, chemical use and waste disposal is very important. The environmental performance can be improved through pollution prevention by:

- identifying the use of the substances and chemicals that may have a health and/or an environmental impact
- figuring out the amount of each chemical used and estimating the related emissions
- discussing the options to reduce or to eliminate these chemicals and, where feasible, taking action

Actions could include:

- (1) using a different product
- (2) training staff on how best to apply and clean up the chemical product/waste, or
- (3) installing new technology
- (4) maintaining equipment to ensure that leaks and general efficiencies are managed

Tracking the amount of chemicals used and check if it goes down over time

Processing

- Use automated dispensing equipment for chemicals to reduce waste due to spills from manual dispensing, and to provide quality control.
- Modify products or product design or reformulate products to reduce chemicals used (e.g., thin-walling plastic products).
- Filter air exhaust from material handling, mixing areas and granulation areas using a cyclone and/or bag-house to reduce VOCs.
- Capture and control fugitive emissions through a primary cyclone and secondary bag-house or electrostatic precipitator.
- Purchase pre-weighed chemical additives in sealed polyethylene bags instead of manually weighing to reduce fugitive air emissions and spills.
- Adjust process temperature or pressure, if feasible, to reduce and monitor energy use.

- Consider new equipment that may use less energy to operate.

Waste, Wastewater and Residue

- Use activated carbon to remove soluble organics from contact cooling and heating water.
- Recycle process water through a sedimentation tank to remove suspended solids so process water can be reused.
- Pre-treat wastewater prior to discharge to the municipal sanitary sewer.
- Install a closed-loop water cooling or heating system to reduce water contamination through reuse and recycling.
- Substitute lubricating grease for oil in milling equipment to reduce the amount of waste.
- Use an oil/water separator to remove oil from oily wastewater prior to disposal to reduce the volume of wastewater disposal.
- Perform preventive maintenance of processing equipment to reduce the volume of oil and grease waste discharged from worn seals and gaskets.
- If your facility has a direct sewage discharge, use an appropriate pre-treatment method (e.g., solids/oil/water separator or Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) unit).
- Regularly check operation of pre-treatment units and remove collected contaminants. Dispose collected contaminants at a waste management facility.
- Reduce water consumption and associated wastewater releases by:
 - ❖ Educating and involving employees in water conservation.
 - ❖ Locating all water use sources (bathrooms, wash sinks, hoses, dish machine, Heating, Ventilating, and Air-Conditioning (HVAC), cooling water, etc.) in the facility and identifying and implementing water conservation options.
- Instruct maintenance personnel to routinely inspect and repair any leaking water or steam lines as well as pumps and valves.
- Separate plastic wastes produced during operations for recycling to reduce waste to landfill.
- Separate mixed plastics into single resin types, where possible, for reuse. End products from single resins are often of higher quality than those from mixed resin.
- Separate waste streams so rubber scrap produced during operations can be segregated from oily wastewaters and recycled back to the process.

- Communicate hazardous waste disposal information through the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). Refer to these sheets for further instruction.
- Transport hazardous materials and wastes in completely sealed containers to avoid the possibility of fugitive emissions of VOCs into the atmosphere.

Maintenance, Management and Good Housekeeping

Purchasing and Inventory

- Purchase only the amounts and types of chemicals needed for specific projects to minimize storage times and reduce waste from expired products. Use computer inventory control methods to minimize the amount of stock purchased.
- Monitor inventory in storage to reduce accumulation of over-aged products.
- Keep an accurate inventory of products used (including chemical name, manufacturer, and MSDS sheet).
- Review chemical suppliers' products regularly to look for the most environmentally-responsible products.

Receiving and Sorting Items

- Inspect raw materials, packages, and containers before accepting them from suppliers and return damaged good so they do not become waste.
- Receive chemicals in sealed containers in closed docks, or in bulk rail or truck shipments with a minimal history of spills.
- Return unused, obsolete chemicals or empty containers to suppliers.

Cleaning

- Substitute cleaning products for less harmful cleaning products, such as water-based biodegradable cleaners (no-VOC or low-VOC) or use recyclable solvents.
- Use caustic cleaning solutions instead of solvents.
- Substitute old solvents with cleaner, citrus-based solvents.

Equipment Maintenance

- Repair leaks and other problems immediately as they occur to reduce cleaning efforts, extend life of equipment, and reduce solvent use.

- Perform preventive maintenance of processing, molding and curing equipment to reduce oil leaks from worn seals and gaskets.

Storage

- Keep storage areas free from traffic or exposure to the elements and away from floor drains.
- Store chemicals according to need, with minimum inventory kept on hand.
- Clearly date and label hazardous materials so they can be easily identified.
- Keep chemical containers covered to reduce potential leaks, spills and evaporation from chemical additives. Sealed containers should have air space between the chemical and the container cover to minimize spills and “puffing” losses when the container is opened.
- Perform periodic inspections of all chemicals in storage and install leak detection facilities.
- Store chemicals in sealed containers away from drains to sewers and place secondary containment mechanisms around all containers to protect from leaks and spills.
- Mark all containers to identify the contents to avoid improper handling or disposal.
- Date containers when opened to ensure you use them before they expire to reduce waste from expired products.

Spills

- Develop a spill response plan and post it so that it is available for all employees.
- Make spill kits available at the chemical storage rooms or racks for easy access.
- Train workers in emergency spill response.
- Implement plastic pellet waste management to reduce plastic wastes in wastewater. Implement plastic resin pellet spill prevention and cleanup procedures to minimize spills. Promptly and thoroughly clean up spills. Properly dispose of pellets through:
 - employee education
 - enhanced pellet capture methods
 - disposal precautions

Training

- Ensure employees are properly trained Prevention Opportunities
- Train workers to follow the standard work procedures (such as cleaning and set up), good housekeeping, and correct material handling methods to make sure all operators follow the same steps to reduce chemical use and waste.
- Train employees to properly handle and dispose of chemicals.

Others

- Ask employees for pollution prevention suggestions.
- Consider the purchase of fuel efficient and/or alternative fuel vehicles.
- Optimize the collection / delivery routes for increased fuel efficiency.
- Keep vehicles well-maintained (e.g., keep tires inflated; regularly replace oil)

7.4 Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan

(a) Physical Hazards

In plastic bags industry, extruders and cutters are the most obvious machineries used. While operating these machines, some physical hazards may take place and can be managed as described below:

- Use of electrical switch off systems and mechanical brakes to stop blade rotation when workers are in close proximity to the revolving parts / blades;
- Installation of emergency stop switches within reach of operating stations;
- Use of guards to prevent access to material feed openings and discharge points near rotors, cutters, blades and screws / rams. To facilitate maintenance, time-delayed interlocks may be used to prevent access at
- Use of screens or flaps to protect against material flying out from machinery feed openings;
- Use of Lock Out - Tag Out procedures, in addition to other guidance on the prevention and control of physical hazards as discussed in the General EHS Guidelines.

(b) Chemical Hazards

Thermoplastic polymers, the main raw materials used in plastic poly bags, are generally not considered harmful to workers health. The main sources of VOC emissions include low boiling point ingredients (e.g. solvents, trapped monomers) and thermal decomposition of the most labile compounds. The significance of the VOC releases increases with increasing temperature.

Occupational exposure prevention and control measures include the following:

- Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) that fit for the task to prevent injury and maintain hygiene standards.
- Train staff in the correct selection, use and maintenance of PPE, and put in place measures to encourage/ mandate its use;
- Install automatic alarms and shut off systems and ensure that these are subject to frequent and proper inspection;
- Implement a program of routine monitoring of worker health;
- Reduce fume levels by controlling compound temperatures to the minimum needed by the process.

(c) Noise

Printing machinery, including ventilation systems, may result in continuous or intermittent sources of noise. In addition to the noise prevention and control strategies provided in the General EHS Guidelines, noise management strategies in printing operations include:

- Installation of overlapping PVC strip curtains (which can obtain noise reduction of 10 dB[A]) and / or automatic door-closers;
- Enclosure of parts of process machinery using acoustic enclosures in pressrooms;
- Use of sound absorbent materials for walls and ceilings.
- Isolate noisy equipment where practicable, rotate tasks to minimize time spent in a noisy area over an eight-hour period and provide hearing protection where people have to enter noisy areas.

7.5 Fire Safety Management Plan

In the event of a fire or explosion,

- Activate the alarm system and evacuate as soon as possible.
- Use an appropriate fire extinguisher to fight the fire if it is easily extinguished (i.e., smaller than a trashcan), provided that the user have been trained within the last year on how to use a fire extinguisher and
- Have a clear exit.
- If a person's hair or clothing is on fire, smother the flames with a coat or by having the person roll on the floor. Call to provide first aid. Assist to evacuate as needed. Remain in contact with emergency responders.
- Ensure to report all fires and explosion immediately. An emergency response plan will be designed as directed above and workers will be made aware of whom to contact in case of an emergency such as fire, accidents, robbery, etc.

7.6 Chemical Management Process

1. Purchasing

- (a) When purchaser wants to buy a chemical, LAB shall pre-preregister the chemical.
- (b) LAB shall verify that the chemical is included in the Registered Chemical List. If a chemical is not on the List, LAB owner will pre-register, verify and approve the chemical.
- (c) Once approved and added to the Registered Chemicals List, the Chemical Owner can order the chemical via the purchasing department.
- (d) No other chemicals shall be used without approval.
- (e) The purchasing department should make sure
 - Chemical Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) (are delivered with all new chemicals.
 - All chemical containers are labeled with chemical name, UN number, manufacturing date, expiry date.
 - Chemical transportation by supplier to CTM shall comply with requirements from related regulations.

2. Receiving/Sending of Chemicals from Factory Premise

- (a) Inspect the unsafe conditions of vehicle, driver, and transporter before receiving or sending the chemicals by security officer.
- (b) When any defects are found to be corrected, notify the owner of the work and arrange for corrections.
- (c) Send a copy of the safety inspection form to the purchasing or relevant department.

3. Raw Materials Receipt at Store

- (a) The store department must inspect labels and SDS of chemicals/products according to the relevant documents before receipt it.
- (b) If an abnormality is found, the store must not accept the chemical, and notify the Purchasing department to coordinate with the supplier in order to remedy it.
- (c) And when the inspection is complete, the store department will proceed to receive and store chemicals to disburse to the relevant department.

4. Storage of Chemicals / Products

- (a) Floor of chemical storage building must be in good condition, not slippery or resistant.
- (b) Provide good ventilation and suitable temperature in storage areas for chemicals / products.
- (c) Department that keeps chemicals must have chemical storage lay out plan and must post it in predominant place.
- (d) Clearly sign post outside of the storage area such as "Hazardous chemical storage premises. Do not enter without permission".
- (e) If there is no information and SDS, do not bring in that chemical into store or do not use it.
- (f) Ensure readily available of emergency equipment such as PPE, fire extinguishers, spill cleanup materials, and emergency eyewash in chemical storage areas.
- (g) Emergency equipment lay out plan should be placed at entrance or outside of store.
- (h) Chemical storage must be sorted in order of (first in first out) system in order to dispense chemicals correctly.
- (i) Do not store together any incompatible chemicals that could react each other.

- (j) Safe storage shall be in accordance with local regulations for hazardous chemicals.
- (k) In the case where the volume of the container is not more than 240 liters, place the container on a strong wooden pallet. Do not stack the chemical tank higher than 3 layers, do not set the chemical tank on the sloping area.
- (l) There must be no other unrelated things placed in the chemical storage area to prevent from accidents and contamination.

5. Packing and Transferring of Chemicals, Products and Hazardous Waste

- (a) Measures to be taken to prevent from colliding or bumping of packages or containers containing dangerous chemicals.
- (b) Hazardous chemicals should not exceed the handling capacity limits of the container.
- (c) Containers or packages containing dangerous chemicals should not be left open, except for inspection or use.
- (d) If any spill or leakage is found or anticipated during packing or transferring, the containers must be isolated and immediate cleanup and repair should be done.
- (e) All containers and packages used for packing and handling of chemicals must be strong, undamaged and non-corrosives materials.
- (f) Spill tray or spill control kits must be in place of transferring such as sand buckets, rags or materials used to absorb chemicals.
- (g) For the transfer of flammable liquids using large metal containers, the larger container should be electrically grounded, and the two containers should be connected by a bonding wire or cable to prevent static energy discharge which might ignite flammable vapors.
- (h) Any worker who is involved in transferring chemicals from one container to another may need PPE such as safety glasses or goggles, protective gloves, apron, or others. Determination of the needed type of PPE should be based on a hazard assessment of the chemical and the transfer activity.
- (i) After transferring of chemicals to new container, the new label of chemical and safety symbols must be posted on it.

6. Chemical Handling) Raw material/ Dangerous waste /Products)

The relevant department manager control employees while working on chemical handing as follows:

- (a) Chemicals handling must be done with care. Avoid causing any damage to the container.
- (b) In case of chemical handling by using a forklift, the forklift driver must be trained and must have an appropriate license.
- (c) Handling and moving of chemicals must be done in accordance with the SDS. Choose the appropriate moving equipment to prevent damage and spills.

7. General Control Measures of Chemical Usage

- (a) Workers involved in hazardous chemicals must have a deep understanding of the dangers of chemicals and the process of the job.
- (b) Provide classroom trainings and 'on job training' to new employees on hazardous chemicals before commencement of their jobs assigned.

- (c) Workers involved in hazardous chemicals must have training about chemical hazards, safe working procedures, emergency responses and relevant laws and regulations.
- (d) Workers involved in hazardous chemicals must wear appropriate PPE (such as chemical protective -clothing, masks, goggles, gloves, shoes, etc.) according to the type of chemical or the nature of work involved.
- (e) Chemical containers must be sealed at all times except while being transferred.
- (f) Do not repair machinery or equipment in an area flammable material are placed.
- (g) Do not ignite fire in a controlled area or in a factory are.
- (h) Smoking is only allowed in designated area.
- (i) Ignite a fire in any area must be at least 10 meters away from the presence of flammable or combustible materials.
- (j) Prohibit discarding of chemicals, oils and hazardous waste into drainage gutters.
- (k) Employees must report to supervisor for any abnormality or danger they see.
- (l) While employees are working near chemicals, if anybody feels inconvenient or gets strange smell, leave the place immediately.

8. Control of Workplace Air Quality

- (a) HSE arrange for the monitoring of the concentration of hazardous chemicals in the air for workplace and storage area.
- (b) Review the test report and compare the results with guideline values and report the results to relevant parties and authority bodies.
- (c) In case of exceeding the limits specified in the law, corrective actions, and improvements should be done.

9. Occupational Health Care

- (a) Workers are prohibited from eating, drinking, using or storing chemicals. Workers must have good personal hygiene (such as washing hands before eating).
- (b) Human Resources and Administration Department Must arrange for annual medical checkup based on risk factors related to hazardous chemicals as required by law.
- (c) Health-risk assessments of employees who involved with chemicals must be reviewed.

10. Chemical Disposal and Destruction

- (a) Department that use chemicals must support absorbent materials for emergencies spill, such as absorbent materials, sand, sawdust, vacuum cleaners, personal protective equipment, etc.
- (b) Discarding of expired chemicals or chemicals no longer being used shall be done by the following steps.
 - Apply approval request according to the company's regulations.
 - Dispose according to proper waste management manual.
 - Disposal and destruction processes must be complied with the law and does not affect the environment.
 - Contact the supplier to return the chemicals.

11. Chemical Spill

- (a) In emergency situation, persons who are on scene must immediately report to owner of the operation and respond to emergency according to the steps in ERP.
- (b) Person those who see containers containing flammable substances or fuels or chemicals in a damaged condition or prone to occur leak or leakage, immediately report to the responsible person.
- (c) Any spill of chemicals or oil or dangerous liquid waste on the floor more than 5 liters or unlimited spill into drain classified as a total state of emergency.
- (d) There should be adequate provision of spill control materials (such as absorbent materials, sand, sawdust, vacuum cleaners, personal protective equipment, eyewash and emergency shower, etc.) by HSE and the organization that uses chemicals.
- (e) Block the emergency area by using white-red tape to suspend the operation.
- (f) In the case of emergency spill, ERT members wear appropriate chemical protection equipment and contain the leak by using absorbent chemicals or materials or using chemical suction pumps. And contain the spilled chemicals in 200-liter tanks or other containers as appropriate.
- (g) If it cannot be controlled, initiate evacuation procedure and proceed emergency response plan.
- (h) In case of chemical contact with skin
 - If the chemical reacts with water, use a clean cloth to wipe the substance out of the skin affected area. Then immediately rinse with water.
 - If the chemical does not react with the water, immediately take off the contaminated clothing and rinse immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.
- (i) In case of chemical contact with eyes
 - Immediately rinse with water, try to open the eyes in the water, open the eyelids and allow the water to flow through for at least 15 minutes.
 - Wash all chemicals left under the eyelids, inform supervisor to see a doctor for proper medical treatment.
- (j) Conducting investigations of incident and report it to the top management.

12. Management Control

Top management controls to ensure the operations involved with hazardous materials and chemicals are in accordance with the laws and regulations. And review the annual monitoring report and evaluate other requirements or changes relating to enforcement.

7.7 Emergency Response Plan

Response to Specific Incidents / Accidents

Emergencies occur in a range of severity. Minor incidents such as an insignificant spill, or such as a scratch treated by applying a “band aid,” do not need a major response. All personnel need to know what to do in case of a major emergency.

7.7.1 Accidents Causing Serious Personal Injury or Exposure

For an accident causing serious personal injury, call the phone numbers mentioned below for emergency response as soon as possible while conducting the following first aid responses as appropriate. Do not remove equipment involved in

the accident and do not move it unless necessary to provide aid to the victim(s) or to prevent further damage or injury.

(a) Chemical Exposure

- If a hazardous chemical is in someone's eyes, flush eyes for at least 15 minutes in the eyewash, holding the victim,s eyelids open.
- If a toxic or corrosive chemical is on someone's skin, flush area affected for at least 15 minutes. If necessary, use the safety shower and remove contaminated apparel.
- If a person is exposed to a toxic material in the air, remove the person to fresh air and call the emergency phone numbers mentioned below as soon as possible. Do not re-enter an area that may still be contaminated.
- All personnel in the laboratory should be able to retrieve an MSDS/SDS for any hazardous chemical in the laboratory so they can bring it to the emergency room. Transporting the victim by ambulance is recommended.

(b) Reporting

After immediate, emergency actions have been taken, report the accident or incident to the work area supervisor, department administrator, or other designated department contact as soon as possible. If the accident results in a fatality or hospitalization, the accident should be reported as immediately as possible.

Phone numbers to contact at the time of fire outbreak:

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| (1) Fire Station (Emergency) | 191/252022 |
| (2) Police Station, (Emergency) | 119 |
| (3) Police Station, Yangon Region | 285214 |

7.8 Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP)

Environmental monitoring plan is a basic requirement across many industries. It measures the degree of maintaining environmental control and, therefore, the safety of the environment due to the manufactured products. The proponent is committed to adhere to the environmental monitoring parameters in terms of location, schedule and responsibilities as provided in Table 7.2.

Table 7. 2 Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP)

Key Environmental Aspects	Potential Impacts per Environmental Sector	Parameter to be Monitored	Sampling Methodology and Measurement Plan		
			Method	Frequency	Location
Operation Phase					
The Land					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation of Plastic bags manufacturing Transportation of raw materials and products 	Generation of solid waste, storage, recycling, transport and disposal	Proper waste management and disposal	Inspection	Weekly	Factory Premises
The Water					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial and Domestic wastewater 	Pollution of receiving water bodies	pH, Oil & Grease, BOD, Turbidity, and TSS	Sampling	3 times a year	Water and wastewater sources
The Air					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation of Plastic bags manufacturing; Fugitive & VOCs emission, solvent emission, and other possible leakage Operation of Generators 	Particulate matter, VOCs & fugitive emissions	TSP, VOC, PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ , NO ₂ , SO ₂ , Leakage status, emission level	Air Quality sampling; Measurement	Yearly	Ambient & workplace
	Occurrence of higher noise level	Noise level	Noise Level		
	Generation of vibration	Vibration level	monitoring using a noise level meter; Vibration level monitoring using a vibration level meter		
Occupational Health and Safety					
	Health and Safety	Proper use of PPE, presence of safety signs, first aid kit,	Regular check-up	daily	Plant premises, raw material & chemicals

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation of Plastic bags manufacturing 		firefighting devices, Injury/illness records, Accident statistics recording			weighing area, Equipment washing area
	Fire Hazards	Checking oxygen content in solvent-air mixture and dust-air mixture	Inspection & Testing		

7.9 Environmental Management Committee

The project proponent pleased to offer all the membership in Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd as Environmental Management Committee and appointment was commenced on September 2017.

This team undertakes the activities of impact mitigation and implementation of environmental Manage plan.

Table 7. 3 Environment management Committee and Responsibilities

No.	Name	Position	Duties and Responsibilities
1	Nan Chan Myae Mon Nan Thandar Htwe U Hla Win U Soe Win Daw Nan Saing Sar	Board of Directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversee Environmental Policy, Environmental Manual and Environmental Management Plan (EMP). Serve as primary contact for regulatory inspectors. Commit resources to achieve environmental goals
	U Kyaw Kyaw	General Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> devising the best tools and systems to monitor performance and to implement strategies ensuring compliance with environmental legislation
	U San Htun Aung	Admin Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing environmental strategy budgets liaising with internal staff including senior managers and directors
	U San Htun Aung	HR Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> producing educational or information resources for internal staff, clients or the general public
	U San Htun Aung	HSE Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> continuously improving our safety and health performance monitor the performance, maintenance and integrity of safety critical plant, equipment and processes accidents or incident investigations get to all the underlying causes – records of injuries, ill health, bullying complaints, accidental loss, etc.

7.10 Budgetary Provisions for EMP

7.10.1 Cost of Mitigation Measures

The design and cost estimate for most of the suggested mitigation measures such as land preparation, spoil disposal, supply of face masks, helmets, muffles, accidental insurance, plantation shall be incorporated in the design and cost estimates. Therefore, most of the mitigation measures suggested would be a part of main project cost. All proposed mitigation measures will be integrated in the project design so that these measures may automatically form part of the construction and operational phases of the project.

Hence, mitigation cost does not include cost required for engineering construction works, which will be included in civil works. Other costs for implementing EMP measures are presented in the following table.

Table 7. 4 Estimated Cost for Environment Mitigation Measures

Sr. No.	Environmental Measures	Type of payment	Estimated Budget, MMK
Adverse Impacts Mitigation Measures			
1	Sign board on safety	Lump sum	500,000
2	Emergency safety measures	Lump sum	500,000
3	Fire Safety measures	Lump sum	700,000
4	Occupational health and safety; First aid boxes, campsite sanitation (Pit latrine); solid waste management, Safety measures for workers (Helmets, gloves, masks, boots, etc.,)		400,000
5	Skill development training for 50 persons		500,000
6	Miscellaneous environment protection measure		500,000
Sub-total			3,100,000
Contingencies (10% of subtotal)			310,000
Total			3,410,000

7.10.2 Environmental Monitoring Cost Estimate

There are three different phases in developing and implementing the EMP for this Plastic Bags Manufacturing Process.

- Organization of the Environmental Management Team
- Environmental Measures during the Operation Phase
- Long-Term Environmental Measures during the life of the project.

The following table lists the various environmental measures important for each project phase, the agencies responsible for and executing each measure, the duration of the activity, initially budgeted unit costs and total costs. This table is not definitive and should be treated as preliminary and representative.

Table 7. 5 Estimated Cost of Basic Environmental Management Plan

No	Environmental Measures	Responsible Agency	Executing Agency	Cost Estimate LS or per unit (Kyats)	Total Cost per year (Kyats)
Organization of the Environmental Management Team					
1	Appointment of EM & Constitution of EMT	LGDT		Lump sum	250,000
2	Create & capacity building of EMT	LGDT	EMT consultants	Lump sum	450,000
Sub-total					700,000
Measures During Operation Phase					
1	Provide operating budget for EMT	LGDT	EMT	100,000/month	1,200,000
2	Water quality monitoring Number of locations: 2	LGDT / EMT	Laboratory	80,000	480,000

	Measurements per year: 3 Number of years: 1 Total Quantity of units = 2 x 3 x 1 = 6				
3	Air quality monitoring Number of locations: 2 Measurements per year: 1 Number of years: 1 Total Quantity of units = 2 x 1 x 1 = 2	LGDT / EMT	Laboratory	500,000	1,000,000
4	Noise monitoring Number of locations: 2 Measurements per year: 1 Number of years: 1 Total Quantity of units = 2 x 1 x 1 = 2	LGDT / EMT	Laboratory	200,000	400,000
Sub-total					3,080,000
Total = Sub-total + Sub-total					3,780,000

LGDT= Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd. EM = Environmental Manager
EMT = Environmental Management Team

Air measurements

Parameters: dust, TSP,
NO_x, SO₂ Standards for quality: WHO standards

Water quality measurements

Proposed parameters: pH, conductivity, turbidity, TDS, NO₃, N, P, NH₃,
COD, BOD, Pb, Mg, Zn, Cu, Cd, Hg

Schedule: Three measurements per year during operation phase

Standards: National Environmental Quality (Emission) standards for Metal, Plastic and Rubber Products Manufacturing facilities

7.11 Environmental Monitoring Team

The environmental monitoring team will undertake the activities of monitoring environmental pollution due to plastic bag manufacturing process.

This team will be responsible for monitoring of the plant safety and safety related systems which include:

- Checking of safety related operation and condition
- Visual inspection of safety equipment

- Visual inspection of waste generation (solid and liquid waste)
- Check the working condition
- Health and Safety

Table 7. 6 Environmental Monitoring Team and Responsibilities

No.	Position	Environmental Responsibilities
1	General Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review audit results and progress on achieving goals and revise EMP as needed. • Update employees annually on environmental policy and goals. • Incorporate environmental procedures into patron contracts.
2	Interested Employees	<p>Critical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend training on and understand role in emergency action plan. • Attend training on and follow environmental Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Best Management Practices (BMPs). • Participate in annual review of marina environmental policy and goals. • Attend training on properly handle and dispose of chemicals.
3	Store Manager	<p>Critical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate patrons about environmental concerns related to product use, equipment rental, and maintenance activities. <p>Important</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with appropriate the employees to evaluate effectiveness of environmentally sound products. • Stock environmentally sound products that have proven to be effective.
4	Operation Manager	<p>Critical</p> <p>Oversee management of wastes generated by employee activities and compile quarterly waste data reports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform sampling required by wastewater permit and submit reports. <p>Important</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor employees' use of environmental SOPs and BMP's.
5	Operation Supervisors	<p>Critical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly check operation of pre-treatment units and remove collected contaminants. • Dispose collected contaminants at a waste management facility. • Perform quarterly visual inspections as required by storm water permit. <p>Important</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor oil/water separator for malfunction daily.
6	Store keeper	<p>Critical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor for improper disposal practices while emptying trash. <p>Important</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize water conservation measures, integrated pest management, and other means to reduce use of chemical products on grounds.

7.12 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Corporate social responsibility is now an important factor in company's project operation. Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd. has a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) budget and is formulated annually as part of the Company's annual strategic planning processes.

Recognizing that social responsibility is good business, Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd allocates 1% of net annual profit for CSR to provide the following activities

- Capacity Building and training programs for employees 25%
- Providing stipend or vocational training for employees' children 25 %
- Social welfare and health-care facilities for employees 25%
- All-round development in environment, job-opportunities and occasional welfare support to elders 25%

8.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd. will implement the Manufacturing of the Varieties of Plastic Bags (CMP basis) in No. 73, U Talokegyi Road, Dagon Seikkan Industrial Zone, Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) Township, Yangon Region, on the area of (2.417) acreage. Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co., Ltd has been responsible for the assessment of environmental and social impact for the project. As part of this procedure, public participation involved not only meetings with nearest local residents but also discussion with factory employees.

8.1 Consultation with Nearest Local Residents

There are two ways of discussion, one way is participants can involve themselves in public consultation meeting and another way is by writing suggestions on distributed suggestion form.

Meeting attendees were encouraged to ask questions and give comments during and after the presentation. Comment forms were available at each meeting for attendees to write comments at the time of the meeting.

On August 23rd 2017 at No.89 Ward Administrator Office, Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) Township, the public meeting for disseminating project information to general public including stakeholder and requesting their comments and suggestions on the project was carried out. 33 participants from local community attended the public meeting and participated in open discussion. Attendee lists were shown to Appendix (VIII). Their comments and suggestions were attached as Appendix (IX).

The main points of discussion, questions and answers were mentioned in the following table.

Table 8. 1 Discussion and Suggestion

No.	Suggestions	Explanations
1	U Tin Sine (No. 89 Ward) Hundred household Administrator We can noise hear from the Engine Exhaust if we were across through the near factory.	U San Htun Aung (Responsible person of Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd.) A small engine is of close type and a large engine is of open type. We control noise from engine exhaust systematically. High level of noise may be due to the simultaneous use of diesel generators when electricity is cut off. U Kyaw Soe Win – Managing director(GMES Co., Ltd.) When noise pollution is present, workers should wear protective ear piece and rotate the shift on frequent basis.

2	<p>U Tin Min (No. 89 Ward) Hundred household Administrator We would like to know concerned with how are you employing of the job.</p>	
		<p>U San Htun Aung (Responsible person of Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd.) Labor card should be given to all workers who have reached the mandatory age of 18. Documents mentioning free from all criminal records should be certified by the police. If the age of a worker is between 14 and 18, verification of their respective health should be certified by a medical doctor. When the agreement is signed between the applicants and the employer, the employer should mention clearly about respective benefits such as free ferry program, refreshment program and holiday. According to CSR program, twice the value of salary would be given by company for the developing the welfare. For example, if the salary of a worker is 500 Ks, factory will give 1000 Ks to the Government. These funds will be used on developing the welfare and healthcare of workers in case of accidents and emergencies.</p>

Table 8. 2 Excerpts of Suggestion Letters from Public Consultation Meeting in No.89 Ward Administration Office, Dagon Myoethit (Seikkan) Township

No.	Participant	Suggestions and Discussions
1	U Tin Min	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Want to favor job opportunity for local residents. 2. I advise, not to pollute the Air, Water and Soil. No objection if you are producing likely as the National Government Policy, Legal and Rules.
2	U Soe Than	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Due to the existence of Plastic Bags Factory, these will be easy family life, no adverse impact on the environmental and no changes in air and water quality. 2. The policy of labor recruitment. 3. The possible maximum salary for local employee. 4. Training and capacity building program for employee.
3	U Tin Sine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Good Job opportunities by investment of the factory. 2. To control for noise from the diesel engine and to manage the transportation & finish products for not of raw materials & finish products for not damaging the streets.
4	U Kyaw Myint	<p>I wish to advise the following facts during the public meeting held today,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This factory is authorized by government but to perform for the sake of employee welfare and safety. <p>Advise to prevent pollution because of disadvantage of plastic waste disposal.</p>
5	U Tin Shwe	I advise to manage the factory systematically and fairly so that no impact on both environment and human bring.
6	Ma Wha	You should be.
7	Zaw Min Naing	I support you.
8	U Nyan Thein	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You should do if you are authorized from the government. 2. You must do, without pollution to the environment. 3. You must train for getting the skill worker. 4. You must try for the achievement of the goal. 5. Benevolence on the employees or everything. Will be benefit.
9	U Thet Phyko Ko Ko	<p>In this case of establishing plastic factory, waste materials from the factory such as contaminated water, solid waste materials, smoke and chemicals have to be discarded in proper manner.</p> <p>Careful inspections should be implemented to reduce environmental pollution during the operation phase of the factory.</p> <p>The factory shall be inspected for compliance of Myanmar law and regulation requirements and the factory will be notified to take action if there is any deviation from those requirement.</p>





Figure 8.1 Recorded Photos taken from Public Disclosure Meeting at No.89 Ward Administrator Office, Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) Township

8.2 Discussion with Factory Employees

Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd. has 313 of the employees for Plastic Bags manufacturing factory in production section, Material Blending, Extruding Plastic Film, cutting, packing, QC testing, store, general working, machine maintained working sections.

Discussion and collection of suggestion letters from factory employees were performed to assess the conditions of working environment, social relationships, factory production and rules, skill improvement and implementation of employee welfare program. Discussions with the representative employees from each section were performed at factory meeting room and total number of (77) suggestions letters were collected from (81) employees on 23rd August 2017. Attendee lists were shown in Appendix (X). Their comments and suggestions were attached as Appendix (XI).



Figure 8.2 Photos Recorded of Employees Discussion Program

8.3 Response for Comments and Suggestions

The proponent committed as following and as shown in Appendix (XII).

- If the local people and other places applicants are equally competent, nearest local residents will be favor for job opportunity.
- If the confirm of the facts of Department of workshop and directorate of labor, will be appoint.
- According to the labor Organization law, we must give the least of salary to them. But the salaries are different on the employee's competent.
- We are keeping going to become the development and skill of the employee on the condition of work and handling of machine.
- We use the diesel generators when electricity is cut off. Carry out to mitigate the noise level more than now.
- Emphasize not to damage the road by our company's mobile.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The initial environmental examination process described in this report assessed the environmental impacts of the proposed project. Potential negative impacts were identified related to the operation of the project. Negative impacts due to the design and location are minimal. By taking the necessary precautions when planning to implement the proposed project, a safe environment will be created.

The development and rigorous implementation of appropriate environmental management measures throughout the operation period would minimize environmental impacts associated with the proposed project.

Creating a staff and employee education program will help them stay informed and keep safety in mind at all times for every situation. Addressing risks and effects associated with specific equipment will help employees to avoid common mistakes and decrease the rates of injury and lost-time incidents.

All appropriate environmental management measures detailed in this report, together with any other environment management commitments should be implemented throughout the entire life of the project.

Findings of the IEE have indicated that some of the anticipated environmental impacts by establishing the project of manufacturing various plastic bags can be mitigated as outlined in this report. The project proponents have committed to adhere to prudent implementation of the environmental management plan. Therefore, this IEE is sufficient for approval of the establishment of Manufacturing of the Varieties of Plastic Bags with incorporation of the environmental management plan.

APPENDIX (I)
GMES IEE/EMP TEAM


No	Title of Post	Nominee and Organization	Responsibility
1	Project Director	U Sein Thaug Oo Green Myanmar Environmental Services Professional Engineer	Overall management of EMP operation a. Managing & Team building b. Budget and Financial management c. Work plan
2	Project Manager	U Kyaw Soe Win Green Myanmar Environmental Services Experience in ESIA processing	a. Co-ordination of stakeholder, client and Public b. Overall management of IEE/EMP Report preparation c. Monitoring of EMP process d. Public consultation e. Quality Control and Check f. Data compilation & analysis
3	Environmental Consultant	Daw Khin Swe Aye Former Lecturer. Department of Chemical Engineering, YTU	a. Develop term of reference for duty and responsibility among EMP team b. Overall assessment of project relating impact and advice proper mitigation measure c. Studied the detail of plastic bag manufacturing process and assessment of impact d. Preparing the proper management plan and risk assessment of the plastic bag manufacturing process
4	Consultant on Environmental Quality Management	Daw Khin Shwe Htay Former Lecturer, YTU Environmental Engineer	a. Assist in preparation of guideline for environmental sampling of air and water quality b. Monitor the sample collection

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Register and inspect the sample collected d. Assist in report preparation for environmental baseline
6	Consultant for Laboratory Analysis	U Myo Myint Former Factory Manager of Alcohol Distillery Belin, Ministry of Industry (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Advise on data processing and laboratory testing b. Prepare instruction for laboratory testing c. Check the result of environmental laboratory testing d. Compare the laboratory result and verification
7	Specialist on waste management	Daw Tin May Soe, Former Professor, YTU Experience in environmental toxicology and pollution control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Collecting field data for industrial and municipal waste b. Assist in Laboratory Testing c. Data processing, computing, projection, modelling and analysis d. Assist in report preparation
8	Specialist on Water quality	Daw Aye Aye Kyaw Former Professor, YTU Experience in Water Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Collecting surface and ground water quality samples b. Assist in Laboratory Testing c. Data processing, computing, projection, modelling and analysis d. Assist in report preparation
9	Social Operation and Field Coordinator	U Khin Aung GMES Co., Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Develop operational checklist for Social Survey b. Facilitate technical meeting and record keeping c. Assist in data mining and secondary data collection d. Coordinate with local authority and communities for village level meeting
10	Environmental	U Kyi Han Bo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Develop operational checklist

	Operation and Team Leader	BE – Aerospace Fuel and Propellant Engineer (Myanmar Aerospace Engineering University.)	for Environmental Study b. In charge for preliminary field visit c. Establish field operational office for EMP field survey d. Supervise field survey
11	Technician	U Myo Thet Naung BE – Aerospace Fuel and Propellant Engineer. (Myanmar Aerospace Engineering University.) U Aung Kyaw Than BE. Chemical Engineer	a. Environmental and Social Survey b. Data analysis c. Report preparing and formatting

APPENDIX (II)

PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL LICENCE OF LGDT CO., LTD



ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ
စက်မှုဝန်ကြီးဌာန
စက်မှုကြီးကြပ်ရေးနှင့်စစ်ဆေးရေးဦးစီးဌာန
ပုဂ္ဂလိကစက်မှုလုပ်ငန်းမှတ်ပုံတင်လက်မှတ်

စက်မှုမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ် _____ ရက်/ကြီး/၄၃၈၀ _____ ရက်စွဲ _____ .၁၀. ၂၀၁၆

လုပ်ငန်းအရွယ်အစား အကြီးစား ပြည်ထောင်စုနယ်မြေ/တိုင်းဒေသကြီး/ပြည်နယ် _____ ရန်ကင်း

အောက်ပါလုပ်ငန်းသည် ပုဂ္ဂလိကစက်မှုလုပ်ငန်း ဥပဒေ ပုဒ်မ ၇ ပုဒ်မခွဲ (ဂ)အရ မှတ်ပုံတင်ပြီး ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd. CMP ဓနစ်ဖြင့် ပလတ်စတစ်အမျိုးမျိုး

၁။ လုပ်ငန်းအမည် _____ ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း _____

၂။ လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအမည် _____ လူသုံးပစ္စည်းလုပ်ငန်း _____

၃။ အဓိကကုန်ချောပစ္စည်းအမျိုးအမည် _____ HDPE(T-Shirt bag, Garbage bag, Plastic roll, Kitchen poly bag, Soft loop bag), LDPE(T-Shirt bag, Garbage bag), PP Outer bag _____

၄။ တည်နေရာလိပ်စာ အမှတ်(၇၃)၊ ဦးတရုတ်လမ်း၊ စက်မှုဇုန်(၂)၊ ဒဂုံမြို့သစ်(ဆိပ်ကမ်း)မြို့နယ်၊ အရှေ့ပိုင်းခရိုင် _____

၅။ ပိုင်ဆိုင်မှုအမျိုးအစား _____ ကုမ္ပဏီပိုင် _____

၆။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အမည် _____ ဒေါ်နန်းသွေးမြေမွန်(M.D) _____



၇။ တိုင်ဆောင်သည့်မှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ် _____ ၁၂/တမန(စည်)၀၀၀၂၇၀ _____

၈။ ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုတန်ဖိုး(ကျပ်)၂၂၆. ၈၀၂၁၁၆+USD ၀. ၀၆၂၅ သန်း တည်ထောင်သည့်ခုနှစ် ၂၀၁၆ _____

၉။ အသုံးပြုသည့်အားအမျိုးအစား _____ ထရန်စဖော်မာ မြင်းကောင်ရေ ၁၀၇၃ HP _____

၁၀။ အလုပ်သမားဦးရေ _____ ၁၂၈ ဦး _____

၁၁။ မှတ်ပုံတင်သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးသည့်နေ့ရက် _____ ၃၀. ၁၀. ၂၀၁၇ _____



 

အေးအေးဝင်း
ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်

APPENDIX (III)

YANGON CITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE LICENCE OF LGDT CO., LTD

ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်
ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီးအစိုးရ
ရန်ကုန်မြို့တော်စည်ပင်သာယာရေးကော်မတီ
စီမံရေးရာဌာန 19047

(၂၀၀၅/၂၀၀၆) နှစ် လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်
(စက်ရုံ၊ အလုပ်ရုံ၊ သိုလှောင်ရုံသုံးစွဲရန် အထောက်အကူပစ္စည်းထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း၊
ရောင်းချခြင်း၊ တည်စင်းခြင်း၊ ဖြန့်ဖြူးခြင်း၊ ဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်း၊ အခြားလုပ်ငန်း)

ရန်ကုန်မြို့တော်စည်ပင်သာယာရေးကော်မတီ၊ စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးဆိုင်ရာနည်းဥပဒေအခန်း (၂)၊ နည်းဥပဒေ ၃ (ဈ)အရ
အောက်အမည်ပါသူတို့အား လိုင်စင်နှုန်း ၂၀၀၀၀/- တာဖြင့် (ကျပ် နှစ်သိန်းတိတိ)
ပေးသွင်းစေပြီး ဝင်(ဆိပ်ကမ်း) ဖြန့်ယူ၊ ဧကန်-၂ ရပ်ကွက်၊
ဦးတရွတ် လမ်း၊ အမှတ် ၄၃
အခန်းအမှတ် တွင် Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co.Ltd အမည်ပါ
ပလတ်စတစ်ဆိပ်ကမ်းထုတ်လုပ်ငန်း ဆိုင်/လုပ်ငန်းအား လုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့်ပြု၍ ဤလုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်ကို ထုတ်ပေး
လိုက်သည်။

လိုင်စင်ခွင့်ပြုချက်ရရှိသူ

စဉ်	အမည်	နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေး ကတ်ပြားအမှတ်	လိပ်စာ
၀။	ခေါ်နန်းရွှမ်းမြေဗွန်	၀၂/စမန(ခည)၀၀၀၂၇၀	၂၀ အရှေ့မြင်းမြိုင်ကွင်း လမ်း၊ ရပ်ကွက်၊
၂။			တာဝေ မြို့နယ်၊
၃။			
၄။			
၅။			

ဤလုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်သည် ၂၀၀၆ ခုနှစ်၊ မတ်လ ၃၁ ရက်နေ့တွင် သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးသည်။
ဤလုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်အား မြင်သာသောနေရာတွင် မှန်ဘောင်ဖြင့် ချိတ်ဆွဲထားရမည်။
လိုင်စင်အမှတ် ၀၅၂၃၂၀၀၆၃
ဖြန့်ယူ ဝင်(ဆိပ်ကမ်း)

လုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့်ရရှိသူလိုက်နာရန် စည်းကမ်းချက် ညွှန်ကြားချက်များ

- ၁။ လုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့်ရရှိသူသည် လုပ်ငန်းတည်နေရာ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ အများပြည်သူအား လုပ်ငန်းနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ အနှောင့်အယှက် တစ်စုံတစ်ရာ မဖြစ်ပေါ်စေရ။ လုပ်ငန်းကို ခွင့်ပြုသည့် ဥပဒေအတွင်း၌သာ ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။
- ၂။ လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်သည် ပိုင်ဆိုင်မှု အခွန်အရှင်း ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်ရေးအရ ကန့်ကွက်မှုများနှင့် မသက်ဆိုင်စေရ။
- ၃။ လုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့်ရရှိသူသည် ပြဋ္ဌာန်းထားသော တည်ဆဲဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ၊ အမိန့်ညွှန်ကြားချက်များ၊ အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့အစည်း များ၏ အခါအားလျော်စွာထုတ်ပြန်သည့် အမိန့်ညွှန်ကြားချက်များနှင့် ဝန်ကြီးဌာန အသီးသီးက ထုတ်ပြန်သည့် အမိန့်ညွှန်ကြား ချက်များ၊ စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်း၊ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများကို တိကျစွာ လိုက်နာရမည်။
- ၄။ ဝန်ကြီးဌာနနှင့် အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့အစည်းအသီးသီး၏ ဥပဒေပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်များနှင့် အကျုံးဝင်သည့် လုပ်ငန်းများ လုပ်ကိုင်ခြင်း အတွက် ယင်းဌာနနှင့် အဖွဲ့အစည်းများမှ မှတ်ပုံတင်/ခွင့်ပြုချက်ကို လက်ဝယ်ရယူထားရမည်။
- ၅။ လုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့်ရရှိသူသည် ကော်မတီက ညွှန်ကြားသည့် သောက်/သုံးရေထားရှိမှု အစီအမံများ၊ သန့်ရှင်းရေးဆောင်ရွက်ရန် အတွက် အစီအမံများ၊ အညစ်အကြေးစွန့်ပစ်မှုနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုမဖြစ်စေရေး အစီအမံများ၊ မြို့တော်သာယာလှပရေးနှင့် လုံခြုံရေးအတွက် အစီအမံများ၊ အလုပ်သမားများ/လားရောက်ရောင်းဝယ်သူများအတွက် ကျန်းမာမှုနှင့်ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေး အစီအမံများ၊ ယာဉ်/လူသွားလမ်းပိတ်ဆို့မှုမရှိစေရေးအစီအမံများ၊ မီးဘေးကြိုတင်ကာကွယ်ရေး အစီအမံများကို ထားရှိ၍ တိကျ စွာ လိုက်နာရမည်။
- ၆။ ကုန်ကြမ်းအဖြစ်အသုံးပြုသော ထုတ်လုပ်သော၊ သိုလှောင်သော၊ တည်းခင်းဖြန့်ဖြူးသော၊ ပစ္စည်းသည် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဝန်ကြီးဌာန/ အဖွဲ့အစည်းများက သတ်မှတ်ထားသည့် စံချိန်စံညွှန်းနှင့် ကိုက်ညီသည့် ပစ္စည်းများဖြစ်ရမည်အပြင် တိုင်တွယ်အသုံးပြုစားသုံးသူ များအတွက် ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ညီညွတ်ရမည့် သို့မဟုတ် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေး အစီအမံများဖြင့် စီစဉ်ဆောင်ရွက်ပြီး ရ မည်။
- ၇။ လိုင်စင်ခွင့်ပြုထားသော လုပ်ငန်းကို လိုအပ်သည့်အခါ အချိန်နှင့်တစ်ပြေးညီဝင်ရောက် စစ်ဆေးခြင်းကို လက်ခံရမည်။ ယင်းအပြင် လုပ်ငန်းတာဝန်ခံကိုယ်တိုင်က လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ထားရှိမှုကို ရှင်းပြရမည်။
- ၈။ လိုင်စင်ခွင့်ပြုထားသော လုပ်ငန်းအားလိုအပ်ချက်အရ ပြောင်းရွှေ့ပယ်ရှားပေးရန် ညွှန်ကြားပါက သတ်မှတ်ညွှန်ကြားချက်အတိုင်း တိကျစွာ လိုက်နာရမည်။
- ၉။ အထက်ပါ သတ်မှတ်ချက် တစ်စုံတစ်ရာကို ဖောက်ဖျက်ကျူးလွန်ပါက သို့မဟုတ် လိုက်နာရန် ပျက်ကွက်ပါက လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်အား ပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း၊ ပယ်ဖျက်ခြင်းစသည့် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဖြစ်စေကို ခံရမည်။ လိုအပ်ပါက ဥပဒေအရ အရေးယူခြင်းခံရမည်။ လုပ်ငန်းပိတ် သိမ်းသည့် ပြစ်ဒဏ်ခံယူစဉ်ကာလအတွင်း အလုပ်သမားများအတွက် ကိစ္စအဝဝသည် လုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့်ရရှိသူနှင့်သာ သက်ဆိုင် စေရမည်။

လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်သက်တမ်းတိုးမှတ်တမ်း
 ပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်များ
 လိုက်နာမှုစစ်ဆေးရေးဌာန
 ဝန်ကြီးဌာန

 စီမံရေးရာဌာန
 ရန်ကုန်မြို့တော်စည်ပင်သာယာရေးကော်မတီ

စဉ်	အလှူအငွေနှင့်	လိုင်စင်နှုန်း	ပြောစာအမှတ်/ရက်စွဲ	ခွင့်ပြုသူထံမှတ်	မှတ်ချက်
၁	၂၀၁၆-၂၀၁၇	၂၀၀၀၀၀ ကျပ် - နှစ်သိန်း ကိုတိ	၆၀၄၈၁၈၇/၂၉.၇.၁၆		၂၆.၇.၁၆

APPENDIX (IV)

ELECTRICAL INSPECTION LICENCE OF LGDT CO., LTD



ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်

စက်မှုဝန်ကြီးဌာန

ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး စက်မှုကြီးကြပ်ရေး နှင့် စစ်ဆေးရေးဦးစီးဌာန

(လျှပ်စစ် - စစ်ဆေးရေး)

အမှတ်(၁၉၂)၊ ကမ္ဘာအေးဘုရားလမ်း၊ ဗဟန်းမြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့။



စာအမှတ်၊ ၁၅၁၅ (၃၉) လဆရာ/၂၀၁၄ (-)

ရက်စွဲ ၊ ၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇူလိုင်လ (၁၆) ရက်

အကြောင်းအရာ။

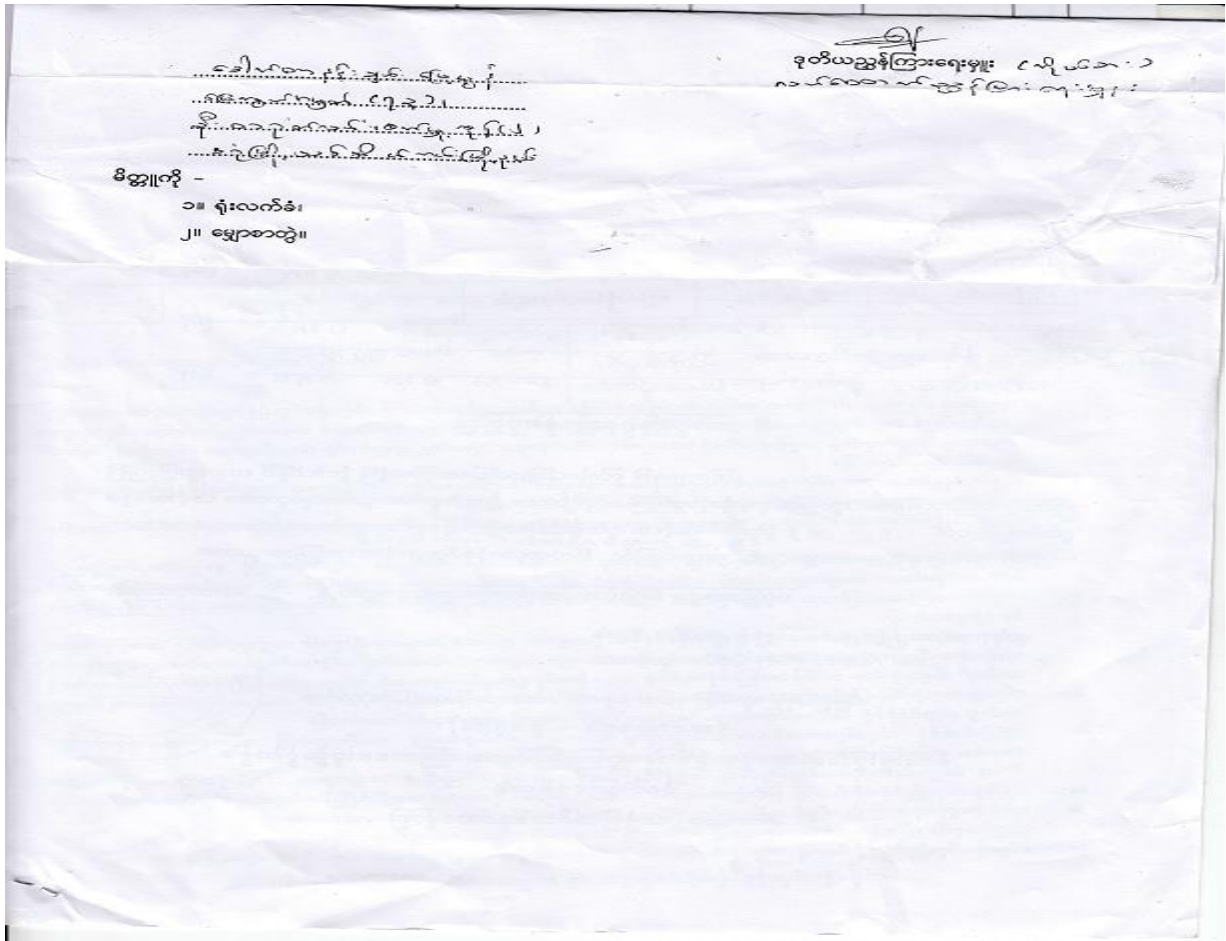
။ လျှပ်စစ်သွယ်တန်းတပ်ဆင်အသုံးပြုမှု စစ်ဆေးခြင်း။

အထက်အကြောင်းအရာပါကိစ္စနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ လူကြီးမင်း၏ အလုပ်အကိုင်အခြေအနေအထားကို... လျှပ်စစ်သွယ်တန်းတပ်ဆင် အသုံးပြုမှုများကို (၁၆ - ၂ - ၂၀၁၄)နေ့တွင် စစ်ဆေးခဲ့ရာ အောက်ပါအချက်အလက်များကို ဆောလျင်စွာ ပြုပြင်ရန်လိုအပ် ကြောင်း အကြောင်းကြားပါသည်။ ပြုပြင်ပြီးစီးပါက ဤဌာနသို့ ပြန်လည်အကြောင်းကြားရမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ပြုပြင်ရန်လိုအပ်ချက်များ

- (၁) 11k.v V.C.B Panel ခွင့် Mechanical Protection...
... Function မှား ခွင့် အစားပြင်ရန်... အစားပြင်ရန် အသုံးပြုရန်...
ပြုပြင်ရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။
- (၂) V.C.B ခွင့် P.T ဖြစ်ရန်... အစားပြင်ရန်...
... အစားပြင်ရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။
- (၃) V.C.B Panel မှားခွင့် S.P.O.C. heater control unit
... Panel မှားခွင့် အစားပြင်ရန်...
... အစားပြင်ရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။
- (၄) ... အစားပြင်ရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။
- (၅) ... အစားပြင်ရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။
- (၆) 11k.v ... အစားပြင်ရန်... အစားပြင်ရန်...
... အစားပြင်ရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။
- (၇) ... အစားပြင်ရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။

ဒုတိယညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး (လျှပ်စစ်) ...



APPENDIX (V)

LABORATORY ANALYSIS RESULTS OF WATER FROM GMES
LABORATORYBAGO RIVER WATER RESULTS

Green Myanmar

Environmental Services Co., Ltd

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

Tel: 01-685572, 01-685571, 09-5081451, 09-5122448 E-mail: gmescompany@gmail.com

Name of Client: Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd.
Date of Collection: 23.5.2017

Date of Arrival at Lab: 24.5.2017

Date of Issue of Results: 7.6.2017

Laboratory Analysis Results of Surface water

Sr. No.	Parameters	Unit	Analysis Value	National Environmental Quality Emission Guidelines (2015)
			Type of Wastewater	General Application
			ပုံစံအရ	
1.	pH	-	6.19	6 ~ 9
2.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	ppm	ND	250
3.	Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	ppm	ND	50
4.	Ammonia (NH ₃)	ppm	ND	10
5.	Arsenic (As)	ppm	ND	0.1
6.	Chromium (Hexavalent)	ppm	0.12	0.1
7.	Copper (Cu)	ppm	ND	0.5
8.	Total Cyanide (CN)	ppm	ND	1
9.	Total Iron (Fe)	ppm	8	3.5
10.	Oil & Grease	ppm	ND	10
11.	Phenols	ppm	ND	0.5
12.	Sulphide	ppm	ND	1
13.	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	ppm	2020	50

ND-Not Detected

Analyzed By

Daw Wint Phyu Htway
Technician (Laboratory)

Checked By

Daw Cherry Thwin
Manager (Laboratory)

Approved By

U Myo Myint
Director (Laboratory)

TUBE WELL WATER (into the factory premise) RESULTS

Green Myanmar

Environmental Services Co., Ltd

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

Tel: 01-685572, 01-685571, 09-5081451, 09-5122448 E-mail: gmcscorpany@gmail.com

Name of Client: Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd.

Date of Arrival at Lab: 24.5.2017

Date of Collection: 23.5.2017

Date of Issue of Results: 7.6.2017

Laboratory Analysis Results of Ground Water

Sr. No.	Parameters	Unit	Analysis Value	Drinking Water Standards		
			Type of Water	WHO (2011)	EPA (Spring 2012)	Indian Specification (IS:10500,2012)
			Tube Well			
1.	pH	-	6.53	6.5 ~ 8.5	6.5 ~ 8.5	6.5 ~ 8.5
2.	Chloride (Cl ⁻)	ppm	100	250	250	250
3.	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	ppm	115	500	-	200
4.	Total Iron (Fe)	ppm	ND	0.3	0.3	0.3
5.	Sulphate (SO ₄)	ppm	ND	250	250	200
6.	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ppm	205	-	-	200
7.	Turbidity	NTU	<0.01	5	-	1
8.	Manganese (Mn)	ppm	ND	0.4	0.05	0.1
9.	Copper (Cu)	ppm	ND	2	1	0.05
10.	Aluminum (Al)	ppm	ND	0.2	0.2	0.03
11.	Cyanide (CN)	ppm	ND	0.07	0.2	0.05
12.	Arsenic (As)	µg/l	ND	10	10	10
13.	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	410	600	500	500

ND-Not Detected

Analyzed By

Daw Wint Phyu Htway
Technician (Laboratory)

Checked By

Daw Cherry Thwin
Manager (Laboratory)

Approved By

U Myo Myint
Director (Laboratory)

MUNICIPAL DRAIN CHANNEL WATER (in front of the factory premise) RESULTS

Green Myanmar

Environmental Services Co., Ltd

No.115, Kanaung Min Thar Gyi Road Industrial Zone (1), Hlaing Thar Yar Industrial City,
Yangon, Myanmar
Tel: 01-685572, 01-685571, 09-5081451, 09-5122448 E-mail: gmescompany@gmail.com

Name of Client: Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd.
Date of Collection: 23.5.2017

Date of Arrival at Lab: 24.5.2017
Date of Issue of Results: 7.6.2017

Laboratory Analysis Results of Wastewater

Sr. No.	Parameters	Unit	Analysis Value	National Environmental Quality Emission Guidelines (2015)	
			Type of Wastewater	Metal, Plastic and Rubber Products Manufacturing	General Application
			ပုံစံအမျိုးအစား		
1.	pH	-	6.31	6 ~ 9	6 ~ 9
2.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	ppm	41	250	250
3.	Aluminum (Al)	ppm	0.01	3	-
4.	Ammonia (NH ₃)	ppm	0.05	10	10
5.	Arsenic (As)	ppm	ND	0.1	0.1
6.	Chromium (Hexavalent)	ppm	0.32	0.1	0.1
7.	Copper (Cu)	ppm	ND	0.5	0.5
8.	Cyanide Free (CN)	ppm	ND	0.2	0.1
9.	Total Iron (Fe)	ppm	0.3	3	3.5
10.	Oil & Grease	ppm	ND	10	10
11.	Phenols	ppm	ND	0.5	0.5
12.	Sulphide	ppm	ND	1	1
13.	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	ppm	20	50	50
14.	Total Nitrogen (TN)	ppm	2.9	15	10

ND-Not Detected

Analyzed By

Daw Wint Phyu Htway
Technician (Laboratory)

Checked By

Daw Cherry Thwin
Manager (Laboratory)

Approved By

U Myo Myint
Director (Laboratory)

APPENDIX (VI)

LABORATORY ANALYSIS RESULTS OF WATER FROM ISO TECH
LABORATORYBAGO RIVER WATER RESULTS

LABORATORY

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



WTL-RE-001

Issue Date - 01-12-2012

Effective Date - 01-12-2012

Issue No - 1.0/Page 1 of 2

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WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co.,Ltd.
 Nature of Water River Water
 Location Dagon Seikkan Township
 Date and Time of collection 3.8.2017
 Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory 4.8.2017
 Date and Time of commencing examination 5.8.2017
 Date and Time of completing 7.8.2017

Results of Water AnalysisWHO Drinking Water Guideline
(Geneva - 1993)

pH	6.9		6.5 - 8.5
Colour (True)		TCU	15 TCU
Turbidity		NTU	5 NTU
Conductivity		micro S/cm	
Total Hardness	30	mg/l as CaCO ₃	500 mg/l as CaCO ₃
Calcium Hardness		mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Magnesium Hardness		mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Total Alkalinity		mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Phenolphthalein Alkalinity		mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Carbonate (CaCO ₃)		mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)		mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Iron		mg/l	0.3 mg/l
Chloride (as CL)	14	mg/l	250 mg/l
Sodium chloride (as NaCL)		mg/l	
Sulphate (as SO ₄)		mg/l	200 mg/l
Total Solids		mg/l	1500 mg/l
Suspended Solids		mg/l	
Dissolved Solids	92	mg/l	1000 mg/l
Manganese		mg/l	0.05 mg/l
Phosphate		mg/l	
Phenolphthalein Acidity		mg/l	
Methyl Orange Acidity		mg/l	
Salinity		ppt	

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

Tested by
Signature: *Zaw Hein Oo*
Name: Zaw Hein Oo
B.Sc (Chemistry)
Sr. Chemist

Approved by
Signature: *Soe Thir*
Name: Soe Thir
B.E (Civil) 1980
Technical Officer
ISO TECH Laboratory

(a division of WEG Co.,Ltd.)

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

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



LABORATORY

Laboratory Technical Consultant: U Saw Christopher Maung

B.Sc Engg. (Civil), Dip S.E (DefR) Lecturer of YIT (Retd), Consultant (Y.C.D.C), LWSE 001.
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WTL-RE-001

Issue Date - 01-12-2012

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Issue No - 1.0/ Page 2 of 2

W0817 149

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co.,Ltd.
 Nature of Water River Water
 Location Dagon Seikkan Township
 Date and Time of collection 3.8.2017
 Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory 4.8.2017
 Date and Time of commencing examination 5.8.2017
 Date and Time of completing 7.8.2017

Results of Water Analysis**WHO Drinking Water Guideline
(Geneva - 1993)**

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

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

Tested bySignature: Zaw Hein OoName: Zaw Hein Oo
B.Sc (Chemistry)
Sr. Chemist
ISO TECH Laboratory**Approved by**Signature: Soe ThitName: Soe Thit
B.E (Civil) 1980,
Technical Officer
ISO TECH Laboratory

(a division of WEG Co.,Ltd.)

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

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

TUBE WELL WATER (into the factory premise) RESULTS

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



WTL-RE-001

Issue Date - 01-12-2012

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Issue No - 1.0/Page 1 of 2

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WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client _____ Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co.,Ltd.
 Nature of Water _____ Tube Well Water
 Location _____ Dagon Seikkan Township
 Date and Time of collection _____ 3.8.2017
 Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory _____ 4.8.2017
 Date and Time of commencing examination _____ 5.8.2017
 Date and Time of completing _____ 7.8.2017

Results of Water Analysis**WHO Drinking Water Guideline
(Geneva - 1993)**

pH	6.8	6.5 - 8.5
Colour (True)	TCU	15 TCU
Turbidity	NTU	5 NTU
Conductivity	micro S/cm	
Total Hardness	16 mg/l as CaCO ₃	500 mg/l as CaCO ₃
Calcium Hardness	mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Magnesium Hardness	mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Total Alkalinity	mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Phenolphthalein Alkalinity	mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Carbonate (CaCO ₃)	mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)	mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Iron	mg/l	0.3 mg/l
Chloride (as CL)	6 mg/l	250 mg/l
Sodium chloride (as NaCL)	mg/l	
Sulphate (as SO ₄)	mg/l	200 mg/l
Total Solids	mg/l	1500 mg/l
Suspended Solids	mg/l	
Dissolved Solids	27 mg/l	1000 mg/l
Manganese	mg/l	0.05 mg/l
Phosphate	mg/l	
Phenolphthalein Acidity	mg/l	
Methyl Orange Acidity	mg/l	
Salinity	ppt	

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

Tested by _____
 Signature: _____
 Name: Zaw Hein Oo
B.Sc (Chemistry)
Sr. Chemist

Approved by _____
 Signature: _____
 Name: Soe Thit
B.E (Civil) 1980,
Technical Officer
ISO TECH Laboratory

(a division of WEG Co., Ltd.) **ISO TECH Laboratory**

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Laboratory Technical Consultant: U Saw Christopher Maung
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 Issue No - 1.0/Page 2 of 2

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WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co.,Ltd.
 Nature of Water Tube Well Water
 Location Dagon Seikkan Township
 Date and Time of collection 3.8.2017
 Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory 4.8.2017
 Date and Time of commencing examination 5.8.2017
 Date and Time of completing 7.8.2017

Results of Water Analysis**WHO Drinking Water Guideline
(Geneva - 1993)**

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

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

Tested by

Signature:

Name:

Zaw Hein Oo
 B.Sc (Chemistry)
 Sr. Chemist
 ISO TECH Laboratory

Approved by

Signature:

Name:

Soe Thir
 B.E (Civil) 1980.
 Technical Officer
 ISO TECH Laboratory

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MUNICIPAL DRAIN CHANNEL WATER (in front of the factory premise) RESULTS



LABORATORY

Laboratory Technical Consultant: U Saw Christopher Maung
 B.Sc Engg. (Civil), Dip S.E (Delt) Lecturer of YIT (Retd), Consultant (Y.C.D.C.), LWSE 001.
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WTL-RE-002
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 Issue No - 1.0/Page 1 of 1

WW0817 036

WASTEWATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co.,Ltd.
 Nature of Water စက်ရုံချွေမြောင်းချ
 Location Dagon Seikkan Township
 Date and Time of collection 3.8.2017
 Date and Time of arrival at Laboratory 4.8.2017
 Date and Time of commencing examination 5.8.2017
 Date and Time of completing 7.8.2017

Results of Wastewater Analysis

Parameters	Results
pH	8.1
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (mg/l) (5 days at 20 °C)	
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (mg/l)	128
Dissolved Oxygen (DO) (mg/l)	
Total Solids (mg/l)	
Suspended Solids (mg/l)	
Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	
Nitrate (mg/l)	
Ammonia Nitrogen (NH ₃) (mg/l)	
Ammonium Nitrogen (NH ₄) (mg/l)	
Phosphate (mg/l)	

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

Tested by

Signature: *Hein*
 Name: Zaw Hein Oo
B.Sc (Chemistry)
Sr. Chemist
ISO TECH Laboratory

Approved by

Signature: *Soe Thir*
 Name: Soe Thir
B.E (Civil) 1980.
Technical Officer
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APPENDIX (VII)

LABORATORY ANALYSIS RESULTS OF SOIL IN FRONT OF THE
FOACTORY

Green Myanmar

Environmental Services Co., Ltd

No.115, Kanaung Min Thar Gyi Road Industrial Zone (1), Hlaing Thar Yar Industrial City,
Yangon, Myanmar
Tel: 01-685572, 01-685571, 09-5081451, 09-5122448 E-mail: gmescompany@gmail.com

Name of Client: Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd.
Date of Collection: 23.5.2017

Date of Arrival at Lab: 24.5.2017
Date of Issue of Results: 7.6.2017

Laboratory Analysis Results of Soils

Sr. No.	Parameters	Unit	Analysis Value
			စက်ရုံရှေ့ပေါက်ရိပ်ခြေယာ
1.	pH	-	7.2
2.	Chloride (Cl ⁻)	g/kg soil	0.1
3.	Total Iron (Fe)	mg/kg soil	2.5
4.	Arsenic (As)	g/kg soil	ND
5.	Cyanide (CN)	g/kg soil	ND
6.	Aluminum (Al)	mg/kg soil	0.2
7.	Copper (Cu)	mg/kg soil	ND
8.	Manganese (Mn)	mg/kg soil	1.85
9.	P - Alkalinity	mmol/l extract	0
10.	Total Alkalinity	mmol/l extract	2.2
11.	Extractable Acidity	cmol/kg soil	0.25

ND-Not Detected

Analyzed By

Daw Wint Phyu Htway
Technician (Laboratory)

Checked By


Daw Cherry Thwin
Manager (Laboratory)

Approved By

U Myo Myint
Director (Laboratory)

APPENDIX (VIII)

ATTENDANCE LIST OF LOCAL PEOPLE









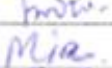













Green Myanmar
Environmental Services Co., Ltd

No.115, Kamang Min Thar Gyi Road Industrial Zone (1), Hlang Thar Yar Industrial City,
Yangon, Myanmar
Tel: 01-685572, 01-685571, 09-5101451, 09-5122448 E-mail: gmescorngary@gmail.com

Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd ၏ ရန်ကင်းတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ဒဂုံမြို့သစ်(အိမ်ကမ်း)မြို့နယ်၊
တော်မူရန်(၂) ဦးတေ့ဝိုက်လမ်း မြေကွက်အမှတ် (၇၃) တွင် အထကအထည်ခတ်ထောင်ရွက်မည့်
CMP နေရာဖြင့် ဟလတ်တောင်အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုးထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း
ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်အစီရင်ခံစာရေးဆွဲမှုသို့ တက်ရောက်သူများစာရင်း

ရက်စွဲ : ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ ဩဂုတ်လ () ရက်၊

စဉ်	အမည်	နေရပ်လိပ်စာ	လက်မှတ်
၁	ဝင်းနီနီ	၆၄ ရပ်ကွက်	
၂	မေအိအိ	၈၃ ရပ်ကွက်	
၃	ဦးဇော်စိုး	၉၀ ရပ်ကွက်	
၄	မော်တင်ဘို	၈၃ ရပ်ကွက်	
၅	မောင်အောင်ကျော်	"	
၆	ဦးမောင်စိုး	"	
၇	ဦးမောင်	"	
၈	မောင်စိုး	၆၀-၈၃ ရပ်ကွက်	
၉	မောင်စိုး	၈၃ ရပ်ကွက်	
၁၀	မောင်စိုး	"	
၁၁	ဦးအောင်	၆၄ ရပ်ကွက်	
၁၂	မောင်အောင်	၇၀ ရပ်ကွက်	
၁၃	ဦးဝင်းစိန်	၈၈ ရပ်ကွက်	
၁၄	မောင်စိုး	၇၉ ရပ်ကွက်	
၁၅	မောင်	၈၃ ရပ်ကွက်	
၁၆	မောင်	၈၃ ရပ်ကွက်	
၁၇	မောင်	၇၉ ရပ်ကွက် ပင်မ: မောင်စိုး	
၁၈	မောင်စိုး	၈၈ ရပ်ကွက်	
၁၉	မောင်		
၂၀	မောင်		

APPENDIX (IX)

SUGGESTIONS FROM NEAREST LOCAL PEOPLE

စဉ်	မထူးစွာအကြံပြုချက်
၁	ပလတ်စတစ် ဝါးစားရင် ယူ၊ အစားအစာ ဖြစ်လာလျှင် အစားအစာ ပါဝင်စေ အစားအစာ ဖြစ်လာလျှင် ယူ၊ အစားအစာ ဖြစ်လာလျှင် အစားအစာ ပါဝင်စေ အစားအစာ ဖြစ်လာလျှင် ယူ၊ အစားအစာ ဖြစ်လာလျှင် အစားအစာ ပါဝင်စေ
၂	အစားအစာ ဖြစ်လာလျှင် ယူ၊ အစားအစာ ဖြစ်လာလျှင် အစားအစာ ပါဝင်စေ
၃	အစားအစာ ဖြစ်လာလျှင် ယူ၊ အစားအစာ ဖြစ်လာလျှင် အစားအစာ ပါဝင်စေ
၄	အစားအစာ ဖြစ်လာလျှင် ယူ၊ အစားအစာ ဖြစ်လာလျှင် အစားအစာ ပါဝင်စေ

လက်မှတ် _____
 အမည် _____
 ဖက်ဒိုတင်အမှတ် _____
 ငှားရမ်း _____
 ဝန်ဆောင်ခ _____
 ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ _____

စဉ်	မထူးစွာအကြံပြုချက်
၁	အစားအစာ ဖြစ်လာလျှင် ယူ၊ အစားအစာ ဖြစ်လာလျှင် အစားအစာ ပါဝင်စေ
၂	အစားအစာ ဖြစ်လာလျှင် ယူ၊ အစားအစာ ဖြစ်လာလျှင် အစားအစာ ပါဝင်စေ
၃	အစားအစာ ဖြစ်လာလျှင် ယူ၊ အစားအစာ ဖြစ်လာလျှင် အစားအစာ ပါဝင်စေ

လက်မှတ် _____
 အမည် _____
 ဖက်ဒိုတင်အမှတ် _____
 ငှားရမ်း _____
 ဝန်ဆောင်ခ _____
 ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ _____

စဉ်	စတုရန်းအင်္ဂလိပ်ပေ
၁	အောက်မြေအောက်

လက်မှတ် _____
 အမည် _____
 မှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ် _____
 ရာထူး _____
 ဝန်ထုပ်ဝန်ပိုး _____
 ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ _____

စဉ်	စတုရန်းအင်္ဂလိပ်ပေ
	အောက်မြေအောက်

လက်မှတ် _____
 အမည် _____
 မှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ် _____
 ရာထူး _____
 ဝန်ထုပ်ဝန်ပိုး _____
 ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ _____

စဉ်	ဆေးစစ်အစဉ်အတွက်
	<p>၅၆:၇၂၀ ဝေ့ များ အောက်တွင် အောက်ပါ အချက်များကို စစ်ဆေးရန် ပေးအပ်ရန် တောင်းဆိုပါသည်။</p> <p>၅၆:၇၂၀ ဝေ့ များ အောက်တွင် အောက်ပါ အချက်များကို စစ်ဆေးရန် ပေးအပ်ရန် တောင်းဆိုပါသည်။</p> <p>၅၆:၇၂၀ ဝေ့ များ အောက်တွင် အောက်ပါ အချက်များကို စစ်ဆေးရန် ပေးအပ်ရန် တောင်းဆိုပါသည်။</p>

လက်မှတ် _____
 အမည် _____
 မှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ် _____
 ရာထူး _____
 စုန်းနံပါတ် _____
 ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ _____

စဉ်	ဆေးစစ်အစဉ်အတွက်
	<p>အောက်ပါအချက်များကို စစ်ဆေးရန် ပေးအပ်ရန် တောင်းဆိုပါသည်။</p> <p>အောက်ပါအချက်များကို စစ်ဆေးရန် ပေးအပ်ရန် တောင်းဆိုပါသည်။</p> <p>အောက်ပါအချက်များကို စစ်ဆေးရန် ပေးအပ်ရန် တောင်းဆိုပါသည်။</p>

လက်မှတ် _____
 အမည် _____
 မှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ် _____
 ရာထူး _____
 စုန်းနံပါတ် _____
 ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ _____

စဉ်	ထွေးထွေးအကြီးပြုချက်
	3၇၁၁ နှစ်

လက်မှတ် _____
 အမည် _____
 မှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ် _____
 နားထူး _____
 စုန်းနံပါတ် _____
 ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ _____

စဉ်	ထွေးထွေးအကြီးပြုချက်
၁.	ဝန်ထမ်းအဖွဲ့အား နားထူး - နားထူး - နားထူး စီစဉ်ပေးခြင်းနှင့် နားထူး ဖွဲ့စည်းပေးခြင်း
၂.	လေ့လာရေး အဖွဲ့အစည်းများ ဖွဲ့စည်းပေးခြင်း၊ လေ့လာရေး အဖွဲ့အစည်းများ ဖွဲ့စည်းပေးခြင်း၊ လေ့လာရေး အဖွဲ့အစည်းများ ဖွဲ့စည်းပေးခြင်း

လက်မှတ် _____
 အမည် _____
 မှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ် _____
 နားထူး _____
 စုန်းနံပါတ် _____
 ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ _____

စဉ်	ထွေးထွေးအကြံပြုချက်
၀၁	<p style="text-align: center;">မြန်မာအသံအဖွဲ့၏ အဖွဲ့ဝင်</p>

လက်မှတ် _____

အမည် _____

မှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ် _____


ရာထူး _____

ရန်ကင်းမိတ် _____

ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ _____

APPENDIX (X)

EMPLOYEE ATTENDANCE LIST



Green Myanmar
Environmental Services Co., Ltd.
No.115, Kawng Min Thar (Y) Road Industrial Zone (1), Hlong Thar Yar Industrial City,
Yangon, Myanmar
Tel: 01-685572, 01-685571, 09-5081451, 09-5224481 -email: gmesc@company.gmml.com

Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd ၏ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ သံဃိန္ဒြိယသစ်(စိမ်းကမ်း)မြို့နယ်၊
စက်မှုဇုန်(၂) ဦးတရုတ်လမ်း၊ မြေကွက်အမှတ် (၇၃) တွင် အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်
CMP စနစ်ဖြင့် ပလတ်စတစ်စိတ်အမျိုးမျိုးထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း
ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခံစားမှုမှီခိုအစီရင်ခံစာအဖွဲ့အဖွဲ့သို့ တက်ရောက်သူများစာရင်း

ခုတ်စွဲ : ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ ဩဂုတ်လ () ရက်။

စဉ်	အမည်	နေရပ်လိပ်စာ	လက်မှတ်
၁	မာအေးကျော်စိုး	Basic Export	စဉ်း
၂	မာအေးဝင်းဝင်း	E2. Export	မာ
၃	မာအေးစိုး	A.S.S. Export	စဉ်း
၄	မာအေးစိုး	E1 - Export	စဉ်း
၅	မာအေးစိုး	E3 - Export	စဉ်း
၆	မာအေးစိုး	Basic - Export	စဉ်း
၇	မာအေးစိုး	Basic - Export	စဉ်း
၈	မာအေးစိုး	Basic - Export	စဉ်း
၉	မာအေးစိုး	E1 - Export	စဉ်း
၁၀	မာအေးစိုး	E1 - Export	စဉ်း
၁၁	မာအေးစိုး	Basic - Export	စဉ်း
၁၂	မာအေးစိုး	E1 - Export	စဉ်း
၁၃	မာအေးစိုး	အုပ်စုကြီး (၁၂)	စဉ်း
၁၄	မာအေးစိုး	အုပ်စုကြီး	စဉ်း
၁၅	မာအေးစိုး	Export - အုပ်စုကြီး	စဉ်း



Green Myanmar

Environmental Services Co., Ltd

No.115, Kazaung Min Thee Gyi Road Industrial Zone (1), Hlaing Thar Yar Industrial City,
Yangon, Myanmar
Tel: 01-685572, 01-685571, 09-5081451, 09-5122448 E-mail: gmescorpany@gmail.com

Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd ၏ ရန်ကင်းတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ဒဂုံမြို့သစ်(ဗဟိုကမ်း)မြို့နယ်၊
တော်မူရန်(၂) ဦးတရုတ်လမ်း၊ မြေကွတ်အမှတ် (၇၃) တွင် အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်
CMP စနစ်ဖြင့် ပလတ်စတစ်အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုးထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း
ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်အစီရင်ခံစာရေးဆွဲရေးသို့ တက်ရောက်သူများစာရင်း

ရက်စွဲ ။ ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ ဩဂုတ်လ ()ရက်။

စဉ်	အမည်	နေရပ်လိပ်စာ	လက်မှတ်
၀၁	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်မာ	၁၀၄ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၀၂	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၈ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၀၃	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၁၆၈ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၀၄	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၀၅	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၈ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၀၆	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၀၇	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၀၈	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၀၉	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၁၀	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	Export	ဒေါ်ခင်
၁၁	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	Export	ဒေါ်ခင်
၁၂	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	Export	ဒေါ်ခင်
၁၃	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၈ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၁၄	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၈ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၁၅	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၁၆	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၁၇	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၁၈	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၁၉	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၂၀	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၂၁	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၂၂	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၂၃	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၂၄	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၂၅	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၂၆	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၂၇	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၂၈	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၂၉	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၃၀	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၃၁	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၃၂	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၃၃	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၃၄	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၃၅	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၃၆	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၃၇	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၃၈	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၃၉	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၄၀	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၄၁	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၄၂	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၄၃	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၄၄	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၄၅	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၄၆	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၄၇	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၄၈	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၄၉	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်
၅၀	ဒေါ်ခင်ခင်	၆၅ ရက်ကွက်	ဒေါ်ခင်



Green Myanmar

Environmental Services Co., Ltd

No.115, Kamang Min Thar Gyi Road Industrial Zone (1) Hlang Thar Yar Industrial City,
Yangon, Myanmar
Tel: 01-685572, 01-685571, 09-5081451, 09-5122448 Email: greencompany@gmail.com

Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd ၏ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ အပူမြို့သစ်(ဆိပ်ကမ်း)မြို့နယ်၊
တော်မူရန်(၂) ဦးတရုတ်လမ်း၊ မြေကွက်အမှတ် (၇၃) တွင် အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်
CMP စနစ်ဖြင့် ဟလတ်စတစ်အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုးထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း
ဟတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်အစီရင်ခံစာဆွေးနွေးပွဲသို့ တက်ရောက်သူများစာရင်း

ရက်စွဲ : ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ ဩဂုတ်လ () ရက်၊

စဉ်	အမည်	နေရပ်လိပ်စာ	လက်မှတ်
၂၆	သုဘမာဠ ဦး	Export	စိ
၂၇	ဒေါ်.ဒေါ်.နွယ်	Export	စိ
၂၈	နွယ်လေ မြို့	Export	ဒေါ်
၂၉	ဒေါ်.သုခာ ဦး	Export	ဒေါ်
၂၆	ဒေါ်.မိမိ သုခာ	Export	ဒေါ်
၂၇	မင်းဝတ် ရှင်	Export	မင်း
၂၈	မျိုး.မျိုး.ဝင်း	Export	ဝင်း
၂၉	ခိုင်အေးလှ ဦး	Export	ခိုင်
၃၀	ကျော်စိလင်း	Export	မင်း
၃၁	တင်တင်ဝင်း	Export	ဝင်း
၃၂	မင်း.မင်း.စင်.	Export	မင်း
၃၃	ဒေါ်.ဒေါ်.အေး	Export	ဒေါ်
၃၄	ခင်.ခင်.လှ	Export	ခင်
၃၅	ဒေါ်.ဒေါ်.ခိုင်	Export	မင်း
၃၆	မိမိစိ	Export	မင်း
၃၇	ဝင်း.ဝင်း.စိ	Export	ဝင်း
၃၈	ကျော်စိ.ကျော်စိ	Packaging	ကျော်စိ
၃၉	ကျော်စိ.ကျော်စိ	အိတ် (မိ.မိ)	ကျော်စိ
၄၀			



Green Myanmar

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Yangon, Myanmar
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Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd ၏ ပျော်တော်လှောင်စား ချိတ်ဆက်(ပစ္စည်း)နှင့် မှန်
ထိပ်ပုံ(၂) ဦးတည်ရင်း ချိတ်ဆက်(၃၃) တွင် အတော်အထည်ဆစ်ဆစ်ချိတ်ဆက်
၀၀၀ မျက်နှာ ဖြစ်ပေါ်ပေါက်ပျက်စီးမှုများကို ဖြစ်ပေါ်
ပေါက်ပျက်စီးမှုများအား ဖြစ်ပေါ်ပေါက်ပျက်စီးမှုများကို ဖြစ်ပေါ်ပေါက်ပျက်စီးမှုများ

ရက်စွဲ : ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ် ဩဂုတ်လ (၂) ရက်

စဉ်	အမည်	မူရင်းအမျိုးအစား	အမျိုးအစား	ရက်စွဲ
၁	ချိတ်ဆက်	QC	Blowing (I)	Ch
၂	ချိတ်ဆက်	QC	Blowing (I)	Ch
၃	ချိတ်ဆက်	QC	Blowing (I)	Ch
၄	ချိတ်ဆက်	J Line	Blowing (I) မိုက်	Ch
၅	ချိတ်ဆက်	K Line	Blowing (I)	Ch
၆	ချိတ်ဆက်	I Line	Blowing (I) မိုက်	Ch
၇	ချိတ်ဆက်	I Line	Blowing (I) မိုက်	Ch
၈	ချိတ်ဆက်	Slitting	Blowing (I) မိုက်	Ch
၉	ချိတ်ဆက်	I Line	Blowing (I) မိုက်	Ch
၁၀	ချိတ်ဆက်	I Line	Blowing (I) မိုက်	Ch
၁၁	ချိတ်ဆက်	I Line	Blowing (I) မိုက်	Ch
၁၂	ချိတ်ဆက်	I Line	Blowing (I) မိုက်	Ch
၁၃	ချိတ်ဆက်	Packing	Blowing (I)	Ch
၁၄	ချိတ်ဆက်	I Line	Blowing (I) မိုက်	Ch
၁၅	ချိတ်ဆက်	I Line	Blowing (I) မိုက်	Ch
၁၆	ချိတ်ဆက်	Slitting	Blowing (I) မိုက်	Ch
၁၇	ချိတ်ဆက်	Slitting	Blowing (I) မိုက်	Ch
၁၈	ချိတ်ဆက်	Slitting	Blowing (I) မိုက်	Ch
၁၉	ချိတ်ဆက်	Slitting	Blowing (I) မိုက်	Ch
၂၀	ချိတ်ဆက်	Slitting	Blowing (I) မိုက်	Ch
၂၁	ချိတ်ဆက်	I Line	Blowing (I) မိုက်	Ch
၂၂	ချိတ်ဆက်	QC	Blowing (I)	Ch
၂၃	ချိတ်ဆက်	I Line	Blowing (I) မိုက်	Ch



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၁။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်အန္တရာယ်ကာကွယ်ရေးစည်းမျဉ်းများနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ အကြီးအမှတ်များ

- (က) လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်းများ.....
- (ခ) အောက်သုံးဆေး.....
- (ဂ) သန့်စင်ဆေးများ.....
- (ဃ) ဆေးကြောသန့်ရှင်းဆေးပုစွန်.....

၂။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အလုပ်လုပ်ကိုင်မှုအခြေအနေအထား အကြီးအမှတ်များ

- (က) ဆူညံသံများအခြေအနေ.....
- (ခ) အနံ့အသက်/အပူအအေးများ.....
- (ဂ) လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အလင်းအရောင်.....
- (ဃ) အပူ/အအေး/အခြေအနေ.....
- (င) စေလင်စေလထွက်.....

၃။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင် လူ့ဆက်ဆံရေးအခြေအနေအထား အကြီးအမှတ်များ

- (က) လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကြီးကြပ်သူ (ပီပီအထက်).....
- (ခ) လုပ်ဆောင်ကိုင်စက် (အဆင့်တူ).....
- (ဂ) လက်အောက်ခံလမ်း (ပီပီလက်အောက်).....

၄။ သီးခြားအကြီးအမှတ်များ

လက်မှတ် ခင် ရာစု E-2
 အမည် နှစ်စနေ(၆) ဌာန E.P. Export ဘဏ်
 နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးအမှတ် မရှိ ဝန်ထုပ်ထွေး ၀၁-၇၃-၅၆၇၃၄၃
 လုပ်သက် ၃၃၅ ဆက်သွယ်ရန်နံပါတ် အကယ်၍ (၆၆၆) နံပါတ်



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၁။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်အန္တရာယ်ကာကွယ်ရေးစည်းမျဉ်းများနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ အကြီးအမှတ်များ

- (က) လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်းများ.....
- (ခ) အောက်သုံးဆေး.....
- (ဂ) သန့်စင်ဆေးများ.....
- (ဃ) ဆေးကြောသန့်ရှင်းဆေးပုစွန်.....

၂။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အလုပ်လုပ်ကိုင်မှုအခြေအနေအထား အကြီးအမှတ်များ

- (က) ဆူညံသံများအခြေအနေ.....
- (ခ) အနံ့အသက်/အပူအအေးများ.....
- (ဂ) လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အလင်းအရောင်.....
- (ဃ) အပူ/အအေး/အခြေအနေ.....
- (င) စေလင်စေလထွက်.....

၃။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင် လူ့ဆက်ဆံရေးအခြေအနေအထား အကြီးအမှတ်များ

- (က) လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကြီးကြပ်သူ (ပီပီအထက်).....
- (ခ) လုပ်ဆောင်ကိုင်စက် (အဆင့်တူ).....
- (ဂ) လက်အောက်ခံလမ်း (ပီပီလက်အောက်).....

၄။ သီးခြားအကြီးအမှတ်များ

လက်မှတ် မိုး ရာစု မြေကင်း ကုမ္ပဏီ (၈)
 အမည် နှစ်စနေ ဌာန မြေကင်း EXPORT
 နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးအမှတ် မရှိ ဝန်ထုပ်ထွေး ၀၁-၇၃-၅၆၇၃၄၃
 လုပ်သက် (၆၆) ဆက်သွယ်ရန်နံပါတ် ၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆-၆၆၆၆၆၆



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၁။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်အန္တရာယ်ကာကွယ်ရေးစည်းမျဉ်းများနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ အကြီးအမှတ်များ

- (က) လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်းများ..... (၂)
- (ခ) အောက်သုံးဆေး..... (ဆေးပုစွန်)
- (ဂ) သန့်စင်ဆေးများ..... (၂)
- (ဃ) ဆေးကြောသန့်ရှင်းဆေးပုစွန်..... (၂)

၂။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အလုပ်လုပ်ကိုင်မှုအခြေအနေအထား အကြီးအမှတ်များ

- (က) ဆူညံသံများအခြေအနေ..... ၇၅၂ နှစ်စနေ (၆၆) နံပါတ်
- (ခ) အနံ့အသက်/အပူအအေးများ..... (ဆေး)
- (ဂ) လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အလင်းအရောင်..... (၂)
- (ဃ) အပူ/အအေး/အခြေအနေ..... (ဆေး)
- (င) စေလင်စေလထွက်..... (၂)

၃။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင် လူ့ဆက်ဆံရေးအခြေအနေအထား အကြီးအမှတ်များ

- (က) လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကြီးကြပ်သူ (ပီပီအထက်)..... ဆက်ဆံရေး အကင်း မြေကင်း
- (ခ) လုပ်ဆောင်ကိုင်စက် (အဆင့်တူ)..... မြေကင်း
- (ဂ) လက်အောက်ခံလမ်း (ပီပီလက်အောက်)..... မြေကင်း

၄။ သီးခြားအကြီးအမှတ်များ

လက်မှတ် မိုး ရာစု အထွတ်အမြတ်
 အမည် သန့်စင်ဆေး ဌာန မြေကင်း
 နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးအမှတ် မရှိ ဝန်ထုပ်ထွေး မရှိ
 လုပ်သက် ၃၆၆ ဆက်သွယ်ရန်နံပါတ် မရှိ



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၁။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်အန္တရာယ်ကာကွယ်ရေးစည်းမျဉ်းများနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ အကြီးအမှတ်များ

- (က) လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်းများ..... မရှိ
- (ခ) အောက်သုံးဆေး..... မရှိ
- (ဂ) သန့်စင်ဆေးများ..... မရှိ
- (ဃ) ဆေးကြောသန့်ရှင်းဆေးပုစွန်..... မရှိ

၂။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အလုပ်လုပ်ကိုင်မှုအခြေအနေအထား အကြီးအမှတ်များ

- (က) ဆူညံသံများအခြေအနေ..... မရှိ
- (ခ) အနံ့အသက်/အပူအအေးများ..... မရှိ
- (ဂ) လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အလင်းအရောင်..... မရှိ
- (ဃ) အပူ/အအေး/အခြေအနေ..... မရှိ
- (င) စေလင်စေလထွက်..... မရှိ

၃။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင် လူ့ဆက်ဆံရေးအခြေအနေအထား အကြီးအမှတ်များ

- (က) လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကြီးကြပ်သူ (ပီပီအထက်)..... မရှိ
- (ခ) လုပ်ဆောင်ကိုင်စက် (အဆင့်တူ)..... မရှိ
- (ဂ) လက်အောက်ခံလမ်း (ပီပီလက်အောက်)..... မရှိ

၄။ သီးခြားအကြီးအမှတ်များ

လက်မှတ် မိုး ရာစု မြေကင်း ကုမ္ပဏီ (၈)
 အမည် သန့်စင်ဆေး ဌာန မြေကင်း EXPORT
 နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးအမှတ် မရှိ ဝန်ထုပ်ထွေး မရှိ
 လုပ်သက် (၆၆) ဆက်သွယ်ရန်နံပါတ် မရှိ

APPENDIX (XII)

PROPONENT RESPONSE COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS



LUCKY GOLDEN DRAGON TRADING CO., LTD.

OFFICE : NO. (20), EAST HORSE RACE COURSE STREET, TAMWE TOWNSHIP, YANGON, MYANMAR.
TEL : 01-544124, 01-557800, 09-51-70732.

FACTORY : NO. (73), U TALOKEGYI ROAD, DAGONSEIKKAN INDUSTRIAL ZONE, DAGON SEIKKAN, YANGON, MYANMAR.
TEL : 01-592512, 01-592371, 09-73205307

စာအမှတ်၊ ဒဂုံဆက် / ပလ / ၀၁၀ / ၂၀၁၇
ရက်စွဲ၊ ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇူလိုင်လ ၁၉ ရက်

သို့

ဦးဆောင်ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး
Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co. Ltd.

အကြောင်းအရာ၊ ။ အကြံပြုချက်များအပေါ် ရှင်းလင်းပြန်ကြားခြင်း

ရည်ညွှန်းချက်၊ ။ GMES Co. Ltd. ၏ ၁၂-၈-၂၀၁၇ ရက်စွဲပါစာ ။

ရည်ညွှန်းစာတွင်ပါရှိသော ဒဂုံဆိပ်ကမ်းမြို့နယ်၊ (၈၉)ရပ်ကွက်၊ ရပ်မိရပ်ဖများ၏ အကြံပြုချက်များအပေါ် အောက်ပါအတိုင်းရှင်းလင်းပြန်ကြားအပ်ပါသည်-

(၁) ဝန်ထမ်းခန့်ထားမှုအား အနီးဆုံးရပ်ကျေးများမှ ဦးစားပေးခေါ်ယူပေးပါရန် ။

အလုပ်လျှောက်သည့် ဝန်ထမ်းများ အရည်အချင်းတူညီနေပါက စက်ရုံနှင့်နီးသည့် ရပ်ကွက်မှ ဦးစားပေးခေါ်ယူပါသည်။

(၂) အလုပ်သမားများကို မည်သည့်ပုံစံများဖြင့် အလုပ်ခန့်မည်နည်း။

အလုပ်ရုံနှင့် အလုပ်သမားညွှန်ကြားမှု ဦးစီးဌာနမှ သတ်မှတ်ထားသော အချက်များနှင့် ကိုက်ညီမှုသာ ခန့်ထားပါမည်။

(၃) အလုပ်သမားများ အမြင့်ဆုံးလစာပေးမည်ကို သိရှိလိုပါကြောင်း။

ဥပဒေအရ သတ်မှတ်ထားသော အနည်းဆုံး လုပ်ခလစာမှ စတင်ပေးပါသည်။ အလုပ်၊ အရည်အချင်းအလိုက် လစာကွာခြားမှုရှိပါသည်။

(၄) အလုပ်သမားများကို မည်သည့်စည်းကမ်းချက်များဖြင့် ပြုစုပေးထားပါသလဲ။

လုပ်ဆောင်ရသည့် အလုပ် ၊ ကိုင်တွယ်ရသည့် စက်များအပေါ် ကျွမ်းကျင်လုပ်သားဖြစ်လာရေးနှင့် စည်းကမ်းကောင်းမွန်မှု ရှေ့ ရှုပါသည်။

(၅) အင်ဂျင် အိတ်စောပိုက်အသံများ၊ ဆူညံမှုများပြုပြင်ပေးပါရန် ။

လျှပ်စစ်မီး ပြတ်တောက်မှုရှိမှသာ အင်ဂျင်အသံပြုပါသည်။ အသံဆူညံမှု ယခုထက်ပိုမို လျော့ကျရေးဆောင်ရွက်ပါမည်။

(၆) လမ်းများလည်း ပျက်ဆီးမှုမရှိအောင် ထိန်းသိမ်းပေးစေချင်ပါသည် ။

မိမိတို့မှ မော်တော်ယာဉ်များကြောင့် ပျက်စီးမှု မရှိစေရေး အလေးထားဆောင်ရွက်ပါမည်။

လေးစားစွာဖြင့်

စန်ထွန်းအောင်

Manager

မိတ္တူကို-

ခံလက်ခံ

APPENDIX (XIII)

TESTIMONIAL FROM DAGON SATEKAN INDUSTRIAL CITY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



စက်မှုဇုန်စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးကော်မတီ ဒဂုံဆိပ်ကမ်းစက်မှုမြို့
Dagon Seikkan Industrial City , Management Committee

အမှတ်- ၉၇၊ ဖန်ချက်ဝန်ဦးရွှေအိုးလမ်းနှင့် ကမ်းဖားလမ်းထောင့်
No.97, Corner of Phan Chat Wun U Shwe Oh St; & Strand Rd.

Tel ; 01-592051 / 09-860-1360 Fax ; 01-592189

စာအမှတ်၊ဒဂဆက/ စမမ/(၀၁) /စိ/ခန့်. (၀၆၆)
ရက်စွဲ၊ ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ ဩဂုတ် လ (၂၃) ရက်

သို့
သက်ဆိုင်ရာ

အကြောင်းအရာ။ ။သဘောထားမှတ်ချက်ပေးခြင်း။

ရည်ညွှန်းချက် ။ ။Green Myanmar Environmental Services Co.,Ltd ခေါ်(၂၃-၈- ၂၀၁၇)ရက်စွဲပါစာအ
မှတ် GMES-LGDS/IEE/EMP-001/2017။

ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ဒဂုံမြို့သစ်(ဆိပ်ကမ်း)မြို့နယ်၊ စက်မှုဇုန်(၂)၊ ဦးတရုတ်ကြီးလမ်း၊ မြေကွက်အ
မှတ်(၇၃)တွင် ပလတ်စတစ်အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုး ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း လုပ်ဆောင်မည်ဖြစ်ရာ Green Myanmar
Environmental Services Co.,Ltd (GMES)မှ ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်လေ့လာဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (Initial Environmental
Examination-IEE)နှင့် (Environmental Management Plan-EMP)အစီရင်ခံစာရေးဆွဲ၍ ၎င်းအစီရင်ခံစာပါဖော်
ပြချက်များကို ဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဟု ဝန်ခံကတိပြုထားသည့်အတိုင်း လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဆိုပါက လုပ်ငန်း
ဆောင်ရွက်မှုအပေါ်ကန့်ကွက်ရန်မရှိကြောင်း သဘောထားမှတ်ချက်ပေးအပ်ပါသည်။


Handwritten signature
ဒေါက်တာကျော်ညွန့်လွင်
၂၀၁၅

မိတ္တူကို -
- ရုံးလက်ခံ/ပျော

APPNDIX (XIV)


CHEMICAL LICENCE

(မိတ္တူမှန်)

 <p>Central Leading Board</p>	<p>ဓာတုပစ္စည်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများအန္တရာယ်မှ တားဆီးကာကွယ်ရေး ဗဟိုကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့</p>	ပုံစံ	၂
		လုပ်ငန်း	၅
		အရေအတွက် (မျိုး)	
		သက်တမ်း	၂ နှစ်

ဓာတုပစ္စည်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်

လိုင်စင်အမှတ် ၀၀၀၅၇၀
 (နည်းဥပဒေ ၁၈)




ရက်စွဲ၊ ၂၀၂၀ ပြည့်နှစ်၊ ဩဂုတ် လ ၂၀ ရက်


၁။ ၁၇-၁-၂၀၁၉ ရက်စွဲပါ လျှောက်လွှာအမှတ် ၄၈၇ ဖြင့် လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်
 လျှောက်ထားသော Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd. ကုမ္ပဏီ/ လုပ်ငန်းမှ
 ဦး/ဒေါ် ဒေါ်နန်းချမ်းမြေ့မွန် (ဘ) ဦးလှဝင်း နိုင်ငံသား
 စိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြားအမှတ်/နိုင်ငံခြားအားမှတ်ပုံစံအမှတ် ၁၂/တမန(ဧည့်)၀၀၀၂၇၀ အား
 ဤ လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်ကို ထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည်။

၂။ ခွင့်ပြုသည့်လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအစား
 သိုလှောင်ခြင်း၊ နည်းပညာအရပြုပြင်ခြင်း၊ သုံးစွဲခြင်း၊ တင်သွင်းခြင်း၊ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း၊

၃။ လုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့်ပြုသည့် ဓာတုပစ္စည်းနှင့် အမှတ်(၇၃)၊ ဦးတရုတ်ကြီးလမ်း၊ ဒဂုံဆိပ်
 ဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများ၏ အမျိုးအမည်များ ကမ်းစက်မှုဇုန်၊ ဒဂုံဆိပ်ကမ်းမြို့နယ်၊
 ထားရှိမည့်နေရာ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး။
 (ပြည့်စုံစွာဖော်ပြရန်)

၄။ လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးမည့်နေ့ရက် ၂၀-၈-၂၀၂၂




 ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ
 ဗဟိုကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့

စည်းကမ်းချက်များ

လိုင်စင်ရရှိသူသည် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ စည်းကမ်းချက်များကို လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်-

- ၁။ ဓာတုပစ္စည်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများအန္တရာယ်မှ တားဆီးကာကွယ်ရေးဥပဒေအရ ထုတ်ပြန်သော နည်းဥပဒေ၊ အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာ၊ အမိန့်၊ ညွှန်ကြားချက်နှင့် လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများပါ စည်းကမ်းချက်များကို လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊
- ၂။ လိုင်စင်ကို လုပ်ငန်းခွင်၏ မြင်သာသည့်နေရာ၌ ချိတ်ဆွဲထားခြင်း၊
- ၃။ လုပ်ငန်းနှင့်သက်ဆိုင်သည့် သင်တန်းများ တက်ရောက်ပြီးကြောင်း အထောက်အထားများကို မြင်သာသည့်နေရာ၌ ချိတ်ဆွဲထားခြင်း၊
- ၄။ အန္တရာယ်ရှိသည့်အကြောင်းအရာများ ဖော်ပြထားသော စာတန်း သို့မဟုတ် ရုပ်ပုံအမှတ်အသား တံဆိပ်များ ချိတ်ဆွဲထားခြင်း၊
- ၅။ လုံခြုံရေးကိရိယာ၊ ကိုယ်ခန္ဓာကာကွယ်ရေးကိရိယာနှင့် ဝတ်စုံများ လုံလောက်စွာထားရှိခြင်း၊
- ၆။ မတော်တဆဖြစ်ပွားမှု လျော့နည်းစေရန်နှင့် ကင်းရှင်းစေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ထားခြင်း၊
- ၇။ ထိခိုက်ဆုံးရှုံးမှုအတွက် လျော်ကြေးပေးနိုင်ရန် အာမခံထားခြင်း၊
- ၈။ အန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းစေရေး ညွှန်ကြားချက်များ လိုက်နာခြင်း၊
- ၉။ အလုပ်လုပ်ကိုင်သူများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေးစစ်ဆေးချက်မှတ်တမ်းများ ထိန်းသိမ်းထားခြင်း၊
- ၁၀။ အန္တရာယ်ရှိသည့် ပစ္စည်းများသိုလှောင်ခွင့်ရပါက သက်ဆိုင်ရာမြို့နယ် အထွေထွေအုပ်ချုပ်ရေး ဦးစီးဌာနသို့ ခွင့်ပြုသည့်အကြောင်းကြားစာ မိတ္တူပေးပို့ခြင်း၊
- ၁၁။ မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်ဖြစ်စေတတ်သည့်ပစ္စည်း သို့မဟုတ် ပေါက်ကွဲစေတတ်သည့်ပစ္စည်းများ အသုံးပြုသောလုပ်ငန်းဖြစ်ပါက သက်ဆိုင်ရာမီးသတ်ဦးစီးဌာန၏ လမ်းညွှန်သဘောတူညီချက် ကြိုတင်ရယူခြင်း၊
- ၁၂။ ပြည်တွင်းတွင် သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်သည့်အခါ သတ်မှတ်ထားသည့် စည်းကမ်းချက်များနှင့်အညီ ခွင့်ပြုထားသော ပမာဏနှင့် နေရာသို့ သယ်ဆောင်ခြင်း၊
- ၁၃။ ခွင့်ပြုသည့်နေရာ ပြောင်းလဲသယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်လိုပါက ဗဟိုကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့ထံမှ ခွင့်ပြုချက် ထပ်မံရယူခြင်း၊
- ၁၄။ စက်ပစ္စည်းကိရိယာများ၏ လုံခြုံစိတ်ချမှု၊ ခံနိုင်ရည်ရှိမှုနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှု ရှိ၊ မရှိကို သက်ဆိုင်ရာကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့နှင့် စစ်ဆေးရေးအဖွဲ့များ၏ စစ်ဆေးမှုခံယူခြင်း၊
- ၁၅။ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို စနစ်တကျသန့်စင်ပြီးမှ စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း သို့မဟုတ် စနစ်တကျ စုပုံထားခြင်း၊
- ၁၆။ လုပ်ငန်းကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုမရှိစေရန် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သည့် ဥပဒေများ၊ နည်းဥပဒေများနှင့်အညီ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊
- ၁၇။ ထည့်သွင်းထုပ်ပိုးထားသည့် ပစ္စည်းများပေါ်တွင် အန္တရာယ်သတိပေး အမှတ်အသားတံဆိပ်ကပ်ခြင်း၊
- ၁၈။ လုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ကိုင်သည့် ဓာတုပစ္စည်းနှင့် ဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများ၏ အာနိသင်၊ အရည်အသွေးနှင့် စံချိန်စံညွှန်းတို့ကို မမှန်မကန်ကြော်ငြာ၍ မရောင်းချခြင်း။



ဓာတုပစ္စည်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများအန္တရာယ်မှ

တားဆီးကာကွယ်ရေး

ဗဟိုကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့

ဓာတုပစ္စည်းနှင့် ဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင် သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်ခြင်း

ကုမ္ပဏီ/လုပ်ငန်းအမည် Lucky Golden Dragon Trading Co., Ltd.

လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်အမှတ် ၀၀၀၅၇၀

စဉ်	လိုင်စင်သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်ခပေးသွင်းသည့်ရက်စွဲ	လိုင်စင်သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးမည့်နေ့ရက်	ခွင့်ပြုသူလက်မှတ်
1.	19 AUG 2022	20 AUG 2024	

မှတ်ချက်

- လိုင်စင်သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်ရန် သက်တမ်းမကုန်ဆုံးမီ ရက်ပေါင်း ၃၀ ကြိုတင်၍ လျှောက်ထား ရမည်။
- လိုင်စင်သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးချိန်အထိ လိုင်စင်သက်တမ်း တိုးမြှင့်ပေးရန် လျှောက်ထားမှု မရှိလျှင် လိုင်စင်သည် ပျက်ပြယ်ပြီးဖြစ်၍ အသစ်ထပ်မံလျှောက်ထားရမည်။
- လိုင်စင်သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်ရန် လာရောက်ပါက ဤကတ်ပြားကို တစ်ပါတည်း ယူဆောင်လာရမည်။



ဤကတ်ပြားအား ပလပ်စတစ်မလောင်းရ။

APPNDIX (XV)

RECYCLE WATER LABORATORY TESTING RESULTS

ALARM Ecological Laboratory

Water Testing Result Report



Report Number: EL-WR-23-02028		Date : September 28, 2023			
Client Information Client Name : Lucky Golden Dragon Organization : - Client ID : - Registration Date & Time : 19.9.2023 ; 10:30 AM Contact : 09-77227954 Email : nevermore.nmo31@gmail.com Testing Purpose : For Monitoring		Sample Information Sample ID : 10192 Sample Name : Waste Water Sample Type / Source : Waste Sampling Date & Time : 18.9.23; 11:00 AM Sample Location : ဒဂုံဆိပ်ကမ်းစက်မှုဇုန် Latitude : - Longitude : -			
Testing Results <i>This laboratory analysis report is based solely on the sample submitted by the client unless client took our sampling service. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory</i>					
Sr.	Quality Parameters	Results	Units	Emission Standard	Remarks
1	pH ¹	7.3	S.U	6.0 – 9.0 ^d	Normal
2	Temperature ²	26.2	°C	±3 ^d	-
3	TSS ³	4	mg/L	≤50 ^d	Normal
4	Ammonia ³	3.1	mg/L	≤ 10 ^d	Normal
5	BOD ₅ ⁶	15	mg/L	≤ 50 ^d	Normal
6	COD ³	28	mg/L	≤ 250 ^d	Normal
7	Total Chlorine ³	< 0.02	mg/L	-	-
8	Free Chlorine ³	0.12	mg/L	≤ 0.2 ^d	Normal
9	Free Cyanide ³	< 0.01	mg/L	≤ 0.1 ^d	Normal
10	Total Phosphorous ³	< 0.3	mg/L	≤2 ^d	Normal
11	Arsenic ⁸	0.01	mg/L	≤ 0.1 ^d	Normal
12	Cadmium ⁷	0.01	mg/L	≤ 0.1 ^d	Normal
13	Copper ⁷	0.07	mg/L	≤ 0.5 ^d	Normal
14	Iron ⁷	0.32	mg/L	≤ 3.5 ^d	Normal
15	Lead ⁷	ND	mg/L	≤ 0.1 ^d	LOD = 0.1 mg/L
16	Zinc ³	< 0.02	mg/L	≤ 2 ^d	Normal
17	Nickel ³	ND	mg/L	≤ 0.5 ^d	LOD = 0.2 mg/L
18	Sulfide ³	< 0.04	mg/L	≤ 1 ^d	Normal
19	Phenol ³	< 0.1	mg/L	≤ 0.5 ^d	Normal
20	Fluoride ³	0	mg/L	≤ 20 ^d	Normal
21	Oil & Grease ⁹	6	mg/L	≤ 10 ^d	Normal
22	Chromium (Hexavalent) ³	0.06	mg/L	≤ 0.1	Normal
23	Mercury	0.012	mg/L	≤ 0.01 ^d	Above the limit
"ND" = Not Detected		"LOD" = Lower limit of detection		" - " = No Reference Standard	
Tested by		Checked by		Approved by	
Daw May Myat Khine Lab. Technician II Ecological Laboratory ALARM		Daw Lin Myat Myat Aung Lab. Technician I Ecological Laboratory ALARM		Dr. Aye Aye Win Laboratory In-Charge Ecological Laboratory (ALARM)	

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