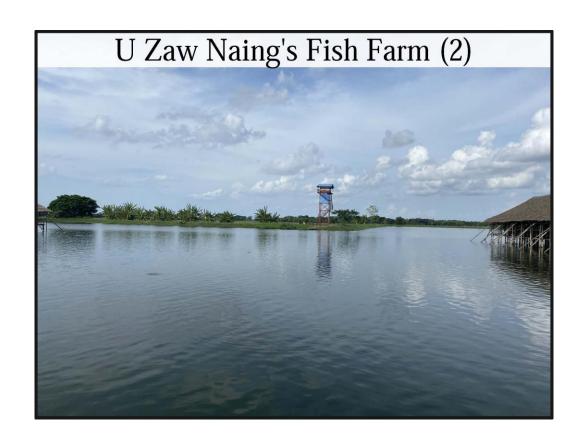
U ZAW NAING'S FISH FARM (2) (NYAUNG PIN GA YET VILLAGE) INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION (IEE)



Prepared by
OLIVE BRIGHT ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS
LIMITED



March, 2025

ENDOESMENT LETTER OF PROJECT PROPONENT

Director General

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Office No. (58), Ottarathiri Township,

Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar

Date: March, 2025

U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm - 2 (Nyaung Pin Ga Yet Village) refer to the captioned IEE, which was prepared and finalized by the third party, Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited (OBES) in accordance with the EIA Procedure (2015) in order to: a) develop an IEE; b) obtain an ECC; and c) take appropriate actions to mitigate adverse impacts in accordance with the law, the rules, and other applicable laws, especially, Myanmar Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (2015) issued by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC).

We shall at all times comply fully with: (i) any and a commitments and obligations as set forth in the IEE, and (ii) any and all plans and the various components thereof, including without limitation, impact avoidance, mitigation, and remediation measures, but without limited to the following prescriptions for the project proponent according to EIA Procedure (2015);

- a) fulfilling the accuracy and completeness of the IEE;
- b) preparing IEE report in strict compliance with applicable laws including this Procedure; and
- c) ensuring that at all times comply fully with the commitments, mitigation measures, and plans in the IEE.
- d) the Project will comply Environmental Conservation Law, Rules, Procedures, EIA Procedure (2015), National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015) including project related laws, rules, procedures, notifications/instructions, and in case of failure, we adhere to the actions will be taken in according with the existing law and rules.

The issuance of this confirmation and undertaking has been duly authorized by all necessary corporate actions and a copy of the resolution of the Project Management Institution authorizing it and the power of attorney explicitly granting signing authorization to the individual who has signed below are attached as schedules hereto.

Sincerely,

U Zaw Naing (13/MaYaNa (Naing) 018331)

Project Proponent

CONSULTANT DECLARATION

Date: March, 2025

We, Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited, a local environmental consultant firm,

conducted environmental impact assessment and support the professional implementation services

to prepare the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Report for U Zaw Naing Fish Farm-2

(Nyaung Pin Ga Yet Village) and in compliance with EIA Procedure (2015) and other relevant

laws/rules and formally submitted to the Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) for final

approval.

We do state that we intend to advance the environmental management and monitoring activities

during our services provision within our sphere of influence, and make a clear statement of this

commitment to our stakeholders and general public.

With this endorsement, we express we shall undertake all the activities of our consultation services

confirming that:

a) the accuracy and completeness of the environmental impact assessment;

b) the IEE report has been prepared in strict compliance with applicable laws including this

Procedure and with the terms of references (ToR); and

Sincerely,

Dr. Lai Lai Win (EIA-C 019/2023)

Director

Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited (EIA-CO(A)002/2023)

Date: March, 2025

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

The project proponent, U Zaw Naing, is implementing the proposed Fish Farm Project, which is on 9.95 acres of land at U Paing No. (48/3, 49), Northern Sa Lin Daung Field, Plot No. (838), Aung Heik-Seik Tha Street, Nyaung Pin Ga Yet Village Tract, Maubin Township, Maubin District, Ayeyarwady Region. U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) is a wholly Myanmar-owned investment, with a total investment of 60 million kyats.

The project construction is started in January, 2020 and fully operated in May, 2020. The project is farmed the fish such as pangas catfish, catla, rohu and pomfret which is selling and distributing to Yangon Fish Market.

U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) which is implementing the fish farm project needs to develop the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) report was performed by a third-party consultant organization, Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited (OBES) according to the third-party confirmation letter with letter No. EIA – 2/12/ (TP- Approved) (2019/2024) issued by ECD on 14th May, 2024.

1.1 Project Proponent

U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) was implemented in January, 2020 with 100% fully investment by Myanmar citizen and farms the fish such as pangas catfish, catla, rohu and pomfret. The information of the project proponent is described in the following;

Project Proponent: U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)

Contact Person: U Zaw Naing (Proponent)

U Aung Ko Thet (Manager)

Address: U Paing No. (48/3, 49), Northern Sa Lin

Daung Field, Plot No. (838), Aung Heik-Seik Tha Street, Nyaung Pin Ga Yet Village Tract, Maubin Township, Maubin District,

Ayeyarwady Region

Phone No. 09-422494449, 09-5214651

Email sliverhawk863@gmail.com

1.2 Consultant Organization

Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited (OBES) acts as a third-party consultant firm, bringing together professionals and experts from a variety of fields to carry out the Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs), Environmental Management Plans (EMPs), and Environmental Monitoring Reports (EMoPs) regarding the environmental and social impacts of the development projects under the contract agreement of project proponents. OBES is obtained Environmental Impact Assessment License (Organization) with the license number (EIA-CO(A)002/2023) from Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) under Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Conservation. OBES provides environmental consulting services as a

local environmental consulting organization, collecting and monitoring environmental quality, conducting social survey, site visiting, environmental reporting The OBES team members who conducted environmental baseline survey, social survey, site visiting, and prepared reports under the supervision of Team Leader. The information of the consultant organization is described in the following.

Name of Organization: Olive Bright Environmental Solutions

Limited

Company Registration No. 131580223

License No. EIA-CO(A)002/2023

Contact Person: Dr. Lai Lai Win (Director)

Address: No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden

Housing, Yangon - Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon,

Myanmar.

Phone No. +959797241421

Email: obesservices@obcmm.com

Website: www.obcmm.com

2. POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) will strictly follow to comply applicable laws, rules, and guidelines, especially to Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, National Environmental Quality (Emissions) Guidelines, and the laws related to the Fish Farming Project. The followings are the list of laws and regulations that applied and commits to follow related to the proposed project.

- 1) Environmental Conservation Law (2012)
- 2) Environmental Conservation Rules (2014)
- 3) Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (2015)
- 4) National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (NEQEGs) (2015)
- 5) National Surface Water Quality Standard (2024)
- 6) Myanmar Investment Law (2016)
- 7) Myanmar Investment Rules (2017)
- 8) Myanmar Insurance Law (1993)
- 9) The Law Relating to Aquaculture (1989)
- 10) Freshwater Fisheries Law (1991)
- 11) Public Health Law (1972)
- 12) The Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease Law (1995)
- 13) The Control of Smoking and Consumption of Tobacco Product Law (2006)
- 14) The Labor Organization Law (2011)
- 15) The Settlement of Labor Dispute Law (28 Mar 2012 replacing 1929 version)
- 16) The Employment and Skill Development Law (2013)

- 17) The Minimum Wages Law (2013)
- 18) The Payment of Wages Act (1936)
- 19) The Worker's Compensation Act (1923) (Amended in 2005)
- 20) The Leave and Holidays Act (1951, partially revised in 2014)
- 21) The Social Security Law (2012)
- 22) The Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Area Law (2018)
- 23) Underground Water Act (1930)
- 24) The Conservation of Water Resources and Rivers Law (2006) (Amended in 2017)
- 25) The Conservation of Water Resources and Rivers Rules (2013)
- 26) Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019)
- 27) Myanmar Fire Brigade Law (2015)
- 28) Natural Disaster Management Law (2013)
- 29) The Vehicle Safety and Motor Vehicle Management Law (2020)
- 30) The Ethnic Rights Protection Law, 2015
- 31) The Ethnic Rights Protection Rules, 2019
- 32) Ayeyarwaddy Region Freshwater Fisheries Law (2018)
- 33) Ayeyarwaddy Region Freshwater Fisheries Rules (2019)

The project must comply the NEQEGs, 2015 for emission standards, such as air quality, water quality, noise, etc., in addition to industrial specific guidelines. In addition to the laws and regulations promulgated by Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the project proponent has responsible to comply by the international conventions and agreements related to environmental protection without violating them in which Myanmar signed as a member country.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) is located at U Paing No. (48/3, 49), Northern Sa Lin Daung Field, Plot No. (838), Aung Heik-Seik Tha Street, Nyaung Pin Ga Yet Village Tract, Maubin Township, Maubin District, Ayeyarwady Region, Myanmar, with the area of 9.95 acres. The coordinate point of the project is at north longitude 16°45'12.16"N and 95°35'22.66"E and it is located from about 5.5 kilometers distance away from Toe River (or) Myitmakha River in east. The west part of the project site is closely adjacent to Aung Heik-Seik Tha Street. The surrounding environment of the project site is located agricultural land and fish farm.

Information of the Project

Project Name	U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)
Project Location	U Paing No. (48/3, 49), Northern Sa Lin Daung Field, Plot No. (838), Aung Heik-Seik Tha Street, Nyaung Pin Ga Yet Village Tract, Maubin Township, Maubin District, Ayeyarwady Region
Type of Project	Fish Farm Project
Production Area	9.95 acres
Total Capital Amount	60 million MMK
Investment Types	100% Local Investment

Investment Period	30 years
No. of Pond	(1) Fish Grow-out Pond
Distribution System	Local Distribution
No. of Worker	Approximately (10) Persons
License and Permit	Fish Farming License (2024-2025)

3.1 Human Resources

Currently, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) is providing employment opportunities to about 10 workers (5 Families) with the male worker 5 persons, the female worker 5 persons from the local. The operation is carried out in the whole year.

3.2 Project Components

The components of the project are described in following Table.

Components of Project

No	Name of Building	Quantity (Unit)	Area in ft (feet/ meter)
1	Fish Grow-out Pond	1	36000 sqmeters
2	Office and Worker Hostel	1	50' × 35'
3	Worker Tent	4	25' × 35'

3.3 Farming Process

The fish pond must be disinfected with lime powder for ten days as the initial step in the fish farming process. The irrigation procedure is complete when the tide is high and the water is clear, and the water should be allowed to settle for ten days.

The 4-inch in size of nursery fish are purchased from Fish Nursery Farms, which is situated in Khayan Thone, Khwa Township. After that, they are raised for five to six months at the fish nursey ponds until they are 7 to 10 inches in size. This process will be completed at U Zaw Naing's fish farm (1), and the fish nursery will be moved to the fish farm's grow-out pond (2). The fish are raised at the grow-out pond for eight months to a year after reaching the desired size.

Afterward, the grow-out pond's water is drained for roughly 20 days before the fish harvesting procedure begins. Depending on the demand and price of the fish market, fish harvesting is often done in the summer and takes time. At the Yangon Shwe Padauk Fish Market, the harvested fish are transported and distributed, where they are sold for roughly 5,000 vises every day.

3.4 Requirement of Fish Feed Pellet and Nutrients

Fish need a sufficient supply of nutrients, such as funginat, amino acids, and lysine, which are proportionately added in fish feed pellet milling, for growth, health, and reproduction The necessary fish feed pellets are processed at the feed mill of the U Zaw Naing's fish farm (1), and all the nutrients

are bought from a local supplier. Approximately 500 kg of fish feed pellet are needed daily for U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2).

3.5 Water Supply and Consumption

The water usage for the project is divided into two categories: ground water for general use and stream water for fish aquaculture. Fish farming relies on the Aung Heik-Seik Tha stream, which flows between Aung Heik-Seik Tha Street and the project site, as its primary source of water. It is utilized for irrigation once a year throughout the growing season. The water is clean and the tide is high between April and May, which is when the irrigation procedure is primarily done. Approximately 67,000 cubic meters of water will be needed for the fish farming pond only during the irrigation period.

The required drinking water for the workers is provided for 20 liters purified drinking water bottles which are purchased from the outsource suppliers. At the project site, ground water is mostly utilized for general purposes from tube well with 4 feet wide and 200 feet deep. The domestic water usage will be required approximately 300 gallons of water per day, which is equivalent to 9000 gallons per month or 108000 gallons per year.

Even though the stream water that flows in front of the project site provides the necessary water for fish farming, the water is irrigated once a year during the farming period. The project site is around 4 kilometers away from the Toe River, which indicates that it is outside of Area of Interest (AOI). Because the irrigation process is mainly used the water from Aung Heik-Seik Tha stream. Thus, the Aung Heik-Seik Tha stream water quality will be monitored at two points, one upstream and one downstream, during the water uptake period, which will be mentioned in the Environmental Monitoring Plan of the EMP.

Although there are no nursery ponds in the farm -2, the nursery ponds in farm - 1 are unlikely to experience water exchange during fishery processing, except for additional water needed in the summer. During the rainy season, the pond water is drained due to incoming stormwater.

3.6 Electricity

The required electricity for the project is mainly used the diesel generator which is one unit of 25 KVA with 400/230 V. The project purchases the fuel (diesel) from the outsources and stored in liters capacity tanks in the farm. The daily diesel consumption for generator is approximately 2 gallons in a day. The monthly diesel requirement will be 60 gallons and the annual requirement will be about 720 gallons for diesel usage.

4. EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

The proposed project is located at Aung Heik Village Tract, Maubin Township, Maubin District, Ayeyarwady Region. The establishment of the Area of Influence (AoI) for the project is intended to focuses on those issues that are important for design, decision making and stakeholder interest. This project covers the activities associated with construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed fish farm.

An AoI of 1km from the project site boundary has been established for proposed project. The AoI for a particular resource/receptor may vary depending on the nature of the change caused by the project

activities and the type of effect being considered, but in each case, it is defined to include all the area within which it is likely that impacts could result.

4.1 Physical Environment

4.1.1 Climate and Meteorology

The climate condition of Maubin Township is the hot and moisture season of area in which the project lies starts in December and ends in March. The raining season starts in June and ends in September and the cold season follow with the cooler, drier months of October to January. The highest temperature range is 40.5°C and low range 11.3°C reference from Township Meteorology data, Regional Data of Maubin Township.

4.1.2 Soil

For soil sampling, the sample was taken by the standard environmental sampler manual hand auger. Soil quality survey was conducted on 30th May, 2024 and there is one location for soil sampling near agricultural land of the project site were conducted within 1 km areas of interest. Chemical analysis for soil quality was tested in the laboratory of Land Use Department of Yangon Region. The soil results were compared with available international guidelines.

4.1.3 Hydrology

In Maubin Township, there are a lot of rivers and creeks that run from north to south. The Toe River and the Razuutai River are two major rivers in Maubin Township. The Toe River is 46 miles long, and the Razuutai River is 25 miles long. Most of the water resources in Maubin Township are fresh water and agricultural water.

4.1.4 Groundwater and Discharged Water Quality

There are two locations for water quality sampling were conducted on 30st May, 2024 around the project site. The ground water quality results (GW) were compared with Myanmar National Drinking Water Quality Standard by Ministry of Health (2019) and all the parameters are within the standard values except colour, turbidity and manganese exceed the standard values and pH value below the standard value.

Discharged water quality results (DW) were compared with Section 2.2.5, Aquaculture of National Environmental Quality (Emissions) Guidelines (2015) and all the parameters are within the guideline values.

4.1.5 Air Quality

Air quality measurements were conducted continuously with two Air Quality Monitoring Station (AQM-09) for 24 hours from 30^{th} May to 1^{st} June, 2024, at two different locations. The results obtained from the air quality measurements are compared with the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines – NEQEGs (2015). According to the survey results, the average 24-hour period for PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀ and SO₂ concentrations are within the National Environmental Quality (emission) Guideline. The daily 8-hour maximum ozone level is within the guideline (100 μ g/m3). The concentration of NO₂ was referred to the one-hour value in NEQEGs (2015) and the concentration of NO₂ is lower than the guideline value.

4.1.6 **Noise**

Noise level measurements were conducted continuously for 30th May 2024 to 1st June 2024, at two different locations. Noise levels found the lower than the Myanmar National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015) values.

4.2 Biodiversity

The current vegetation around the project area, is mainly composed of grass and cultivated land. Based on the General Administration Department Data for Maubin Township and interviews with local residents, the information reveals an absence of wildlife and terrestrial ecology in both the Maubin Township and the project area. Regarding aquatic life, the only observable species are fish that appear during the river's rise. The natural plant species are found in the Maubin Township such as Kokko, Sippin, Mau, Thayet, Bamboo, Coconut Palm and Betel Nut.

4.3 Socioeconomic Components

4.3.1 Demographic Profile

U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm is located across Maubin Township in Ayeyarwady Region. In 2019, Maubin Township comprises 12 wards and 76 village tracts and there are about people 3567 in Aung Heik village tract.

4.3.2 Economy and Livelihoods

Among regional township, Manubin Township has a variety of agricultural and fisheries operating in the community with other businesses/services, based in the region.

4.3.3 Health Status

The diseases of high prevalence reported in 2013 are malaria, diarrhea, dysentery, tuberculosis, hepatitis and cases of HIV/ AIDS. With reference to the Township Health Profile 2019 of Maubin Township, no accidental work injuries reported to the township hospital in 2019.

4.3.4 Cultural Components

Shwe Bhone Myint Pagoda and Paw Taw Mu Pagoda are located in the Maubin Township. he only religious building in the vicinity of the project, named as the Dhamma Pa La Temple, stands nearest to the proposed project area. However, there are no notable historical landmark, archaeology and cultural sites included in the surrounding landscape of the project and Maubin Township.

5. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The potential environmental impacts brought by various activities of the proposed project will be identified and judged by site surveying with a checklist, meeting with the client team, including the manager and representatives, and assessing the environmental baseline information for construction, operation and decommissioning phases along with its mitigation measure.

The following methodology has been applied to assess the environmental impacts of the project mainly on biophysical and socioeconomic.

Impact Criteria and Classification

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION	
Character	Define whether the action is beneficial / positive, or detrimental /	Negative (-)	
	negative	Positive (+)	
Reversibility	Possibility, difficulty or impossibility of returning to the state prior to the intervention and	Reversible: Returns naturally to its original state	
	recovery measures. This criterion is not applicable to positive impacts	Recoverable: Requires human intervention to return to its original state	
		Irreversible: Cannot be returned to its original state, naturally or artificially	
Timeframe	Define the duration of the change to the original state associated with different project phases	Temporary: Change remains only during construction	
	different project phases	Permanent: Change remains for the project's useful life	
Туре	Way in which the environmental change is produced	Direct: Change affects the environment directly	
		Indirect: Change affects the environment indirectly	
Magnitude	Rates the dimension of the	High	
	environmental change produced relative to the total value of the resource affected	Medium	
	resource uncered	Low	

5.1 Construction Phase

During the environmental study, the proposed terminal was already constructed and has been fully operational since 2020.

Operation Phase Overall Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Components	Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Impact Significance
Air Quality	- Air emission from the operation of generator and fish feed pellet mill	 Enclose dust-generating processes (e.g., grinding and mixing) to prevent dust from escaping into the air. Store raw materials like fishmeal in closed, well-ventilated areas to minimize odor release. Maintain generator and water pumps regularly to ensure optimal performance and minimize the risk of emissions. Regularly monitor air quality within and around the fish farm to detect and address any air pollution issues. 	C-
Noise and Vibration	- Noise generated from the operations activities during operation of fish feed pellet mill and fish harvesting which take the time for two to three weeks	 Scheduling operations during less sensitive hours and using well-maintained equipment can help reduce noise levels during fish farm harvesting. Implementing soundproofing measures for the feed pellet mill such as enclosures can reduce noise emissions. Regular maintenance of machinery can prevent the excessive noise that comes from worn or faulty equipment. Engaging with the community to inform them of operational schedules and potential noise impacts can help in managing expectations and reducing complaints. 	C-
Water Quality	- Wastewater discharge from draining the water from grow- out pond during the fish harvesting	 Use high-quality feed with better digestibility to reduce waste, and monitoring fish feeding behavior. Regularly monitor water parameters, such as dissolved oxygen, ammonia, nitrite, nitrate, pH, and temperature, to ensure they remain within optimal ranges for fish health. 	B-

Environmental Components	Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Impact Significance
		 Maintain appropriate stocking densities to reduce waste production and disease transmission. Adjust stocking rates based on the carrying capacity and water quality conditions. Design ponds with appropriate slopes and drainage systems to minimize sediment accumulation and turbidity. Stabilize pond banks with vegetation or barriers to prevent erosion and sediment runoff. 	
Wastes	- Wastes generated from domestic waste on a daily basis	 Implementing a waste segregation system helps in identifying and sorting recyclable materials, compostable items, and non-recyclables. This can reduce the volume of waste sent to landfills and increase recycling rates. Organic waste, such as food scraps and fish waste, can be composted. Composting not only reduces the volume of waste but also produces valuable compost that can be used for soil enrichment. Educate employees on waste reduction practices, such as minimizing food waste and avoiding single-use items. 	C-
Soil	- Deposition of organic waste, such as uneaten feed and fish excreta	 Optimizing feeding practices to minimize uneaten feed and controlling fish density to reduce the volume of waste produced. Regular monitoring of soil and water quality around fish farms can also help identify and address any potential issues early on. 	C-

Environmental Components	Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Impact Significance
Biodiversity	- Escaping of farmed species into the surrounding environment.	 The fish farm is protected at a height sufficient to prevent released fish species from entering the environment due to flooding. Covering the overflow drain with a filter to prevent farmed species from escaping into the environment. Using only environmentally friendly/approved farming materials. 	C-
Socioeconomic	- Providing employment opportunities and improvement local economies.	 Providing training to equip local workers with the necessary skills to participate in aquaculture activities. Creating partnerships with local suppliers and businesses can ensure that the economic benefits are widely distributed. Conducting corporate social responsibility activities that will benefit local residents. Develop Grievance Redress Mechanisms 	
Occupational Health and Safety	- Risk of fire and explosions, and physical injuries from handling heavy equipment.	 Train workers in swimming and water safety, and ensure rescue equipment is readily available. Provide training on proper lifting techniques and use mechanical aids (like wheelbarrows or lifting devices) to handle heavy loads. Regularly maintain equipment and machinery. Ensure all machinery has appropriate safety guards, and provide training on the safe operation of equipment. Provide training on proper hygiene practices, such as washing hands after handling fish or water. Ensure wounds are promptly and properly treated. 	C-

Environmental Components	Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Impact Significance
		- Use gloves, waterproof clothing, and boots to minimize exposure to water and potential pathogens. Ensure first-aid kits are accessible and stocked with appropriate supplies.	
Community Health and Safety	- Occurrences of accidents due to farm operations and improper management of all effluents and waste product	 By maintaining a healthy fish population, the farm reduces the likelihood of disease transmission to wild fish stocks and, by extension, to humans who may consume these fish. Controlling access to the farm and ensuring proper sanitation and hygiene practices among workers, can help prevent the introduction and spread of pathogens. Fencing or barriers will be installed to prevent unauthorized access and potential accidents. 	C-
Natural Disaster	- Natural disasters such as earthquakes, storms, and floods can impact these infrastructures, leading to environmental pollution, economic losses, and potential human casualties.	 Use durable materials and design buildings to withstand high winds and heavy rains. Construct levees around them to reduce the risk of flooding. Develop effective drainage systems to divert floodwaters away from fish farm areas, preventing contamination and erosion. Relocating stock to safer areas if flooding is imminent, such as temporary holding tanks or off-site facilities. Develop and regularly update emergency response plans, including evacuation routes and safety procedures for workers. 	

5.2 Potential Impacts during Decommissioning Phase

The decommissioning process may involve draining ponds, which can release nutrient-rich sediments, or organic waste into nearby water bodies. This can lead to eutrophication, algal blooms, and degradation of local water quality, affecting aquatic ecosystems.

To mitigate these impacts, the following measures are recommended:

- Gradually drain ponds to minimize the sudden release of pollutants. Implement sediment traps or filters to prevent sediment and waste from entering natural water systems.
- Treat water before discharge to remove excess nutrients, organic matter, and potential contaminants. Use constructed wetlands to naturally treat runoff.
- Conduct a complete and careful removal of all aquatic life before draining ponds or tanks. Use nets and safe handling practices to transfer fish to new locations.
- Monitor the site for any remaining aquatic life and take steps to ensure no animals are left behind to die, which could impact water quality.
- Plan for habitat restoration by replanting native vegetation and creating conditions that support local wildlife.
- Use methods that reduce habitat disruption, such as manual removal instead of heavy machinery, to minimize damage to surrounding areas.
- Segregate waste materials into recyclable, reusable, and non-recyclable categories. Recycle materials like metal, plastics, and wood where possible.
- Engage with local communities early in the decommissioning process to discuss the timeline, potential impacts, and available support. Provide information on alternative livelihoods and opportunities.
- Offer training and transition programs for affected workers to help them find new employment opportunities in other sectors.

6. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

On 11th June 2024, the public consultation meeting (PCM) for Fish Farm of U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm is held and conducted at U Paing No. (48/3, 49), Northern Sa Lin Daung Field, Plot No. (838), Aung Heik-Seik Tha Street, Nyaung Pin Ga Yet Village Tract, Maubin Township, Maubin District, Ayeyarwady Region. In this meeting, the representatives from the relevant government departments, village heads and the villagers from Aung Heik village.

There were 60 attendees in total, and one suggestion form was collected. The participant made the following comment and suggestions:

- > to take care of water pollution to reduce and minimize the environmental impact
- > to install water filtration pond to irrigate and discharge the water
- > to consult and negotiate with the project proponent and relevant departments as much as possible rather than the complaining
- > to set a break time for one hour a day and to give one day off in a week for the workers

7. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Environmental Management Plan consists of two parts.

Environmental management plan: An EMP will be conducted in order to minimize and/or avoid negative impacts, and to strengthen positive impacts.

Environmental monitoring plan: An environmental monitoring plan will be carried out in order to determine the environmental condition, to ensure that the mitigation plan is effectively functioning and to specify adverse impacts before their expanding.

The following environmental management sub-plans have also been developed:

- Air Quality Management Plan
- Noise Management Plan
- Water Quality Management Plan
- Wastewater Quality Management Plan
- Waste Management Plan
- Biodiversity Management Plan
- Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan
- Community Health and Safety Management Plan
- Social Management Plan
- Risk Management Plan
- Emergency Response Plan
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Plan
- Management Plan during Decommissioning Phase

7.1 Environmental Monitoring and Reporting Plan

The EHS team will be conducted weekly or monthly inspections of the proposed project facilities. The monitoring report will be submitted to the Environmental Conservation Department every six months, as mentioned in the EMP report.

Note: If the project is beyond the current estimated cost, the necessary funds will be expanded.

Environmental Monitoring Plan

Category	Item	Location	Frequency	Responsible Organization	Target Value	Budget Allocation
Environment	al Monitoring Plan (Op	eration Phase)				
Air quality	SO ₂ , NO ₂ , O ₃ , PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀	AQ-1: 16°45'12.22"N 95°35'20.47"E At the U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) AQ-2: 16°44'13.61"N 95°35'32.14"E Aung Heik Fish Camp	Twice/year	EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)	National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)	4,000,000 per year
Noise quality	Noise level (dB)	NQ-1: 16°45'12.22"N 95°35'20.47"E At the U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) NQ-2: 16°44'13.61"N 95°35'32.14"E Aung Heik Fish Camp	Twice/year	EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)	National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)	1,000,000 per year
Water Quality	pH, Colour, Turbidity, Total Dissolved Solid, Hardness, Chloride, Nitrate, Arsenic, Iron, Lead, Manganese, Sulfate, Fecal Coliform, Total Coliform	GW: Ground Water 16°45'12.79"N, 95°35'20.27"E	Twice/year	EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)	National Drinking Water Quality Standards, Ministry of Health, 2019	900,000 per year
	Biological Oxygen Demand, Chemical	DW: Discharged Water 16°45'8.47"N, 95°35'22.03"E	Twice/year		National Environmental	800,000 per year

Category	Item	Location	Frequency	Responsible Organization	Target Value	Budget Allocation
	Oxygen Demand, Oil and Grease, pH, Total Coliform, Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, Total Suspended, Solids, Temperature			EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)	Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)	
	Total Suspended, Solids, Biological Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, pH, Dissolved Oxygen, Ammonium Nitrogen, E Coli, Copper	SW: Stream Water (Aung Heik-Seik Tha Stream) Upstream Point — 16°44'11.88"N, 95°35'45.79"E Downstream Point — 16°45'15.78"N, 95°35'18.15"E	Annually		National Surface Water Quality Standard (2024)	800,000 per year
Waste	- Amount and Type of Waste	Waste Storage Area	Weekly	EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)	Township Municipal Guideline	1,000,000 per year
Biodiversity	- Flora, Fauna and Aquatic	Project Area	Annually	EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)	The Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law, (2018)	500,000 per year
Occupationa 1 Health and Safety	 First Aid Box and safety equipment Records accidents and worker's medical checkups condition 	Project Area	Weekly	EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)	Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019)	500,000 per month

Category	Item	Location	Frequency	Responsible Organization	Target Value	Budget Allocation
Community Health and Safety	- Records accidents and medical condition	Project Area	Annually	EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)	The Social Security Law (2012) Public Health Law (1972)	1,000,000 per year
Emergency Response and Management Plan	 Implementation of emergency response plan and training First aid supplies Emergency contact information 	Project Area	Twice/year	EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)	The Employment and Skill Development Law (2013)	2,000,000 per year
Preparation of Monitoring Report	Conducting monitoring according to IEE and report preparation	-	Biannually	Third Party	EIA Procedure, 2015	4,000,000 per year
Decommissio	ning Phase					
Water quality	pH, Colour, Turbidity, Total Dissolved Solid, Hardness, Chloride, Nitrate, Arsenic, Iron, Lead, Manganese, Sulfate, Fecal Coliform, Total Coliform	GW-1: Ground Water 16°44'21.24"N, 95°35'51.48"E	Once, during decommissioning	EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (1)	National Drinking Water Quality Standards, Ministry of Health, 2019	3,000,000

Category	Item	Location	Frequency	Responsible Organization	Target Value	Budget Allocation
	Biological Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Oil and Grease, pH, Total Coliform, Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, Total Suspended, Solids, Temperature,	DW-2: Discharged Water 16°44'11.80"N, 95°35'50.25"E			National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)	
	Total Suspended, Solids, Biological Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, pH, Dissolved Oxygen, Ammonium Nitrogen, E Coli, Copper	SW: Stream Water (Aung Heik-Seik Tha Stream) Upstream Point — 16°44'11.88"N, 95°35'45.79"E Downstream Point — 16°45'15.78"N, 95°35'18.15"E			National Surface Water Quality Standard (2024)	
Biodiversity	Flora, Fauna and Aquatic	Project Area	Once, during decommissioning	EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)	The Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law, (2018)	1,000,000
Waste	Waste generated from decommissioning activities such as concrete, metal, and wood	Project Area	Once, during decommissioning	EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)	Township Municipal Guideline	1,000,000

8. CONCLUSIONS

The proposed project is located at U Paing No. (48/3, 49), Northern Sa Lin Daung Field, Plot No. (838), Aung Heik-Seik Tha Street, Nyaung Pin Ga Yet Village Tract, Maubin Township, Maubin District, Ayeyarwady Region. According to the assessment of the project activities on existing environment and socioeconomic conditions, the proposed project management can perform the necessary measures against the potential environmental impacts by following the environmental management plans. The measures to mitigate impact regarding different environmental parameter such as air, water, waste, and noise has been proposed in this report.

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

It is recommended that the project to operate according to laws, regulations and procedures of the government and relevant departments to prevent from potential impacts and risk caused by the proposed project.

အစီရင်ခံစာအကျဉ်းချုပ်

၁. နိဒါန်း

စီမံကိန်းပိုင်ရှင် ဦးဇော်နိုင်မှ ဦးပိုင်အမှတ် (၄၈/ ၃၊ ၄၉)၊ စံလင်းဒေါင့်မြောက်ကွင်း၊ ကွင်းအမှတ် (၈၃၈)၊ ညောင်ပင်ဂရက်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ အောင်ဟိတ်-ဆိပ်သာလမ်း၊ မအူပင်မြို့နယ်၊ မအူပင်ခရိုင်၊ ဧရာဝတီတိုင်းဒေသကြီးရှိ မြေဧရိယာ (၉.၉၅) ဧကပေါ် တွင် ငါးမွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်းအား ဆောင်ရွက်သွား မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ဦးဇော်နိုင်၏ ငါးမွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်းသည် ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုပမာဏ ကျပ်သန်းပေါင်း (၆၀) ဖြင့် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသား ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုလုပ်ငန်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်အား ၂၀၂၀ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇန်နဝါရီလတွင် စတင်ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပြီး ၂၀၂၀ ခုနှစ်၊ မေလတွင် လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ် ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းမှ ငါးတံ၊ ငါးမြစ်ချင်း၊ ငါးမုတ်၊ ငါးခေါင်းပွတို့အား မွေးမြူ၍ ရန်ကုန် မြို့ရှိ ရွှေပိတောက်ငါးဒိုင်ဈေးကွက်သို့ ဖြန့်ဖြူးရောင်းချသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ဦးဇော်နိုင်၏ ငါးမွေးမြူရေးကန် (၂) ၏ ငါးမွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်းစီမံကိန်းသည် ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ် ခြင်း (Initial Environmental Examination – IEE) အစီရင်ခံစာအား Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited (OBES) ဖြင့် ရေးဆွဲပြစုဆောင်ရွက်ခွင့်အား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာန၏ ၁၄-၅-၂၀၂၄ ရက်စွဲပါစာအမှတ် EIA/ ၂/ ၁၂/ (TP-အတည်ပြု) (၂၀၁၉/၂၀၂၄) ဖြင့် ရရှိထားပြီး ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၁.၁ စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူ၏ အချက်အလက်များ

ဦးဇော်နိုင်၏ ငါးမွေးမြူရေးကန် (၂) သည် ရာနှုန်းပြည့်မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသား ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုဖြင့် ၂၀၂၀ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇန်နဝါရီလတွင် အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပြီး ငါးတံ၊ ငါးမြစ်ချင်း၊ ငါးမုတ်၊ ငါးခေါင်းပွတို့အား မွေးမြူ ရောင်းချသွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူ၏ အချက်အလက်များမှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည် -

စီမံကိန်းပိုင်ရှင် ဦးဇော်နိုင်

လိပ်စာ ဦးပိုင်အမှတ် (၄၈/ ၃၊ ၄၉)၊ စံလင်းဒေါင့်မြောက်ကွင်း၊ ကွင်းအမှတ် (၈၃၈)၊ ညောင်ပင်ဂရက်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ အောင်ဟိတ်-ဆိပ်သာလမ်း၊ မအူပင်မြို့နယ်၊ မအူပင်ခရိုင်၊

ဧရာဝတီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး

ဆက်သွယ်ရမည့် ဦးဇော်နိုင် (စီမံကိန်းပိုင်ရှင်)

ပုဂ္ဂိုလ် ဦးအောင်ကိုသက် (မန်နေဂျာ)

ဖုန်းနံပါတ် ၀၉-၄၂၂၄၉၄၄၄၉, ၀၉-၅၂၁၄၆၅၁

အီးမေးလ်လိပ်စာ <u>sliverhawk863@gmail.com</u>

၁.၂ အကြံပေးအဖွဲ့အစည်း

တတိယအဖွဲ့ အစည်းဖြစ်သည့် Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited (OBES) သည် စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းများကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာ သက်ရောက်မှုများနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs)၊ ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs)၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) နှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှုအစီအစဉ် Environmental Monitoring Reports (EMOPs) အစီရင်ခံစာများအား ကျွမ်းကျင်ပညာရှင်များဖြင့် ရေးဆွဲ ပြစုဆောင်ရွက်ပေးလျက်ရှိသော တတိယအဖွဲ့ အစည်းတစ်ခုဖြစ်ပါသည်။ Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited သည် သယံဧာတနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန အောက်ရှိ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာနမှ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်အမှတ် (EIA-CO(A)002/2023) ဖြင့် ရရှိထားပြီး ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအကြံပေးလုပ်ငန်းများဖြစ်သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ဆိုင်ရာအရည်အသွေးများတိုင်းတာကောက်ယူခြင်း၊ လူမှုရေးစစ်တမ်းများကောက်ယူခြင်း၊ အစီရင်ခံစာများ ရေးဆွဲပြုစုခြင်းအစရှိသည်တို့ကို ဝန်ဆောင်မှုပေးလျက်ရှိပါသည်။ တတိယအဖွဲ့ အစည်းဆိုင်ရာ အချက် အလက်များအား အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖော်ပြအပ်ပါသည်-

အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည်- Olive Bright Environmental Solutions

Limited (OBES)

ကုမ္ပဏီမှတ်ပုံတင်နံပါတ်- ၁၃၁၅၈၀၂၂၃

EIA လိုင်စင်နံပါတ်- EIA-CO(A)002/2023

🍅 BES ဆက်သွယ်ရမည့် ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်- ဒေါက်တာ လဲ့လဲ့ဝင်း (ဒါရိုက်တာ)

လိပ်စာ- အမှတ် (၉)၊ အကွက် (၃၆)၊ နဝဒေးဥယျာဉ်

အိမ်ရာ၊ ရန်ကုန်-ပုသိမ်လမ်းမကြီး၊

လှိုင်သာယာမြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး။

ဖုန်း- ၀၉- ၇၉၇၂၄၁၄၂၁

အီးမေးလ်- <u>obesservices@obcmm.com</u>

အင်တာနက်စာမျက်နှာ- <u>www.obcmm.com</u>

၂. မူဝါဒ၊ ဉ ပဒေဆိုင်ရာနှင့် အဖွဲအစည်းဆိုင်ရာမူဘောင်များ

ဦးဇော်နိုင်၏ ငါးမွေးမြူရေးကန် (၂) သည် စီမံကိန်းနှင့် ဆက်စပ်သည့် ဥပဒေများအပါဝင် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံမှ ပြဋ္ဌာန်းထားသော ဥပဒေများ၊ နည်းဥပဒေများနှင့် လမ်းညွှန်းချက်များအပြင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ် ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း (၂၀၁၅)၊ အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက် (၂၀၁၅) တို့အား လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ဥပဒေများနှင့် စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများအား လိုက်နာအကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက် သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်-

- ၁) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၂)
- ၂) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးနည်းဥပဒေများ (၂၀၁၄)
- ၃) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း (၂၀၁၅)
- ၄) အမျိုးသား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ (၂၀၁၅)
- ၅) အမျိုးသားမြေပေါ် ရေဆိုင်ရာအရည်အသွေးစံချိန်စံညွှန်း (၂၀၂၄)
- ၆) မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၆)
- ၇) မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုနည်းဥပဒေများ (၂၀၁၇)
- ၈) မြန်မာ့အာမခံဥပဒေ (၁၉၉၃)
- ၉) ငါးမွေးမြူခြင်းဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ (၁၉၈၉)
- ၁၀) ရေချိုငါးလုပ်ငန်းဥပဒေ (၁၉၉၁)
- ၁၁) ပြည်ထောင်စုမြန်မာနိုင်ငံ ပြည်သူ့ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ (၁၉၇၂)
- ၁၂) ကူးစက်ရောဂါများ ကာကွယ်နှိမ်နင်းရေး ဥပဒေ (၁၉၉၅)
- ၁၃) ဆေးလိပ်နှင့် ဆေးရွက်ကြီးထွက်ပစ္စည်းသောက်သုံးမှုထိန်းချုပ်ရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၀၆)
- ၁၄) အလုပ်သမားအဖွဲ့ အစည်းဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၁)
- ၁၅) အလုပ်သမားရေးရာ အငြင်းပွားမှုဖြေရှင်းရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၂)
- ၁၆) အလုပ်အကိုင်နှင့် ကျွမ်းကျင်မှု ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၃)
- ၁၇) အနည်းဆုံးအခကြေးငွေဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၃)
- ၁၈) အခကြေးငွေပေးချေရေးအက်ဥပဒေ (၁၉၃၆)
- ၁၉) အလုပ်သမားလျော်ကြေး အက်ဥပဒေ (၁၉၂၃) (၂၀၀၅ ခုနှစ် ပြင်ဆင်ချက်)

- ၂၀) ၁၉၅၁ ခုနှစ်၊ ခွင့်ရက်နှင့် အလုပ်ပိတ်ရက် အက်ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ် ပြင်ဆင်ချက်)
- ၂၁) လူမှုဖူလုံရေး ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၂)
- ၂၂) ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲနှင့် သဘာဝထိန်းသိမ်းရေးနယ်မြေများ ကာကွယ်စောင့်ရှောက်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၈)
- ၂၃) မြေအောက်ရေအက်ဥပဒေ (၁၉၃၀)
- ၂၄) ရေအရင်းအမြစ်နှင့် မြစ်ချောင်းများထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၀၆)
- ၂၅) ရေအရင်းအမြစ်နှင့် မြစ်ချောင်းများထိန်းသိမ်းရေးနည်းဥပဒေများ (၂၀၁၃)
- ၂၆) လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးနှင့်ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၉)
- ၂၇) မြန်မာနိုင်ငံမီးသတ်တပ်ဖွဲ့ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၅)
- ၂၈) သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ်စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၃)
- ၂၉) ယာဉ်အန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးနှင့် မော်တော်ယာဉ် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဥပဒေ (၂၀၂၀)
- ၃၀) တိုင်းရင်းသားလူမျိုးများ၏ အခွင့်အရေးကာကွယ်စောင့်ရှောက်သည့်ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၅)
- ၃၁) တိုင်းရင်းသားလူမျိုးများ၏ အခွင့်အရေးကာကွယ်စောင့်ရှောက်သည့်နည်၉ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၅)
- ၃၂) ဧရာဝတီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး ရေချိုငါးလုပ်ငန်းဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၈)
- ၃၃) ဧရာဝတီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး ရေချိုငါးလုပ်ငန်းနည်းဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၉)

အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းသည် အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက် (၂၀၁၅) ၏ စီမံကိန်းအမျိုးအစားအလိုက် လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များပါ သတ်မှတ်တန်ဖိုးများနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အရည်အသွေးဆိုင်ရာ အထွေထွေလမ်းညွှန်ချက်များပါ လေအရည်အသွေး၊ စွန့်ထုတ်ရေ အရည်အသွေးနှင့် ဆူညံသံစသည့် သတ်မှတ်ချက်တို့ကို လိုက်နာသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ထို့အပြင်စီမံကိန်း အဆိုပြုသူသည် ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်မှ ပြဋ္ဌာန်းထားသော ဥပဒေများနှင့် နည်းဥပဒေများအပြင် မြန်မာ နိုင်ငံမှ အဖွဲ့ဝင်နိုင်ငံအဖြစ် လက်မှတ်ရေးထိုးထားသည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သည့် နိုင်ငံတကာသဘောတူညီချက်များ၊ ကွန်းဗင်းရှင်းများနှင့် စာချုပ်များကိုလည်း လိုက်နာသွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါ သည်။

၃. စီမံကိန်းအကြောင်းအရာဖော်ပြချက်

ဦးဇော်နိုင်၏ ငါးမွေးမြူရေးကန် (၂) သည် ဦးပိုင်အမှတ် (၄၈/ ၃၊ ၄၉)၊ စံလင်းဒေါင့်မြောက်ကွင်း၊ ကွင်းအမှတ် (၈၃၈)၊ ညောင်ပင်ဂရက်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ အောင်ဟိတ်-ဆိပ်သာလမ်း၊ မအူပင်မြို့နယ်၊ မအူပင်ခရိုင်၊ ဧရာဝတီတိုင်းဒေသကြီးရှိ မြေဧရိယာ (၉.၉၅) ဧကပေါ် တွင် ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းသည် မြောက်လတ္တီတွဒ် (၁၆°၄၅'၁၂.၁၆") နှင့် အရှေ့လောင်ဂျီတွဒ် (၉၅°၃၅'၂၂.၆၆") တွင်

တည်ရှိပြီး စီမံကိန်းတောင်ဘက် ၅.၅ ကီလိုမီတာအကွာတွင် မအူပင်မြို့နှင့် (၆) ကီလိုမီတာခန့်အကွာတွင် တိုးမြစ် (ခေါ်) မြစ်မခမြစ်တို့ တည်ရှိပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်း၏ အနောက်ဘက်တွင် အောင်ဟိတ်-ဆိပ်သာ လမ်းတည်ရှိပြီး စီမံကိန်း၏ တောင်ဘက်၊ မြောက်ဘက်နှင့် အရှေ့ဘက်အခြမ်းတွင် စိုက်ပျိုးမြေနှင့် ငါး မွေးမြူရေးကန်များ ရှိပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာ အချက်အလက်များအား အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖော်ပြအပ် ပါသည်-

စီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာအချက်အလက်များ

စီမံကိန်းအမည်	ဦးဇော်နိုင်၏ ငါးမွေးမြူရေးကန် (၂)
စီမံကိန်းတည်နေရာ	ဦးပိုင်အမှတ် (၄၈/ ၃၊ ၄၉)၊ စံလင်းဒေါင့်မြောက်ကွင်း၊ ကွင်း အမှတ် (၈၃၈)၊ ညောင်ပင်ဂရက်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ အောင်ဟိတ်- ဆိပ်သာလမ်း၊ မအူပင်မြို့နယ်၊ မအူပင်ခရိုင်၊ ဧရာဝတီတိုင်း ဒေသကြီး
စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအစား	ငါးမွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်း
စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ	၉.၉၅ ဧက
ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုပမာဏ	ကျပ်သန်းပေါင်း ၆၀ ကျပ်
ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုအမျိုးအစား	ရာနှုန်းပြည့်မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသားရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု
ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုကာလ	နှစ် (၃၀)
ငါးမွေးမြူရေးကန် အရေအတွက်	ငါးမွေးမြူရေးကန် (၁) ကန်
ဖြန့်ဖြူးရောင်းချမည့်ပုံစံ	ဒေသအတွင်း
ခန့်ထားမည့် ဝန်ထမ်းအရေအတွက်	၁၀ ဦးခန့်
လျှပ်စစ်ရယူမည့်အရင်းအမြစ်	၂၅ ကေဗွီအေ ထရန်စဖော်မာ (၁) လုံး
လိုင်စင်နှင့် ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်များ	ငါးမွေးမြူခြင်းလိုင်စင် (၂၀၂၄-၂၀၂၅)

၃.၁ လူ့စွမ်းအားအရင်းအမြစ်

ဦးဇော်နိုင်၏ ငါးမွေးမြူရေးကန် (၂) သည် အမျိုးသားအလုပ်သမား (၅) ဦးနှင့် အမျိုးသမီးအလုပ်သမား (၅) ဦး စုစုပေါင်း ဝန်ထမ်း (၁၀) ဦးခန့်အား အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းများ ဖန်တီးပေးနိုင်ပြီး စီမံကိန်းအား တစ်နှစ်ပတ်လုံး လည်ပတ်ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၃.၂ စီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာအစိတ်အပိုင်းများ

စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း စီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာအစိတ်အပိုင်းများအား အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖော်ပြအပ်ပါသည်-

စီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာအစိတ်အပိုင်းများ

စဉ်	စီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာအစိတ်အပိုင်းများ	အရေအတွက်	အကျယ်အဝန်း (ပေ/ မီတာ)
Э.	ငါးမွေးမြူရေးကန်	Э	၃၆၀၀၀ စတုန်ရန်းမီတာ
5.	ရုံးခန်းနှင့် အလုပ်သမားအဆောင်	Э	၅၀ × ၃၅ စတုရန်းပေ
ე.	အလုပ်သမားတဲ	9	၂၅ × ၃၅ စတုရန်းပေ

၃.၃ မွေးမြူသည့်လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်

ငါးမွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်း၏ ပထမအဆင့်အနေဖြင့် ငါးမွေးမြူသည့်ကန်အား ထုံးဖြူးပိုးသတ်ခြင်း၍ ယင်းအား (၁၀) ကြာထားပေးရပါသည်။ မြစ်ရေတက်ချိန်နှင့် ရေကြည်ချိန်တွင် ငါးမွေးကန်ထဲသို့ ရေသွင်းခြင်းအား ဆောင်ရွက်ရပြီး ရေအနည်ကျစေရန် (၁၀) ကြာထားပေးရပါသည်။

ငါးသားပေါက်များကို ခရမ်းသုံးခွမြို့နယ်ရှိ ငါးသားပေါက်နှင့် မျိုးပေါက်ရောင်းဝယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများမှ (၄) လက်မ အရွယ်အစားရှိသော ငါးများကို ဝယ်ယူ၍ ငါးမျိုးကန်တွင် မွေးမြူပါသည်။ ယင်းနောက် ငါးသား ပေါက်များကို (၇) လက်မမှ (၁၀) လက်မအရွယ်အစားရောက်အောင် (၅) လမှ (၆) လခန့်အထိ ငါးမျိုးကန် တွင် မွေးမြူပါသည်။ ဦးဇော်နိုင် ငါးမွေးမြူရေးကန် (၂) တွင် ငါးသားပေါက်များကို ဦးဇော်နိုင်၏ ငါး မွေးမြူရေးကန် (၁) ၏ မျိုးကန်၌ မွေးမြူထားသော ငါးမျိုးကန်မှ ရယူပါသည်။ ငါးများကို သတ်မှတ် အရွယ်အစား ရောက်ရှိလာသောအခါ ငါးမွေးမြူသည့်ကန်အကြီးတွင် ထည့်၍ (၈) လမှ (၁) နှစ်ခန့်မွေးမြူ ပါသည်။

သတ်မှတ်အချိန်ကာလရောက်လာသောအခါ ငါးမွေးမြူသည့်ကန်အကြီးမှ ရေများကို ဖောက်ထုတ်ပြီး ငါးဖမ်းခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်ကို လုပ်ဆောင်ရပါသည်။ များသောအားဖြင့် ငါးဖမ်းခြင်းအား နွေရာသီတွင် လုပ် ဆောင်ရပြီး ယင်းမှာ ငါးဈေးကွက်၏ ဝယ်လိုအားနှင့် ဈေးနှုန်းအပေါ် မူတည်၍ ဆောင်ရွက်ရပါသည်။ ရရှိ လာသောငါးများကို ရန်ကုန်မြို့ရှိ ရွှေပိတောက်ငါးဈေးကွက်သို့ တင်ပို့ရောင်းချလျက်ရှိပြီး တစ်ရက်လျှင် ငါးပိဿချိန် (၅၀၀၀) ခန့်အား ဖြန့်ဖြူးရောင်းချပါသည်။

၃.၄ ငါးများအတွက် လိုအပ်သော အစာတောင့်နှင့် အာဟာရများ

ငါးမွေးမြူသည့်ကန်အကြီးအတွက် တစ်ရက်လျှင် ဦးဇော်နိုင်၏ ငါးမွေးမြူရေးကန် (၁) မှ အစားကြိတ်ခွဲ စက်ဖြင့် ကြိတ်ခွဲဆောင်ရွက်သော ငါးအစာတောင့် (၅၀၀) ကီလိုဂရမ်ခန့်လိုအပ်မည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ငါးများ၏ ကြီးထွားမှုနှင့် ကျန်းမာမှုတို့အတွက် fungiant, amino နှင့် lysine အာဟာရစာများကို အစာတောင့် ကြိတ်ရာတွင် ထည့်သွင်းအသုံးပြုရပါသည်။ အာဟာရစာအားလုံးအား ဒေသအတွင်း အရောင်းဆိုင်များမှ ဝယ်ယူပြီး ငါးမွေးမြူသည့်ကာလပတ်လုံး တစ်ရက်လျှင် ငါးအစာတောင့် (၅၀၀) ကီလိုဂရမ်စီ လိုအပ်မည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၃.၅ ရေရရှိမှုနှင့် သုံးစွဲမှု

စီမံကိန်းမှရေအသုံးပြုမှုအား အထွေထွေအသုံးပြုရန်အတွက် မြေအောက်ရေနှင့် ငါးမွေးမြူရေးကန်အတွက် မြစ်ရေဟူ၍ နှစ်မျိုးအသုံးပြုရပါသည်။ ငါးမွေးမြူရေးကန်အတွက် အောင်ဟိတ်-ဆိပ်သာလမ်းဘေး စီးဆင်း လျက်ရှိသော အောင်ဟိတ်-ဆိပ်သာချောင်းမှ ရေသွင်းအသုံးပြုပါသည်။ ငါးမွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်း ဆောင်ရွက် သည့်ကာလ တစ်နှစ်ပတ်လုံး ရေသွင်းခြင်းကို တစ်ကြိမ်သာ အသုံးပြုပါသည်။ ရေသွင်းခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်ကို ဧပြီလမှ မေလအတွင်း မြစ်ရေတက်ချိန်နှင့် ရေကြည်ချိန်တွင် ဆောင်ရွက်ရပါသည်။ ရေသွင်းခြင်းကာလ အတွင်း ငါးမွေးမြူသည့်ကန်အတွက် ရေ ၆၇၀၀၀ ကုဗမီတာခန့်လိုအပ်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

အလုပ်သမားများအတွက် လိုအပ်သော သောက်သုံးရေအား ပြင်ပမှ ၂၀ လီတာရေသန့်ဗူးများ ဝယ်ယူ၍ ထားရှိဆောင်ရွက်ပေးပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းမှ မြေအောက်ရေအား အနက်ပေ (၂၀၀) နှင့် အကျယ် (၄) လက်မ ရှိသော အဝီစိတွင်းရေမှ အထွေထွေသုံးစွဲရန်အတွက် အသုံးပြုပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းမှ ဝန်ထမ်းများ အထွေထွေ သုံးစွဲမှုမှာ တစ်ရက်လျှင် ဂါလံ (၃၀၀) ခန့်၊ တစ်လလျှင် ဂါလံ (၉၀၀၀) ခန့်နှင့် တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ဂါလံ (၁၀၈၀၀၀) ခန့်အား သုံးစွဲရပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်းတည်ရှိရာအနောက်ဘက်တွင် စီးဆင်းလျက်ရှိသာ အောင်ဟိတ်-ဆိပ်သာချောင်းမှ ငါးမွေးမြူရေး လုပ်ငန်းအတွက် လိုအပ်သောရေအား အဓိကအသုံးပြုရသော်လည်း ငါးမွေးမြူသည့်ကာလပတ်လုံး တစ်နှစ် လျှင် တစ်ကြိမ်သာ ရေသွင်းခြင်းကို ဆောင်ရွက်ရပါသည်။ တိုးမြစ်သည် စီမံကိန်းမှ (၄) ကီလိုမီတာ အကွာတွင် တည်ရှိပြီး ယင်းမှာ စီမံကိန်းအား လေ့လာမည့်နယ်ပယ်အတိုင်းအတာ၏ အပြင်ဘက်တွင် တည်ရှိနေပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းသည် ရေသွင်းခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အတွက် လိုအပ်သောရေအား အောင်ဟိတ်-ဆိပ်သာချောင်းမှ အဓိကအသုံးပြုရပါသည်။ ထို့ကြောင့် ရေနမူနာများကောက်ယူမည့်အချိန်တွင် အဆိုပါ

အောင်ဟိတ်-ဆိပ်သာချောင်း ရေအရည်အသွေးအား စီမံကိန်းတည်ရှိရာ ချောင်းထိပ်နှင့် ချောင်းဖျား (၂) နေရာတို့တွင် ကောက်ယူတိုင်းတာပေးသွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်းနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်၏ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့်အစီအစဉ်တွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြပေးသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း တင်ပြအပ်ပါသည်။

ဦးဇော်နိုင် ငါးမွေးမြူရေခြံ (၂) တွင် ငါးမျိုးကန်များမရှိသော်လည်း ငါးမွေးမြူရေးခြံ (၁) ၌ ငါးမွေးမြူရေးကန် (၂) ခု ရှိပြီး ယင်းကန်များသည် ငါးမွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်ဆောင်ရွက်နေစဉ်ကာလများတွင် ရေလဲလှယ်ခြင်း မရှိပါ။ သို့သော် ငါးမျိုးကန်များသည် နွေရာသီတွင် ရေလျော့နည်းတတ်သဖြင့် ရေသွင်းပေးရပြီး မိုးရာသီတွင် မိုးရေများ စီးဆင်း ဝင်ရောက်ခြင်းကြောင့် ကန်ရေလျှံခြင်းမှ ကာကွယ်နိုင်ရန် ရေထုတ်ပေးရပါသည်။

၃.၆ လျှပ်စစ်သုံးစွဲမှု

လျှပ်စစ်မီးအား အရန်မီးစက် ၂၅ ကေဗီအေ (၁) လုံးအား ထားရှိ၍ အသုံးပြုလျက်ရှိပြီး အရန်မီးစက်အတွက် လိုအပ်သော ဒီဇယ်ဆီအား ပြင်ပမှဝယ်ယူသုံးစွဲလျက်ရှိပါသည်။ အဆိုပါ မီးစက်လည်ပတ်ရန်အတွက် တစ်ရက်လျှင် (၂) ဂါလံခန့်အား အသုံးပြုရမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး တစ်လဒီဇယ်လိုအပ်ချက်မှာ (၆၀) ဂါလံနှင့် တစ်နှစ် ဒီဇယ်လိုအပ်ချက်မှာ (၇၂၀) ဂါလံ လိုအပ်မည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၄. လက်ရှိပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အခြေအနေ

အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းသည် ဦးပိုင်အမှတ် (၄၈/ ၃၊ ၄၉)၊ စံလင်းဒေါင့်မြောက်ကွင်း၊ ကွင်းအမှတ် (၈၃၈)၊ ညောင်ပင်ဂရက်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ အောင်ဟိတ်-ဆိပ်သာလမ်း၊ မအူပင်မြို့နယ်၊ မအူပင်ခရိုင်၊ ဧရာဝတီတိုင်းဒေသကြီးတွင် တည်ရှိပါသည်။ ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် စီမံကိန်း၏ ဆန်းစစ်လေ့လာခြင်းဆောင်ရွက်မည့် နယ်ပယ်အား စီမံကိန်းဒီဇိုင်း၊ ဆုံးဖြတ်ချက်များချမှတ် ခြင်းနှင့် ဒေသခံများ၏ စိတ်ဝင်စားမှုတို့အပေါ် အလေးပေးဆောင်ရွက်ထားပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်း တည်ဆောက် ရေး၊ လည်ပတ်ရေးနှင့် ပိတ်သိမ်းရေးကာလများ၏ လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များအတွက် ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစား ၍ ဆန်းစစ်လေ့လာထားပါသည်။

စီမံကိန်း၏ ဆန်းစစ်လေ့လာခြင်းဆောင်ရွက်မည့်ဧရိယာအား စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာနယ်နိမိတ် (၁) ကီလိုမီတာ အတွင်း သတ်မှတ်ထားပါသည်။ အဆိုပါ ဆန်းစစ်လေ့လာခြင်းဆောင်ရွက်မည့်ဧရိယာသည် စီမံကိန်း၏ လုပ်ဆောင်ချက်များကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်သော ပြောင်းလဲမှုသဘာဝနှင့် သက်ရောက်မှု အမျိုးအစား တို့အပေါ် မူတည်၍ ကွဲပြားနိုင်ပါသည်။ သို့သော် အခြေအနေတစ်ခုစီတွင် ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်ချေရှိသော သက်ရောက်မှုများအား ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစားထားပါသည်။

၄.၁ ရုပ်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာပတ်ဝန်းကျင်

၄.၁.၁ မိုးလေဝသနှင့် ရာသီဥတု

မအူပင်မြို့နယ်၏ ရာသီဥတုအခြေအနေမှာ ဒီဇင်ဘာလမှ မတ်လအထိကာလများသည် ပူအိုက်စွတ်စိုသော ရာသီဥတုဖြစ်ပြီး မိုးရာသီမှာ ဇွန်လမှစတင်၍ စက်တင်ဘာလတွင် ကုန်ဆုံးပါသည်။ အေးသောကာလသည် အေးမြခြောက်သွေ့သော ရာသီဥတုနှင့်အတူ အောက်တိုဘာမှ ဇန်နဝါရီလအထိ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ မအူပင် မြို့နယ် ဒေသဆိုင်ရာအချက်အလက်များအရ အမြင့်ဆုံးအပူချိန်မှာ ၄၀.၅ ဒီဂရီစင်တီဂရိတ်နှင့် အနိမ့်ဆုံး အပူချိန်မှာ ၁၁.၃ ဒီဂရီစင်တီဂရိတ်ရှိပါသည်။

၄.၁.၂ မြေအရည်အသွေး

မြေအရည်အသွေးကောက်ယူခြင်းအား မြေအရည်အသွေးကောက်ယူသည့် Soil Auger ဖြင့် ၃၀-၅-၂၀၂၄ ရက်နေ့တွင် စီမံကိန်းအနီး စိုက်ပျိုးမြေဧရိယာမှ ကောက်ယူခဲ့ပါသည်။ မြေအရည်အသွေးအား ရန်ကုန်တိုင်း ဒေသကြီး၊ မြေအသုံးချရေးဌာနခွဲတွင် ဓါတ်ခွဲစမ်းသပ်ခဲ့ပြီး တိုင်းတာရရှိသောရလဒ်များမှာ နိုင်ငံတကာစံချိန် စံညွှန်းအတွင်းရှိကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။

၄.၁.၃ ဧလဗေဒ

စီမံကိန်းတည်ရှိရာမအူပင်မြို့နယ်သည် မြောက်မှတောင်သို့ စီးဆင်းသော မြစ်ချောင်းများ အများအပြား ရှိပါသည်။ တိုးမြစ်နှင့် ရာဇူတိုင်မြစ်တို့သည် မအူပင်မြို့နယ်၏ အဓိက မြစ်နှစ်စင်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ တိုးမြစ်သည် (၄၆) မိုင်ရှည်လျားပြီး ရာဇူတိုင်မြစ်သည် (၂၅) မိုင်ရှည်လျာပါသည်။ မအူပင်မြို့နယ်ရှိ ရေအရင်းအမြစ် အများစုမှာ ရေချိုနှင့် စိုက်ပျိုးရေးသုံးရေများဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၄.၁.၄ မြေအောက်ရေနှင့် စွန့်ထုတ်ရေအရည်အသွေး

စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာမှ ရေနမူနာကောက်ယူခြင်းအား ၃၀-၅-၂၀၂၄ ရက်နေ့တွင် ရေအရည်အသွေးနမူနာ (၂) မျိုး အား ကောက်ယူခဲ့ပြီး အဆိုပါ ရေနမူနာများမှ မြေအောက်ရေအရည်အသွေးရလဒ်အား ကျန်းမာရေး ဦးစီးဌာနမှ ထုတ်ပြန်ထားသော မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ အမျိုးသားသောက်သုံးရေအရည်အသွေးစံချိန်စံညွှန်း (၂၀၁၉) ဖြင့် နှိုင်းယှဉ်ရာတွင် Color, Turbidity, Manganese, တို့မှာ သတ်မှတ်စံချိန်စံညွှန်းထက် အနည်းငယ် ကျော်လွန်ပြီး pH တန်ဖိုးမှာ သတ်မှတ်တန်းဖိုးအောက်လျော့နည်းနည်းကာ ကျန်တန်ဖိုးများမှာ သတ်မှတ် စံချိန်စံညွှန်းအတွင်းရှိကြောင်းတွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းမှ ထွက်ရှိလာသော စွန့်ထုတ်ရေအရည်အသွေး နမူနာအား အမျိုးသား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက် (၂၀၁၅) ပါ လုပ်ငန်းကဏ္ဍအလိုက် လမ်းညွှန်းချက် ၂.၂.၅ ရေထွက်ကုန်လုပ်ငန်း၏ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်တန်ဖိုများဖြင့်

၄.၁.၅ လေအရည်အသွေး

စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာနှင့် စီမံကိန်းအနီးတဝိုက်ရှိ လေအရည်အသွေးအား သိရှိနိုင်ရန်အတွက် ၂၉-၅-၂၀၂၄ ရက်နေ့မှ ၃၁-၅-၂၀၂၄ ရက်နေ့အထိ (၂၄) နာရီကြာ စီမံကိန်းပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဧရိယာနေရာ (၂) နေရာတွင် လေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာစက် (AQM-09) စက်ဖြင့် (၂၄) နာရီကြာ တိုင်းတာခြင်းကို ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ ပါသည်။ တိုင်းတာမှုရလဒ်များအား အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက် (၂၀၁၅) ပါ လမ်းညွှန်ချက် တန်ဖိုးများနှိုင်းယှဉ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ တိုင်းတာရရှိချက်များအရ PM2.5, PM10 နှင့် SO2 ပါဝင်မှုသည် အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက် (၂၀၁၅) ၏ သတ်မှတ်လမ်းညွှန်ချက်တန်ဖိုးများအတွင်းရှိကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ တစ်ရက်လျှင် စ နာရီအများဆုံး အိုဇုန်းပါဝင်မှုတန်ဖိုးမှာ သတ်မှတ်လမ်းညွှန်ချက်တန်ဖိုး 100 µg/m3 အတွင်းရှိကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ NO2 တစ်နာရီပါဝင်မှုတန်ဖိုးမှာ သတ်မှတ်လမ်းညွှန်ချက်တန်ဖိုးများအတွင်းရှိကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။

၄.၁.၆ ဆူညံသံ

ငါးမွေးမြူရေးကန် စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာနှင့် စီမံကိန်းအနီးတဝိုက်ရှိ အသံဆူညံမှုတိုင်းတာခြင်းအား ၂၉-၅-၂၀၂၄ ရက်နေ့မှ ၃၁-၅-၂၀၂၄ ရက်နေ့အထိ (၂၄) နာရီကြာ တည်နေရာ (၂) နေရာတွင် တိုင်းတာခဲ့ပြီး အဆိုပါ တိုင်းတာမှု ရလဒ်များသည် အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက် (၂၀၁၅) ပါ လမ်းညွှန်ချက် တန်ဖိုးများအတွင်းရှိကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။

၄.၂ ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲ

စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း မြက်ခင်းပြင်နှင့် စိုက်ပျိုးထားသောမြေများရှိပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ၏ တစ်စိတ် မအူပင် မြို့နယ် ဒေသဆိုင်ရာအချက်အလက်များအရ စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း တောရိုင်းတိရစ္ဆာန်နှင့် ကုန်း နေဂေဟစနစ်များ မရှိကြောင်းတွေ့ရပါသည်။ မြစ်ရေတက်ချိန်တွင် ငါးမျိုးစိတ်အချို့ကိုတွေ့ရှိရပြီး သဘာဝ ပေါက်ပင်များမှာ ကုက္ကို၊ စစ်၊ မအူ၊ သရက်၊ ဝါး၊ အုန်း၊ ကွမ်းသီးပင်တို့ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၄.၃ လူမှု-စီးပွားဆိုင်ရာအချက်အလက်များ

၄.၃.၁ လူဦးရေ

ဦးဇော်နိုင်၏ ငါးမွေးမြူရေးကန် (၂) သည် မအူပင်မြို့နယ်တွင်တည်ရှိပြီး ၂၀၁၉ ခုနှစ်၊ အထွေထွေအုပ်ချုပ် ရေးဦးစီးဌာန၏ အချက်အလက်အရ မြို့နယ်အား ရပ်ကွက် (၁၂) ခုနှင့် ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု (၇၆) ဖြင့် ဖွဲ့စည်းထားပြီး အောင်ဟိတ်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စုအတွင်း လူဦးရေစုစုပေါင်း ၃၅၆၇ ဦးရှိပါသည်။

၄.၃.၂ စီးပွားရေးနှင့်အသက်မွေးဝမ်းကြောင်းဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းများ

စီမံကိန်းတည်ရှိရာ မအူပင်မြို့နယ်တွင် စိုက်ပျိုးရေးလုပ်ငန်းနှင့် ငါးမွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်းအပြင် ဒေသအတွင်း အခြေစိုက် စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းနှင့် ဝန်ဆောင်မှု လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးမျိုးတို့ လည်ပတ်လုပ်ကိုင်ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိ ပါသည်။

၄.၃.၃ ကျန်းမာရေးစောင့်ရောက်မှု

၂၀၁၃ ခုနှစ်အတွင်း အဖြစ်အများဆုံးရောဂါများမှာ ငှက်ဖျားရောဂါ၊ တီဘီရောဂါ၊ ဝမ်းပျက်ဝမ်းလျော ရောဂါ၊ ဝမ်းကိုက်ရောဂါနှင့် အသဲရောင်ရောဂါတို့ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ မအူပင်မြို့နယ်၏ ၂၀၁၃ ခုနှစ် မြို့နယ် ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာအချက်အလက်များအရ မတော်တဆထိခိုက်ဒဏ်ရာရမှုနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ မှတ်တမ်းများ မရှိကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။

၄.၃.၄ ယဉ်ကျေးမှုဆိုင်ရာအကြောင်းအချက်များ

ရွှေဘုန်းမြင့်ဘုရားနှင့် ပေါ် တော်မူဘုရားတို့သည် မအူပင်မြို့နယ်တွင် တည်ရှိပါသည်။ သို့သော် စီမံကိန်း ဧရိယာအတွင်း ဓမ္မာပါလဓမ္မာရုံ တည်ရှိပြီး အခြားယဉ်ကျေးမှုအမွေအနှစ်အစိတ်အပိုင်းများ မရှိကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။

၅. သက်ရောက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းနှင့် လျော့ပါးစေရေနည်းလမ်းများ

အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းမှ ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်ခြေရှိသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ သက်ရောက် မှုများအတွက် စီမံကိန်းအတွင်း ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာခြင်း၊ စီမံကိန်းမန်နေဂျာနှင့် ကိုယ်စားလှယ် များဖြင့် တွေ့ဆုံ ခြင်းတို့အား ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပြီး စီမံကိန်း တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း၊ လည်ပတ်ခြင်းနှင့် ပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်း အဆင့်များ အတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အခြေခံအချက်အလက်များကောက်ယူခြင်းနှင့် ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းများ အလိုက် လျော့ပါးစေရေးနည်းလမ်းများအား သတ်မှတ်ဖော်ထုတ်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

သက်ရောက်မှုသတ်မှတ်ချက်နှင့် အဆင့်သတ်မှတ်ချက်

သတ်မှတ်ချက်	ရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြချက်	သက်ရောက်မှုအဆင့် သတ်မှတ်ချက်
ഡന്തുത്താ	စီမံကိန်း၏ လုပ်ဆောင်ချက်များသည် အကျိုး	အနုတ်လက္ခဏာသက်ရောက်မှု (-)
	ပြုခြင်း/ အပြုသဘောဆောင်ခြင်း သို့မဟုတ်	အပြုသဘောသက်ရောက်မှု (+)

သတ်မှတ်ချက်	ရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြချက်	သက်ရောက်မှုအဆင့် သတ်မှတ်ချက်
	ထိခိုက်နစ်နာခြင်း/ အပျက်သဘောဆောင်ခြင်း ဟုတ်/ မဟုတ် သတ်မှတ်ခြင်း	
ပြန်လည်	ပြန်လည် ကုစားနိုင်သော နည်းလမ်းများဖြင့်	ပြန်လည်ကုစားနိုင်သော-
ကုစားခြင်း	မူလအခြေအနေသို့ ပြန်လည် ရောက်ရှိအောင်	မူလအခြေအနေသို့ သဘာဝအတိုင်း
	ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် ခက်ခဲခြင်း သို့မဟုတ် မဖြစ်နိုင်	ပြန်လည်ရောက်ရှိခြင်း
	ခြင်း။	ပြန်လည်ရယူနိုင်သော-
	ု - ယင်းစံနှုန်းသည် အပြုသဘော ဆောင်သော	မူလအခြေအနေသို့
	သက်ရောက်မှုများနှင့်သက်ဆိုင်ခြင်း မရှိပါ။	ပြန်လည်ရောက်ရှိရန် ပြုပြင်ရန်
		လိုအပ်ခြင်း
		ပြန်လည်ကုစား၍ မရနိုင်သော-
		မူလအခြေအနေသို့ သဘာဝအတိုင်း
	2 2 2 20 .6 6	သို့မဟုတ် ပြုပြင်၍ မရနိုင်ခြင်း ဓ
ကြာမြင့်ချိန်	မတူညီသောစီမံကိန်းအဆင့်များနှင့် ဆက်စပ်	ယာယီ-
	သည့် မူလအခြေအနေသို့ ပြောင်းလဲမှု၏ ကြာချိန်အား သတ်မှတ်ခြင်း	တည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလအတွင်းသာ
	[()] ၁ရရီဒော သတ်မှတ်မြင်း	ပြောင်းလဲမှုများ ဖြစ်ခြင်း
		အမြဲတမ်း-
		စီမံကိန်း၏ဆောင်ရွက်သည့်ကာလပ
အမျိုးအစား	လင်္ကောင်ဆိုင်သ ကြောင်းသွဲလင် ဖြစ်သွေ	တ်လုံး ပြောင်းလဲမှုများဖြစ်ခြင်း
346[[:340]:	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ပြောင်းလဲမှုကို ဖြစ်စေ သော နည်းလမ်း	တိုက်ရိုက်သက်ရောက်မှု-
	- θωος φωιτούι	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်သို့ တိုက်ရိုက် သက်ရောက်မှု ရှိသော ပြောင်းလဲမှု
		သွယ်ဝိုက်၍သက်ရောက်မှု-
		ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်သို့ သွယ်ဝိုက်၍
		သက်ရောက်မှုရှိသော ပြောင်းလဲမှု
ധാന്ദാ	သက်ရောက်ခံရသော အရင်းအမြစ်၏ စုပေါင်း	သက်ရောက်မှုမြင့်မား
	တန်းဖိုးနှင့် ဆက်လျဉ်း၍ ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသော	သက်ရောက်မှုအလယ်အလတ်
	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာပြောင်းလဲမှုအတိုင်းအတာ	သက်လောက်ပုနှင့်မှည်။
	ကို အဆင့်သတ်မှတ်ပေးခြင်း	သက်ရောက်မှုနည်းပါး

၅.၁ တည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလ

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ လေ့လာမှုဆောင်ရွက်သည့် အချိန်တွင် အဆိုပြု စီမံကိန်းမှာ တည်ဆောက်ပြီးစီးလျက် ရှိပြီး ၂၀၂၀ ခုနှစ်မှ စတင်ကာ လုပ်ငန်း အပြည့်အဝ လည်ပတ်ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိပါသည်။

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ရေးကာလထိခိုက်မှုများအပေါ် ဆန်းစစ်ချက်နှင့် လျော့ပါးစေရေးနည်းလမ်းများ

သက်ရောက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ သတ်မှတ်ချက်	ထိခိုက်မှုများ/အရင်းအမြစ်များ	ထိခိုက်မှုလျာ့ပါးစေရေးအစီအမံများ	ထိခိုက်မှု အဆင့်
လေအရည်အသွေး	- မီးစက်လည်ပတ်ခြင်းနှင့် အစာတောင့် စက် လည်ပတ်ခြင်းမှ လေထုထဲသို့ အခိုးအငွေ့ များ ထုတ်လွှတ်ခြင်း	 လေထုထဲသို့အမှုန်အမွှားများ ထွက်ရှိလာခြင်းအား တားဆီးကာကွယ် ရန်အတွက် အမှုန်အမွှားထွက်ရှိသည့် လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များဖြစ်သော အစာ ကြိတ်ခြင်း၊ ရောနှောခြင်းနေရာများအား လေလုံသောနေရာတွင် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။ ငါးအစာကဲ့သို့သော ကုန်ကြမ်းပစ္စည်းများအား အလုံပိတ် သိုလှောင် ခြင်း၊ အနံ့ထွက်ခြင်းအား သက်သာစေရန် လေဝင်လေထွက် ကောင်းမွန်သော နေရာများ ပြုလုပ်ပေးခြင်း။ မီးစက်နှင့် ရေစုပ်စက်များအား ပုံမှန်ထိန်းသိမ်း ပြုပြင်ခြင်းနှင့် လေထုထဲသို့ အခိုးအငွေ့ ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု အားလျော့နည်းစေခြင်း။ လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှု ပြဿနာများလျော့ချနိုင်ရန် ငါးမွေးမြူရေးကန် အတွင်းနှင့် အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင် လေအရည်အသွေးအား ပုံမှန်စောင့် 	C-
ဆူညံသံနှင့် တုန်ခါမှု	- အစာတောင့်စက်လည်ပတ်ခြင်းနှင့်ငါးဖမ်း ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုများမှ ဆူညံသံ ထွက်ရှိခြင်း။	ကြည့်ခြင်း။ - သင့်တင့်လျောက်ပတ်သောအချိန်များအတွင်း လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ရန် အတွက် အစီအစဉ်ရေးဆွဲထားခြင်းနှင့် ငါးဖမ်းသည့်ကာလအတွင်း ဆူညံသံလျှော့ချရန် အရည်အသွေးကောင်းသော စက်ပစ္စည်းကိရိယာ များအသုံးပြုခြင်း၊	C-

သက်ရောက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ သတ်မှတ်ချက်	ထိခိုက်မှုများ/အရင်းအမြစ်များ	ထိခိုက်မှုလျာ့ပါးစေရေးအစီအမံများ	ထိခိုက်မှု အဆင့်
		 အစာတောင့်စက်အား ဆူညံသံ ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုလျှော့ချပေးသည့် အသံလုံသည့်အကာအရန်များ ထားရှိပေးခြင်း။ စက်ပစ္စည်းများအား ပုံမှန်ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း၊ လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ရာမှ ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်သည့် ဆူညံသံထွက်ရှိမှု များနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ တိုင်ကြားမှုများထက် ဒေသခံပြည်သူများနှင့် စေ့စပ်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်း။ 	
ရေအရည်သွေး	- ငါးဖမ်းခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်နေစဉ် အတွင်း ငါးမွေးမြူသည့်ကန်မှ စွန့်ထုတ် သည့်စွန့်ပစ်ရေများ။	 အညစ်အကြေးများထွက်ရှိမှု လျော့နည်းစေရန်အတွက် ပိုမိုကောင်း မွန်သောအစာချေလွယ်သည့် အရည်အသွေးမြင့်မားသော အစာများ အသုံးပြုခြင်း၊ ငါးအစာကျေးသည့် လုပ်ဆောင်ပုံအား စောင့်ကြည့် ခြင်း။ ငါးများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေးအတွက် သင့်တော်သောအခြေအနေတွင် ရှိနေ စေရန် ပျော်ဝင်အောက်ဆီဂျင်၊ အမ်မိုနီယာ၊ နိုက်ထရစ်၊ နိုက်ထရိတ်၊ ပီအိတ်ခ်ျနှင့် အပူချိန်ကဲ့သို့သော ရေသတ်မှတ်ချက်များအား ပုံမှန် စောင့်ကြည့်ခြင်း။ အညစ်အကြေးစွန့်ထုတ်ခြင်းနှင့် ရောဂါကူးစက်ခြင်း လျော့နည်း စေရန်အတွက် သင့်တော်သောမွေးမြူနိုင်သည့် အကောင်ရေ သိပ်သည်းဆအား ထိန်းထားခြင်း၊ ကန်၏ လက်ခံမွေးမြူနိုင်သည့် 	B-

သက်ရောက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ သတ်မှတ်ချက်	ထိခိုက်မှုများ/အရင်းအမြစ်များ	ထိခိုက်မှုလျာ့ပါးစေရေးအစီအမံများ	ထိခိုက်မှု အဆင့်
		ပမာဏနှင့် ရေအရည်အသွေးပေါ် မူတည်၍ ငါးထည့်သွင်းနိုင်မှု နှုန်း အား ချိန်ညှိခြင်း။ - သင့်တော်သည့် ဆင်ခြေလျှောများနှင့် ရေနုတ်မြောင်းစနစ်များ ပါဝင်သည့် ရေကန်များ အား ဒီဇိုင်းရေးဆွဲခြင်းဖြင့် အနည်များ စုပုံလာခြင်းနှင့် ရေနောက်ကျိခြင်းအား လျော့နည်းစေခြင်း။ - ရေကန်ဘောင်များတွင် အပင်များစိုက်ခြင်း သို့ ကြားခံများ ထားရှိ ခြင်းဖြင့် ရေတိုက်စားခြင်းနှင့်အနည်များကျခြင်းအား ကာကွယ် တားဆီးခြင်း။	
စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ	- နေ့စဉ်အခြေခံအိမ်သုံးစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ ထွက်ရှိလာသော စွန့်ပစ်အညစ်အကြေး များ	 အညစ်အကြေးသီး သန့်ခွဲခြားသည့်စနစ်ဖြစ်သော ပြန်လည် အသုံးပြု လို့ရသည့်ပစ္စည်းများ၊ ဆွေးမြေ့ပျက်စီး လွယ်သော အမျိုးအစားများ၊ ပြန်လည် အသုံးပြုလို့မရသော စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ ရွေးထုတ်ခြင်းနှင့် အမျိုးအစား ခွဲခြားစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း စားကြွင်းစားကျန်များနှင့် ငါးအညစ်အကြေးများကဲ့သို့သော အော်ဂဲနစ် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအား မြေဆွေးပြုလုပ်ခြင်းနှင့် မြေဆွေးပြုလုပ်ခြင်း သည် အညစ်အကြေးပမာဏကိုလျှော့ချနိုင်ရုံသာမက မြေဆီလွှာ ကြွယ်ဝမှုအတွက် အဖိုးတန်သောမြေဆွေးအား ထုတ်လုပ်နိုင်ခြင်း၊ အစားအစာ စွန့်ပစ်မှုများ လျှော့ချခြင်းနှင့် တစ်ခါသုံးပစ္စည်းများ အသုံးပြုခြင်းအား ရှောင်ရှားခြင်းကဲ့သို့သော စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းလျှော့ချ 	C-

သက်ရောက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ သတ်မှတ်ချက်	ထိခိုက်မှုများ/အရင်းအမြစ်များ	ထိခိုက်မှုလျာ့ပါးစေရေးအစီအမံများ	ထိခိုက်မှု အဆင့်
		ခြင်းနည်းလမ်းများနှင့်ပတ်သက်ပြီး အလုပ်သမားများအား ပညာပေး ခြင်း။	
မြေဆီလွှာ	- ငါးစာအကြွင်းအကျန်များနှင့် ငါးအညစ်အကြေးများကဲ့သို့သော အော်ဂဲနစ်စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများစုပုံခြင်း။	- ငါးစာအကြွင်းအကျန်များလျော့နည်းစေရန် အတွက် ငါးစာကျွေးသည့် နည်းလမ်းများအား စနစ်တကျအသုံးပြုခြင်းနှင့် အညစ်အကြေး ထွက်ရှိမှုပမာဏလျော့ချရန် ငါးကောင်ရေ သိပ်သည်းဆအား ထိန်းချုပ်ခြင်း။	C-
		- ငါးမွေးကန်ပတ်လည်တွင်ရှိသောမြေဆီလွှာနှင့်ရေအရည်အသွေးအား ပုံမှန်စောင့်ကြည့်ခြင်းသည် ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်သည့်ပြဿနာများအား စောလျင်စွာ စိစစ်ဖော်ထုတ်ပြီး ဖြေရှင်းရာတွင် အထောက် အကူပြုနိုင် ခြင်း။	
ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးက <u>ွဲ</u>	- ငါးမွေးမြူရေးကန်မှ ငါးမျိူးစိတ်များ ပြင်ပ သို့ ရောက်ရှိခြင်း	 ရေကြီးရေလျှံမှုကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်သို့ ငါးမျိုးစိတ်များ ရောက်ရှိ မှုအား ကာကွယ်ရန်အတွက် ငါးမွေးမြူရေးကန်အား လုံလောက် သောအမြင့်နေရာတွင် ထားရှိခြင်း၊ ငါးမွေးမြူရေးကန်များ ငါးများ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်သို့ မလွတ်စေရန် ဧကာ များဖြင့် ဖုံးအုပ်ထားခြင်း၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် သဟဇာတဖြစ်စေပြီး ခွင့်ပြုထားသော ငါးမွေးမြူ ရေးသုံးပစ္စည်းများကို အသုံးပြုခြင်း။ 	C-

သက်ရောက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ သတ်မှတ်ချက်	ထိခိုက်မှုများ/အရင်းအမြစ်များ	ထိခိုက်မှုလျာ့ပါးစေရေးအစီအမံများ	ထိခိုက်မှု အဆင့်
လူမှုစီးပွားရေး	- အလုပ်အကိုင် အခွင့်အလမ်းများ ရရှိခြင်း နှင့် ဒေသတွင်း စီးပွားရေး တိုးတက်စေ ခြင်း။	 ငါးမွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်းများတွင် လိုအပ်သောကျွမ်းကျင်မှု သင်တန်း များအား လေ့ကျင့်သင်ကြားပေးခြင်း၊ ဒေသအတွင်းပံ့ပိုးသူများနှင့် စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းများအတွက် စီးပွားရေး အကျိုးအမြတ်များကို ကျယ်ကျယ်ပြန့်ပြန့် ဖန်းတီး ပေးခြင်း၊ ဒေသခံပြည်သူများအတွက် လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာတာဝန်ယူမှု လုပ်ငန်း များအား ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်း၊ မကျေနပ်မှုဖြေရှင်းပေးရေးအစီအစဉ်အားဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်း။ 	
လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး	- မီးလောင်မှု၊ ပေါက်ကွဲမှု အန္တရာယ်နှင့် လေးလံသော စက်ကိရိယာများ ကိုင်တွယ် ခြင်းမှ ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုများ။	 - ရေကူးခြင်းနှင့် ရေဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းခြင်းတို့အတွက် အလုပ်သမားများ သင်တန်းများပေး၍ ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးပစ္စည်းများအား ထားရှိပေးခြင်းး၊ - သင့်လျော်သော ပစ္စည်းများသယ်ယူခြင်း နည်းပညားများကို သင်ကြား ပေးခြင်းနှင့် လေးလံသောပစ္စည်းများ ကိုင်တွယ် အသုံးပြုရာတွင် စက်ပစ္စည်းများကို အသုံးပြုဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊ - စက်ပစ္စည်းကိရိယာများအား ပုံမှန်ထိန်းသိမ်း၍ စက်ပစ္စည်း များအား အသုံးပြုရာတွင် တေးကင်းစေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်းနှင့် ယင်းတို့ အား ဘေးကင်းစွာအသုံးပြုခြင်း သင်တန်းများ ပို့ချပေးခြင်း - ငါးများအား ကိုင်တွယ်ပြီးပါက လက်များအား ဆေးကြောခြင်း စသည့် တစ်ကိုယ်သန့်ရှင်းရေးအလေ့အကျင့်များအား လေ့ကျင့်ဆောင်ရွက် 	C-

သက်ရောက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ သတ်မှတ်ချက်	ထိခိုက်မှုများ/အရင်းအမြစ်များ	ထိခိုက်မှုလျာ့ပါးစေရေးအစီအမံများ	ထိခိုက်မှု အဆင့်
		ပေးခြင်းနှင့် ဒဏ်ရာအနာတရဖြစ်လာပါက ချက်ချင်းကုသဆောင်ရွက် ပေးခြင်း၊ - ရေနှင့် ရောဂါပိုးမွှားများ ထိတွေ့မှုကို လျော့ချနိုင်ရန်အတွက် လက်အိတ်များ၊ ရေစိုခံအဝတ်အစားများ၊ ဘွတ်ဖိနပ်များကို အသုံးပြု ခြင်းနှင့် ရှေးဦးသူနာပြုပစ္စည်းများအား လက်လှမ်းမီ၍ သင့်တော်သော အထောက်အပံ့ပစ္စည်းများအား ထားရှိပေးခြင်း။	
အများပြည်သူ ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး	- ငါးမွေးမြူရေးဆောင်ရွက်ရာမှ မတော်တဆထိခိုက်ဒဏ်ရာရခြင်းနှင့် စွန့်ထုတ်ရေများနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအား ကောင်းစွာစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုမရှိခြင်းမှ မတော်တဆဖြစ်ရပ်များ ဖြစ်ပွားခြင်း	 မွေးမြူရေးကန်မှ ငါးများကိုစားသုံးသောလူများထံနှင့် အခြား ပြင်ပ ငါးမျိုးစိတ်များထံသို့ ကူးစက်နိုင်သော ရောဂါများကို လျော့ချခြင်းဖြင့် ကျန်းမာကောင်းမွန်သော ငါးများကို မွေးမြူ ခြင်း၊ ရောဂါပိုးများပျံ့နှံ့ဝင်ရောက်ခြင်းကိုတားဆီးပေးနိုင်ရန်အတွက် အလုပ်သမားများအား မွေးမြူရေးကန်သို့ ဝင်ရောက်ခြင်းကို ထိန်းချုပ် ခြင်းနှင့် သင့်လျော် ကောင်းမွန်သော မိလ္လာစနစ်နှင့် တစ်ကိုယ်ရေ သန့်ရှင်းရေးတို့အား ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်း၊ မွေးမြူရေးကန်အတွင်းသို့ ခွင့်ပြုချက်မရှိဘဲ ဝင်ရောက်ခြင်းနှင့် မတော်တဆဖြစ်မှုများကို ကာကွယ်ခြင်းတို့အတွက် အကာအရန်များ တပ်ဆင်ထားရှိခြင်း။ 	C-

သက်ရောက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ သတ်မှတ်ချက်	ထိခိုက်မှုများ/အရင်းအမြစ်များ	ထိခိုက်မှုလျာ့ပါးစေရေးအစီအမံများ	ထိခိုက်မှု အဆင့်
သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ်	- မြေငလျင်၊ မုန်တိုင်းနှင့် ရေလွှမ်းမိုးမှုများ ကဲ့သို့သော သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ်များ ကြောင့် အခြေခံအဆောက်အအုံများကို ထိခိုက်နိုင်ပြီး သဘာဝ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ညစ်ညမ်းမှု၊ စီးပွားရေးဆုံးရှုံးမှုနှင့် ထိခိုက် သေဆုံးမှု ဖြစ်နိုင်ချေများကို ဖြစ်ပေါ် စေ ခြင်း	 အဆောက်အအုံများအား လေပြင်းတိုက်ခတ်ခြင်းနှင့် မိုးသည်းထန်စွာ ရွာသွန်းခြင်းတို့ကို ခံနိုင်ရည်ရှိသော ကြာရှည် ခံသည့်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် ဒီဇိုင်းများအား အသုံးပြုခြင်း၊ ရေကြီးရေလျှံမှု ဖြစ်နိုင်ချေကို လျော့ချရန်အတွက် စီမံကိန်း အနီးတဝိုက်တွင် တဲများ ဆောက်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ ငါးမွေးမြူရေးကန်မှ ရေကြီးရေလျှံမှုများနှင့် ရေတိုက်စားမှုများကို ကာကွယ်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် ထိရောက်ကောင်းမွန်သော ရေနတ်မြောင်း စနစ်အား ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း ရေကြီးရေလျှံမှုများဖြစ်ပေါ် လာပါက ယာယီသိုလှောင်ကန် သို့ ပြင်ပ နေရာရှိ သိုလှောင်ရုံများတွင် ပစ္စည်းများအားရွေ့ပြောင်းသိုလှောင် နိုင်ရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊ အလုပ်သမားများအား ဘေးကင်းရေး လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များ အပါအဝင် အရေးပေါ် တုန့်ပြန်ရေးအစီအစဉ်များကို ရေးဆွဲ ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။ 	

၅.၂ စီမံကိန်းပိတ်သိမ်းရေးကာလတွင် ဖြစ်နိုင်ချေရှိသော သက်ရောက်မှုများ

စီမံကိန်းပိတ်သိမ်းသည့်အဆင့်တွင် ငါးမွေးကန်မှ ရေထုတ်ခြင်းဖြစ်ပြီး ယင်းမှာ အော်ဂဲနစ်စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ နှင့် အနည်အနှစ်များ အနီးရှိ မြစ်ချောင်းများသို့ ရောက်ရှိနိုင်ပါသည်။ ၎င်းသည် ရေထုအတွင်း အာဟာရ ဓာတ်များ လွန်ကဲခြင်းဖြစ်စဉ်ဖြစ်ပွားခြင်း (Eutrophication) နှင့် ရေညှိများပေါက်ပွားခြင်း စသည်တို့ကြောင့် အနီးရှိ ရေအရည်အသွေးကို ကျဆင်းစေပြီး ရေနေဂေဟစနစ်ကို ထိခိုက်စေနိုင်ပါသည်။ အဆိုပါ သက်ရောက် မှုများအား လျော့ချပေးနိုင်ရန်အတွက် စီမံကိန်းပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်းအဆင့်တွင် အောက်ဖော်ပြ လျော့နည်းစေရေး နည်းလမ်းများအား ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်-

- ညစ်ညမ်းမှုများ ရုတ်တရက်ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုအား လျော့ချနိုင်ရန်အတွက် ငါးမွေးကန်များမှ ရေထုတ်ခြင်း အား ဖြည်းဖြည်းနှင့် ပုံမှန် ထုတ်လွှတ်ခြင်းနှင့် အနီးရှိ မြောင်းနှင့် ချောင်းများသို့ အညစ်အကြေးများ ရောက်ရှိမှုမဖြစ်စေရန် အနည်စစ်ဇကာများတပ်ဆင်ခြင်း
- ငါးမွေးကန်များနှင့် သိုလှောင်ကန်များမှ ရေများအား မစွန့်ထုတ်မှီ အဆိုပါရေအတွင်း ရေနေသတ္တဝါ များ တည်ရှိနေပါက စနစ်တကျဖယ်ရှားပေးခြင်း
- စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း နေ သတ္တဝါများ ကျန်ရှိနေပါက ရေအရည်အသွေးအား သက်ရောက်မှုရှိစေနိုင် သဖြင့် ကျန်ရှိနေသော ရေနေသတ္တဝါများအား စောင့်ကြည့်ခြင်း
- ဒေသမျိုးရင်းအပင်များအား ပြန်လည်စိုက်ပျိုးပေးခြင်း
- စီမံကိန်းပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဒေသအတွင်း ပျက်စီးမှု အနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေရေန်အတွက် အကြီးစားစက်ယန္တရား အသုံးပြုခြင်းအား ရှောင်ကြည်ခြင်း
- စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအား အမျိုးအစားခွဲခြား၍ စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း
- စီမံကိန်းပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များအား ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အချိန်ကာလ၊ ဖြစ်နိုင်ချေရှိသော သက်ရောက်မှုများနှင့် ရရှိနိုင်သော ပံ့ပိုးကူညီများအား ဒေသခံများနှင့်ဆွေးနွေးညှိနှိုင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း
- စီမံကိန်းမှအလုပ်သမားများ အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းသစ်များရှာဖွေရာတွင် အထောက်အကူ ဖြစ်စေရန်အတွက် အလုပ်သမားများအား သင်တန်းအစီအစဉ်များ စီစဉ်ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်းတို့ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၆. အများပြည်သူနှင့်တွေ့ဆုံးဆွေးနွေးခြင်း

စီမံကိန်းပိုင်ရှင် ဦးဇော်နိုင်၏ ငါးမွေးမြူသည့်လုပ်ငန်းအတွက် အများပြည်သူနှင့်တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးပွဲကို ၂၀၂၄ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇွန်လ ၁၁ ရက်နေ့တွင် ဦးပိုင်အမှတ် (၄၈/ ၃၊ ၄၉)၊ စံလင်းဒေါင့်မြောက်ကွင်း၊ ကွင်း အမှတ် (၈၃၈)၊ ညောင်ပင်ဂရက်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ အောင်ဟိတ်-ဆိပ်သာလမ်း၊ မအူပင်မြို့နယ်၊ မအူပင်ခရိုင်၊ ဧရာဝတီ တိုင်းဒေသကြီးရှိ ဦးဇော်နိုင်ငါးမွေးကန် (၁) ၌ ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ အဆိုပါ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲသို့ သက်ဆိုင်ရာ အစိုးရဌာနများမှ တာဝန်ရှိသူများနှင့် အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ကျေးရွာမှ ရပ်မိရပ်ဖများနှင့် ဒေသခံများ တက်ရောက် ခဲ့ကြပါသည်။

ဆွေးနွေးပွဲသို့ တက်ရောက်သူစုစုပေါင်း (၆၀) ဦးတက်ရောက်ခဲ့ပြီး အကြံပြုလွှာ (၁) စောင်အား ရရှိခဲ့ပါသည်။ အဆိုပါ သဘောထားနှင့် အကြံပြုလွှာစစ်တမ်းပါ အကြံပြုချက်များနှင့် ဆွေးနွေးပွဲမှ အကြံပြုချက်များအား အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြအပ်ပါသည်-

- 🕨 ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုနည်းပါးအောင် ရေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုအား ဂရုစိုက်ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်၊
- 🗲 ရေထုတ်/ ရေသွင်းဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် ရေစစ်ကန်များ တဆင့်ထား၍ စွန့်ထုတ်ရန်၊
- ဒေသခံများအနေဖြင့် စီမံကိန်းနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ တိုင်ကြားခြင်းမပြုလုပ်ခင် စီမံကိန်းပိုင်ရှင်နှင့်
 သက်ဆိုင်ရာဌာနများနှင့် အတတ်နိုင်ဆုံး ညှိနှိုင်းဆွေးနွေးဆောင်ရွက်ကြရန်
- > အလုပ်သမားများအား တစ်နာရီအလုပ်နားချိန်အဖြစ်သတ်မှတ်ပြီး တစ်ပတ်လျှင် တစ်ရက်ခန့် အလှည့်ကျ အလုပ်နားရက်အဖြစ် သတ်မှတ်ပေးရန်။

၇. ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်

သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်တွင် အပိုင်းနှစ်ပိုင်း ပါဝင်သည်။

- ၁) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဥ်တစ်ခုသည် ဆိုးကျိုး သက်ရောက်မှု များကို ရှောင်ရှားရန်နှင့် သို့မဟုတ် ကောင်းကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများကို ပိုမိုအားကောင်းစေရန်အတွက် EMP ကိုဆောင်ရွက်မည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
- ၂) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာစောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှုအစီအစဉ် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အခြေအနေကို စစ်ဆေးဆုံးဖြတ်ရန်၊ လျော့ပါးရေးအစီအစဉ်များ ထိရောက်စွာ လုပ်ဆောင်နိုင်စေရန်နှင့် ဆိုးရွားသော သက်ရောက်မှုများ များပြား မလာနိုင်စေရန်အတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြည့်ရေးအစီအစဉ်ကို ဆောင်ရွက် သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်ခွဲများအား အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်-

- လေထုအရည်အသွေး စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်
- ဆူညံသံ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်
- ရေအရည်အသွေး စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်
- စွန့်ထုတ်ရေအရည်အသွေးစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်
- စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်
- ဧဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်
- လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေး အစီအစဉ်

- လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်
- ဒေသခံပြည်သူများကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်
- အရေးပေါ် တုန့်ပြန်မှုနှင့် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်
- ဘေးအန္တရာယ်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်
- လူမှုတာဝန်သိစောင့်ရောက်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အစီအစဉ်နှင့်
- လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်းအဆင့်အတွက် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်တို့ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၇.၁ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာစောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှုအစီအစဉ်နှင့် အစီရင်ခံစာရေးဆွဲပြုစုခြင်း

EHS အဖွဲ့သည် အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းအတွင်းရှိသော စီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာအစိတ်အပိုင်းများအား အပတ်စဉ် သို့မဟုတ် လစဉ်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုစစ်ဆေးခြင်းအား ဆောင်ရွက်သွားရမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ် (EMP) အစီရင်ခံစာပါ အတိုင်း စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှုအစီရင်ခံစာအား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး ဦးစီးဌာနသို့ (၆) လ တစ်ကြိမ် ရေးဆွဲပြုစုတင်ပြသွားရမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

မှတ်ချက် - စီမံကိန်းသည် လက်ရှိလျာထားသော ခန့်မှန်းကုန်ကျစရိတ်ထက် ကျော်လွန်ပါက ရန်ပုံငွေအား ထပ်မံဖြည့်တင်းသွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာစောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှုအစီအစဉ်

အမျိုးအစား	တိုင်းတာမည့် ပါရာမီတာ	တည်နေရာ	အကြိမ်	ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အဖွဲ့	လိုက်နာမည့် စံနှုန်း	ရန်ပုံငွေ လျာထား ချက်
ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆ	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာစောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်းအစီအစဉ် (စီမံကိန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်အဆင့်)					
လေ အရည်အသွေး	SO ₂ , NO ₂ , O ₃ , PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀	AQ-1: 16°44'16.64" N 95°35'51.21"E ငါးမွေးကန်အနီး AQ-2: 16°44'13.61"N 95°35'32.14"E အောင်ဟိတ်ငါးစခန်းနေရာ	၆ လ တစ်ကြိမ်	ဦးဇော်နိုင်ငါးမွေး မြူရေကန် (၂) ၏ EHS အဖွဲ့	အမျိုးသား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင် ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက် (၂၀၁၅)	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ၄,၀၀၀,၀၀၀ ကျပ်
အသံဆူညံမှု	Noise level (dB)	NQ-1: 16°44'16.64" N 95°35'51.21"E ငါးမွေးကန်အနီး NQ-2: 16°44'13.61"N 95°35'32.14"E အောင်ဟိတ်ငါးစခန်းနေရာ	၆ လ တစ်ကြိမ်	ဦးဇော်နိုင်ငါးမွေး မြူရေကန် (၂) ၏ EHS အဖွဲ့	အမျိုးသား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင် ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက် (၂၀၁၅)	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ၁,၀၀၀,၀၀၀ ကျပ်
Water Quality	pH, Colour, Turbidity, Total Dissolved Solid, Hardness,	GW: Ground Water စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း	၆ လ တစ်ကြိမ်	ဦးဇော်နိုင်ငါးမွေး မြူရေကန် (၂) ၏ EHS အဖွဲ့	National Drinking Water Quality Standards,	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ၉၀၀,၀၀၀ ကျပ်

အမျိုးအစား	တိုင်းတာမည့် ပါရာမီတာ	တည်နေရာ	အကြိမ်	ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အဖွဲ့	လိုက်နာမည့် စံနှုန်း	ရန်ပုံငွေ လျာထား ချက်
	Chloride, Nitrate, Arsenic, Iron, Lead, Manganese,	16°45'12.79"N, 95°35'20.27"E			Ministry of Health, 2019	
	Sulfate, Fecal Coliform, Total Coliform					
	Biological Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Oil and Grease, pH, Total Coliform, Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, Total Suspended Solids, Temperature	DW: Discharged Water စီမံကိန်းမှ နောက်ဆုံးထွက်ရှိသော နေရာ 16°45'8.47"N, 95°35'22.03"E	၆ လ တစ်ကြိမ်	ဦးဇော်နိုင်ငါးမွေး မြူရေကန် (၂) ၏ EHS အဖွဲ့	National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ၈၀၀,၀၀၀ ကျပ်
	Total Suspended, Solids, Biological Oxygen Demand,	SW: Stream Water အောင်ဟိတ်-ဆိပ်သာချောင်း	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် တစ်ကြိမ်	ဦးဇော်နိုင်ငါးမွေး မြူရေကန် (၂) ၏ EHS အဖွဲ့	National Surface Water Quality Standard (2024)	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ၈၀၀,၀၀၀ ကျပ်

အမျိုးအစား	တိုင်းတာမည့် ပါရာမီတာ	တည်နေရာ	အကြိမ်	ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အဖွဲ့	လိုက်နာမည့် စံနှုန်း	ရန်ပုံငွေ လျာထား ချက်
	Chemical Oxygen	Upstream Point –				
	Demand, pH,	16°44'11.88"N,				
	Dissolved Oxygen,	95°35'45.79"E				
	Ammonium	Downstream Point –				
	Nitrogen, E Coli,	16°45'15.78"N,				
	Copper	95°35'18.15"E				
စွန့်ပစ်	စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း	အမှိုက်ပုံးများ	အပတ်စဉ်	ဦးဇော်နိုင်ငါးမွေး	မြို့နယ်	တစ်နှစ်လျှင်
ပစ္စည်း	ပမာဏ နှင့်			မြူရေကန် (၂)	စည်ပင်သာယာရေး	0,000,000
	အမျိုးအစား			၏ EHS အဖွဲ့	အဖွဲ့ ၏	ကျပ်
					လမ်းညွှန်ချက်	
@ O	သစ်ပင်နှင့်တိရစ္ဆာန်	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ	နှစ်စဉ်	ဦးဖေ၁်နိုင်ငါးမွေး	ဧီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲ နှင့်	တစ်နှစ်လျှင်
မျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲ				မြူရေကန် (၂)	သဘာဝထိန်းသိမ်း	၅၀၀,၀၀၀
				၏ EHS အဖွဲ့	ရေး နယ်မြေများ	ကျပ်
					ကာကွယ်စောင့်	
					ရှောက်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ	
					ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၈)	
လုပ်ငန်းခွင်	ရှေးဦးသူနာပြုဆေး	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ	အပတ်စဉ်	ဦးဇော်နိုင်ငါးမွေး	လုပ်ငန်းခွင်	တစ်လလျှင်
ဘေး	ပုံးများထားရှိမှုနှင့်			မြူရေကန် (၂)	ဘေးအန္တရာယ်	၅၀၀,၀၀၀
	အကာအကွယ်			၏ EHS အဖွဲ့	ကင်းရှင်းရေးနှင့်	ကျပ်

အမျိုးအစား	တိုင်းတာမည့် ပါရာမီတာ	တည်နေရာ	အကြိမ်	ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အဖွဲ့	လိုက်နာမည့် စံနှုန်း	ရန်ပုံငွေ လျာထား ချက်
အန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး	ပစ္စည်းများအသုံးပြုခြ င်း၊ မတော်တဆ				ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင် ရာ ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၉)	
	ထိခိုက်မှုများနှင့် အလုပ်သမားများ၏					
	ကျန်းမာရေး စစ်ဆေးချက်များ					
	အတွက် မှတ်တမ်း များ ထားရှိခြင်း။					
အများပြည်သူ ဘေးအန္တရာယ်		စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် တစ်ကြိမ်	ဦးဇော်နိုင်ငါးမွေး မြူရေကန် (၂)	လူမှုဖူလုံရေးဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၂) နှင့်	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ၁,၀၀၀,၀၀၀
ကင်းရှင်းရေး	ဆိုင်ရာ မှတ်တမ်း			၏ EHS အဖွဲ့	ပြည်သူ့ ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်	ကျပ်
	ထားရှိမှု				ရာ ဥပဒေ (၁၉၇၂)	
အရေးပေါ်	အရေးပေါ်	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ	၆ လ တစ်ကြိမ်	ဦးဇော်နိုင်ငါးမွေး	အလုပ်အကိုင်နှင့်	တစ်နှစ်လျှင်
အခြေအနေ တုန့်ပြန်မှု	ကယ်ဆယ်ရေး လမ်းကြောင်းများနှင့်			မြူရေကန် (၂) ၏ EHS အဖွဲ့	ကျွမ်းကျင်မှု ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေး	၂,၀၀၀,၀၀၀ ကျပ်
နှင့် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်	လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများ၊ ရှေးဦးသူနာပြု ဆေးပုံးများထားရှိမှုနှင့်				ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၃)	

အမျိုးအစား	တိုင်းတာမည့် ပါရာမီတာ	တည်နေရာ	အကြိမ်	ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အဖွဲ့	လိုက်နာမည့် စံနှုန်း	ရန်ပုံငွေ လျာထား ချက်
	သင်တန်းများပေး					
	ခြင်းနှင့် အရေးပေါ်					
	ဆက်သွယ်ရေး					
	သတင်းအချက်အလက်					
	များ ထားရှိခြင်း					
စောင့်ကြပ်	EMP	-	၆ လ တစ်ကြိမ်	ဦးဇော်နိုင်ငါးမွေး	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	တစ်နှစ်လျှင်
ကြည့်ရှုမှု	အစီရင်ခံစာအရ			မြူရေကန် (၂)	ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်	9,000,000
အစီရင်ခံစာ	စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှု			၏ EHS အဖွဲ့	ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ	ကျပ်
တင်ပြခြင်း	မည့် အစီရင်ခံစာ				လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း	
	ပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း				(၂၀၁၅)	
ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ခ	ဝိုင်ရာစောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှ	ခြင်းအစီအစဉ် (စီမံကိန်းပိတ်သိမ်း	သည့်အဆင့်)			
ရေ	pH, Colour,	Ground Water	တစ်ကြိမ်၊	ဦးဇော်နိုင်ငါးမွေး	အမျိုးသားသောက်	2,000,000
အရည်အသွေး	Turbidity, Total	16°44'21.24"N,	စီမံကိန်းပိတ်သိမ်း	မြူရေကန် (၂)	သုံးရေအရည်အ	ကျပ်
	Dissolved Solid,	95°35'51.48"E	သည့် ကာလ	၏ EHS အဖွဲ့	သွေး စံချိန်စံညွှန်း၊	
	Hardness,Chloride,		အတွင်း		ကျန်းမာရေးဝန်	
	Nitrate, Arsenic,				ကြီး ဌာန (၂၀၁၉)	
	Iron, Lead,				အမျိုးသား	
	Manganese, Sulfate,				ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်	
					ရာ အရည်အသွေး	

အမျိုးအစား	တိုင်းတာမည့် ပါရာမီတာ	တည်နေရာ	အကြိမ်	ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အဖွဲ့	လိုက်နာမည့် စံနှုန်း	ရန်ပုံငွေ လျာထား ချက်
	Fecal Coliform, Total Coliform Biological Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Oil and Grease, pH, Total Coliform, Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, Total Suspended Solids, Temperature,	DW: Discharged Water 16°44'11.80"N, 95°35'50.25"E စီမံကိန်းမှ နောက်ဆုံးထွက်ရှိ			(ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက် (၂၀၁၅) အမျိုးသား မြေပေါ် ရေဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး စံချိန်စံညွှန်း (၂၀၂၄)	
	Total Suspended, Solids, Biological Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, pH, Dissolved Oxygen, Ammonium	SW: Stream Water (အောင်ဟိတ်-ဆိပ်သာချောင်း) Upstream Point – 16°44'11.88"N, 95°35'45.79"E Downstream Point –				

အမျိုးအစား	တိုင်းတာမည့် ပါရာဓီတာ	တည်နေရာ	အကြိမ်	ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အဖွဲ့	လိုက်နာမည့် စံနှုန်း	ရန်ပုံငွေ လျာထား ချက်
	Nitrogen, E Coli,	16°45'15.78"N,				
	Copper	95°35'18.15"E				
စွန့်ပစ်	လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်သိမ်း	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း	တစ်ကြိမ်၊	ဦးဇော်နိုင်ငါးမွေး	မြို့နယ်	0,000,000
ပစ္စည်း	ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်မှ		စီမံကိန်းပိတ်သိမ်း	မြူရေကန် (၂)	စည်ပင်သာယာရေး	ကျပ်
	ထွက်ရှိလာသော		သည့် ကာလ	၏ EHS အဖွဲ့	အဖွဲ့ ၏	
	ကွန်ကရစ်အပိုင်းအစ		အတွင်း		လမ်းညွှန်ချက်	
	များ၊ သစ်တိုသစ်စနှင့်					
	သတ္တုအပိုင်းအစများ					
[®] O	သစ်ပင်နှင့်တိရစ္ဆာန်	စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာ	တစ်ကြိမ်၊	ဦးဇော်နိုင်ငါးမွေး	ဧီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲနှင့်	0,000,000
မျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲ			စီမံကိန်းပိတ်သိမ်း	မြူရေကန် (၂)	သဘာဝထိန်းသိမ်း	ကျပ်
			သည့် ကာလ	၏ EHS အဖွဲ့	ရေး နယ်မြေများ	
			အတွင်း		ကာကွယ်စောင့်	
					ရှောက်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ	
					ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၈)	

၈. နိဂုံး

အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းသည် ဦးပိုင်အမှတ် (၄၈/ ၃၊ ၄၉)၊ စံလင်းဒေါင့်မြောက်ကွင်း၊ ကွင်း အမှတ် (၈၃၈)၊ ညောင်ပင် ဂရက်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ အောင်ဟိတ်-ဆိပ်သာလမ်း၊ မအူပင်မြို့နယ်၊ မအူပင်ခရိုင်၊ ဧရာဝတီတိုင်းဒေသကြီးတွင် တည်ရှိပါသည်။ လက်ရှိပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှု-စီးပွား အခြေအနေများအပေါ် စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ဆောင်မှုများ၏ အကျိုး သက်ရောက်မှုကို အကဲဖြတ်ချက်အရ အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်း လုပ်ငန်းသည် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်များကို လိုက်နာခြင်းဖြင့် ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေရှိသော သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ထိခိုက်မှုများအပေါ် သင့်လျော်သော လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေရေး အစီအမံများကို လုပ်ဆောင်နိုင်ပါသည်။ လေ၊ ရေ၊ စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်နှင့် ဆူညံသံများကဲ့သို့သော မတူညီသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ထိခိုက်မှုများ လျော့ပါးစေရန် လိုအပ်သည့် အစီအမံများကို ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း ဤအစီရင်ခံစာတွင် တင်ပြထားပါသည်။

လျော့ပါးသက်သာရေး အစီအမံများကို ထိရောက်စွာ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ခြင်းသည် အဆိုပြုထားသော စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း ကောင်းမွန်သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆီသို့ ဦးတည်စေမည်ဖြစ်သည်။ ထို့အပြင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်၏ တစ်စိတ်တစ်ပိုင်းအဖြစ် ရေးဆွဲထားသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စောင့်ကြပ် ကြည့်ရှုရေး အစီအစဥ်သည် လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုအဆင့်အတွင်း ကျန်ရှိနေသော သက်ရောက်မှုများကို ဖြေရှင်းရန် လုံလောက်သော အခွင့်အလမ်းများ ပေးဆောင်နိုင်မည် ဖြစ်သည်။

အဆိုပြုစီမံကိန်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်သောဆိုးကျိုးများနှင့် အန္တရာယ်များမှ ကာကွယ်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် နိုင်ငံတော်နှင့် သက်ဆိုင်ရာဌာနများမှ ထုတ်ပြန်ထားသော ဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေများ၊ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများနှင့် အညီဆောင်ရွက်သွားရန် အကြံပြုအပ်ပါသည်။

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview

The project proponent, U Zaw Naing, is implementing the proposed Fish Farm Project, which is on 9.95 acres of land at U Paing No. (48/3, 49), Northern Sa Lin Daung Field, Plot No. (838), Aung Heik-Seik Tha Street, Nyaung Pin Ga Yet Village Tract, Maubin Township, Maubin District, Ayeyarwady Region. U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) is a wholly Myanmar-owned investment, with a total investment of 60 million kyats.

The project construction is started in January, 2020 and fully operated in May, 2020. The project is farmed the fish such as pangas catfish, catla, rohu and pomfret which is selling and distributing to Yangon Fish Market.

1.2 Aim and Objectives of IEE

The development of the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) was performed by a third party organization, Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited (OBES) to be compliance with the Environmental Conservation Law (2012), the Environmental Conservation Rules (2014), the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (2015) and National Environmental Quality (Emissions) Guidelines (2015) by conducting the field survey and study on environmental quality parameters and socioeconomic related components based on project backgrounds and developing and preparing the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) report.

U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) which is farming the fish such as pangas catfish, catla, rohu and pomfret needs to develop IEE in accordance with Chapter 4 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Procedure 2015, with the consulting assistance of Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited under the contract agreement.

The project proponent submitted the third-party confirmation to the Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) according to Paragraph 32 of EIA Procedure (2015) and the ECD is confirmed the consultants and its expertises for the IEE study according to the letter No. EIA -2/12/ (TP-Approved) (2019/2024) issued by ECD on 14^{th} May, 2024 (Ref: ECD Issued Letter in *Appendix-A*).

1.3 Project Proponent

U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) was implemented in January, 2020 with 100% fully investment by Myanmar citizen which will be farmed the fish such as pangas catfish, catla, rohu and pomfret. The information of the project proponent is described in the following;

Project Proponent: U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)

Contact Person: U Zaw Naing (Proponent)

U Aung Ko Thet (Manager)

Address: U Paing No. (48/3, 49), Northern Sa Lin

Daung Field, Plot No. (838), Aung Heik-Seik Tha Street, Nyaung Pin Ga Yet Village



Tract, Maubin Township, Maubin District,

Ayeyarwady Region

Phone No. 09-422494449, 09-5214651

Email sliverhawk863@gmail.com

1.4 IEE Consultants

Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited (OBES) acts as a third-party consultant firm, bringing together professionals and experts from a variety of fields to carry out the Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs), Environmental Management Plans (EMPs), and Environmental Monitoring Reports (EMoPs) regarding the environmental and social impacts of the development projects under the contract agreement of project proponents. OBES is obtained Environmental Impact Assessment License (Organization) with the license number (EIA-CO(A)002/2023) from Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) under Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Conservation. OBES provides environmental consulting services as a local environmental consulting organization, collecting and monitoring environmental quality, conducting social survey, site visiting, environmental reporting The OBES team members who conducted environmental baseline survey, social survey, site visiting, and prepared reports under the supervision of Team Leader. The information of the consultant organization is described in the following and the license certificate of OBES is attached in *Appendix-B*.

Name of Organization: Olive Bright Environmental Solutions

Limited

Company Registration No. 131580223

License No. EIA-CO(A)002/2023

Contact Person: Dr. Lai Lai Win (Director)

Address: No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon - Pathein Road,

Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon,

Myanmar.

Phone No. +959797241421

Email: obesservices@obcmm.com

Website: <u>www.obcmm.com</u>





Table 1.1 IEE Study Team

Team Leader	Team Leader				
Name	License No. by ECD	Organization	Area of Expertise	Responsibilities	
Dr. Lai Lai Win	EIA-C 019/2023	Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited (OBES)	 Water Pollution Prevention, Control, Monitoring and Prediction of Impacts Ecology and Biodiversity Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Risk Assessment and Hazard Management 	Project Management and Team Leading	
Team Members					
Name	License No. by ECD	Organization	Area of Expertise	Responsibilities	
U Min Min Oo	EIA-C 020/2023	OBES	- Air Pollution Prevention and Control	Consultant	
			- Meteorology, Air Quality Assessment and Forecast		
U Myo Thura	EIA-C 046/2023	OBES	Geological AssessmentSoil Conservation	Consultant	
Daw Myat Thitsar Naing	EIA-C 021/2023	OBES	- Social Study and Analysis	Consultant	



Name	License No. by ECD	Organization	Area of Expertise	Responsibilities
U Khin Maung Win	EIA-AC 028/2023	OBES	 Water Pollution Prevention, Control, Monitoring and Prediction of Impacts Hydrology, Surface Water and Ground Water Conservation General Environmental Management 	Associate Consultant
U Kyaw Win Han	EIA-AC 027/2023	OBES	- Air Pollution Monitoring	Associate Consultant
U Si Yan Hein	EIA-AC 026/2023	OBES	- Geological Assessment	Associate Consultant
U Htet Thiha Phone Myint	EIA-AC 032/2023	OBES	Geological AssessmentNoise and Vibration	Associate Consultant
Daw Ei Thet Mon	EIA-AC 017/2023	OBES	 Water Pollution Prevention, Control, Monitoring and Prediction of Impacts Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management 	Associate Consultant
U Khin Maung Aye	EIA-AC 018/2023	OBES	- Archaeological and Cultural Heritage	Cultural Consultant
U Kaung Kyaw Htet	EIA-AC 049/2023	OBES	- Risk Assessment and Hazard Management	Associate Consultant
U Soe Paing Hein	EIA-AC 019/2023	OBES	- General Environmental Management	Associate Consultant



Name	License No. by ECD	Organization	Area of Expertise	Responsibilities
Dr. Phyu Phyu Myint	EIA-AC 020/2023	OBES	- Health Impact Assessment	Health Consultant
Daw Thin Thin	EIA-AC 021/2023	OBES	- Social Study and Analysis	Associate Consultant
U Nyunt Oo	EIA-AC 036/2023	OBES	- General Environmental Management	Associate Consultant
U Tint Wai	-	OBES	- Fish and Aquaculture	Supportive Expert Member
Daw Ei Khaing Wai	-	OBES	- Fish and Aquaculture	Supportive Expert Member



2. POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

2.1 National Environmental Policy (2019)

The Policy provides long-term guidance for government organizations, civil society, the private sector and development partners on the achievement of environmental protection and sustainable development objectives in Myanmar. This Policy builds on Myanmar's 1994 National Environment Policy, the 1997 Myanmar Agenda 21, the 2009 National Sustainable Development Strategy, the 2008 Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the 2012 Environmental Conservation Law, the 2015 National Comprehensive Development Plan and the 2018 Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan.

National Environmental Policy Vision and Mission

Vision

A clean environment, with healthy and functioning ecosystem, that ensures includes development and wellbeing for all people in Myanmar.

Mission

To establish national environmental policy principle for guiding environmental protection and sustainable development and for mainstreaming environmental consideration into all polices, laws, regulation, plans, strategic, programs and projects in Myanmar.

2.2 Project Proponent's Environmental and Social Policy

U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) recognizes the importance of the environment and is committed to implement the effective environmental management in all of our processes and operations, as stated below:

- We shall adhere to environmental laws and regulations throughout the process.
- We will use efficient and effective practices in our farming, resource, and energy management to sell and distribute quality goods to our consumers while avoiding, or at least minimizing environmental risks.
- We will promote safety, health, and environmental awareness among our employees. These include communicating and getting training on safety, health, and the environment.

2.3 Laws Related to The Proposed Project and Commitments

The project proponent will comply with all national laws, rules and regulations that related to the project activities. The followings are the list of laws and regulations that applied and commits to follow related to the proposed project.

- 1) Environmental Conservation Law (2012)
- 2) Environmental Conservation Rules (2014)
- 3) Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (2015)
- 4) National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (NEQEGs) (2015)
- 5) National Surface Water Quality Standard (2024)
- 6) Myanmar Investment Law (2016)
- 7) Myanmar Investment Rules (2017)



- 8) Myanmar Insurance Law (1993)
- 9) The Law Relating to Aquaculture (1989)
- 10) Freshwater Fisheries Law (1991)
- 11) Public Health Law (1972)
- 12) The Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease Law (1995)
- 13) The Control of Smoking and Consumption of Tobacco Product Law (2006)
- 14) The Labor Organization Law (2011)
- 15) The Settlement of Labor Dispute Law (28 Mar 2012 replacing 1929 version)
- 16) The Employment and Skill Development Law (2013)
- 17) The Minimum Wages Law (2013)
- 18) The Payment of Wages Act (1936)
- 19) The Worker's Compensation Act (1923) (Amended in 2005)
- 20) The Leave and Holidays Act (1951, partially revised in 2014)
- 21) The Social Security Law (2012)
- 22) The Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Area Law (2018)
- 23) Underground Water Act (1930)
- 24) The Conservation of Water Resources and Rivers Law (2006) (Amended in 2017)
- 25) The Conservation of Water Resources and Rivers Rules (2013)
- 26) Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019)
- 27) Myanmar Fire Brigade Law (2015)
- 28) Natural Disaster Management Law (2013)
- 29) The Vehicle Safety and Motor Vehicle Management Law (2020)
- 30) The Ethnic Rights Protection Law, 2015
- 31) The Ethnic Rights Protection Rules, 2019
- 32) Ayeyarwaddy Region Freshwater Fisheries Law (2018)
- 33) Ayeyarwaddy Region Freshwater Fisheries Rules (2019)

Table 2.1 List of Legal Commitments

No	Laws, Regulation, or Guidelines	Commitments
1	Environmental Conservation Law, 2012 Section 7 (o), 14, 15, 19	 The company commits to comply To compensate if there is environmental population by the project, to contribute a portion of the project profit as prescribed by the Ministry for environmental conservation activities according to Section 7 (o) of the Environmental Conservation Law 2012, To treat, discharge, dispose and accumulate the materials that cause environmental pollution in accordance with the specified environmental standards according to Section 14,
		- To monitor, control, manage, reduce, or avoid by installing support equipment or control



No	Laws, Regulation, or Guidelines	Commitments
		equipment, or dispose in accordance with the measures not to damage the environment the environmental pollutions according to Section 15, - To follow the rules, notice of order, order, instruction, and restriction in the procedure mentioned in Section 19 issued by Environmental Conservation Law.
2	Environmental Conservation Rules, 2014 Rule 69 (a, b)	 According to Environmental Conservation Rules (2014)'s Rule 69 (a) and (b), the project proponent commits to comply Not to emit, dispose and pile the hazardous waste or hazardous substances stipulated by rule. Not to carry out any activity which can damage the ecosystem and the natural environment, except for the permission of the Ministry.
3	Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, 2015	 The project company commits to comply section 102 to 110, 113, 115, and 117 as per following. To take responsibility for all the adverse impacts occurred by the actions and omissions of project proponent, and the person and organizations authorized by the project proponent. To make the monitoring report publicly available on the project's website and office within ten days of submission to the Ministry and let anyone request the digital copy of the report and to send the report via proper way within ten days of receiving the request. To give permission the representatives to enter the project site during working hours, and the Ministry, if necessary, to the project site and other project associates for purposes of monitoring and inspection in accordance with section 113. In the event of emergency, or fail of environmental and social requirements, to give immediate access to the representative at any time according to the section 115. To extend the access by the representatives to the project contractors and subcontractors in accordance with section 117.



No	Laws, Regulation, or Guidelines	Commitments
4	National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines, 2015	The company will follow General and Industry-specific Guidelines of the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines 2015 to control noise and vibration, air emissions and effluent discharges.
5	National Surface Water Quality Standard (2024)	To conserve surface water quality for the protection of human health, aquatic life and the living environment, the standard values of parameters for river water quality must be checked in National Surface Water Quality Standard (2024).
6	The Myanmar Investment Law, 2016 Section 50, 51, 72, 75	 According to Myanmar Investment Law, 2016 (Section 50, 51, 72, 75), the project proponent commits to To act in compliance with land use rights according to the section 50, To comply with the provisions on the appointment of staff and workers mentioned in section 51, To inform the commission if the permitted investment is transferred and rent to another one during the term of business mentioned in section 72, To comply with the provisions of the income exemption mentioned in section 75.
7	Myanmar Investment Rules, 2017 Rule 202, 203, 206, 212	 The project company commits to comply with rule 202, 203, 206 and 212 as follows. To comply with rule 202, all terms and conditions in permits and other applicable laws when the investment is carried out in accordance with Myanmar Investment Rule (2017). To fully assist the negotiation processes with the relevant government departments and government organizations for the affected persons due to proposed project according to Rule 203. To submit the application attached with reference documents to the Commission and obtain the approval if the company desires to appoint expert foreigner according to Rule 206. To ensure that Bodily Injury Insurance and Workmen Compensation Insurance at any insurance business entitled to carry out insurance



No	Laws, Regulation, or Guidelines	Commitments
		business within the Union by the company in accordance with Rule 212.
8	Myanmar Insurance Law, 1993 Section 15, 16	- If the project proponent uses the owned vehicles the project owner has to insure the insurance for injured person mentioned in section 15. To ensure the insurance to compensate for general damages because the project may cause the damages to the environment and injury to public mentioned in section 16.
9	The Law Relating to Aquaculture (1989)	 The project proponent commits to comply with the Section 6 mentioned in the Law Relating to Aquaculture, 1989 as follows. A person applying for a licence: has the right to carry out aquaculture only after obtaining a licence; shall comply with the conditions prescribed by the Department; if the fisheries waters or the land in which fish is to be bred pertains to any Government department, the conditions prescribed by such department shall also be complied.
10	Freshwater Fisheries Law, 1991 Section 12,18,19	 The project proponent commits to comply with the Section 12,18 and 19 mentioned in Freshwater Fisheries Law, 1991 as follows. To pay the fishery rent, tender fee and license fee due. To abide by the terms and conditions of the lease or license and directives issued by the Department. To abide by the existing laws of Myanmar To carry out free of charge in fishery research conducted with the permission of the Department. To be entitled to operate the fishery in accordance with the terms and conditions of the lease or license. To be entitled to apply for refund.
11	The Public Health Law, 1972 Section 3, 5	The project will cooperate with the authorized person or organization in line with the section 3 and 5 of the Public Health Law, 1972.



No	Laws, Regulation, or Guidelines	Commitments
		 The project owner will abide by any instruction or stipulation for public health. The project owner will accept any inspection, anytime, anywhere if it is needed.
12	The Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases Law, 1995 (Amended-2011) Section 4, 9, 11	 The project proponent commits to comply with the Section 4, 9, and 11 mentioned in the Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases Law, 1995 as follows. To comply with the measures undertaken by Ministry of Health and the Department of Health in respect of prevention of the occurrence and
		 spread of communicable disease and control according to the section 4. To report immediately to the nearest health department or hospital in accordance with the section 9. To follow the instructions of Health Officer according to the section 11.
13	The Control of Smoking and Consumption of Tobacco Product Law, 2006 Section 9	The project owner commits to comply the provisions mentioned in section 9 of the Control of Smoking and Consumption of Tobacco Product Law, 2006.
14	The Labor Organization Law, 2011 Section 17 to 22	The project proponent commits to comply the provisions acted in the section 17 to 22 of the Labor Organization Law, 2011. Section 17: The project owner promises to allow the labor organization to negotiate and settle with the employer if the workers are unable to obtain and enjoy the rights of the workers contained in the labor laws and to summit demands to the employer and claim in accord with the relevant law if the agreement cannot be reached. Section 18: The project owner promises to demand the re-appointment of worker is dismissed by the employer without the conformity with the labour laws. Section 19: The project owner promises to send the representatives to the Conciliation Body in settling a dispute between the employer and the worker. Section 20: The project owner promises the labour organization to participate and discuss in discussing with the government, the employer and the



No	Laws, Regulation, or Guidelines	Commitments
		complaining employees in respect of employee's rights or interest contained in the labour laws. Section 21: The project owner promises the labour organization to participate in solving the collective bargains of the employees in accord with the labour laws. Section 22: The project owner promises the labour organization to carry out the holding the meetings, going on strike and other collective activities in line with the labour laws.
15	The Settlement of Labor Dispute Law, 2012 Section 38, 39, 40, 51	The project proponent commits to comply the provisions acted in the section 38, 39, 40, and 51 of the Settlement of Labor Dispute Law, 2012.
16	The Employment and Skill Development Law, 2013 Section 14, 15, 30	 According to Employment and Skill Development Law, 2013 (Section 14, 15, 30), the project proponent commits To carry out Skill Development of Workers and Training programs according to the section 14 and 15 of Employment and Skill Development Law, 2013. To compliance with the provisions of section 30.
17	The Minimum Wage Law, 2013 Section 12, 13 (a, b, c, d, e, f, g), 18.	The project company commits to comply with the provisions of the Section 12, 13 (a, b, c, d, e, f, g), and 18 mentioned in the Minimum Wage Law, 2013.
18	The Payment of Wages Law, 2016 Section 3, 4, 5.	The project company commits to comply with the provisions of the section 3, 4 and 5 mentioned in The Payment of Wages Law, 2016.
19	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (Amended_1951, 1955, 1957, 2005) Section 13	The project company commits to comply the provisions mentioned in Section 13 of Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
20	The Leave and Holiday Act, 1951; Amendment in 2014 Section 3, 4, 5, 7 (a)	- The project company commits to comply the provisions mentioned in Section 3, 4, 5, and 7(a) of the Leave and Holiday Act, 1951; Amendment in 2014.
21	The Social Security Law, 2012 Section 11(a), 15 (a), 18 (b), 48, 49, 75.	According to the Social Security Law, 2012's Section 11(a), 15(a), 18(b), 48, 49, and 75, the project proponent commits to comply the provisions of section 11 (a), - setting up the social security fund according to the Section 15 (a),



No	Laws, Regulation, or Guidelines	Commitments	
		- the provisions mentioned in Section 18 (b), 48, 49 and 75.	
22	The Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law, 2018 Section 35 (a, c, d), 39 (d).	The company commits to comply with the provisions mentioned in the section 35 (a, c, d) and 39 (d) of The Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law, 2018.	
23.	Underground Water Act (1930)	The underground water act enacted on the date of 21st June in 1930 whereas it is expedient to conserve and protect underground sources of water supply in the Union of Burma. This act prohibits sinking of a tube for the purpose of obtaining underground water except under and in accordance with the terms of a license granted by the water officer. Township Officer or sub-divisional officer had power to close a license tube after exercising jurisdiction over the local area concerned and the expense of such closure shall be recoverable from the owner of the tube as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.	
24.	The Conservation of Water Resources and Rivers Law, 2006 Section 30.	According to section 30 of The Conservation of Water Resources and Rivers Law 2006, the company will obtain the approval of the relevant ministry if it is necessary to utilizing river water intake for the proposed project.	
25.	The Conservation of Water Resources and Rivers Rules, 2013 Rule 47.		
26.	Occupational Safety and Health Law, 2019 Section 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 26, 27, 36, 43.	Occupational Safety and Health Law, 2019, Section 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 26, 27, 36 and 43, the project proponent commits to comply with - the provisions mentioned in the Section 12 and 14. - the instructions by the inspectors according to the Section 16. - the provisions mentioned in the Section 17 and 18. - the provisions for occupational safety in accordance with the Section 26. the provisions mentioned in the Section 27, 36 and 43.	
27.	The Myanmar Fire Brigade Law, 2015 Section 25 (a, b)	According to The Myanmar Fire Brigade Law 2015, Section 25, the project company commits to follow the directive of the Department of Fire Services.	



No	Laws, Regulation, or Guidelines	Commitments	
28.	Natural Disaster Management Law, 2013 Chapter (6), (7), (8)	The project company commits to comply with the provision under Natural Disaster Management Law, 2013.	
29.	The Vehicle Safety and Motor Vehicle Management Law, 2020 Section 9 (a), 12 (c), 14 (d), 18 (a), 81 (g).	The project company commits to comply with the provision under Traffic Safety and Motor Vehicle Management Law, 2020 as follows. According to the section 9 (a), the company will follow the regulations and restrictions on the vehicles allowed to travel in the country. According to section 12 (c), the company will follow rules, standards and norms on safety and environmental protection in relation to the initial registration of motor vehicles issued by the Ministry. According to section 14 (d), the company will follow the speed limit for the safe movement of vehicles traveling on public roads. According to section 18 (a), the company will perform maintenance and repair in accordance with the standards set by the Department to drive the vehicle safely. According to section 81 (g), The company will not transport dangerous goods in public places without complying with the regulations.	
30.	The Ethnic Rights Protection Law, 2015 Section 5	According to the Ethnic Rights Protection Law (2015), Section 5, if the proposed project is to be implemented in the area of ethnic nationalities, the project proponent commits that the project information will be presented in advance and consultation with the relevant local ethnic peoples will be conducted.	
31.	The Ethnic Rights Protection Rules, 2019 Rule 20, 21	 According to the Ethnic Rights Protection Rules (2019), Rule 20 and 21, the project proponent commits to comply To present in detail the language and methods of sharing project information to the local ethnic people living in the project area to be understood about the project in accordance with Rule 20 (a). To conduct consultation with the local ethnic people having transparency in every stage of environmental impact assessment according to the Rule 20 (d). 	
32	Ayeyarwaddy Region Freshwater Fisheries Law (2018) Section 5	According to the Ayeyarwaddy Region Freshwater Fisheries Law (2018), Section 5, the project proponent commits that the right of duty and implementation for Fishery will comply.	



No	Laws, Regulation, or Guidelines	Commitments
33	Ayeyarwaddy Region Freshwater Fisheries Rules (2019)	The project proponent commits to comply with the provision under Ayeyarwaddy Region Freshwater Fisheries Rules (2019).

2.4 National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines

Emission guideline and target values of ambient air quality, air emission, wastewater and noise levels were set in the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline - NEQEGs (2015) on 29th December 2015 by MONREC.

2.4.1 Air Emissions (General Guidelines)

Projects with significant sources of air emissions, and potential for significant impacts to ambient air quality, should prevent or minimize impacts by ensuring that:

- a. emissions do not result in concentrations that reach or exceed national ambient quality guidelines and standards, or in their absence current World Health Organization (WHO) Air Quality Guidelines¹ for the most common pollutants as summarized below; and
- b. emissions do not contribute a significant portion to the attainment of relevant ambient air quality guidelines or standards (i.e., not exceeding 25 percent of the applicable air quality standards) to allow additional, future sustainable development in the same air shed.

Industry-specific guidelines summarized hereinafter shall be applied by all projects to ensure that air emissions conform to good industry practice.

Table 2.2 Air Emission (General Guidelines)

Parameter	Averaging Period	Guideline Value (μg/m³)
Nitrogen dioxide	1-year 1-hour	40 200
Ozone	8-hour daily maximum	100
Particulate matter PM10 ^a	1-year 24-hour	20 50
Particulate matter PM2.5 ^b	1-year 24-hour	10 25
Sulfur dioxide	24-hour 10-minute	20 500

^a Particulate matter 10 micrometers or less in diameter

¹ Air quality guidelines global update. 2005. World Health Organization.



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^b Particulate matter 2.5 micrometers or less in diameter

2.4.2 Noise Levels

Noise prevention and mitigation measures should be applied where predicted or measured noise impacts from a project facility or operations exceed the applicable noise level guideline at the most sensitive point of reception. Noise impacts should not exceed the levels presented below, or result in a maximum increase in background levels of 3 dBA at the nearest receptor location off-site.

Table 2.3 Noise Levels

Receptor	One Hour LAeq (dBA)	
	Daytime (7:00 - 22:00) (10:00 – 22:00 for public holidays)	Nighttime (22:00-7:00) (22:00-10:00 for public holidays)
Residential, institutional, educational	55	45
Industrial, commercial	70	70

2.4.3 Aquaculture²

This guideline applies to semi-intensive and intensive commercial aquaculture production of aquatic species, including crustaceans, mollusks, seaweeds and finfish.

Table 2.4 Effluent Levels

No	Parameter	Unit	Guideline Value
1	5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/l	50
2	Active Ingredients/Antibiotics	To be determined of	on a case specific basis
3	Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/l	250
4	Oil & Grease	mg/l	10
5	pH	S.U. ^a	6-9
6	Temperature increase	°C	<3 ^b
7	Total Coliform Bacteria	100ml	400
8	Total Nitrogen	mg/l	10
9	Total Phosphorus	mg/l	2
10	Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	50

^a Standard unit

² Environmental, health, and safety guidelines for aquaculture. 2007. International Finance Corporation, World Bank Group.



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

2.5 National Surface Water Quality Standard (2024)

To conserve surface water quality for the protection of human health, aquatic life and the living environment, the following standard values of parameters for river water quality must be checked in National Surface Water Quality Standard (2024).

No.	Parameter	Unit	Standard Value	
For I	For Human Health			
1.	Boron	mg/L	2.4	
2.	Cyanide	mg/L	0.07	
3.	Fluoride	mg/L	1.5	
4.	Nitrate nitrogen	mg/L	10	
5.	Nitrite nitrogen	mg/L	1	
6.	Benzene	mg/L	0.01	
7.	Phenol	mg/L	0.05	
8.	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)	μg/L	0.5	
9.	Arsenic	mg/L	0.05	
10.	Cadmium	mg/L	0.003	
11.	Chromium (Hexavalent)	mg/L	0.05	
12.	Lead	mg/L	0.01	
13.	Mercury	mg/L	0.001	
14.	Nickel	mg/L	0.07	
15.	Selenium	mg/L	0.04	
For I	For Environmental Conservation			
1.	Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	150	
2.	BOD	mg/L	30	
3.	COD	mg/L	100	
4.	DO	mg/L	>2	
5.	pН	S. U	-	
6.	Ammonium nitrogen	mg/L	0.9	
7.	Oil & Grease	-	No noticeably seen	
8.	Escherichia coli (E. coli)	MPN/100mL (or) CFU/100 mL	-	
9.	Copper	mg/L	-	



2.6 National Drinking Water Quality Standards, 2019

In terms of important public health aspect, especially regarding the guarantee of sufficient water availability and drinking water of good quality, depending on the transparency and acceptability of health, the following criteria must be checked in Myanmar National drinking water quality standard.

Table 2.5 National Drinking Water Quality Standard

No.	Parameters	Units	Guideline Values
1.	Total Coliforms	MPN/100 ml	10
2.	Fecal Coliforms	MPN/100 ml	3
3.	Taste	Acceptable/No objectionable taste	-
4.	Odor	Acceptable/No objectionable taste	-
5.	Color	TCU	15
6.	Turbidity	NTU	5
7.	Arsenic	mg/L	0.05
8.	Lead	mg/L	0.01
9.	Nitrate	mg/L	50
10.	Manganese	mg/L	0.4
11.	Chloride	mg/L	250
12.	Hardness	mg/L as CaCO ₃	500
13.	Iron	mg/L	1
14.	рН	mg/L	6.5-8.5
15.	Sulphate	mg/L	250
16.	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	1000

2.7 International Environmental Quality Standards or Guidelines

The project proponent will also be followed and undertaken to commit the following international standards and guidelines which are related to the implementation of the project activities.

2.7.1 IFC EHS Guidelines

The EHS Guidelines by International Finance Cooperation (IFC) are technical reference documents with general and industry–specific examples of Good International Industry practice (GIIP), as defined in IFC's Performance Standard 3: Resources Efficiency and Pollution Prevention. The EHS Guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are normally acceptable to IFC, and that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities at reasonable costs by existing technology.

There are two kinds of guidelines, General EHS Guidelines and Industry Sector Guidelines. The General EHS Guidelines contain information on cross-cutting environmental, health, and safety issues potentially applicable to all industry sectors in the following section: (1) Environment, (2)



Occupational Health and Safety, (3) Community Health and Safety and (4) Construction and Decommissioning. Table 2-8 shows the contents of the section of Community Health and Safety.

Contents	Brief Description
Water Quality and Availability	Drinking water sources should at all times be protected so that they meet or exceed applicable national acceptability standards or in their absence the current edition of WHO Guidelines for Drinking-Water Quality. Project activities should not compromise the availability of water for personal hygiene needs and should take account of potential future increases in demand. The overall target should be the availability of 100 liters per person per day.
Structural Safety of Project Infrastructure	Reduction of potential hazards is best accomplished during the design phase when the structural design, layout and site modifications can be adapted more easily. The following issues should be considered and incorporated as appropriate into the planning, siting, and design phases of a project (1) inclusion of buffer strips or other methods of physical separation around project sites to protect the public from major hazards associated with hazardous materials incidents or process failure (2) incorporation of siting and safety engineering criteria to prevent failures due to natural risks posed by earthquakes, tsunamis, wind, flooding, landslides and fire, and (3) application of locally regulated or internationally recognized building codes, standards and regulations, and mitigation measures.
Traffic Safety	Traffic safety should be promoted by all project personnel during displacement to and from the workplace, and during operation of project equipment on private or public roads. Prevention and control of traffic related injuries and fatalities should include the adoption of safety measures that are protective of project workers and of road users, including those who are most vulnerable to road traffic accidents.
Transport of Hazardous Materials	Projects should have procedures in place that ensure compliance with local laws and international requirements applicable to the transport of hazardous materials.
Disease Prevention	Recommended interventions against the communicable diseases at the project level include (1) providing surveillance and active screening and treatment of workers, (2) preventing illness among workers in local communities by undertaking health awareness and education initiatives, training health workers in disease treatment and conducting immunization programs for workers, and (3) providing treatment through standard case management in on-site or community health care facilities.
Emergency preparedness and Response	All projects should have an Emergency preparedness and Response Plan that is commensurate with the risks of the facility and that includes the following basic elements: (1) Administration (policy, purpose, distribution, definitions, etc.) (2) Organization of emergency areas (command centers, medical stations, etc. (3) Roles and responsibilities,



Contents	Brief Description					
	(4) Communication systems, (5) Emergency response procedures, (6) Emergency resources, (7) Training and updating, (8) Checklists (role and action list and equipment checklist), and (9) Business Continuity and Contingency.					

Source: IFC, Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines, General EHS Guidelines: Community Health and Safety (April 30.20070)

2.8 International Treaties and Conventions

Myanmar has also committed to the following international agreements and protocols on environmental, social, safety, and occupational issues, as shown in Table.

Table 2.6 International Environmental Convention/Protocol/Agreement

No	International Environmental Convention/Protocol/Agreement	Date of Signature	Date of Rectification	Date of Member	Cabinet Approval Date
1	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, New York, 1992 (UNFCCC)	11-06-1992	25-11-1994 (Ratification)		41/94 (09-11- 1994)
2	Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992	11-06-1992	25-11-1994 (Ratification)		41/94 (09-11- 1994)
3	ASEAN Agreement on the Conservation of Nature and Nature Resources, Kuala Lumpur, 1985	16-10-1997			
4	Kyoto Protocol to the Convention on Climate Change, Kyoto, 1997		13-8-2003 (Accession)		26/2003 (16-07-2003)

2.9 Institutional Frameworks

A number of institutions will have a regulatory and monitoring mandate directly or indirectly under their respective pieces of legislation. However, the following will be the key institutions whose requirements will need to be complied with.

- Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
- Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
- General Administration Department, Ministry of Home Affairs

The project proponent takes on the responsibility for developing, reviewing, updating, and properly implementing the environmental management during construction, operation and decommissioning phases.





3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Project Objective

U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) is located at U Paing No. (48/3, 49), Northern Sa Lin Daung Field, Plot No. (838), Aung Heik-Seik Tha Street, Nyaung Pin Ga Yet Village Tract, Maubin Township, Maubin District, Ayeyarwady Region which will be raised the fish such as pangas catfish, catla, rohu and pomfret on with the total land area 9.95 acres. It is a 100% local investment with total investment amount of 60 million in MMK. The proposed fish farm aims to farming and selling the fish for local distribution.

The project was implemented and established with the following objectives:

- to meet the growing market demand,
- to increase the production capacity,
- to create more employment opportunities,
- to support for regional food security.

Farming work will be done with the estimated about 10 persons (5 Families) from local for farming at fish at U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2). Most people will be employed from local and both skill and non-skill workers will be employed. The farm yearly production rate is about 25000 Vises (about 45 tones) of fish for local distribution. The following table is information of the project.

Table 3.1 Information of the Project

Project Name	U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)		
Project Location	U Paing No. (48/3, 49), Northern Sa Lin Daung Field, Plot No. (838), Aung Heik-Seik Tha Street, Nyaung Pin Ga Yet Village Tract, Maubin Township, Maubin District, Ayeyarwady Region		
Type of Project Fish Farm Project			
Production Area	9.95 acres		
Total Capital Amount	60 million MMK		
Investment Types	100% Local Investment		
Investment Period	30 years		
No. of Pond	(1) Fish Grow-out Pond		
Distribution System	Local Distribution		
No. of Worker	Approximately (10) Persons		
License and Permit	Fish Farming License (2024-2025) (Attached in Appendix - C)		



3.2 Project Location

U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) is located at U Paing No. (48/3, 49), Northern Sa Lin Daung Field, Plot No. (838), Aung Heik-Seik Tha Street, Nyaung Pin Ga Yet Village Tract, Maubin Township, Maubin District, Ayeyarwady Region, with the area of 9.95 acres.



Figure 3-1 Project Location

The coordinate points of the project located is 16°45'12.16"N and 95°35'22.66"E and it is located from about 6 kilometers south-west part of the Maubin Town. The project site is about 5.5 kilometers distance away from Toe River (or) Myitmakha River in east. The west part of the project site is closely adjacent to Aung Heik-Seik Tha Street. The surrounding environment of the project site is located agricultural land and fish farm. The following figure (3-1) and (3-2) show the project location map and its surroundings map.



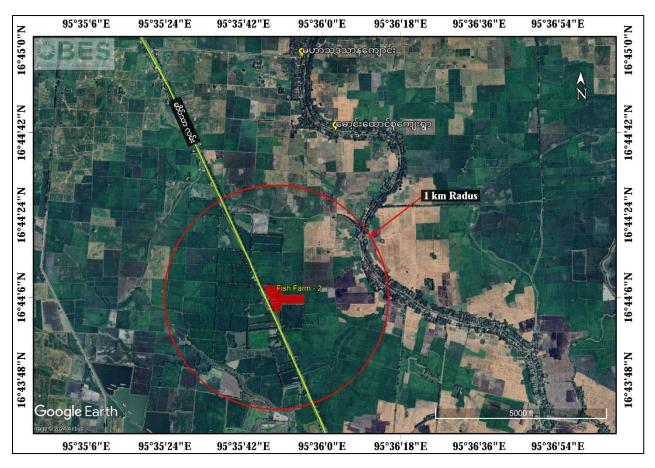


Figure 3-2 Project Surrounding Map

3.3 Project Components and Site Layout Map

The main components in the project area include fish grow-out pond, office building, worker tents, transformer, water tower, etc. The following table (3-2) area of infrasturcture buildings which are constructed in the project site:

Table 3.2 Project Components

No	Name of Building	Quantity (Unit)	Area in ft (feet/ meter)
1	Fish Grow-out Pond	1	36000 sqmeters
2	Office and Worker Hostel	1	50'×35'
3	Worker Tent	4	25' × 35'

The layout map of the proposed project is shown in Figure 3-3 and 3-4.



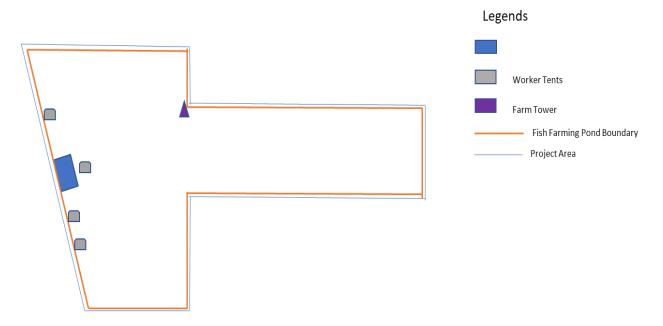


Figure 3-3 Layout Drawing Plan of Fish Farm





Fish Grow-out Pond





Worker Hostel

Overhead Tank and Ground Tank

Figure 3-4 Farm Facilities and its Components



3.4 Organization Structure and Implementation Schedule

3.4.1 Organization Structure of the Proposed Project

The project is under the supervision of the project proponent and the figure is shown the organizational structure of the proposed project.

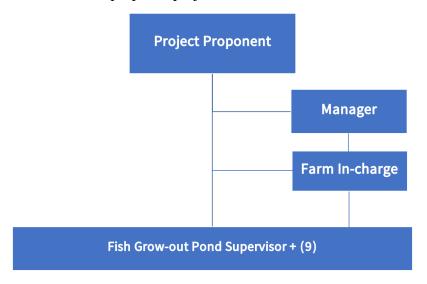


Figure 3-5 Organizational Structure of the Proposed Project

3.4.2 Project Timeline and its Implementation Schedule

The project land is owned by U Zaw Naing and the project investment year shall be 30 years. The estimated time frame for construction stage is six months. The commercial operation is started at May, 2020 after the permit and approval from relevant departments. The farm is already constructed and fully operated during the environmental study.

3.5 Production Process

The fish pond must be disinfected with lime powder for ten days as the initial step in the fish farming process. The irrigation procedure is complete when the tide is high and the water is clear, and the water should be allowed to settle for ten days.

The 4-inch in size of nursery fish are purchased from Fish Nursery Farms, which is situated in Khayan Thone, Khwa Township. After that, they are raised for five to six months at the fish nursey ponds until they are 7 to 10 inches in size. This process is completed at U Zaw Naing's fish farm (1). The fish nursery will be relocated to the grow-out pond of U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) and the fish are raised at the grow-out pond for eight months to a year after reaching the desired size.

Afterward, the grow-out pond's water is drained for roughly 20 days before the fish harvesting procedure begins. Depending on the demand and price of the fish market, fish harvesting is often done in the summer and takes time. At the Yangon Shwe Padauk Fish Market, the harvested fish are transported and distributed, where they are sold for roughly 5,000 vises every day.



Initial Environmental Examination-IEE

U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)

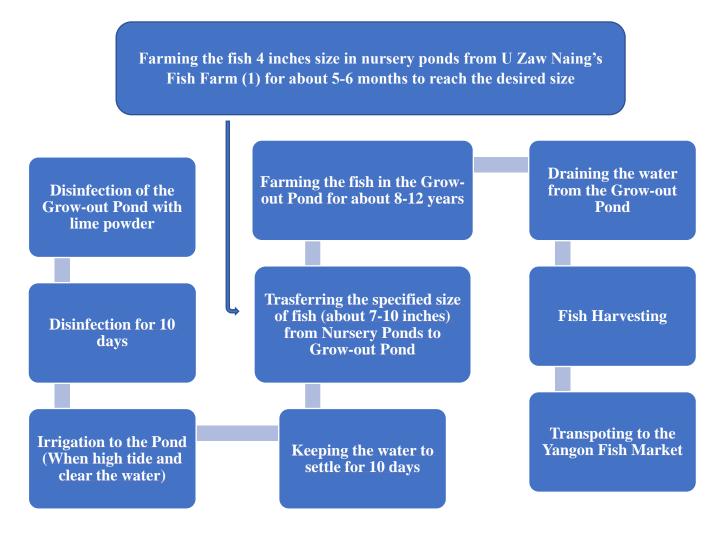


Figure 3-6 Process Flow Chart





Disinfection of the Grow-out Pond with Lime Powder



Disinfection for 10 days



Irrigation to the Grow-out Pond (when rising the tide and clear the water) and Settling the water for 10 days





Transferring the specified size of fish (about 7-10 inches) from Nursery Ponds to Grow-out Pond



Framing the fish in the Grow-out Pond for about 8-12 months



Draning the water from Grow-out Pond





Fish Harvesting

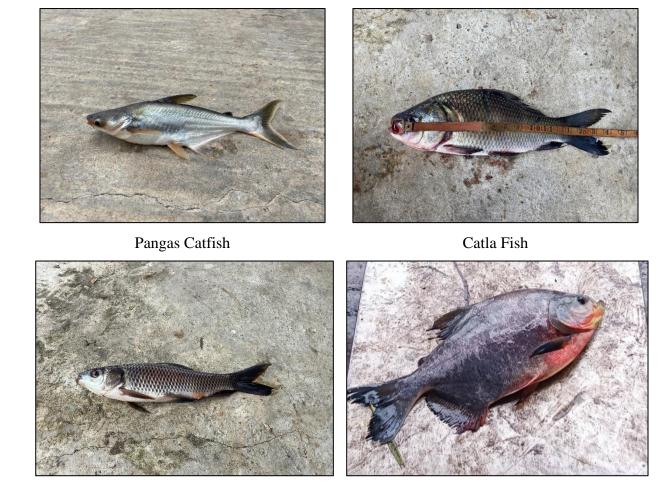




Transporting and Distributing to the Yangon Fish Market

Figure 3-7 Farming Process





Rohu Fish Pomfret Fish

Types of farmed Fish

3.6 **Requirement of Fish Feed Pellet and Nutrients**

Figure 3-8

Fish need a sufficient supply of nutrients, such as funginat, amino acids, and lysine, which are proportionately added in fish feed pellet milling, for growth, health, and reproduction The necessary fish feed pellets are processed at the feed mill of the U Zaw Naing's fish farm (1), and all the nutrients are bought from a local supplier. Approximately 500 kg of fish feed pellet are needed daily and for 500 kg of fish feed pellet, the following quantity of fish nutrients will be used:

Table 3.3 Amount of nutrients required for fish feed pellets

Type of Materials	Unit	Amount of Requirement			
Type of ivaluation		Requirement for 3 Days	Monthly	Yearly	
Lysine	kg	2.5	25	300	
Amino	kg	1.25	12.5	150	
Funginat	kg	1.25	12.5	150	







Figure 3-9 Fish Feed Capsules for farmed fish







Figure 3-10 Fish Nutrients

3.7 Operation Workforce

Currently, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) is providing employment opportunities to about 10 workers (5 Families) with the male worker 5 persons, the female worker 5 persons from the local. The operation is carried out in the whole year and the holiday is set out alternatively for the workers in a week. The working hour starts from 5:00 AM to 5:00 PM in a week.

3.8 Resource Utilities

3.8.1 Water Supply and Consumption

The water usage for the project is divided into two categories: ground water for general use and stream water for fish aquaculture. Fish farming relies on the Aung Heik-Seik Tha stream, which flows between Aung Heik-Seik Tha Street and the project site, as its primary source of water. It is utilized for irrigation once a year throughout the growing season. The water is clean and the tide is high between April and May, which is when the irrigation procedure is primarily done.



Approximately 67,000 cubic meters of water will be needed for the fish farming pond only during the irrigation period.

The required drinking water for the workers is provided for 20 liters purified drinking water bottles which are purchased from the outsource suppliers. At the project site, ground water is mostly utilized for general purposes from tube well with 4 feet wide and 200 feet deep. The domestic water usage will be required approximately 300 gallons of water per day, which is equivalent to 9000 gallons per month or 108000 gallons per year.

Even though the stream water that flows in front of the project site provides the necessary water for fish farming, the water is irrigated once a year during the farming period. The project site is around 4 kilometers away from the Toe River, which indicates that it is outside of Area of Interest (AOI). Because the irrigation process is mainly used the water from Aung Heik-Seik Tha stream. Thus, the Aung Heik-Seik Tha stream water quality will be monitored at two points, one upstream and one downstream, during the water uptake period, which will be mentioned in the Environmental Monitoring Plan of the EMP.

Although there are no nursery ponds in the farm -2, the nursery ponds in farm - 1 are unlikely to experience water exchange during fishery processing, except for additional water needed in the summer. During the rainy season, the pond water is drained due to incoming stormwater.

3.8.2 Electricity Supply and Consumption

The required electricity for the project is mainly used the diesel generator which is one unit of 25 KVA with 400/230 V. The project purchases the fuel (diesel) from the outsources and stored in liters capacity tanks in the farm. The daily diesel consumption for generator is approximately 2 gallons in a day. The monthly diesel requirement will be 60 gallons and the annual requirement will be about 720 gallons for diesel usage.

3.9 List of Equipment and Machineries

The equipment and machinery used in the fish farm are listed in the following table:

Table 3.4 List of Machinery

No.	Particular	Quantity (Unit)
1	Generator (25 KVA)	1

3.10 Other Facilities

3.10.1 Sanitary Sewage System and Drainage System

Wastewater from the general use and sewage water for daily usage is observed as site runoff and wastewater discharge of the farm. The domestic wastewater used by the employees is discharged to the drainage canals of Aung Heik-Seik Tha creek through the drains in the farm as the general effluent. The farm provides 2 toilets for farm workers and 1 toilet for office use. Sanitary sewage water regulation tank is constructed with the concrete structure and these are used for sewage water management, later which are collected by the pump vehicles from the municipality.



3.11 Waste Management System

The wastewater is to be discharged from the water draining process and it will be one time in a year. There is nothing to be dissolved in the waste water and non-hazardous to any living things to be in contact with.

The solid waste produced from the farming process such as general waste from the workers. The disposing will be made under the guidance of the Township Municipality. The following table shows the amount and type of wastes generated from the fish farm and its generation management.

Table 3.5 Waste Generation and its Management

Types and	Amount of Waste (kg/gallons/)				Waste			
Sources of Wastes	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Generation Management			
Solid Wastes	Solid Wastes							
Domestic wastes such as worker's tents and office	approximately 3.9 kg*	approximately 27.3 kg*	approximately 117 kg*	approximately 1423.5 kg*	Township Municipality			
Wastewater	Wastewater							
Toilet facility, worker tents and office	1 m ³ or 264.172 gallons**	7 m ³ or 1849.2 gallons**	30 m ³ or 7925.16 gallons**	365 m ³ or 96422.8 gallons**	Discharged into the Aung Heik-Seik Tha creek			

^{*}Total waste generation across Myanmar is estimated at 0.39kg/person/day. (Kaza, Silpa; Yao, Lisa C.; Bhada-Tata, Perinaz; Van Woerden, Frank. 2018. What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050. Urban Development. Washington, DC: World Bank)



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

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE NATURAL AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Introduction

The chapter describes the surrounding environments such as physical environment, biological environment and socioeconomic profile that characterize the potential Area of Influence (AoI) of the present project. More details information on the baseline environmental and social conditions in the Study Area, including the results of primary baseline surveys conducted for the Project are provided in this section.

4.2 Setting the Study Limit

The proposed project is located at Nyaung Pin Ga Yet Village Tract, Maubin Township, Maubin District, Ayeyarwady Region. The establishment of the Area of Influence (AoI) for the project is intended to ensure that the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) focuses on those issues that are important for design, decision making and stakeholder interest. This project covers the activities associated with construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed fish farm.

An AoI of 1km from the project site boundary has been established for proposed project. The AoI for a particular resource/receptor may vary depending on the nature of the change caused by the project activities and the type of effect being considered, but in each case, it is defined to include all the area within which it is likely that impacts could result.



Figure 4-1 Area of Influence (AoI) for the Proposed Fish Farm



4.3 Physical Environment

4.3.1 Climate and Meteorology

The climate condition of Maubin Township is the hot and moisture season of area in which the project lies starts in December and ends in March. The raining season starts in June and ends in September and the cold season follow with the cooler, drier months of October to January. The highest temperature range is 40.5°C and low range 11.3°C reference from Township Meteorology data, Regional Data of Maubin Township. 2010 to 2019 Yearly data of rainfall and temperature is presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1	Annual	Rainfall an	nd Temperature

	Rainfall		Temperature		
Year	Raining Rainfall valu		Summer season	Winter season Min	
	day	(Inches)	Max (°C)	(°C)	
2010	120	79.02	36	15	
2011	137	120.37	35	15	
2012	119	101.49	35	15	
2013	146	146	35	15.2	
2014	115	89.47	36	15	
2015	125	98.27	40.5	11.3	
2016	119	89.13	40.0	13.0	
2017	122	89.57	38.2	14.0	
2018	114	116.90	40.0	11.3	
2019	84	71.18	38.8	13.6	

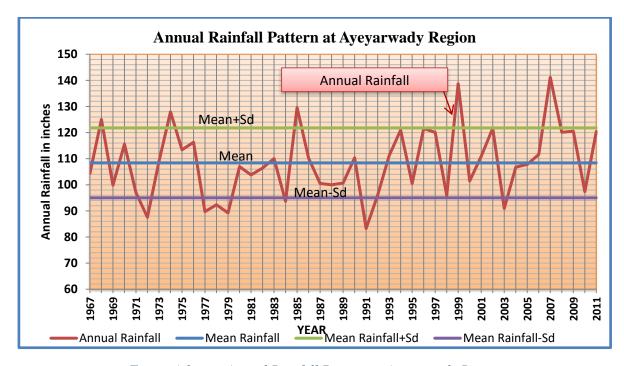


Figure 4-2 Annual Rainfall Pattern at Ayeyarwady Region



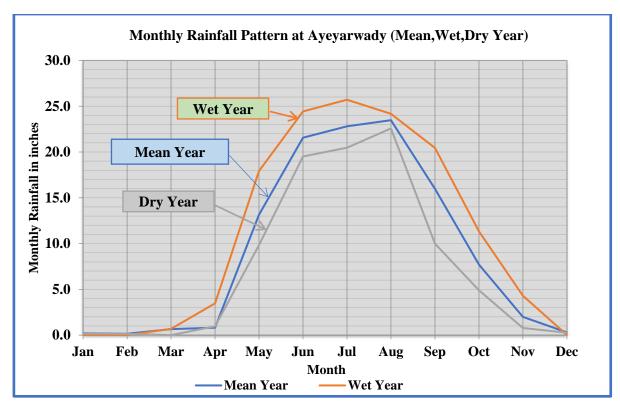


Figure 4-3 Monthly Rainfall Pattern at Ayeyarwady Region

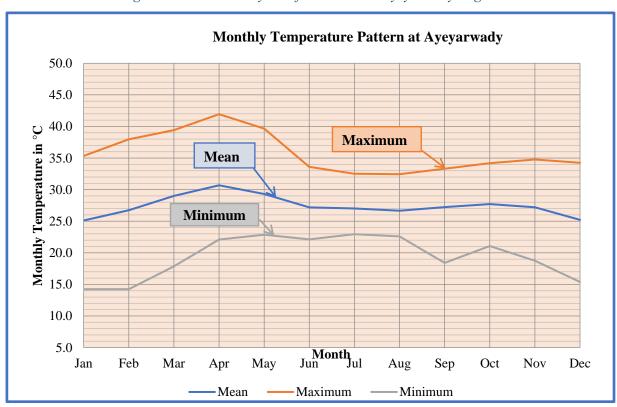


Figure 4-4 Monthly Temperature Pattern at Ayeyarwady Region

4.3.2 Topography

Maubin Township is located in Maubin District, Ayeyarwaddy Division. Nyaung Tone Township, Maubin District, Ayeyarwady Region and Twantay Township, Region is situated at the east of



Maubin Township, Kyikelat Township, Ayeyarwady Region is situated at the south, Wakema Township is at the west and Pantanaw Township is at the north of Maubin Township. Ayeyarwady Region, also known as the Delta region, is a coastal region between the Bay of Bengal to the west, and the Andaman Sea to the east. Ayeyarwady Region is flanked by the Rakhine Yoma (Arakan Mountains) range in the west.

4.3.3 Geology

Ayeyarwaddy Region is mainly composed of the sedimentary rocks, and ultrabasic intrusive igneous rocks are also dominant in some areas. The most exposed rock units are Irrawaddy Formation (Miocene to Pliocene), Upper Pegu Group (Miocene), Flysch type units as well as Molasses type units (Eocene), Cretaceous to Eocene aged periodotite and serpentine, and Orbitolina bearing limestones (Cretaceous). Moreover, the youngest alluvium (Holocene) can see in this region as shown in Figure 4-5. The study area constitutes the southwestern coast of Rakhine Yoma Ranges, the southern segment of Western Ranges or Indo Burma Ranges. It is a medium positive fold belt of accretionary complex outstanding between the two molassic troughs Rakhine Coastal Belt and the Central Cenozoic Belt. According to Than Tun et al., (1973) and Paw Tun (1977), the Miocene system of the southern part of Rakhine Yoma is introduced as Ngasaw Formation of the coastal region (Lower Miocene) and Hnet-taung Formation of the offshore Islands (Upper Miocene). Geological Map of Ayeyarwady Region is shown in Figure 4-5.

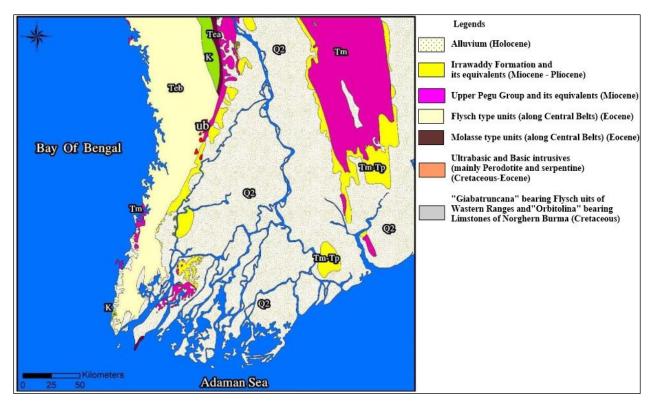


Figure 4-5 Geological Map of Ayeyarwady Region

4.3.4 Soil

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



Groundwater: The Delta GWZ includes the catchment and floodplain of the Ayeyarwady south of Kamma Town (about 30km north of Pyay). This is the point where the Alluvium of the Dry Zone terminates against the 20° N Uplift Area, which effectively closes the groundwater basins of the Dry Zone to the north. This delineation of the delta differs slightly from that used in defining the HEZs, in which the delta is considered to begin where the first distributary channels emerge from the mainstream, about 50 km upstream of Hinthada. The delta covers an area of 54,700 km2. It is bounded by hills of the Rakhine Yoma in the west and the Pegu (Bago) Yoma in the east. Below Hinthada, a broad delta opens out, with a maze of distributary channels. As defined for the AIRBM, the delta includes Yangon City and the right bank of the Yangon River. The delta divides into three zones: the tidal coastal front (including extensive mangroves); a brackish estuarine zone; and a freshwater floodplain. These zones shift with seasons and tides, with seasonal intrusion of sea water in the dry season. Paddy rice is cultivated across much of the delta, with varying degrees of irrigation and water management. The monsoon crop is dominantly rainfed, but requires protection from saline intrusion through embankments, sluice gates, and drainage systems. Dry season cropping draws on irrigation from canals and from groundwater.

The delta is densely settled with a total population of 15.02 million, including about 5.2 million in Yangon City. Administratively it lies mostly within the Ayeyarwady and Yangon regions, and includes a portion of Bago Region in the east. The climate is strongly monsoonal, with distinct wet and dry seasons. Total annual rainfall averages 2,240 mm, ranging from around one meter in the northern extent, to more than 3,000 mm in the far southwest. Like the Dry Zone, the lower Ayeyarwady Delta is expected to have high groundwater potential area. With high population density, extensive agricultural land and increasing industrial development, it is likely that groundwater will be increasingly important in future.



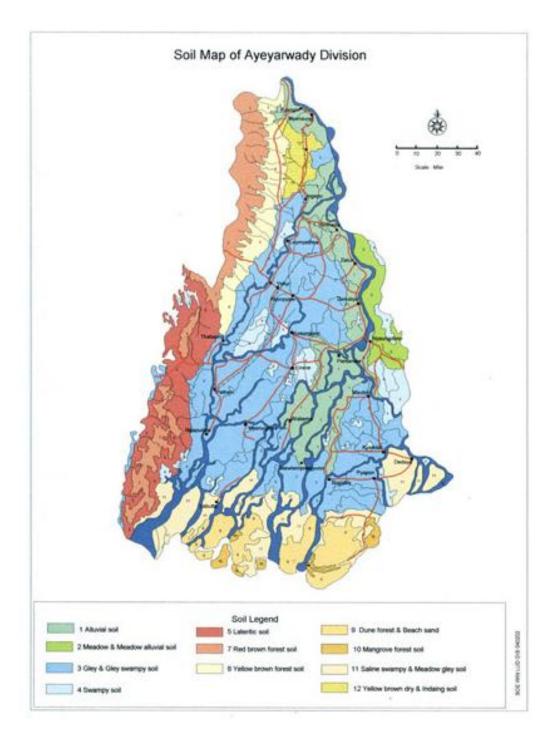


Figure 4-6 Soil Map of Ayeyarwady Division

4.3.4.1 Soil Quality Sampling

Parameters for soil quality survey are determined to cover the parameters of existing available environmental standards. Soil sample was taken by the manual hand auger. Soil quality survey was conducted on 31st May, 2024 and there is one location for soil sampling near agricultural land of the project site were conducted within 1 km areas of interest.



Table 4.2 Soil Quality Sampling Points and its Location

Sample ID	Latitude	Longitude	Description of Sampling Point
ASS	16°44'24.44"N	95°35'50.34"E	At the Agricultural Land near the Project Site



Figure 4-7 Soil Quality Sampling Point

The soil sample was taken at the project area. When the soil samples collected, three locations as the triangle shape were taken by composite sampling method. The top soil was removed 00-30cm and taken from 30-50 cm. The soil is composed light brown colored silty clay.





Figure 4-8 Soil Quality Sampling Activities of S-2



4.3.4.2 Survey Quality Sampling Method

For soil sampling, the standard environmental sampler (soil auger) was applied. The sampler is a stainless-steel tube that is sharpened on one end and fitted with a long, T-shaped handle. This tube is approximately three inches inside diameter. In order to refrain from contamination, about 00-30 cm of top soil was removed by the sampler before sampling. Most of samples were taken and collected from 30-50 cm depth. During sample collection, wear the glove, rinse glove and soil auger with clean water. Then sample was taken and collected in cleaned plastic bag. Field equipment used on site also show in the Table.

Table 4.3 Field Equipment for Soil Quality Sampling

No.	Equipment	Originate Country	Model
1	Soil Auger (Hand held)	U. S. A	AMS

4.3.4.3 Soil Quality Results

Chemical analysis for soil quality was tested in the laboratory of Land Use Department of Yangon Region. The soil results were compared with available international guidelines. The soil results were within the guidelines and laboratory analysis results is attached in *Appendix-C*.

Table 4.4 Soil Quality Results

Parameter	Unit R	Result	Guidelines		
1 at affecter		Result	Japan	Thailand	Vietnam
pН	-	4.72	-	-	-
Zinc (Zn)	ppm	4.96	150	-	300
Copper (Cu)	ppm	6.236	125	-	100
Lead (Pb)	ppm	4.48	150	750	300

Remark: ND: Non-detectable

Source: Japan: Ministry of Environment, Government of Japan (2002), "Regulation for Implementing the Law on Soil Contamination Countermeasures"

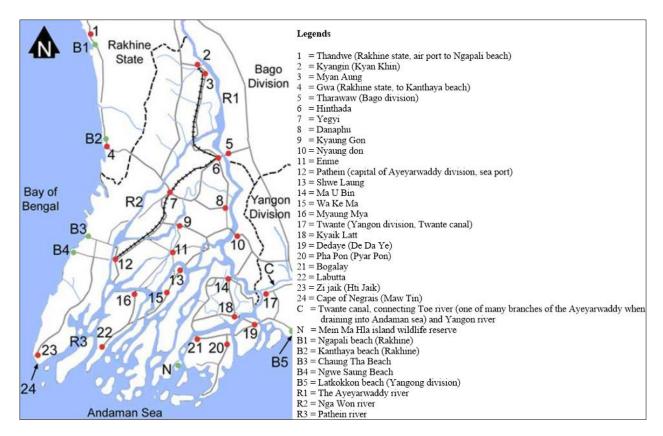
Thailand: Notification of National Environmental Board No.25, B.E. Thailand (2004), "other purpose"

Vietnam: QCVN 03:2008/BTNMT, Applied "industrial land", Vietnam.

4.3.5 Hydrology

In Maubin Township, there are a lot of rivers and creeks that run from north to south. The Toe River and the Razuutai River are two major rivers in Maubin Township. The Toe River is 46 miles long, and the Razuutai River is 25 miles long. Most of the water resources in Maubin Township are fresh water and agricultural water. Coastal ships can travel during any season. The hydrology map of Ayeyarwaddy Region is shown in Figure 4-9.





(source: http://www.asterism.info/states/4/map.html)

Figure 4-9 Hydrology Map of Ayeyarwaddy Region

4.3.6 Water Quality

4.3.6.1 Water Quality Sampling

Groundwater sample was taken at the project site. Groundwater is the primary supply of domestic water throughout the project. Collecting groundwater in the project area to establish a baseline for assessing potential impacts on groundwater quality resulting from the project's implementation. Discharge water sample was collected from the final discharge water of the project, which flows from the project operation.

There are two locations for water quality sampling were conducted around the project site within 1 km areas of interest and the details sampling location is described in the following Table.

Table 4.5 Water Quality Survey Location and Period

Sampling Point	Coordinate Points	Sampling Date	
GW, Ground Water	16°45'12.79"N, 95°35'20.27"E	30.5.2024	
DW, Discharged Water	16°45'8.47"N, 95°35'22.03"E		





Figure 4-10 Location of Water Quality Sampling

4.3.6.2 Sampling Methodology

Water samples were collected in plastic and sterilized glass sample containers. Sampling was conducted in strict accordance with recognized standard procedures. All samples were kept in iced boxes and were transported to the laboratory within 24 hours.





Ground Water and Discharged Water Quality Sampling

Figure 4-11 Water Quality Sampling Activities

4.3.6.3 Water Quality Sampling and Analysis

Water quality sampling was conducted on 30st May, 2024, at two different locations which are discharged water from the final discharged of the project site and ground water from the tube well



of the project site. The water samples sent to ALARM Ecological Laboratory. Laboratory analysis results for surface water and groundwater is attached in *Appendix-D*.

Ground water quality results (GW-2) were compared with Myanmar National Drinking Water Quality Standard by Ministry of Health (2019) and all the parameters are within the standard values except colour, turbidity and manganese exceed the standard values and pH value below the standard value.

The pH value below 6.5 may indicate that the groundwater pH is dropping as a result of agricultural methods that lead to excessive fertilizer use, particularly those that contain ammonium-based compounds (such as ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulfate). The nitrification process, where ammonium is converted to nitrate by bacteria, releases hydrogen ions, which acidify the water. This causes the water to become more acidic due to the fact that the project site is surrounded by agricultural land.

The colour in water may be caused by the presence of minerals such as iron and manganese or by substances of vegetable origin such as algae and weeds. The Turbidity in water is because of suspended solids and colloidal matter. The sources of pollution rich in organic matter (e.g., runoff from landfills, compost, brush or silage piles, or chemicals such as gasoline) can add to the background level by increasing manganese release from soil or bedrock into groundwater.

These exceedances are often associated with agricultural runoff, improper waste management, etc. The required drinking water for the workers is provided for 20 liters purified drinking water bottles which are purchased from the outsource suppliers. At the project site, ground water is mostly utilized for general purposes.

Table 4.6 Ground Water Quality Result

No	Quality Parameters	Results	Units	Myanmar National Drinking Water Quality Standards, Ministry of Health, 2019	Remarks
1	рН	6.2	S.U ^a	6.5 -8.5	Below the Limit
2	Colour	125	HU	15	Above the limit
3	Turbidity	29	FAU	5	Turbid
4	Total Dissolved Solid	288	mg/l	1000	Normal
5	Hardness	64.10	mg/l	500	Normal
6	Chloride	18.5	mg/l	250	Normal
7	Nitrate	0.36	mg/l	50	Normal
8	Arsenic	0.005	mg/l	0.05	Normal



No	Quality Parameters	Results	Units	Myanmar National Drinking Water Quality Standards, Ministry of Health, 2019	Remarks
9	Iron	0.35	mg/l	1	Normal
10	Lead	ND	mg/l	0.01	LOD = 0.1 mg/l
11	Manganese	4.4	mg/l	0.4	Above the limit
12	Sulfate	< 2	mg/l	250	Normal
13	Fecal Coliform	< 0.3	MPL/ ml	3	Normal
14	Total Coliform	< 0.3	MPL/ ml	10	Normal

^aStandard Unit

"ND" = Not Detected

"LOD = Lower limit of detection

Discharged water quality results (DW-2) were compared with Section 2.2.5, Aquaculture of National Environmental Quality (Emissions) Guidelines (2015) and all the parameters are within the guideline values.

Even though the stream water that flows in front of the project site provides the necessary water for fish farming, the water is irrigated once a year during the farming period. The irrigation process, which will be done the tight is clear and high, is mainly used the water from Mhan Kha Mawt stream. During the fish harvesting period, the final discharged water will be drained to the Mhan Kha Mawt stream at the coordinate point of 16°44′11.80″N, 95°35′50.25″E and it will be discharged in the accordance with Section (2.2.5) Aquaculture as per NEQEGs (2015).

Table 4.7 Discharged Water Quality Result

No	Quality Parameters	Results	Units	NEQEG Value	Remarks
1	pН	7.5	S.U ^a	6-9	Normal
2	Temperature	27.8	$^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$	< 3	Normal
3	Total suspended solids	35	mg/l	50	Normal
4	5-day Biochemical oxygen demand	18	mg/l	50	Normal
5	Chemical oxygen demand	34	mg/l	250	Normal
6	Total Phosphorous	1.6	mg/l	2	Normal
7	Oil & Grease	3	mg/l	10	Normal
8	Total Nitrogen	3.8	mg/l	10	Normal



No	O Quality Parameters		Units	NEQEG Value	Remarks
9	Total Coliform	150	MPL/ ml	400	Normal

"ND" = Not Detected

"LOD = Lower limit of detection

^aStandard unit

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

4.3.7 Air Quality

4.3.7.1 Survey Item/Parameters

The parameters of the air quality survey for the study area were determined by referring to the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015), which were announced on December 29, 2015.

4.3.7.2 Survey Location and Period

There are two locations for air quality survey were conducted around the project site within 1 km areas of interest. Air quality survey was conducted 24 hours during 30th May to 1st June, 2024. The survey locations and measurement duration are shown in the following Table.

Table 4.8 Survey Locations and Measurement Duration

Survey Point	Period	Coordinates	Description of Survey Point	
AQ-1	31st May to 1st June, 2024	16°45'12.22"N 95°35'20.47"E	Outdoor Area of U Zaw Naing Fish Farm-2	
AQ-2	30 th to 31 st , May 2024	16°44'13.61"N 95°35'32.14"E	Chaung Phyar Gyi Village	

AQ: Air Quality Survey Point





Figure 4-12 Air Quality Monitoring Points

4.3.7.3 Survey Method

AQM-09 air quality monitoring system is used to measure the gases (SO₂, CO, NO₂, O₃, etc.) and particulate matter PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and TSP. Meteorological parameters such as temperature, humidity, wind speed and wind direction can measure at the same time. This monitoring system, along with gas sensors, can detect maximum, minimum, and time-weighted average levels continuously per second up to the duration concerned (e.g., 1 day) with high sensitivity (ppb & μ g/m³ level).





Air Quality Monitoring Point-1

Air Quality Monitoring Point-2

Figure 4-13 Air Quality Survey Activities

4.3.7.4 Survey Results

The results obtained from the air quality measurements are compared with the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines-NEQEGs (2015). According to the survey results, the average 24-hour period for PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀ and SO₂ concentrations are within the National Environmental



Quality (emission) Guideline. The daily 8-hour maximum ozone level is within the $100 \,\mu\text{g/m}^3$ standard. The concentration of NO_2 was referred to the one-hour standard in NEQEGs (2015). According to the hourly results, the concentration of NO_2 is lower than the applied standard and the 24 hours air quality result is attached in *Appendix-E*.

Table 4.9 Air Quality Survey Results

Nic	Downworton	Averaging	TT:4	Sampling	NEQEGs	
No.	Parameter	Period	Unit	AQ-1	AQ-2	(2015) Values
1	Ozone	8-hours	$\mu g/m^3$	17.74	28.14	100
2	Nitrogen Dioxide	1-hour	$\mu g/m^3$	8.91	12.84	200
3	Sulfur Dioxide	24-hours	$\mu g/m^3$	11.79	14.17	20
4	Particular Matter (PM ₁₀)	24-hours	$\mu g/m^3$	1.88	7.28	50
5	Particular Matter (PM _{2.5})	24-hours	μg/m ³	1.2	3.6	25
6	Total Suspended Particulate	24-hours	μg/m ³	2.42	8.96	-
7	Relative Humidity	24-hours	%	56.32	56.19	-
8	Temperature	24-hours	°C	31.83	31.45	-

4.3.8 Wind Speed and Wind Direction

According the air quality measurement, the point AQ-1 experienced mild weather with an average temperature of 31.83°C. The average wind speed at 0.62 m/s prevailed, with a maximum of 1.52 m/s and a minimum of 0.09 m/s. The wind consistently blew from SW and SE direction. The average humidity was 56.32 % and air pressure at 1003.42 hPa.



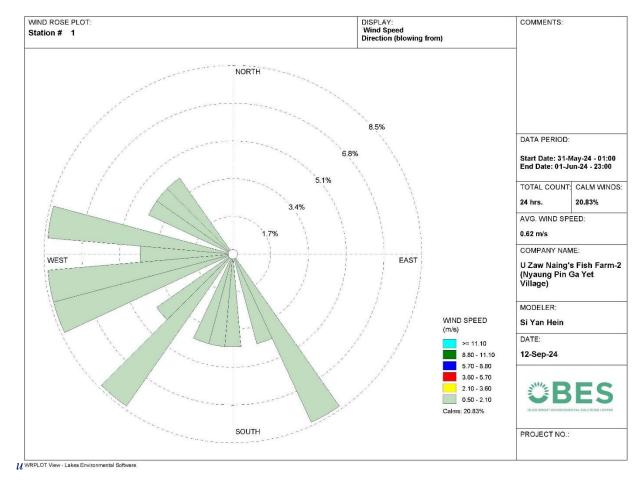


Figure 4-14 Wind Rose Diagram at AQ-1

Air Quality Monitoring Point-2 (AQ-2) experienced mild weather with an average temperature of 31.45°C. The average wind speed at 0.71 m/s prevailed, with a maximum of 1.58 m/s and a minimum of 0.09 m/s. The wind consistently blew from S-SW direction. The average humidity was 56.19 % and air pressure at 1003.74 hPa.



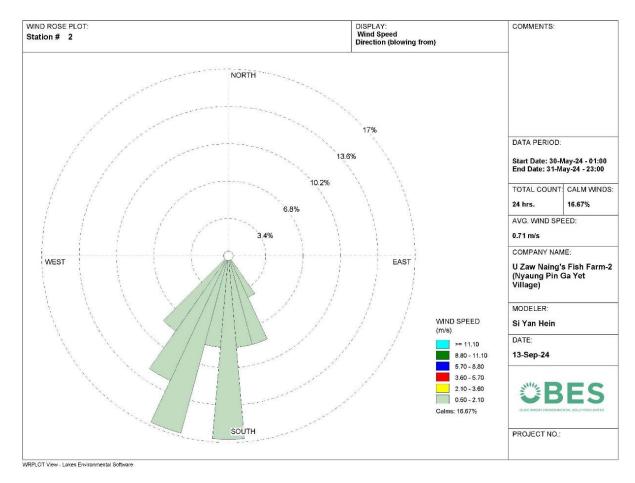


Figure 4-15 Wind Rose Diagram at AQ-2

4.3.9 Noise

4.3.9.1 Noise Survey Locations and Period

Noise quality monitoring points were conducted continuously with BENETECH Digital Sound Level Meter for 24 hours from 30th May 2024 to 1st June 2024, at two different locations. The detailed information of the survey points is provided in the following Table.

Table 4.10 Noise Survey Points and Periods

No.	Survey Point	Location	Coordinate Points	Measurement Period
1.	NQ-1	Outdoor Area of U Zaw Naing Fish Farm-2	16°45'12.22"N 95°35'20.47"E	31st May to 1st June, 2024
2.	NQ-2	Chaung Phyar Gyi Village	16°44'13.61"N 95°35'32.14"E	30 th to 31 st , May 2024





Figure 4-16 Noise Survey Locations

4.3.9.2 Noise Survey Method

Noise level survey conducted continuous for 24-hours measurements using the BENETECH Digital Sound Level Meter. This noise measurement device is designed to deliver precise and comprehensive noise analysis in various environments.



Noise Quality Monitoring Point-1

Noise Quality Monitoring Point-2

Figure 4-17 Noise Survey Activities

4.3.9.3 Noise Level Results

The results obtained from the noise quality monitoring are compared with the NEQEGs (2015).

Noise quality monitoring point (NQ-1) was conducted at the project site on the 31st May 2024, starting at 9:05 AM and ending at 9:05 AM on the 1st June 2024. Based on the averages calculated, the noise levels recorded during both daytime and nighttime periods are well within below the



NEQEGs (2015), indicating that the noise levels are acceptable and do not exceed the permissible limits. The recorded measurements are described below:

Table 4.11 Noise Quality Results of NQ-1

	D .		Observed		NEQEGs (2015) Values
No.	Date	Time	Mean Value	Average	Residential
1	31.5.2024	7:00:00	44.17		
2	31.5.2024	8:00:00	43.56		
3	31.5.2024	9:00:00	45.97		
4	31.5.2024	10:00:00	44.28		
5	31.5.2024	11:00:00	45.64		
6	31.5.2024	12:00:00	43.29		
7	31.5.2024	13:00:00	43.83		
8	31.5.2024	14:00:00	43.53	39.89	55
9	31.5.2024	15:00:00	42.63	39.89	55
10	31.5.2024	16:00:00	43.01		
11	31.5.2024	17:00:00	34.42		
12	31.5.2024	18:00:00	33.36		
13	31.5.2024	19:00:00	33.07		
14	31.5.2024	20:00:00	32.38		
15	31.5.2024	21:00:00	32.47		
16	31.5.2024	22:00:00	32.70		
17	31.5.2024	23:00:00	31.84		
18	1.6.2024	0:00:00	32.01		
19	1.6.2024	1:00:00	32.25		
20	1.6.2024	2:00:00	31.70		
21	1.6.2024	3:00:00	32.50	33.26	45
22	1.6.2024	4:00:00	33.98		
23	1.6.2024	5:00:00	33.08		
24	1.6.2024	6:00:00	38.74		
	Average)	37.68		

Noise quality monitoring point (NQ-2) was conducted at the indoor area of the project site on the 30th May 2024, starting at 9:05 AM and ending at 9:05 AM on the 31st May 2024. Based on the averages calculated results, the noise levels recorded during both daytime and nighttime periods are well within below the NEQEGs (2015), indicating that the noise levels are acceptable and do not exceed the permissible limits. The recorded measurements are described below:



Table 4.12 Noise Quality Results of NQ-2

N.T.	D 4	m·	Observed	_	NEQEGs (2015) Values
No.	Date	Time	Mean Value	Average	Industrial
1	30.5.2024	7:00:00	33.20		
2	30.5.2024	8:00:00	32.89		
3	30.5.2024	9:00:00	32.45		
4	30.5.2024	10:00:00	41.97		
5	30.5.2024	11:00:00	42.18		
6	30.5.2024	12:00:00	32.18		
7	30.5.2024	13:00:00	33.83		
8	30.5.2024	14:00:00	33.14	39.05	
9	30.5.2024	15:00:00	31.96		
10	30.5.2024	16:00:00	32.47		
11	30.5.2024	17:00:00	32.40		
12	30.5.2024	18:00:00	36.55		
13	30.5.2024	19:00:00	60.37		
14	30.5.2024	20:00:00	57.10		
15	30.5.2024	21:00:00	46.81		
16	30.5.2024	22:00:00	45.26		
17	30.5.2024	23:00:00	38.61		
18	31.5.2024	0:00:00	33.91		
19	31.5.2024	1:00:00	37.49		
20	31.5.2024	2:00:00	39.03	37.66	
21	31.5.2024	3:00:00	38.96	37.00	
22	31.5.2024	4:00:00	45.98		
23	31.5.2024	5:00:00	31.51		
24	31.5.2024	6:00:00	35.80		
Average			38.59		

4.4 Biological Components

Based on the General Administration Department Data for Maubin Township and interviews with local residents, the information reveals an absence of wildlife and terrestrial ecology in both the Maubin Township and the project area. Regarding aquatic life, the only observable species are fish that appear during the river's rise. The presence of 7 plant species is found in the Maubin Township.

4.4.1 Protected Area

There is no designated protected area in the region that includes both scope of the environmental study area and Maubin Township.



4.5 Natural Hazards

'Hazard Profile of Myanmar' prepared by five Government Ministries and Departments in Myanmar and four non-government agencies in July, 2009 describes nine types of disasters in Myanmar: 1) Cyclone, 2) Drought/Dry zone, 3) Earthquake, 4) Fire, 5) Floods, 6) Forest Fire, 7) Land slide, 8) Storm, and 9) Tsunami. Among them, "Cyclone" is the potential natural hazard for the study are and discussed as follows.

Cyclones that originate in the Bay of Bengal generally move westward heading for India and then turn towards Bangladesh and Myanmar. Severe cyclones tend to occur either during the premonsoon season from April to May or post-monsoon season from October to November.

Cyclones have three destructive forces, namely: i) strong surge, ii) heavy rainfall and iii) strong winds. According to 'Hazard Profile of Myanmar', 1,248 tropical storms formed in the Bay of Bengal during the period from 1887 to 2005, of which 80 storms (6.4% of the total) hit the Myanmar coast. In all, 12 cyclones caused severe damage in Myanmar mainly due to the accompanying strong surge, and the maximum death or missing toll was 138,373 caused by Cyclone Nargis in May, 2008.

According to General Administration Department (2019) data, the natural hazard cases in Maubin Township as of September 2019 are as follows:

No.	Type of Disaster	Frequency	Number of Died/ Missed Person	Infrastructure Damage	Loss of Damage (MMK in million)
1	Wind Damage	41	-	397	83.534
2	Tsunami	-	-	-	-
3	Earthquake	-	-	-	-
4	Flood	2	-	-	-
5	Fire	3	1	6	5.77
6	Bank Collapse	9	-	118	9.100
	Total	55	1	521	98.404

Table 4.13 Type and Occurrences of Natural Hazard

4.6 Socioeconomic Components

4.6.1 Administrative Organizations and Limits

Maubin Township comprises 12 wards and 76 village tracts. These administrative divisions are overseen by the township general administration department including the Department of Education, Department of Health and Township Municipal, reporting to the regional government responsible for implementing administrative and municipal development affairs. The Nyaung Pin Ga Yet Village where the project implementing area is primarily supervised by the village administrator.



4.6.2 Social Profile

4.6.2.1 Demography

Based on the 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census conducted by the department of Population, Nyaung Pin Ga Yet village tract in Maubin Township has a population of 2279 people living in 541 households. Out of this population, there are 1094 males and 1185 females.

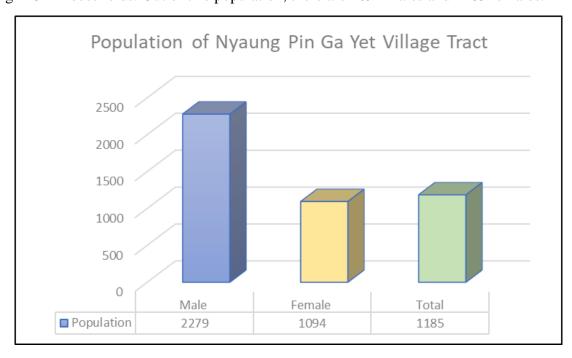


Figure 4-18 Population of Nyaung Pin Ga Yet Village Tract

4.6.2.2 Education

According to Maubin Township profile (2017) from the Department of Population, it was found that the literacy rate of aged 15 and over in Maubin Township is 94.9%. It is higher than the literacy rates of Ayeyawady Region (93.8%) and the Union (89.5%). The female literacy rate is 93.3% and for the males it is 96.7%. Additionally, the literacy rate among individuals aged 15 to 24 years in the Maubin Township is 96.5%, comprising a literacy rate of 96.1% for females and 97.0% for males in this age group.

Table 4.14 Population and Literacy Rate

No.	Sex	Sex Total Population (15 -24)	
1.	Total	49325	96.5%
2.	Males	24137	97.0%
3.	Females	25188	96.1%



Vocational training University College Primary School Post-Graduate Middle School (Grade 10-11) Grade 10-11) High School and above % Never attended Diploma Total Other Total 12.3 Urban 7.1 Rural 13.2 11.0 Males

Table 4.15Education Status

4.6.2.3 Religion and Ethnic

Females

According to the 2019 data from the General Administration Department (GAD), Maubin Township is primarily inhabited by a diverse population, with a significant representation of both Burmese and Karins with the 77.87 percent and 21.34 percent. The community embraces various religious, including Buddhism and Christian.

4.6.2.4 Political and Social Organizations

13.4

The focus of social studies is limited to encompassing an area approximately 3 km from the project and the Nyaung Pin Ga Yet Village which is the village level of the Nyaung Pin Ga Yet village tract. In this context, it's worth noting that there are no established political party offices, civil society organizations and nongovernmental organizations within this specific locality.

4.6.2.5 Employment

According to the 2019 data from the General Administration Department (GAD) regarding Maubin township, the employment landscape is diverse. The workforce in the township comprises government staff, skilled agricultural and livestock workers, merchants, and individuals in elementary occupations. The distribution of employees across different sectors is detailed in the table below.

Table 4.16 List of the distribution of employees across different sectors

No.	Government staff	Service Activities	Agriculture	Livestock	Merchants	Industry	Fishery Workers	Elementary Occupation	Others	Total	
1	4107	2055	49769	11250	34750	1755	954	42594	9974	158208	

Within the Maubin Township, a predominant portion of the workforce consists of skilled agricultural, merchants and elementary occupation. The majority engage in skilled agricultural and livestock activities, elementary occupations, and various other service-related employment.



4.6.2.6 Local Businesses

In the project's vicinity, the majority of residents are primarily engaged in agriculture, fisheries, and trading activities. According to the 2019 data from the General Administration Department (GAD) regarding Maubin township, the broader business landscape in the entire Maubin township encompasses workshops, printing and copying services, agricultural material shops and construction material shops. However, there is no commercial forestry, timber production, or mining activities, including mineral mining, within the study area and the Maubin Township.

4.6.3 Health Profile

4.6.3.1 Access to Health Services

According to the 2019 data from the General Administration Department (GAD) regarding Maubin township, there is one hospital with 200 beds and four hospitals with 16 beds each, there are one government clinic, one private clinics, and a mother and child welfare association.

Table 4.17 Health Profile

		Healthcare rates which can provide form Doctors		Healthcare rates which can provide form Nurses		Healthcare rates which can provide form Assistant Health Officer		
No.	Population in Township	Doctors	Ratio of Doctors and population	Nurses	Ratio of Nurses and population	Assistant Health Officers	Ratio of Assistant Health Officers and population	
1	320503	80	1:4006	122	1:2627	19	1:16868	

Furthermore, health services for the sub-villages throughout the township are managed by 15 rural health centers and 80 branches located in the villages. This network also covers the Nyaung Pin Ga Yet village tract, providing healthcare through the Nyaung Pin Ga Yet branch.

4.6.3.2 Access to Water Supply

According to 2014 Maubin Township Census Profile report, 30.1 percent of households in Maubin township use improved sources of water for drinking (tap water/ piped, tube well, borehole. Protected well/ spring and bottled water/ water purifier). Among these, 27.9 percent rely on water from tube well (underground), 47.5 percent rely on water from river/ stream/ canal. However, 79.1 percent of households in rural area utilize water from impure sources for drinking.

The vicinity of the project and Nyaung Pin Ga Yet village, the primary source of water is artesian wells. Residents collect and store this water in tanks for drinking water and domestic.

4.6.3.3 Mortality and Morbidity

Based on the 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census conducted by the department of Population, in the Maubin Township, the age group of 25 to 29 years old exhibits the highest birth rate.



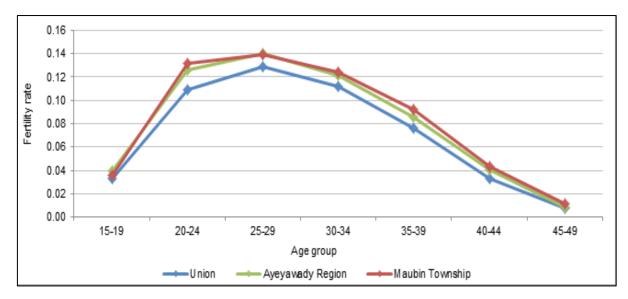


Figure 4-19 Age Specific Fertility Rate

Additionally, the mortality rates of children under one year and under five years of age in Maubin District are higher compared to the mortality rates in the Union Level. Specifically, 77 out of 1,000 live births and 92 out of 1,000 live births under age of 5 experience mortality.

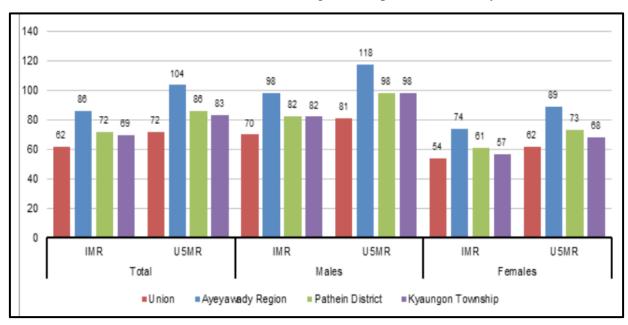


Figure 4-20 Infant and Mortality Rates

The life expectancy at birth in the Ayeyarwaddy region is 63.6 years, slightly lower than the national average of 64.7 years. Female life expectancy stands at 67.2 years, surpassing male life expectancy, which is 60.2 years.



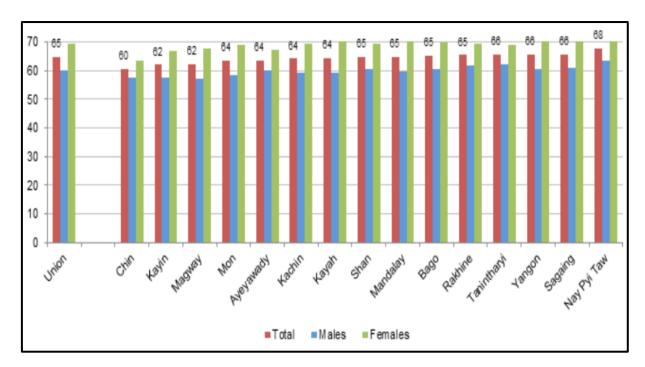


Figure 4-21 Life Expectancy (Union and State/Region)

According to the 2019 data from the General Administration Department (GAD) regarding Maubin Township, from 2019 until the end of September, the population increased from 320503 to 320315 compared to the previous year. This reflects a growth of 188 individuals, constituting a 0.05% increase according to the growth rate. Among the new additions, 76 are males, while 112 are female, have a ratio of 1:1.4 between genders.

Table 4.18 Population Trends

	No.	D	2019, Growth		Increased	Gender Ratio		
ľ	NO.	Previous year	September	population	Rate	Male	Female	Ratio
	1.	320315	320503	188	0.05 %	76	112	1:1.4

Table 4.19 Population Dynamics: Summary of Changes

No.	Primary Population	Morbidity	Mortality	Influx	Outflow	Current Population
1.	320503	14	8	7	13	320503

4.6.3.4 Communicable Diseases

The prevalent diseases in the region include malaria, diarrhea, dysentery, tuberculosis, hepatitis and cases of HIV/ AIDS, which are actively being treated. According to the data released by General Administration Department in 2019, there were no reported deaths attributed to common diseases, but 8 deaths were attributed to tuberculosis disease.



Type of Diseases **Hepatitis** No. Malaria Diarrhea **Tuberculosis Dysentery** O D O D 0 D O O D 1. 1588 439 8 687 1

Table 4.20 The most common diseases in Maubin Township

O: Occurrence, D: Death

4.6.4 Land Use

The site observation survey reveals that within the study area, local residents primarily engage in traditional farming practices. The land is predominantly utilized for agriculture, including lowland or paddy fields, both within and in the vicinity of the project location. Furthermore, livestock activities, such as fishery ponds, are common, and some land areas are also repurposed as garden lands.

The remaining portions of the land are designated as village land and other types. These areas serve various purposes, including agricultural activities and grazing land. However, it's worth noting that these activities are not extensively prevalent within the scope of the study area.

4.6.5 Infrastructure and Facilities

Based on the 2019 GAD data, the Maubin township is currently engaged in several regional development projects aimed at enhancing infrastructure and services. These include initiatives such as providing access to clean drinking water, implementing electricity projects and Mya Sein Yaung Village Project for some village under the township. These projects are being rolled out across different tract in the Maubin township according to the financial year.

4.6.5.1 Transportation

In the village where the proposed project is situated, transportation primarily relies on road infrastructure, including bicycles, motorcycles, and vehicles. The road constructed in Nyaung Pin Ga Yet village is made of macadam, and locals attest to its durability and year-round accessibility. Additionally, they note that the access roads provide convenient travel to the nearby township. Furthermore, the proposed project site and Nyaung Pin Ga Yet village are situated along the Aung Heik-Seik Tha Road.

4.6.5.2 Electricity

Based on the 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census, it is reported that 55.1 percent of households in the village within Maubin Township rely on kerosene lamps for lighting in the past. Some households light up using batteries, while generators are also utilized for lighting purpose.

In Maubin Township, including Nyaung Pin Ga Yet Village where the project is located, the majority of villages rely on wood-based fuels such as wood, firewood and charcoal for cooking and heating purposes. Rural households predominantly utilize wood-based fuels, accounting for 93.8 percent, while charcoal and charcoal makes up 1.0 percent of the fuel resources used in these areas.



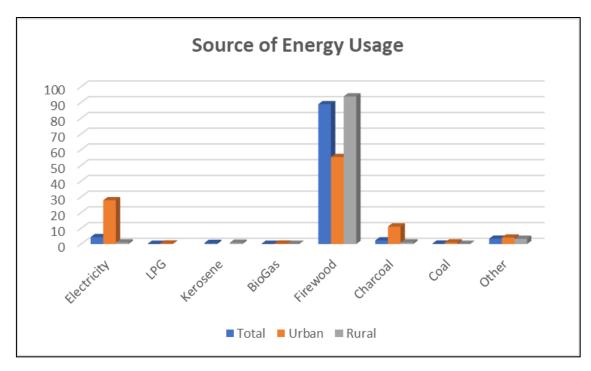


Figure 4-22 Life Expectancy (Union and State/Region)

This data highlights the predominant use of traditional energy sources such as firewood in rural areas compared to urban ones. Urban area shows a higher usage of electric energy. Kerosene remains a significant source of energy in rural regions, indicating limited access to modern energy solutions. The use of biogas and other energy sources can be found alternative energy sources across both urban and rural areas.

4.7 Cultural Components

There are two famous pagodas in Maubin Townhsip which are Shwe Bhone Myint Pagoda and Paw Taw Mu Pagoda. However, there are no notable historical landmark, archaeology and cultural sites included in the surrounding landscape of the project and Maubin Township.





Paw Taw Mu Pagoda

Shwe Phone Myint Pagoda

Figure 4-23 Famous Pagoda in Maubin Township



5. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 Impact Assessment Methodology

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

The following methodology has been applied to assess the environmental impacts of the project mainly on biophysical and social. The criteria for the evaluation of environmental impacts are presented in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Criteria for the Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

Criteria	Description	Classification	
Character	Define whether the action is	Negative (-)	
	beneficial / positive, or detrimental / negative	Positive (+)	
Reversibility	Possibility, difficulty or impossibility of returning to the state prior to the intervention and	Reversible: Returns naturally to its original state	
	recovery measures. This criterion is not applicable to	Recoverable: Requires human intervention to return to its original state	
	positive impacts	Irreversible: Cannot be returned to its original state, naturally or artificially	
Timeframe	Define the duration of the change to the original state associated with	Temporary: Change remains only during construction	
	different project phases	Permanent: Change remains for the project's useful life	
Туре	Way in which the environmental change is produced	Direct: Change affects the environment directly	
		Indirect: Change affects the environment indirectly	
Magnitude		High	



Rates the dimension of the	Medium
environmental change produced relative to the total value of the resource affected	Low

After evaluation of anticipated impacts for each component, the impacts are then rated by the following criteria.

Table 5.2 Leverage of Impact Evaluation

	IMPACT CRITERIA						
Character (+/-)	Reversibility	Timeframe	Туре	Magnitude	IMPACT VALUATION		
+/-, Reversible/	Recoverable, Ter	nporary, Indirect/	Direct, Low		C		
+/-, Irreversible	+/-, Irreversible, Permanent, Indirect/Direct, Low						
+/-, Recoverable	+/-, Recoverable/Reversible, Temporary/Permanent, Indirect/Direct, Medium						
+/-, Recoverable	В						
+/-, Recoverable	+/-, Recoverable/Reversible, Permanent, Indirect/Direct, High						
+/-, Irreversible	, Permanent, Indi	rect/Direct, High			Α		

5.2 Construction Phase Potential Impacts

The construction phase of the proposed fish farm was short-term, lasting only about six weeks, which significantly limited the duration of potential environmental disturbances. Given this brief period, any impacts were likely to be temporary and reversible, such as minor land disturbance, noise, and localized dust generation. These effects typically diminish shortly after the completion of construction activities and do not lead to long-term environmental degradation.

Since the fish farm is currently in operation, the construction impacts have already been realized and are no longer ongoing. Evaluating past construction impacts at this stage would not provide meaningful insights or actionable data for mitigation, as these impacts would have naturally subsided by now. Instead, the focus should be on monitoring and managing the current operational impacts of the fish farm to ensure sustainable practices are in place moving forward.

5.3 Operation Phase Potential Impacts

5.3.1 Air Quality

The potential sources of air emissions in fish farms, like the use of generators or water pump, are usually limited and can be managed with proper operational practices and equipment maintenance. However, the generator is only utilized temporarily during power outages, and pumps are only used to exchange pond water on occasionally.

The air quality impact from a fish farm is considered low because the primary activities involved in aquaculture, such as fish feeding and water circulation, typically generate minimal air emissions. Unlike other agricultural or industrial operations, fish farms do not produce significant amounts of



dust, particulates, or combustion-related pollutants. Overall, the nature of fish farming operations results in minimal contributions to air pollution, leading to a low significance of air quality impacts.

Mitigation Measures

- Maintain generator and water pumps regularly to ensure optimal performance and minimize the risk of emissions.
- Store fish feed in closed, well-ventilated areas to minimize odor release.
- Regularly monitor air quality within and around the fish farm to detect and address any air pollution issues.

	Impact Significance					
Character	Reversibility	Duration	Туре	Magnitude	Impact Significance	
-	Recoverable	Temporary	Direct	Low	C-	

5.3.2 Noise

The noise generated during harvesting typically arises from equipment such as pumps, nets, and machinery used to handle and transport fish. This process can be particularly disruptive during early morning or late evening hours when ambient noise levels are lower, potentially disturbing local residents.

Mitigation Measures

- Scheduling operations during less sensitive hours and using well-maintained equipment can help reduce noise levels during fish farm harvesting.
- Regular maintenance of machinery can prevent the excessive noise that comes from worn or faulty equipment.
- Engaging with the community to inform them of operational schedules and potential noise impacts can help in managing expectations and reducing complaints.

	Impact Significance					
Character	Reversibility	Duration	Туре	Magnitude	Impact Significance	
-	Reversible	Temporary	Direct	Low	C-	

5.3.3 Water Quality

Fish grow-out farms can impact water quality, affecting both the farmed fish and the surrounding environment. Uneaten feed and fish waste can lead to increased levels of nitrogen and phosphorus in the water. This can cause eutrophication, which results in excessive algal blooms. When these algae die, their decomposition depletes oxygen in the water, causing hypoxic conditions harmful to fish and other aquatic life.

High stocking densities in grow-out farms can lead to the rapid spread of diseases and parasites, which can enter the surrounding water bodies and impact wild fish populations. Erosion of pond banks or sediment discharge from grow-out farms can increase water turbidity, reducing light penetration and affecting aquatic plant growth.



By implementing these mitigation measures, the proposed fish farm can reduce their impact on water quality.

- Use high-quality feed with better digestibility to reduce waste, and monitoring fish feeding behavior.
- Regularly monitor water parameters, such as dissolved oxygen, ammonia, nitrite, nitrate, pH, and temperature, to ensure they remain within optimal ranges for fish health.
- Maintain appropriate stocking densities to reduce waste production and disease transmission. Adjust stocking rates based on the carrying capacity and water quality conditions.
- Design ponds with appropriate slopes and drainage systems to minimize sediment accumulation and turbidity.
- Stabilize pond banks with vegetation or barriers to prevent erosion and sediment runoff.

	Import Significance					
Character	Reversibility	Duration	Туре	Magnitude	Impact Significance	
-	Reversible	Temporary	Direct	Medium	В-	

5.3.4 Soil

The significance of soil quality impacts from fish farms is often considered low, primarily because the direct effects of fish farming on soil quality are relatively minor compared to other environmental issues such as water quality degradation and habitat destruction. Fish farms primarily influence soil quality through the deposition of organic waste, such as uneaten feed and fish excreta, which can lead to localized soil enrichment. However, these impacts are generally confined to the immediate vicinity of the farm and do not usually extend far beyond the farm's boundary. Despite the relatively low significance of soil quality impacts, it is still important to implement mitigation measures to prevent potential adverse effects.

- Optimizing feeding practices to minimize uneaten feed and controlling fish density to reduce the volume of waste produced.
- Regular monitoring of soil and water quality around fish farms can also help identify and address any potential issues early on.

	Impact Significance					
Character	Reversibility	Duration	Туре	Magnitude	Impact Significance	
-	Reversible	Temporary	Direct	Low	C-	

5.3.5 Waste

The proposed fish farm is expected to generate a small amount of domestic waste on a daily basis and the trash bins are placed at the site to collect waste. Waste generation at a fish farm with 10 employees can vary based on operational practices. For a basic calculation, let's assume each



employee generates approximately 0.5 kg of waste per day, including food scraps, packaging, and other general waste. This estimation is based on average waste production per person.

Daily Waste per Employee = 0.5 kg

Total Daily Waste for 10 Employees = 10 employees x 0.5 kg/employee = 5 kg/day

Total Weekly Waste = 5 kg/day x 7 days = 35 kg/week

Total Monthly Waste = 35 kg/week x 4 weeks = 140 kg/month

Mitigation Measures

- Implementing a waste segregation helps in identifying and sorting recyclable materials, compostable items, and non-recyclables. This can reduce the volume of waste sent to landfills and increase recycling rates.
- Organic waste, such as food scraps and fish waste, can be composted. Composting not only reduces the volume of waste but also produces valuable compost that can be used for soil enrichment.
- Educate employees on waste reduction practices, such as minimizing food waste and avoiding single-use items.

	Immost Cianificance					
Character	Reversibility	Duration	Type	Magnitude	Impact Significance	
-	Reversible	Temporary	Direct	Low	C-	

5.3.6 Biodiversity

The biodiversity impact of the proposed fish farm is expected to be low primarily because the farm is situated within agricultural land, which typically has a lower ecological value compared to undisturbed natural habitats. Agricultural lands are usually already altered by human activity and have lower species richness and diversity, as they are often dominated by monocultures and managed landscapes that support fewer native species. As a result, the establishment and operation of the fish farm are unlikely to cause significant disruption to existing biodiversity.

The fish farm should be designed to prevent the escape of farmed species into the surrounding environment, which can be achieved through proper management practices. This is particularly important to avoid the introduction of non-native species that could compete with or prey upon local wildlife.

Regular monitoring of local wildlife and vegetation around the farm should be conducted to detect any unforeseen impacts, allowing for timely adjustments to management practices. By implementing these mitigation measures, the fish farm can operate sustainably, maintaining a low impact on biodiversity while contributing to the local economy.

- The fish farm is protected at a height sufficient to prevent released fish species from entering the environment due to flooding.
- Covering the overflow drain with a filter to prevent farmed species from escaping into the environment.
- Using only environmentally friendly/approved farming materials.



	Import Significance					
Character	Reversibility	Duration	Type	Magnitude	Impact Significance	
-	Recoverable	Permanent	Direct	Low	C-	

5.3.7 Occupational Health and Safety

The proposed fish farms, which may involve open ponds require careful consideration of health and safety risks. Wet, slippery surfaces around ponds and work areas can lead to slips, trips, and falls. Working around open water poses a risk of accidental drowning, especially if workers are not proficient swimmers or are not wearing personal flotation devices. Workers often need to lift heavy loads, such as nets, fish feed bags, fish or equipment, which can lead to musculoskeletal injuries. Handling substances like lime or salt for water quality management can cause skin irritation. Handling fish and sharp equipment can lead to cuts or puncture wounds, which can become infected if not properly treated.

- Train workers in swimming and water safety, and ensure rescue equipment is readily available.
- Provide training on proper lifting techniques and use mechanical aids (like wheelbarrows or lifting devices) to handle heavy loads.
- Regularly maintain equipment and machinery. Ensure all machinery has appropriate safety guards, and provide training on the safe operation of equipment.
- Provide training on proper hygiene practices, such as washing hands after handling fish or water. Ensure wounds are promptly and properly treated.
- Use gloves, waterproof clothing, and boots to minimize exposure to water and potential pathogens. Ensure first-aid kits are accessible and stocked with appropriate supplies.

	Impact Significance					
Character	Reversibility	Duration	Туре	Magnitude	Impact Significance	
-	Recoverable	Temporary	Direct	Low	C-	

5.3.8 Community Health and Safety

To protect both farm workers and local communities, measures must be implemented to address potential risks associated with aquaculture practices. These risks can include water pollution, the spread of disease, and accidents related to farm operations.

The fish farm should ensure that all effluents and waste products are properly managed to prevent water contamination. Regular monitoring of water quality is essential to ensure that the farm's activities do not adversely affect local water bodies, which might be used by the community for drinking water, or other activities. Engaging with the community to maintain a positive relationship and address any concerns that may arise from fish farming activities.

Mitigation Measures

- By maintaining a healthy fish population, the farm reduces the likelihood of disease transmission to wild fish stocks and, by extension, to humans who may consume these fish.



- Controlling access to the farm and ensuring proper sanitation and hygiene practices among workers, can help prevent the introduction and spread of pathogens.
- Fencing or barriers will be installed to prevent unauthorized access and potential accidents.

Impact Criteria				Impact Significance		
Character	Reversibility	Duration	Туре	Magnitude	impact Significance	
-	Recoverable	Temporary	Direct	Low	C-	

5.3.9 Socioeconomic

Fish farming can provide economic benefits to local communities, particularly in rural areas where traditional employment opportunities may be limited. By establishing fish farms, there is potential for job creation not only within the farms but also in associated industries such as feed supply, processing, and distribution.

While fish farming can enhance local economies, it may also pose challenges to traditional fisheries and the livelihoods of those who depend on them. Moreover, the escape of farmed fish into the wild can affect local fish populations, either through competition or the spread of diseases, further impacting the livelihoods of local fishermen.

The fish farms can impact local and regional fish markets by affecting supply and demand dynamics. An increase in fish supply from farms can lower prices, making fish more affordable for consumers.

Mitigation Measures

- Providing training to equip local workers with the necessary skills to participate in aquaculture activities.
- Creating partnerships with local suppliers and businesses can ensure that the economic benefits are widely distributed.
- Conducting corporate social responsibility activities that will benefit local residents.
- Develop Grievance Redress Mechanisms

5.3.10 Natural Disaster

The Ayeyarwady Region has experienced significant historical flood and storm conditions due to its geographical location in the delta region, which is characterized by a vast network of rivers and low-lying plains. This area is highly susceptible to flooding, especially during the monsoon season, which typically lasts from May to October. The combination of heavy rainfall, tidal surges, and river overflow often leads to widespread inundation in the township and surrounding areas. The 2008 Cyclone Nargis is one of the most devastating natural disasters in the region's history, causing catastrophic flooding throughout the Ayeyarwady Delta, including Maubin Township.

Since then, Maubin Township has continued to experience periodic flooding, often exacerbated by seasonal monsoons and occasional tropical storms. These events have highlighted the region's vulnerability to natural disasters and the need for improved flood management and preparedness.

Floodwaters can carry contaminants into fish farms, compromising water quality and fish health. Floods can erode embankments and introduce sediment into ponds, disrupting water flow and



damaging infrastructure. Rising waters can lead to fish escaping from their ponds, resulting in financial loss. Flooding can increase the risk of disease outbreaks due to poor water quality and increased stress on fish.

Heavy rainfall can lead to runoff that introduces pollutants, sediment, and debris into fish farm water, reducing water quality. Storms can damage containment systems, leading to fish escaping into the wild, which can affect both the farm's stock and local ecosystems.

Mitigation Measures

- Use durable materials and design buildings to withstand high winds and heavy rains.
- Construct levees around them to reduce the risk of flooding.
- Develop effective drainage systems to divert floodwaters away from fish farm areas, preventing contamination and erosion.
- Relocating stock to safer areas if flooding is imminent, such as temporary holding tanks or off-site facilities.
- Develop and regularly update emergency response plans, including evacuation routes and safety procedures for staff.

5.4 Decommissioning Phase Potential Impacts

5.4.1 Water Quality

The decommissioning process may involve draining ponds, which can release nutrient-rich sediments, or organic waste into nearby water bodies. This can lead to eutrophication, algal blooms, and degradation of local water quality, affecting aquatic ecosystems.

- Gradually drain ponds to minimize the sudden release of pollutants. Implement sediment traps or filters to prevent sediment and waste from entering natural water systems.
- Treat water before discharge to remove excess nutrients, organic matter, and potential contaminants. Use constructed wetlands to naturally treat runoff.

5.4.2 Loss of Aquatic Life

During decommissioning, fish that remain in ponds or tanks might be left behind or inadequately transferred, leading to potential mass die-offs and subsequent water pollution.

- Conduct a complete and careful removal of all aquatic life before draining ponds or tanks. Use nets and safe handling practices to transfer fish to new locations.
- Monitor the site for any remaining aquatic life and take steps to ensure no animals are left behind to die, which could impact water quality.

5.4.3 Habitat Disruption

Decommissioning activities, such as removing infrastructure (ponds, tanks, fencing), can disturb local habitats. This can affect native plant and animal species, particularly if the area has been recolonized by wildlife during the farm's operation.

- Plan for habitat restoration by replanting native vegetation and creating conditions that support local wildlife.



- Use methods that reduce habitat disruption, such as manual removal instead of heavy machinery, to minimize damage to surrounding areas.

5.4.4 Waste Generation

Decommissioning can generate significant waste, including old nets, equipment, tanks, and building materials. If not managed properly, this waste can contribute to pollution and environmental degradation.

- Segregate waste materials into recyclable, reusable, and non-recyclable categories. Recycle materials like metal, plastics, and wood where possible.

5.4.5 Socioeconomic

The closure of a fish farm can lead to loss of jobs and economic activity for local communities that rely on the farm for employment and income.

- Engage with local communities early in the decommissioning process to discuss the timeline, potential impacts, and available support. Provide information on alternative livelihoods and opportunities.
- Offer training and transition programs for affected workers to help them find new employment opportunities in other sectors.



6. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

6.1 Introduction

Stakeholder engagement plays an important role in making a better relationship between project proponent and respective project affected persons. It helps to develop and improve trust-based relationship with related stakeholders. Stakeholder engagement plan is needed in every stage of engagement.

Public consultation meeting and disclosure are also kind of engagement between stakeholders. Public consultation meeting and disclosure offer an opportunity for people to participate in the decision-making process for project design, development, and implementation of the project.

Pursuant to Articles 34, 36, 37 and 38 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure 2015, project proponent has to undertake the following public consultation and participation process in regard to an IEE type project.

- Disclose relevant information about the proposed project to the public and civil society
- Arrange consultation meeting with local communities, potential PAPs, local authorities, community-based organizations and civil society
- Provide appropriate and timely explanations in press conferences and media interviews
- Response to the public recommendations and comments from results of public consultation and participation process

U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) has conducted the process of public consultation and disclosure with the help of Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited (OBES). OBES has undertaken the consultation process in accordance with Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, 2015.

6.2 Objectives of Public Consultation and Disclosure

Public consultation has played a key role in development of the project and will continue to play an important in its implementation. The goal has been to ensure opportunities exist for stakeholders to be involved in project design, including potentially affected people. More specifically, the objectives are to:

- Ensure that stakeholders concerns are incorporated in the project design and implementation
- Increase stakeholder awareness and familiarity with the project
- Ensure transparency in the decision-making process and
- Ensure the potential benefits by directly involving relevant stakeholders.

6.3 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

For the purposes of this stakeholder engagement process, stakeholder is defined as any individual or group who is potentially affected by the proposed Project, or who has an interest in the proposed Project and its potential impacts. The following Table describes the lists of stakeholders to proposed project.



Table 6.1 The Lists of Stakeholders to Proposed Project

Categories	Stakeholder Groups	Stakeholder Lists
Government	Ayeyarwady Region and local government	Environmental Conservation Department
		Administrative Officers at the regional and local level
Directly	Customary authorities	■ Village Leaders
Affected Stakeholders	(per village)	Religious Leaders
		■ Elders
		• (From Nyaung Pin Ga Yet Village)
	Community Associations	Other associations if there is
	(per village)	• (From Nyaung Pin Ga Yet Village)
	Community members, including men, women, youth and elders	Associated persons by respected villages
	Business	 Small Enterprise (making and selling the food)
		■ Gardeners
Civil Society	National and regional NGOs	■ If there is
	International NGOs	■ If there is
Others	Interested person	■ If there is

6.4 Methodology and Approach

On 11th June 2024, Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited has conducted public consultation meeting (PCM) at U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (1) with relevant government departments, village heads and the villagers from Nyaung Pin Ga Yet village.

Approach and methods for the targeted stakeholders' involvement to the U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm Project presented in the following Table.

Table 6.2 Approach and methods for the targeted stakeholders' involvement

Categories Approaches and Methods		Material	Issue	
>	Pre- engagement with township	 Visit to GAD of Maubin Township 	Invitation Letters	 Introduce the proposed project, its activities and



	Categories	Approaches and Methods	Material	Issue
	level authorities	 Meeting with administrators of Maubin Township 		 engagement process at local. Get confirmation of public consultation meeting dates, places and activities. Identify the invitees.
	Pre- engagement with village heads	Meeting with village heads	■ Invitation Letters	 Introduce the proposed project, its activities and engagement process at local Collect the views, concerns and advices of village heads Identify the invitees.
A	Public Consultation Meetings	 Formal meeting. Meeting with relevant government departments, village heads and the locals 	Power point presentationFeedback forms	 Present the proposed project, developers and project activities and their potential impacts. Collect the views, concerns and advices of stakeholders.

1.1 Summary of Public Consultation Meeting

Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited has conducted the public consultation with relevant government departments, village heads and the locals. Project proponent explained about the project information and Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited presented the IEE process of the project. Environmental Conservation Department, Department of Public Health, Factories and General Labor Laws Inspection Department, Department of Fisheries, Nyaung Pin Ga Yet Village Head, Aung Heik Village Head, Elders of Chaung Phyar Gyi Village and the locals attended the meeting. Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited has undertaken the consultation process with an inclusive and continuous dialogue with the project stakeholders by providing relevant information to stakeholders, facilitating two-way discussions to cover stakeholder issues and priorities as well as concerns and needs of the project, feeding stakeholder issues, concerns and priorities into project decision-making processes, and demonstrating how decisions may have changed as a result and providing a mechanism for grievances to be raised and resolved. PCM attendant list and Power Point presentation are described in *Appendix-G*



Venue:	U Paing No. (48/3, 49), Northern Sa Lin Daung Field, Plot No. (838), Aung Heik-Seik Tha Street, Nyaung Pin Ga Yet Village Tract, Maubin Township, Maubin District, Ayeyarwady Region
Date:	11.6.2024 (Tuesday)
Time:	10:00 AM-11:00 AM
Attendees:	60 persons (including government authorities, project responsible person, consultant team)
Agenda:	 Meeting Opening Introduction Presentation by Consultant (Dr. Lai Lai Win) Q&A Section Closing

Table 6.3 List of Government Officials and Representative Persons of Village Administration Level

No.	Name	Position	Department
1	U Lin Min Htike	Assistant Director	Factories and General Labor Laws Inspection Department
2	U Moe Myint Zaw	Chief of Health	Department of Public Health
3	U Aung Kyaw Tun	Assistant Director	Environmental Conservation Department
4	U Zin Ko Ko Min	Deputy Staff Officer	Environmental Conservation Department
5	Daw Nant Kay Zin Phyo Naing	Deputy Staff Officer	Environmental Conservation Department
6	U Soe Myint	Village Tract Administrator	Aung Heik Village
7	UAung Kyaw Win	Elder of Village	Aung Heik Village
8	U Aung Myint Moe	Aung Heik Fisheries Camp	Department of Fisheries
9	U Sa Tinn	Ten Household Head	Chaung Phyar Gyi Village
10	U Myo Tun	Hundred Household Head	Chaung Phyar Gyi Village
11	U Chit Ko Win	Hundred Household Head	Chaung Phyar Gyi Village
12	U Soe Thein	Ten Household Head	Chaung Phyar Gyi Village
13	U Than Zaw	Ten Household Head	Chaung Phyar Gyi Village

After the presentation, the floor opened for questions and answers for the discussion on IEE preparation.



Comment and Suggestions

Assistant Director, U Aung Kyaw Tun, Environmental Conservation Department, Maubin District suggested;

- Although the water quality meets the guidelines during the irrigation period, the result may change when the water level is low. And the chemicals that are being used are fine at this time but if the chemicals are changed for some reason in the future, or if they are used incorrectly, it may affect the people who use the channel water.
- The noise may result during the fish harvesting due to machinery use and vehicles movement. Although the noise level was not exceeded the guidelines during the farming period, the project proponent should be informed to the stakeholders near the project about the nature of work.
- The stakeholders should be consult and negotiate with the project proponent and relevant departments as much as possible rather than the complaining.

Assistant Director, U Lin Min Htike, Factories and General Labor Laws Inspection Department, Maubin District suggested;

- Although the working hours is set to be (8) hours a day by the Law, the project working hours are (10) hours a day (from 5 AM to 5 PM). It should be set to break for one hour a day for employees and to give one day off in a week according to the Law.

Chief of Health, U Moe Myint Zaw, Department of Public Health, Maubin Township suggested;

- To provide health care instructions, it's essential to mention the list of employees both before and during the fish harvesting period, based on their requirements.
- The consensus\ disagreement about the noise from the project between the project proponent and stakeholders are being resolved, so it should be mentioned in the report how it is less impact from the health point of view.

Village Tract Administrator, U Soe Myint, Aung Heik Village suggested;

The situation is now satisfactory. If any issues happen, it should be negotiated with each other.

Response and Discussion

Dr. Lai Lai Win (Director, OBES) replied and suggested;

- If there is any inconvenience to the stakeholders, please inform and consult with the relevant departments and project proponent before making the complaints.
- For the project proponent, if there is some effect on the stakeholders, it should be resolved the situation immediately.

There were 60 attendees in total, and one suggestion form was collected. The participant made the following comment and suggestions:

- > to take care of water pollution to reduce and minimize the environmental impact
- > to install water filtration pond to irrigate and discharge the water





Figure 6-1 Public Consultation Activities

1.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The purpose of grievance mechanism is to ensure that all requests and complaints from individuals, groups and local communities throughout the Project life, from planning and design through construction and operations, are dealt with systematically in a timely manner with appropriate corrective actions being implemented and the complainant being informed of the outcomes.

For the present U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) project, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) shall appoint grievance focal person to implement the GRM procedure effectively. The nominated person for role should have sound and broad experience within the social region and acting within such a role previous. He will receive the complaints in verbal or with letter from the PAP through site



construction team or village head or PAP himself. All complaints will be logged and processed and addressed within a fixed time, communicated to the complainant.

While consultation with local, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) should prepare detail plan how to solve grievances coordinating with the authorities of villages. Besides, the ways of receiving complaints should be disclosed publicly in the project area like placing signboard including contact number or placing box.

The grievance focal person shall coordinate all actions with the complainants. U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) should immediately carry out a review and assessment of the validity of the complaints and seek measures to redress valid grievances. If it is determined that the complaint is not connected to a project activity or that the project is being carried out in full compliance with applicable national and international standards, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) should explain the circumstances to the complainant and the village head.

For the present situation, if there has complaints and grievances, the complainant should contact U Aung Ko Thet (Manager), responsible person of the project site. Signboards including contact information for grievances are placed in front of the project site compound, beside the road where people can easily see, and at village head offices.

People living near the project area can complain about the problems and impacts they are experiencing through the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), which includes the project's responsible persons. The GRM flow diagram is described as follows.

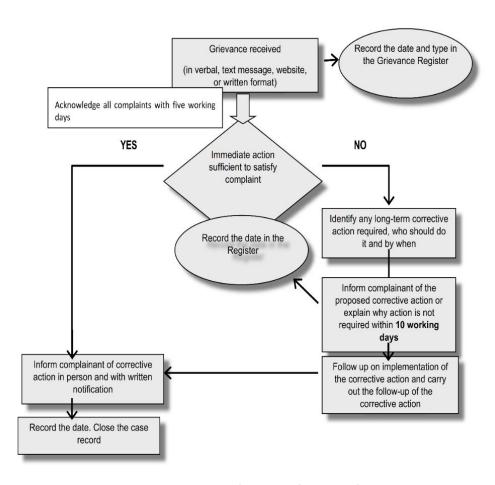


Figure 6-2 Grievance Redness Mechanism Flow Diagram



7. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1 Introduction

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) outlines the appropriate control and mitigation measures during project implementation. Basically, this EMP plan is key deliverable of commitments made in the report and is regarded as an essential working tool for the project owner towards anticipation and meeting its environmental objectives and to ensure continuously compliance with Myanmar regulations and internationally accepted guideline requirements.

7.2 Roles and Responsibility

The project proponent has established an EHS team for implementation of environmental management and monitoring. Organization structures of the EHS team are shown in the following Figure.

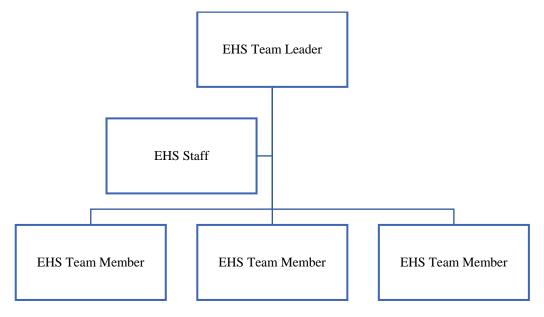


Figure 7-1 Organization Structure of EHS Team

The responsibilities of EHS Team are shown in the following Table.

Table 7.1 Roles and Responsibilities

No.	EHS Department	Roles and Responsibilities
1.	Leader	Constitute the EHS Committee
		To implement the EHS policies.
		• Supervise implementation, monitoring of EMP
		• Allocate sufficient financial and manpower resources to ensure efficient and effective implementation of EMP
		• Ensure adequate training for the farm workers
2.	EHS Staff	• Implementation of EMP according to the EHS policies.
		• Ensure that all workers are aware of, and where
		required properly trained in, environmental
		management plan



No.	EHS Department	Roles and Responsibilities
		Arrange proper supervision of the workers to ensure that they comply with environmental management procedures at all times
		• Implement the effective monitoring and reporting of mistake and errors in implementation of the EMP
3.	EHS Member	Monitoring and implementation of EMP
		Give advice regarding formulation of appropriate procedures for management of farm waste, and coordinate implementation of these procedures
		• Ensure that the workers receive the adequate training
		in waste management

7.3 Air Quality Management Plan

7.3.1 Objectives

The objective of the air quality management plan is to protect public health and the environment by reducing air pollution through comprehensive monitoring, regulation, and control measures.

7.3.2 Law and Regulations

• National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)

7.3.3 Management Action

- Maintain generator and water pumps regularly to ensure optimal performance and minimize the risk of emissions.
- Store fish feed in closed, well-ventilated areas to minimize odor release.
- Regularly monitor air quality within and around the fish farm to detect and address any air pollution issues.

7.3.4 Timeframe and Responsibility

The air quality management plan will be implemented during the project's operation. The implementation of this plan will be the responsibility of the project's EHS team.

7.4 Noise Management Plan

7.4.1 Objectives

- To avoid nuisance noise to nearby residents generated from project activities.
- To comply with National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline.

7.4.2 Law and Regulations

• National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)

7.4.3 Management Actions

- Scheduling operations during less sensitive hours and using well-maintained equipment can help reduce noise levels during fish farm harvesting.
- Regular maintenance of machinery can prevent the excessive noise that comes from worn or faulty equipment.



• Engaging with the community to inform them of operational schedules and potential noise impacts can help in managing expectations and reducing complaints.

7.4.4 Timeframe and Responsibility

The noise management plan will be implemented during the project's operation. The implementation of this plan will be the responsibility of the project's EHS team.

7.5 Water Quality Management Plan

7.5.1 Objectives

The objective of the water quality management plan is to maintain and improve the water quality of the fish farm environment to ensure the health and productivity of aquatic life while minimizing negative impacts on surrounding ecosystems and communities.

7.5.2 Law and Regulations

- National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)
- National Drinking Water Quality Standards, Ministry of Health (2019) for Drinking Water Quality

7.5.3 Management Actions

- Use high-quality feed with better digestibility to reduce waste, and monitoring fish feeding behavior.
- Regularly monitor water parameters, such as dissolved oxygen, ammonia, nitrite, nitrate, pH, and temperature, to ensure they remain within optimal ranges for fish health.
- Maintain appropriate stocking densities to reduce waste production and disease transmission. Adjust stocking rates based on the carrying capacity and water quality conditions.
- Design ponds with appropriate slopes and drainage systems to minimize sediment accumulation and turbidity.
- Stabilize pond banks with vegetation or barriers to prevent erosion and sediment runoff.

7.5.4 Timeframe and Responsibility

The water quality management plan will be implemented during the project's operation. The implementation of this plan will be the responsibility of the project's EHS team.

7.6 Wastewater Management Plan

7.6.1 Objectives

• To reduce water quality impact and to determine if additional implementation of management practices is necessary to improve and/or protect water quality.

7.6.2 Law and Regulations

• National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)

7.6.3 Management Actions

• Regularly monitor and control of the discharged water quality to ensure compliance with the regulatory standards and environmental guidelines.



- To reduce the amount of extra feed and nutrients that are released into the water, floating pellets will be used as a feeding mechanism. Additionally, a continuous monitoring system will be implemented to prevent overfeeding.
- Use of appropriate water management system including sustainable drainage systems, efficient land drainage and water treatment plan.

7.6.4 Timeframe and Responsibility

The wastewater management plan will be implemented during the project's operation. The implementation of this plan will be the responsibility of the project's EHS team.

7.7 Waste Management Plan

7.7.1 Objectives

• To minimize waste generation by developing strategies for the management and disposal of waste in a manner that is sustainable and sensitive to the environment.

7.7.2 Law and Regulations

• Township municipality guidelines

7.7.3 Management Actions

- Implementing a waste segregation helps in identifying and sorting recyclable materials, compostable items, and non-recyclables. This can reduce the volume of waste sent to landfills and increase recycling rates.
- Organic waste, such as food scraps and fish waste, can be composted. Composting not only
 reduces the volume of waste but also produces valuable compost that can be used for soil
 enrichment.
- Educate employees on waste reduction practices, such as minimizing food waste and avoiding single-use items.

7.7.4 Timeframe and Responsibility

The waste management plan will be implemented during the project's operation. The implementation of this plan will be the responsibility of the project's EHS team.

7.8 Biodiversity Management Plan

7.8.1 Objectives

• To achieve a balance between conservation, sustainable use, and the well-being of the surrounding community.

7.8.2 Law and Regulations

• The Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law, 2018

7.8.3 Management Actions

- The fish farm is protected at a height sufficient to prevent released fish species from entering the environment due to flooding.
- Covering the overflow drain with a filter to prevent farmed species from escaping into the environment.



• Using only environmentally friendly/approved farming materials.

7.8.4 Timeframe and Responsibility

The biodiversity management plan will be implemented during the project's operation. The implementation of this plan will be the responsibility of the project's EHS team.

7.9 Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan

7.9.1 Objective

• To provide a broad framework for improving standards of workplace health and safety to reduce work-related injury and illness.

7.9.2 Law and Regulations

• Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019)

7.9.3 Management Actions

- Train workers in swimming and water safety, and ensure rescue equipment is readily available.
- Provide training on proper lifting techniques and use mechanical aids (like wheelbarrows or lifting devices) to handle heavy loads.
- Regularly maintain equipment and machinery. Ensure all machinery has appropriate safety guards, and provide training on the safe operation of equipment.
- Provide training on proper hygiene practices, such as washing hands after handling fish or water. Ensure wounds are promptly and properly treated.
- Use gloves, waterproof clothing, and boots to minimize exposure to water and potential pathogens. Ensure first-aid kits are accessible and stocked with appropriate supplies.
- Provide awareness on environmental conservation at the project site with the corporation of respective departments.

7.9.4 Timeframe and Responsibility

The Occupational Health and Safety management plan will be implemented during the project's operation. The implementation of this plan will be the responsibility of the project's EHS team.

7.10 Community Health and Safety Management Plan

7.10.1 Objective

To prevent or minimize adverse effects on the health and safety of the community, while also maximizing positive impacts and opportunities for enhancing community health outcomes.

7.10.2 Law and Regulations

- The Social Security Law (2012)
- Public Health Law (1972)

7.10.3 Management Actions

• By maintaining a healthy fish population, the farm reduces the likelihood of disease transmission to wild fish stocks and, by extension, to humans who may consume these fish.



- Controlling access to the farm and ensuring proper sanitation and hygiene practices among workers, can help prevent the introduction and spread of pathogens.
- Fencing or barriers will be installed to prevent unauthorized access and potential accidents.

7.10.4 Timeframe and Responsibility

The Community Health and Safety management plan will be implemented during the project's operation. The implementation of this plan will be the responsibility of the project's EHS team.

7.11 Social Management Plan

7.11.1 Objective

The objective of the social management plan is to ensure the well-being and resilience of affected communities by addressing and mitigating the social impacts of the project, while promoting equitable benefits and fostering positive community engagement.

7.11.2 Law and Regulations

• The Social Security Law (2012)

7.11.3 Management Actions

- Providing training to equip local workers with the necessary skills to participate in aquaculture activities.
- Creating partnerships with local suppliers and businesses can ensure that the economic benefits are widely distributed.
- Conducting corporate social responsibility activities that will benefit local residents.
- Develop Grievance Redress Mechanisms.

7.11.4 Timeframe and Responsibility

The social management plan will be implemented during the project's operation. The implementation of this plan will be the responsibility of the project's EHS team.

7.12 Emergency Response Plan

7.12.1 Objective

The objective of the emergency response plan is to ensure a coordinated and effective response to emergencies, minimizing risks, protecting life and property, and facilitating a recovery.

7.12.2 Law and Regulations

• The Employment and Skill Development Law (2013)

7.12.3 Management Actions

- The project will identify and designate key personnel for the Emergency Response Team with clearly outline the roles and responsibilities of each team member.
- The team will compile a list of emergency contact numbers for local authorities, hospitals, fire departments, police, and other relevant services.
- A detailed manual outlining specific procedures for various emergencies including natural disasters, medical emergencies, and evacuation procedures will be developed.
- The project will ensure that the emergency plan complies with local, regional, and national.



- An emergency is an unusual accident or hazard that may pose a risk to workers and their families, the environment, buildings, and vehicles during the operation period. Other possible risks that could occur during the operation period include fires, storms, floods, and accidents and injury to workers. In case of natural disasters in the area, the following measures will be taken to prevent floods in the event of a natural disaster in the area:
 - Listen to the news on the radio and TV continuously, and follow the instructions of the higher authorities.
 - > Prepare supplies and shelters beforehand.
 - > Prepare items that are easy to consume.
 - > Prepare temporary shelters and designated areas free from floodwaters.
 - > Prepare routes to designated areas to avoid obstacles and difficulties.
 - > Prepare life jackets and other protective gear ready beforehand.
 - > Prepare medicines, clean water, etc.

7.13 Risk Management Plan

7.13.1 Objective

The objective of the risk management plan is to ensure a coordinated and effective management of floodwaters. Floodwaters can carry contaminants into fish farms, compromising water quality and fish health. Floods can erode embankments and introduce sediment into ponds, disrupting water flow and damaging infrastructure. Rising waters can lead to fish escaping from their ponds, resulting in financial loss. Heavy rainfall can lead to runoff that introduces pollutants, sediment, and debris into fish farm water, reducing water quality. Storms can damage containment systems, leading to fish escaping into the wild, which can affect both the farm's stock and local ecosystems.

7.13.2 Law and Regulations

• Natural Disaster Management Law, 2013

7.13.3 Management Actions

- Use durable materials and design buildings to withstand high winds and heavy rains.
- Construct levees around them to reduce the risk of flooding.
- Develop effective drainage systems to divert floodwaters away from fish farm areas, preventing contamination and erosion.
- Relocating stock to safer areas if flooding is imminent, such as temporary holding tanks or off-site facilities.
- Develop and regularly update emergency response plans, including evacuation routes and safety procedures for workers.

7.13.4 Timeframe and Responsibility

The risk management plan will be implemented during the project's operation. The implementation of this plan will be the responsibility of the project's EHS team.



7.14 Cooperate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The CSR activities have the objective to uplift quality of life and gain favorable relations from all communities in the project area. According to the Myanmar Investment Law, the proposed project has plan for CSR program in terms of 2% of Net Profit.

The CSR activities implemented by project proponent are as follows:

- Making donations of food, other food items and cash donations
- Knowledge sharing Program
- Donation for the local people

7.15 Management Plan during Decommissioning Phase

7.15.1 Objective

The objective of the environmental management plan during decommissioning is to minimize environmental impacts and ensure safe, sustainable practices in dismantling fish farm infrastructure, managing waste, restoring habitats, and protecting local ecosystems and communities.

7.15.2 Law and Regulations

- National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)
- The Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law, 2018
- The Employment and Skill Development Law (2013)
- Township Municipality Guidelines

7.15.3 Management Actions

7.15.3.1 Water Quality

- Gradually drain ponds to minimize the sudden release of pollutants. Implement sediment traps or filters to prevent sediment and waste from entering natural water systems.
- Treat water before discharge to remove excess nutrients, organic matter, and potential contaminants. Use constructed wetlands to naturally treat runoff.

7.15.3.2 Loss of Aquatic Life

- Conduct a complete and careful removal of all aquatic life before draining ponds or tanks. Use nets and safe handling practices to transfer fish to new locations.
- Monitor the site for any remaining aquatic life and take steps to ensure no animals are left behind to die, which could impact water quality.

7.15.3.3 Habitat Disruption

- Plan for habitat restoration by replanting native vegetation and creating conditions that support local wildlife.
- Use methods that reduce habitat disruption, such as manual removal instead of heavy machinery, to minimize damage to surrounding areas.



7.15.3.4 Waste Generation

• Segregate waste materials into recyclable, reusable, and non-recyclable categories. Recycle materials like metal, plastics, and wood where possible.

7.15.3.5 Social and Economic

- Engage with local communities early in the decommissioning process to discuss the timeline, potential impacts, and available support. Provide information on alternative livelihoods and opportunities.
- Offer training and transition programs for affected workers to help them find new employment opportunities in other sectors.

7.15.4 Timeframe and Responsibility

The emergency response plan will be implemented during the project's decommissioning. The implementation of this plan will be the responsibility of the project's EHS team.

7.16 Mitigation Measures for each sub-plan of EMP during operation phase and decommissioning phase

For the operation and decommissioning phases, the mitigation measures for each EMP sub-plan are compiled in the following table:

Table 7.2 Mitigation Measures for each sub-plan of EMP

No.	Sub-plan	Mitigation Measures
Ope	ration Phase	
1	Air Quality Management Plan	 Enclose dust-generating processes (e.g., grinding and mixing) to prevent dust from escaping into the air. Store raw materials like fishmeal in closed, well-ventilated areas to minimize odor release. Maintain generator and water pumps regularly to ensure optimal performance and minimize the risk of emissions. Regularly monitor air quality within and around the fish farm to detect and address any air pollution issues.
2	Noise Management Plan	 Scheduling operations during less sensitive hours and using well-maintained equipment can help reduce noise levels during fish farm harvesting. Implementing soundproofing measures for the feed pellet mill such as enclosures can reduce noise emissions. Regular maintenance of machinery can prevent the excessive noise that comes from worn or faulty equipment.



No.	Sub-plan	Mitigation Measures				
		• Engaging with the community to inform them of operational schedules and potential noise impacts can help in managing expectations and reducing complaints.				
3	Water Quality Management Plan	 Use high-quality feed with better digestibility to reduce waste, and monitoring fish feeding behavior. Regularly monitor water parameters, such as dissolved oxygen, ammonia, nitrite, nitrate, pH, and temperature, to ensure they remain within optimal ranges for fish health. Maintain appropriate stocking densities to reduce waste production and disease transmission. Adjust stocking rates based on the carrying capacity and water quality conditions. Design ponds with appropriate slopes and drainage systems to minimize sediment accumulation and turbidity. Stabilize pond banks with vegetation or barriers to prevent erosion and sediment runoff. Prior to irrigation, periodically monitor the water quality of Toe River, which is used for the fish ponds. 				
4	Wastewater Management Plan	 Regularly monitor and control of the discharged water quality to ensure compliance with the regulatory standards and environmental guidelines. To reduce the amount of extra feed and nutrients that are released into the water, floating pellets will be used as a feeding mechanism. Additionally, a continuous monitoring system will be implemented to prevent overfeeding. Use of appropriate water management system including sustainable drainage systems, efficient land drainage and water treatment plan. 				
5	Waste Management Plan	• Implementing a waste segregation system helps in identifying and sorting recyclable materials, compostable items, and non-recyclables. This can reduce the volume of waste sent to landfills and increase recycling rates.				



No.	Sub-plan	Mitigation Measures
		 Organic waste, such as food scraps and fish waste, can be composted. Composting not only reduces the volume of waste but also produces valuable compost that can be used for soil enrichment. Educate employees on waste reduction practices, such as minimizing food waste and avoiding single-use items.
6	Biodiversity Management Plan	 The fish farm is protected at a height sufficient to prevent released fish species from entering the environment due to flooding. Covering the overflow drain with a filter to prevent farmed species from escaping into the environment. Using only environmentally friendly/approved farming materials.
7	Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan	 Train workers in swimming and water safety, and ensure rescue equipment is readily available. Provide training on proper lifting techniques and use mechanical aids (like wheelbarrows or lifting devices) to handle heavy loads. Regularly maintain equipment and machinery. Ensure all machinery has appropriate safety guards, and provide training on the safe operation of equipment. Provide training on proper hygiene practices, such as washing hands after handling fish or water. Ensure wounds are promptly and properly treated. Use gloves, waterproof clothing, and boots to minimize exposure to water and potential pathogens. Ensure first-aid kits are accessible and stocked with appropriate supplies.
8	Community Health and Safety Management Plan	 By maintaining a healthy fish population, the farm reduces the likelihood of disease transmission to wild fish stocks and, by extension, to humans who may consume these fish. Controlling access to the farm and ensuring proper sanitation and hygiene practices among workers, can help prevent the introduction and spread of pathogens.



No.	Sub-plan	Mitigation Measures
		Fencing or barriers will be installed to prevent unauthorized access and potential accidents.
9	Social Management Plan	 Providing training to equip local workers with the necessary skills to participate in aquaculture activities. Creating partnerships with local suppliers and businesses can ensure that the economic benefits are widely distributed. Conducting corporate social responsibility activities that will benefit local residents. Develop Grievance Redress Mechanisms.
10	Emergency Response Plan	 The project will identify and designate key personnel for the Emergency Response Team with clearly outline the roles and responsibilities of each team member. The team will compile a list of emergency contact numbers for local authorities, hospitals, fire departments, police, and other relevant services. A detailed manual outlining specific procedures for various emergencies including natural disasters, medical emergencies, and evacuation procedures will be developed. The project will ensure that the emergency plan complies with local, regional, and national.
Dece	ommissioning Phase	
1	EMP for Decommissioning Phase	 Gradually drain ponds to minimize the sudden release of pollutants. Implement sediment traps or filters to prevent sediment and waste from entering natural water systems. Treat water before discharge to remove excess nutrients, organic matter, and potential contaminants. Use constructed wetlands to naturally treat runoff. Loss of Aquatic Life Conduct a complete and careful removal of all aquatic life before draining ponds or tanks. Use nets and safe handling practices to transfer fish to new locations.



No.	Sub-plan	Mitigation Measures			
		 Monitor the site for any remaining aquatic life and take steps to ensure no animals are left behind to die, which could impact water quality. 			
		Habitat Disruption			
		 Plan for habitat restoration by replanting native vegetation and creating conditions that support local wildlife. Use methods that reduce habitat disruption, such as manual removal instead of heavy machinery, to minimize damage to surrounding areas. 			
		Waste Generation			
		 Segregate waste materials into recyclable, reusable, and non-recyclable categories. Recycle materials like metal, plastics, and wood where possible. 			
		Social and Economic			
		 Engage with local communities early in the decommissioning process to discuss the timeline, potential impacts, and available support. Provide information on alternative livelihoods and opportunities. Offer training and transition programs for affected workers to help them find new employment opportunities in other sectors. 			

7.17 Budget Allocation for EMP

The project cost already includes the cost of implementing environmental management sub-plans, and the following table shows the budget allocation for the environmental management plan.

 Table 7.3
 Budget Allocation for EMP

No.	Description	Expected Budget
1	Air Quality Management Plan	1,000,000
2	Noise Management Plan	500,000
3	Water Quality Management Plan	2,500,000
4	Wastewater Quality Management Plan	2,000,000
5	Waste Management Plan	700,000



No.	Description	Expected Budget
6	Biodiversity Management Plan	300,000
7	Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan	1,000,000
8	Community Health and Safety Management Plan	300,000
9	Social Management Plan	1,200,000
10	Emergency Response Plan	500,000
	Total	10 ,000,000

7.18 Environmental Monitoring and Reporting Plan

The EHS team will be conducted weekly or monthly inspections of the proposed fish farm. The monitoring report will be submitted to the Environmental Conservation Department every six months, as mentioned in the IEE report.

Note: If the project is beyond the current estimated cost, the necessary funds will be expanded.



Table 7.4 Environmental Monitoring Plan

Category	Item	Location	Frequency	Responsible Organization	Target Value	Budget Allocation	
Environment	Environmental Monitoring Plan (Operation Phase)						
Air quality	SO ₂ , NO ₂ , O ₃ , PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀	AQ-1: 16°45'12.22"N 95°35'20.47"E At the U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) AQ-2: 16°44'13.61"N 95°35'32.14"E Aung Heik Fish Camp	Twice/year	EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)	National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)	4,000,000 per year	
Noise quality	Noise level (dB)	NQ-1: 16°45'12.22"N 95°35'20.47"E At the U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) NQ-2: 16°44'13.61"N 95°35'32.14"E Aung Heik Fish Camp	Twice/year	EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)	National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)	1,000,000 per year	
Water Quality	pH, Colour, Turbidity, Total Dissolved Solid, Hardness, Chloride, Nitrate, Arsenic, Iron, Lead, Manganese, Sulfate, Fecal Coliform, Total Coliform	GW: Ground Water 16°45'12.79"N, 95°35'20.27"E	Twice/year	EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)	National Drinking Water Quality Standards, Ministry of Health, 2019	900,000 per year	



Category	Item	Location	Frequency	Responsible Organization	Target Value	Budget Allocation
	Biological Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Oil and Grease, pH, Total Coliform, Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, Total Suspended, Solids, Temperature	DW: Discharged Water 16°45'8.47"N, 95°35'22.03"E	Twice/year	EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)	National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)	800,000 per year
	Total Suspended, Solids, Biological Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, pH, Dissolved Oxygen, Ammonium Nitrogen, E Coli, Copper	SW: Stream Water Upstream Point — 16°44'11.88"N, 95°35'45.79"E Downstream Point — 16°45'15.78"N, 95°35'18.15"E	Annually		National Surface Water Quality Standard (2024)	800,000 per year
Waste	- Amount and Type of Waste	Waste Storage Area	Weekly	EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)	Township Municipal Guideline	1,000,000 per year
Biodiversity	- Flora, Fauna and Aquatic	Project Area	Annually	EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)	The Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law, (2018)	500,000 per year



Category	Item	Location	Frequency	Responsible Organization	Target Value	Budget Allocation
Occupational Health and Safety	 First Aid Box and safety equipment Records accidents and worker's medical checkups condition 	Project Area	Weekly	EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)	Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019)	500,000 per month
Community Health and Safety	- Records accidents and medical condition	Project Area	Annually	EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)	The Social Security Law (2012) Public Health Law (1972)	1,000,000 per year
Emergency Response and Management Plan	 Implementation of emergency response plan and training First aid supplies Emergency contact information 	Project Area	Twice/year	EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)	The Employment and Skill Development Law (2013)	2,000,000 per year



Category	Item	Location	Frequency	Responsible Organization	Target Value	Budget Allocation
Preparation of Monitoring Report	Conducting monitoring according to IEE and report preparation	-	Biannually	Third Party	EIA Procedure, 2015	4,000,000 per year
Decommission	ning Phase					
Water quality	pH, Colour, Turbidity, Total Dissolved Solid, Hardness, Chloride, Nitrate, Arsenic, Iron, Lead, Manganese, Sulfate, Fecal Coliform, Total Coliform Biological Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Oil and Grease, pH, Total Coliform, Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, Total Suspended,	GW-1: Ground Water 16°44'21.24"N, 95°35'51.48"E DW-2: Discharged Water 16°44'11.80"N, 95°35'50.25"E	Once, during decommissioning	EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (1)	National Drinking Water Quality Standards, Ministry of Health, 2019 National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015) National Surface Water Quality Standard (2024)	3,000,000



Category	Item	Location	Frequency	Responsible Organization	Target Value	Budget Allocation
	Solids, Temperature, Total Suspended, Solids, Biological Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, pH,	SW: Stream Water (Aung Heik-Seik Tha Stream) Upstream Point — 16°44'11.88"N, 95°35'45.79"E				
	Dissolved Oxygen, Ammonium Nitrogen, E Coli, Copper	Downstream Point – 16°44'10.98"N, 95°35'56.15"E				
Biodiversity	Flora, Fauna and Aquatic	Project Area	Once, during decommissioning	EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)	The Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law, (2018)	1,000,000
Waste	Waste generated from decommissioning activities such as concrete, metal, and wood	Project Area	Once, during decommissioning	EHS Team, U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2)	Township Municipal Guideline	1,000,000





Figure 7-2 Environmental Quality Monitoring Lactation Points



8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The proposed U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) is situated in an area of low biodiversity value, minimizing potential impacts on local ecosystems and wildlife. The environmental impacts associated with the fish farming practices planned for this site are expected to be minimal, given the absence of sensitive habitats and species. The farm's design and operational procedures have been carefully assessed to ensure that they align with sustainable practices, aiming to maintain water quality, control waste, and prevent the escape of farmed fish into the wild. Based on the findings of this initial environmental examination, the project poses a low risk to the environment, making it suitable for development in its proposed location.

To ensure the ongoing environmental sustainability of the fish farm, recommendations are proposed. It is required to implement a monitoring plan to regularly assess water quality and manage effluent to prevent contamination of nearby water bodies. The fish farm should adopt best practices for feeding and stock management to minimize waste and the risk of disease outbreaks. Barriers or containment systems should be installed to prevent the escape of farmed species, which could disrupt local ecosystems. Lastly, periodic environmental monitoring should be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of these measures and adjust practices as needed to maintain low environmental impact. By following these recommendations, the fish farm can operate responsibly, contributing to local economic development while preserving environmental quality.

8.1 Commitment of the Project Proponent

- i. U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) declares that the information in the report is true, accurate and complete.
- ii. The IEE report has been prepared in strict compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations, guidelines and procedures.
- iii. U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) will at all times comply fully with the commitments, mitigation measures, and plans in the IEE report. (Ref. 2015 EIA Procedure)
- iv. U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) commits to create a healthy and safe working place and working condition. The company will strictly follow and meet with all the guideline and regulations related with the project activities.
- v. U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) pledges not to pollute the air, water and land environment as practical as possible throughout the entire life of the project. In addition, the project has to monitor and adopt suitable measures for environmental quality, such as air, noise, water, solid waste generation, etc. related with the project activities in management plan. And the project will follow all the mitigation measures to be taken and the monitoring plan implemented as prescribed in this IEE report.

Table 8.1 Project Key Commitments of U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (1)

Commitment Source	Commitment									
Chapter-2, Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks	U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) will follow National Law, Regulations and Guidelines relevant to the proposed fish farm project.									



Chapter-2, Environmental Quality Standards	U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) will specifically commit itself to the prevention of pollution through the implementation of processes, practices and techniques to avoid, reduce and control the creation, emission and discharge of any type of pollutant and waste.
Chapter-2, NEQEG	U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) will follow NEQEGs standard for the air emission, effluent and noise.
Chapter-2, International Standard	U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) will follow International Finance Corporation's Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines.
Chapter-5, Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures	U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) will implement the mitigation measures for environmental, social and health and safety.
Chapter-7, Environmental Management Plan	U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) will implement the environmental management plan for the proposed fish farm project.
Section 7.13 CSR Plan	U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) plan and reserve for cooperate social responsibility (CSR) (during operation period), two percent (2%) of yearly net profit of the project.
Section 7.17 Environmental Monitoring Plan	U Zaw Naing's Fish Farm (2) will implement the environmental monitoring plan for the proposed fish farm project.



APPENDIX-A REFERENCE LETTER OF THIRD-PARTY CONFIRMATION



ပတ် ဝန်း ကျင် ထိန်း သိမ်း ရေး ဦး စီး ဌာ န ညွှန် ကြား ရေး မှူး ရုံး ဧ ရာ ဝ တီ တိုင်း ဒေ သ ကြီး စာအမှတ်၊ EIA/ TP(အတည်ပြု) (၁/ ရ / /၂ဝ၂၄) ရက် စွဲ ၊၂ဝ၂၄ ခုနှစ်၊ မေလ ၂၁ ရက်

သို့

ဦးဇော်နိုင် လုပ်ငန်းရှင်

အကြောင်းအရာ။ ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (IEE) အစီရင်ခံစာ ရေးဆွဲဆောင်ရွက်မည့် တတိယအဖွဲ့ အစည်းနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ သဘောထားမှတ်ချက်ပြန်ကြားခြင်း

ရည် ညွှန်း ချက် ။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာန၊ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်ရုံး၏ ၁၄-၅-၂ဝ၂၄ ရက်စွဲပါ စာအမှတ်၊ EIA-၂/၁၂/ (TP -အတည်ပြု) (၂၀၁၉/၂၀၂၄)

၁။ အကြောင်းအရာပါကိစ္စနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ဦးဇော်နိုင်မှ ဧရာဝတီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ မအူပင်ခရိုင်၊ မအူပင်မြို့နယ်၊ ညောင်ပင်ဂရက်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ ကွင်းအမှတ်(၈၃၈)၊ စံလင်းဒေါင့်မြောက်ကွင်း၊ ဦးပိုင် အမှတ်(၄၈/၃၊ ၄၉) မြေဧရိယာ ၉.၉၅ ဧကပေါ်တွင် အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ငါးမွေး မြူရေးလုပ်ငန်းအတွက် ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း(IEE)အစီရင်ခံစာရေးဆွဲဆောင်ရွက်မည့် တတိယ အဖွဲ့အစည်း Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited (OBES) အား အတည်ပြုပေးနိုင် ပါရန် တင်ပြခဲ့ခြင်းအပေါ် အဆိုပါအဖွဲ့အစည်းသည် လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်ဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းအရ အကြံပေးအဖွဲ့အမျိုးအစား(က) ရရှိထားသည့် အဖွဲ့အစည်း(လိုင်စင်အမှတ် EIA CO(A)-002/2023) ဖြစ်ကြောင်းနှင့် အမှတ်စဉ် (၁၆) ရေလုပ်ငန်းဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းအတွက် လေ့လာဆောင်ရွက်ခွင့် ရှိသည့် အဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြစ်ကြောင်းစိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရသဖြင့် ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (IEE) အစီရင်ခံစာနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ အောက်ပါတို့ကိုဆောင်ရွက်ရန်လိုအစ်ကြောင်း လုပ်ငန်းရှင်ထံသို့ ဆက်လက်ပြန်ကြားရန် ရည်ညွှန်းပါစာဖြင့် အကြောင်းကြားလာပါသည်။

(က) Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited (OBES) အား ဦးဇော်နိုင်မှ ဧရာဝတီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ မအူပင်ခရိုင်၊ မအူပင်မြို့နယ်၊ ညောင်ပင်ဂရက်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ ကွင်းအမှတ်(၈၃၈)၊ စံလင်းဒေါင့်မြောက်ကွင်း၊ ဦးပိုင်အမှတ်(၄၈/၃၊ ၄၉)၊ မြေဧရိယာ (၉.၉၅) ဧကပေါ်တွင် အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် ငါးမွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်း နှင့်ပတ်သက်သည့် ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအစီရင်ခံစာကို ပူးတွဲပါ လေ့လာ ဆန်းစစ်ရေးအဖွဲ့ဝင်များဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်မည့်အပေါ် အတည်ပြုကြောင်း၊



.1

(ခ) အတည်ပြုထားသည့် တတိယအဖွဲ့ အစည်းဖြင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း ဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း အပိုဒ် ၃၄၊ ၃၅၊ ၃၆၊ ၃၇၊ ၃၈ တို့နှင့်အညီ ကနဦး ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း(Initial Environmental Examination- IEE) အစီရင်ခံစာ အား ရေးဆွဲပြုစု၍ သယံစာတနှင့်သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနသို့ တင်ပြအတည်ပြုချက်ရယူရန်။

၂။ သို့ဖြစ်ပါ၍ ဦးဖော်နိုင်မှ ငါးမွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်းအတွက် ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (IEE)အစီရင်ခံစာအား အထက်အပိုဒ်(၁) အပိုဒ်ခွဲ(ခ) နှင့်အညီ ရေးဆွဲပြုစု၍ အတည်ပြုချက်ရရှိ သည်အထိ ဆက်လက်ဆောင်ရွက်သွားရန်အကြောင်းကြားပါသည်။

> တိုင်းဒေသကြီးတာဝန်ခံ (ထွန်းထွန်းဦး-၁၊ ဒုတိယညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး)

မိတ္တုကို

Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited ရုံးလက်ခံ မျှောစာတွဲ



APPENDIX-B THIRD-PARTY ORGANIZATION LICENSE





APPENDIX-C FISH FARMING LICENSE





လုပ်ငန်းရှင်များသတိပြုရန်

၁။ ဤလိုင်စင်အား လုပ်ငန်းတည်ရာဌာနတွင် အမြဲထားရှိရမည်။

၂။ စစ်ဆေးပိုင်ခွင့်ရှိသူ တစ်ဦးဦးက စစ်ဆေးရန် တောင်းဆိုလျှင် ချက်ချင်း ≁ထုတ်ပေးရမည်။

၃။ လိုင်စင်သက်တမ်း ကုန်ပြီးနောက် ရက်ပေါင်း (၃၀)အတွင်း လိုင်စင် လဲလှယ်ရမည်။

၄။ ငါးမွေးမြူခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေ၊ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းနှင့် ညွှန်ကြားချက်များကို သိရှိလိုက်နာရမည်။

၅။ နိုင်ငံတော်နှင့် ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာနမှ အခါအားလျော်စွာ ချမှတ်ထားသော စည်းကမ်းချက်များနှင့် သတိပေးချက်များကို အမြဲတစေလိုက်နာ၍ နိုင်ငံတော်နှင့် ဆန့်ကျင်သော လုပ်ငန်းရပ်များကို ရှောင်ကြဉ်ရမည်။

၆။ ဤငါးမွေးမြူခြင်းလိုင်စင်ခွန်သည် ငါးမွေးမြူခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း လုပ်ကိုင်သဖြင့် ပေးဆောင်ရသည့် အခွန်ငွေဖြစ်သည်။ မြေပိုင်ဆိုင်မှုနှင့် အထောက်အထား အဖြစ် မသက်ဆိုင်စေရ။

၇။ ငါးမွေးမြူခြင်း လုပ်ကိုင်ဆောင်ရွက်ရာ၌ ကောင်းမွန်သော ရေသတ္တဝါမွေးမြူရေး ကျင့်စဉ်အရ ကြက်နှင့်ငါး၊ တွဲဖက်မွေးမြူခြင်းမပြုရ။

၈။ သဘာဝ ငါးသယ်ဇာတများကို ဖျက်ဆီးစေမည့် ရေသတ္တဝါများကို

မွေးမြူခြင်းမပြုရ။

ကျွှင်းမွေးမြူခြင်းလိုင်စင် ခွန်သည် ငါးမွေးသဖြင့် ပေးဆောင်ရသည့် အခွန်ငွေ့ဖြစ်သည်။ မြေပိုင်ဆိုင် မှု နှင့် မသက်ဆိုင်စေရး

ထုတ်ရက်(၁)၎င်းပေခဲ့မှုတာနို့သည် အင်းခရာင်းနယ်မြေတွင်မမါဝင်ကြောင်း မြနယ်ထိဦးစီးရုံး (**ဖဘု**င်) မှတာဝန်ယူရမည်။ (၂)အင်းခရာင်းခရိယာတွင် ကျွဲရောက်ပဲက ရှင်းမြို့ပါ။



APPENDIX-D SOIL LABORATORY RESULT

ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေးနှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန စိုက်ပျိုးရေးဦးစီးဌာန (မြေအသုံးချရေးဌာနခွဲ) ရန်ကုန်မြို့

> စာအမှတ်- ဓခ-၂(၁)/၂၀၂၄-၂၀၂၅ (၀ 5 ၅) နေ့စွဲ၊ ၂၀၂၄ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇွန်လ (၃၃) ရက်

အကြောင်းအရာ။ မြေနမူနာ ဓာတ်ခွဲအဖြေများပေးပို့ခြင်း ရည်ညွှန်းချက် ။ OBES မှ (3.6.2024) နေ့တွင် ပေးပို့သော နမူနာ။

အထက်အကြောင်းအရာပါ ကိစ္စနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ရည်ညွှန်းစာဖြင့် ပေးပို့လာ သော မြေနမူနာ (၁ - မျိုး) အား ဓာတ်ခွဲစစ်ဆေးပြီးဖြစ်၍ ဓာတ်ခွဲတွေ့ရှိချက် အဖြေများကို ဤစာနှင့်အတူ ပူးတွဲပေးပို့ပါသည်။

> (ဒေါက်တာသန္တာညီ) ဒုတိယညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး ဓာတ်ခွဲခန်းတာဝန်ခံ မြေအသုံးချရေးဌာနခွဲ

မိတ္တူကို-ရုံးလက်ခံ



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (LAND USE)

SOIL ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET

OBES (3.6.2024)

Region /State - ရောဝတီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး။

Sheet No.

2

Township

- မအူပင်မြို့နယ်။

Sr No. S 1/2024

	TOAL SEA	MANAGE TO SERVICE THE SERVICE				
Sr	r Sample	Lead (Pb)	Zinc (Zn)	Copper (Cu)		
No.	Sample	ppm	ppm	ppm		
1	Soil Sample	4.48	4.96	6.236		

မှတ်ချက်။ ။မြေနမူနာဓာတ်ခွဲအဖြေများအရ Lead (Pb), Zinc (Zn) နှင့် Copper (Cu) ပါဝင်မှုသည် စိုက်ပျိုးမြေတွင် ပါဝင်သင့်သည့် MPL(Maximum permissible Limit) ထက် မကျော်လွန်ပါ။ (Ref : FAO, U. Ewers (1991))

(ဒေါက်တာသန္တာညီ)

ဒုတိယညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး

ဓာတ်ခွဲခန်းတာဝန်ခံ

မြေအသုံးချရေးဌာနခွဲ

9



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (LAND USE) SOIL ANALYTICAL DATA SHEET AND SOIL INTEPRETATION OF RESULTS OBES (3.6.2024)

Region /State - ဧရာဝတီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး။

Sheet No. 1

Township - မအူပင်မြို့နယ်။

Sr No. S 1/2024

		рН	
Sr No.	Sample	Soil:Water	рН
		1:2.5	
1	Soil Sample	4.72	Strongly Acid

(ဒေါက်တာသန္တာညီ) ဒုတိယညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး ဓာတ်ခွဲခန်းတာဝန်ခံ မြေအသုံးချရေးဌာနခွဲ



APPENDIX-E WATER QUALITY LABORATORY RESULTS

ALARM Ecological Laboratory

Water Testing Result Report



Report Number: EL-WR-24-03286 Date : June 6, 2024

Client Information

Client Name : U Zaw Naing Fish & Farm(2)

Organization : OBE

Client ID : -

Registration Date & 31.5.2024;

: Time : 5:45 PM

Contact : 09-420095445

Email : kyawwinhan7@gmail.com

Testing Purpose : For Standard

Sample Information

Sample ID : 11286

Sample Name : Ground Water F(2)

Sample Type / Source : **Ground**30.5.2024;

Sampling Date & Time : 3:50 PM

Sample Location : Maubin Township

Latitude :
Longitude : -

Testing Results

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

Sr.	Quality Parameters	Results	Units	Drinking Standards	Remarks
1	pH^1	6.2	S.U	6.5 – 8.5°	Nearly Acid Range
2	Colour ³	125	HU	≤15 °	Above the limit
3	Turbidity ³	29	FAU	≤5 °	Turbid
4	TDS⁴	288	mg/L	≤1000 °	Normal
5	Hardness ³	64.10	mg/L	≤500 ^c	Normal
6	Chloride ³	18.5	mg/L	≤250 ^c	Normal
7	Nitrate ³	0.36	mg/L	≤10 ^b	Normal
8	Arsenic ⁸	0.005	mg/L	≤0.05 ^a	Normal
9	Iron ⁷	0.35	mg/L	≤1 ^c	Normal
10	Lead ⁷	ND	mg/L	≤0.01 ^c	LOD = 0.1 mg/L
11	Manganese ³	4.4	mg/L	≤0.4 ^c	Above the limit
12	Sulfate ³	< 2	mg/L	≤ 250 °	Normal

"ND" = Not Detected	"LOD" = Lower limit of detection	" – " = No Reference Standard		
Tested by	Checked by	Approved by		
Daw Max Myat Khine Lao. Texasizian II Ecological Laboratory	Daw Lin Myst Myat Aung Lab. Technician I Ecological Laboratory ALARM	La Coracon Municipal Laboration (ACA)		

No.237, Corner of Shu Khin Thar Street & 7 Street, (3) Block, South Oakkalapa Township, Yangon. Tel: 09-407496078, Email: aelab.2022@gmail.com





ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

Myanmar Innovation Group of Co., Ltd

Address : No. (9), Sabae Housing, Pyi Htaung Su Road,

(26) Ward, South Dagon Tsp, Yangon, Myanmar.

: 09-893 767 424

E-mail: info@prolabmyanmar.com

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

1 Client Name

: U Zaw Naing Fish & Poultry Farm-2

2 Location

: Maubin Township

Type of Sample 3

: Ground Water

4 Sample No.

: 00651/2024

5 Contact Person

: U Kyaw Win Han (OBES)

6 Phone No.

: 09-420095445

7 Date Received

: 31.05.2024

8 Date of Test Performed

: 31.05.2024

9 Date of Issued

10 Result

: 07.06.2024

No.	Parameter	Result	Unit	WHO STD 2018	Method
1	Fecal Coliform	< 0.3	MPN/ml	NA	FDA-BAM: MPN Method
2	Total Coliform	< 0.3	MPN/ml	ND per 100 mL	FDA-BAM: MPN Method

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

Tested By

Name : NAW EH THA KU

Position: Laboratory Technician

Signature: Eh.



Approved By

Name : THEMAR WINT

Position: Laboratory Manager

Signature :.....

LAB-FO-024-00



ALARM Ecological Laboratory

Water Testing Result Report



Report Number: EL-WR-24-03284 Date: June 6, 2024

Client Information

Client Name : U Zaw Naing Fish & Farm(2)

Organization : OBES

Client ID :

Registration Date & 31.5.2024;

Time 5:45 PM

Contact : 09-420095445

Email : kyawwinhan7@gmail.com

Testing Purpose : For Standard

Sample Information

Sample ID : 11284

Sample Name : Discharged Water F(2)

Sample Type / Source : Waste

30.5.2024;

Sampling Date & Time : 4:00 PM

Sample Location : Maubin Township

Latitude : Longitude : -

Testing Results

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

Sr.	Quality Parameters	Results	Units	Emission Standards	Remarks
1	pH¹	7.5	S.U	6.0 - 9.0 ^d	Normal
2	Temperature ²	27.8	°C	±3* ^d	=
3	TSS ³	35	mg/L	≤50 ^d	Normal
4	BOD ₅ ⁶	18	mg/L	≤ 50 ^d	Normal
5	COD ³	34	mg/L	≤ 250 ^d	Normal
6	Total Phosphorous ³	1.6	mg/L	≤2 ^d	Normal
7	Oil & Grease 9	3	mg/L	≤ 10 ^d	Normal
8	Total Nitrogen ³	3.8	mg/L	-	-

"ND" = Not Detected	"LOD" = Lower limit of detection	" – " = No Reference Standard
Tested by	Checked by	Approved by
Daw May is Abine Lab. Connibian II Ecological Laboratory	Daw Lin Manayat Aung Lab. Terfinician I Ecological Laboratory ALARM	DE Aye Ay Wer Laboratory IM-Enarge Eco log ical Laboratory (ALARM)

No.237, Corner of Shu Khin Thar Street & 7 Street, (3) Block, South Oakkalapa Township, Yangon.
Tel: 09-407496078, Email: aelab.2022@gmail.com





ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

Myanmar Innovation Group of Co., Ltd

Address : No. (9), Sabae Housing, Pyi Htaung Su Road,

(26) Ward, South Dagon Tsp, Yangon, Myanmar.

Tel : 09-893 767 424

E-mail : info@prolabmyanmar.com

LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

1 Client Name

: U Zaw Naing Fish & Poultry Farm-2

2 Location

: Maubin Township

Type of Sample

: Discharg Water

Sample No.

: 00649/2024

5 Contact Person

: U Kyaw Win Han (OBES)

6 Phone No.

: 09-420095445

7 Date Received

: 31.05.2024

8 Date of Test Performed

: 31.05.2024

Date of Issued

: 07.06.2024

10 Result

No.	Parameter	Result	Unit	WHO STD 2018	Method	
1	Total Coliform	150	MPN/ml	-	FDA-BAM: MPN Method	

Remark:

This certificate is issued only for the receipt of the test sample. Dispose treated waste water according to state and local regulations.

Tested By

Name : NAW EH THA KU Position: Laboratory Technician Signature:Eh......



Approved By

Name: THEMAR WINT Position : Laboratory Manager Signature:.....ðØ

LAB-FO-024-00



APPENDIX-F HOURLY AIR QUALITY RESULTS

Air Quality Monitoring Point-1

Sense	or Type	SO2	NO2	03	CO	PM2.5	PM10	TSP	TEMPER	HUM	AIRPRE	NOISE	WS	WD
Date	Time	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ug/m3	ug/m3	ug/m3	;æ	%RH	hPa	dB	m/s	;ã
Date	9:05 AM	5.09	4.14	10.12	0.00	1.8	2.5	2.7	34.74	41.35	1003.14	45.97	1.0	258.7
	10:05 AM	5.81	1.18	5.05	0.00	0.2	0.9	1.3	35.65	41.17	1004.00	44.28	0.7	183.4
	11:05 AM	5.63	11.10	10.58	0.00	1.0	1.3	2.4	35.33	40.53	1004.00	45.64	0.9	215.9
	12:05 PM	4.73	9.54	11.48	0.00	1.0	1.8	2.3	35.66	40.28	1003.02	43.29	0.7	250.6
	1:05 PM	3.62	10.01	11.18	0.04	0.5	1.6	2.3	36.39	47.58	1002.83	43.83	0.6	189.8
	2:05 PM	3.22	9.09	10.03	0.01	2.1	4.9	6.9	36.25	60.78	1002.00	43.53	0.7	148.8
	3:05 PM	4.70	10.97	9.03	0.00	2.4	3.9	5.0	35.11	63.58	1002.00	42.63	0.5	198.0
31-05-24	4:05 PM	4.88	10.35	8.60	0.00	1.7	2.0	3.0	34.29	64.63	1002.00	43.01	1.5	267.3
31-03-24	5:05 PM	5.68	8.35	10.08	0.00	1.8	2.0	2.7	30.94	57.18	1003.76	34.42	0.6	316.9
	6:05 PM	5.57	6.44	9.15	0.00	1.4	2.3	2.8	29.26	58.63	1003.73	33.36	0.1	199.1
	7:05 PM	4.70	3.94	9.29	0.03	1.3	1.5	1.7	28.64	63.55	1004.00	33.07	0.4	183.5
	8:05 PM	4.60	2.83	9.34	0.02	1.3	1.5	1.7	28.06	66.07	1004.81	32.38	0.5	145.4
	9:05 PM	4.99	2.88	9.01	0.00	1.3	1.5	1.7	27.54	69.00	1004.00	32.47	0.8	162.7
	10:05 PM	5.74	1.51	8.52	0.00	1.6	2.0	2.3	27.16	70.98	1005.00	32.70	0.2	182.5
	11:05 PM	1.38	1.00	7.48	0.00	1.9	2.2	2.4	26.77	72.72	1004.61	31.84	0.1	191.0
	12:05 AM	3.38	1.00	9.15	0.00	2.5	4.0	4.9	26.28	74.82	1003.27	32.01	0.2	305.2
	1:05 AM	8.74	1.00	8.94	0.00	1.2	2.3	3.2	26.12	73.97	1003.00	32.25	0.7	277.0
	2:05 AM	3.38	1.08	9.89	0.00	0.8	2.1	3.0	27.43	71.37	1003.00	31.70	1.2	307.4
	3:05 AM	3.94	1.02	8.20	0.00	2.0	3.2	4.0	30.02	61.58	1003.00	32.50	1.0	224.6
01-06-24	4:05 AM	1.69	1.81	6.49	0.00	0.7	0.9	0.9	33.99	49.08	1003.00	33.98	0.8	295.9
01-00-24	5:05 AM	8.56	4.80	6.81	0.00	0.4	0.4	0.4	34.26	41.70	1003.00	33.08	0.8	282.9
	6:05 AM	1.00	4.44	6.99	0.00	0.1	0.3	0.3	34.40	41.70	1003.00	38.74	0.5	261.5
	7:05 AM	1.00	4.26	8.59	0.00	0.0	0.1	0.1	34.78	39.69	1004.00	44.17	0.6	221.4
	8:05 AM	5.87	1.00	8.89	0.00	0.0	0.1	0.2	34.80	39.69	1004.00	43.56	0.7	247.0
	AVG	4.50	4.74	8.87	0.00	1.20	1.88	2.42	31.83	56.32	1003.42	37.68	0.67	229.85
24 hr	MAX	8.74	11.10	11.48	0.04	2.53	4.87	6.93		74.82	1005.00	45.97	1.52	316.87
	MIN	1.00	1.00	5.05	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.08	26.12	39.69	1002.00	31.70	0.09	145.38
	ug/m3	11.79	8.91	17.74										

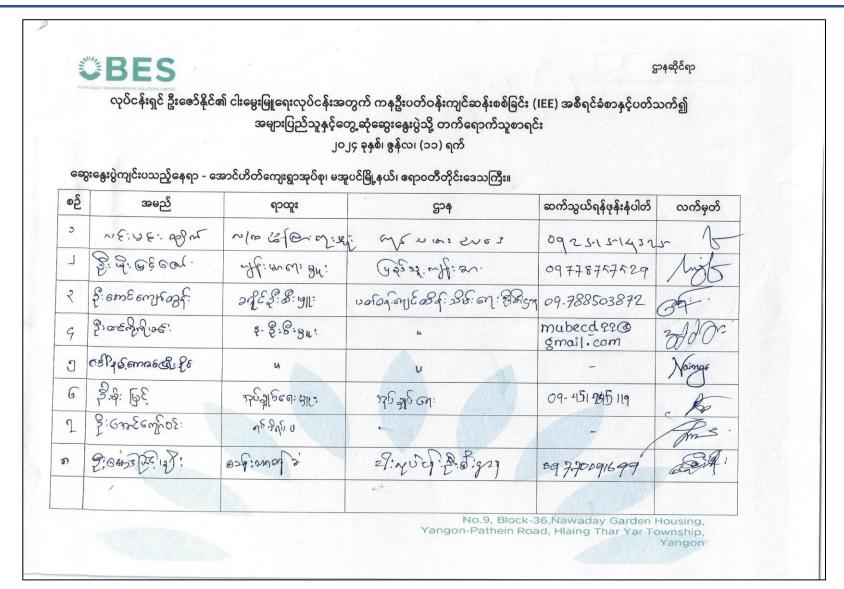


Air Quality Monitoring Point-2

Sensor Type		SO2	NO2	03	CO	PM2.5	PM10	TSP	TEMPER	HUM	AIRPRE	NOISE	WS	WD
Date	Time	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ug/m3	ug/m3	ug/m3	æ	%RH	hPa	dB	m/s	įã
	9:05 AM	8.82	8.86	14.54	0.41	2.00	4.74	6.91	36.22	53.57	1006.70	32.45	0.98	184.93
	10:05 AM	7.55	6.02	17.76	0.34	2.57	4.98	6.63	37.02	54.73	1006.02	41.97	0.77	183.44
	11:05 AM	4.83	12.04	13.08	0.00	3.15	5.60	7.20	37.75	55.12	1005.57	42.18	0.93	167.58
	12:05 PM	7.62	14.79	12.01	0.00	2.80	3.15	4.12	39.27	57.08	1004.40	32.18	0.73	157.81
	1:05 PM	8.45	12.87	10.40	0.00	3.25	3.53	4.29	39.18	57.03	1003.48	33.83	0.55	161.05
	2:05 PM	3.85	7.52	16.92	0.00	2.90	3.02	4.03	39.29	57.19	1002.98	33.14	0.77	186.93
	3:05 PM	2.58	10.82	15.84	0.00	3.25	38.10	42.88	38.86	56.50	1002.12	31.96	0.53	148.41
30-05-24	4:05 PM	2.58	7.46	10.20	0.00	5.20	7.85	8.39	38.55	56.83	1003.00	32.47	1.52	217.93
30-03-24	5:05 PM	2.58	4.64	13.04	0.00	3.98	5.47	6.29	38.83	56.98	1003.00	32.40	1.58	178.81
	6:05 PM	3.44	5.03	12.88	0.00	4.41	7.58	8.68	38.11	56.13	1003.00	36.55	1.14	180.12
	7:05 PM	7.31	4.97	13.57	0.02	4.08	7.32	9.44	37.56	55.75	1003.14	60.37	0.39	182.10
	8:05 PM	2.61	5.61	10.98	0.00	2.51	5.29	6.47	37.24	56.68	1003.14	57.10	0.53	202.92
	9:05 PM	2.58	5.96	10.51	0.00	5.46	6.86	7.25	36.58	56.37	1004.02	46.81	0.83	172.71
	10:05 PM	2.58	1.87	9.06	0.00	6.37	11.51	15.39	36.47	53.27	1004.02	45.26	0.24	170.92
	11:05 PM	2.97	1.86	9.02	0.00	6.81	11.07	14.27	35.32	52.86	1004.83	38.61	0.09	177.00
	12:05 AM	2.58	1.86	10.59	0.00	5.54	8.44	10.42	35.13	52.17	1003.76	33.91	0.24	162.66
	1:05 AM	2.58	1.86	17.93	0.00	3.90	6.97	9.24	34.83	51.31	1003.73	37.49	0.74	204.49
	2:05 AM	6.64	1.86	16.61	0.00	2.64	4.37	5.42	33.27	50.75	1003.30	39.03	1.18	196.90
	3:05 AM	8.33	1.86	17.57	0.00	2.05	3.69	4.78	32.61	50.12	1003.29	38.96	1.04	216.02
31-05-24	4:05 AM	6.06	1.86	13.41	0.00	3.15	5.60	7.08	30.08	49.74	1003.20	45.98	0.82	209.32
31-05-24	5:05 AM	8.89	1.86	17.79	0.00	2.98	4.77	5.77	27.91	47.37	1003.14	31.51	0.79	207.37
	6:05 AM	7.82	17.92	19.32	0.00	2.97	5.23	6.68	30.72	50.68	1003.00	35.80	0.46	174.51
	7:05 AM	7.02	12.70	18.94	0.00	2.28	4.52	6.15	31.72	52.68	1003.00	33.20	0.63	203.83
	8:05 AM	9.53	11.85	15.82	0.01	2.02	5.00	7.20	32.65	52.92	1004.00	32.89	0.73	206.47
	AVG	5.41	6.83	14.07	0.03	3.60	7.28	8.96	31.45	56.19	1003.74	38.59	0.76	185.59
24 hr	MAX	9.53	17.92	19.32	0.41	6.81	38.10	42.88	39.29	57.19	1006.70	60.37	1.58	217.93
	MIN	2.58	1.86	9.02	0.00	2.00	3.02	4.03	27.91	47.37	1002.12	31.51	0.09	148.41
	ug/m3	14.17	12.84	28.14										



APPENDIX-G PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING PARTICIPANT LIST AND MATERIALS





BES

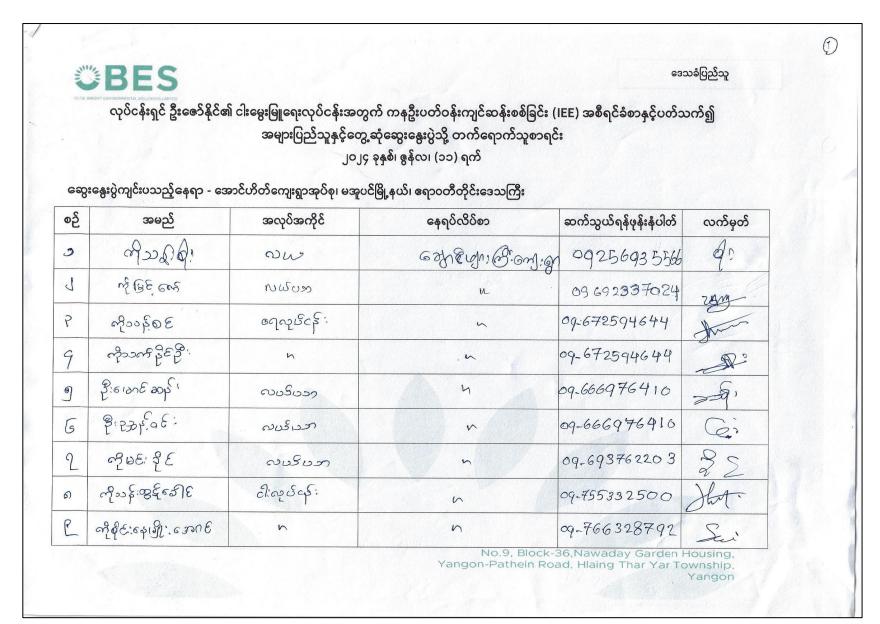
လုပ်ငန်းရှင် ဦးဇော်နိုင်၏ ငါးမွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်းအတွက် ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (IEE) အစီရင်ခံစာနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ အများပြည်သူနှင့်တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲသို့ တက်ရောက်သူစာရင်း ၂၀၂၄ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇွန်လ၊ (၁၁) ရက်

ဆွေးနွေးပွဲကျင်းပသည့်နေရာ - အောင်ဟိတ်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ မအူပင်မြို့နယ်၊ ဧရာဝတီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး

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No.9, Block-36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon-Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon









ဒေသခံပြည်သူ

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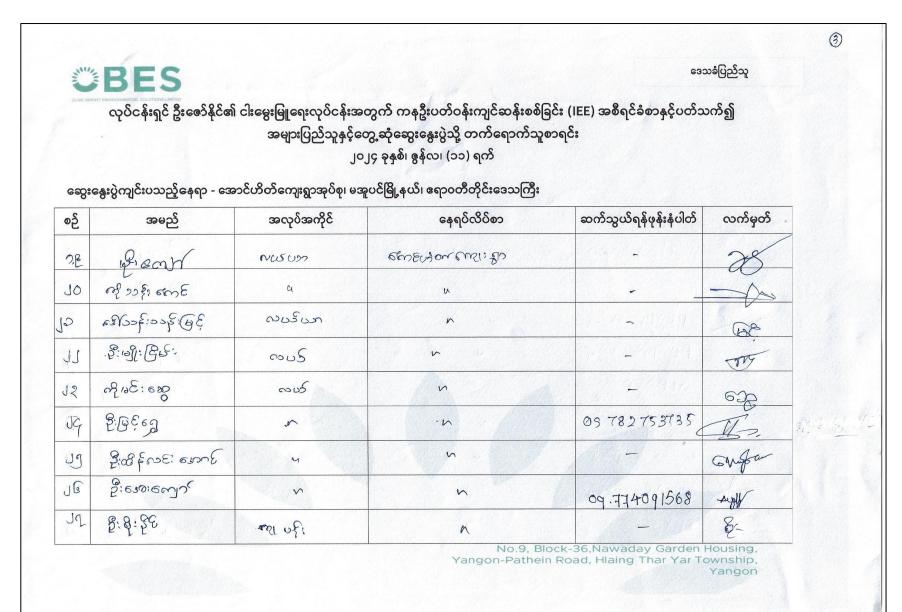
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ဆွေးနွေးပွဲကျင်းပသည့်နေရာ - အောင်ဟိတ်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ မအူပင်မြို့နယ်၊ ဧရာဝတီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး

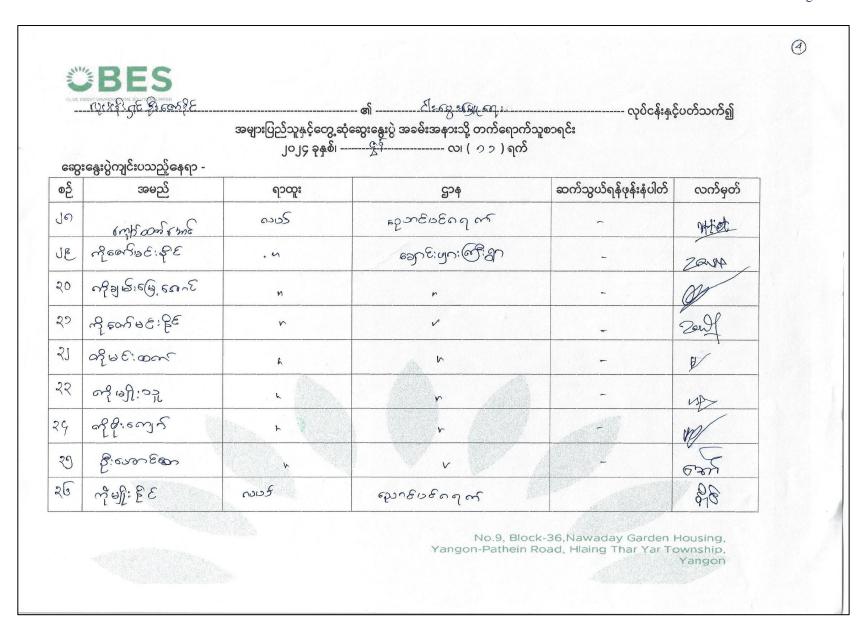
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No.9, Block-36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon-Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon













လုပ်ငန်းရှင် ဦးဇော်နိုင်၏ ငါးမွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်းအတွက် ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (IEE) အစီရင်ခံစာနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ အများပြည်သူနှင့်တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲသို့ တက်ရောက်သူစာရင်း ၂၀၂၄ ခုနှစ်၊ ခွန်လ၊ (၁၁) ရက်

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No.9, Block-36,Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon-Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon



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လုပ်ငန်းရှင် ဦးဇော်နိုင်၏ ငါးမွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ငန်းအတွက် ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း (IEE) အစီရင်ခံစာနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ အများပြည်သူနှင့်တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲသို့ တက်ရောက်သူစာရင်း ၂၀၂၄ ခုနှစ်၊ စွန်လ၊ (၁၁) ရက်

ဆွေးနွေးပွဲကျင်းပသည့်နေရာ - အောင်ဟိတ်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ မအူပင်မြို့နယ်၊ ဧရာဝတီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး။

စဉ်	အမည်	ရာထူး	ဌာန	ဆက်သွယ်ရန်ဖုန်းနံပါတ်	လက်မှတ်
2	နေါ်ကတာလဲ့လဲ့စဉ်း	. કોર્નુજ્જ	8B23	09-777006393	
J	कु स्ति १०६३ त्यह	l.	0889	09 420095445	11.06.202
2	B 48 46 2;	୩୧୦% ୧୯ ୬	0823	09-777006425	13.mo
9	ర్తో నినిక్ ఆస్ట్ ఆస్ట్ క్లో	જુંહત કાર્જિકા;	0888	09-961180398	Cyy.
J	සෑල ලංගා වූ දි	ନ(ଫ୍ରି ରେ ୨	0888	09-7-7-7-006416	Chifeor.
6	68 min 36.	Operation leader	obes	09 43076 8 73	200
9	8 wog 6,50: 68:		0888	09-740948140	Luzara
റ	क्षिण्युर्गः क्ष्म ह	Operation Assirbant	0883	09-765479673	Hog

No.9, Block-36,Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon-Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon

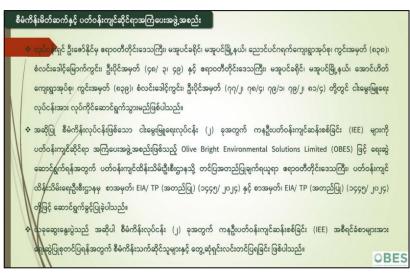


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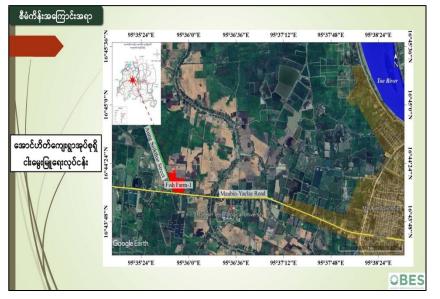




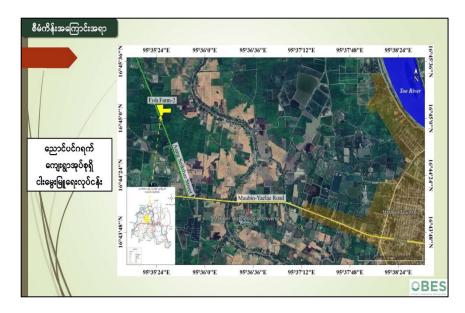














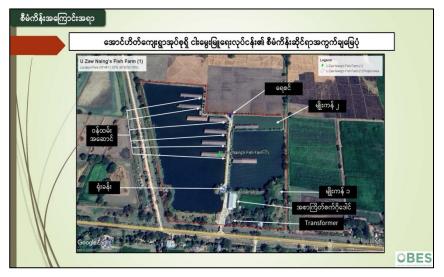


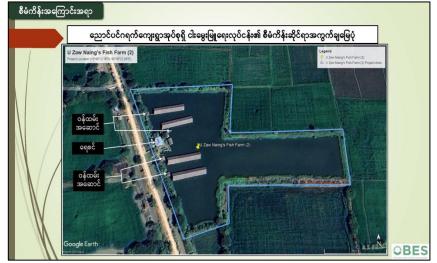




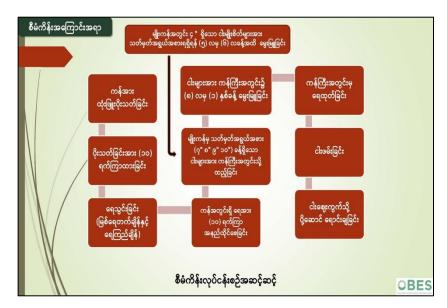












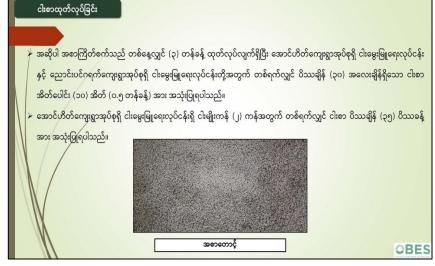




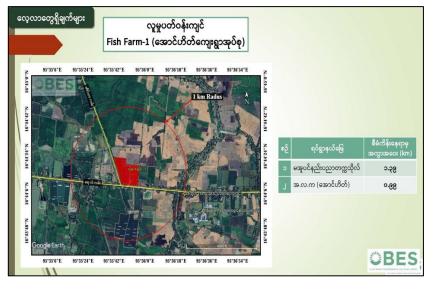




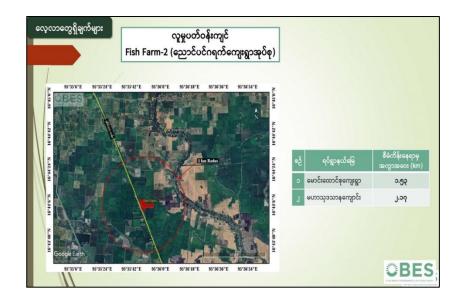




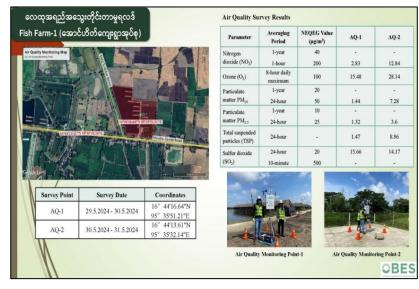


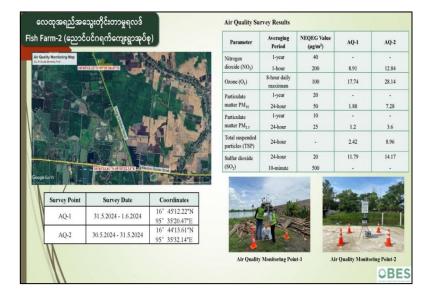






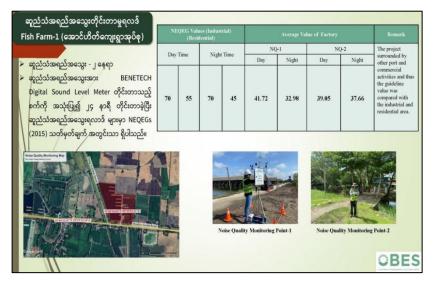














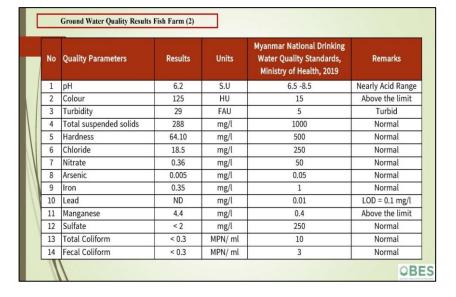






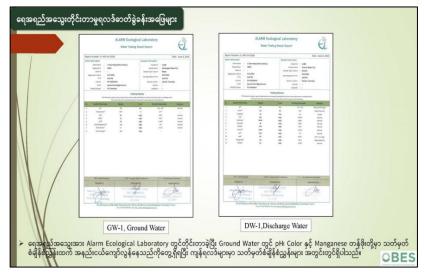


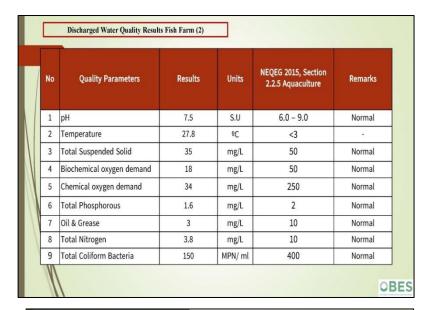
No	Quality Parameters	Results	Units	Myanmar National Drinking Water Quality Standards, Ministry of Health, 2019	Remarks
1	рН	6.4	S.U	6.5 -8.5	Nearly Acid Range
2	Colour	112	HU	15	Above the limit
3	Turbidity	16	FAU	5	Turbid
4	Total Dissolved Solid	524	mg/l	1000	Normal
5	Hardness	56.09	mg/l	500	Normal
6	Chloride	94	mg/l	250	Normal
7	Nitrate	0.24	mg/l	50	Normal
8	Arsenic	0.005	mg/l	0.05	Normal
9	Iron	0.32	mg/l	1	Normal
10	Lead	ND	mg/l	0.01	LOD = 0.1 mg/l
11	Manganese	2.8	mg/l	0.4	Above the limit
12	Sulfate	3.5	mg/l	250	Normal
13	Total Coliform	46	MPN/ ml	10	Above the limit
14	Fecal Coliform	15	MPN/ ml	3	Above the limit





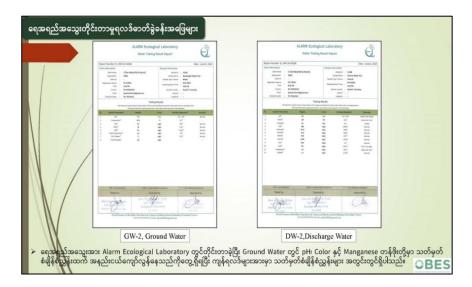
	Discharged Water Qu	ality Results	Fish Farm (1)		
No	Quality Parameters	Results	Units	NEQEG 2015, Section 2.2.5 Aquaculture	Remarks
1	рН	7.8	S.U	6.0 – 9.0	Normal
2	Temperature	27.7	ōС	∢3	-
3	Total Suspended Solid	30	mg/L	50	Normal
4	Biochemical oxygen demand	12	mg/L	50	Normal
5	Chemical oxygen demand	26	mg/L	250	Normal
6	Total Phosphorous	1.8	mg/L	2	Normal
7	Oil & Grease	5	mg/L	10	Normal
8	Total Nitrogen	2.6	mg/L	10	Normal
9	Total Coliform Bacteria	290	MPN/ ml	400	Normal

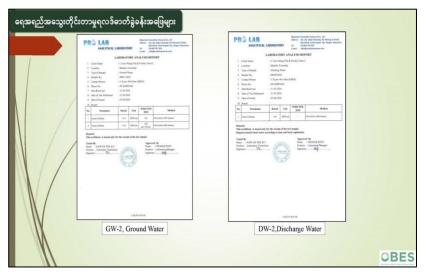


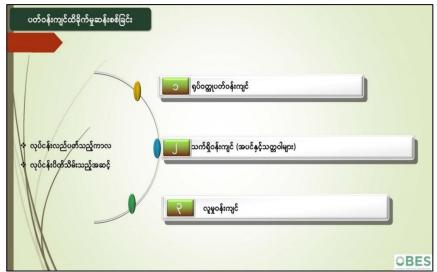


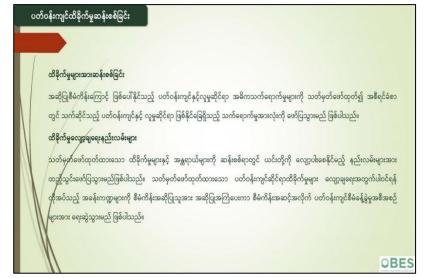














သက်ရောက်မှုအဆင့်	ရှင်းလင်းချက်	လျော့ပါးသက်သာ စေရေးအစီအမံများ	ကြွင်းကျန်သက်ရောက်မှုများ
ဆိုးရွားသော ထိခိုက်မှု (A)	- ဂေဟဗေဒနှင့် လူမှုစီးပွား တန်ဖိုးများကို အမြင့်ဆုံး ထိခိုက် နိုင်သည်။	လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေရေးအစီအမံများ ဆောင်ရွက် မရနိုင်၍ အခြားရွေးချယ်စရာနည်းလမ်းရှာ သင့်သည်။	ပြောင်းလဲရန် ၊ နေရာ ပြောင်းရွှေ့ရန် သို့မဟုတ် စွန့်လွှတ်ရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်
ထိခိုက်မှုမြင့်မား (B)	- အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုသည်ကြီးမားသည်။ သို့သော် ၎င်းကို နည်း ပညာနှင့်/သို့ဖဟုတ် လုံလောက်သော စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအမံများ ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းအားဖြင့် လျှော့ချ နိုင်သည်။	လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေရေးအစီအမံများ လိုအပ်ပါ သည်။	ကြွင်းကျန်သက်ရောက်မှု အလွန်နည်း သည်။
အသင့်အတင့် (C)	- အတိုင်းအတာနှင့် ပြင်းထန်မှုအရ သက်ရောက်မှုသည် အသင့်အတင့် (အလယ်အလတ်) ဖြစ်သည်။ - ဇိုးရှင်းသော စိမ်ခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအမံများ အသုံးပြု၍ ထိရောက်စွာ လျှော့ချ နိုင်သည်။	လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေရေးအစီအမံများ လိုအပ်ပါသည်။	ကြွင်းကျန်သက်ရောက်မှုရှိနိုင်သော်လ မသိသာပါ။
အနည်းငယ် (D)	- ကဏ္ဍအနည်းငယ်၌ သက်ရောက်မှု အလွန်နည်းပါးပါသည်။ - ကောင်းမွန်သော အကောင်အထည်ဖော်မှု နည်းလမ်းဖြင့် အလွယ် တကူ လျှော့ချနိုင်သည်။	ထိန်းချုပ်ရေး အစီအမံများ	ကြွင်းကျန်သက်ရောက်မှု အလွန်နည်း သည်။
လျစ်လျူရှနိုင် (E)	- သက်ရောက်မှသည် အလွန်နည်းပါးပြီး အရေးမကြီးပါ။ - ကောင်းမွန်သော အကောင်အထည်ဖော်မှုနည်းလစ်းဖြင့် အလွယ်တကူ လျှော့ချနိုင်သည်။	လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေရေးအစီအမံများ မလိုအပ်ပါ။	ကြွင်းကျန်သက်ရောက်မှုရှိလာမည် မဟုတ်ပါ။
က်ရောက်မှု၏ သဘောသဘာ	အပြုသဘောသက်ရောက်မှု (+) အနုတ်လက္ခဏာသက်ရောက်မှ (-)	ကောင်းကျိုး သက်ရောက်မှုကို ဖြစ်စေနိုင်သည်။ ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုကို ဖြစ်စေနိုင်သည်။	

8	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ရေ		
စဉ်	သက်ရောက်မှုကဏ္ဍ	ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေရှိသော သက်ရောက်မှုများ	သက်ရောက်မှုလျော့ချရေးနည်းလမ်းများ
0	လေထုအရည်အသွေး	 လုပ်ငန်းသုံး စက်ပစ္စည်းများ လည်ပတ်ခြင်းနှင့် သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေး ယာဉ်များမှ အခိုးအငွေ့ ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုများ 	• လုပ်ငန်းသုံးစက်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် ယာဉ်များအား ပုံမှနိထိန်းသိမ်းဖြူပြင်ခြင်
J	ဆူညီသံ	• ရေဖြည့်ရာတွင် အသုံးပြုသည့် ရေစုပ်စက်၊ မီးစက် နှင့် သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးယာဉ်များမှ အသံ ထွက်ရှိ မှု	 ရေစုပ်စက်နှင့် ဗီးစက်အသုံးပြုခြင်းမှ ဆူညံသံ ထွက်ရှိမှုလျော့နည်း စေရ ပုံမှန် ထိန်းသိမ်းပြုပြင်ခြင်း ဆူညံသံ ထွက်ရှိမှုနှင့် စပ်လျှဉ်းသည့် တိုင်ကြားမှုများ ရှိပါက ဒေသခံရ နှင့် ညှိနှိုင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း
5	ရေအရည်အသွေး	မြေတိုက်စားမှုကြောင့် ရေအရည်အသွေး ထိခိုက် ခြင်း ငါးကောင်ရေ ဆန်ဝင်ပမာဏထက် များပြားစွာ မွေးမြူခြင်းကြောင့် ပျော်ဝင်အောက်စီကုင် လျော့ နည်းခြင်းနှင့် အညစ်အကြေး အများအပြား စွန်ထုတ်ခြင်းကြောင့် ရေအရည်အသွေး ထိခိုက်မှု ငါးစာ အလွန်အကျွံ ကျွေးခြင်းကြောင့် မစားသုံး နိုင်သော အစာများစုပုံလာပြီး ရေအရည်အသွေး အပေါ်ထိခိုက်မှုများ	 မြေတိုက်စားမှုမှ ကာကွယ်ရန် တာဘောင်များအား ခိုင်ခုံဖူရှိစေ တည်ဆောက်ထားခြင်း ငါးမွေးမြူရေးကန်၏ ပမာဏာနှင့် ကိုက်ညီမှုရှိသည့် သတ်မှတ် chem ရေ ပမာဏအတိုင်း မွေးမြူခြင်း ငါးစေးအား အရုယ်အစား၊ အကြိမ်အရေ အလိုက် စနစ်တစ်ကျ ကျွေးခြင်း ငါးဗွေးမြူရေးအတွက် အရေးပါသည့် ရေအရည်အသွေး သတ်မှတ်စု များ pH levels, Temperature, Salinity, Dissolved Oxygen စသတို့အား ပုံမှန် လေ့လာ စောင့်ကြည့်ခြင်း

ď	ပတိဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းနှင့် လျော့ပါးစေရေးနည်းလမ်းများ					
e e	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စေ	ရးကာလ				
စဉ်	သက်ရောက်မှုကဏ္ဍ	ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေရှိသော သက်ရောက်မှုများ	သက်ရောက်မှုလျော့ချရေးနည်းလမ်းများ			
8	စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း	 လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ရာမှ ထွက်ရှိလာ သော စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များ ဝန်ထမ်းများ အသုံးပြုရာမှ ထွက်ရှိ လာသော စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များ 	 လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ရာမှ ထွက်ရှိသော ပြန်အသုံးပြုနိုင်သည့် ပစ္စည်းများအား ပြန်လည် အသုံးပြုခြင်း၊ ရောင်းခုခြင်း လူသုံးစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအား အမွိုက်ပုံးများ ထားရှိစုဆောင်း၍ သတ်မှတ်နေရာသို့ စွန့်ပစ် ခြင်း မြို့နယ်စည်ပင်သာယာရေးအဖွဲ့ နှင့်ချိတ်ဆက်၍ စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များအား စီမံဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း 			
9	ဖီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုး ကွဲ	• စိဇ်ကိန်းတည်ရှိရာ ဒေသရှိ စီဝမျိုးစုံ မျိုးကွဲများအပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုနှင့် အခြားမျိုးစိတ်များဝင်ရောက်ပျံ့နှံ့ခြင်း	စောင့်ရှောက်ထားသည့် နေရာများ မရှိခြင်း			
			OBES			















