EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd has proposed for the implementation of Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the operation of G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd which is manufacturing of various kinds of men suits, jackets, over coats, trousers and shirts for 100 % export CMP basis at Plot No (292), Set Mu 7th street, Yangon Industrial Zone, Zay Gabar Compound Mingalardon Township, Yangon Region.
- G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd was incorporated as a Private Company Limited with Company Registration No. 367/2001 on 22nd November, 2001 at Directorate of Investment and Company Administration, Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry. G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd had constructed at Plot No (292), Set Mu 7th street, Yangon Industrial Zone, Zay Gabar Compound Mingalardon Township, Yangon Region and started the manufacturing of various kinds of men suits, jackets, over coats, trousers and shirts for 100 % export CMP basis.

According to the Myanmar Environmental Conservation Law 2012, it requires that the proponents of every development project in the country submit either an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) or an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to Ministry to Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC). As per the comments of Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) said project requires an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to meet the environmental assessment requirements.

- G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd retained Green Environmental, Health, Safety & Social Consultancy Company Limited (Green EHSS) to conduct Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd, located at Yangon Industrial Zone in Mingalardon Township, Yangon Region.
- G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd will be complied with Environmental Law, Environmental Rule, Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (EIA procedure) and National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline during the operation activities. Green EHSS scope of work included review of the available environmental background data, review of the factory production processes, waste management, occupational health and safety procedures and drawing up the environmental impact mitigation measures and monitoring plans. The specific objectives of this study area are-
 - Identify the major impacts that are may arise from the activities of the proposed project on natural environmental and socio-economic environment of the project area
 - Describe the mitigation measures to minimize these impacts
 - Prepare and implement Environmental Management Plan for the project
 - Make sure that EMP is developed sufficiently and sound for the proposed project and
 - Corporate Social Responsibility Plan (CSR Plan) plays an essential part for the improvement of the social welfare of community as well as development of the region.

Green EHSS conducted the site visit for environmental background data measurements and baseline data measurements at the factory compound August 2023.

The proposed project aims to manufacturing of garments under CMP basis and 100% export to foreign country.

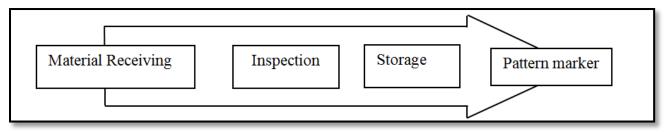
The main purpose of this EMP report is to obey the rule and regulation of local and International Environmental Protection programs and harmonize with the environmental and describes the responsible person and his responsibility.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

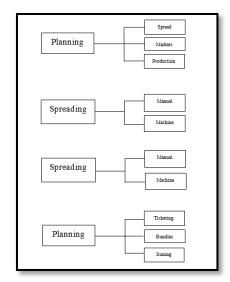
The proposed project is located at Yangon region. The total area of project site is 5.64 acres at 16° 57′ 6.4″ N and 96° 10′ 50.61″ E. Main structure is designed into production area for two building. Generator room, canteen and dormitory are separated by main factory building structure. The factory layout plan which is also can be seen in this report. Production is requiring of work force 1410 local employees and 4 foreigners for first year operation to 10 years operation. The main product of the G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd factory is garments. The utilities for proposed factory include fuel oil for emergency used generator and water for domestic use.

Tale -1 Project description

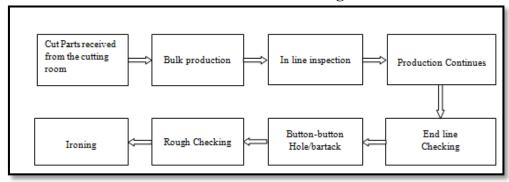
Type of proposed business	Manufacturing of garments on CMP basis
Type of investment	100% foreign investment
Name of company	G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd
Capital Investment	US\$ 2.058 Million
Production State Date	1.11.2016
Land Lease Year	9.8.2016 to 8.8.2026 (10 Years)
Production End Date	8.8.2026 (According to land lease)
(According to land lease)	8.8.2020 (According to fand lease)
GPS Location	16° 57' 6.4" N and 96° 10' 50.61" E
Current situation of Project	Production Running
Export Country	Europe
Import Country	Europe
Number of Workers	702 (Local) and 7 (Foreigner)
Total land area	2 acres
Building Land Area	5652.352 sqm
Type of land	Industrial Land
Address of proposed project	Plot No (292), Set Mu 7 th street, Yangon Industrial Zone, Zay
	Gabar Compound Mingalardon Township
Contact Number	09-4520114626/09-260077176
Contact Email	susu@unitexmyanmar.com



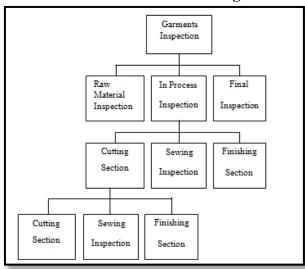
Process Flow for Material Receiving



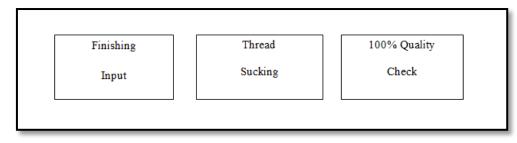
Process Flow for Cutting



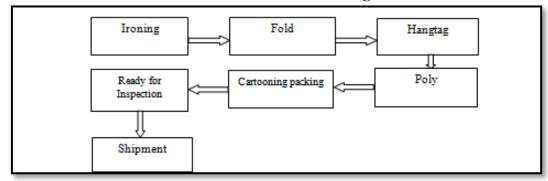
Process Flow for Sewing



Process Flow for Inspection



Process Flow for Finishing



Process Flow for Shipping

Figure 1 Process Photo

3. Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

Environmental management of the Project/Factory needs to comply with legal requirements pertinent to the Environmental Management Plan prescribed in the Environmental Conservation Rules, Notification No.50/2014 and the EIA Procedure, Notification No.616/2015.

An EMP is a factory document to be prepared according to the requirements and guidance of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC), in order to refrain from, protect against, mitigate and monitor adverse impacts caused by the design, construction, implementation, operation, maintenance, termination, or closure of a project or business or activity, or after its closure, or by any other related cause (Environmental Conservation Rules. 50/2014, Chapter 11 Article (52). An EMP should include programs to manage and implement activities and monitor changes to the environmental context.

National laws and Regulations, International Guidelines are referred for Environmental Management Plan of the proposed project.

- 1. The Constitution Law, 2008
- 2. The Environmental Conservation Law, 2012
- 3. The Environmental Conservation Law, 2014
- 4. Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, 2015
- 5. National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline 2015
- 6. National Myanmar Environmental Policy 2019
- 7. Foreign Investment Law, 2012
- 8. Foreign Investment Rule, 2013
- 9. Myanmar Investment Rule, 2017
- 10. Myanmar Insurance Law, 1993

- 11. Payment of Wages Law 2016
- 12. Payment of Wages Law 2016
- 13. Yangon City Development Committee Law 2018
- 14. The Amended law of factories Act 1951 (2016)
- 15. The Private Industrial Enterprise Law
- 16. The Export and Import Law 2012
- 17. The Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances Law 2013
- 18. The Underground Water Act
- 19. Myanmar Fire Brigade Law 2015
- 20. Fire Safety Procedure
- 21. The Electricity Law 2014
- 22. Boiler Law 2015
- 23. Labor Dispute Settlement Law 2012
- 24. The Law Amending the Settlement of Labor Dispute Law 2019
- 25. The Social Security Law 2012
- 26. The Employment and Skill Development 2013
- 27. The Worker's Compensation Act 1923
- 28. The Leave and Holidays Act 1951 Partially Reused In 2014
- 29. The Minimum Wage Law 2013
- 30. Public Health Law 1972
- 31. Prevention and Control Of Communicable Disease Law 1995 Amendment 2011
- 32. Occupational Safety and Health Law 2019
- 33. The Law On Standardization
- 34. The Industrial Explosive Materials Law (2018)
- 35. The Motor Vehicles Law 2015
- 36. The Conservation of Water Resources and River Law 2006
- 37. The Commercial Tax Law 1990 Amended 2014
- 38. The Natural Disaster Management Law 2013

Brief Description of Surrounding Environment

Primary data and secondary data collections are very imported to assess environmental impacts. Primary data collections (environmental quality measurements and monitoring) play and important role for conducting EMP. Therefore, Green Environmental, Health, Safety & Social Consultancy Company Limited (Green EHSS Co., Ltd) conducted air quality, temperature and humidity, noise level measurement and light pollution measurement on 16th August 2023 and compared with the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines and described how to reduce the impact and how to maintain the pollutions also described the weather conditions, rainfalls and socio-economic component of the proposed project.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd would invariably create potential environmental issues but their impacts on the population and the natural environment would be low as the factory is located within Yangon Industrial Zone. G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd operation process does not generate any wastewater from factory operation process. The significant impact specific to the factory operation phase will be; (a) Air pollution, (b) Noise, (c) Wastewater, (d) Solid waste and (e) Health and safety of the workers. Potential impacts for the factory production processes are normally differentiated into three categories, via

construction phase, operation phase and decommissioning phase. Potential environmental impact and mitigation measures for the operation phase are shown in following table.

Table 2 Evaluation of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental & Social Aspect	Impact	Significant of Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	Constructi	on Phase	
Construction Pha	ase; It is not assessed in this phase b EMP prep		truction is already completed during
	Operation	n Phase	
Air Pollution	 Exhaust emission from the generator and diesel boilers. Dust from floor cleaning and housekeeping in factory operation and working areas. 	Moderate	 Regular maintenance of generator and boilers. Good housekeeping practices to reduce fugitive dust levels down Plant the trees in compound and neighboring to reduce carbon emission.
			• Provide personal protective equipment for all the workers at the workplace such as masks and caps.
Water Pollution	 Domestic wastewater discharged from canteen, kitchen, toilets etc by passing through the internal drainage to industrial zone drainage system. Sanitation wastewater from toilets etc. discharged to the septic tanks. Storm water discharged through the factory compound to industrial zone drainage system. 	Low	 Regular sewage collection and adequate septic tanks should be provided for the factory. Provide adequate drainages for domestic wastewater, storm water and grey water. Provide adequate toilets for employees. Regular check and maintain the drainage systems for sanitary wastewater to avoid clogging.
Soil Pollution	 Spent/waste oils from the operation process and accidentally spilled. Various types of spilled Diesel fuel from fuel filling area. 	Low	 Spent/waste oils are stored at an isolated storage place in with clearly marked signs. Store the other hazardous wastes at an isolated storage place with clearly marked bins. Regular maintenance of machines and equipment to minimize the spillage of oil.
Noise	 Noise emission from the operating machineries in the production lines. Noise emission from generator. 	Moderate	 Use equipment and machines which generate low noise levels. Generator is in the proper enclosure of the generator room located at an isolated place.

Waste	 Industrial waste generated from factory operation includes fabric waste, clipping waste and packaging materials etc. Domestic wastes and office wastes such as food waste, plastic bags, plastic water bottles, soft drink bottles, papers, cans etc. 	Moderate	 Install noise absorbers to reduce reverberation in working areas. Provide adequate ear protection (ear plugs or muffs) to workers working in the excessive noise areas. Plant the trees to reduce potential noise disturbances for neighboring communities. Segregate the waste into reusable waste and recyclable waste. Reduce the waste from the production process. Non-hazardous waste should be disposed at YCDC or industrial estate allocated dumping sites.
	Occupational Hea	alth and Safe	ety
Fire	 Fire can be started from various things such as bad electrical connection, handling carelessly of electrical devices, oil/diesel spillage, chemical explosion and smoking cigarettes. Fire or chemical explosion can be started from combustible materials, flammable liquids, gases or vapors. 	Low	 Follow fire codes according to requirement of the factory. Equip fire detectors, alarm systems, sprinkler systems and provision of fire-fighting equipment based on the requirement of the factory. Factory fire safety manager will train the firefighting training and regular fire drill for the operators. Establish emergency exit ways and musters in the factory compound with clear marking. Cooperate with fire brigades for rescue, evacuation and emergency control plan for the emergency. Provide access to emergency services of the nearby hospitals and direct communication link with local fire brigades and other relevant government authorities.
Heat	Heat exposure- working in a hot environment can also cause the body to overheat known as heat stress	Low	 Follow by set periods of rest to reduce the risk of heat stress and heat exhaustion. Provide sufficient fresh air for indoor and confined work spaces Wear PPE (suitable gloves) to reduce burn injury.
Physical Injuries	Fall on slippery floors and accidental slip, trip and fall.Improper use of machines and	Low	 Provide first aid kits in the workplace. Provide first aid room which

	tools.		should be kept under the supervision of a medical officer and nursing staff.
			• Draw up emergency response plan, nearest hospital location maps and phone numbers in the factory.
	Decommissio	ning Phase	1
Air pollution	Demolishing of buildings and related materials.	Low	 Use the advanced technology of generators, which emit low NOx. Regular maintenance of generators and machineries. Sprinkling water on the top soil can reduce dust emission from demolishing activities.
Water pollution	 Sewage from demolishing workers. An accidental spill of fuel and oil from demolition machinery equipment. 	Low	 Provide appropriate sanitary facilities for demolishing workers. Avoid an accidental spill of oil fuel and oil. Dispose the waste generated from demolishing activities into the drainage channels is prohibited. Regular maintenance of machineries.
Soil contamination	 Demolishing of buildings and related materials. Transportation of demolished materials. 	Low	 Avoid of any accidental spills of fuel oil or other hazardous waste. Construction wastes and demolishing should be disposed properly.
Waste disposal	 Sewage system. Demolished debris such as bricks concrete materials. 	Very Low	 Construction wastes and demolishing should be disposed properly. Reuse the waste if applicable. Provide sufficient sewage system.
Hazardous waste	• Used lubricants from decommissioning vehicles and machines.	Very Low	• Store the fuel oil and other hazardous lubricants at isolated storage places and sell to recycling contractor.
Occupational health and safety (accidents, injuries)	Demolishing activities.Transportation of demolished materials.	Low	 Provide personal protective equipment to workers. Monitoring and evaluation of accidental hazards.

5. MONITORING PLAN

The environmental **MONITORING PLAN** including monitoring items and locations in the operation and decommissioning phases are also provided. Environmental monitoring is a very important aspect of environmental management during the operation stage of the factory to safeguard the environment. A proposed environmental monitoring program must be practical, relevant and cost effective. The budget in environmental monitoring program is

estimated to be 3,000 USD for operation phase. According to the monitoring plan, G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd will be responsible for the implementation of monitoring for air, noise, water and safety measures. Results of air quality and noise level monitoring and analysis of water quality will be recorded in files to check and audit. Monitoring will be carried out strictly as required by the related national regulations and the monitoring results of required parameters should be reported should be reported to local authorities.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

According to the outcomes from the Environmental and Social Impact Analysis **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANS** are addressed to mitigate the potential impacts. The EMP generally takes account of the following crucial management plans.

- 1) Air pollution/Dust Management Plan
- 2) Noise Pollution Management
- 3) Wastewater Management Plan
- 4) Solid Waste Management Plan
- 5) Occupational Health and Safety Management
- 6) Emergency Response Plan
- 7) Environmental Monitoring and Reporting
- 8) Natural Environmental Management
- 9) Social Environmental Management
- 10) Water Consumption Management Plan
- 11) Budget Plan for Environmental Monitoring

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd is always proactive to provide a risk free and safe workplace for all of its employees. The factory practices good employee welfare plan.

The activities of G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd are environmentally acceptable and it is expected that G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd will follow all environmentally compatible steps during its course of operation and will sets a positive example as an environmentally friendly unit. See in chapter (7).

7. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PLAN (CSR)

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd will implement Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) plan. The factory has allocated 2% on net profit or company finical after for spending CSR activities.

8. EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLANS

Emergency response plan is proposed to mitigate harms on humans and environment in the factory and its vicinity in case of incidents. Facilities should contain at minimum the followings;

- Fully equipped first-aid station;
- Fire-fighting equipment;
- Access to emergency services of the nearby hospital;
- Direct communication link with local fire brigades and other relevant government authorities such as Yangon Electricity Supply Board and the local police station.

Emergency response plan for operation phase should include the followings:

- Administration (policy, purpose, distribution, definitions etc.)
- Organization of emergency areas (command centers, clinic or medical station etc.)
- Roles and responsibilities of emergency response personnel
- Communication systems
- Emergency resources (Fire service or medical service)

Environmental monitoring is integral part of evaluating the environmental performance of a factory. The frequency and methods of data collection including budget for construction and operation phases are presented in the report.

9. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACTION

The objective of the environmental management is to ensure potential environmental issues managed by proper mitigation measures in compliance with the relevant laws and regulations enforced by national authorities. Environmental management is based on the basic principles of management known as the PDCA cycle. Environmental management consists of four related tasks as described below:

- \triangleright Plan (P) What need to be done
- \triangleright Do (D) Implement the plan
- ➤ Check (C) Monitor and evaluate the results of implementation
- ➤ Act (A) Taking corrective actions to improve the results, if found inadequate

The prepared Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed projects covers a potential environmental impact, management, mitigation measures, and monitoring plan for air pollution, noise, wastewater, solid waste and health and occupational health & safety during operation phase. G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd has responsible to take all these mitigation measures.



Figure 2 Environmental Management Plan Circle

10. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The main objective of public consultation was to provide factory information, production procedures, waste management plan, and potential environmental impacts to various stakeholders such as the local government, regulators, authorities, and local communities. G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd (factory owner) and Green EHSS (consultant) made public consultation in future and explain the related to the factory background, operation processes, current and potential environmental conditions, brief summary of impacts assessment and proposed mitigation measures and CSR.

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd is situated in Plot No (292), Set Mu 7th street, Yangon Industrial Zone, Zay Gabar Compound Mingalardon Township, Yangon Region. Green EHSS has conducted stakeholder engagement with local residents near Industrial Zone, ECD,

Fire Department and near factory to inform the local administration on the project, to collect the views and to obtain the input into the impact and mitigation measures to be included in the EMPs in 29.9.2023 (9:00 AM) and there were about 20 attendant persons. Detail list are seen in Chapter 6.

11. Conclusion

In conclusion, the studies of Environmental Management Plan of G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd, the following factors are described in this EMP:

- ❖ The environmental management practices, procedures and responsibilities are defined here in to get full compliance with the existing environmental policy, laws, rules and instructions of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.
- ❖ Heed to all the impacts addressed in this report and duly undertake all the mitigation measures prescribed.
- ❖ Implement the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and the Environmental Monitoring Plan.
- ❖ Duly undertake the rehabilitation task during the operation of the factory activities.

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd pledges to get full compliance with the proposed facts in this Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and the country will benefit from increased employment, increased earnings, increased tax revenue, increased investment and industrial development of the nation.

အကျဉ်းချုပ်အစီရင်ခံစာ

အဆိုပြုလုပ်ငန်းသည် ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုလိုင်စင်အား ၁၂၃၀/၂၀၁၇ ၂၂ ရက် ဇန်နဝါရီလ ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ် ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု ကော်မတီမှရရှိပြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်။ CMP စနစ် ဖြင့်အဝတ်အထည်ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းအတွက် ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံသောကုမ္ပဏီဖြစ်ပြီး ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု အမျိုးအစားဖြစ်ပါသည်။ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံပတ်ဝန်း ကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဥပဒေ ၂၀၁၂ အရ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၌ စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်း လာရောက်ရင်းနှီး မြှုပ်နှံသည့်စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းများ အနေဖြင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် EMP ကို သယံ ဇာတနှင့်သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာနမှ အဆိုပြုလုပ်ငန်းအနေဖြင့် စီမံကိန်း လုပ်ငန်း အတွက်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်ငရးဆွဲရန်လိုအပ်ကြောင်း သဘောထားမှတ်ချက်ရရှိ ပြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်။ထိုကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် အစီရင်ခံစာရေး ဆွဲရန်တတိယ အဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြစ်သော Green Environmental, Health, Safety & Social Consultancy Company Limited မှတာဝန်ယူရေးဆွဲခဲ့ပါသည်။

အဆိုပြုလုပ်ငန်းသည် ကုန်ထုတ်လုပ်မှုလုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်နေစဉ်တွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း (EIA Procedure) နှင့်အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအရည်အသွေး(ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက် များကိုလိုက်နာရပါမည်။ Green EHSS ၏လုပ်ငန်းတာဝန်များမှာစက်ရုံ၏လုပ်ငန်း ဆောင်တာ များကြောင့်ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာမည့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာသက်ရောက်မှုများကိုစီမံခန့်ခွဲရာတွင် အရေး ပါသည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်အစီရင်ခံစာ Environmental Management Plan (EMP)ကိုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအချက်အလက်များလေ့လာခြင်း၊စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်ပုံအဆင့်ဆင့် ကိုလေ့လာခြင်း၊ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု၊ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေး အစီ အစဉ်များ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုများလျှော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်များနှင့် စောင့်ကြပ် ကြည့်ရှုရမည့်အစီအစဉ်များအားရေးဆွဲခြင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။ EMP သည်ကျန်းမာရေး၊ လုပ်ငန်း ခွင်အန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးနှင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုစနစ်တွင် အရေးပါသော အစိတ် အပိုင်းတစ်ခုပင်ဖြစ်သည်။ စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်မှုကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာမည့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ဆိုင်ရာ ဆိုးကျိုးများကိုသင့်လျော်စွာစီမံနိုင်လုပ်ဆောင်နိုင်ရေးအတွက် EMP ကိုအသုံးပြုနိုင်ပါသည်။

EMP အစီအစဉ်တွင် G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd ၏ CMP စနစ်ဖြင့် အဝတ်အထည် ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းစီမံကိန်းအတွက် Green Environmental, Health, Safety & Social Consultancy Company Limited မှရေးသားပြုစုထားသောပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီရင် ခံစာ ဖြစ်သည်။ အဆိုပါလေ့လာဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း၏ရည်ရွယ်ချက်များမှာ-

- သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်ချက်များကြောင့် ထိ ခိုက်မှုများကိုလေ့လာရန်။
- ထိုထိခိုက်မှုများကို လျှော့ချနိုင်ရန်လျှော့နည်းစေမည့်နည်းလမ်းများကိုဖော်ပြရန်။
- စီမံကိန်းအတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် အစီရင်ခံစာလုပ်ဆောင်ရာတွင် လုံ လောက်မှု ရှိစေရန်။
- ဒေသခံများ၏လူမှုရေးသက်သာချောင်ချိမှုများတိုးမြှင့်ရန်နှင့်ဒေသတွင်းဖွံဖြိုးတိုးတက်မှုများ အတွက်မရှိမဖြစ်အရေးပါသော လူမှုစီးပွားတာဝန်ယူမှုအစီအစဉ်အား အကောင်အထည် ဖော်ရန်တို့ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

အဆိုပြုထားသောစီမံကိန်း၏ရည်ရွယ်ချက်သည် CMPစနစ်(ဖြတ်၊လုပ်၊ထုတ်)စနစ်ကိုအသုံး ပြု၍ အဝတ်အထည်အမျိုးမျိုးကိုထုတ်လုပ်ပြီး နိုင်ငံခြားသို့ ၁၀၀% တင်ပို့ရန်ဖြစ်သည်။ ၂၀၂၃ ခုနှစ်၊ ဩဂုတ်လတွင် Green EHSS ကုမ္ပဏီသည် စက်ရုံဧရိယာအတွင်းအခြေခံ လေ့လာမှုများဖြစ်သည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာခြင်းများနှင့် အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ဆိုင်ရာအချက်အလက်များလေ့လာခြင်းတို့အား ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာခဲ့ပါသည်။

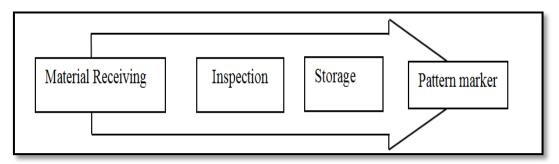
၂။ စီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာဖော်ပြချက်

အဆိုပြုလုပ်ငန်းအတွက် တည်နေရာနှင့်စက်ရုံအတွင်းပါရှိသည့် ရုံးခန်းအဆောင်များ၊ စား သောက်ဆောင်၊ စတိုအခန်း၊ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးအခန်း၊ မီးဖိုချောင်အစရှိသည့်တို့ကိုသီးခြား ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ ထို့အပြင်ထုတ်လုပ်မှုနည်းလမ်းများ၊ လိုအပ်သည့်ကုန်ကြမ်းများ၊နှစ်စဉ် ထွက်ကုန်များနှင့်စက်ပစ္စည်းများအားဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ အဆိုပြုလုပ်ငန်းအတွက်လိုအပ်သည့် စွမ်းအင်နှင့်အသုံးပြုသည့်ပမာဏများကိုလည်းထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ကျန်လုပ်ငန်းသုံး ယာဉ်နှင့်ရုံးသုံးပစ္စည်းများကိုပြည်တွင်းမှဝယ်ယူအသုံးပြုပါသည်။ နိုင်ငံသား(ပြည်တွင်း)လုပ်သား (၇၀၂)ဦးနှင့် နိုင်ငံခြားသား(၇)ဦးဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်သည်။ ကုန်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းမှာ Automatic Machine နှင့်လူစွမ်းအားကို အသုံးပြုသော လုပ်ငန်း မျိုးဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ထုတ်လုပ်ပုံအဆင့်ဆင့်ကိုအောက်ဖော်ပြပါပုံပြယေားတွင်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

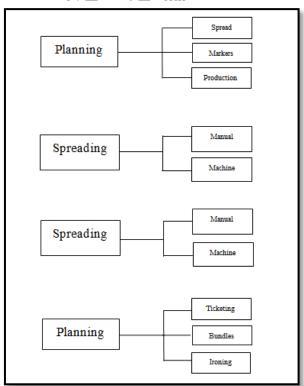
ဧယား(၁) စီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာအချက်အလက်

အဆိုပြုထားသောစီမံကိန်း	အဝတ်အထည်ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း
ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုပုံစံ	၁၀၀% နိုင်ငံခြားသားရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု
ကုမ္ပဏီအမည်	G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd
စီမံကိန်းတည်နေရာ	အမှတ် ၂၉၂၊ စက်မှု (၇)လမ်း၊ရန်ကုန်စက်မှုဇုန်၊ဇေကမ္ဘာဝန်း၊
	မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ် ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး
စီမံကိန်းစတင်လည်ပတ်သည့်နေ့	၁.၁၁.၂၀၁၆
မြေဧက	ൃനേ

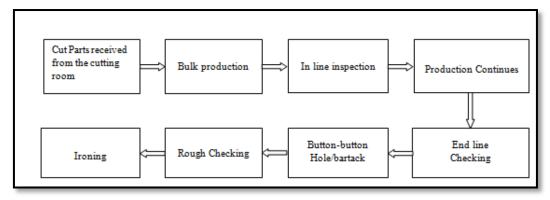
မြေဌားသည့်နှစ်	၉.၈.၂၀၁၆ မှ ၈.၈.၂၀၂၆ (၁၀)နှစ်
စီမံကိန်းပြီးစီးမည့်နေ့	၈.၈.၂၀၂၆ (မြေဌားစာချုပ်အရ)
တည်နေရာပြအမှတ်	16° 57' 6.4" N and 96° 10' 50.61" E
လက်ရှိစီမံကိန်းအခြေအနေ	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်အနေအထား
ကုန်ကြမ်းရရှိမှု	ယူရို
ကုန်ချောရရှိမှု	ယူရို
အလုပ်သမားဦးရေ	ဂု၀၂ (ပြည်တွင်း)၊ ဂု (နိုင်ငံခြားသား)



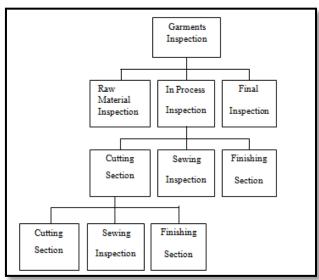
ကုန်ကြမ်းပစ္စည်းရရှိမှုအဆင့်ဆင့်



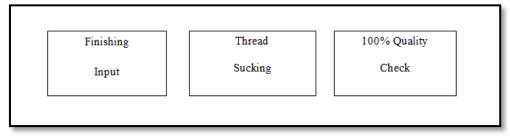
၀ိတ်ဖြတ်လုပ်ငန်းအဆင့်ဆင့<u>်</u>



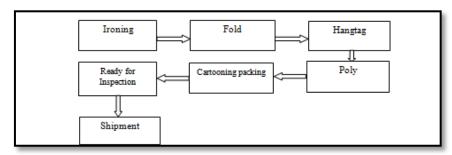
အထည်ချုပ်လုပ်မှုအဆင့်ဆင့်



အထည်စစ်ဆေးမှုအဆင့်ဆင့်



ကုန်ချောဌာနလုပ်ငန်းအဆင့်ဆင့်



အထည်တင်ပို့မှုလုပ်ငန်းစဉ် ပုံ (၁) စက်ရုံမှထုပ်ပိုးပစ္စည်းအမျိုးမျိုးထုတ်လုပ်မှုလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အဆင့်ဆင့်

၃။ ဥပဒေနှင့်မူဝါဒဆိုင်ရာအချက်အလက်များ

EMP ရေးဆွဲခြင်း၏ရည်ရွယ်ချက်မှာ နိုင်ငံတော်နှင့်နိုင်ငံတကာမှချမှတ်ထားသောပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး အစီအစဉ်များ၊ စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများ၊ ဥပဒေနှင့်နည်းဥပဒေများကို လိုက်နာ ပြီး ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လိုက်ရောညီထွေရှိသော ထိခိုက်မှုလျှော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်များ ပြုလုပ်ရန် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်အစီရင်ခံစာရေးသားပြုစုသူများ၏ ကျွမ်းကျင်မှု နယ်ပယ်ဆိုင်ရာဖော်ပြချက်များကို ရေးသားဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ ဥပဒေနှင့်နည်းဥပဒေအခန်း တွင် MONREC မှထုတ်ပြန်ထားသည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံး လုပ်နည်းများ၊ အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအရည်အသွေး(ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု)လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ အပြင် စက်ရုံနှင့်ဆက်စပ်သက်ဆိုင်နေပြီး လိုက်နာရမည့်ဥပဒေနှင့်နည်းဥပဒေများ၊ ဒေသတွင်း သို့မဟုတ် အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ဆိုင်ရာမူဝါဒများ၊ ဆက်စပ်နေသည့်နိုင်ငံတကာသဘော တူညီချက်များကို အကျဉ်းချုပ်ရေးသားဖော်ပြထားပါ သည်။ စက်ရုံအတွင်းလိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရမည့် စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများ၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင် အန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေးနှင့်ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာ အခြေခံစည်းမျဉ်း စည်းကမ်းများ၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင် အန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေးနှင့်ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာ အခြေခံစည်းမျဉ်း စည်းကမ်းမှားလည်းထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd ၏ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဆိုင်ရာ ကတိကဝတ်များအပြင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုလျှော့ချရေးမူဝါဒများကိုလည်း ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

- 1. The Constitution Law 2008
- 2. The Environmental Conservation Law 2012
- 3. The Environmental Conservation Rule 2014
- 4. Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure 2015
- 5. National Myanmar Quality (Emission) Guideline 2015
- 6. National Myanmar Environmental Policy 2019
- 7. Foreign Investment Law 2012
- 8. Foreign Investment Rule 2013
- 9. Myanmar Investment Rule 2017
- 10. Myanmar Insurance Law 1993
- 11. Payment of Wages Law 2016
- 12. The Payment of Wages Act 1936
- 13. Yangon City Development Committee Law 2018
- 14. The Amended Law for Factories Act 1951(2016)
- 15. The Private Industrial Enterprise Law
- 16. The Export and Import Law 2012
- 17. The Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances Law 2013
- 18. The Underground Water Act
- 19. Myanmar Fire Brigade Law 2015
- 20. Fire safety Procedure

- 21. The Electricity Law 2014
- 22. Boiler Law 2015
- 23. Labour Dispute Settlement Law 2012
- 24. The Law Amending the Settlement of Labour Dispute Law 2019
- 25. The Social Security Law 2012
- 26. The Employment and Skill Development 2013
- 27. The Worker's Compensation Act 2013
- 28. The Leave and Holidays Act 1951 partially reused in 2014
- 29. The Minimum Wage Law 2013
- 30. Public Health Law 1972
- 31. Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease Law 1995 Amendment in 2011
- 32. Occupational Safety and Health Law 2019
- 33. The Law on Standardization
- 34. The Industrial Explosive Materials Law (2018)
- 35. The Motor Vehicle Law 2015

<u>ဧယား</u>

- 36. The Conservation of Water Resources and River Law 2006
- 37. The Commercial Tax Law 1990 amended 2014
- 38. The Natural Disaster Management Law 2013

၄။ ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုနှင့်လျော့ချရမည့်နည်းလမ်းများ

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltdသည် ရန်ကုန်စက်မှုဇုန်ဧရိယာအတွင်း တည်ရှိ နေသောကြောင့်သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုဘဝတို့အပေါ် ဖြစ်ပေါ် နိုင်သောထိခိုက်မှုများမှာ နည်းပါးပါသည်။စက်ရုံလုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းများကြောင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအရင်းအမြစ် များ၊ဂေဟဆိုင်ရာအရင်းအမြစ်များ၊လူ့စွမ်းအားအရင်းအမြစ်များနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများစွန့်ပစ် ခြင်းစသည့်ဖြစ်လာနိုင်သည့်ထိခိုက်မှုများကိုခွဲခြားသတ်မှတ်ပြီး၎င်းတို့၏ရလဒ်များကို ထိခိုက် မှုဆန်းစစ်သည့်နည်းလမ်းများကို အသုံးပြု၍ သတ်မှတ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။စက်ရုံ၏ ကုန်ထုတ်လုပ်မှု လုပ်ငန်းတွင်ရေအသုံးပြုမှုမရှိပါ။ စက်ရုံလုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ်တွင်ဖြစ်ပေါ် သောထိခိုက်မှုများ မှာ (၁)လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှု၊ (၂)အသံဆူညံမှု၊(၃)ရေဆိုးစွန့်ပစ်မှု၊ (၄)စွန့်ပစ်အစိုင်အခဲ၊ (၅) လုပ် သားများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းမှုတို့ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စက်ရုံမှပတ်ဝန်း ကျင် သို့ထိခိုက်မှုများကိုအပိုင်း(၃)ပိုင်းခွဲ၍သတ်မှတ်ထားပါသည်။ ၎င်းအမျိုးအစားများမှာတည် ဆောက်သည့်ကာလ၊ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းဖျက်သိမ်းမည့် ကာလများ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။စက်ရုံလုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းကြောင့်ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုနှင့် လျှော့ချရမည့်နည်းလမ်းများကို အောက်ပါဖယားတွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

eယား (၂)ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာထိခိုက်မှုများနှင့် လျှော့ချရမည့်နည်းလမ်းများအား အကဲဖြတ်

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	လုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ဆောင်မှု	ထိခိုက်မှု	လျှော့ချရေးနှင့်	
ထိခိုက်မှု		အဆင့်	ထိန်းချုပ်မှု	
တည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလ။ ။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုလေ့လာချိန်တွင် စက်ရုံတည်ဆောက်ပြီး				

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်နေချိန်ဖြစ်သော်ကြောင့် ဤကာလကို ထည့်သွင်းမစဉ်းစားပါ။				
	လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းကာလ			
လေထုညစ် ညမ်းမှု	စက်ရုံအတွင်းအသုံးပြုသော မီးစက်နှင့် ဒီဖယ်ဘွိုင်လာမှ မီးခိုးငွေ့များထွက်ရှိခြင်း။ စက်ရုံဝင်းအတွင်းနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်းသန့်ရှင်း ရေးပြုလုပ်ခြင်းမှဖုန်မှုန့်များ ထွက်ရှိခြင်း။	အနည်းငယ်	 မီးစက်နှင့်အခြားစက်ပစ္စည်းများ ကောင်းမွန်စွာလည်ပတ်နိုင်စေ ရန် ပုံမှန်ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း။ စက်ရုံဝင်းအတွင်းနှင့်လုပ်ငန်း ခွင်အတွင်း ဖုန်မှုန့်များပျံ့လွင့်မှု လျော့နည်းစေရန် သန့်ရှင်းရေး ပုံမှန်ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း။ စက်ရုံအတွင်းနှင့်အနီးအနား တွင်သစ်ပင်ပန်းမံစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း ဖြင့် ကာဗွန်ထွက်ရှိမှုကို လျှော့ချ ပေးခြင်း။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်းအလုပ် သမားများအတွက်နှာခေါင်း စည်းများ ထောက်ပံ့ပေးခြင်း။ 	
စွ န့်ပစ်ရေဆိုး	 စက်ရုံရှိကန်တင်း၊စားဖို ချောင်၊အိမ်သာများနှင့် လက် ဆေးဘေစင်များစသည်တို့မှ လုပ်သားများအသုံးပြုပြီး သောအိမ်သုံးစွန့်ပစ်ရေဆိုး ထွက်ရှိခြင်း။ စက်ရုံဝင်းအတွင်းမှ မိုးရေနှင့် အခြားရေများအား ပြင်ပရှိ စက်မှု ဇုန်ရေမြောင်းအတွင်း သို့ စွန့်ထုတ်ခြင်း။ ဝန်ထမ်းများ အသုံးပြုသော အိမ်သာများ၏မိလ္လာရေဆိုး များအားမိလ္လာကန်များ အတွင်း သို့ စွန့်ထုတ်ခြင်း။ 	အနည်းငယ်	 မိလ္လာရေဆိုးများအားပုံမှန်သိမ်း ဆည်းခြင်းနှင့်လုံလောက်သော မိလ္လာကန်စနစ်ထားရှိ၍ဆောင် ရွက်ခြင်း။ မိလ္လာကန်နှင့်မိလ္လာစနစ်ကိုလူဦး ရေနှင့်ရရန်သင့်တင့်သည့်ပမာ ဏရှိ ရန်စီစဉ်ထားခြင်း။ မိုးရေ၊ အိမ်သုံးစွန့်ပစ်ရေဆိုးနှင့် မိလ္လာရေဆိုးများအတွက်ရေ မြောင်းများ လုံလောက်စွာထား ရှိဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းနှင့်သန့်ရှင်း ရေးပုံမှန် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။ အိမ်သုံးစွန့်ပစ်ရေဆိုးများနှင့် အခြားရေဆိုးများအတွက် စက်ရုံအတွင်းရေမြောင်းများ 	

			လုံလောက် စွာ ထားရှိခြင်း။
မြေဆီလွှာညစ် ညမ်းမှု	 လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ရာမှ အသုံးပြုသောစက်ပစ္စည်း များမှထွက်ရှိသည့်ဆီ အဟောင်းများထွက်ရှိခြင်း နှင့်မတော်တဆဆီယိုဖိတ် ကျခြင်း။ လောင်စာဆီ(ဒီဖယ်ဆီ) ဖြည့် သည့်နေရာ၌၎င်းဆီများ မတော်တဆယိုစိမ့်မှုဖြစ် ပေါ်နိုင်ခြင်း။ 	အလွန်နည်း	အသုံးပြုသောစက်ပစ္စည်းများမှ ထွက်ရှိသည့်ဆီအဟောင်းများ အားသီးခြားနေရာ၌စနစ်တကျ ထားရှိပြီးထင်ရှားသည့်သင်္ကတ အမှတ်အသားများပြုလုပ်ထား ခြင်း။ စက်ပစ္စည်းများကိုပုံမှန်ပြုပြင် ထိန်းသိမ်းပေးခြင်းဖြင့်စက် ပစ္စည်းများမှ ဆီများမတော်တဆ မှုယိုစိမ့်မှုအား လျှော့ချနိုင်ခြင်း။ စက်အန္တရာယ်ရှိသောစွန့်ပစ် ပစ္စည်းများအားသီးခြားနေရာ သတ်မှတ်၍စနစ်တကျထား ရှိပြီးထင်ရှားသည့်သင်္ကတ အမှတ်အသားများ ပြုလုပ်ထားခြင်း။
အသံဆူညံမှု	မီးစက်၊လေမှုတ်စက်စသည့် စက်ပစ္စည်းကိရိယာများ အသုံးပြုမှုကြောင့် အသံဆူညံမှုထွက်ရှိခြင်း။ မီးစက်မောင်းနှင်ရာမှ အသံဆူညံမှု ထွက်ရှိခြင်း။	အနည်းငယ်	 အသံဆူညံမှုအနည်းငယ်သာ ထွက် ရှိသောစက်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် ကိရိယာများ အသုံးပြုခြင်း။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်းပဲတင်ရိုက်သံ များလျော့နည်းစေရန်အသံ ဆူညံမှုလျော့နည်းစေသည့် ပစ္စည်း များ တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်းအသံဆူညံ သောနေရာများ၌လုပ်ရသော အလုပ်သမားများအားအသံ ဆညံမှုမှကာကွယ်ရန်နားကြပ် များနှင့်အသံထိခိုက်မှုမရှိသည့် ကိရိယာများထောက်ပံ ပေးခြင်း။

စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်	စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်ရာမှ ထွက်ရှိသောစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း များဖြစ်သည့်ပိတ်စများ၊ ဖြတ်စ၊ညှပ်စအပိုင်းအစများ နှင့်ထုတ်ပိုးပစ္စည်းများထွက် ရှိခြင်း။ လူသုံးအမှိုက်များနှင့်ရုံးသုံး အမှိုက်များဖြစ်သည့် (ဥပမာ -ပလတ်စတစ်အိတ်များ၊ စက္ကူများ၊ရေဘူးခွံများနှင့်	အနည်းငယ်	 စက်ရုံဝင်းအတွင်းသစ်ပင်များ စိုက်ခြင်းဖြင့်ဘေးပတ်ဝန်းကျင် သို့ဆူညံသံပျံလွှင့်မှုအားလျှော့ ချခြင်း။ အမှိုက်များကိုအမှိုက်အမျိုး အစားအလိုက်သတ်မှတ်ထား သောအမှိုက်ပုံးများထဲတွင် ခွဲခြားစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ရာတွင် အမှိုက်ထွက်ရှိမှုပမာဏလျော့ နည်းနိုင်သမျှလျော့နည်းအောင် ဆောင် ရွက်ခြင်း။ စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များကိုရန်ကုန်မြို့ တော်စည်ပင်သာယာရေးကော်
	စားကြွင်းစားကျန်များ) ထွက်ရှိခြင်း။		မတီ(သို့)မင်္ဂလာဒုံစက်မှုဇုန် ကော်မတီမှသတ်မှတ်ထားသော
	0 110		အမှိုက်ပုံး၊အမှိုက်ကန်များတွင် သာ စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း။
	လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်မ	ဘေးအန္တရာယ်က	င်းရှင်းရေး
မီးဘေး အန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး	 စက်ရုံ၏မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ် မှာအောက်ပါအချက်များ ကြောင့်ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်ခြင်း အရည်အသွေးမမှီသော မီးကြိုးများသွယ်တန်းခြင်း သို့မဟုတ် ဝါယာရှော့ဖြစ် ခြင်းကြောင့် မီးလောင်နိုင် ခြင်း၊ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ရာတွင် လျှပ်စစ်သုံးစက်ပစ္စည်းများ နှင့်ကိရိယာများအားပေါ့ လျော့စွာကိုင်တွယ်ခြင်း 	အနည်းငယ်	 စက်ရုံအတွင်း မီးသတ်ဌာန၏ ဖုန်းနံပါတ်များထားရှိပေး ခြင်း။ မီးသတ်ပိုက်များ၊မီးသတ်ဆေး ဘူးများ၊မီးငြိမ်းသတ်ရေးကိရိ ယာများ၊မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ် အချက်ပေးစနစ်များနှင့်အလို အလျောက်ရေ ဖြန်းစနစ်များ အားစက်ရုံ၏လုပ်ငန်းလည် ပတ်မှုအပေါ် အခြေခံကာ အသစ်တပ်ဆင်ခြင်းနှင့်အရေ အတွက်လုံလောက်စွာတပ်

	ကြောင့် မီးလောင်နိုင်ခြင်း၊		ဆင်ခြင်း။
	• လောင်စာဆီ၊ စက်သုံးဆီ		• မီးဘေးနှင့်သဘာဝဘေး
	များယိုစိမ့်ခြင်းကြောင့်မီး		အန္တရာယ်များ ကြုံတွေ့ရလျှင်
	လောင် နိုင်ခြင်း၊		ဖြေရှင်းရမည့် နည်းလမ်းများ၊
	• မီးလောင်လွယ်သော		ပညာပေးအစီအစဉ်များသင်
	လောင်စာဆီနှင့်စက်သုံးဆီ		ကြားပေးခြင်း။
	များ မတော်တဆပေါက်ကွဲ		• မီးဘေးလုံခြုံရေးဆိုင်ရာလုပ်
	မှုဖြစ်ခြင်းကြောင့်မီးလောင်		ငန်းနှင့်သက်ဆိုင်သောစနစ်
	နိုင်ခြင်း၊		များတပ်ဆင်မှုကိုမီးသတ်ဦးစီး
	• ဆေးလိပ်သောက်ခြင်း		ဌာနနှင့်ညှိနှိုင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။
	ကြောင့် မီးလောင်နိုင်ခြင်း။		• အရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေဖြစ်
			လာပါကအကူအညီတောင်းခံ
			ရန်ဆေးရုံများ၊မြို့နယ်မီး
			သတ်စခန်းများနှင့်သက်ဆိုင်
			ရာအစိုးရအာဏာပိုင်အဖွဲ့
			အစည်းများနှင့်တိုက်ရိုက်
			ဆက်သွယ်နိုင်ရန် ဆောင်ရွက်
			ထားရှိခြင်း။
			• အစမ်းမီးငြိမ်းသတ်ခြင်းနှင့်
			evacuation practices
			ဝန်ထမ်းများနှင့်ပုံမှန်ဇာတ်
			တိုက်လေ့ကျင့်ခြင်းများဆောင်
			ရွက်ရန်စက်ရုံမန်နေဂျာမှ
			လုပ်ဆောင်ရမည် ဖြစ်ခြင်း။
အပူလွန်ကဲခြင်း	• အပူချိန်မြင့်မားသော လုပ်	အနည်းငယ်	• ကန့်သတ်နေရာများနှင့်လုပ်
	ငန်းခွင်အတွင်းလုပ်ကိုင်ရ		ငန်းခွင်အတွင်းနေရာများ
	ခြင်းကြောင့် ခန္ဓာကိုယ်၌		အားလေကောင်းလေသန့်ရရှိ
	အပူလွန်ကဲခြင်းတို့ ဖြစ်ပေါ်		အောင် ဆောင်ရွက်ထားခြင်း။
	ို နိုင်ခြင်း။		• အပူချိန်မြင့်မားသောလုပ်ငန်း
	. 0		ခွင်အတွင်းမှအလုပ်သမား
			များအားအပူလွန်ကဲမှုလျော့
			ကျစေရန်လုံလောက်သော

ရုပ်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ ထိခိုက်ဒဏ်ရာ ရရှိခြင်း	မတော်တဆလဲကျခြင်း၊ ချော်လဲခြင်းနှင့်ပြုတ်ကျ ခြင်း၊ချောနေသောကြမ်း ပြင်ပေါ် တွင်လဲကျခြင်း။ စက်ပစ္စည်းနှင့်ပစ္စည်း ကရိယာများကိုင်တွယ် အသုံးပြုရာမှမတော်တ ဆထိခိုက် ဒဏ်ရာရရှိခြင်း။	အနည်းငယ်	နားချိန်ပေးခြင်း။
	လုပ်ငန်းပိတ်	သိမ်းခြင်းကာလ	
လေထုညစ်ည မ်းမှု	အဆောက်အဦများ ဖြိုချမှုများ ဖြိုချပစ္စည်းများသယ်ယူမှု များ	အနည်းငယ်	 NOxထွက်ရှိမှုနည်းသောနည်း ပညာမြှင့်စက်ပစ္စည်းများ သုံးခြင်း၊ စက်ပစ္စည်းများကိုပုံမှန်ထိန်း သိမ်းပေးခြင်း၊
ရေ	• ဖြိုမှုများ	အနည်းငယ်	 ပုံမှန်သန့်ရှင်းရေးပြုလုပ်ပေး ခြင်း၊ စက်ပစ္စည်းများကိုပုံမှန်ပြုပြင် ထိန်းသိမ်းပေးခြင်း
မြေဆီလွှာညစ် ညမ်းမှု	အဆောက်အဦနှင့်ဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများဖြိုချပစ္စည်းများသယ်ယူ မှုများ	အနည်းငယ်	• မတော်တဆမှုမဖြစ်စေရန်ထိန်း သိမ်းခြင်း
အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်မှု	အဆောက်အဦများ ဖြိုချပစ္စည်းများသယ်ယူ မှုများ	အလွန်နည်း	• စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များအားပြန် လည်သုံးစွဲရန်နှင့်စွန့်ပစ်ရန် အဖြစ်သတ်မှတ်ပြီးသီးခြားစွန့်

			ပစ်စေခြင်း
အန္တရာယ်ရှိ အမှိုက်	 စက်များမှဆီယိုစိမ့်မှုများ၊ မော်တော်ယာဉ်များ ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းမှုမှ ထွက်ရှိသည့်အမှိုက်များ ဖြိုချပစ္စည်းများသယ်ယူ မှုများ 	အလွန်နည်း	• စက်သုံးဆီများအားစနစ်တကျ အသုံးပြုစေခြင်း၊စနစ်တကျ သိုလှောင်ခြင်းနှင့်အန္တရာယ်ရှိ ပစ္စည်များ အားစနစ်တကျထား ရှိစေခြင်း
မတော်တဆ ထိခိုက်မှုများ	အဆောက်အဦများ ဖြိုချမှုများ ဖြိုချပစ္စည်းများသယ်ယူ မှုများ	အနည်းငယ်	• မတော်တဆမှုမဖြစ်စေရန် ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း
လူမှုစီးပွားဘဝ	• ဒေသခံပြည်သူများ အတွက်အလုပ်အကိုင်		

၅။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှုအစီအစဉ်

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှုအစီအစဉ် (Monitoring Plan) တွင်လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ် ဆောင်ရွက်သည့်ကာလနှင့် စက်ရုံပိတ်သိမ်းခြင်းကာလတို့အတွက်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရမည့် အကြောင်းအရာများနှင့် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမည့်နေရာများကို ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်း၏ ကာလ(၂)ရပ်လုံးတွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်မပျက်စီးအောင် ထိန်းသိမ်းစောင့်ရှောက်ရေးအတွက် ပတ် ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်းသည် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု၏ အလွန်ပင်အရေးပါသော အခန်းကဏ္ဍတစ်ရပ်ပင်ဖြစ်သည်။ဤစောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်းအစီအစဉ်သည် လက်တွေ့လိုက် နာဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ပြီး cost effective ဖြစ်စေပါသည်။ စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်စဉ်ကာလအတွက် ပတ် ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှုအစီအစဉ်ကိုအကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် အသုံးစရိတ် ရန်ပုံငွေကိုတစ်နှစ်လျှင်အမေရိကန်ဒေါ်လာ(၃၀၀၀)ခန့်လျာထားပါသည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စောင့် ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှုအစီအစဉ်အရ G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd သည်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်လေထု အရည် အသွေး၊ဆူညံသံ၊စွန့်ထုတ်ရေအရည်အသွေးနှင့် တေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးတို့ကို စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရမည်ဖြစ်သည်။ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှု၍ရရှိလာသော လေထုတိုင်းတာရရှိမှု များ၊ ရေအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာရရှိမှုများနှင့် ဆူညံသံတိုင်းတာရရှိမှု ရလဒ်များကို ပြန်လည် စီစစ်စစ်ဆေးနိုင်ရေးအတွက် မှတ်တမ်းများကိုဖိုင်များဖြင့် သေချာစွာသိမ်းဆည်း ထိန်းသိမ်း ထားရန်လိုအပ်ပြီး သက်ဆိုင်ရာတာဝန်ရှိဋ္ဌာနများသို့ တင်ပြအစီရင်ခံရမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၆။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd၏ လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင်သည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာထိခိုက်မှုများကို လျော့နည်းစေရန်အတွက်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီ အစဉ် အစီရင်ခံစာ Environmental Management Plan (EMP) ကိုသဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း၏ရလဒ်များကိုအခြေခံ၍ရေးဆွဲထားပါသည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် အစီရင်ခံစာ၏အဓိကအရေးပါသော စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုစီမံချက်များ မှာ အောက်ပါ အတိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်-

- ၁။ လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုနှင့် ဖုန်မှုန်ဆိုင်ရာစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်
- ၂။ ဆူညံသံထိန်းချုပ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်
- ၃။ ရေအရည်အသွေးစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်
- ၄။ အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်
- ၅။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးအစီအစဉ်
- ၆။ အရေးပေါ် တုန်ပြန်ရေးအစီအစဉ်
- ၇။ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရေးအစီအစဉ်
- ၈။ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်
- ၉။ လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်
- ၁၀။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်အတွက် ငွေကြေးလျာထားမှု
- G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd ၏ဝန်ထမ်းများအားလုံးအတွက် ဆိုးကျိုးကင်းစင်၍ ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းသည့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်တစ်ခုအဖြစ်ဖန်တီးပေးနိုင်ရေးအတွက် အစဉ်ကြိုးပမ်း လုပ်ဆောင်နေ ပါသည်။ ထို့ကြောင့်ပင် ကောင်းမွန်သည့်အလုပ်သမားသက်သာ ချောင်ချိရေး နှင့်လုပ်ငန်းခွင်သာယာရေးအတွက် စီမံထားမှု (Good Employee Welfare Plan) ကို ချမှတ်အကောင် အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်လျက် ရှိပါသည်။
- G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd သည်စက်ရုံလုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်လုပ်ကိုင်နေသည့် ကာလ တစ်လျှောက်လုံးတွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ၊ စည်းမျဉ်း စည်းကမ်းများနှင့်ချမှတ်ထားသောမူဝါဒလမ်းညွှန်ချက်များအတိုင်းလိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ကျင့် သုံးရန်အစဉ် ကြိုးပမ်းဆောင်ရွက်လျက် ရှိပါသည်။

၇။ လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာတာဝန်ခံမှု

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd သည် လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်သည့်ကာလတစ် လျှောက်လုံး တွင်လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာတာဝန်ခံမှုအစီအစဉ်(CSR)ကိုလုပ်ဆောင်လျက်ရှိပြီးရရှိလာမည့် အသား တင် အမြတ်ငွေ သို့မဟုတ် စက်ရုံ၏ဘဏ္ဍာငွေပေါ် အခြေခံထားပြီး နှစ်စဉ်အမြတ်ငွေ၏ ၂ ရာခိုင်နှုန်းကို ရန်ပုံငွေအဖြစ်လျာထားပါသည်။

၈။ အရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေတုံ့ပြန်မှုနှင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုမှုအစီအစဉ်

အရေးပေါ် တုံ့ပြန်မှုအစီအစဉ်တွင် စက်ရုံလုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းကြောင့် ဖြစ်ပေါ် နိုင်သော ပတ် ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုနှင့် လူထုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုများကို လျော့ပါးအောင်ဆောင်ရွက်ထားရ မည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ထိခိုက်မှုလျော့ပါးအောင် ပြုလုပ်ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည့်အချက်များမှာ-

- ဆေးဝါးများနှင့် ဆေးပစ္စည်းများကို ပြည့်စုံအောင် ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးထားခြင်း။
- မီးငြိမ်းသတ်ရေးပစ္စည်းများ ထားရှိပေးထားခြင်း။
- အရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေများအတွက် နီးစပ်ရာဆေးရုံများ၏ ဖုန်းနံပါတ်များနှင့် ဆယ် သွယ်ရန် လိပ်စာများ ထားရှိပေးထားခြင်း။
- မီးသတ်ဌာန၊ လျှပ်စစ်ရုံး၊ ရဲစခန်းအစရှိသော သက်ဆိုင်ရာဌာနများ၏ ဆက်သွယ်ရန် လိပ်စာ နှင့် ဖုန်းနံပါတ်များ ထားရှိပေးခြင်း။

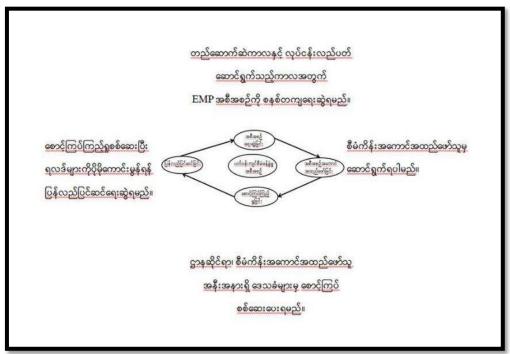
လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ်တွင်အရေးပေါ် တုံ့ပြန်မှုအစီအစဉ်၌အောက်ပါအချက်များပါဝင်သင့်ပါသည်-

- စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း (ဥပမာ။ အုပ်ချုပ်ရေး၊ ဖြန့်ဖြူးရေး၊ လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ရေး)
- အရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေအတွက် အဖွဲ့ အစည်း (ဥပမာ။ ဆေးခန်း၊ အကြံပေးဌာန၊ ဆေးပေးသည့်နေရာ)
- အရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေအတွက် တာဝန်ယူမည့်အဖွဲ့ အစည်း (သို့) လူပုဂ္ဂိုလ်
- ဆက်သွယ်ရေးစနစ်
- အရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေအတွက် ဝန်ဆောင်မှုများ (ဥပမာ- မီးသတ်ဌာန၊ ဆေးခန်း၊ ဆေးရုံ)

လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ်ကာလနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းဖျက်သိမ်းမည့်ကာလတွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စောင့်ကြပ် ကြည့်ရှုရမည့်အချက်များအတွက် စက်ရုံမှလျာထားသောရန်ပုံငွေများကို အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်းအစီအစဉ်တွင် ပြုလုပ်ရမည့်အချက် များ၊ စောင့်ကြည့် ရမည့်နေရာ၊ အချိန်ကာလနှင့် တာဝန်ယူမည့်အဖွဲ့ အစည်းတို့ ပါဝင်ပါသည်။

၉။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုလုပ်ငန်းစီမံချက်များ

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်ရေးဆွဲရခြင်း၏ ရည်ရွယ်ချက်မှာ စက်ရုံလုပ်ငန်း လည်ပတ် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုမရှိစေရန် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ အာဏာ ပိုင်အဖွဲ့ အစည်းများ၏ ချမှတ်ထားသောသဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ၊ စည်းမျဉ်းများ နှင့်အညီသင့်လျော်သောလျော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်များကို အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ထိုသို့အကောင် အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ရာ၌ အောက်တွင်ဖော်ပြ ထားသော စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) အချက်လေးချက်ပေါ် မူတည်ပြီး ပြုလုပ် ရပါမည်။



ပုံ(၂) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်ပြစက်ဝိုင်း

💠 Plan (P) - အစီအစဉ်ရေးဆွဲခြင်း

စက်ရုံလုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုဖြစ်စေနိုင်သော လေထု ညစ်ညမ်းမှု၊ အသံဆူညံမှု၊ ရေဆိုးစွန့်ပစ်မှု၊ အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်မှု၊ ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းမှု စသောထိခိုက်မှုများ လျော့ပါးစေရေးအတွက် အချိန်ဇယားနှင့် အစီအစဉ်များ ရေးဆွဲရပါမည်။

- Do(D) အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ခြင်း ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုအတွက် ရေးဆွဲထားသောလျော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်များကိုစက်ရုံမှတာဝန် ရှိသူများက အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ပါမည်။
- Check (C) စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်းနှင့် စစ်ဆေးခြင်း
 လျော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်များ အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုရှိ/ မရှိကို စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်းနှင့် စစ်
 ဆေးခြင်းများကို ပြုလုပ်ရပါမည်။ စောင့်ကြည့်မှုအတွက် စက်ရုံမှတာဝန်ရှိသူ အပါအဝင်
 သက်ဆိုင်ရာ အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များ၊ အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ တာဝန်ရှိပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များ
 အစရှိသော သက်ဆိုင်ရာ အဖွဲ့အစည်းများ စုပေါင်း၍ လေ့လာစောင့်ကြည့်မှု ပြုလုပ်ရပါမည်။

၎င်းစောင့်ကြည့်မှုကိုလည်း အစီရင်ခံစာပြုစုပြီး သက်ဆိုင်ရာဝန်ကြီးဌာနသို့ တင်ပြရမည် ဖြစ်သည်။

💠 Act (A) - ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း

စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုခြင်းအစီအစဉ်တွင် လက်ရှိဖြစ်ပေါ် သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် သက်ရောက် မှုများနှင့် ကိုက်ညီမှုမရှိခဲ့လျှင် လျော့ချရေးအစီအစဉ်များကို ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ခြင်းများပြု လုပ်ရပါမည်။ စီမံကိန်းစက်ရုံအတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်တွင် ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင် သည့်ထိခိုက်မှု၊ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု၊လျော့ချရမည့်နည်းလမ်းများနှင့် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှု ရမည့်အချက် များကို ရေးသားပြင်ဆင်ရပါမည်။ ဖာမိုဆိုအထည်ချုပ်စက်ရုံသည် လျော့ချရမည့်နည်းလမ်း နှင့်စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုရမည့်အစီအစဉ်များကို တာဝန်ယူဆောင်ရွက်ရမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၁ဝ။ အများပြည်သူတို့ဖြင့် တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်းနှင့် ပြည်သူတို့၏ ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှု

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်တွင် အများပြည်သူနှင့် တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးပွဲ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်းမှာ လည်း လိုအပ်သောအခန်းကဏ္ဍတစ်ခုဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အများပြည်သူနှင့် တွေ့ဆုံပွဲပြုလုပ်ရခြင်း ၏ရည်ရွယ်ချက်မှာ အစိုးရဌာနဆိုင်ရာအဖွဲ့အစည်းများ၊ စက်ရုံကိုစစ်ဆေးမည့်သူများနှင့် ပတ် ဝန်းကျင် ပြည်သူလူထုအား စက်ရုံလုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှုမှ အချက်အလက်များဖြစ်သော ထုတ် လုပ်မှုပုံစံအဆင့်ဆင့်၊ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများစွန့်ပစ်မှုစနစ်နှင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် အကျိုးသက် ရောက်မှုများကို ရှင်းလင်း တင်ပြရန်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

အများပြည်သူနှင့်တွေ့ဆုံပွဲကို ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (နံနက် ၉ နာရီ)ရက်တွင်ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ပြီး ပတ်ဝန်း ကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာန၊မီးသတ်ဌာန၊စည်ပင်သာယာရေးကော်မတီ၊ စက်မှုဇုန်ကော်မတီ၊ အနီးအနားရှိစက်ရုံနှင့်အတူ စုစုပေါင်း(၂၀) ဦး နီးပါးခန့်တက်ရောက်ခဲ့ရာ ဖာမိုဆိုအထည်ချုပ် စက်ရုံနှင့် Green EHSS တို့ပူးပေါင်း၍ စက်ရုံအကြောင်းအရာများ၊ စက်ရုံလုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ် မှုအဆင့်ဆင့်၊စက်ရုံအနီးအနားရှိပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အခြေအနေ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် အကျိုး သက် ရောက်မှုများနှင့်လျော့ချရေး အစီအစဉ်များအား တင်ပြခဲ့ပါသည်။

၁၁။ နိဂုံး

နိဂုံးချုပ်အနေဖြင့် G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd ၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီ အစဉ်လေ့လာမှု တွင် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါအချက်များကို သတ်မှတ်ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

- ၁။ ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်၏ လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ၊ စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများနှင့် ချမှတ်ထားသော မူဝါဒ လမ်းညွှန် ချက်များအတိုင်း လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ကျင့်သုံးသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
- ၂။ ဤအစီရင်ခံစာတွင်ဖော်ပြထားသော သက်ရောက်မှုအားလုံးကို အလေးထားရန်နှင့် ဖော်ပြထားသောဖြေလျော့နိုင်မည့်နည်းလမ်းများကို လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်သွားပါ မည်။
- ၃။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်နှင့် စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုလေ့လာခြင်းအစီအစဉ်ကို ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ထို့ကြောင့် G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd အနေဖြင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီ အစဉ်အစီရင်ခံစာတွင်ပါရှိသည့် အဆိုပြုအချက်အလက်များကိုအပြည့်အဝအကောင် အထည် ဖော်လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊ဒေသတွင်းလူမှုစီးပွားတိုးတက်ဖွံ့ဖြိုး တိုးတက် အောင် ယခုထက်ပိုမိုဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်းနှင့် နိုင်ငံတော်အတွက်အခွန်ဘဏ္ဍာ များ တိုးတက်ရရှိအောင် ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ကြောင်း တင်ပြအပ်ပါသည်။

CHAPTER – 1 INTRODUCTION

Environmental Management Plan is required for ensuring sustainable development. It should not affect the surrounding environmental adversely. The management plan presented in this chapter needs to be implemented by the proposed expansion of G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd. The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) aims at controlling pollution at source with available and affordable technology followed by treatment measures. Waste minimization and waste recycling measures are emphasized. In addition to the industry specific control measures, the proposed industry should adopt following guidelines. The specific objectives of this study are

- Identify the major impacts that are may arise from the activities of the proposed project on natural environmental and socio-economic environment of the project area
- Describe the mitigation measures to minimize these impacts
- Prepare and implement Environmental Management Plan for the project
- Make sure that EMP is developed sufficiently and sound for the proposed project and
- Corporate Social Responsibility Plan (CSR Plan) plays an essential part for the improvement of the social welfare of community as well as development of the region.

1.1 Project Background

The project is new investment for manufacturing of garments on CMP Basis Company from Japan. The Yangon Region Investment Committee issues the project on 22th November 2001 with the Endorsement No 367/2001. YRIC notified for the environmental approval and comments of the Ministry of the Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) on the proposed project and had approved the proposal for investment in manufacturing of various kinds of garments on CMP Basis under the name of G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd.

According to the Myanmar Environmental Conservation Law 2012, it requires that the proponents of every development project in the country submit either an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) or an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC). As per the comments of Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) said project requires an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to meet the Environmental assessment requirements. Therefore, G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd commissioned Green Environmental, Health, Safety & Social Consultancy Company Limited (Green EHSS Co.,Ltd) for EMP report study.

1.1.1 Project Proponent Profile

This is the information of project proponent from the MIC's registration that is describing in below Table 1-1 and 1-2.

Table 1.1 Information of Investor

Investor Name	Mr. Wang Sheng
Nationality	Chinese
Passport Number	E77839261
Address	Plot No (292), Set Mu 7 th street, Yangon Industrial Zone, Zay Gabar
	Compound Mingalardon Township

Table 1.2 Director List

Name of Shareholder	Citizenship
Ren Xiao Dong	Chinese
Wang Sheng	Chinese
Representative by:	
G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd	

1.1.2 Investment Plan and Salient Features of the Project

The estimated authorized capital investment is US\$ 2.058 Million (table 1.3). Organization chart of G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd is presented in Figure 1.1.

Table 1.3 Salient Features of the Project

Type of Proposed Business	Manufacturing of Garment	
Type of Investment	100 % Foreign Investment	
Capital Investment	US\$ 2.058 Million	
Type of Land	Industrial Land	
Land Area	2 acres (5652.352 square meters)	
Land Lease Year	10 Years	
Land Lease Start Yean and End Year	9.8.2016 to 8.8.2026 (10 Years)	
Operation Start Date	1.11.2016	
Production End Date	8.8.2026 (According to land lease)	
(According to land lease)	0.0.2020 (Feedfully to falle lease)	
Address	Plot No (292), Set Mu 7 th street, Yangon Industrial Zone, Zay Gabar Compound Mingalardon Township	
Contact Number	09-260077176	
Contact Email	susu@unitexmyanmar.com	

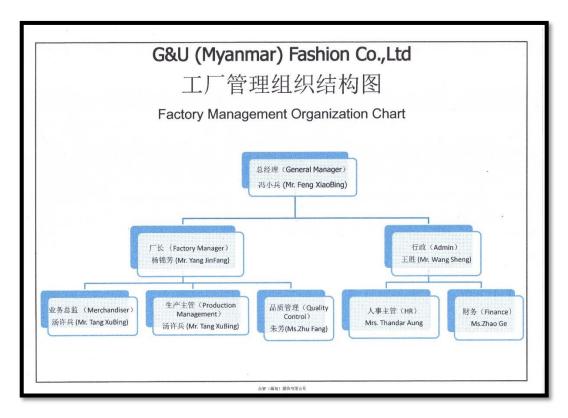


Figure 1-1 Organization chart of G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd 1.2 Environmental Consultant Profile

Green Environmental, Health, Safety & Social Consultancy Company Limited (Green EHSS Co.,Ltd) prepares the EMP for the proposed project. The field studies were carried out by Green Environmental, Health, Safety & Social Consultancy Company Limited (Green EHSS Co.,Ltd) experiences in conducting environmental assessments for various types of projects in Myanmar. The Green Environmental, Health, Safety & Social Consultancy Company Limited (Green EHSS Co.,Ltd) team conducted field survey, assessment activities and prepared the report. A reconnaissance study was performed on the proposed project site and baseline environmental data were also collected from possible sources using the appropriate measuring devices. Data interpretation and analysis were made based in those collected data for the present and potential future conditions. Suitable measures were proposed for the impacts to be mitigated to reduce to acceptable ones. The environmental study was carried out by the study team and the following is a summary of team member's responsibilities during the study period.

Table 1.4 Members of EMP Study Team

No	Name	Designation	Academic and Professional	Years of
1			Qualifications	Experience
1	Catherine	Team Leader,	Master in Environmental	25
	Soe Soe Aung	Sr. Environmentalist	Engineering, National	
		Certified	University of Singapore	
		Environmental	Master in Zoology, YU	
		Professional, Canada	Bachelor in Zoology, YU	
		Approved Risk		
		Consultant, MOM,		
		Singapore		
		ADB's Consultant		
		Management		
2	Dr. May Thin Swe	Department Head	M.B.B.S(Yangon)	30
		Jivitadanan Sangha		
		Hospital		
3	Dr.Theingi Ye Myint	Waste Management	PhD(YU)	5
		and Water Quality	Master in Environmental	
		Specialist	Engineering, NUS	
			Master in Industrial	
			Chemistry, YU	
			Bachelor in Industrial	
			Chemistry, YTU	
4	Dr. Nyo Nyo Lwin	Biodiversity Specialist,	PhD(YU)	15
		Fauna Team Leader	Master in Zoology, YU	
			Bachelor in Zoology, YU	
5	Dr. Thet Thet Mar Win	Biodiversity Specialist,	PhD(YU)	15
		Flora Team Leader	Master in Botany, YU	
			Bachelor in Botany, YU	
6	U San Aye	Mapping and GIS	Bachelor in Maths,	40
		Specialist	Diploma in Mapping, Japan	
			_	
		Specialist	Diploma in Mapping, Japan	

7	Dr. Pwint Thu Aye	Aquatic and Marie Biologist	PhD(YU) Master in Zoology, YU Bachelor in Zoology, YU	6
8	Daw Swe Swe Aung	Social Impact Assessment Specialist	Master in Geography, YU Bachelor in Geography, YU Diploma in GIS, Communication Skill for Business, Singapore Polytechnic	18
9	Daw Mi Mi Soe	Social Impact Assessment Specialist	Master in Public Administration Bachelor in Chemistry Diploma in Computer Science Post-Graduate Diploma In Applied Psychology	24

Table 1.5 Members of EMP Study Team and Its Expertise

No	Name	Areas of Expertise
1	Daw Catherine Soe Soe	Air pollution control
	Aung	Ground water and hydrology
		Noise vibration
		Meteorology modeling for air quality
		Risk assessment and hazard management
		Socio-economy
		Water pollution control
		Waste management
2	Dr.Theingi Ye Myint	Air pollution control
		Meteorology modeling for air quality
		Noise vibration
		Risk assessment and hazard management
3	Daw Swe Swe Aung	Water pollution control
		Water management

CHAPTER- 2 POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

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

2.1 Myanmar Regulatory Framework

Myanmar has 24 ministries under the office of the President as of May 2016. The leading ministries in-charge of environmental and social considerations is the Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) of the MONREC that was reorganized Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAF) in April 2016.

2.1.1 Laws and Regulations Related to Environmental and Social Considerations

Requirements related to environmental and social impact management for development projects are described in Table 2-1

Table 2-1 List of Myanmar's Law Relating to Environmental Management

Law and Regulation	Description	
National Environmental Policy of Myanmar, (Notification No.26/94 dated 5 December 1994)	To achieve harmony and balance between socioeconomic, natural resources and environment through the integration of environmental considerations into the development process enhancing the quality of the life of all citizens.	
	Constitution 2008	
Section 37 (a)	The Union is the ultimate owner of all lands and all natural resources above and below the ground, above and beneath the water and in atmosphere in the Union.	
Section 37 (b)	The Union shall permit citizen rights of property, right of inheritance, right of private initiative and patent in accord with the laws.	
Section 372	The Union guarantees the right to ownership, the use of property and the night to private invention and patent in the conducting of business if it is not contrary to the provisions of this Constitution and the existing laws.	
Sec.45	The Union shall protect and conserve natural environment.	
Sec.390 (a) (b) (c) (d)	Every citizen has the duty to assist the Union in preserving and safeguarding the cultural heritage, conserving the environment, striving for the development of human resources and protecting and preserving the public property.	
Environm	nental Conservation Law, 30 March 2012	
Objectives	To contract a healthy and clean environmental and to conserve natural and cultural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations, to maintain the sustainable development through effective management of natural resources and to enable to promote international, regional and bilateral cooperation in the matters of environmental conservation.	
Section 3	© to enable to emerge a healthy and clean environment and to enable to conserve natural and cultural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations;	

	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
	(d) to reclaim ecosystems as may be possible which are starting to degenerate and disappear;
	© to enable to manage and implement for decrease and loss
	of natural resources and for enabling the sustainable use
	beneficially.
Provision of Duties and	(c) To specify categories and classes of hazardous waste
Powers relating to the Environmental	generated from the production and use of chemicals or other
	hazardous substances in carrying out industry, agriculture,
Conservation of the	mineral production, sanitation and other activities;
Ministry Section 7	(b) To prescribe categories of hazardous substances that may
	affect signification at present or in the long run on the
	environment;
	© To promote and carry out the establishment of necessary
	factories and stations for the treatment of solid wastes,
	effluents and emissions which contain toxic and hazardous
	substances;
	(j) To prescribe the terms and conditions relating to effluent
	treatment in industrial estates and other necessary places and
	buildings and emissions of machines, vehicles and
	mechanisms;
	(m) To lay down and carry out a system of EIA and SIA as
	to whether or not a project or activity to be undertake by any
	Government department, organization or person may cause a
	significant impact on the environment;
	(o) To manage to cause the polluter to compensate for
	environmental impact, cause to contribute fund by the
	organizations which obtain benefit from the natural
	environmental service system, cause to contribute a part of
	the benefit from the businesses which explore, trade and use
	the natural resources in environmental conservation works.
Chapter VI	The Ministry may, with the approval of the Union
Environmental Quality	Government and the committee, stipulate the following
Standards	environmental quality standards:
Section10	(a) Suitable surface water quality standards in the usage in
	rivers, streams, canals, springs, marshes, swamps, lakes,
	reservoirs and other inland water sources of the public;
	(b) water quality standards for coastal and estuarine areas;
	© underground water quality standards;
	(d) atmospheric quality standards;
	© noise and vibration standards;
	(f) emissions standards;
	(g) effluent standards;
	(h) solid wastes standards;
	(i) other environmental quality standards stipulated by the
	Union Government.
Section 14	A person causing a point source of pollution shall treat, emit,
	discharge and deposit the substances which cause pollution
	in the environment in accord with stipulate environmental
	quality standards.
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Section 15	The owner or occupier of any business, material or palace which causes a point source of pollution shall install or use an on-site facility or controlling equipment in order to monitor, control, manage, reduce or eliminate environmental pollution. If it is impracticable, it shall be arranged to dispose the wastes in accord with environmentally sound methods.	
Section 16	A person or organization operating business in the industrial estate or business in the SEZ or category of business stipulated by the Ministry: (a) is responsible to carry out by contribution the stipulated cash or kind in the relevant combined scheme for the environmental conservation including the management and treatment of waste; (b) shall contribute the stipulated users' charges or management fee for the environmental conservation according to the relevant industrial estate, SEZ and business organization; © shall comply with the directives issued for environmental conservation according to the relevant industrial estate, SEZ or business.	
Section 24	The project proponent has to allow relevant governmental organization or department to inspect whether performing is conformity with the terms and condition include in prior permission, stipulated by the ministry or not.	
Section 25	The project proponent has to comply with the terms and conditions include in prior permission.	
Section 24	The project proponent has to abide by the stipulations included in the rules, regulation, by law, order, notification and procedure which are issued by said law.	
Envi	ronmental Conservation Rules, 2014	
Rules 58	The Ministry shall form the EIA Report Review Body with the experts from the relevant Government departments, organizations.	
Rules 59	The Ministry may assign duty to the Department to Scrutinize the report of EIA prepared and submitted by any organization or person relating to EIA and report through the EIA Report Review Body.	
Rule 61	The ministry may approve and reply on the EIA report or IEE or EMP with the guidance of the Committee.	
Sub rule (a) of rule 68	The project proponent has to avoid emit, discharge or dispose the materials which can pollute to environment or hazardous waste or hazardous material prescribed by notification in the place where directly or indirectly injure to public.	
Sub rule (b) of rule 68	The project proponent has to avoid performing to damage to ecosystem and the environment generated by said ecosystem.	
Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (December 2015)		

Objectives

The project proponent has to be liable for all adverse impacts caused by doing or emitting of project owner or contractor, sub-contractor, officer, employee, representative or consultant who is appointed or hired to perform on behalf of project owner, under sub-paragraph 102.

The project proponent has to support after consulting with effected persons by project relevant government organization, government department and other related persons to resettlement and rehabilitation for livelihood until the effected persons by the project receiving the stable socio-economy which is not lower than the status in preproject, under sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 102.

The project proponent has to fully implement all commitments of project and conditions included in EMP. Moreover, the project proponent has to be liable for contractor and sub-contractor who perform on behalf of him/her have to fully abide by the relevant laws, rules, this procedure EMP and all conditions, under paragraph 103.

The project proponent has to be liable and fully & effectively implement all requirements included in ECC, relevant laws and rules, this procedure and standards under rule 104.

The project proponent has to inform the completed information, after specifying the adverse impacts caused by the project, from time to time, under paragraph 105.

The project proponent has to continuously monitor all adverse impacts in the pre-construction phrase, construction phrase, operation phrase, suspension phrase, closure phrase and post-closure phrase, moreover has to implement the EMP with abiding the all conditions included in ECC, relevant laws & rules and this procedure, under paragraph 106

The project proponent has to submit, as soon as possible, the failures of his or her responsibility other implementation, ECC or EMP. If dangerous impact caused by this failure or failure should be known by the Ministry the project proponent has to submit within 24 hours and other than this situation has to submit within 7 days from knowing it, under paragraph 107.

The project proponent has to submit the monitoring report dually or prescribed time by Ministry in line with the schedule of EMP, under paragraph 108.

The project proponent has to prepare the monitoring report in accord with the rule 109.

The project proponent has to show this monitoring report in public palace such as library, hall and website and office of project for the purpose to know this report by public within 10 days from the date which the report is submitted to the Ministry. Moreover, has to give the copy or this report by email or other way which agreed with the asked person, to any asked person or organization, under paragraph 110.

The project proponent has to allow inspector to enter and

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Screening: Section 23	inspect in working time and if it is needed by Ministry has to allow inspector to enter and inspect in the office and work place to this project in any time, under paragraph 113. The project proponent has to allow inspector to immediately enter and inspect in any time if it is emergency or failure to implement the requirement related to social or environment or caused to it, under paragraph 115. The project proponent has to allow inspector to inspect the contractor and sub0contractor who implement on behalf of project, under paragraph 117. a) The project proponent shall submit the Project Proposal to the Ministry for Screening b) The Ministry will send the Project Proposal to the Environmental Conservation Department to determine the need for environmental assessment. c) Following the preliminary Screening and verification that the Project Proposal contains all required documents and related materials, subject to Articles 8, 9, 10, 11, 26 and 27 the Department shall make a determination in accordance with Annex 1= Categorization of Economic Activities for Assessment Purposes', taking into account Article 28 in order to designate the Project as one of the following, and then submit it to the Ministry: i) An IEF Type Project, or
	ii) An IEE Type Project, or
National Environmental	iii) A Non IEE or EIA Type, and therefore not required to Quality (Emission) Guidelines (NEQG) (December 2015)
Objectives	To provide the basis for regulation and control of noise and
,	vibration, air emissions, and liquid discharge from various sources in order to prevent pollution for purpose of protection of human and ecosystem health.
Notional I	• •
	Environmental Policy of Myanmar (2019)
National Environmental Policy Vision & 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 policies, laws, regulation, plans, strategic, programs and projects in Myanmar. Foreign Investment Law, 2012
Section 8	(a) To support the primary objectives of the national
	economic development plan, and for business that cannot yet be run by the State and citizens or businesses that have insufficient funds and technology. (b) Development of employment activities (l) Protection and conservation of the environment. (q) Appearing the required modern services for the Unions and citizens.

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Section 17	(a) To abide by the existing laws of the Republic of the
	Union of Myanmar.
	(b) To carry out the business by forming a company under
	the existing laws of Myanmar by the investor.
	(h) To carry out not to cause environmental pollution or
	damage in accord with existing laws in respect of investment
	business.
	(k) To carry out the systematic transfer of high technology
	relating to the business which are carried out by the investor
	to the relevant enterprises, departments or organizations in
	accord with the contract. Foreign Investment Law, 2013
Rule 54	The promoter or investor shall.
	(a) comply with Environmental Protection Law in dealing
	with environmental protection matters related to the
	business;
	(b) shall carry out socially responsible investment in the
	interest of the Union and its people;
	(c) shall co-operate with authorities for occasional or
	mandatory inspection; (d) shall exercise due diligence to be in conformity and
	harmony with norms and standards prescribed by relevant
	Union Ministry in conducting construction of factories,
	workshop, buildings and other activities;
	(e) shall enforce Safety and Health
1	(e) shall enforce Safety and Health
	Myanmar Investment Rules 2017
Rule 202	Myanmar Investment Rules 2017 The project proponent has to comply with the conditions of
	The project proponent has to comply with the conditions of the permit issued by the MIC and applicable laws when
Rule 202	Myanmar Investment Rules 2017 The project proponent has to comply with the conditions of the permit issued by the MIC and applicable laws when making the investment.
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Rule 202	The project proponent has to comply with the conditions of the permit issued by the MIC and applicable laws when making the investment. The project proponent has to fully assist while negotiating with the authority for settling the grievance of the local
Rule 202 Rule 203	The project proponent has to comply with the conditions of the permit issued by the MIC and applicable laws when making the investment. The project proponent has to fully assist while negotiating with the authority for settling the grievance of the local community which has been affected due to investment.
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Rule 202 Rule 203	The project proponent has to comply with the conditions of the permit issued by the MIC and applicable laws when making the investment. The project proponent has to fully assist while negotiating with the authority for settling the grievance of the local community which has been affected due to investment. The project proponent has to submit the passport, export evidence or document of degree and profile to the MIC
Rule 202 Rule 203	The project proponent has to comply with the conditions of the permit issued by the MIC and applicable laws when making the investment. The project proponent has to fully assist while negotiating with the authority for settling the grievance of the local community which has been affected due to investment. The project proponent has to submit the passport, export evidence or document of degree and profile to the MIC office for approval if decide to appoint a foreigner as senior
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Rule 203 Rule 206 Myanmar Insurance Law 1993 Section 3 & 4	The project proponent has to comply with the conditions of the permit issued by the MIC and applicable laws when making the investment. The project proponent has to fully assist while negotiating with the authority for settling the grievance of the local community which has been affected due to investment. The project proponent has to submit the passport, export evidence or document of degree and profile to the MIC office for approval if decide to appoint a foreigner as senior management, technician expert or consultant according to subsection (a) of section 51 of Myanmar Investment Law. Section 15- If the project proponent uses the owned vehicles the project owner has to ensure the insurance for the injured person. Section 16 – The project proponent has to ensure insurance to compensate for general damages because the project may cause damages to the environment and injury to the public. Payment of Wages Law 2016 The project proponent has to pay the wages in accord with
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Section 7-13	The project proponent has to abide by the provisions of section 7 to 13 in the chapter (3) in respect of deduction from wages,
Section 14	The project proponent has to pay the overtime fees, prescribed
Section 14	by law, to the employees who work over working hours.
Yangon	City Development Committed Law 2018
Section 317	The proponent shall not block the natural river channel,
	change the course and disrupt the water channel, filling with soil within the city boundaries without the consent of the Committee.
Section 318	The project proponent shall not construct buildings, factories and industries without sewage, toilet, septic tanks and wastewater treatment system.
Section 322	The project proponent is not allowed to make activities that will produce noise pollution, water pollution, air pollution and soil pollution to impact the environment within the city's boundaries.
The Amo	ended Law for Factories Act, 1951 (2016)
Hygiene in Working	Mentions responsibilities of employer and manager
Environment:	regarding waste disposal, ventilation, extreme temperature,
Section 3	dust and gas generation, minimum space for each worker, lighting, portable drinking water and toilets for employees.
Safety in Working	States responsibilities of employer and manager concerning
Environment: Section 4	with machine guarding, personal protective equipment, housekeeping, aisles and exists, chemical storage and fire protection system to avoid accident.
The P	rivate Industrial Enterprise Law, 1990
Basic Principle: Section 3	Private Industrial Enterprise shall be conducted in accordance with the following basic principles:- (a) to enhance the higher proportion of the manufacturing value added in the gross national product and value of services, and to increase the production of the respective economic enterprises which are related to the industrial enterprise; (b) to acquire modern technical know-how for raising the efficiency of industrial enterprises and to established the sale of finished goods produced by the industrial enterprise not only in the local market, but also in the foreign market; (d) to cause narrowing down of the gap between rural development and urban development by causing the development and improvement of industrial enterprises; (e) to cause opening up of more employment opportunities; (f) to cause avoidance of or reduction of the use of technical know-how which cause environmental pollution;
	(g) to cause the use of energy in the most economical manner.
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	a) To enable to implement the economic principles of the
	State successfully.
	b) To enable to lay down the policies relating to export and
	import that supports the development of the state.
	c) To cause the policies relating to export and import of the
	State and activities are to be in conformity with the national
	trade standards.
	d) To cause to be streamlined and speedy in carrying out the
	matters relating to export and import.
Prohibitions: Section 5	No persons shall export or import restricted, prohibited and
	banned goods.
Prohibitions: Section 6	Without obtaining license, no person shall export or import
	the specified goods which are to obtain permission.
Prohibitions: Section 5	A person who obtained any license shall not violate the
	conditions contained in the license.

The prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances Law, 2013

This law was enacted with the objectives of:

- a. To protect from being damaged the natural environment resources and being hazardous any living beings by chemical and related substances;
- b. To supervise systemically in performing the chemical and related substances business with permission for being safety;
- c. To perform the system of obtaining information and to perform widely educative and research for using the chemical and related substance systematically;
- d. To perform the sustainable development for the occupational safety, health and environment conservation.

Regarding the chemical management and storage, currently, regulations governing chemical management are divided between various Acts, mostly dating from colonial times; hence the legislation is in many respects related to the British framework. The Factory Act and the Public Health Act contain the provisions for chemicals management and storage. Some chemicals are likely to require permits.

Underground Water Act

The underground water act enacted on the date of 21st June in 1930 whereas it is expedient to converse 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 recovered from the owner of the tube as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Myanmar Fire Brigade Law (2015)

The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw enacted this law by Law No 11/2015 on the date of 17th march 2015 with the following objectives.

- (a)to take precautionary and preventive measures and loss of state own property, private property, cultural heritage and the live and property of public due to fire and other natural disasters
- (b)to organize fire brigade systemically and to train the fire brigade
- (c)to prevent from fire and to conduct release work when fire disaster, natural disaster, epidemic disease or any kind of certain danger occurs
- (d)to educate, organize and inside extensively so as to achieve public corporation
- (e)to participate if in need for national security, peace for the citizens and law and order

Section 8 Fire safety Procedures

Rule 17 The relevant Government Department or organization shall

	for the purpose of precaution and prevention obtain the approval of the Fire force Department before granting
	permission for the following cases.
	a. Constructing three-storied and above buildings market and condominium buildings
	b. Operating hotel, motel, guest house enterprise
	c. Constructing factory, workshop storage facilities and warehouse
	d. Operating business expose to fire hazard by using in inflammable materials or explosive materials
	e. Producing and selling fire-extinguishing apparatuses
	f. Doing transport business, public utility vehicles train,
	airplane, helicopter, vessel, ship. Tonkin tug
Rule 18	The relevant government department or organization shall
	obtain the opinion of the fire services department for the
	purpose of fire precaution and prevention when laying
	down plans for construction for town, village and
	downtown or village development plans

In 2014, the new electricity law a comprehensive piece of legislation covering licensing a new regulatory commission, standards, inspection, tariff and restrictions replaced the electricity law of 1984. The electricity law divides projects into small (up to 10 MW), medium (between 10 MW to 30 MW) and large (upwards of 30MW), the states and regions can issues permits for small and medium power plants. In case these plants are not connected to the national grid, the Union Government Ministry is not the primary authority involved. The authorities have a legal right to use land for the purpose of power plants under the electricity law and have the right to expand and maintain their facilities. The law also provides that the authorities can build transmission lines in accordance with existing laws.

Boiler Law 2015	
Chapter 2 Objective	The objectives of this law are as follows:
	(a)To obtain boilers in compliance with Myanmar
	Standards or International Standards
	(b)To prevent the country and citizens from hazards caused
	by boiler accidents
	(c)To use boilers sin compliance with Myanmar Standards
	or International Standards within the factory
	(d)To develop boiler technology and to produce experts
	capable of manufacturing, handling, repair and
	maintenance of boilers
	(e)To optimize the use of boilers through effective
	utilization of fuel energy
	(f)To reduce the environmental, social and health impacts
	through long-lasting use of boilers.
Chapter 3	(a)Notify the inspection methods and instructions
4. Within the permission of	according to the national or international standards for safe
the Ministry, the inspector	operations of boilers in line with this law, procedures and
general can:	instructions
	(b)Only the results obtained from the prescribed boiler
	standards and inspection methods will be approved
Chapter 4 Boiler Registration	5.Anybody who would like to use a boiler in any kind of

	business should be registered 6.Boiler should be manufactured according to Myanmar Standards or International Standards 7.Those who would like to apply for boiler registration according to Section 5 should apply to the inspector with the application, documents and vouchers related to boiler	
	8.If the application regarding registration of boiler according to Section 7, the Registration officer should conduct necessary inspection and submit results of the findings to the inspector General.	
	9.The inspector general should assess and inspect the submission of the Registration Officer according to Section 8 and could allow or reject for registration of the boiler	
	10. The inspector general shall define boiler size according to heated surface area in accordance with adopted procedures	
Chapter 13 Prohibitions	59.According to Section 21, nobody must alter, change, deface, deform or make embossed registration unnoticeable illegitimately	
	60. Nobody is allowed to repair a boiler without boiler repair certificate	
	61.Nobody is allowed to maintain a boiler without boiler maintenance certificate	
	62.Nobody must after safety relief value in order to exceed the allowable pressure due to his consent or direction given by the owner	
	63. Nobody must manufacture boilers against Section 25, Subsection 25(a) and (b) enacted	
Labor Dispute Settlement Law 28 March 2012 replacing 1929 Version		
having good relationship betwe	by enacts this law for safeguarding the right of workers or een employer and workers and making peaceful workplace or htfully and quickly by setting the dispute of employer and	
	The Social Security Law 2012	
I	ed in 2012 was amended the social Security Act in 1954. It	
-	plementation of social security systems	
Section 53(a)	The employers and workers shall co-ordinate with the	
	Social Security Board or insurance agency in respect of keeping plans for safety and health in order to prevent	
	employment injury, contracting disease and decease owing	
	to occupation and in addition to safety and educational	
	work of the workers and accident at the establishment	
	ment Law 28 March 2012 replacing 1929 Version	
_	ing the right of workers or having good relationship between	

employer and workers and making peaceful workplace or obtaining the rights fairly, rightfully and quickly by setting the dispute of employer and worker justly. It stipulates that employer in which more than 30 workers are employed shall from the workplace coordinating committee consisting of the representatives of workers and the representatives

of employer.	
Section 23	A party, employer or worker may complain individual
	dispute relating to his grievance to the Conciliation Body
	and if he is not satisfied with the conciliation of such body
	in accord body in accord with stipulated manners may
	apply to the competent court in person or by the legal
	representative
Section 24	The relevant Conciliation Body shall respect of the
Section 21	collective dispute known or received by the complaint of
	either party, employer or worker in respect of the dispute
	information sent by the Minister or The Region or State
	Government or any other means carry out as
	follows(a)Conciliating so as to be settled within three days
	not including the official holidays from the day of knowing
	or receipt of such dispute (b)Concluding mutual agreement
	if the settlement is reached in Conciliating under sub-
	section (a) before the Conciliation Body.
Section 25	The Conciliation Body shall refer the collective dispute
	which does not reach settlement to the relevant Arbitration
	Body and inform the persons relating to the dispute
Section 38	No employer shall fail to negotiate and coordinate in
	respect of the compliant within the prescribed period
	without sufficient cause.
Section 39	No employer shall after the conditions of service relating
	to workers concerned in such dispute at the consecutive
	period before commencing the dispute within the period
	under investigation of the dispute before Arbitration Body
	or Tribunal to affect the interest of such workers
	immediately.
Section 46	The project proponent has to not close the work without
	negotiation, discussion on dispute in accord with this law,
	discussion by Tribunal
Section 51	The project proponent has to pay the compensation
	decided by Tribunal violates any act or any emission to
	omission to damage the interest of labour by reducing of
	product without efficient cause.
Section 46	Any Employer who violates ant prohibition contained in
	Section 38 and 39 shall on conviction be punished with a
roi se	fine for a minimum of one-lakh kyats.
	loyment and Skill Development (2013)
	ding the right of workers or having skillful of workers and
	obtaining the rights fairly, rightfully and quickly by setting
* * *	orker justly. Employer shall conduct occupational training to
enhance the skills of workers.	Employer shall conduct accountional training to a 1
Section 14	Employer shall conduct occupational training to enhance
	the skills of workers who are to be employed as well as
	workers who are presently employed in accordance with
	the requirements of the enterprise and the policy of the
The Worker's Compensation	Skills Development Agency. It stipulates that employer is required to make payments to
Act 1923	It stipulates that employer is required to make payments to employees who become injured or who die in any
AU 1743	employees who become injured of who die in any

	and in appearance of their
	accidents arising during and in consequence of their
	employment. Such compensation also must be made for
	diseases which arise as a direct consequence of
The payment of Wages Act	employment such as carpal tunnel syndrome.
The payment of Wages Act 1936	The payment of Wages Act defines the payment obligation to the workers employed in the factories or railway
1930	administration. It stipulates the method of payment stating
	that the payment should be made in cash on a regular
	payday and allows legal action against delayed payment or
	un-agreeable deduction.
The Leave and Holidays Act	This act has been used as the basic framework for leaves
1951 partially revised in 2014	and holidays for workers with minor amendment in 2006
partially revised in 2011	and 2014. This defines the public holidays that every
	employee shall be granted with full payment. It also
	defines the rules of leaves for workers including medical
	leave, earned leaved and maternity leave.
The Minimum Wage Law	The minimum wage law passed in March 2013 was
2013	replaced the 1949 Minimum Wage Act. The Law provides
	a framework for minimum wage determination the
	presidential office establishing a tripartite minimum wage
	committee shall decide minimum wage with industrial
	variation based on a survey on living costs of workers
	possibly every two years. This also stipulates equal
	payment.
Public Health Law 1972	Chapter 2 Prevention of Public Health
Objectives	To ensure the public health include not only employees but
	also resident people and cooperation with the authorized
	person or organization of health department. This law
	focuses as follows
	The project owner has to cooperate with the authorized
	person or organization in line with the section 3 and 5 of
	said law.
	The project proponent has to abide by any instruction or
	stipulation for public health under the section 3 of said
	stipulation for public health under the section 3 of said law.
	stipulation for public health under the section 3 of said law. The project proponent has to allow any inspection,
	stipulation for public health under the section 3 of said law. The project proponent has to allow any inspection, anytime, anywhere if it is needed under the section 5 of
Provention and Central of Co.	stipulation for public health under the section 3 of said law. The project proponent has to allow any inspection, anytime, anywhere if it is needed under the section 5 of said law.
	stipulation for public health under the section 3 of said law. The project proponent has to allow any inspection, anytime, anywhere if it is needed under the section 5 of said law. mmunicable Disease Law 1995 (Amendment in 2011)
Prevention and Control of Con Chapter 2 Prevention	stipulation for public health under the section 3 of said law. The project proponent has to allow any inspection, anytime, anywhere if it is needed under the section 5 of said law. municable Disease Law 1995 (Amendment in 2011) 4. When a Principal Epidemic Disease of a Modifiable
	stipulation for public health under the section 3 of said law. The project proponent has to allow any inspection, anytime, anywhere if it is needed under the section 5 of said law. municable Disease Law 1995 (Amendment in 2011) 4. When a Principal Epidemic Disease of a Modifiable Disease occurs;
	stipulation for public health under the section 3 of said law. The project proponent has to allow any inspection, anytime, anywhere if it is needed under the section 5 of said law. **Months
	stipulation for public health under the section 3 of said law. The project proponent has to allow any inspection, anytime, anywhere if it is needed under the section 5 of said law. municable Disease Law 1995 (Amendment in 2011) 4. When a Principal Epidemic Disease of a Modifiable Disease occurs; Immunization and other necessary measures shall be undertaken by the Department of Health in order to control
	stipulation for public health under the section 3 of said law. The project proponent has to allow any inspection, anytime, anywhere if it is needed under the section 5 of said law. **Moderate Principal Epidemic Disease of a Modifiable Disease occurs; Immunization and other necessary measures shall be undertaken by the Department of Health in order to control the spread thereof;
	stipulation for public health under the section 3 of said law. The project proponent has to allow any inspection, anytime, anywhere if it is needed under the section 5 of said law. **Months Disease Law 1995 (Amendment in 2011)* 4. When a Principal Epidemic Disease of a Modifiable Disease occurs; Immunization and other necessary measures shall be undertaken by the Department of Health in order to control the spread thereof; The public shall abide by measures undertaken by the
Chapter 2 Prevention	stipulation for public health under the section 3 of said law. The project proponent has to allow any inspection, anytime, anywhere if it is needed under the section 5 of said law. municable Disease Law 1995 (Amendment in 2011) 4. When a Principal Epidemic Disease of a Modifiable Disease occurs; Immunization and other necessary measures shall be undertaken by the Department of Health in order to control the spread thereof; The public shall abide by measures undertaken by the Department of Health under sub-section (a).
	stipulation for public health under the section 3 of said law. The project proponent has to allow any inspection, anytime, anywhere if it is needed under the section 5 of said law. **Months Disease Law 1995 (Amendment in 2011)* 4. When a Principal Epidemic Disease of a Modifiable Disease occurs; Immunization and other necessary measures shall be undertaken by the Department of Health in order to control the spread thereof; The public shall abide by measures undertaken by the
Chapter 2 Prevention Chapter 4 Environmental	stipulation for public health under the section 3 of said law. The project proponent has to allow any inspection, anytime, anywhere if it is needed under the section 5 of said law. **Moderate** *
Chapter 2 Prevention Chapter 4 Environmental	stipulation for public health under the section 3 of said law. The project proponent has to allow any inspection, anytime, anywhere if it is needed under the section 5 of said law. **municable Disease Law 1995 (Amendment in 2011)* 4. When a Principal Epidemic Disease of a Modifiable Disease occurs; Immunization and other necessary measures shall be undertaken by the Department of Health in order to control the spread thereof; The public shall abide by measures undertaken by the Department of Health under sub-section (a). For prevention of the outbreak of Communicable Disease and effective control of Communicable Disease when it
Chapter 2 Prevention Chapter 4 Environmental	stipulation for public health under the section 3 of said law. The project proponent has to allow any inspection, anytime, anywhere if it is needed under the section 5 of said law. municable Disease Law 1995 (Amendment in 2011) 4. When a Principal Epidemic Disease of a Modifiable Disease occurs; Immunization and other necessary measures shall be undertaken by the Department of Health in order to control the spread thereof; The public shall abide by measures undertaken by the Department of Health under sub-section (a). For prevention of the outbreak of Communicable Disease and effective control of Communicable Disease when it occurs, the public shall under the supervision and guidance

	Indoor, outdoor sanitation or inside the fence outside the
	fence sanitation;
	Well, ponds and drainage sanitation;
	Proper disposal refuse and destruction therof by fire;
	Construction and use of sanitary latrines
	Other necessary environmental sanitation measures
	Occupational Safety and Health Law 2019
Purpose	To effectively implement measures related to safety and
	health in every industry and to set occupational safety and health standards
Section 26	The project proponent has to provide adequate and relevant
Sub-section (e)	personal protective equipment to workers free of charge
	and make them wear it during work so as not to expose
	workers to any serious occupational diseases or hazards.
Section 26	The project proponent has to arrange and display
Sub-section (1)	occupational safety and health instructions, warning signs,
	notices, posters and signboards.
Section 30	The worker shall wear or use at all times any protective
Sub-section (a)	clothes, equipment and tools provided by the employer for
	the propose of safety and health.
Section 30	The worker shall proper and systematic use any equipment
Sub-section (d)	and tools machines, any parts of the machines, vehicles,
	electricity and other substances being used at the
	workplace.
Section 30	The worker shall take reasonable care for the safety and
Sub-section (e)	health of himself/ herself and of other persons who may be
	affected by his/her acts or omissions at work.
	The law on Standardization
Objectives	The objectives of this law are as follow as
	To enable to determine Myanmar Standard
	To enable to support export promotion by enhancing
	quality of production organizations and their product,
	production processes and services
	To enable to protect the consumers and user by
	guaranteeing imports and products are not lower than
	prescribed standard and safe from health hazards
	To enable to support protection of environment related to
	products, production process and services from import and
	conservation of natural resources
	To enable to protect manufacturing, distributing and
	importing the disqualified goods which do not meet the
	prescribed standard and those which are not safe and
	endangered to the environment
	To support on establishing the ASEAN Free Trade Area
	and to enable to reduce technical barriers to trade
	To facilitate technological transfer and innovation by using
	the standards for the development of national economic
	and social activities in accordance with the national
	development programme
Chapter 7	The committee may if it is found out that holder of
Chapter /	The committee may if it is found out that notice of

Taking action by Committee	certificate of certification violate any term or condition
No 19	contained in the relevant recommendation, pass any of the
	following administrative order.
	Warning
	Suspending the certificate of certification for limited
	period cancelling the certificate of certification
The Indu	strial Explosive Materials Law (2018)
Purpose	In order to systematically manufacture, import, transport,
	store and use explosives for occupational use.
	To ensure that the work place where ammunition and
	related equipment are used is safe and secure.
	In order to systematically supervise the production and use of occupational explosive materials.
Chapter 7 Prohibitions 18	Any licensee or permission holder shall not refuse
	inspection of the Chief Inspector or an inspector.
19 b	destroy industrial explosive materials without approval of
	the Executive Committee of Defence Service Council
	under section 8
19 c	Fail to act in accordance with the rules, regulations, by-laws,
	notifications, orders and directives issued under this Law.
	The Motor Vehicles Law 2015
Objectives	When the constructions periods and if it is needed in
	operation and production period for all vehicles
	The project proponent has to promise to abide by the nearly all provisions of said law and rules, especially the
	provisions related to air pollution, noise pollution and life
	safety
The Conservation	on of Water Resources and Rivers Law 2006
Aims	The aims of this law are as follows,
	(a)to conserve protect the water resources and rivers
	system for beneficial utilization by the public
	(b)to smooth and safety waterways navigation along
	economy through improving water resources and river system
	(c) to contribute to the development of state economy
	through improving water resources and river system
	(d) to protect environmental impact
Chapter (5) Prohibitions No 8	No person shall
	(a) carry put any act or channel shifting with the aim to ruin
	the water resources and rivers and creeks
N. 10	(b)cause the wastage of water resources willfully
No 10	No person shall anchor the vessels where vessels are prohibited from anchoring in the rivers and creeks
No 11 (a)	No person shall dispose of engine oil, chemicals,
110 11 (u)	poisonous material and other materials which any cause
	environmental damage, or dispose of explosive from the
	bank or from a vessel which is plying, vessel which has
	berthed, anchored, standard or sunk.
No 12	No person shall carry out growing garden, digging, filling,
No 12	

No 15	silt trapping, closing pond, dyke building or erecting spur in the river-creek boundary, bank boundary and waterfront boundary without the permission of the relevant government department and organization No person shall carry out the construction of switch back,
	dockyard, wet dockyard, water tight dockyard, building of jetty, pier, landing stage or vessel landing drainage in the river-creek boundary and water front boundary without the permission of the Directorate.
The Com	mercial Tax Law 1990 Amended 2014
Chapter 5 Registration and Intimation of Commencement of Enterprise 11 (b)	Any person who commences operation of a goods production enterprise or service enterprise shall furnish letter of intimidation on the commencement of the operations such to the relevant Township Revenue Officer as stipulated by regulations.
Chapter 6 Monthly payment of Tax and Sending of Three-Monthly Return 12(a)	Any person who has taxable proceed of sale or receipt from service within a year, shall pay due monthly tax within ten days after the end of the relevant month. Moreover, a three-monthly return shall be furnished to the relevant Township Revenue Officer within one month after the end of relevant three-month.
12(b)	The Township Revenue Officer may intimate any person to pay due monthly tax and send three-monthly return if three is cause to consider that he has taxable proceed of sale or receipt from service within a year.
12(c)	If it is failed to pay tax under sub-section (a) or (b), or if there is cause to consider that the tax paid is less than the tax payable, the Township Revenue Officer may based on the information received, estimate and claim the tax payable or the additional tax payable.
12 (e)	The tax payable on goods imported under sub-section (c) of section 4 of the law shall be collected together with the customs duties by the Customs Department in accord with the manner of collecting customs duties.
The Natural Disaster Management Law 2013	The objectives of this Law are as follow: (a) to implement natural disaster management programmes systematically and expeditiously in order to reduce disaster risks (b) to form the National Committee and Local Bodies in order to implement natural disaster management programmes systematically and expeditiously (c) to coordinate with domestic and foreign government departments and organizations, social organizations, other non-government organizations or international organizations and foreign regional organizations in carrying out natural disaster management activities
	(d) to conserve and restore the environment affected by natural disasters(e) to provide health, education, social and livelihood programmes in order to bring about better living conditions

for victims
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2.2 International Guidelines

According to the Environmental Conservation Law, MOECAF shall set standards of environmental qualities as agreed by the Union Government and the Environmental Conservation Committee to provide the basis for regulation and control of noise, air emissions and liquid discharges from various sources in order to prevent pollution for purposes of protection of human and ecosystem health.

The project environmental management plan during construction and operation needs to comply with Myanmar national Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015) and the others as appropriate. Guidelines for parameter relevant to the project are as shown in Table 2.2.1, Table 2.2.2 and Table 2.2.3 as follows.

Table 2.2.1 National Guidelines for Air Quality

Parameter	Averaging Period	Guidelines Value μg/m³			
Nitrogen dioxide	1 year 1 hour	40 200			
Ozone	8 hour daily maximum	100			
Particulate matter PM ₁₀ ^a	1 year 24 hour	20 50			
Particulate matter PM _{2.5} ^b	1 year 24 hour	10 25			
Sulphur dioxide	24 hour 10 minute	40 500			

^a Particular matter 10 micrometer or less in diameter

Table 2.2.2 National Guidelines on Noise Level

	One Hour LAeq (dBA) ^a							
Receptor	Daytime 07:00-22:00 (10:00-22:00 for Public holidays)	Nighttime 22:00-07:00 (22:00-10:00 for Public holidays)						
Residential, Institutional, educational	55	45						
Industrial, commercial	70	70						

^a Equivalent continuous sound level in decibels

^b Particular matter 2.5 micrometer or less in diameter

Table 2.2.3 National Guidelines on Wastewater for Water Runoff, Effluent and Sanitary Discharges (General Application

စွန့်ပစ်ရေ၊ စီးဆင်းရေ၊ ထုတ်လွှတ်အရည်နှင့် မိလ္လာရေစွန့်ထုတ်မှု (Wastewater, Storm Water Runoff, Effluent and Sanitary Discharges (General Application))

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Value
5-day Biochemical oxygen demand	mg/l	50
Ammonia	mg/l	10
Arsenic	mg/l	0.1
Cadmium	mg/l	0.1
Chemical oxygen demand	mg/l	250
Chlorine (total residual)	mg/l	0.2
Chromium (hexavalent)	mg/l	0.1
Chromium (total)	mg/l	0.5
Copper	mg/l	0.5
Cyanide (free)	mg/l	0.1

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

Cyanide (total)	mg/l	1
Fluoride	mg/l	20
Heavy metals (total)	mg/l	10
Iron	mg/l	3.5
Lead	mg/l	0.1
Mercury	mg/l	0.01
Nickel	mg/l	0.5
Oil and grease	mg/l	10
рН	S.U. ^a	6-9
Phenols	mg/l	0.5
Selenium	mg/l	0.1
Silver	mg/l	0.5
Sulphide	mg/l	1
Temperature increase	°C	<3 ^b
Total coliform bacteria	100 ml	400
Total phosphorus	mg/l	2
Total suspended solids	mg/l	50
Zinc	mg/l	2

^a Standard unit

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

Table 2.2.4 Observed Air Quality Results

No	Pollutant	Average Concentration Concentr				
1	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	328 ppm	345 ppm (24-hr) (WHO)	24 hr		
2	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	7.3 μg/m3	10 μg/m3 (24-hr) (MONREC)	24 hr		
3	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	0 200 μg/m3 (1-hr) (MONREC) 40 μg/m3 (1-year) (MONREC)				
4	PM ₁₀ (Sensor A)	12.2 μg/m3	20 μg/m3 (24-hr) (MONREC) 500 μg/m3 (10-minute) (MONREC)	24 hr		
5	PM _{2.5} (Sensor B)	51 μg/m3	50 μg/m3 (24-hr) (MONREC) 20 μg/m3 (1-year) (MONREC)	24 hr		
6	Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	25 μg/m3 (24-hr) (MONREC)		24 hr		

Table 2.2.5 Observed indoor air quality Result

	Table Male Observed indoor air quality Result											
Parameter	Warehouse 16.951990 N 96.180693 E	Packing 16.951554 N 96.180749 E	Cutting 16.952158 N 96.181145 E	Sewing 16.9518631 N 96.180893 E	Guideline value	Unit	Period					
							8 HRS					
PM_{10}	24.8	31.1	39	33.5	50	µg/m3	(8 am to 4					
							pm)					
							8 HRS					
$PM_{2.5}$	15	19.6	23.6	21.2	25	μg/m3	(8 am to 4					
							pm)					
		6.2	5.3				8 HRS					
SO_2	6.3			7.6	500	μg/m3	(8 am to 4					
							pm)					
												8 HRS
NO_2	24	24.5	22	27	200	μg/m3	(8 am to 4					
							pm)					
							8 HRS					
CO	0.54	0.58	0.52	0.59	10	μg/m3	(8 am to 4					
							pm)					

a Particular matter 10 micrometer or less in diameter

It was observed that the air quality of particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) are within the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline and gases level of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) and Sulphur Dioxide are also within the NEQ Guideline.

b Particular matter 2.5 micrometer or less in diameter

NEQEG = National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline

Table 2.2.6 Noise level measurement result

No.	Location	Maximum Measured Value (dBA)	Receptor Industrial, Commercial
1	Warehouse	70	
2	Cutting	74.8	
3	Sewing	73.4	70
4	Packing	74	
5	Generator	67	

Note

Cutting, sewing and packing section is tend to be the noisiest due to the use of heavy machinery and equipment

Table 2.2.7 Recommended Illumination and Limiting Glare Index based on IES code 1968

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

Table 2.2.8 Monitoring Measurement of Light (lux)

No.	Location	Measured Value (lux)	Illumination and Limiting Glare Index based on IES code 1968
1	Warehouse	182	
2	Cutting	329	700
3	Sewing	425	600
4	Packing	173	

2.3 Commitment of G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd has made the commitments and responsible for the preservation of the environment at and around the area of project site. In addition to this, it shall carry out as per instructions made by Ministry of MONREC in which to conduct an EMP which describe the measure to be taken for preventing, mitigation and monitoring significant environment impacts resulting from the implementation and operation of proposed project or business or activity has to be prepared and submitted and to perform activities in accordance with this EMP and be abided by the environment policy, Environmental Conservation Law and other environmental related rules and procedures.

- Monitoring the factory area operations according to EMP and Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMP)
- Submitting environmental monitoring reports to ECD
- Planning and implementation of CSR activities
- To set up welfare plan such as staff medical checkup, training program and Public talk for getting knowledge, risk prevention, bonus and social security service
- To carry out fire safety assessment and ensure adequate and appropriate fire safety measures for employees

CHAPTER - 3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Location Proposed Project

The proposed project is located at 16° 57' 6.4" N and 96° 10' 50.61" E in Plot No (292), Set Mu 7th street, Yangon Industrial Zone, Zay Gabar Compound Mingalardon Township in Yangon Region. The location map if the proposed project site is shown in Figure 3-1.

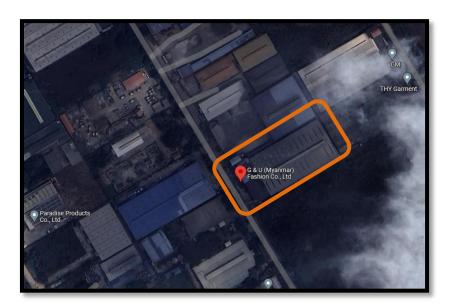






Figure 3-1 Location (Satellite) Map of the Factory

3.2 Objectives of Proposed Project

The objective of G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd is to manufacture various kinds of jacket for 100% export CMP basis and to offer our clients the best required quality garments in the required qualities, at the precise time.

3.2.1 Site Description of Project Site

The total land area is **2 acres** and builds main factory buildings, warehouse, kitchen, canteen, maintenance house, QC department, sewing department and iron department for production building. Generator room and water treatment plant are separated by main factory building structure.

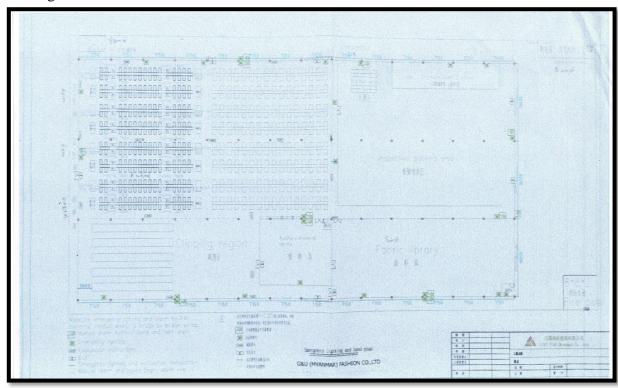


Figure 3-2 Factory Layout Plan

3.3 Salient Features of the Factory

The salient features of the company are mentioned below.

Name of Director : Mr. Wang Sheng

Citizen : Chinese

Passport No Of Owner : E 77839261

Name of Company : G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd

Address : Plot No (292), Set Mu 7th street, Yangon Industrial

Zone, Zay Gabar Compound Mingalardon Township

Type of Business : Manufacturing of garments on CMP basis

Environmental Management Plan G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd

Type of Investment : 100% Foreign Investment

Total amount of Capital : USD 2.058 Million

Duration of Investment : 10 years

Production System : Manufacturing on CMP Basis

System of Sales : 100% Export

Total Land Area : 2 acres

Type of Land : Industrial Zone

Business Permit : Company Registration Certification (MIC)

Contact : 09-4520114626/09-260077176

Email : susu@unitexmyanmar.com

3.4 Annual Raw Materials Requirement

The main raw materials are fabric, which are imported from Europe and products are exported to Europe. Annually raw materials require for product is described in Table (3.1).

Table 3.1 Main Raw Material Requirement for One Unit Raw material requirement for 1pc (Norm)

No	Category	Unit	Coat	Jacket	Pants/ Trousers	Down Clothes	Suit	Shirt/ T- shirt/ Blouse	Skirt	Dress	Vest	Cotton Padded Clothes	Cowboy Clothes	Children's Clothes
1	Fabrics	Yard	1.7	2.5	1.5	2.5	2.3	1	1	1.8	1	2.5	2.8	0.9
2	Interlining/ interlining tape	Yard	0.7	2	1.4	1.2	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	1	1	2	0.7
3	Cord	Yard	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	1
4	Elastic band/string	Meter	1.1	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.4	1
5	Thread (5000 meter)	Coil	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.102	0.098	0.034	0.012	0.016	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.15
6	Tape	Meter	1.5	2	2	5	2	0.9	1.5	2	2	5	2	2
7	Label	PC	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
8	Stopper (resin/metal etc)	PC	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
9	Button (resin/metal etc)	PC	10	10	4	10	10	8	6	6	8	10	2	8
10	Badge (resin/metal etc)	PC	10	2	2	2	2	2		3	8	2	10	8
11	Buckle (resin/metal etc)	PC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	Eyelet (resin/metal etc)	PC	6	4		4	4	4	6	4	4	4		4
13	Ring (resin/metal etc)	PC	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2
14	Rivet (metal)	PC	2	10	6	6	8	6	8	8	8	4	10	6
15	Front/back/side zipper	PC	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
16	Pocket zipper	PC	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2
17	Shoulder pad	PC	4	1	1	1	1	1			1			1
18	Embroidery patch	PC	2	4	4	2	4	2	2	2	4	2	2	4

Environmental Management Plan G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd

19	Hanger	PC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	Tag	PC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1
21	Spare button bag	PC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	Plastic bag	PC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	Carton	PC	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2		2	2
24	Seal tape	Meter	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2		2	2

Ann	nual Raw material r	equirer	nent					
No	Description	Unit	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6- 10
1	Fabrics	Yard	2,946,000	2,980,000	2,980,000	3,187,500	3,506,250	3,856,875
2	Interlining/interlining tape	Yard	1,866,000	1,860,000	1,860,000	1,997,500	2,197,250	2,416,975
3	Cord	Yard	2,221,000	2,275,000	2,275,000	2,420,500	2,662,550	2,928,805
4	Elastic band/string	Meter	2,179,500	2,230,000	2,230,000	2,347,500	2,582,250	2,840,475
5	Thread (5000 meter)	Coil	118,690	120,500	120,500	128,150	140,965	155,062
6	Tape	Meter	4,047,500	4,170,000	4,170,000	4,327,500	4,760,250	5,236,275
7	Label	PC	4,360,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,755,000	5,230,500	2,753,550
8	Stopper (resin/metal etc)	PC	2,520,000	2,600,000	2,600,000	2,770,000	3,047,000	3,351,700
9	Button (resin/metal etc)	PC	11,480,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,450,000	13,695,000	15,064,500
10	Badge (resin/metal etc)	PC	5,350,000	5,350,000	5,350,000	3,120,000	6,732,000	7,405,200
11	Buckle (resin/metal etc)	PC	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,635,000	1,798,500	1,978,350
12	Eyelet (resin/metal etc)	PC	4,350,000	4,900,000	4,900,000	5,090,000	5,599,000	6,158,900
13	Ring (resin/metal etc)	PC	4,620,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	5,220,000	5,742,000	6,316,200
14	Rivet (metal)	PC	9,370,000	9,600,000	9,600,000	10,250,000	11,275,000	12,402,500
15	Front/back/side zipper	PC	2,675,000	2,2750,000	2,2750,000	2,920,000	3,212,000	3,533,200
16	Pocket zipper	PC	2,645,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,845,000	3,129,500	3,442,450
17	Shoulder pad	PC	1,790,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,960,000	2,156,000	2,371,600
18	Embroidery patch	PC	4,460,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,790,000	5,269,000	5,795,900
19	Hanger	PC	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,635,000	1,798,500	1,978,350
20	Tag	PC	1,360,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,485,000	1,633,500	1,796,850
21	Spare button bag	PC	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,635,000	1,798,500	1,978,350
22	Plastic bag	PC	1,500,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,635,000	1,798,500	1,978,350
23	Carton	PC	2,465,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,645,000	2,909,500	3,200,450
24	Seal tape	Meter	1,360,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,485,000	1,633,500	1,796,850



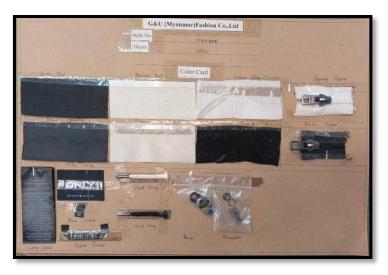


Figure 3.3 Raw Material Photos

3.5 Machinery and Equipment

There are 8 lines of operation and lists of machinery and equipment required is 400for the G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd is following in Table 3.2.

Table 3-2 Lists of Machinery

No	Descriptions	Unit Price (US\$)	Qty	Unit	Amount (USD)
1	Needle Lock stitch Machine	500.00	377	Set	188,500
2	High Speed,1-needle,Lock stitch,	1.500.00	10	Set	15,000
	Zigzag stitching machine with anti-				
	material slip type				
3	Tracking machine	2.100.00	10	Set	21,000
4	Lockstitch, button sewing machine	3,000.00	10	Set	30,000
5	Over lock stitch machine	460.00	50	Set	23,000
6	Needle lock stitch machine	1,000.00	20	Set	20,000
7	Lock stitch buttonholing machine	3,500.00	20	Set	70,000
8	Eyelet buttonholing machine	9,000.00	2	Set	18,000
9	Computer controlled pattern machine	8,000.00	5	Set	40,000
10	Top and button cover stitch machine	1,200.00	5	Set	6,000
11	Needle double chain stitch machine	2,200.00	3	Set	6,000
12	Computer controlled, Direct drive,	3,000.00	1	Set	3,000
	High speed, 1-needle, Lock stitch,				
	Zigzag stitching machine				
13	Lock stitch automatic welting machine	20,000.00	2	Set	40,000
14	Pattern template sewing machine	6,500.00	30	Set	195,000
15	Needle flatbed making belt loop	1,000.00	2	Set	2,000
16	Carving machine	6,000.00	1	Set	6,000
17	Spreading machine	18,000.00	1	Set	18,000
18	Cutting table	280.00	10	Set	2,800
19	Computer servo cutting machine	250.00	3	Set	750
20	Tape cutting machines	1,500.00	3	Set	4,500

21	Using machine	5,000.00	2	Set	10,000
22	Tape cutting machines	1,500.00	2	Set	3,000
23	Double layer cloth spreading trolley	150.00	300	Set	45,000
24	Inspection table	50.00	100	Set	5,000
25	Catted stuff trolley in single faced	100.00	200	Set	20,000
26	Rack	200.00	100	Set	20,000
	P.T.O				768,150

No	Descriptions	Qty	Unit
1	PE		Set
2	Button attaching machine	30	Set
3	Preshrinking machine	10	Set
4	Cut bundles machine (computer dual automatic cutting and handholding machine)	10	Set
5	Voltage AC220V Power 2-550W Motor	1000	Set
6	Voltage AC220V Power 550W Automatic electric steam boiler	20	Set
7	Vacuum ironing table	200	Set
8	Auto cutting table	2	Set
9	Generator 315 KVA	1	Set
10	Generator 45 KVA	2	Set
11	1.5 KW steam boiler	1	Set
12	Water treater	1	Set
13	Almighty high speed elastic ring robot	5	Set
14	Table for the production line	100	Set
15	Folded rack	400	Set

List of Office Equipment

No	Item	Unit	Qty	Unit price (Ks)
1	Cabinet	Set	300	600,000
2	Meeting Table	Set	4	1,500,000
3	Settee	Set	4	1,000,000
4	Note Book	Set	50	520,000
5	Computer	Set	100	410,000
6	Computer Table &	Set	100	90,000
	Chair			
7	Printer	Set	50	1,200,000
8	Plastic Chair	Set	1000	1,500
9	Table	Set	400	8,000
10	Fluorescent lamp	Set	30000	7,000
11	Fan	Set	200	30,000
12	Air Con	Set	100	300,000
13	Front Desk & Chair	Set	20	200,000
	Total (Ks000)			
	Total (US\$ 000)			







Figure 3.4 Machine Photo

3.6 Production Activity

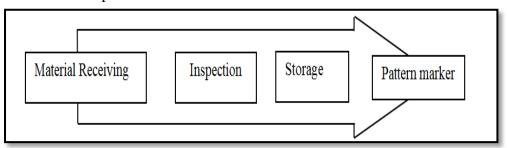
Garment manufacturing is an assembly-oriented activity with a great range of raw materials, product types, production volumes, supply chains, retail markets and associated technologies. There are six main processes in the operation phase of the project. They are as follows;

1. Material Receiving

- 2. Cutting
- 3. Sewing and Ironing
- 4. Inspection
- 5. Finishing
- 6. Packing and Shipping

Material Receiving

Raw material received are inspected to ensure receive the right material in the right quantity and in the right quality as well and then storage in the proper condition. G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd has a warehouse to store fabric between arrival and manufacturing. G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd's production starts with a proper warehouse. It receives fabric from oversea textile manufacturers in large bolts with cardboard or plastic center tubes. The fabric warehouse is well organized and clean. Materials are stores according to customer orders and production requirements. Rolls of fabric placed on the shelf make them suitable for production.



Process Flow of Material Receiving





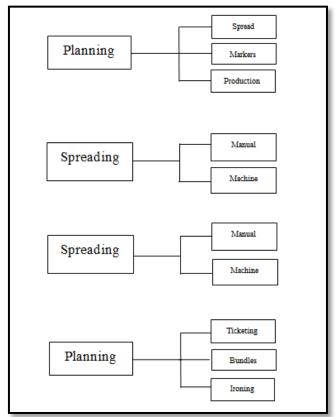




Figure 3-5 Photos of Material & Accessories Receiving

Cutting

Cutting department receives raw material from warehouse. Fabric is spread in lay from to cut the fabric properly. Fabric spreading and cutting process area done by using manual method. Cutting parts are sort out or make bundling and ironed to send these easily into the next process.



Process Flow for Cutting



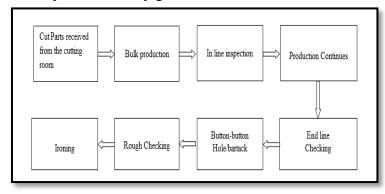




Figure 3.6 Photos of Cutting Section

Sewing and Ironing

Sewing department includes 5 production lines with 400 machines Sewing machine operators receive a bundle of cut fabric and repeatedly sew the same portion of the garment, passing that completed portion to the next operator. The sewing department takes in cut pieces according to their daily sewing capacity. The factory utilizes quality equipment. Stored machines are covered to protect them and oiled to prevent rust formation and, thus, keep them operation and ready for use at any given time



Process Flow for Sewing







Figure 3-7 Photos of Sewing Section





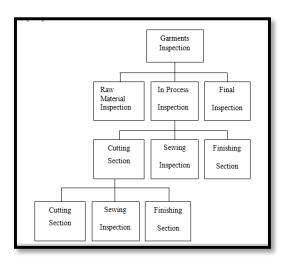


Figure 3-8 Photos of Ironing Section

Inspection

The quality of garments depends on proper inspection of every step of garment production. For maintaining the required quality level needs to check every step of garment production. This procedure is known as garments. In garments industry, there are three stages of garment inspection. The steps of garment inspection are as below.

- 1. Raw Material Inspection
- 2. In Process Inspection
- 3. Final Inspection



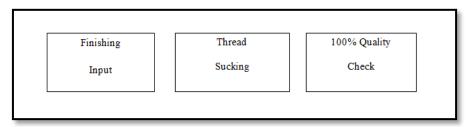
Process Flow for Inspection



Figure 3-9 Photos of Inspection Section

Finishing

Garments are treated by stream also required finishing should be completed here. This process is done by using manual method. Finally, the complete garments are inspected here according to the buyer's specification. Final inspection is done by manual method.



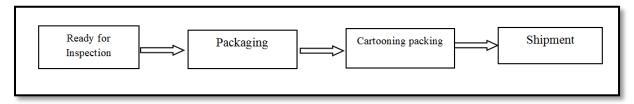
Process Flow for Finishing



Figure 3-10 Photos of Finishing Products

Packing and Shipping

After ironing process, garments are ready to next step of packing. The finished garments are folded in a specific dimension. The folded garments are bagged to keep the garments dust, dirt and other impurities free and to send the garments safely. Complete garments are packed here by using buyers instructed poly bag. To minimize the damages of garments all the garments have to cartoon by maintaining buyer's instruction. After completing all the required processes it's finally send to the buyer.



Process flow for Shipping





Figure 3-11 Photos of Packing Section

3.7 Resource Requirement

3.7.1 Human Resource of Requirement

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd composes of well-trained staffs and local people from nearby Mingalardon Township as well as foreign experts. During the project assessment

process 709 employees are local people. Local employment is the main socio-economic benefit that the project can directly bring to people living in the community nearest to the factory.

Table 3.3 List of Local and Foreign Employee

No	Type of Employee	Total
1	Local Employees	702
2	Foreigner	7
	Total	709

3.7.2 Working Hour

Normally, there are twenty-six (26) working days per month.

Monday to Saturday: Working time 8:00 am to 11:30 am

Lunch Time 12:00 pm to 12:30 pm

Afternoon 12:30 pm to 4:30 pm

Sunday : OFF

Over Time (if required)

4:30 PM to 6:30 PM

3.8 Products and Production Activity

The products of G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd are jacket and trousers. Annual production capacity is 190,000 pcs/year.



Figure 3-12 Product Photos

3.8.1 Sale System

Sale system is 100% Export CMP basis.

Table 3.4 Production Income

			Production & Income Statement Year					
	Particulars	Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6-10
	Freduction , # \$		1,500,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,635,000	1,798,500	1,978,350
	(a)	Pcs	190,000	200,000	200,000	225,000	247,500	272,250
	finket	Pcs	200,000	200,000	200,000	210,000	231,000	254,100
	Pants/ Trousers	Pcs	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	440,000	484,000
	Down Clothes	Pcs	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	275,000	302,500
	Suit	Pcs	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	55,000	60,500
	Ahirt/ T-Shirt/ Blouse	Pes	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	55,000	60,500
	Hkiri	Pcs	25,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	55,000	60,500
	Dress	Pcs	40,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	55,000	60,500
d	Vest	Pcs	40,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	55,000	60,500
	Cotton-Padded Clothes	Pcs	140,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	165,000	181,500
ij	Guwboy Clothes	Pcs	75,000	50,000	50,000	100,000	110,000	121,000
	Children's Clothes	Pcs	40,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	55,000	60,500
臈							- ,	
闊	CMP Charges (USS)	加坡						
ű	Cont	US\$/Pcs	2.50	2.63	2.76	2.89	3.04	3.19
	Incket	US\$/Pcs	2.11	2.22	2.33	2.44	2.56	2.69
	Pants/ Trousers	US\$/Pcs	1.30	1.37	1.43	1.50	1.58	1.66
	Down Clothes	US\$/Pcs	2.80	2.94	3.09	3.24	3.40	3.57
1	Suit	US\$/Pcs	3.50	3.68	3.86	4.05	4.25	4.47
٨	Shirt/ T-Shirt/ Blouse	US\$/Pcs	1.50	1.58	1.65	1.74	1.82	1.91
7	Skirt	US\$/Pcs	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	1.28
N	Dress	US\$/Pcs	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	1.28
0	Vest	US\$/Pcs	1.30	1.37	1.43	1.50	1.58	1.66
10	Cotton-Padded Clothes	US\$/Pcs	2.50	2.63	2.76	2.89	3.04	3.19
11	Cowboy Clothes	US\$/Pcs	2.80	2.94	3.09	3.24	3.40	3.57
12	Children's Clothes	US\$/Pcs	1.20	1.26	1.32	1.39	1.46	1.53
								1,00

G & U (MYANMAR) FASHION CO., LTD. Production & Income Statement										
Particulars	Unit									
	Care	1	2	3	4	5	6-10			
1 Att Income	USS	3,092,000	3,288,600	3,453,030	3,884,526	4,486,628	5,182,055			
(See	USS	475,000	525,000	551,250	651,164	752,094	868,669			
Backet .	USS	422,000	443,100	465,255	512,944	592,450	684,280			
Pails Trousers	USS	520,000	546,000	573,300	601,965	695,270	803,036			
Sawn Clothes	US\$	700,000	735,000	771,750	810,338	935,940	1,081,010			
Aut	US\$	175,000	183,750	192,938	202,584	233,985	270,253			
Shirt/ T-Shirt/ Blouse	USS	75,000	78,750	82,688	86,822	100,279	115,823			
White	US\$	25,000	52,500	55,125	57,881	66,853	77,215			
Dires	USS	40,000	52,500	55,125	57,881	66,853	77,215			
Yest	USS	52,000	68,250	71,663	75,246	86,909	100,380			
Cotton-Padded Clothes	US\$	350,000	393,750	413,438	434,109	501,396	579,113			
Cowboy Clothes	US\$	210,000	147,000	154,350	324,135	374,376	432,404			
Children's Clothes	US\$	48,000	63,000	66,150	69,458	80,223	92,658			

3.9 Project Facilities

3.9.1 Electricity

The project use electricity supply from Yangon Electricity Supply Corporation (YESC) by using transformer 315 KVA. Three generators (500 KVA, 350 KVA and 50 KVA) are installed to ensure continuous power supply to the factory. This generator is designed to support all the facilities of the factory and it is placed in the generator room. Monthly fuel requirement is $6500 \sim 7000$ liter (diesel).

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd practices energy saving methods by using LED tube and installs electrical switch boards for each department. Apart from specially designated equipment all staff switches off all electrical equipment when not in use or when not using for any prolongers periods.







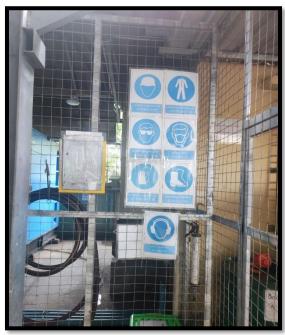


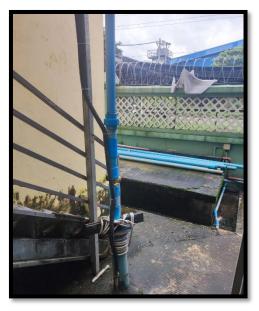


Figure 3-13 Photos of Transformer and Generator

3.9.2 Water Supply

The production water source is from on-site tube well. The factory gets water from a tube well and pumping the ground water. After pumping the groundwater, the water is stored in the ground tank 7500 gallons and overhead tank is 800 gallons (5 tank=4000 gallons).

Domestic wastewater generated by maximum amount of 709 persons with assumption rate 70.9 m^3/day (2127 m^3/month and 25524 m^3/year) was calculated based on domestic wastewater generated rate of $0.1 \text{m}^3/\text{person/day}$. This water will be released in operation hour discharge to septic tank or factory drainage.







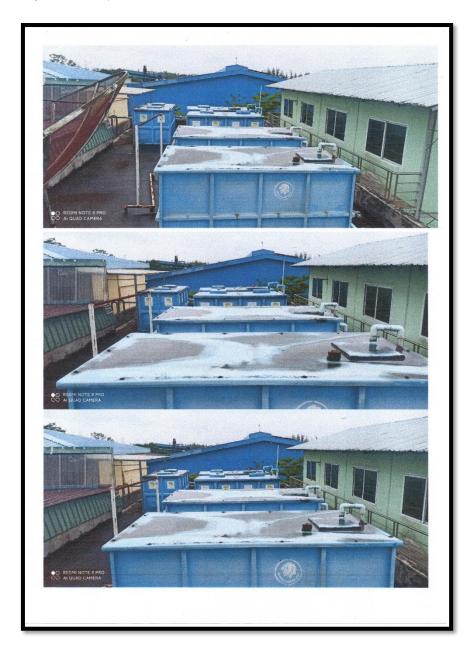


Figure 3-14 Photos of Water Supply

3.9.3 Boiler

Wood fires vertical steam boiler is installed in the boiler room. Boiler is used for fabric shrinkage machine by providing humidity and heat and for ironing section. G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd has a plan to install the water reusing system for boiler to practicing the energy and water conservation. Boiler fuel is wood and 1 month fuel usage is 35 tons.

3.9.3.1 Boiler Specification

SHIMA LSS Biomass Steam Boiler

Boiler Chimney – 20 ft

Fuel Consumption – 199.2 kg/h

Size - 3507 x 2249 x 3400 mm

Steam Temperature – 184 °C

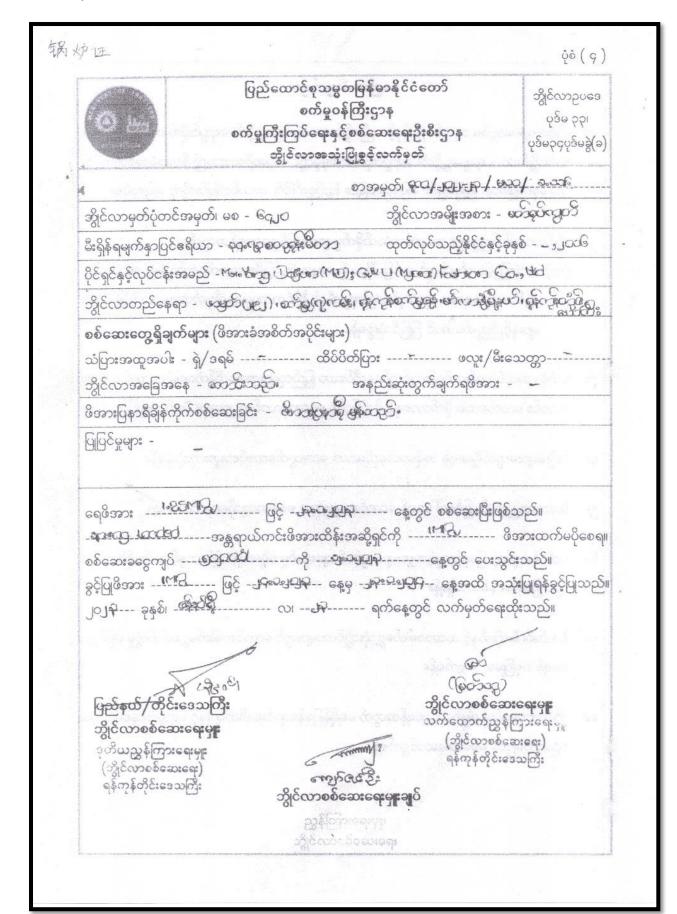
Date of Production – 2016/7







Figure 3.15 Photo of Boiler, fuel



စည်းကမ်းချက်များ

- ၁။ ဘွိုင်လာဥပဒေပုဒ်မ ၁၄ ပုဒ်မခွဲ(ခ)နှင့်အညီ ဘွိုင်လာ၊ ရေးနွေးငွေ့ပိုက်၊ ရေသွင်းပိုက် တစ်ခုခုကိုဖြစ်စေ၊ ယင်းဘွိုင်လာ၊ ရေနွေးငွေ့ပိုက်၊ ရေသွင်းပိုက်တစ်ခုခုတွင် တပ်ဆင်ထားသည့် ဖိအားခံအစိတ်အပိုင်း တစ်ခုခုကိုဖြစ်စေ၊ ပြုပြင်ခြင်း၊ ပြောင်းလဲခြင်း၊ ဖြည့်စွက်ခြင်း အသစ်လဲခြင်းတို့ကို မပြုလုပ်ရ။
- ၂။ ဘွိုင်လာပေါက်ကွဲမှုများ၊ မတော်တဆထိခိုက်မှုများ မဖြစ်ပွားစေရန်အတွက်-
 - (က) အသုံးပြုခွင့်လက်မှတ်တွင် ဖော်ပြပါရှိသည့် အများဆုံးခွင့်ပြုဖိအားထက်ကျော်လွန်၍ အသုံးမပြုရ။
 - (ခ) ဘွိုင်လာသုံးရေအား ထုတ်လုပ်သည့်ကုမ္ပဏီနှင့် နိုင်ငံတကာမှ သတ်မှတ်ထားသော စံချိန်စံညွှန်း များနှင့်ညီညွှတ်အောင် ပြုပြင်သုံးစွဲရန်။
- ၃။ စက်ရုံ ၊ အလုပ်ရုံအနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်တွင်နေထိုင်သော ပြည်သူများအားမထိခိုက်စေရန်အတွက် တာယာ ဟောင်း၊ ပလတ်စတစ်၊ ဖိုက်ဘာစနှင့် ပိတ်ဖြတ်စ စသောလောင်စာများအား မီးထိုးသုံးစွဲခြင်း မပြုရ။
- ၄။ မီးခိုးမဲများမထွက်ရှိစေရန် အစိုဓာတ်နည်းသော ဘေးထွက်လောင်စာများကိုသုံးစွဲရန်။
- ၅။ မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်မဖြစ်ပေါ် စေရန် လောင်စာများအား စနစ်တကျသိုလှောင်ထားရန်။
- ၆။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်သို့ ပြာနှင့်အမှုန်အမွှားများ လွင့်စင်ကျရောက်မှု မရှိစေရန် ဘွိုင်လာနှင့် ခေါင်းတိုင်အကြား တွင် ပြာဖမ်းစနစ်ထားရှိရန်။
- ၇။ ဒီဇယ်ဆီ၊ မီးထိုးဆီနှင့် သဘာဝဓါတ်ငွေ့သုံးဘွိုင်လာများတွင် လောင်စာဓါတ်ငွေ့ပေါက်ကွဲမှု မဖြစ်ပွား စေရန် ဂရုပြုဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။
- ၈။ ဘွိုင်လာရေခမ်းမှု မဖြစ်ပေါ် စေရန်အတွက် ရေချိန်ပြဖန်ချောင်းရေဂိတ်များနှင့် ရေသွင်းစနစ်များအား စဉ်ဆက်မပြတ် စစ်ဆေးဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။





Figure 3-16 Boiler Certificate

3.9.4 Drainage

In the factory compound, there are drainage systems for storms water and domestic system. The existing drainage system includes internal and external drainage system. Both drainage systems are provided with proper concrete. The water from the project is discharged to industrial drainage system located in front of the factory.





Figure 3-17 Photos of Drainage System

3.9.5 Water Treatment Tank

There is no waste water treatment tank at the factory and no using chemical.

3.9.6 Garbage Tank

A storage room for factory normal waste is installed south of the building, Fabric waste, domestic waste from office and canteen are collected first at the garbage room. The

factory practices waste segregation system. Pieces of fabric waste are sold from the company. Domestic waste from office and canteen are disposed every other day to YCDC waste dumping site by third party collector. As it is a garment factory, no hazardous waste is produced. YCDC collect the waste 4 times in a month.

The number of staff and workers required in the day shift for the factory is maximum 709 persons during operation. Solid waste generated from maximum amount of operations and office staffs with assumption of waste generation rate at 276.51 kg/day was calculated based on solid waste generation rate of 0.39 kg/person/day1.





Figure 3-18 Photos of Garbage Room

3.9.7 Ventilation

All habitable inner spaces shall be provided with natural ventilation or mechanical ventilation. Natural ventilation of an occupied space shall be through windows, doors, louvers or other openings to the outdoors in the office room. The operating mechanism for openings shall be provided with ready access so that the openings are readily controlled by the building occupants. The factory has good ventilation due to the height of the ceiling.



Figure 3-19 Photos of Ventilation

3.9.8 First Aid Guidelines and Facilities

Adequate number of first-aid kits are listed and made available at all workplaces and contacts of medical providers; hospitals will be notified. The followings are some of the contents in a sample first aid kit.

- Bandage
- Adhesive Tape
- Antiseptic wipe
- Burn dressing and treatment items
- Cold pack
- CPR barrier
- Sterile wound dressings
- Sterile eye coverings
- Scissors, tweezers, compress

The following are First Aid Guidelines for Garment Factory:

- 1. Designate First Aid Points
- 2. Training and Awareness
- 3. First Aid Kits
- 4. Emergency Contact Information
- 5. Emergency Response Team
- 6. Common Injuries and Treatments
- 7. Chemical Exposure
- 8. Heat-Related Illnesses
- 9. Machinery Accidents
- 10. Pregnant Workers
- 11. Regular Drills
- 12. Documentation
- 13. Language and Communication:

During the operation phase, the project proponent provides separate garbage bins at each building. All of the solid wastes will be collected separately in garbage based on their types and stored in relevant separated waste houses: Non-hazardous Waste Production related house, Hazardous Waste Production related house, Non- Hazardous Waste Non-Production related house and Hazardous Waste Non-Production related house and final wastes will be disposed by using YCDC's service weekly.







Figure 3-20 Photo of Factory Clinic and waste bin

Chapter 4 BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

The following section provides a description of the baseline environmental quality. Mitigation measures for the environmental impact are described in Section 7.0.

(ref: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mingalardon_Township)

("Mingalardon Township". Yangon City Development Committee. Archived from the original on 2 October 2011. Retrieved 2009-03-21)

4.1 Physical Environment Around the Project

4.1.1 Topography

The surrounding terrain is mostly flat land, the elevation approximately ranges from +14 ft (4.26 m) to +26 ft (7.9m). The ground elevation around the factory approximately ranges from +20 ft (6.0 m) to +23 ft (7.0m). The counter map of the area shows most gentle relief. The soil type of Mingalardon Township is Meadow and Meadow alluvial soil.

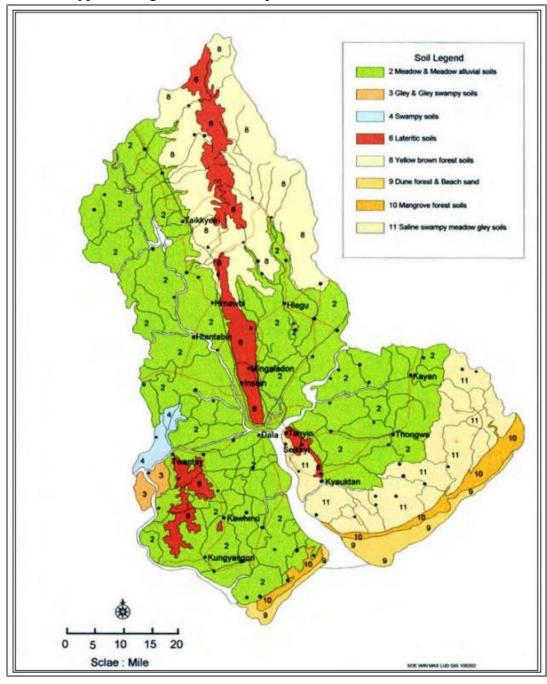


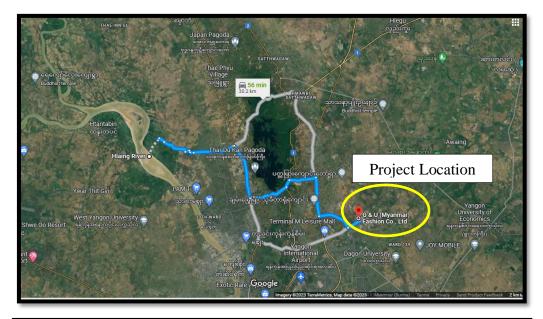
Figure 4-1 Soil Map of Yangon Region

4.1.2 Climate

Climate in Mingalardon Township can be characterized by climate of Yangon. Yangon has a tropical monsoon climate under the Koppen climate classification system. The city features a lengthy rainy season from May through October where a substantial amount of rainfall is received and a dry season from November through April where little rainfall is seen. It's primarily due to the heavy precipitation received during the rainy season that Yangon falls under the tropical monsoon climate category. During the course of the year, average temperatures show little variance with average maximum ranging from 29° to 36° C (84° to 97° F) and average lows ranging from 18° to 25° C (64° to 77° F). Average annual rainfall in Yangon is approximately 2,900 mm.

4.1.3 Water Body

The nearest creek is the Hlaing River which is a little bit far from the project vicinity and Hlaing River is 25.6 km south east direction of the project site. The nearest protected areas is Hlaw Gar Park which is located 16.9 km North direction of the factory.



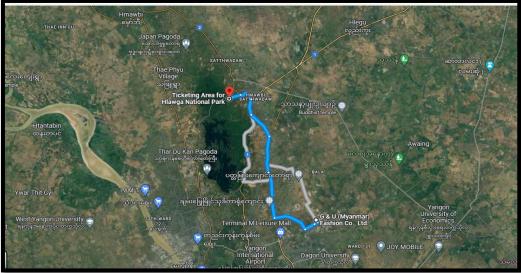


Figure 4-2 Project Location and the Nearest Creeks

4.2.4 Land Use

The total area is approximately **2 acres**. G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd is situated in Yangon Industrial Zone and current land use is industrial land use. Being situated in industry zone the nearby land use is industrial land use and factories are situated in the area with moderate density. The existing land use around the project site is as follows:

East: J Donuts Production

4.2.5 Archaeological Land and Cultural Resources

There is no archaeological site or recreational area within the project vicinity. Consequently non impacts to cultural heritage are anticipated.

4.3 Baseline Environmental Monitoring of the Project

The objective of the air quality monitoring program is to document baseline air quality conditions in the factory area because there were no baseline data for dust and greenhouse gas pollution before starting this industrial zone.

Air quality is composed of dust and gas emission of ambient air. Gas emissions, which can reduce ambient air quality, are Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Carbon Dioxide (CO₂).

Air emission from point sources such as exhaust systems of generators and should be released through good engineering practiced-designed stacks. Smoke is also anticipated to occur from time to time because of the diesel generators used within the manufacturing process.

The values of air quality parameters were much below the permissible maximum values prescribed in the Ambient Air Quality Standard of National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines as shown in Table 4.3. These values shall be applied by all project ensure that air emission conform to good practice. The consultant conducted the air measurement in the area for future reference.

Table 4.1 Air Quality Sampling and Standards

Parameter	Averaging Period	Guideline Value μg/m³ 400 200	
Nitrogen Dioxide	1 year 1 Hour		
Ozone	8 hours daily maximum	100	
Particular matter PM ₁₀	1 year 24 Hour	20 50	
Particular matter PM _{2.5}	1 year 24 Hour	10 25	
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	1 Hour 10 minute	20 500	

^a Particular matter 10 micrometer or less in diameter

Source: National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline for Myanmar 2015 Dec 29

^b Particular matter 2.5 micrometer or less in diameter

4.3.1 Environmental Baseline Study

The field observation for determining the environmental baseline of the proposed project area was undertaken during construction period. The survey team consists of the senior consultant and environmental quality team. The baseline data collected regarding the environmental condition of the project area was conducted in the following section.

Table 4.2 Location of Survey Point

Survey Point	Coordinates	Type of Survey Point
Air Quality	16.951582 N	Out of factory area
	96.180439 E	
Noise Level Point	16.952158 N	Inside of factory area (Warehouse,
	96.181145 E	cutting room, sewing line, QC,
		Packing, Ironing)
Light Level Point	16.9518631 N	Inside of factory area
	96.180893 E	(Warehouse, cutting room, sewing
		line, QC, Packing, Ironing)



Figure 4.3 Baseline Study Map

4.3.2 Air Quality Monitoring Results

Air quality measurement was conducted during the site visit on August 16th, 2023. The air monitoring survey was carried out by using HAZ-SCANNER EPAS portable direct-reading perimeter air station from USA. The air quality monitoring was monitored inside the factory compound. The measurement location point is situated at latitude 16.951582 N and longitude 96.180439 E.

The air quality monitoring results are shown in Table 4.3. The mitigation measures for some parameters that are exceeded than standards are described in the **CHAPTER 7**.

Table 4.3 Result of Air Quality Monitoring at Compound

No	Pollutant	Average Concentration	Limits/Guideline Value/ Standards	Period
1	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	328 ppm	345 ppm (24-hr) (WHO)	24 hr
2	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	7.3 μg/m3	10 μg/m3 (24-hr) (MONREC)	24 hr
3	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	68 μg/m3	200 μg/m3 (1-hr) (MONREC) 40 μg/m3 (1-year) (MONREC)	24 hr
4	PM ₁₀ (Sensor A)	12.2 μg/m3	20 μg/m3 (24-hr) (MONREC) 500 μg/m3 (10-minute) (MONREC)	24 hr
5	PM _{2.5} (Sensor B)	51 μg/m3	50 μg/m3 (24-hr) (MONREC) 20 μg/m3 (1-year) (MONREC)	24 hr
6	Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	25.3 μg/m3	25 μg/m3 (24-hr) (MONREC) 10 μg/m3 (1-year) (MONREC)	24 hr

Remark: According to the outdoor air quality monitoring result, the parameters of CO_2 , CO, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10} , SO_2 and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) are within the guideline values. It can be concluded that the air quality parameters within the factory are acceptable-level.



Figure 4.4 Air Quality Monitoring Photo

Table 4.4 Air Quality Measurement at the Factory

Parameter	Warehouse 16.951990 N 96.180693 E	Packing 16.951554 N 96.180749 E	Cutting 16.952158 N 96.181145 E	Sewing 16.9518631 N 96.180893 E	Guideline value	Unit	Period
	• • •						8 HRS
PM_{10}	24.8	31.1	39	33.5	50	μg/m3	(8 am to 4
							pm)
							8 HRS
$PM_{2.5}$	15	19.6	23.6	21.2	25	µg/m3	(8 am to 4
							pm)
							8 HRS
SO_2	6.3	6.2	5.3	7.6	500	μg/m3	(8 am to 4
							pm)
							8 HRS
NO_2	24	24.5	22	27	200	µg/m3	(8 am to 4
							pm)
							8 HRS
CO	0.54	0.58	0.52	0.59	10	μg/m3	(8 am to 4
							pm)

4.3.3 Noise

Excessive noise produced from any source is considered as negative impact on human health and environment. Therefore, the consultant conducted the noise measurement inside and outside of the building. In order to assess the noise levels from the potential noise sources, the noise levels are measured at potential sources by using a digital sound level meter, UNI-T UT353 BT.

The main sources of noise at during the operation period are the operation of generators when the electricity goes off. Therefore, the objectives of acoustic environment management during operation period are to decrease the noise level, adopt the measures such as sound insulation, sound absorption, and any buffer system etc. to reduce the impact on the surrounding environment. Technology used in the operation process should be continuously improved and replaced with an advanced technology. The sound level of production line shall be kept as low as possible.

MONREC has issued National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines to provide the basis for regulation and control of noise level. Noise impact should not exceed the levels presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Noise Level Standards

	One Hour LAeq (dBA) ^a		
Receptor	Daytime 07:00-22:00 (10:00-22:00 for Public holidays)	Nighttime 22:00-07:00 (22:00-10:00 for Public holidays)	
Residential, Institutional, educational	55	45	
Industrial, commercial	70	70	

^a Equivalent continuous sound level in decibels

4.3.4 Noise Monitoring Results

Baseline noise quality was measured during the site on August 16th, 2023 at potential sources by using a digital sound level meter, UNI-T UT353 BT. Operation noise is one of the

issues for the workers. Therefore, the consultant conducted the noise measurement in the factory compound and work place for the future reference.

The factory is related to industrial and commercial item and so 70 dB(A) is defined for both day and night. As a result, noise levels at sewing lines and QC section are over the standard value but noise levels warehouse, cutting room, packaging area are below the standard value, it can be concluded that the noise levels are acceptable for environment. However, it can be affected on employees and workers for occupational health and safety in the production area. However, personal protective equipment covering provision of noise impact measures should be provided for some employees, workers. All of the monitoring results of noise are shown in Table 4.6. The mitigation measures for noise pollution that are exceeded than standards are described in the **CHAPTER 7**.

Table 4.6 Noise level measurement result

No.	Location	Maximum Measured Value (dBA)	Receptor Industrial, Commercial
1	Warehouse	70	
2	Cutting	74.8	
3	Sewing	73.4	70
4	Packing	74	
5	Generator	67	

In a garment factory, the cutting and sewing areas tend to be the noisiest due to the use of heavy machinery and equipment. According to the baseline survey points, it is able to cover the possible emission sources from the project.





Figure 4.5 Photo of Sound Level Meter

4.3.5 Lightening and Temperature

Lighting is important for the work place. Activities of the workers in the factory are highly dependent on the quality of light and temperature. G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd uses natural day light during daytime. The factory arranges to have good quality of light at office and warehouse. Staffs adjust ambient air temperatures by using fans and air condition with appropriate ventilation fan speeds to maintain air freshness and comfort levels. Lighting and air conditioning are switched off whenever it is not required, with due to allowance for

safety and hygiene considerations. According to the result of light measurement at operation area (inside the production sector) is in good condition and at the acceptable level of standard.

Table 4.7 Recommended Illumination and Limiting Glare Index based on IES code 1968

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

Table 4.8 Monitoring Measurement of Light (lux)

No. Location Measured Value (lux)		Measured Value (lux)	Illumination and Limiting Glare Index based on IES code 1968
1	Warehouse	182	
2	Cutting	329	400
3	Sewing	425	600
4	Packing	173	





Figure 4.6 Photo of Light Level Meter

4.3.6 Water Quality

4.3.6.1 Ground Water Quality

The baseline data on ground water quality were collected on August 16th, 2023 with respect to WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Standard can be seen in Table was studied with the aim of understanding, preventing and minimizing water pollutions in the public water sources so as to ensure human health and biodiversity. Water quality is one of the key factors affecting the environment and health. Analyzed results of groundwater result compare with Drinking water guideline and see the results of water quality at appendix.

Table 4.9 Ground Water Quality Standards

No	Parameter	Unit	Drinking standard
1	pН	рН	6.5-8.5
2	Colour	TCU	15 TCU
3	Turbidity	NTU	5 NTU
4	Conductivity	Micro S/cm	
5	Total Hardness	Mg/l as Ca Co3	500 Mg/l as Ca Co3
6	Calcium Hardness	Mg/l as Ca Co3	
7	Magnesium Hardness	Mg/l as Ca Co3	
8	Total Alkalinity	Mg/l as Ca Co3	
9	Phenolphthalein Alkalinity	Mg/l as Ca Co3	
10	Carbonate (CaCO3)	Mg/l as Ca Co3	
11	Bicarbonate (HCO3)	Mg/l as Ca Co3	
12	Iron	Mg/l	0.3 Mg/l
13	Chloride (as CL)	Mg/l	250 Mg/l
14	Sodium chloride as NaCL	Mg/l	
15	Sulphate as SO4	Mg/l	500 Mg/l
16	Total solid	Mg/l	1500 Mg/l
17	Total suspended solids	Mg/l	
18	Total dissolved solids	Mg/l	1000 Mg/l
19	Manganese	Mg/l	0.05 Mg/l
20	Phosphate	Mg/l	
21	Phenolphthalein Acidity	Mg/l	
22	Methyl orange acidity	Mg/l	
23	Salinity	ppt	

4.4 Solid Waste

During the construction and decommissioning phase, various kinds of solid wastes will be generated. These wastes will be collected and clean every day to avoid any undesirable working condition and environmental impacts. Based on their types (glass, metal,

plastic, wood, cement residues, oil spills and paper based), these solid wastes will be collected separately in rubbish bins and regular and proper disposal will be done in accordance with YCDC guidelines.

In the operation phase, major solid waste of the proposed garment factory may be generated from production lines, cutting and packaging. Factory shall use textile, thread and carton box as raw materials. The residual pieces of the fabric scarps form the production lines and cutting line used carton box, plastic sheet from the packaging are the main source of solid waste. In addition to factory solid waste, canteen, kitchen and dormitory will produce solid waste mainly personal remnants, household wastes and food residues.

The textile industry is shared between natural fibers such as wool, silk, linen, cotton and hemp, and man-made ones, the most common of which are synthetic fibers (polyamide, acrylic) made from petrochemicals. These cheap and easy-care fibers are becoming the textile industry's miracle solution. However, their manufacture creates pollution and they are hard to recycle (with nylon taking 30 to 40 years to decompose).

If solid waste is not managed properly it can impose great danger to the environment & community, which are; poorly disposed waste system yarn, waste paper & especially plastic waste can block drainage, empty chemical drums & containers if not disposed properly can pollute soil & water of the receiving environment; odor emanating from degradable waste especially kitchen waste can pollute local ambient air; poorly managed and disposed kitchen waste can attract dieses vectors; decomposing kitchen waste can pollute local ambient condition; poorly managed electrical, mechanical and chemical wastes can pollute soil, water and air, etc.

Some of the components of waste have beneficial value and can be recycled once correctly recovered. Proper management of waste can be reduced the negative impacts on environment and society.

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd develops a comprehensive waste control and management system for production process G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd provides a bin for each sewing machine and waste bins are kept at various locations in offices and plant.

Hazardous solid waste includes contaminated soils, which could potentially be encountered on-site due to previous land use activities, or small amount of machinery maintenance materials, such as oily rags, used oil filters, used oils. All hazardous wastes should be handling in a way that meets the requirements of the hazardous waste section of the Environmental Management Plan and hazardous waste should not be disposed of with general waste.

Other **non-hazardous solid** wastes include office, kitchen and dormitory wastes. Waste from canteen and dormitory and sanitary wastes from office are disposed of at bins. In order to prevent contamination to the underground water, frequent cleaning and pumping out of septic tank are done.

For disposing some domestic waste such as plastic bags, plastic water bottles, papers, packing paper and putrid foods and other wastes from factory, they are transported by the

third party collector to the destined and disposing is made under guidance of YCDC. The final sludge wastes are disposed by Water and Sanitary Department of YCDC.

In general, environmental impacts from disposing of production and domestic wastes are considerably low as most of textile wastes are reused and recycled.

4.5 Biological Environment

From the environmental impact point of view, biological resources are not relevant to the project as it is located in the Industrial Zone. In addition, within the factory area, there are no forests and protected.

4.5.1. Flora

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd is located within an industrial zone where human activity has altered the flora leaving scattered herbs and shrubs. The remnants of the natural vegetation of the site and its environs are a few scattered trees and shrubs maintained by the various occupants.

4.5.2. Fauna

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd is located within an industrial zone where human activities have altered the natural habitat for animals over the years.

Table 4.10 Existing Condition of Ecological Resources

Ecological Resources	Existing condition
Fisheries, aquatic biology	The nearest river is Pun Hlaing River. Fresh water fish
	species are residing in the River.
Wildlife	Non existence
Forests	Non existence
Rare or endangered species	Non existence
Protect area	The nearest protected areas is Hlaw Gar Park which is located about is 25.6 km south east of the factory. No terrestrial protected natural area is located within or in the vicinity of the factory industrial zone (Myanmar Protected Areas, 2011)
Coastal resources	A few mangrove species observed at the river banks of
	Hlaing.

4.6 Socio-Economic Environment

Migalardon Industrial Park is located within Mingalardon Township. Mingalardon Township has a total area of 106.6 km² and a total population of 331,586 comprising 158,259 male and 173,327 female. The township has 46 primary schools, 15 middle schools, 4 high schools and 2 universities.



Figure 4.7 Mingalardon Township Map

CHAPTER 5 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONAMETNAL, SOCIAL AND HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This chapter provides an assessment of potential impact arising from the factory. The factory operation would create potential environmental issues and proper management is pertinent to minimize the environmental impacts. The impacts specific to the project operation phase will be (a) Air pollution, (b) Solid Waste, (c) Safety. With timely and proper implementation of this EMP and application of appropriate mitigation measures, most if not all the potential negative impacts can be prevented or minimized. The social outcomes of the factory are expected to be positive by creating employment opportunity. The methodological approach used for the project impact assessment is adapted from the impact assessment methods recommended by the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (1990), by the World Bank (1991) and by the International Finance Corporation (Dec 1998).

5.2. METHODOLOGIACL OF ASSESSMENT

The assessment includes description of how an environmental effect will occur or how the factory will interact with the environment, the mitigation and environmental protection measures proposed to reduce or eliminate the environmental effect and the characterization of the residual environmental effect of the factory. This would comprise an assessment into the Probability. Extend and duration of the anticipated potential positive or negative impact. These three qualifiers are grouped under one synthesis indicator, the significant of the impact. Figure 5.1 schematically presents the basic process leading to evaluate the significant of the potential impact.

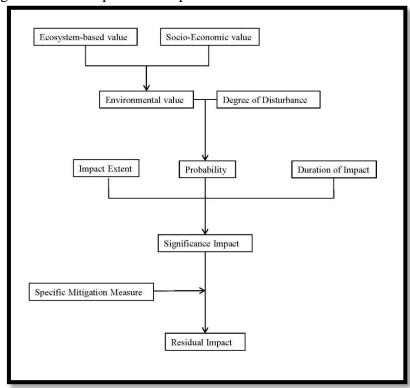


Figure 5.1 Impact Evaluation methodologies

5.2.1. Environmental Value

The environmental value of a component is the synthesis of its ecosystem-based value and social value.

Ecosystem based value: express the relative importance of a compound to the ecosystem as measured by its function or role. It integrates other notions as representativeness, patterns of use, diversity/rare/unique characteristics. This value is the result of judgment of specialists based on a systematic analysis of the characteristics of the environmental component. It can have considered as

- **High:** when the component is of major interest of its ecosystem-based function, biodiversity or exceptional qualities and there is a consensus in the scientific community that it should be conserved or protected
- **Medium:** when the component is of strong interest and recognized qualities and there is concern, although not consensus, for its conservation or protection.
- **Low:** when the component holds little interest, has few notable qualities and there is little concern for its conservation or protection.

Social value: express the relative importance attributed to the component by the public, the various level of government or any other legislative or regulatory authority. The social value indicates the popular or political desire or will to conserve the integrity or the original character of a component is accorded or by the concern of the local or regional public for the component. The social value evaluation is based on information gathered during various public consultations in the study zone. It can consider as:

- **High:** when the component is the object of legislative or regulatory measures (conservation parks, etc.) or is essential to human activities (e.g. potable water)
- **Medium:** when the component is valued or used by a significant portion of the concerned population but is not legally protected.
- Low: when the component is of little concern or is not used by the population.

The environmental value integrates the ecosystem-based value and the social value as shown in Table 5.1.

Social Value	Ecosystem based value			
Social value	High	Medium	Low	
High	High	High	High	
Medium	High	Medium	Medium	
Low	High	Medium	Low	

Table 5.1 Grid for Determining Environmental Value

5.2.2. Degree of Disturbance

The degree of disturbance for a component defines the scope of the changes that affect the component given its sensitivity to factory. The changes for a given component may be negative or positive and the effect on the environmental component may be direct or indirect. The cumulative, synergetic or delayed impacts, beyond the simple relation of cause and effect, could amplify the degree of disturbance of an environmental component when the environment is especially fragile. The four levels of degree of disturbances are:

- **High:** when an impact affects the continued viability of the environmental component, strongly and irreversible impairs the component or restricts its use in a significant way.
- **Medium:** when an impact changes wither by reducing or increasing, the quality or use of the environmental component affected without however compromising its integrity,
- **Low:** when an impact affects the quality use or integrity of the environmental component in a way that is barely perceptible.

5.2.3. Probability of the Impact

The probability of the impact expresses the relative importance of consequences attributable to a change in an environmental component. The intensity of the impact is an integration of the component's environmental value can be either positive or negative. The probability of the impact results from the degrees of disturbance with the environmental value as shown in Table 5.2.

 Table 5.2 Grid for Determining Intensity of an Impact

Degree of	Ecosystem based value		
Disturbance	High	Low	
High	High Probable	Probable	Improbable
Medium	Probable	Probable	Very Improbable
Low	Improbable	Very Improbable	Very Improbable

5.2.4. Extent of the Impact

The extent of the impact expresses the spatial influence of the effects produced by an intervention on the environment. This refers to either a distance or an area over which a component will undergo changes. It could also refer to the portion of the population that will be affected by the changes. The three levels of extent of the impact on the geographical scope of the project as the outline are:

- 1. National: when an impact affects a large geographic area or some of components located a significant distance from the project area
- 2. Regional: when an impact affects a region of area or a number of components located a significant distance from the project area
- 3. Local: when the impact affects a relatively within near or at a limited distance from the project site
- 4. Site-specific: when the impact affects only a very restricted area in the proximity of the project site.

5.2.5. Duration of the Impact

The duration of the impact describes the period of time during which a component undergoes changes due to the impact, is not necessarily equivalent to the period of time during which the direct source of impact is active. It must also take into consideration the frequency when the impact is intermittent. It is characterized as:

- 1. (Life of operation) when the effects are experienced continuously for the life of the facility or even beyond if the effect is irreversible
- 2. (6-15) when the effects are experienced prolonged period of time but less than the duration of the life of the operation
- 3. (2-5 years) when the effects are experienced over a relatively longed period of time during construction
- 4. (0-1 year) when the effects are experienced over a limited period, generally corresponding to the start-up period.

5.2.6. Significance of the Impact

The relative importance of each impact is assessed based on the understanding that general mitigation measures will be integrated into the baseline data of factory. For example, if the factory states as general mitigation measures those forests will be protected whenever near water courses the impact analysis assumes that all forests will be untouched wherever there will be activities near water courses. Therefore, when the general mitigation measures reduce impacts to the point of rendering them negligible, they are excluded from further analysis.

Once the significance of the impact is established as more than negligible, it is described and additional, specific mitigation measure may be proposed to allow optimal integration of the factory into the environment.

In order to assess the likely significant environmental and social impacts, potential environmental and social impacts of the project were preliminary identified based on the factory description and overall environmental and social conditions in and around the project area. The impacts of pollution, natural environmental and social environment, health and safety, emergency risk and others were classified as A to D in accordance with the following criteria, assuming no specific measures toward the impacts are taken.

5. A: Significant negative impact A: Significant positive impact

6. B⁻: Some negative impact B⁺: Some positive impact

7. C: Impacts are not clear, need more investigation

8. D: No impact or impacts are negligible, on further study required

The impact assessment and its scale from the interaction among the probability, extend and duration of the impact as shown in following Table 5.3.

	1	2	3	4
Probability	Very Probable	Probable	Improbable	Very Improbable
Extend	National	Regional	Local	Site-specific
Duration	Life of operation	6-15 years	2-5 years	0-1 years
Significant	A	В	С	D

5.3. POTENTIAL IMPACT DURING OPERATION PHASE

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd operates with maximum of 709 workers to process the factory operation. Not all of the impacts during the operation phases are affected directly to local communities, but some environmental impacts are primarily related to the factory in which resource utilization is an issue that should be seen from a sustainable development perspective, combustion of fossil fuel, greenhouse emission and occupational health and safety for employees working at the factory.

5.3.1. Summary of Environmental and Social Risks Assessment

The Environmental risk assessment has been developed through assessing Severity/Magnitude of the impact(s), Occurrence/Probability of the impact(s) and existing control measures. After monitoring and investigation, the factory and its surrounding, the consultant establishes the potential environmental impacts specific to the factory operation phase. Table 5.4 provides summary of the potential environmental impacts and social risks during the operation phase of the factory. Additionally, the consultant presents about sources of

potential environmental impacts briefly such as air emission, noise, wastewater, solid waste, health and safety at the work and socio-economic impacts.

 Table 5.4 Summary of Environmental and Social Risk Assessment

	Potential				
No.	Potential Environmental Impacts	Operation	Impact	Remark	
1	Air Pollution	V	Medium	The main air pollution source includes the emission from operation of generator, boilers; it is expected to be low with mitigation.	
2	Wastewater	V	Low	The main water pollution sources include the discharges of domestic wastewater from factory operation activities; it is expected to be low with mitigation.	
3	Noise	V	Medium	Any manufacturing facility is known to generate a certain amount of noise and vibration. Although it may result from proximity to noisy machinery. The potential impact is considered to be low because the generators are located at isolated places and other production activities with mitigation. Noise emission may occur from demolition activities for the decommission phase.	
4	Solid Waste	\checkmark	Low	The impact is considered to be low with proper management of solid waste. To implement 3R for fabric waste to be low impact. Recyclable wastes are sold to recycling contractors. Domestic waste from workers only.	
5	Health and safety		Low	Lack of good safety practices and health education will cause accidents and injuries for workers.	
6	Soil Contamination	V	Low	The main soil contamination sources include spills of fuel and lubricant, leakage oil, diesel; it is expected to be low with mitigations.	
7	Ground Subsidence		Low	Ground subsidence may not occur from the factory's consumption of groundwater.	
8	Offensive Odor	√	Low	There is odor from production activities; it is expected to be low with mitigations.	
9	Bottom Sediment	V	Low	The significance impact is considered to be low, as the factory shall not discharge the waste into the river and apply proper management of final disposing.	
10	Protected Area	$\sqrt{}$	NA	There is no protected area in the project area.	

11	Flora/Fauna and Ecosystem	V	Low	Ecology impacts is considered to be low or almost nil, as the factory, being amidst the already established industrial zone, was already devoid of any Biotopes, either Flora or Fauna or Ecosystem Values since the advent of the zone.
12	Topography and geology	$\sqrt{}$	Low	Topography and geology impacts are considered to be low or almost nil, as the factory is situated on the flat plain.
13	Involuntary Resettlement	$\sqrt{}$	NA	No physical resettlement is necessary.
14	Local conflict of Interests	$\sqrt{}$	Low	The factory is located in the designed industrial zones. The factory complies with laws and relevant internal guidelines.
15	Gender	$\sqrt{}$	Low	Employment condition will meet national laws and international standards. There shall be no discrimination on the basis of gender.
16	Ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples	$\sqrt{}$	NA	There are no indigenous people in the factory area.
17	Poor	V	+H	Positive impact for operation phase. It is expected to accept and to be employed in the project's activities with high hopes for improvement in neighborhood would bring higher living standard and education status.
18	Living and livelihood	V	+H	Job opportunities and business development should be considered as a positive economic impact for regional or national development. It is considered to be significant positive impact for local people.
19	Cultural heritage	$\sqrt{}$	Low	The factory is located in the Industrial Zone. There are no historical and cultural monuments located nearby the factory area.
20	Landscape	V	+Low	Landscape is expected to be low impact without mitigation and becoming positive impact as the factory applies management on greening.
21	Working Conditions (including occupational safety)		Low	The significance assigned to this impact for the operation phase is considered to be low without mitigation but low with mitigation by proper training on handling and the well- equipped factory.
22	Global Warming		Low	Minimization of GHGS emission by operation activities.

NA Not Applicable + Positive impact

5.4. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES DURING OPERATION

5.4.1. Impact on Air Quality and Mitigation Measures

5.4.1.1. Impact on Air Quality

The potential impacts on air quality are exhaust gas emission from diesel generator, diesel boilers and dust emission from housekeeping. These activities may also generate particulate matters PM_{10} , $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2 , NO_2 , Co, Co_2 and dust. However, these anticipated impacts are in manageable limits to control the air pollution with relevant mitigation measures and the factory will be managed by using their HSE guidelines.

Through main electricity source for the factory is the national grid line, soundproof diesel generator will be set-up in case of electricity shortages. Therefore, (500,350,50) kVA of standby generators will be used for both operation and administration appliances.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission can be increased due to the vehicular movements, generator usages and other refrigerants appliances.

5.4.1.2. Mitigation Measures for Air Pollution

The following mitigation measures for reducing emissions from operation phase:

- Adequate ventilation system must be provided as per industrial guidelines for the proper dispersion of air pollutants.
- Regular maintenance of generator, boilers and other machineries to reduce gas emission.

5.4.2. Impact on Noise Pollution and Mitigation Measures

5.4.2.1. Impact on Noise Pollution

The major sources of noise impact activities are the operation of generator and machineries from production processes. Therefore, it could be affected on employees and workers for occupational health and safety in the production area. However, personal protective equipment covering provision of noise impact measures will be provided for some employees, workers. According to the noise results of measurement, the noise sources from operation areas are slightly above the noise level of 70 dBA of NEQ (emission) guideline. Therefore, it could be on employees and workers for occupational health and safety during operation.

5.4.2.2. Mitigation Measures for Noise Pollution

The following mitigation measures for reducing noise levels in the operation phase:

- Low noise equipment should be used where possible.
- All preventive measures such as regular operation and maintenance of machineries should be carried out and enclosures will be provided to abate noise levels at source.
- Noisy equipment should not be permitted during night hours as much as possible.
- Install noise controls (insulator, silencer) for diesel generators.

5.4.3. Impact on Water Quality and Mitigation Measures

5.4.3.1. Impact on Water Quality

Wastewater generated from only domestic use operation. Therefore, factory does not produce wastewater during its operation.

5.4.3.2. Mitigation Measures for Water Pollution

The mitigation measures for water pollution in the operation phase are:

- Provide adequate drainage system such as designated storm water drains to discharge the surface water to industrial drainage system for discharging domestic wastewater and storm/surface water to avoid clogging and maintain the drainage system regularly
- Regular maintenance of the drainage system.
- Regular cleaning and checking.

5.4.4. Impact on Soil Pollution and Mitigation Measures

5.4.4.1. Impact on Soil Pollution

During the operation phase, wastes generated from production are fabric waste, clipping waste and packaging materials etc. Solid waste generated from people's daily lives activities such as canteen, office, toilet etc. Hazardous wastes generated from production activities are small amount of machinery maintenance materials such as oily rags, used oil filters, used oils, spent batteries, ballets and fluorescent high intensity discharge lamps, various types of leakage and spillage of waste oils, diesel fuel and grease etc.

5.4.4.2. Mitigation Measures for Soil Pollution

All of the production wastes are separated and stored in isolated place at waste yard. Domestic wastes are collected by designated garbage bins and then sent to the temporary storage waste yard in the factory area. G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd also has as agreement services with YCDC for waste disposal facilities to collect the production waste and domestic waste. Appropriate recycling methods are in practice to dispose of the wastes in the environmentally friendly manner.

The mitigation measures for soil pollution in the operation phase are:

- Apply 3Rs management (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle).
- Segregate and store the wastes at each isolated storage place.
- Maintain and clean the dustbins and disposal containers monthly.
- Remove the wastes from on-site at regular intervals.

5.4.5. Odor

Operators and workers are the most sensitive receptors to the offensive odor. Odor is usually generated at temporary waste yard.

5.4.5.1. Mitigation Measures for Odor Dispersion

The mitigation measures for odor dispersion in the operation phase are:

- Installation of efficient ventilation system
- Workers wear masks when needed

5.4.6 Impact on Natural Environment

Yangon Industrial Zone is already implemented to industrial land. Therefore, the factory operation does not affect to flora/fauna and ecosystem, protected area and other natural condition of surrounding environment.

5.4.6.1. Impact on Socio-economic

The factory is the long-term investment in the industrial sector. Most of the impacts of the factory operation on socio-economic may be positive. Operation of factory creates job opportunities to local people. Subsequently, socio-economic standards of local people are increased and eventually it may lead more to the economic growth at local and regional level.

5.4.6.2. Impact on Social Infrastructure and Service

During the operation phase, the impact on social infrastructure and service is in terms of local community scale and traffic congestion. Accessibility to social infrastructure and service such as school, hospital and shop may be affected by the presence of distribution/transportation vehicles because of the transportation route would use to access road.

5.4.6.3. Impact on Cultural Heritage/Asset

During the operation and closing phases, there is not affected to local cultural heritage in this area by the factory because Yangon Industrial Zone is already implemented for industrial land area.

5.4.7. Impact on Occupational Health and Safety

During the operation phase, employees and workers will be endangered particularly by accidental spillage and leakage of oil/ fuel and operation of boiler. Other potential hazards for workers and employees while handling and activities of sewing and cutting. Noise from the operation of machineries, equipment and generators may also affect workers and employees who are working in the production areas.

Moreover, physical hazards such as accidental slip, trip and fall may cause coeducationally. For electrical hazards, technicians and workers my expose to electrical hazards due to the presence of electrical throughout the whole factory production facilities.

Carelessness of workers during operation activities of production might cause injuries. The dangerous and hazardous areas existed at the factory area during operation. Another main impact on operation staffs is improper air ventilation

5.4.7.1. Mitigation Measures for Occupational Health and Safety

The recommended mitigation measures for occupational health and safety are:

- Ensure physical segregation of work and personal facilities to maintain worker personal hygiene.
- Provide own clinic and a doctor/nurse.
- Eliminate all flammable substances, liquids, vapors and unnecessary combustible materials from chemical storage area and oil tank environment.
- Provide sufficient first aid kits and emergency medical boxes in the work place.
- Consider work rotation strategies to reduce occupational exposure to impacts.
- Regular inspections and take preventive measures for prevention of electric shock hazards.
- Provide sufficient lighting for workers for safe working and reducing optical problems.
- Installation of fire extinguishers at every factory building.

- Provide sufficient personal protective equipment (caps, gloves, earplugs or earmuffs etc.) for every worker or employees who may need to use them.
- Ensure that the personal protective equipment is in good condition.
- Manage to all persons make full and proper use of personal protective equipment provided.
- Provide instruction and training in the proper use and care of any specific protective equipment where necessary.
- Provide regular trainings of first aid training, safety training, firefighting training or other essential trainings for machinery handling for workers.

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

5.4.7.2. Risks for Infectious Diseases

Impact on the risks for infectious diseases such as Hepatitis B/C, Tuberculosis, Dengue, Malaria, etc. which might be occurred during the operation and closing phases.

5.4.7.3. First Aid Guidelines and Facilities

A well-organized and proper first aid system is implanted to provide immediate first aid to anyone who is injured in the workplace and had conducted the first aid training by Myanmar Red Cross Society. Adequate number of first-aid kits are listed and made available at all workplace and contacts of medical providers; hospitals will be notified. The following are some of the contents in a sample first-aid kit:

- Bandage
- Adhesive Tape
- Antiseptic wipe
- Burn dressing and treatment items
- Cold pack
- CPR barrier
- Sterile wound dressings
- Sterile eye coverings
- Scissors, tweezers, compress

5.4.8. Emergency Risk

5.4.8.1. Flood risk/Fire risk/Earthquake

Flood risk, which might be, occur heavy rain, high tide and cyclone during raining season.

Potential fire hazard can be from bad electrical connections, handling carelessly processing activities, oil/fuel spill, and smoking cigarettes. Fires in factories can spread quickly and deadly for the people working in the factory.

Potential of earthquake can be collapsed factory building and structure.

5.4.8.2. Mitigation Measures for Fire Hazard

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd has provided fire extinguishers, fire hose reels and fire hydrants around the factory for fire emergency cases. Regular inspection for existing

firefighting equipment must be done. In case of fire emergency, water for fire is used from the ground tank at the factory. The emergency contact number of township and district fire services department must be printed and tagged at easily visible places for fire emergency cases. The emergency fire alarms are installed at the factory for alerting the workers in case of fire. The main entrances and route for emergency cases of the factory must not be blocked with materials or machines for fire emergency cases. In addition, G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd has planned plans to provide trainings on firefighting annually for the workers by a professional or otherwise by sending to training courses.

5.4.8.3 Global Warming

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission can be increased due to the vehicular movements and use/release of CFC substances (refrigerants for air conditioning units).

Chapter – 6 Public Consultation Process

Public consultation and information disclosure ensures that communities and stakeholders are part and parcel of the proposed developments and in so doing assure the sustainable use of resources. Public consultations form a useful component for gathering, understanding and establishing likely impacts of projects determining community and individual preferences and selecting alternatives. G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd provides an opportunity to all the stakeholders and communities in the surrounding area to raise issues and concerns pertaining to the factory.

The following approach to the public meeting adopted:

- ♣ GEHSS coordinated with G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd to inform and consult about the date and venue of the public consultation meeting.
- ♣ GEHSS prepared and issued the invitation letter and sent to the identified stakeholders and households near the project site on September 21, 2023 and informed to all of the concerned stakeholders 6 days prior to EMP study of public consultation meeting.
- ♣ The meeting was opened for discussion both G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd and GEHSS were responsible for answering questions from the participants and addressing public concern raised in the meeting regarding the project development plan.

Public Consultation for EMP report conducted on September 29, 2023, by following the EMP procedure. The methodology and approach by public consultation is presented below:

6.1 Summary of Public Consultations and Activities Undertaken

Public consultation conducted on September 29, 2023 at factory canteen hall of G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd, Plot No (292), Set Mu 7th street, Yangon Industrial Zone, Zay Gabar Compound Mingalardon Township, Yangon Region.

The participants in the public consultation were the project proponent, GEHSS (consultant performing the EMP study), Environmental Conservation Department (Yangon), Department of Fire Services, Yangon City Development Committee, near factory and Industrial Supervision. There were about 20 people from government officials, community leaders, and local people who are directly or indirectly affected by the proposed project are attended in this meeting. Attendance list and suggestion letters of public meeting are shown in Appendix.

Agenda of the public consultation meeting is shown in table below;

Table 6.1 Agenda of the Public Consultation Meeting

No	Activity	Time	
1	Registration	9:00 AM-9:10 PM	
2	Opening Speech	9:10 AM to 9:15 AM	
3	Introduction Speech from G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co.,	9:15 AM to 9:30 AM	
	Ltd		
4	Power Point Presentation of project description, existing environmental conditions, potential impacts, mitigation measures and environmental management plan		
5	Discussion time – comments and suggestion by the concerned	10:30 AM to 11:30 AM	

Recommend Suggestion and Comment

After the presentation, Public Health Department, Fire Department and ECD are commended. Comment is shown in the below.

စဉ်	အမည် / ရာထူး / ဌာန	အကြောင်းအရာ
Э	ဦးမြင့်ဖော်ဦး	စက်ရုံတွင် Social Impact ဆိုင်ရာနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍
	Assistant Director	လုပ်ဆောင်ချက်များ ပြုလုပ်စေလိုခြင်း၊စက်ရုံပတ်ဝန်း
	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိမ်းရေးဦးစီး	ကျင်အနီးအနားရှိ ဆေးရုံ/ကျောင်းအစရှိသည်တို့အား
	ဌာန (မြောက်ပိုင်းခရိုင်)	လှူဒါန်းမှုများပြုလုပ်စေလိုခြင်း၊အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် ပါဝင်
		သည့်အကြောင်းအရာများအား စက်ရုံအနေဖြင့် နား
		လည်စေလိုခြင်း၊ Boiler နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ သတ်မှတ်
		ထားသည့် အချက်များအား လိုက်နာစေလိုခြင်း၊
J	ဒေါ်သင်းဝတ်ရည်	အသံဆူညံမှု အနည်းငယ်ရှိနိုင်သည့်အတွက် ဝန်ထမ်း
		များအားလုပ်ငန်းခွင်သုံးကာကွယ်ရေး ပစ္စည်းများထား
		ရှိပေးစေလိုခြင်း၊
5	ဦးကျော်လွင်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနမှ သတ်မှတ်
	<u> </u>	ထားသော ညွှန်ကြားချက်များအတိုင်း လိုက်နာဆောင်
	ရန်ကုန်စက်မှုဇုန်ကော်မတီ	ရွက်စေလိုခြင်း၊
	မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ်	



Figure 6.1 Photo of Public Consultation

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd replied that it will implement as the suggestion from the public consultation meeting for the development of environment and safety management.

6.2 Environmental Management Plan

The EMP for G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd has been prepared to address potential issues based upon discussion with the factory management, workers, and local communities view, stakeholder consultation and from the site visit of experts. The EMP is an additional to and compliments the factory's safety management system. The following environmental issues that require environmental management plans based upon the potential impacts of activities by G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd are as follows:

 Table 6.2
 Air Pollution/Dust Management Plan

objectives	 To minimize the adverse impact to air quality caused by stack gas emission from generator and also dust management generated from vehicular movement To comply with relevant government rules 	
Performance	Nil complaints relating to air quality management	
indicator	Extraction equipment maintained as per maintenance schedule	
Relevant government law and rule	National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)	
Management	The factory has planted trees in its premises which reduce the	
Plan	carbon emission by the factory and minimize the air pollution	
	Periodic maintenance of generator is conducted	
	There is no open burning of waste materials at the site	
	Workers are provided mask burning working in any dusty area	
Monitoring &	Biannually monitor the ambient air quality including CO, NO2,	
reporting	SO, PM2.5, PM10	
Time Frame	Entire life spans of the factory operation	
Estimated cost(USD)	1000 per year	
Responsibility	Management of the factory	
	Head of maintenance total implementation of above of air	
	pollution management plan	
	Production manager Air quality in the production area is good enough	
	Manager To hire organization / independent third party testing air	
	quality	
	EHS officer Monitor the hygiene of ambient air quality in	
	surrounding of the factory	

Table 6.3 Noise Management Plan

objectives	 To avoid nuisance noise to nearby residents generated from generator and other machineries To comply with noise standard of national Environmental Quality (Emission) Quideline
Performance indicator	(Emission) GuidelineNil complaints relating to noise nuisance
Management Plan	 Building noise insulated generator room and ensure satisfactory maintenance of relevant equipment Impose speed limit to track and vehicles at the transportation route Provide sufficient personal protective equipment (PPE) at the work place All the related personnel will be provided proper training about the relevant issues and ensure PPE wear during working in noisy area
Estimated cost(USD)	250 per year
Responsibility	 Manager To hire organization / independent third-party testing noise level Ensure that all workers use PPE during operation

 Table 6.4
 Solid Waste Management Plan

objectives	 To minimize waste generation by developing strategies for the management and disposal of all waste in a manner that is sustainable and sensitive to the environment To comply government waste management policy
Performance indicator	Nil complaints relating to noise nuisance
Management Plan	 The factory does not dispose any kind of solid waste on the factory premises or not dump in the surface water like local pond, canal or river etc. The solid waste are stored properly and separately in a certain location in proper manner such as cloth scarp waste need to collect at one place and poly carton waste should collect at another place. Metal hazardous material waste such as fudge electric bulbs empty chemical container are stored another in separate place of storage area, Recycle wastes like cloth scarp, carton box, plastic sheet, etc are hand over to local buyer for reuse and waste tracking record shall be kept every day. The metal or glass waste of electric bulb is taken by the suppliers to recycle them.

	 The daily domestic waste of workers hand over to YCDC waste collector to collect every day Daily wastes are stored clearly labeled containers and in such a manner that all related personnel are provided proper training about the relevant issues 	
Estimated	300 per year	
cost (USD)		
Responsibility	Manager (HR)	
	Responsible for overall site cleanliness and waste management	
	Regular waste collection to minimize excessive waste storage	

Table 6.5 Wastewater Management Plan

objectives	Prevent pollution underlying groundwater sources			
Performance	Implement an environmentally friendly sewerage system			
indicator				
Management	Ensure that drainage lines and sewage system of factory and the			
Plan	nearest public drainage are water tight and sufficient capacity			
	Regular check and maintain sewerage facility			
	Clean the factory's drainage to avoid odor emission and to avoid			
	the block of water flow			
	Regularly monitor and check the discharge temperature from			
	boiler wastewater before directly discharge into factory's final			
	drainage			
Estimated	250 per year			
cost (USD)				
Responsibility	Manager			
	To hire organization / independent third party testing noise level			
	Ensure that all workers use PPE during operation			

Table 6.6 Energy Management Plan

objectives	The energy management is aimed at minimizing electricity use results from site equipment and working lighting				
	Comply with the standard of energy use				
Performance	Annual energy savings for all department facilities				
indicator	Annual fuel saving for generator and vehicle				
Management Plan	Installation of timers and thermostats to control heating and cooling				
	• Energy saving light installed in different area of the factory for saving energy				
	Used of energy saving devices must be installed				
	• Ensure that good housekeeping measures such as turning off equipment and lights when not in use				
Estimated	100 per year				

cost (USD)				
Responsibility	Manager			
	To arrange energy audit technical personnel			
	To monitor and record electricity consumption other related			
	energy issues and take necessary actions if any problem arises			

Table 6.7 Water Consumption Management Plan

objectives	The water consumption management is aimed at minimizing ground water use
Performance indicator	 Prohibition on accessing and using underground water without a license Water consumption saving of general water use from groundwater
Management Plan	 Install water meter for internal control of water consumption All staff trains and makes aware conservation practices and proper methods of water use must be place in toilets and other areas of water consumption The contamination of water is avoided by suitable management of oil and fuel used in machineries and vehicles Trees plantation surrounding the factory
Estimated cost (USD)	100 per year
Responsibility	Manager • Arrange audit on water usage controls environmental officer

 Table 6.8
 Emergency Response and Disaster Management Plan

objectives	Reduce the risk of accidents at the factory area
Performance	Establish a safe working environment
indicator	
Management Plan	 The factory management has taken proper measures to handle any emergency situation like fire, earthquake, flood and storm. Provision and inspection of firefighting equipment and fire hydrant system in all the sections A detail plan (fire exist, emergency exit door, etc) is established and communicated with workers. Periodic inspection of safety relief value provided with pressure vessels and equipment; preventive maintenance aware the workers about electric shock by necessary training. Regular fire drill operation is conducted. Workers are informed about what to do in earthquake like stay in a safe place such as under table of desk not to try move outside during earthquake shall remain stay out of the building, trees, lump post, etc. Other relevant safety instruction of emergency
	situation it informed to workers by training

	 Workers ate aware of dangers from physical hazards such as obstacles covered by floodwater (storm debris, drainage opening, ground erosion) and from displaced reptiles (snake) or other animals. Prepare an emergency contact directory consisting contact numbers of nearest fire service, local police station, hospitals, etc and display it in a place that everybody can see it easy. Build a safety committee which from firefighting team, rescue team. The committee arranges a meeting every month to discuss about safety management. Ensure proper training of the employees about the disaster management, fire safety as well as occupational health and safety. 		
Estimated cost	100 per year		
(USD)			
Responsibility	Manager and EHS officer		
	Arrange firefighting training after every 3 months		
	Responsible for fire control and response		
	Monitoring daily danger warning and bans		

CHAPTER – 7 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

According to the outcomes from the Environmental and Social Impact Analysis, Environmental Management Plans are addressed to mitigate the potential impacts. The EMP generally takes account of the following crucial management plans.

- 1) Air Emissions Management
- 2) Noise Pollution Management
- 3) Water Management
- 4) Solid Waste Management
- 5) Natural Environmental Management
- 6) Social Environmental Management
- 7) Occupational Health and Safety Management
- 8) Leak and Spill Management
- 9) Emergency Response Plan
- 10) Water Consumption Management Plan
- 11) Environmental Monitoring and Reporting
- 12) Corporate Social Responsible (CSR) Plan
- 13) Budget Plan
- 14) Grievance Redress Mechanism

7.1 Objective of Environmental Management Plan

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

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

Commitment and Policy - top management commits to environmental improvement and establishes the organization's environmental policy. The policy is the foundation of the EMS.

Planning - An organization first identifies environmental aspects of its operations. Environmental aspects are those items such as air pollutants or hazardous waste that can have negative impacts on people and the environmental. An organization then determines which

aspects are significant by choosing criteria considered most important by the organization. For example, an organization may choose worker health and safety, environmental compliance and cost as its criteria. Once significant environmental aspects are determined an organization sets objectives and targets. An objective is an overall environmental goal (eg. minimize use of chemical X). A target is a detailed, quantified requirement that arises from the objectives (eg- reduce use of chemical X by 25% by September 1998). The final part of the planning stage is devising an action plan for meeting the targets. This includes designating responsibilities establishing a schedule and outlining clearly defined steps to meet the targets.

Implementation - An organization follows through with the action plan using the necessary resources (human, financial etc.). An important component is employee training and awareness for all employees. Other steps in the implementation stage include documentation, following operating procedures and setting up internal and external communication lines. For fire training, attendant in one year 40 persons.

Evaluation - a company monitors its operations to evaluate whether targets are being met. Of not, the company takes corrective action.

Review - Top management reviews the results of the evaluation to see if the EMS is working. Management determines whether the original environmental policy is consistent with the organization's values. The plan is then revised to optimize the effectiveness of the EMS. The review stage creates a loop of continuous improvement for a company.

7.2 Environmental Policy

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd describe its environmental policy as follows:

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd shall be responsible for the protection as well as perseveration of environment in and around the area of the project site.;

- G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd shall be able to control pollution of air, water and not to cause environment degradation and
- G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd) will comply with any applicable environmental protection laws and regulations of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

7.3 Health Policy

- G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd always comply with all health and safety legislation.
- G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd will establish and implement the Occupational, Health and Safety Management.
- G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd help the workers by providing them with a workplace health services and medical care and workplace safety.
- G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd aims for continual improvement of its health and safety management system.

The FIRST AID KITS and emergency medical boxes are supplied sufficiently in all work sites for minor cuts or ailment. G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd will send the

injured employee to the nearest Private Clinic/ Hospital with factory transportation at no cost. Some employees who hold social security cards, on their request or consent are sent to SOCIAL SECURITY CLINIC nearby the factory's transport arrangement. The Factory arranges plenty of safety drinking water, at no cost, to all workers at all time.

7.4 Description of Responsibilities for Implementation

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd is responsibility for implementation environmental monitoring plan for the operation phase of the project. Emergency Response Team (ERT), Environmental Management Team (EMT) and management plan and monitoring plan of the proposed project.

- I. Emergency Response Team (ERT)
 - ERT shall comprise:
 - 1. U Nay Win (Fire Fighters Supervisors) Leader
 - 2. U Aung Thu Htike (Store All Super) Second Leader
 - 3. U Than Win Hlaing (Cutting All Super) Member
 - 4. U Than Zaw Aung (MC All Super) Member
 - 5. U Kyaw Than Win (MC All Super) Member
 - 6. U Thura Zaw (EP) Member
 - 7. U Zaw Lwin (Boiler Operator) Member
 - 8. U Thet Htoo Aung (Cutter) Member
 - 9. U Myo Thant (Iron Leader) Member
 - 10. U Nyi Nyi Aung (Parking Leader) Member
 - 11. U Naung Naung Zaw (Store) Member
 - 12. U Aung Ko Min (Mechanic) Member

The ERT should be on call in case of safety problem that occurs during off-hours/ or Security shall contact the Township Fire Department immediately.

The team members shall have knowledge of or can be trained in responding to emergencies such as emergency plan, firefighting, precautions.

Table 7.1 Responsibilities of ERT

Incident Controller	 Commands and control the ERT to response to an emergency. Communicates with authorities eg. Police/ Township Fire Department in the event of an emergency. Ensure emergency plan are reviewed regularly and ERT are appropriately trained and equipped to carry out their assigned task. Crowd control and monitor overall headcount at the Assembly Area. Initiate drill exercises and post exercise review with ERT on an annual basis.
Officer-in-charge at Assembly Area	Conduct head count of all staff, consultants and workers

	 Consolidate the headcount list from wardens Report evacuation status such as any missing person to the Incident Controller
Fire Fighters	To be trained in firefighting and assist in firefighting at no personal risk.
Wardens	 Area combing, to ensure all staff and workers leave the workplace promptly during an evacuation Direct staff and workers to the Assembly Area Conduct headcount for their workers at the assembly Area.
First Aiders	 Successfully completed first aid training. To render first aid to any injured during any emergency. Standby at the Assembly area with first aid kit during a mass evacuation.

II. Environmental Management Team (EMT)

EMT Shall comprise:

- 1. Mr. Yang Kin Fang Chairman
- 2. Mr.Bin Bin Vice Chairman
- 3. U Nay Win Member
- 4. U Thura Zaw Member

As an Environmental Management Team Member, your responsibilities would involve supporting the Environmental Management Team Leader and contributing to the overall environmental management efforts of the organization. Environmental Management Team Member is to actively contribute to the organization's environmental objectives and assist in implementing and maintaining effective environmental management practices. There are some common responsibilities of an Environmental Management Team Member.

- 1. Assisting in policy development
- 2. Implementing environmental initiatives
- 3. Data collection and analysis
- 4. Participating in environmental assessments
- 5. Supporting training and awareness programs
- 6. Collaborating with stakeholders
- 7. Contributing to reporting and documentation
- 8. Identifying improvement opportunities
- 9. Compliance monitoring
- 10. Promoting a culture of environmental responsibility

The responsibilities of EMT are to implement the pollution control (water quality, air quality and noise impact, etc) mitigation measure and monitoring program.

III. Report Supported Team (RST)

RST shall comprise:

- 1. Mr. Yang Kin Fang Chairman
- 2. Mr.Bin Bin Vice Chairman

- 3. U Nay Win Member
- 4. U Thura Zaw Member

The responsibilities of RST are to record of the monitoring results in files, to develop the monitoring report with related documents and to report submission to local Environmental Conservation Department (ECD), through the G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd.

7.5 Environmental Impact and Mitigation Measures

After evaluating the environment impacts of G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd, Green EHSS has identified environmental risks and prepared mitigation measures to protect the environmental and comply with Myanmar environmental legislation. Environmental impacts and mitigation measures are divided into two phases, operation phase and decommissioning phase. Construction phase of the plant is completed.

7.5.1 Air Emission Management

Potential environmental impact and mitigation measures for air emission management are shown in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2 Environmental Impact and Mitigation Measures (Air Pollution) during Operation Phase

	Environmental Impact		Mitigation Measures
		ıst	-
•	Dust from loading and unloading raw	•	Installation of sufficient exhaust fan
	materials		ventilation units.
		•	Regular change the ventilation filters.
		•	Heating, ventilation and air condition systems must be cleaned and maintained regularly.
•	Dust particles generated from fabrics and	•	More comprehensive cleaning should be
	threads from cutting and sewing to packing operations.		carried out as often as necessary. This cleaning should also include walls, ceiling, storage racks and other areas where dust accumulates.
		•	Scrap materials must clean up daily often enough to prevent them from collecting on floors, tabletops in aisle ways or other area.
•	Dust from floor cleaning and housekeeping in factory operation	•	Spraying water on the floor before sweeping will avoid dust remaining air bone. More effective protective methods of controlling dust include using a vacuum cleaner or a wet mop.
		•	Provide personal protective equipment at the work place such as dust masks of respirators and caps if necessary.
	Exhaust Emission	(G	
	Vehicle Movement	1	·
•	v chicle iviovement	•	Use of vehicles having efficient engines and exhaust system.
		•	Implementing a regular vehicle
			maintenance and repair program.
		•	Environmental air pollution (especially dust

	 emission) caused by the transportation activities will focus on reducing it as much as possible. Environmental noise pollution caused by the transportation activities will focus on reducing it as much as possible. Noise pollution operations, maintenance of machine always monitoring.
Air Emission generated from diesel generators	
• Air emission generated from diesel generators	• Proper ventilation of equipment and machines.
	• Use of masking agents and efficient ventilation system in factory.
Using air conditioner in office buildingCooking activities from dormitory	• Putting indoor potted plants for air refreshment of office.
	 Increasing roadside plantations make localized air pollution reduced due to the blocking effect of foliage and through photosynthesis.
Use of solvents	• Volatile liquids (solvents, thinner, flux and varnish) must be stored in a covered container and kept cool to prevent evaporation into the environment.
	 Maintain adequate ventilation and hygiene to reduce the generation of odor. Prohibition of smoking in any working area.

Negative impacts on ambient air quality such as dust particles emissions could be expected due to demolition works during the decommission phase of the factory after the lifespan of the project. This nuisance will be temporary in nature and is hot expected to affect the surrounding environment since the factory is located within an industrial zone.

7.5.2 Noise Pollution Management

Permanent hearing loss may be caused by a number of things including disease, aging, sudden loud noise or long-term exposure to loud noise. Factory must identify workers who work increase with noise levels that are higher than 85 decibels. These workers must wear hearing protection and be trained on the proper use of hearing protection and the health and safety risks of not wearing hearing protection. Noise output on new equipment should be evaluated and engineered controls used to reduce noise. Factory should conduct noise hazard evaluations each year to identify any areas where noise levels exceed 85 decibels. Where noise levels are higher than 85 decibels, factories should use rubber padding to reduce machine vibration install sound barriers and sound insulation. Noise levels should not exceed a 140 db peak sound pressure at any time and factory should install noise curtains, sound absorbing and enclosures. Potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures for noise management are shown in Table 7.3

Table 7.3 Environmental Impact and Mitigation Measures (Noise) during Operation

Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures	
Noise		
Noise generated from diesel generators	 Use of noise enclosure for diesel generator. Proper maintenance of generator and engineered noise controls (sound absorption material) Provide adequate ear protection (ear plus or muffs) to workers working in the excessive noise areas (exceed 85 decibels) 	
Cutting machine, sewing machine	 Regular maintenance of the machines to reduce noise emission. Proper maintenance of exhaust fan 	
Running exhaust fan	Use of international modernized machines which generate low noise levels.	
Noise generated from pumps, motors and compressor.	 All preventive measures such as regular operation and maintenance of pumps, motors and compressor should be carried out. Provide adequate ear protection (ear plugs of muffs) to workers working in the excessive noise areas (exceed 85 decibels) and organize full time wearing of ear plugs 	

After the lifespan of the project, decommissioning the factory can also affect noise level. Temporary noise barriers and occupational preventive measure should be applied in this phase. Workers employing in high noise areas should be worked on shifts and hearing protective wear such as earplugs, earmuffs, etc. should be provided. Sensitization of truck drivers to switch off vehicle engines while loading materials avoid running of vehicle engines or hooting especially.

7.5.3 Water Management

There is no discharging of process wastewater. The drainage system is periodically cleared so as to ensure adequate storm water flow. The domestic sewage and storm water will be discharged to the municipal sewage channel existing in front of the factory and only sanitary wastewater to the ground tank in the factory compound.

Potential environmental impact and mitigation measures for ground water, and waste water management are shown in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4 Environmental Impact and Mitigation Measures (Water) during Operation Phase

Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Ground Water	

Ground water depletion	Water consumption could not affect to the ground water as a major ingredient
Water use of employees and staff	 All factory staff should turn on water taps only when heeded and should not allow water to run continuously Any leakage should be promptly reported to engineering department as soon as possible The engineering department staff should maintain all water piped taps, storage tanks and water consumption equipment
waste	Water
Domestic waste water	Regular cleaning and checking.
Surface water contamination by oil/fuel leakage from vehicles and diesel generator	 Ensure the factory compound with well spread with concrete for traffic Immediate clean for leakage and spillage. Use oil spill clean-up materials.
Sanitation Wastewater	 All sewers should be disposed of through septic tanks. Discharge periodically by contacting Engineering Department (Water and Sanitary) from YCDC.

Surface water and ground water contamination may result from various activities during decommission phase. These activities can include wastewater generated from workers and staff and oil and grease leakage from machines and vehicles. Sedimentation/siltation of drainage or waterway may also result from unconfined stockpiles of soil and other materials. These activities shall be reduced by avoiding earth work in rainy season and discharging wastewater into existing sewage line. Suitable facilities or portable toilets must be provided to prevent discharging sanitary waste to the ground.

7.5.4 Solid Waste Management

Systematic management of solid waste is of importance as mismanagement of the waste will lead critical occupational hazard including fire hazard. Project proponent should segregate the wastes into reusable wastes, hazardous wastes and domestic wastes.

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd will establish and implement comprehensive waste management plan to ensure segregation, handling, storage and disposal of hazardous and nonhazardous waste in safe and environmentally friendly manner. Store wastes are separately and be sure they are properly labeled to make it easier to reuse or recycle them. The factory applies 3R management.

• **Reduce:** Reduce waste and increase yield with careful layout procedures. Increasing yield from raw materials and decreasing the number of rejected parts will reduce the

amount of textile waste generated at the factory. Reduce waste by keeping raw materials protected from the elements. G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd will pay careful attention during planning, storing fabric raw materials, cutting, sewing and ironing to reduce rework and rejected parts. Keep tools sharp and in good operating order to reduce reject parts. Keep cutting machinery in good operating order. Fabric scarp is unavoidable but careful layout and good work practices will reduce the waste quantity.

- **Reuse:** The goal is to reduce disposal needs. Company has a plan to install the water reusing system for boiler to practicing the energy and water conservation. Some fabric cuts are reused as cleaning rags for floor cleaning, window glass cleaning and so on.
- Recycle: Keep textile wastes clean and segregated by type to enhance recycling opportunities. The garment factory procedures solid wastes mainly comprised of linen cuts. These wastes are valuable for recycle in places such as stuffing for pillow and doll. Company installs the garbage area for recycle waste. The ash from burnt wood by boiler will be recycled as fertilizer for trees and vegetation inside the factory and in the public space. Some of them are sent to the gardener to use as ingredient for fertilizer.

Systematic management of solid waste is of importance as mismanagement of the waste will lead critical occupation hazard including fire hazard. Waste generation from the whole production process is as follows.

(a) Receiving Process
 (b) Marking
 (c) Cutting
 Packing Waste
 Paper Waste
 Linen Cuts

(d) Sewing - Linen Cuts, Thread Cuts(e) Button Stitching - Metal Waste, Thread Cuts

(f) Tag and Code - Paper Waste, Thread Cuts, Packing Material

(g) Needle check(h) Packing- Metal Waste- Packing Waste

There is no hazardous waste caused by the production activities of the factory. While garment factories do not create large quantities of hazardous waste, it is important that any amount of hazardous waste be management properly to avoid contaminating the environment. Hazardous wastes that are disposed of improperly can pollute the air, land, groundwater and waterways, harming the environment and threatening community health. The purpose of solid waste management is to describe how factory may properly manage hazardous wastes and non-hazardous waste. Potential environmental impact and mitigation measures for solid waste management are shown in table 7.5

Table 7.5 Environmental Impact and Mitigation Measures (Solid Waste) during Operation Phase

	Environmental Impacts		Mitigatio	on Measures	
Non-Hazardous Waste					
•	Textile waste	•	Cleaning	continuous	and

D' C W	ma cysl a mlys		
Pieces from cutting.	regularly.		
Packing materials.	 Provision of adequate containers to avoid loss to the floor. 		
	 Apply 3Rs management (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) 		
	 Reduce waste by keeping raw materials protected from the elements. 		
	 Pay careful attention during planning, storing fabric raw material, cutting, sewing and ironing to reduce rework and rejected parts. 		
	• Keep tools sharp and in good		
	operating order to reduce reject parts		
	• Careful layout and good work practices to reduce the waste		
	quantity.		
	• Reuse the fabric cuts as cleaning		
	rags for floor cleaning, widow glass		
	cleaning and so on.Reuse the packing material.		
	 Fabric cuts should be packed in bags 		
	and stacking waste bags		
	systemically.		
	• Sold the fabric waste to recycler.		
	• Properly collected at as dedicated		
	storage area and suitable disposed of		
Office wester such as noner some	YCDC.		
• Office wastes such as paper scraps, used copier cartridges, paper boxes and	Reuse waste if applicable.Waste should be disposed in bins		
plastic bags.	and segregated by types of waste.		
Domestic wastes such as food waste,	 Sufficient waste bins will be 		
plastic bags, plastic water bottles, etc.	provided within the factory		
	premises.		
Waste disposal	• Wastes are removed from on-site		
	at regular intervals to prevent release		
	to the environment.		
	 Final disposal of Non-hazardous waste to YCDC or Yangon industrial estate 		
	allocated dumping sites.		
Hazardous-Waste			
• Small amount of machinery	Hazardous waste must be contained to		
maintenance materials such as oily rags,	prevent it from blowing away and from		
used oil filters and used oils as well as	leaching into surface or groundwater.		
spill cleanup materials • Keeping hazardous waste contain			
Electric tubes used cartridges	clearly marked Hazardous Waste.		
Waste of electric and electronic	Hazardous waste should be stored in		
equipment and etc.	assigned areas with secondary		

	containment (a container or physical structure that surrounds the primary container and serves to hold any liquids that may leak from the primary container). • Assigned hazardous waste storage areas should be located indoors, if possible (outdoor areas should be completely enclosed such as a shed). • A signboard is put outside the storage area marked (Hazardous Waste Storage Area or Danger) • Locked the storage area to prevent unauthorized individuals from entering. • Workers who handle hazardous waste should be trained to avoid personal injury, prevent spills and release and to make sure these wastes are disposed of safety. • Hazardous waste will be handed over to agencies authorized by YCDC monthly. • Spent oils and other hazardous things directly discharge into the water body of public drainage system is prohibited.
Soil pollution by hazardous	 Factory makes take steps to reduce hazardous waste (by using non-hazardous materials such as citrus based solvents and non-toxic cleaners). Never use waste oil or other contaminants on dirt roads as dust suppressant or weed killer.

Contamination and degradation of soil can be caused during the decommissioning phase. All unused or surplus building materials can be sold to other who needs it. Solid waste can be also used in the land level adjustments in the landfill area. Organic waste and construction debris should be properly collected at a dedicated storage area and suitably disposed of at YCDC.

7.6 Management and Control of Water Consumption

As the proposed factory uses ground water for boiler process, cleaning and domestic uses, water conservation measures need to be taken. The reduction in the amount of water consumed in a factory will have several environmental and economic benefits, including conservation of water resources, and consequently, lower wastewater discharge volumes. Water conservation during operation phase of proposed factory plant can be conducted as follows:

(a) Typical record keeping of daily quantity of water consumption

(b) Reducing cleanup water use, and

(c) Minimizing domestic water consumption.

Domestic water consumption will be minimized by implementing water efficient fixtures such as 3 litres WC flushing cistern, standard qualities of urinals and taps to minimize the wastage of water together with other water conservation measures. Furthermore, to ensure ongoing water conservation, an employee education and awareness programme will be introduced for the employee of the factory plant. Dry type urinals will also be used selectively. The following are specific measures:

- 1. Use of water efficient plumbing fixtures (ultra flow toilets and urinals,). Water efficient plumbing fixtures use less water with no marked reduction in quality and service. Install water less W.C. and urinals which will help in conserving sufficient quantity of water leak detection and repair techniques;
- 2. Awareness campaign to disseminate knowledge on strategies and technologies that can be used for water conservation;
- 3. New employees will be issued a standard water information packet. The information should include water conservation plans, water conservation methods being adopted in the complex and a list of essential and non-essential water uses;
- 4. Office manager will periodically remind the staff of water conservation efforts and notify staff of recurring problems with compliance or any changes in policy. As new conservation efforts are implemented, the manager will communicate these changes to the employees;
- 5. Proper methods of water use will be placed in the toilets and other areas of water consumption.

7.7 Natural Environmental Impact and Mitigation Measures

Small trees are planted in the factory compound and they will help keep the factory cool. They make the natural environ improved for fauna and flora. Trees, bushes, grass and flowers help to reduce the harmful effects of the sun's radiation and hot winds. They also form a natural "Filter" preventing dust from penetrating inside the factory. G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd will keep the enterprise premises green by planting trees and flowers. Potential environmental management is shown in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6 Environmental Impact and Mitigation Measures (Natural Environment) during Operation Phase

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures		
Flora and Fauna			
Loss of fauna and flora species	 Keep the enterprise premises green by planting trees and flowers Maintenance of trees, vegetation, lawn inside the factory and in the public space such as road and other spaces. Depending on the free space of factory location, will planting the tree. 		
• Fire	 Develop employee awareness Avoid work at the site Use explosion proof electrical equipment 		

	Have a good training program
	• Eliminate the usage of flammable
	material material
	• Store flammable and combustible
	materials properly
	Keep a minimum inventory of flammable
	and combustible materials as low as possible
	Have a perfect maintenance program
	Make sure the grounding system works
	well
	Avoid electrical overload
	• Get a recommendation from fire safety specialists
	Perform fire safety patrol daily
	 Prohibit smoking at the site
	 Promott smoking at the site Dispose of waste properly
	 Keep fire hydrant and a fire extinguisher
	in good condition and in place
Cyclone and Flood	Build an emergency kit and make
- Cyclone and I lood	communications plan.
	 Avoid building in a flood plan
	• Elevate the furnace, water heater and
	electric panel
	• Consider installing check valves to
	prevent flood water from backing up into
	the drains of factory
	• If feasible, construct barriers to stop
	floodwater from entering the building and
	seal walls in basements with
	waterproofing compounds
Chemical spill and leakages	• One major component of prevention
	simply knows the safety information for
	every liquid on premises. This
	information is available on the material
	safety data sheet (MSDS) that comes
	with such products.
	• Store flammable liquids properly
	Control all ignition sources
- Favings at M-1 for the "	Provide personal protective equipment. Fatablish a maintanana sabadula puhan
Equipment Mal functioning	• Establish a maintenance schedule when
	repairs and up keep take place on
	machines at regular intervals, these efforts can significantly improve the
	equipment reliability of these systems
	 Eliminate potential defects
	Utilize equipment monitoring
Mechanical and structural failure	Awareness
• Ivicchamear and structural familie	Awareness

Cleaning and housekeeping
Maintenance

7.8 Social Environmental Impact and Mitigation Measures

Potential environmental impact and mitigation measures for social environmental management are shown in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7 Environmental Impact and Mitigation Measures (Social Environment) during Operation Phase

Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures	
Population Influx		
• Increase pressure on existing social infrastructures and services including health, food, shelter, water and recreational facilities.	 Use of local labor force. Providing own health care facilities such as a doctor/nurse and own clinic. Provision of ferry service for workers from remote area. 	
Beneficial Impacts		
Employment opportunity to local people	 Maximize the use of local labour Maximize public participation about project related activities 	

7.9 Leak and Spill Management

A hazardous leak or spill can happen at factory with liquids. Prevent and manage leaks and spill by

- 1. Identify and managing risks
 - ♣ Identify areas and activities with potential for pollution from leak and spill.
 - Assess the risks of in the areas and activities that were identified
 - ♣ Implement reasonably practicable controls to manage and reduce the risks.
 - A Review the controls regularly to ensure they remain effective.
 - * Train the staffs on what to do in an emergency that a leak or spill causes.

Table 7.8 Environmental Impact and Mitigation Measures (Natural Environment) during Operation Phase

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures
 Chemical spill and leakages 	One major component of prevention
	simply knows the safety information for
	every liquid on premises. This
	information is available on the material
	safety data sheet (MSDS) that comes
	with such products.
	Store flammable liquids properly
	Control all ignition sources
	Provide personal protective equipment.
Spills, leaks and operational failures	Regular monitoring of facilities. Ensure that
	appropriate contingency measures to contain,

control and clean spills or leaks are functional.

Decommissioning Phase

Loss of jobs of the employees may occur during decommissioning phase and it may reduce by taking responsibility on gradual reducing or transferring of work force.

7.10 Occupational Health and Safety Management

Primary OHS issues related to G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd are: overweight lifting at receiving raw materials and transporting products; hazard for injury from cutting machines and sewing needles; injure by heat at ironing section; ergonomic injury from prolongs standing or sitting; and noise impact for workers at boiler section.

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd has developed occupational health and safety plan to promote a safe working environment at the factory.

Table 7.9 Occupational Health and Safety Plan

Environmental Impacts	Mitigation Measures		
Physical Injuries			
• Accidents	 Keep stairs, aisles and exits clear. Safety signboards. Provide adequate passageways for efficient and safe movement of materials. The first aid kits and emergency medical boxes are supplied sufficiently. Providing own clinic and a doctor/nurse. Sent to private clinic or social security clinic near by the factory's transport arrangement if required. Nearest hospital location maps and phone numbers in the factory. 		
Overweight lifting	Using necessary lifting and carrying aid and machinery.		
Cut fingers in the cutting room	• Using metal hand gloves for cutting machine operators		
Ergonomic injury from prolong standing or sitting	 Providing necessary seats at appropriate places. 		
I	ight		
Activities of the workers in the operation sector are dependent on the good quality light.	 workplace. Lights are positioned in the correct place. Switch of the light when not in use. Adequate lighting near any potential hazards such as steps, ramps, etc and outside the factory for security at night. 		
<u>Tem</u>	<u>perature</u>		
Heat exposure	Use of local exhaust ventilation systems in hot spots such as the ironing section to directly remove the heat.		
Dry room	 Reduce working period in the drying room. Providing sufficient drinking water near to the drying room. To educate workers to report to supervisor immediately when they feel heat exhaustion like dizziness, tiredness and sweating. 		

<u>Health</u>			
 Drinking Sanitation Risks infectious disease such as AIDS/HIV 	 Providing purified drinking water for all workers. The toilets are provided with enough water and deodorants. Prevention of spreading out Training of workers. 		
Working conditions			
Traffic safetySafety measure	 Improve the driving skills and requiring licensing of drivers. Fire extinguisher signs and check list. Clear evacuation escape route, signs. Providing appropriate supervision to the workers. Teach workers to troubleshoot common machine problems. 		

During decommissioning phase, health and safety impacts can result from working at height and electric shock hazards. Site fencing and safety signatures should be done in this phase. Personal protective equipment (PPE) such as safety harness for working at height, safety gloves, helmet, goggles, ear muffs, etc. should be provided.

7.11 Emergency Response Plan

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd has planned, designed and constructed with fixed firefighting installations systematically. G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd has prepared an emergency response plan in order to prevent consequences of natural disasters such as fire, floods and earthquakes and man-made errors (e.g. electricity shock, fire hazards). Emergency response plan describes the requirements for planning and preparing to protect workers in the event of an emergency.

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd installs the Firefighting System and Equipment as follows:

Firefighting System and Equipment

- 1) Water for firefighting is stored in a concrete tank of 7500 gallons capacity in the compound.
- 2) Installation of 72 fire extinguishers and 3 fire horse.
- 3) Fire alarm system is installed in the building.
- 4) Installation of fire detectors and audio system in the factory.
- 5) Exit and evacuation indicating signs are fixed in whole area.
- 6) Musters in the factory compound with clear marking.
- 7) Display access to emergency services.
- 8) "NO SMOKING" signs shall be conspicuously displayed at strategic locations in the factory.
- 9) Factories must have procedures to prepare for possible emergencies such as fire, extinguishers, hurricanes, and chemical spills.

- 10) Factories must have an emergency evacuation plan and evacuation routes must be posted in each work area.
- 11) Factories must hold emergency evacuation drills often enough that workers know the drill procedure and consider it routine.
- 12) Factories must have a fire prevention plan.

























Figure 7-1 Photo of Extinguisher and Exit

7.11 Fire Prevention Plans

A small spark of fire may result into loss of properties and the damage by fire may produce high economic losses. This type if losses can be avoided by preventing and controlling the fire instantly for which Emergency Response Team is established.

ERT shall comprise:

- 1. U Nay Win (Fire Fighters Supervisors) Leader
- 2. U Aung Thu Htike (Store All Super) Second Leader
- 3. U Than Win Hlaing (Cutting All Super) Member
- 4. U Than Zaw Aung (MC All Super) Member
- 5. U Kyaw Than Win (MC All Super) Member
- 6. U Thura Zaw (EP) Member
- 7. U Zaw Lwin (Boiler Operator) Member
- 8. U Thet Htoo Aung (Cutter) Member
- 9. U Myo Thant (Iron Leader) Member
- 10. U Nyi Nyi Aung (Parking Leader) Member
- 11. U Naung Naung Zaw (Store) Member
- 12. U Aung Ko Min (Mechanic) Member

The team members shall have knowledge of or can be trained in responding to emergencies such as emergency plan, firefighting, precautions.

The ERT should be on call in case of safety problem that occurs during off-hours/ or Security shall contact the Township Fire Department immediately.

Table 7.10 Responsibilities of ERT

Incident Controller	Commands and control the ERT to response
	to an emergency.
	Communicates with authorities eg. Police/
	Township Fire Department in the event of
	an emergency.
	Ensure emergency plan are reviewed
	regularly and ERT are appropriately trained
	and equipped to carry out their assigned task.
	Crowd control and monitor overall
	headcount at the Assembly Area.
	• Initiate drill exercises and post exercise
	review with ERT on an annual basis.
Officer-in-charge at Assembly Area	Conduct head count of all staff, consultants
	and workers.
	Consolidate and headcount list from
	wardens.
	Report evacuation status such as any
F' F' 14	missing person to the Incident Controller
Fire Fighters	• To be trained in firefighting, and assist in
Wardens	firefighting at no personal risk.
wardens	• Area combing, to ensure all staff and
	workers leave the workplace promptly
	during an evacuation.Direct staff and workers to the Assembly
	Area.
	 Conduct headcount for their workers at
	the Assembly Area.
Fire Aiders	 Successfully completed first aid training,
	To render first aid to any injured during
	any emergency.
	 Standby at the Assembly Area with first
	aid kit during a mass evacuation.

Hazard Assessment

- Factories should consider all the types of emergencies that may occur at their location (eg. Fire, chemical spill, earthquake, typhoon, etc) and include them in emergency preparedness procedures.
- Fire and explosion hazards can exist in almost any work area. Potential hazards include:
 - a) Improper operation or maintenance of gas-fired equipment
 - b) Improper storage or use of flammable liquids.
 - c) Smoking in prohibited areas
 - d) Accumulation of trash
 - e) Hot work (welding, soldering, any use of open flame of torch) operations without proper controls.

Hazard Controls

- Factories should have rules and procedures to make sure that exits are kept clear, are
 properly and clearly marked, and allow workers to quickly and safety leave the
 factory in an emergency.
- Fire extinguishers should match the potential fire hazard and should be located within 15 m (50ft) of flammable liquids and 23 m (75ft) of every worker.
- Fire extinguishers should have maintenance tags attached to them to indicate the date they were last checked and serviced. Ensure that workers how to use fire extinguishers in the immediate area.

Rules to Follow

- Electrical lines must be checked not to leave without switching off when working hours is over or when there is blackout.
- All the fuel and diesel are to be kept and stored, away from fire prone facilities and equipped with specific fire extinguishers for emergency use.
- Flammable by-products or wastes are to be kept at a specific site.
- Smoking is strictly restricted except in a specific smoking area defined.
- Matches must not be used near the machines.
- Establish a firm rule that any repair or maintenance work on powered machines should only be down when the power is turned off and the switch is locked in the off position.
- Be certain that the electrical power can be shut off immediately in case of emergency.

Emergency Contact list

Emergency Contact list consisting contact nos. of authorities, hospital, clinic, ERT personnel shall be prepared and displayed at the factory. The list shall be reviewed at least once a year or as and when there is change in personnel or change in contact number.

The contact no. for local authorities below shall be included in the list:

- Township Fire Department fires, explosions, ambulance
- Police local emergencies, life threatening situation
- Nearest Hospital medical emergencies
- Local clinic or on-site doctor/nurse medical emergencies
- Ambulance Number medical emergencies

Drills

Factories should have emergency evacuation procedures that require all workers and managers to participate in drills. During a drill, workers and managers should leave the building, go to an assigned location (assembly area) and remain there until a signal is given to return to the factory. The focus should be on orderly evacuation, rather than on speed. Awareness talk for protection will be held and workers will be sent to trainings administered by Fire Bridge. The following exercise shall be conducted at least once a year for the ERT or otherwise stated:

- Fire Fighting
- Evacuation Drill for all personnel at the factory

Evacuation Maps

Up-to-date evacuation maps will be prepared and posted in numerous site locations. These maps shall show the exists, fire extinguishers, first aid box and designated assembly area.

Fire Extinguisher

A portable fire extinguisher is a "first aid" device and is very effective when used while the fire is small. The use of a fire extinguisher that matches the class of fire, by a person who is well trained, can save both lives and property. Portable fire extinguishers should be installed in workplaces regardless of other firefighting measures. The successful performance of a fire extinguisher in a fire situation largely depends on its proper selection, inspection, maintenance and distribution.

Classification of fires and Selection of Extinguishers

- Extinguishers should be selected according to the potential fire hazard, the construction and occupancy of facilities, the hazard to be protected and other factors pertinent to the situation.
- Use water from nearby tap water if the fire is caused by burning of wood, paper, plastics, textile and trash.
- Dry Powder extinguisher (blue) can be used for most types of fire such as those involving burning of wood, paper, plastics, textile, trash, chemical, flammable liquid and electrical fires.
- Carbon dioxide extinguisher (black) I sonly suitable for flammable liquids and electrical fires only. It is not suitable for use in indoor/enclosed environment.

Location and Marking of Extinguishers

Extinguishers should be conspicuously located and readily accessible for immediate use in the event of fire. They should be located along normal paths of travel and egress. Extinguishers should be clearly visible. In locations where visual obstruction cannot be completely avoided, directional arrows will be provided to indicate the location of extinguishers and the arrows will be marked with the extinguisher classification.

If extinguishers intended for different classes of fire are located together, they should be conspicuously marked to ensure that the proper class extinguisher selection is made at the time of a fire. Extinguisher classification markings should be located on the front of the shell above or below the extinguishers nameplate. Markings should be of a size and form to be legible from a distance of 1 meter (about 3 feet).

Condition

Portable extinguishers should be maintained in a fully charged and operable condition. They should be kept in their assigned locations at all times when not being use. When extinguishers are removed for maintenance or testing a fully changed and operable replacement unit should be provided.

Monitoring and Distribution of Extinguishers

Extinguishers should be on hangers, brackets and in cabinets or on shelves. Extinguishers mounted in cabinets or wall recesses or set on shelves should be placed so that the extinguisher operating instructions face outward. The location of such extinguishers will be made clear by marking the cabinet or wall recess in a contrasting color which will distinguish it from the normal décor.

Extinguishers should be distributed in such a way that the amount of time needed to travel to their location and back to the fire does not allow the fire to get out of control. The travel distance for Class A and Class D extinguishers should not exceed 23 meters (75 feet). The maximum travel distance for Class B extinguishers is 15 meter (50 feet) because flammable liquid fires can get out of control faster that Class A fires. There is no maximum travel distance specified patterns for Class C extinguishers but they should be distributed on the basis of appropriate patterns for Class A and B hazards.

Fire Safety Inspections & Housekeeping

- Observe worksite safety and housekeeping issues and should specifically address proper storage of chemicals and supplies unobstructed access to fire extinguishers and emergency evacuation routes.
- Determine if an emergency evacuation plan is present in work areas and if personnel are familiar with the plan.
- Conduct monthly fire safety inspection of the facility. That includes valve inspections flow test of the riser's audible and visual alarm activation, emergency lighting, general order and housekeeping.
- Checking that combustible materials are removed daily, that flammable liquids are stored safety that spills kits are intact at specific locations and that electrical equipment is in good repair

Outside Assembly Points

- Outside assembly points will be marked and all site personnel instructed where to assemble in the event of an emergency.
- An assembly area must be assigned outside the factory so that evacuated workers can be accounted for in an emergency.

First Aider and First Aid Facilities

Trained first aider(s) shall be appointed and for each shift.

In the event of Fire & Explosion (Fire Emergency Procedures)

a) If you discover a fire

- Activate the nearest fire alarm.
- Otherwise, he shall evacuate and alert all personnel in the area and notify the IC/Dy IC/Supervisor.

• The person who discover can attempt to extinguish any incipient fire with the available firefighting equipment and without personnel risk.

b) Fight the fire ONLY if:

- The fire department has been notified of the fire and
- The fire is small and confined to its area of origin and
- You have a way put and can fight the fire with your back to the exit and
- You have the paper extinguisher, in good working order and have been trained and know how to use it.
- If you are not sure of your ability or the fire extinguishers' capacity to contain the fire leave the area.

c) If you hear a fire alarm:

- Evacuate the area and close doors as you leave.
- Leave the building and move away from exits and out of the way of emergency operations.
- Assemble in an assigned area outside the building.
- Supervisors and coordinators should account for all workers in their area to determine that all personnel have evacuated.
- All workers should remain outside until given the signal or announcement that it is safe to re-enter.

d) If you hear a fire alarm:

- Learn at least two escape routes and emergency exits from your area.
- Learn to activate a fire alarm.
- Learn to recognize alarm sounds.
- Take an active part in fire evacuation drills.

e) Evacuation

- When the alarms sounds, all personnel not assigned to emergency duties will immediately proceed to the nearest SAFE exit. Leave the building and move directly to the nearest assembly area.
- Do not stop to pick up personnel items.
- All personnel should refrain from smoking during the evacuation.
- All personnel should be at least sixty meters (60mm) or two hundred feet (200 ft) away from the building.
- Be familiar with exit routes, assembly areas and evacuation maps.
- Report to assembly area coordinator if evacuation from other than your normally assigned location also report to assembly area coordinator if co-worker is missing.
- Treat all alarms as if there is an emergency situation. Factory will evacuate for all alarms.

f) Power Failure

- In the event of a power failure remain in your work area. Wait for instruction from your coordinator, supervisor or shift leader.
- Stop and park all moving equipment immediately for the duration of the power failure.

7.12 Management for Electrical Safety

Accidental contact with electric current may result in electric socks, contact burns and even death if proper protective measures are not taken. Wiring and electrical systems such as sockets, panels, motors, fuse boxes and transformers that are not section is to help reduce threats to workers, equipment and building from electrical shock or electrical fires.

Requirements

- Factories must contain wiring and electrical systems in safe condition.
- All workers who work with high-tension, live electricity must be trained on its hazards and the control measures that must be taken. Written records must be kept of this training.
- All electrical equipment must be properly grounded.
- Permanent and stationary equipment must have hard-wired electrical connections only.

Hazard Assessment

- Perform regular inspections of equipment and electrical installations to make sure they are in good working condition and do not present electric shock or fire hazards.
- Identify each piece of equipment manufacture to obtain appropriate electrical or mechanical hazards to maintenance workers. Contact the equipment manufacture to obtain appropriate electrical safety information if necessary.
- Prepare a written procedure for de-energizing and locking and tagging each machine out before performing any maintenance on it.

Hazard Control

- Grounding is an electrical connection to earth. A ground wire carries electrical current to earth when there is a leak in a circuit. Use building ground for all 120V AC outlets, motor grounds, etc. Never use the neutral circuit wire as the electrical ground.
- A ground Fault Circuit Interrupter is an electrical breaker that protects against an accidental short or overload of an electrical circuit. This device trips, cutting off electrical current at the slightest indication of an electrical short. Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters should be used in area where there is moisture or humidity is high (for example outlets close to water hose line, water faucets, etc)
- Regularly test and maintain electrical panels, tighten electrical connections and test electrical motors at full load (maximum electrical current or amperage) to identify loose connections that may create a fire hazard.
- Use adequate wire size and connectors according to current load for temporary electrical connections.
- Undersized wire or loose connectors are most common causes for wire overheating that may lead to fire hazards.
- Temporary installations should be kept only for a length of time specified by the work. Label and identify electrical panels as to the type of voltage (480V/220V; 240V/ 120V). Label each circuit breaker.
- Electrical panels should always be closed and locked. Key for electrical panels should be kept in a centralized area and made available only to authorized personnel.

- Make sure there is easy access ((approximately 1 meter or 3 feet) to electrical panels and transformers. Do not allow electrical panels or transformers to be blocked by equipment or stored materials and keep flammable or combustible materials away.
- To reduce the risk of electrical shock, cap or otherwise close any openings left in electrical enclosures (electrical panels, boxes, etc.) from removed electric piping, circuit breakers, etc.)
- Before using portable cord and plug connected equipment and extension cords on any shift inspect them for defects such as loose parts, deformed and missing pins or damage to the outer jacket or insulation. Do not allow the use of damaged or defective equipment or cords. Such items should be repaired (if possible) or discarded.
- Avoid hanging electric extension cords from the ceiling if possible. If these are to be
 used, make sure to have a strain-relief mesh or similar device to prevent stain on the
 outlet or damage to the extension cord.

7.13 Summary of Environmental and Social Management Plan
Table 7.11 Environmental and Social Management Plan for Operation Phase

Environmental & Social Aspect	Impact	Actions on Prevention	Time Frame	Responsible Person
00 800101 118 8000	N	atural Environment		1 010011
Global warming	Emission of gaseous substance	 Proper ventilation of equipment and machines. Use of vehicles having efficient engines and exhaust system. Implementing a regular vehicle maintenance and repair program. Admixture must be stored in a covered container and kept cool to prevent evaporation into the environment. 	The whole operation period	EMT
Global warming potential	Dust Nuisance	 The entire plant compound traversed by vehicles should be paved with a hard, impervious material. More comprehensive cleaning should be carried out as often as necessary. Use dust control (spraying water) on the road. Provide PPE against dust (i.e Mask) 	The whole operation period	ЕМТ
	In fac	tory, there is using of silo.		
Acoustic Impact	Noise at territory and beyond the bounds of the enterprise	 Proper maintenance of generator and installation of engineered noise controls (sound absorption material if necessary). Ensuring an adequate buffer is kept between the 	The whole operation period	EMT

		plant and neighbors (buffer distances > 100 meters) • All preventive measures such as regular operation and maintenance of pumps, motors and compressor should be carried out. Water Environment		
		Develop proper drainage		
Water Pollution	Storm water Drainage System	systems for storm water and domestic waste water.	The whole operation period	EMT
	Sanitation waste water	Discharge periodically by contacting Engineering Department (Water and Sanitation) from YCDC	The whole operation period	EMT
		Solid Waste		
Concrete waste	Formation and allocation of waste	 Careful matching of orders with production. Reuse returned concrete for other purposes where practical. Use good housekeeping practices to clean up spills of cement and concrete as soon as possible. 	The whole operation period	EMT
Domestic Waste	Littering/poll uting with solid waste	 Segregate the wastes into reusable wastes, hazardous wastes and domestic wastes. Awareness campaign for workers education on the waste segregated system. Improve notice sign and awareness display board (non-smoking, no dumping signs). Reuse waste if applicable. Wastes are removed from on-site at regular intervals to prevent release to the environment. 	The whole operation period	EMT

Handling storage and use of chemicals	Pollution of air, land, ground water and waterways	do not enter surface and ground water courses. Suitable spill response equipment (such as spill trays and spill kits) should be available to catch the fluid, contain and collect small spills. Installation of fire extinguisher near storage of hazardous waste. Chemical Purchase the least toxic or hazardous product available Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Marked prominently as "Chemical Storage Area" Obtaining material safety data sheet (MSDS)	The whole operation period	EMT
	·	 Display warning signage at storage area. Installation of fire extinguisher at storage area 		
	E	Cological Resources		
		Keep the enterprise premises green by		
Change in terrestrial	Impacts on biodiversity	premises green by planting trees and flowers. In order to avoid the loss of ecological valuable, plant species should be practiced conservation methods as	The whole operation period	EMT

Social Sector	Population pressure	 Use of Labour Force. Provision of ferry service for workers from remote area. 	The whole operation period	ЕМТ
	Employment opportunity to local people	 Informing of local population on existing vacancies. Maximum possible involvement of local labour force in view of qualifying requirements. 	The whole operation period	EMT
Socio-Economic	Enhancement of technical skill	 Providing skill enhancement training. Additional knowledge in waste management, material handling and general application of environmental, health and social precautionary measures. Local people involved in the project will find easier to find jobs in similar nature of projects as a skilled labour. 	The whole operation period	EMT
		Health and Safety		
Awareness on HIV/AIDS and STD	Spread to the community	All workers will be adequately trained in basic sanitation and health care issues (e.g how to avoid transmission of sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS).	The whole operation period	EMT
Occupation Health and Safety	Dangerous and unhealthy working conditions	 Provision of personnel with primary healthcare. Placing at the factory of information and warning signs and fences. Conformity of working places to OT requirements Application of personal protective equipment. Ensure labour law and factory law is strictly followed. 	The whole operation period	EMT

Dust	 Rinse eyes with water if they come into contact with cement dust and consult a physician. Implement PPE usage for eye protection. Use soap and water to wash off dust to avoid skin damage. Wear a dust mask to minimize inhalation of cement dust. 	The whole operation period	ЕМТ
Exposure to cement/concr ete	 Wash contaminated skin areas with cold, running water as soon as possible. Divers should be trained to avoid direct contact with concrete during and removal of hardened concrete process and correct operation of truck mixers including maintenance and cleaning. 	The whole operation period	EMT
Poor Ergonomic	 Use hand trucks or forklifts when possible. Truck drivers should be informed about ergonomic risk factors. 	The whole operation period	EMT
Slips, Trips and Falls	 Do not walk or work under overhead loads Stack and store materials properly to limit the risks of falling objects. Keep floor clear to avoid slipping and tripping hazards. 	The whole operation period	ЕМТ
Vibration and Radiation	 Arrange implementation of frequent (hourly) rest breaks for drivers exposed to extensive their previous whole body vibration. Regulate the truck drivers' daily work schedule considering their previous shifts. 	The whole operation period	ЕМТ

Confine	Wear appropriate protective equipment to avoid silica exposure when removing concrete residues from inside truck mixer drums.	The whole operation period	ЕМТ
Vehicl Safety	 Avoid overloading hoists, cranes and forklifts. Sufficient parking areas with traffic signage should be established. 	The whole operation period	ЕМТ
Electric	Electrical installation and all equipment are inspected according to a planned schedule and staff report any concerns to shift manager who will take appropriate action.	The whole operation period	ЕМТ

Table 7.12 Environmental and Social Management Plan for Decommissioning Phase

Environmental & Social Aspect	Impact	Actions on Prevention	Time Fram	ne Responsible Person		
Natural Environment						
Air/Dust	Chronic respiratory disease and eye complication	 All vehicle used are inspected and done regular maintenance. Restriction of transport speed on roads. Installation of temporary cover. Set up dust barriers at strategic locations: Dust nets will be provided around the demolition area. Practice dust management 	Through- out decommi- ssioning phase	Contractor Site Engineer Technician		

Noise Water Environment	Long/short term noise nuisance and hearing loss	•	techniques, including watering down dust. Provide PPE against dust (i.e Mask) Schedule noisy activities during day time period. Ensure machinery is well maintained to reduce noise generating. Switching off installation and equipment when they are not used. Minimization of work during evening/night time. Provide PPE such as noise defenders, ear plugs and war muffs to the workers in high noise area.	Through- out decommi- ssioning phase	Contractor Site Engineer Technician
Water Pollution	Contamination of surface and under ground water resources	•	Ensure sewage system is functional during demolition to prevent pollution of nearby underground and surface water sources. Proper demolition of the sewage system to prevent pollution by contents into the environment and ground water.	Through- out decommi- ssioning phase	Contractor Site Engineer Technician
Waste Solid Waste	Pollution of	•	Enforce	Through-	Contractor
	water, air and soil	•	segregation of waste at the source to encourage reuse and recycling. To store waste temporary in	out decommi- ssioning phase	Site Engineer Technician

		1		1	, ,
Carial Farring		•	containers in case of large dimension it is possible to store wastes with water proof cover. Disposal of solid waste in compliance with local government policy. Usable infrastructures will be hand over to the township authorities for future community use.		
Social Environment	t Safety		Informing of	Through-	Contractor
public	Salety	•	Informing of public on demolition process	out decommi- ssioning phase	Site Engineer Technician
Health and Safety				phase	1 echilician
Health and Safety Occupational Health and Safety	Incidents and accidents leading to serious injury or fatalities	•	Placing at the site of information and warning signs and fences. Ensure provision of appropriate PPE for staff such as Ear muffs for ear protection, Helmets for head protection, Dust masks for dust protection for all project works, Goggles with good visibility for eye protection, Overalls and dust coats to protect the skin, Safety shoes for protection of the feet, Gloves of different types according to specific works in relation to puncture resistance;	Through- out decommi- ssioning phase	Contractor Site Engineer Technician

		sharps resistance: cut resistance; flexibility; abrasion resistance; grip.
Emergency	Fires and explosions at the site	 Storage of inflammable and explosive substance and materials at closed warehouses or fenced sites. Regular territory clearing. Availability of necessary means for five prevention and provision of operative access to them.

7.14 Environmental Monitoring Plan

A chemical or process industry in general produces solid, liquid and gaseous wastes which are discharged to the environment. The waste product may contain pollutants which may harm environment. It is the responsibility of the industries to prevent or minimize the discharges of waste products by adopting suitable control measures in the factory. The effectiveness of such measures is ascertained by systematic monitoring of discharges at factory level and at receiving level.

Environmental monitoring is a very important aspect of environmental management during construction, operation and decommissioning stages of the project to safeguard the environment.

The scope of the Environmental Monitoring Plan shall include;

- To identify and resolve environmental issues and other functions that may arise during the construction and operational phases;
- To implement water quality, air quality and noise impact monitoring plan during the operational phase;
- To check and quantity the environmental performance and recommend and implement remedial actions;
- To conduct regular reviews of monitored data as the basis for assessing compliance with defined criteria and to ensure that necessary mitigation measures are identified, designed and implemented; and
- To asses and interpret all environmental monitoring data to ascertain whether environmental control measures and practices are functioning in accordance to specifications.

The objective of environmental monitoring is to systematically collect environmental data and support information needed for evaluation of the environmental performance. The frequency and methods of data collection must ensure that the data obtained are reliable and meaningful, i.e. they will adequately reflect the project environmental performance. A proposed environmental monitoring program must be practical, relevant and cost effective.

The project proponent will also be responsible for the implementation of monitoring, summarization monitoring results, and submission of monitoring report to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (NONREC) periodically through the local Environmental Conservation Department (ECD).

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the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (NONREC) periodically through the local Environmental Conservation Department (ECD).

7.15.1 Environmental Monitoring Plan for Operation Phase and Decommission Phase

The EMP cell members responsible may conduct daily, weekly or monthly general inspections of the project area and facilities. The objectives are to identify non-compliances to EMP. Table 7.13 is provided the environmental monitoring schedule for G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd. The factory submits monitoring report to the Ministry not less frequently than every six months as provided in a schedule in the EMP.

Table 7.13 Environmental Monitoring Schedule for G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd

Environmental	Parameter	Recommended	Area to be	Responsible	Estimated
issues		monitoring	monitored	Section	Cost
		frequency			
Air quality	Stack &	Biannually in	Within the	Responsible	1000 per
	ambient air	operation phase	factory area	officer of G	year
	emission		16.951582 N	& U	
	(CO2, CO,		96.180439 E	(Myanmar)	
	SO2, NOx,			Fashion Co.,	
	NO2,O3			Ltd	
	PM2.5,				
	PM10)				
Noise	Noise level in	Biannually	Within the	Responsible	250 per
Management	decibel		factory area	officer of G	year
			16.951863	& U	
			N	(Myanmar)	
			96.180893	Fashion Co.,	
			Е	Ltd	
Solid Waste	-Garbage	-Daily	-Temporary	Responsible	300 per
management	collection		storage sites	officer of G	year
	cleaning		of proposed	& U	
	-		factory	(Myanmar)	
	Maintenance		-Record	Fashion Co.,	
			disposed	Ltd	
			frequency		
			16.951358 N		
			96.180524 E		
Waste Water	-Effluent	-Daily in-house	Final	Responsible	250 per
quality	wastewater	check	discharge	officer of G	year
Management	-Wastewater	-Biannually	point of	& U	
	quality (pH,	check by third	factory	(Myanmar)	

	DO, BOD,	party	drainage	Fashion Co.,	
	COD, TDS,		16.951771 N	Ltd	
	Temp)		96.180265 E		
Occupational	Occupational	-Biannually	Within the	Responsible	200 per
Health and	Health and		factory area	officer of G	year
Safety Plan	Safety		16° 57' 6.4" N	& U	Ţ
			96° 10' 50.61"	(Myanmar)	
			Е	Fashion Co.,	
				Ltd	
Hazardous	Quantity of	-Quarterly	Within the	Responsible	100 per
Waste	waste		factory area	officer of G	year
Management	generated on		16° 57' 6.4" N	& U	
	factory		96° 10' 50.61"	(Myanmar)	
			E	Fashion Co.,	
				Ltd	
Water	-All water	-Daily	Water	Responsible	100 per
consumption	taps shut off		distribution	officer of G	year
Management	when not use	-Daily	area	& U	
	-Power to		16.951771 N	(Myanmar)	
	unused		96.180265 E	Fashion Co.,	
	equipment			Ltd	
	shut off at the				
	distribution				
	panel				
Emergency	-	-Daily	Within the	Responsible	100 per
response	Extinguisher'		factory area	officer of G	year
Management	s position	-Daily	16° 57' 6.4" N	& U	
	-Water	-Monthly	96° 10' 50.61"	(Myanmar)	
	hydrants		E	Fashion Co.,	
	-Firemen	-Quarterly		Ltd	
	switch testing				
	-Servicing	-Quarterly			
	fire				
	extinguishers	-Biannually			
	-Review				
	records of				
	accident				
	-OHS				
D	training				
Decommissioning	1			ъ	200
Air quality	CO2, CO,	One time	One point in	Responsible	200 per
	SO2,	during this	the production	officer of G	one time
	NO2,NOx, O3	phase	area	& U	

	PM2.5, PM10		16.951582 N	(Myanmar)	
	1 1112.3, 1 11110		96.180439 E	Fashion Co.,	
			70.100 4 37 L	Ltd	
Water quality	pH, DO, BOD,	One time	Final	Responsible	150 per
water quanty	COD, TDS,	during this	discharge	officer of G	one time
	Temp, Oil and	phase	point of	& U	
	Grease,	phase	factory	(Myanmar)	
	Chlorine,		drainage	Fashion Co.,	
	Arsenic		16.951771 N	Ltd	
	Arsenic		96.180265 E	Ltd	
Noise	Noise level in	One time	One point in	Responsible	150 per
110150	decibel (dBA)	during this	the	officer of G	one time
	deciber (dB/1)	phase	demolishing	& U	one time
		phase	area	(Myanmar)	
			16.951863 N	Fashion Co.,	
			96.180893 E	Ltd	
Rehabilitation	Recovering	One time	All	Responsible	100 per
Rendomation	and re-	during this	decommission	officer of G	one time
	vegetation	phase	ing area	& U	
		F	16° 57' 6.4" N	(Myanmar)	
			96° 10' 50.61"	Fashion Co.,	
			E	Ltd	
Occupational	Providing a	One time	All	Responsible	100 per
Health and	broad	during this	decommission	officer of G	one time
Safety	framework for	phase	ing area	& U	
Management	improving		16° 57' 6.4" N	(Myanmar)	
	standards of		96° 10' 50.61"	Fashion Co.,	
	workplace		Е	Ltd	
	health and				
	safety to				
	reduce work-				
	related injury				
	and illness				

7.16 Environmental Monitoring Plan for Operation Phase and Decommission Phase

The EMP cell members responsible may conduct daily, weekly or monthly general inspections of the project area and facilities. The objectives are to identify non-compliances to EMP. Table 7.14 is provided the environmental monitoring schedule for G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd. The factory submits monitoring report to the Ministry not less frequently than every six months as provided in a schedule in the EMP.

Table 7.14 Environmental Monitoring Schedule for G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd

No	Item	Frequency/Times	Cost (USD)					
Mon	Monitoring Plan							
1	Air Pollution/Dust Management Plan	Twice per year	1000 per year					
2	Noise Management Plan	Once per year	250 per year					
3	Solid Waste Management Plan	Twice per year	300 per year					
4	Wastewater Management Plan	Once per year	250 per year					
5	Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan	Once per year	200 per year					
6	Hazardous Waste Management Plan	Once per year	100 per year					
7	Water Consumption Management Plan	Once per year	100 per year					
8	Emergency Response Management Plan	Once per year	100 per year					
Deco	ommissioning Phase							
1	Air quality	One time during this phase	200 per year					
2	Water quality	One time during this phase	150 per year					
3	Noise	One time during this phase	150 per year					
4	Rehabilitation	One time during this phase	100 per year					
5	Occupational Health and Safety Management	One time during this phase	100 per year					

7.17 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Plan

The CSR activities have the objective to uplift quality of life and gain favorable relations from all communities in the operation area. The CSR program for G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd textile printing factory consists of three main sectors. Health, Education and Community Development Sector. CSR activities are conducted in compliance with MIC's guideline for implementation of CSR program.

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd will contribute 2%(20219007 MMK as of 6 months of 2022 Net Profit) of our Net Profit to social welfare activities what will help society and country of Myanmar. Our social welfare activities shall include training of our employees such as providing necessary healthcare such as medical checkup and giving proper medical knowledge about deceases and its prevention. Part of our CSR activity such as donations will also contribute to public school around our factory table 7.15.

Table 7.15 CSR Plan at G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd

No	Particle	Contribution
1	Public School	0.5%
2	Non- profit training	1

3	Employees healthcare	0.5%

7.18 Public School

We will contribute 0.5% of our net profit to the public school near the factory to be a part of creating the better community. We will also work together with the school to understand more about the needs and we will also ensure that our contributions will be used in the most effective and efficient way for the society.

7.19 Non-Profit Training

We will contribute 1% of our net profit for the trainings of our employees. Our trainings include job-related trainings, Language trainings and safety trainings. The main objectives of our trainings are that we want our garment with their work but also measures and occupational health employees to be not only become more productive and more qualified.

7.20 Healthcare

One of our main concerns is the well-being of our employees. We will contribute 0.5% of our net profit for the healthcare which includes medical checkup for the employees and providing health education to our workers.

7.21 Budget Plan for Environmental Management and Monitoring

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

The following table shows the expenditures for the implementation of environmental management plan for **operation phase annually**. Estimation cost for EMP implementation is presented in Table 7.16.

Table 7.16 Cost Estimation for EMP Implementation

No	Item	Frequency/Times	Cost (USD)
Mon	itoring Plan		
1	Air Pollution/Dust Management Plan	Twice per year	1000 per year
2	Noise Management Plan	Once per year	250 per year
3	Solid Waste Management Plan	Twice per year	300 per year
4	Wastewater Management Plan	Once per year	250 per year
5	Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan	Once per year	200 per year
6	Hazardous Waste Management Plan	Once per year	100 per year
7	Water Consumption Management Plan	Once per year	100 per year
8 Emergency Response Management Plan		Once per year	100 per year
Deco	ommissioning Phase		

1	Air quality	One time during this	200 per year
1	An quanty	phase	
2	Water quality	One time during this	150 per year
2	water quanty	phase	
3 Noise	Noise	One time during this	150 per year
3	Noise	phase	
4	Rehabilitation	One time during this	100 per year
4	Kenaomtation	phase	
5	Occupational Health and Safety	One time during this	100 per year
5	Management	phase	

7.22 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

People who live near the project area or stakeholders can complain about the problems and impacts that they suffer, they can complain through Grievance Committee which includes the responsible persons of G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd representative from Yangon Industrial Zone and representative from general administration department (Mingalardon Township). Small issues will be solved at the Grievance Committee stage and other unsolved problems will be submitted to higher responsible authorities and finally the responsible person decided by the court in legal terms.

7.23 Reporting Monitoring Results

Results of air quality and noise level monitoring, and analysis of water quality will be recorded in files to check and audit. Monitoring will be carried out strictly as required by the related national regulations and the monitoring results of required parameters should be reported to local authorities and local ECD.

Report Supported Team is responsible for recording of the monitoring results in files, developing the monitoring report with related documents and to report submission to local Environmental Conservation Department (**ECD**), through the G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd.

CHAPTER- 8 EMPLOYEE WELFARE PALN

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd is always proactive to provide a peace and harmony workplace for all of its employees. Employee Welfare Plan of G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd is as follows.

Staff Transportation

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd has a plan of staff transportation. It provides ferry for coming to factory and going to home. It is free cost to whom they take the ferry of factory.

Hostel

There is no hostel for all staff.

Rest breaks

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd Factory provides a longer break for lunch for 30 minutes.

Dining area

A large eating place with sufficient tables and chairs is arranged for all employees to rest and relax in time of need. The workers can eat their own packed lunch. It is situated away from the workstation to avoid any contact with dirt, dust or dangerous substances used during the work process.

Drinking water

Drinking water is essential for all workers. A water purifier is installed and the factory arranges plenty of safe drinking water, at no cost, to all workers at all time.

Health facilities

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd helps the workers by providing them with a workplace medical facility, such as a small clinic where treatment can be given for occupational injuries. A qualified nurse is hired by the company so that in emergency cases employees could be promptly free of change.

The FIRST AID KITS and emergency medical boxes are supplied sufficiently in all work sites for minor cuts or ailment. The names and location of responsible person for first aid are put on a notice board and everyone knows the procedures for obtaining medical assistance.

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd will send the injured employee to the nearest Private Clinic/ Hospital with factory transportation at no cost. Some employees who hold social security cards, on their request or consent, are sent to SOCIAL SECURITY CLINIC nearby the factory's transport arrangement.

In addition, G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd arranges for the employees to have a chance of medical check-ups by medical officers from government worker hospital.

Ready for Emergency

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd Factory establish the Emergency Response Team and proper preventive measures are installed for all employees

Sanitary facilities

Appropriate sanitation facilities are installed in the factory and regular disinfection work carried out. Toilets are provided separately; 2 for men and 38 for women. The toilets are provided with enough water and deodorants. If necessary, some kind of antiseptic liquid will be sprayed.

Social Activities

The factory usually organizes Water Festival celebration triennially.

Other supported facilities

The factory provides parking place for bicycle and motorcycle for all workers.

Overtime fees

It is given on hourly basis at the rate following the existing Labor law of the country.

Bonus

Annual leave bonus is paid. Besides annual leave bonus, efficiency bonuses are paid based on their performance.

CHAPTER – 9 CONCLUSION

Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been prepared for G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co., Ltd is located at Plot No (292), Set Mu 7th street, Yangon Industrial Zone, Zay Gabar Compound Mingalardon Township Yangon Region. The main objective of the study is focused specially on the required environmental management measures or creating environmentally friendly workplace. An EMP has been carried out for the factory according to the according to the requirement of the proponent as it has been made for garment manufacturing factory.

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

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

The effective implementation of the mitigation measures proposed will ensure towards good environmental management within the proposed garment factory is going to generate local employment opportunities and enhance capabilities and working skills of employees. Consequently, their socio-economic standard is expected to be improved and undertaking corporate social responsibilities (CSR) as recommended. The study further concluded that positive impacts will be of immense benefit to the local community and national development as well.

Appendix (A) Fire Training

G&U (Myanmar) Fashion Co.,Ltd

2022.9.14

မီးဘေးသရုပ်ပြလေ့ကျင့်ရေးဓာတ်ပုံမှတ်တမ်း





2022.9.14

မီးဘေးသရုပ်ပြလေ့ကျင့်ရေးဓာတ်ပုံမှတ်တမ်း





2022.9.14

မီးဘေးသရုပ်ပြလေ့ကျင့်ရေးဓာတ်ပုံမှတ်တမ်း





2022.9.14

မီးဘေးသရုပ်ပြလေ့ကျင့်ရေးဓာတ်ပုံမှတ်တမ်း





2022.9.14

မီးဘေးသရုပ်ပြလေ့ကျင့်ရေးဓာတ်ပုံမှတ်တမ်း





2022.9.14

မီးဘေးသရုပ်ပြလေ့ကျင့်ရေးဓာတ်ပုံမှတ်တမ်း





Appendix (B) First Aid Training

G&U (Myanmar)Fashion Co.,Ltd

ရှေးဦးသူနာပြုသင်တန်း 急救培训





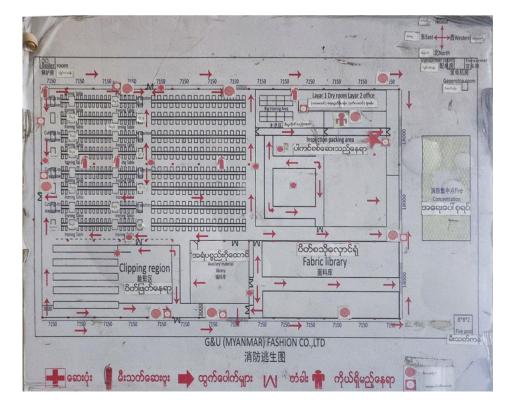
ရှေးဦးသူနာပြုသင်တန်း 急救培训



Appendix (C) Factory Photo







Appendix (D) Company Letter



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR The Myanmar Investment Commission PERMIT

Form (2)
144.d
27.1.2017

Permit No. 1230/2017

Date 24 January 2017

This Permit is issued by the Myanmar Investment Commission according to the section 13, sub-section (b) of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar Foreign Investment Law-

11	estme	ent Law-	
	(a)	Name of Investor/Promoter	MR. YANG, DAIJUN
	(b)	Citizenship CHINES	E
	(c)	Address NO. 1-902, 7	BLDG SHUXIANGYUAN (3), SHANHEKON
		DISTRICT, DALIAN, LIAONING, F	EOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
	(d)	Name and Address of Principal	Organization JIANGSU GUOTAI LITIAN
		ENTERPRISES CO., LTD., NO.15	23F, GUOTAI BUILDING, MIDDLE RENMIN
		ROAD, YANGSHE TOWN, ZHA	NGJIAGANG CITY, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
		OF CHINA	
	(e)	Place of incorporation	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
	(f)	Type of investment business	MANUFACTURING OF GARMENT
		ON CMP BASIS	Barring and Barring (Co.)
	(g)	Place(s) at which investment is	permitted PLOT NO. 292, YANGON
		INDUSTRIAL ZONE, MINGALAD	ON TOWNSHIP, YANGON REGION
	(h)	Amount of Foreign Capital	US\$ 2.058 MILLION
	(i)	Period for foreign capital brou	ight in WITHIN ONE YEAR FROM
		THE DATE OF ISSUANCE OF	
	(j)	Total amount of capital (Kyat)	EQUIVALENT IN KYAT OF US\$ 2.058
		МІШОИ	
	(k)	Construction period	1 (YEAR) 6 (SIX) MONTHS
	(1)	Validity of investment permit	10 YEARS
		Form of investment	WHOLLY FOREIGN OWNED
	(n)	Name of Company incorporate	esta Autoria de Santa de Director de Constante de Constan
		G & U (MYANMAR) FASHION C	OMPANY LIMITED
			10/3

Chairman
The Myanmar Investment Commission

ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုတော်မရှင် ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်



၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ် ဇန်နဝါရီလ 11 ရက် ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်အမှတ် ၁၂၃၀/၂၀၁၇ ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်နိုင်ငံခြားရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု ဥပဒေပုဒ်မ ၁၃၊ ပုဒ်မခွဲ(ခ) အရ ဤခွင့်ပြုမိန့်ကို မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု ကော်မရှင်က ထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည် -(က) ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံသူ/ကမကထပြုသူအမည် MR. YANG, DAIJUN (ခ) နိုင်ငံသား (o) နေရပ်လိပ်စာ NO. 1-902, 7 BLDG SHUXIANGYUAN (3), SHANHEKON DISTRICT, DALIAN, LIAONING, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (ဃ) ပင်မအဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည်နှင့်လိပ်စာ JIANGSU GUOTAI LITIAN ENTERPRISES CO., LTD., NO. 15-23F, GUOTAI BUILDING, MIDDLE RENMIN ROAD, YANGSHE TOWN, ZHANGJIAGANG CITY, PEOPLE'S REPUBLI OF CHINA (c) ဖွဲ့စည်းရာအရပ် PEOPLE'S REPUBLI OF CHINA (စ) ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံသည့်လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအစား လုပ်ငန်း (ဆ) ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံသည့်အရပ်ဒေသ(များ) မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး (ဇ) နိုင်ငံခြားမတည်ငွေရင်း ပမာဏ အမေရိကန်ဒေါ်လာ ၂.၀၅၈ သန်း နိုင်ငံခြားမတည်ငွေရင်းယူဆောင်လာရမည့်ကာလ ခွင့်ပြုမိန့် (၁) နှစ်အတွင်း (ည) စုစုပေါင်း မတည်ငွေရင်းပမာဏ (တျပ်) ညီမျှသော မြန်မာကျပ်ငွေ ၁ နှစ် ၆ လ (ဋ္ဌ) တည်ဆောက်မှုကာလ (ဌ) ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုခွင့်ပြုသည့် သက်တမ်း ၁၀ နှစ် ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နံမှုပုံစံ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတွင် ဖွဲ့စည်းမည့် ကုမ္ပဏီအမည် G & U (MYANMAR) FASHION COMPANY LIMITED

မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နံမှုကော်မရှင်



ကုမ္ပဏီမှတ်ပုံတင်လက်မှတ် Certificate of Incorporation

ဂျီ အဲန်ဒ် ယူ (မြန်မာ) ဖဲ့ရှဲန် ကုမ္ပဏီလီမိတက် G & U (MYANMAR) FASHION COMPANY LIMITED Company Registration No. 106803994

မြန်မာနိုင်ငံကုမ္ပဏီများအက်ဥပဒေ ၁၉၁၄ ခုနှစ် အရ ဂျီ အဲန်ဒ် ယူ (မြန်မာ) ဖဲ့ရှဲန် ကုမ္ပဏီလီမီတက် အား ၂၀၁၆ ခုနှစ် အောက်တိုဘာလ ၄ ရက်နေ့တွင် အစုရှယ်ယာအားဖြင့် တာဝန်ကန့်သတ်ထား သည့် အများနှင့်မသက်ဆိုင်သောကုမ္ပဏီ အဖြစ် ဖွဲ့စည်းမှတ်ပုံတင်ခွင့် ပြုလိုက်သည်။

This is to certify that

G & U (MYANMAR) FASHION COMPANY LIMITED

was incorporated under the Myanmar Companies Act 1914 on 4 October
2016 as a Private Company Limited by Shares.

4-6

ကုမ္ပဏီမှတ်ပုံတင်အရာရှိ Registrar of Companies

ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုနှင့်ကုမ္ပဏီများညွှန်ကြားမှုဦးစီးဌာန

Directorate of Investment and Company Administration



Former Registration No. 578FC/2016-2017(YGN).



စက်မှုဝန်ကြီးဌာန ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး စက်မှုကြီးကြပ်ရေးနှင့်စစ်ဆေးရေးဦးစီးဌာန လျှပ်စစ် – စစ်ဆေးရေးဌာန

အမှတ် – ၁၉၂ ၊ ကမ္ဘာအေးဘုရားလမ်း၊ ဗဟန်းမြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့ လျှုပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားအသုံးပြုခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ အန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းကြောင်းလက်မှတ်

လက်မှတ်အမှတ်စဉ် EI/YD- 1213 / 2 - 2023

၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ် လျှပ်စစ်ဉ ပဒေ ပုဒ်မ ၃၂(ဃ) တွင် ပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်အရ လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အား အသုံးပြုခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းကို စစ်ဆေးရာတွင် လျှပ်စစ်ဉ ပဒေဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများနှင့် ကိုက်ညီကြောင်း စစ်ဆေး တွေ့ရှိရသဖြင့် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ နေရာဒေသ၌ လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားအသုံးပြုခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းကို အန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းကြောင်း လက်မှတ် ထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည်။

၁။ လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားအသုံးပြုခြင်း

	(က) သတ်မှတ်ဗို့အား	၄०० / J२० ६ॄ
	(ခ) လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအမည်	အထည်ချပ်လုပ်ငန်း
		G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co.,Ltd
	(ဂ) ခွင့်ပြုဝန်အား	338 HP + (500 kVA + 350 kVA + 50 kVA)(Generator)
JII	နေရာဒေသ	Mr Yang Daijin
		အမှတ် (၂၉၂)၊ (၇) လမ်း၊
		ရန်ကုန်စက်မှုဇုန်၊ မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ်။
SII	လက်မှတ်ထုတ်ပေးသည့်ရက်	J9 · J · J0J9
911	လက်မှတ်ကုန်ဆုံးသည့်ရက်	JG . J . J0J9
	(ကျောဘက်တွင် ဖော်ပြထားသေ	ာ စည်းကမ်းချက်များကို လိုက်နာရပါမည်။)
	မှတ်ချက်။	

စစ်ဆေးရေးမှူး

ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး လျှပ်စစ်စစ်ဆေးရေးဌာန

လျှပ်စစ်အန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးအတွက် လိုက်နာ ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည့် စည်းကမ်းချက်များ

- ၁။ ဝါယာကြိုးပျော့များကို ရှည်လျားစွာ သွယ်တန်းအသုံးမပြုရ၊
- ၂။ လျှပ်စစ်သုံးပစ္စည်းကိရိယာများကို စနစ်တကျ အသုံးပြုရန်၊
- ၃။ အဆောက်အဦပြင်ပအလင်းရောင်နှင့်လုံခြုံရေးမီးများကို သီးခြားပတ်လမ်းဖြင့် ထိန်းချုပ်အသုံးပြုရန်၊
- ၄။ လျှပ်ထုတ်စက်(Gen: Set) များကို ပြည့်စုံသော ကာကွယ်မှုစနစ် နှင့် လိုင်းပြောင်းခလုတ် (Change Over Switch) တပ်ဆင်အသုံးပြုရန်၊
- ၅။ အကာအကွယ်ပြု မြေဓာတ်ချစနစ် တပ်ဆင်၍ လျှပ်စစ်သုံးကိရိယာများ၏ ကိုယ်ထည်နှင့် ဆက်သွယ်ရန်၊ အဆောက်အဦအတွက် မိုးကြိုးလွှဲစနစ်တပ်ဆင်ရန်၊
- ၆။ လုပ်ငန်းပြီးဆုံးသည့်အခါတိုင်း လျှပ်စစ်သုံးစက်ကိရိယာများအား ဓာတ်အားအဆင့်ဆင့် ဖြတ်တောက်ရန် နှင့် စစ်ဆေးရန်၊
- ဂု။ လျှပ်စစ်အန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းကြောင်းလက်မှတ်ပါ အမည်နှင့်လုပ်ငန်းများသည် ပိုင်ဆိုင်မှု ဆိုင်ရာအထောက် အထားအဖြစ် အကျုံးမဝင်စေရ၊
- ၈။ လျှပ်စစ်အန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းကြောင်းလက်မှတ်ကို မရိုးမဖြောင့်သောနည်းဖြင့် အသုံးပြုပါက ပြစ်မှုဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေအရ အရေးယူခြင်းခံရမည်။
- ၉။ လျှပ်စစ်သွယ်တန်းတဝ်ဆင်မှုများနှင့် ပြုပြင်မှုများကို လျှပ်စစ်ကျွမ်းကျင်မှု ဆိုင်ရာ လက်မှတ် ရရှိသူများဖြင့် သာ ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်၊
- ၁၀။ ခွင့်ပြုမိန့် သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးရက်မတိုင်မီ တစ်လကြိုတင်၍ သက်တမ်းတိုးရန် လျှောက်ထားရမည်။
- ၁၁။ လက်ရှိသွယ်တန်းမှု (Electrical As–Built Drawing) အား မှန်ကန်စွာရေးဆွဲပြီး Panel များတွင် ချိတ်ဆွဲ ကပ် ထားရန်၊



ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ စက်မှုဝန်ကြီးဌာန စက်မှုကြီးကြပ်ရေးနှင့်စစ်ဆေးရေးဦးစီးဌာန

ပုဂ္ဂလိကစက်မှုလုပ်ငန်းမှတ်ပုံတင်လက်မှတ်

စက်ရှ	မှုမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်	ရက/ကြီး/၄၉၀၈ ရက်စွဲ ခ၆ ေဒ	ວ. ງ໐ວຄ
လုပ်	ငန်းအရွယ်အစား အကြီးစား (ပြည်ထောင်စုနယ်မြေ/တိုင်းဒေသကြီး/ပြည်နပ	🗴 ရန်ကုန်
	အောက်ပါလုပ်ငန်းသည် ပ <u>ု</u>	ဂ္ဂလိကစက်မှုလုပ်ငန်း ဥပဒေ ပုဒ်မ ၇ ပုဒ်မခွဲ (ဂ)အရ မှတ်ပုံတင်ပြီး
ဖြစ်ပ	ဂါသည် ။	င့်နှင့်များ နေ့တ်ပေး(၆၈)အတွင်း ယတ်တမ်းတို	haddadada
OII	လုပ်ငန်းအမည် G&U (My	yanmar)Fashion Co., Ltd. CMP စနစ်ဖြင့် အထည်း	ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်း
ja .	လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအမည်	ဝတ်ဆင်ရေးလုပ်ငန်း	
61	အဓိကကုန်ချောပစ္စည်းအမျို	Jacket, Pant, Suit, Shirt, T-Shirt/Blouse, D Children Clothes	Dress, Down Clothes,
	zgoplóg I évezső	Gespandance a copper Red / Cop	
91	တည်နေရာလိပ်စာ မြေကွက် မြောက်ပို	်အမှတ်(၂၉၂)၊ စက်မှု(၇)လမ်း၊ ရန်ကုန်စက်မှုဇု ငြိးခရိုင်	န်၊ မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ်
911	ပိုင်ဆိုင်မှုအမျိုးအစား	ကုမ္ပဏီပိုင်	aleal
Gu	လုပ်ငန်းရှင်အမည်	Mr. Yang Daijun (M.D)	Tropage 1 S
21	ကိုင်ဆောင်သည့်မှတ်ပုံတင်း	အမတ် PP No.E-58818350	
ดแ	ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုတန်ဖိုး(ကျပ်)		ည်ခုနှစ် ၂၀၁၈
61		စား ထရန်စဖော်မာ/လျှပ်ထုတ်စက် မြင်းကောင်	
201	20000000000000000000000000000000000000	<u> </u>	გეo KVA
201		းသည့်နေ့ရက် ၃၁. ၁. ၂၀၁၉	

လုပ်ငန်းရှင်များလိုက်နာရန်စည်းကမ်းချက်များ

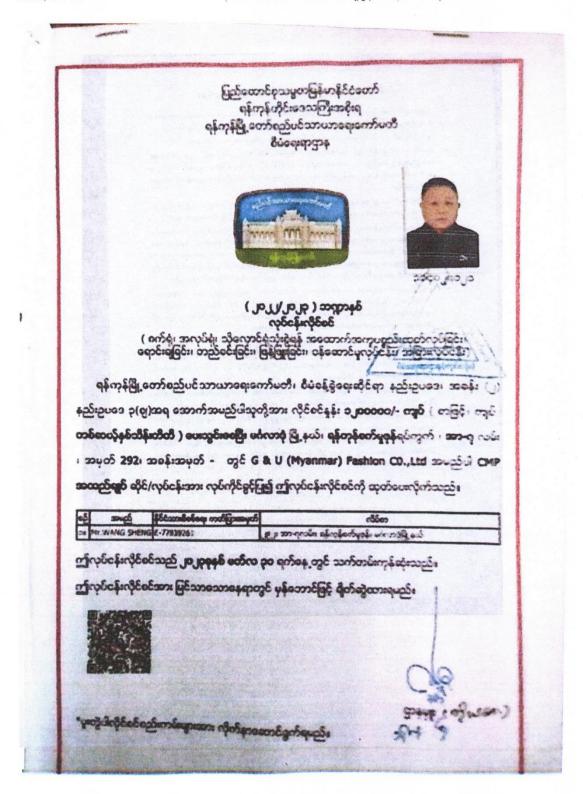
- ၁။ ဤမှတ်ပုံတင်လက်မှတ်ကို အများမြင်သာသည့်နေရာတွင် ချိတ်ဆွဲထားရမည်။
- ၂။ ဤမှတ်ပုံတင်လက်မှတ်ကို မသက်ဆိုင်သူအား လွှဲအပ်ခြင်း သို့မဟုတ် လွှဲပြောင်းပေးခြင်းမပြုရ။
- ၃။ ဤမှတ်ပုံတင်လက်မှတ်ပါ အချက်အလက်များကို ပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း သို့မဟုတ် ဖြည့်စွက်ခြင်းမပြုရ။
- ၄။ ဤမှတ်ပုံတင်လက်မှတ် ပျောက်ဆုံးလျှင် မှတ်ပုံတင်လက်မှတ်မိတ္တူကို ထုတ်ပေးရန် ပြည်ထောင်စုနယ်မြေ သို့မဟုတ် တိုင်းဒေသကြီး သို့မဟုတ် ပြည်နယ်ဦးစီးဌာနမှူးထံ ခိုင်လုံသော အထောက်အထားနှင့်အတူ လျှောက်ထားရမည်။
- ၅။ မှတ်ပုံတင်လက်မှတ်ပျက်စီးလျှင် သို့မဟုတ် မထင်မရှားဖြစ်လျှင် သို့မဟုတ် မှတ်ပုံတင်လက်မှတ် ပါ အချက်အလက်များ ပြောင်းလဲရန်လိုအပ်လျှင် ပြည်ထောင်စုနယ်မြေ သို့မဟုတ် တိုင်းဒေသကြီး သို့မဟုတ် ပြည်နယ်ဦးစီးဌာနမှူးထံ မှတ်ပုံတင်လက်မှတ်နှင့် ပူးတွဲတင်ပြလျှောက်ထားရမည်။
- ၆။ ဤမှတ်ပုံတင်လက်မှတ်ကို စက်မှုလုပ်ငန်းနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်းသည့်ကိစ္စမှအပ မည်သည့်ကိစ္စတွင်မျှ အသုံးမပြုရ။
- ၇။ မှတ်ပုံတင်သက်တမ်းမကုန်ဆုံးမီ သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်ပေးရန် လျှောက်ထားရာတွင် ဤမှတ်ပုံတင် လက်မှတ်ကို ပူးတွဲတင်ပြရမည်။
- ၈။ သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးပြီး ရက်ပေါင်း (၆၀)အတွင်း သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်လျှောက်ထားပါက သတ်မှတ်သည့် ဒဏ်ကြေးကို ပေးဆောင်ရမည်။
- ၉။ သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်ရန် လျှောက်ထားခြင်းမရှိပါက မှတ်ပုံတင်ပျက်ပြယ်ပြီးဖြစ်သည်။

မှတ်ပုံတင်သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်ခြင်း

စဉ်	ချလန်အမှတ်/ရက်စွဲ	မှတ်ပုံတင်သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးမည့်နေ့ရက်	ခွင့်ပြုသူလက်မှတ်
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11 70	S passonessi	ာအာမျိုးအတ $_{ m c}$ တရန်စဖော်ဖ $_{ m c}/$ လျှင်ဘုက်စက်	e Egoon Descent
A K	29	ල් ලදව	င္ခ်ဴးကမၸဝီမွာေ ၁၈၈
	(CO) -C - I	တမ်းတုန်ဆုံးသည့်နေ့ရတ်	၁၁။ မှတ်ပုတ်ငံသတ
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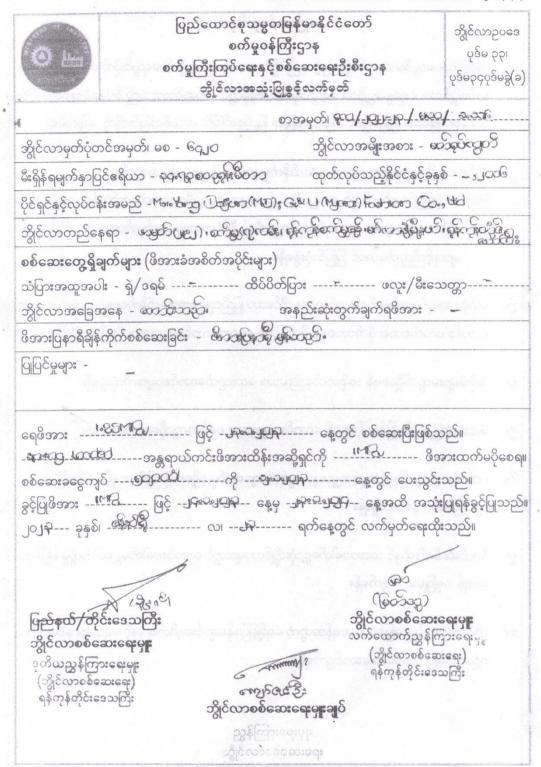
29753eccfdfa80f1a24ed006b16491d.jpg (628 KB,2320*3268) 4/23



file:///C:/Users/Administrator/Desktop/29753eccfdfa80f1a24ed006b16491d.jpg

锅炉证

ပုံစံ (9)



စည်းကမ်းချက်များ

- ၁။ ဘွိုင်လာဥပဒေပုဒ်မ ၁၄ ပုဒ်မခွဲ(ခ)နှင့်အညီ ဘွိုင်လာ၊ ရေးနွေးငွေ့ပိုက်၊ ရေသွင်းပိုက် တစ်ခုခုကိုဖြစ်စေ၊ ယင်းဘွိုင်လာ၊ ရေနွေးငွေ့ပိုက်၊ ရေသွင်းပိုက်တစ်ခုခုတွင် တပ်ဆင်ထားသည့် ဖိအားခံအစိတ်အပိုင်း တစ်ခုခုကိုဖြစ်စေ၊ ပြုပြင်ခြင်း၊ ပြောင်းလဲခြင်း၊ ဖြည့်စွက်ခြင်း အသစ်လဲခြင်းတို့ကို မပြုလုပ်ရ။
- ၂။ ဘွိုင်လာပေါက်ကွဲမှုများ၊ မတော်တဆထိခိုက်မှုများ မဖြစ်ပွားစေရန်အတွက်-
 - (က) အသုံးပြုခွင့်လက်မှတ်တွင် ဖော်ပြပါရှိသည့် အများဆုံးခွင့်ပြဖိအားထက်ကျော်လွန်၍ အသုံးမပြုရ။
 - (ခ) ဘွိုင်လာသုံးရေအား ထုတ်လုပ်သည့်ကုမ္ပဏီနှင့် နိုင်ငံတကာမှ သတ်မှတ်ထားသော စံချိန်စံညွှန်း များနှင့်ညီညွှတ်အောင် ပြုပြင်သုံးစွဲရန်။
- ၃။ စက်ရုံ ၊ အလုပ်ရုံအနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်တွင်နေထိုင်သော ပြည်သူများအားမထိခိုက်စေရန်အတွက် တာယာ ဟောင်း၊ ပလတ်စတစ်၊ ဖိုက်ဘာစနှင့် ပိတ်ဖြတ်စ စသောလောင်စာများအား မီးထိုးသုံးစွဲခြင်း မပြုရ။
- ၄။ မီးခိုးမဲများမထွက်ရှိစေရန် အစိုဓာတ်နည်းသော ဘေးထွက်လောင်စာများကိုသုံးစွဲရန်။
- ၅။ မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်မဖြစ်ပေါ် စေရန် လောင်စာများအား စနစ်တကျသိုလှောင်ထားရန်။
- ၆။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်သို့ ပြာနှင့်အမှုန်အမွှားများ လွှင့်စင်ကျရောက်မှု မရှိစေရန် ဘွိုင်လာနှင့် ခေါင်းတိုင်အကြား တွင် ပြာဖမ်းစနစ်ထားရှိရန်။
- ၇။ ဒီဇယ်ဆီ၊ မီးထိုးဆီနှင့် သဘာဝဓါတ်ငွေ့သုံးဘွိုင်လာများတွင် လောင်စာဓါတ်ငွေ့ပေါက်ကွဲမှု မဖြစ်ပွား စေရန် ဂရုပြုဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။
- ၈။ ဘွိုင်လာရေခမ်းမှု မဖြစ်ပေါ် စေရန်အတွက် ရေချိန်ပြဖန်ချောင်းရေဂိတ်များနှင့် ရေသွင်းစနစ်များအား စဉ်ဆက်မပြတ် စစ်ဆေးဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။



ပုံစံ(၉)



ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော် စက်မှုဝန်ကြီးဌာန စက်မှုကြီးကြပ်ရေးနှင့်စစ်ဆေးရေးဦးစီးဌာန ဘွိုင်လာကိုင်တွယ်ထိန်းသိမ်းသူ့လက်မှတ်

ဘွိုင်လာဥပဒေ ပုဒ်မ ၅၀

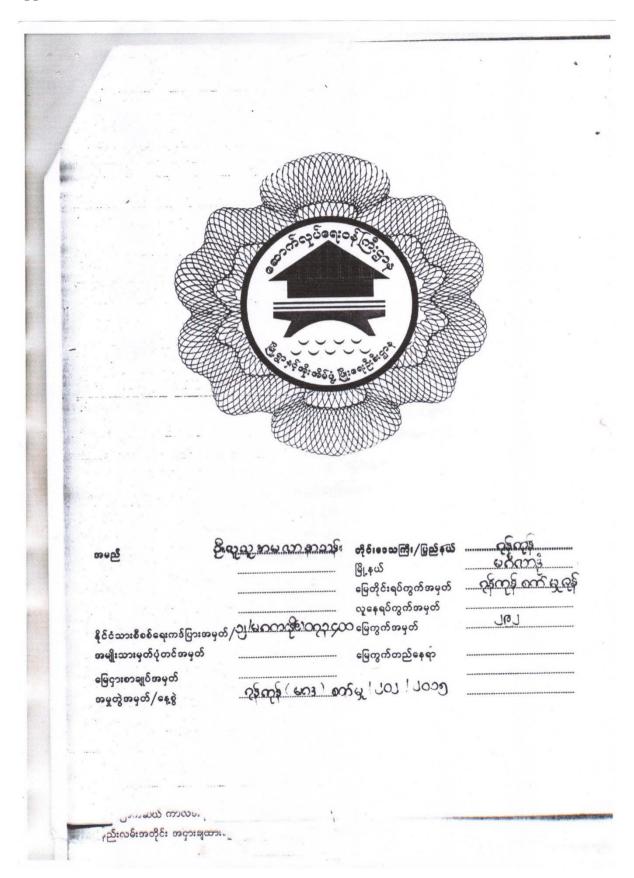


ဘွိုင်လာကိုင်တွယ်ထိန်းသိမ်းသူအမှတ် မှတ်ပုံတင်သည့်ရက်စွဲ အမည် အဘအမည် နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြားအမှတ် အသက်(မွေးသက္ကရာဇ်) ပညာအရည်အချင်း တက်ရောက်ခဲ့သည့်ဘွိုင်လာသင်တန်းနှင့် ရရှိခဲ့သည့်အဆင့် ကိုင်တွယ်ထိန်းသိမ်းခွင့်ရှိသည့်ဘွိုင်လာ

ဘွိုင်လာစစ်ဆေးရေးမှုးချုပ်



Appendix (E) Land Lease



ဖြေငှားစာချုပ် မြူမြီး 003728 နေ့စွဲ၊ ၂၀၁၆ခုနှစ်၊ ကြန်ခုဝါဂို လ၊ မြို့ရွာနှင့်အိုးအိမ်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးဦးစီးဌာန ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ၊ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ (နောင်တွင် **"အငှားချထားသူ"** ဟုရည်ညွှန်းသည်။ **"အငှားချထားသူ"** ဆိုသည့် စကားရပ်တွင် ဆောက်လု**ပ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန**၊ မြို့ရွာနှင့်တိုးအိမ်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးဦးစီးဌာနနှင့် အဆိုပါဌာနကို ဆက်ခံသူများ၊ အဆိုပါဌာနက လွှဲအပ်သူများလည်းပါဝင်သည်။) \dots $\sqrt{2}$ $\sqrt{2$ သား/သမီးဖြစ်သော ဦး/ေကြးလူသုိ့ နာမလာနာသန်း နိုင်ငံသား/အမျိုးသားမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်သုံ/မဂ္ဂတ္ (၁) ၁၃၃၀၀ (နောင်တွင် "အငှားစာချုပ်ရသူ" ဟုရည်ညွှန်းသည်။)တို့ ၁၃.. ကြ . . ခုနှစ်၊ ခိုတ်စြတ္နာ . . . လစာန်း/လပြည့်ကျော် . . ၃၃. . ရက်နေ့၊၂၀. ၃၄. . ခုနှစ်၊ . . အြန္နပါ ၇ . . . လ. တ . . ရက်နေ့တွင် အောက်ပါအတိုင်း မြေငှားစာချပ်ချပ်ဆိုကြသည်။ အငှားစာချပ်ရသူက နောက်တွင် သတ်မှတ်ထားသည့် မြေငှားခံကို ပေးဆောင်ရန် သဘောတူသောကြောင့်လည်းကောင်း၊ နောက်တွင်ပါရှိသော ပဋိညာဉ်ခံချက်များကို ပြုသောကြောင့်လည်းတောင်း အောက်ပါဇယား၌ ဖော်ပြထားသော မြေတွက်အားလုံးကို ထိုမြေကွက်နှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သော ပိုင်ဆိုင်ခွင့်များ၊ ဝင်-ထွက်သွားလာနိုင်ခွင့်စသော သက်သာခွင့်များနှင့် အခြားအခွင့်အရေ များနှင့်တကွ အငှားချထားသူက အငှားစာချုပ်ရသူအား ဤစာချုပ်ဖြင့် အငှားချထားသည်။ အဆိုပါမြေကွက်အတွင်း မြေပေါ် မြေအောက်ရှိ သတ္တုတွင်းများ၊ ဓါတ်သတ္တုပစ္စည်းများ၊ ကျောက်မျက်ရတနာများ ၊ မြေမြှုပ်ဘဏ္ဍာများ၊ ကျောက်မီးသွေး၊ ရေနံနှင့် ကျောက်မိုင်းစသည်တို့သည် ဤစာချုပ်ဖြင့် အငှားချထားခြင်း၌မပါဝင်ချေ။ထိုသို့ရှာဖွေတူးဖော် ရယူသယ်ဆောင်ရာ၌အဆိုပါမြေကွက် ၏ မျက်နှာပြင်ကို နှောင့်ယှက်ပျက်စီးစေခဲ့လျှင် အငှားစာချုပ်ရသူအား သင့်လျော်သောလျော်ကြေးကို အငှားချထားသူက ပေးရမည်။ ထိုလျှော်ကြေးနှင့်စပ်လျှဉ်း၍ အငြင်းဖြစ်ပွားခဲ့သော် လျှော်ကြေးကို တည်ဆဲမြေသိုမ်းတွက်ဥပုဒေ၏သို့တည်းစုဟုတ် စည်းမျဉ်းဥပဒေ များ၏ ပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်နှင့်တညီ ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်တစိုးရ<u>ုန္တာဘုက်လူစိုရေး၉န်ကြီးဌာန</u>္က မြို့ရွာနှင့်<mark>တိုးတိမ်ဖွဲ့ဖြိုးရေ</mark>း ဦးစီးဌာန၏ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်က ဆုံးဖြတ်ရမည်။ လက်ရှိထားနိုင်ရန် အငှားစာချုပ်ရသူအား အဆိုပါမြေကွက်ကို အငှားချထားသည်။ နှစ်ပေါင်း ခြောက်ဆယ် မြေငှားစာချုပ်ကာလအပိုင်းအခြားတွင်၊ .၂၀၃၁. ခုနှစ်၊ . အိုးနီးဝါလို . . . လ၊ . ဂြ . . ရက်(ကျန်နှစ် ဘောင်းတစ်တောင် **၅စ်**က္ အီအ) ကို ဇန်နဝါရီလ၊ ဧပြီလ၊ ဇူလိုင်လနှင့် အောက်တိုဘာလများ၏ လဆန်း (၁) ရက်နေ့များတွင် ကြုံတင်ပေးဆောင်ရမည်။ အဆိုပါ

နှစ် ခြောက်ဆယ် ကာလအပိုင်းအခြား၏ ဒုတိယ၊ တတိယ နှင့် စတုတ္ထ တစ်ဆယ့်ငါး နှစ်စီအတွက် အပိုဒ်(၃)တွင် ပြဌာန်းထားသည့်

နည်းလမ်းအတိုင်း အငှားချထားသူအား သတ်မှတ်သည့် မြေငှားခများကို အငှားစာချုပ်ရသူက ပေးဆောင်ရမည်။

အငှားစာချုပ်ရသူသည် အငှားချထားသူအား အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ပဋိညာဉ်ခံချက် ပြုလုပ်သည် ~

- J -

ခ) အထက်၌ မြေငှားခကို ပေးဆောင်ရန် သတ်မှတ်ထားသည့် နေ့ရက်များတွင် သတ်မှတ်ထားသည့် နည်းလမ်း အတိုင်းအဆိုပါမြေငှားခနှင့် အဆိုပါမြေကွက်ပေါ် ၌သော်လည်းကောင်း၊ထိုမြေကွက်ပေါ် တွင်ဆောက်လုပ်ထားသော အဆောက်မ်ာကို ပေါ်၌ သော်လည်းကောင်း၊ အငှားစာချုပ်ရသူအပေါ်၌ သော်လည်းကောင်း၊ အဆိုပါ နှစ်ပေါင်း ခြောက်ဆယ် ကာလအပိုင်းအခြားအတွင်း စည်းကြပ်ဆဲ၊ စည်းကြပ်လတ္တံ့ဖြစ်သော အခွန်အတုပ်အားလုံးကို ပေးစောာင်ရန်၊

့ ဤစာချုပ် ချုပ်ဆိုသည့်နေ့မှ (၆) လအတွင်းစတင်ဆောက်လုပ်၍ နှစ် နှစ်အတွင်းတွင် အဆိုပါမြေကွက်ပေါ်၌ ကောင်းမွန်ခိုင်ခဲ့သော စာမှုရှုနေမိုမိုကိုမှိုလျှင်နဲ့ဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ ၊ စည်းမျဉ်း စည်းကမ်းချက်များ နှင့် အညီ ပြီးစီးအောင် ဆောက်လုပ်ရန်နွှင့်ကိုလူ့ဇုန္ဂရှုိမို့စွဲဆွည်တို့ကို အဆိုပါ နှစ်ပေါင်း ခြောက်ဆယ် ကာလအပိုင်းအခြား အတွင်း ပြုပြင်မွမ်းမံထားရှိရန်။

အဆိုပါမြေကွက် တည်ရှိသောရပ်ကွက်၌ သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဒေသန္တရအာဏာပိုင်များက မိလ္လာပိုက်များနှင့် ရေပိုက် များချထားလျှင် ဒေသန္တရအာဏာပိုင်နှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သည့် တရားဥပဒေနှင့်အညီ အဆိုပါမြေကွက်ပေါ်၌ ဆောက်လုပ်ထားသော အဆောက်အအုံများကို ထိုမိလ္လာပိုက်၊ ရေပိုက်များနှင့် ဆက်သွယ်ရန်။

- (ဃ) သက်ဆိုင်သော ဒေသန္တရအာဏာပိုင်ကခွင့်ပြုသော အဆောင်ခွဲနှင့် အလုပ်သမားတန်းလျားများမှအပ အဆိုပါ မြေကွက်ပေါ် ၌ အာဏာ၏ပို့အစိုတစ်ခုထက်ပို၍ မဆောက်လုပ်ရန်။
- (c) အငှားချထားသူ၏ စာဖြင့်သဘောတူညီချက်ကို ကြိုတင်မရရှိဘဲ နှစ်ပေါင်း ခြောက်ဆယ် ကာလအပိုင်းအခြား အတွင်း အဆိုပါမြေကွက်ကိုက<u>ြို့နေ့အိမ်ျဆော်တ</u>ိုလုပ်ရန်အတွက်မှတပါး အခြားကိစ္စအတွက် အသုံးမပြုရန်နှင့် အဆိုပါမြေကွက်ပေါ် တွင် ဆောက်လုပ်သည့်<u>လူနှန္ဒလိုမ်ာကို</u> လှူနဲ့နေ့အိမ်အဖြစ်မှတပါး အခြားနည်းအသုံးမပြုရန်။
- (စ) စာငှားချထားသူ၏စာဖြင့် ကြိုတင်သဘောတူညီချက်မရရှိဘဲ စာချပ်ပါမြေကို ခွဲခြမ်းခြင်းမပြုရသည့်အပြင် ၄င်းမြေ၏ တစ်စိတ်တစ်ဒေသကိုလည်း လွှဲပြောင်းခြင်း၊ တဆင့်ငှားရမ်းခြင်း၊ လက်လွှတ်ခြင်းများ မပြုလုပ်ရ။
- (ဆ) ဤ စာချုပ်နှင့် စပ်လျဉ်း၍ မည်သည့် ကိစ္စအတွက်မဆို အဆိုပါ မြေကွက် သို့ဖြစ်စေ၊ အဆိုပါ မြေကွက် ပေါ် တွင် ဆောက်လုပ်ထားသောအဆောက်ဖြစ်နှာ်သို့ဖြစ်စေ၊ နှစ်ပေါင်း ခြောက်ဆယ် ကာလ အပိုင်းအခြားတွင် ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ၊ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ မြို့ရွာနှင့်အိုးအိမ်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးဦးစီးဌာန ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်၏ အမိန့်အရဆောင်ရွက်သူများအား နေ့ခင်းသင့်လျော်သည့်အချိန်များတွင် ဝင်ရောက်ခွင့်ပြုရန်။
- (၂ (၀) ဤစာချုပ်အရ အငှားချထားသည့် နှစ်ပေါင်း ခြောက်ဆယ် ကာလ အပိုင်းအခြားကုန်ဆုံးသောအခါ အဆိုပါ မြေကွက် တည်ရှိသည့်အခွဲခွဲ့အာက္ကိအဆုံးပုံထို့အဆောက်ရွာချာနှင့် အမြဲတွယ်ကပ်ထားသောပစ္စည်းများ မပါဝင်စေဘဲ အဆိုပါမြေကွက်ကို အငှားချထားသူအား အေးဆေးစွာပြန်လည်ပေးအပ်ရန်၊ သို့ရာတွင် အငှားချထားသူက အပိုဒ် (၂၂) အရ အဆိုပါမြေကွက်ကို ပြန်လည်သိမ်းယူပြီး စာချုပ်ကိုရပ်စဲလျှင် အဆိုပါမြေကွက်နှင့် ထိုမြေကွက်ပေါ် တွင်တည်ရှိသည့် အခွဲ့ဆောက်မှာအုံး၊ ထို အဆောက်အာဦးနှင့် အမြဲတွယ်ကပ်ထားသော ပစ္စည်းများကို အငှားစာချုပ်ရသူက အငှားချထားသူအား အေးဆေးစွာ ပြန်လည်ပေးအပ်ရန်။

အပိုပဋိညာဉ်စံချက်များ

့ ဖော်ပြပါ မြေငှားခန္ဒန်းသည် ယာယီမျှသာဖြစ်၍ ၂၀ ...ဘိုဒ်....... ခုနှစ် အတွင်းတွင်ဖြစ်စေ၊ ထို့နောက် အချိန်ကာလတွင် ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်သင့်က ပြင်ဆင်စည်းကြပ်ရန် ဖြစ်သည်။

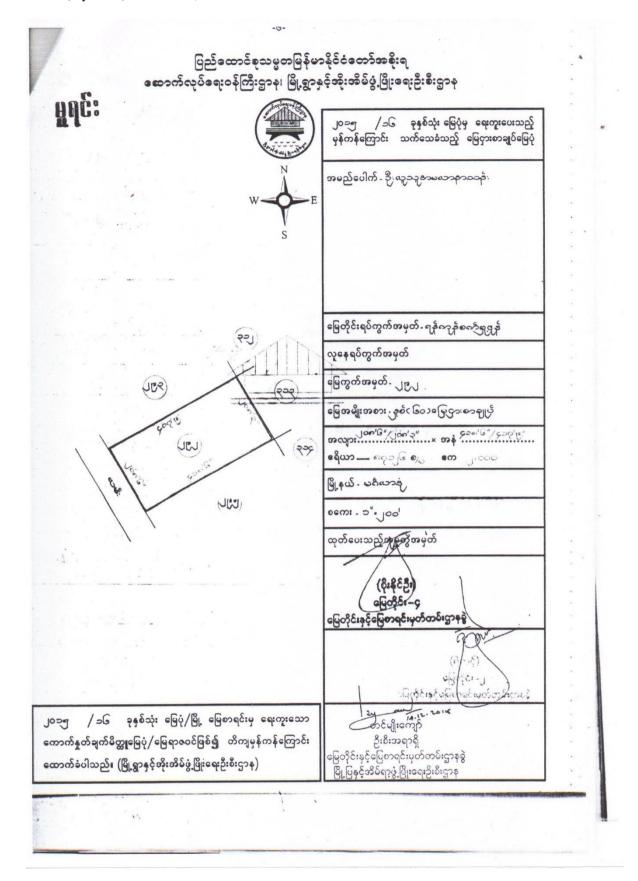
၂။ အဆိုပါမြေငှားခကို တောင်းဆိုသည်ဖြစ်စေ၊ မတောင်းဆိုသည်ဖြစ်စေ၊ ကြိုတင်ပေးဆောင်ရမည့် သုံးလပတ်အတွက်မြေငှားခကို (သို့တည်းမဟုတ်) ၎င်းအစိတ်အပိုင်းကို ထိုသုံးလပတ်၏ ဒုတိယ လဦးပိုင်းတွင် မပေးဆောင်သဖြင့် မြေငှားခမပြေကျန်ရှိနေလျှင်၊ သို့တည်းမဟုတ် အငှားစာချုပ်ရသူသည် အထက်တွင်ဖေါ်ပြပါရှိသည့် ပဋိညာဉ်ခံချက်များအတိုင်း လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရန် ပျက်ကွက်လျှင်၊ ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ၊ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ မြို့ရွာနှင့်တိုးအိမ်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးဦးစီးဌာန၏ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှာမူချုပ် သည် အဆိုပါမြေငှားခကိုရယူရန် ချက်ချင်းအမှုဖွင့်နိုင်သည်။ ထို့ပြင် သို့တည်းမဟုတ် ယခင်က ပဋိညာဉ်ခံချက်ပျက်တွက်ခြင်းအတွက် အရေးယူပိုင်ခွင့်ကိုဖြစ်စေ၊ အဆိုပါမြေကွက်ပြန်လည်သိမ်းယူနိုင်ခွင့်ကိုဖြစ်စေ၊ စွန့်လွှတ်ခဲ့စေကာမ္ ဤစာချုပ်ကိုပယ်ဖျက်၍ အဆိုပါ မြေကွက်နှင့် ထိုမြေကွက်ပြောင်းတနှင့် ထိုမြေကွက်ပြောင်းသည်။ ပြည်သော အဆောက်အအစုံများ၊ ထိုအဆောက်အအစုံများနှင့် အမြဲတွယ်ကပ်ထားသော ပစ္စည်း များကို သိမ်းယူနိုင်သည်။

၃။ အငှားချထားသူသည် အငှားစာချုပ်ရသူအား အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ပဋိညာဉ်ခံချက်ပြုလုပ်သည် ~

(က) အပိုဒ် (၂) အရ ဤစာချုပ်ကို ပယ်ဖျက်ကြောင်း နို့တစ်စာကို အငှားချထားသူက မိမိသင့်လျော်သည်ဟု ထင်မြင်သည့် ္နီ့ နည်းလမ်းအတိုင်း အငှားစာချုပ်ရသူ၏ နောက်ဆုံးသိရှိရသော လိပ်စာတပ်ပြီး မှတ်ပုံတင်ပြုလုပ်**၍** စာပို့တိုက်မှ ပေးပို့ ဖို့င်သည်။သို့တည်းမဟုတ် ဆိုခဲ့သည့်အတိုင်း လိပ်စာတပ်၍ နို့တစ်စာကို အဆိုပါမြေကွက်အဆောက်အအုံ စသည့် ပစ္စည်းမျ၃ခြာ ထင်ရှား၍ လူအများမြင်သာသော နေရာတွင်ကပ်ထားနိုင်သည်။ အဆိုပါနို့တစ်စာကို ပြဆိုသည့် နည်းလိုမ်းစွာတိုင်းပို့ခြင်း၊ ကပ်ထားခြင်း၊ ပြုလုပ်ပြီးနောက် ရက်ပေါင်း (၆၀) အတွင်း အငှားစာချုပ်ရသူက အဆိုပါ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်အား မပြေကျန်ရှိနေသေးသော မြေငှားခကို ဤစာချုပ်ပယ်ဖျက်ခြင်း၊ သို့တည်းမဟုတ် အဆိုပါ မြေကွက် ပြန်လည်သိမ်းယူခြင်း၊ သို့တည်းမဟုတ် အဆိုပါမြေကွက်ကို ပြန်လည်အငှားချထားခြင်းနှင့် စပ်လျဉ်း၍ အငှားချ ထားသူက ကုန်ကျသောစရိတ်အားလုံးနှင့်တကွ အဆိုပါညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်သို့ ပေးဆောဝ်လျှင်သော်လည်းကောင်း၊ ့ အခြား ပဋိညာဉ်ခံချက် တစ်ခုခုနှင့် စပ်လျဉ်း၍ ပျက်ကွက်သည့်အတွက် နစ်နာမှုကို ပပျောက်စေရန် အ**ဆိုပါ** ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ် ကျေနပ်လောက်အောင် ဆောင်ရွက်လျှင်သော်လည်းကောင်း၊ အငှားချထားသူက ဤစာချုပ်ပါ ပဋိညာဉ် ခံချက်များအတိုင်း နှစ်ပေါင်း ခြောက်ဆယ် ကာလအပိုင်းအခြား၏ ကျန်ရှိနေသေးသော ကာလအဖို့ အဆိုပါ မြေကွက်နှင့်ပြန်လည်သိမ်းယူသည့် အချိန်တွင်ထိုမြေကွက်ပေါ် ၌ တည်ရှိနေသော အဆောက်အအုံ၊ထိုအဆောက်အအုံနှင့် အမြဲတွယ်ကပ်ထားသော ပစ္စည်းများကို လက်ရှိထားနိုင်စေခြင်းငှာ အငှားစာချုပ်ရသူအား ပြန်လည်ပေးအပ်ရန်၊ သို့ရာတွင် မီးကြောင့်သော်လည်းကောင်း၊ အခြားအကြောင်း တစ်ခုခုကြောင့်သော်လ**ည်းကောင်း**၊ <mark>ပျက်စီးရသည့</mark>် အဆောက်အအုံ သို့တည်းမဟုတ် ထိုအဆောက်အအုံနှင့် အမြဲတွယ်ကပ်ထားသော ပစ္စည်းများကို ပြန်လည်ပေးအပ်ရန် အငှားချထားသူ၌ တာဝန်မရှိသည့်အပြင် ယင်းသို့ပြန်လည်သိမ်းယူသည့်အခါ ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မ<mark>တမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော</mark>် အစိုးရ၊ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ မြို့ရွာနှင့်အိုးအိမ်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးဦးစီးဌာန၏ အမှုထမ်းများ သို့တည်းမဟုတ် ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များ၏ ဖျက်လိုဖျက်စီးပြုလုပ်မှုကြောင့် ဆုံးရှုံးပျက်စီးခြင်းအတွက်မှတပါး အဆိုပါမြေကွက်ပေါ် တွင်ဖြစ်စေ၊ အထဲတွင်ဖြစ်စေ၊ တည်ရှိသော အဆောက်အအုံနှင့် အခြားပစ္စည်းများ၏တန်ဖိုး ယုတ်လျော့ခြင်း၊ ပြုပြင်မှုကင်း<mark>မဲ့ခြင်း၊</mark> သို့တည်းမဟုတ်ပျက်စီးယိုယွင်းခြင်းအတွက် ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ၊ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ 100 န္ကေနရိုင္တေတြကို ကို အေလ ကို နီးကို အေလ နီးမို အေလ ။

- (ခ) အဖိုင် (၂) အရ ဤစာချပ်ကို ပယ်ဖျက်ပြီး မဟုတ်လျှင်သော်လည်းကောင်။ အငှားစာချပ်ရသူက နှစ်ပေါင်း ခြောက်ဆယ် ကာလအပိုင်းအခြား ကုန်ဆုံးသည်အထိ အဆိုပါမြေငှားခကို ပြေလည်အောင် ပေးဆောင်၍ ဤစာချုပ်ပါ မိမိပြုလုပ်သည့် ပဋိညာဉ်ခံချက်များအတိုင်း လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်လျှင်သော်လည်းကောင်း၊ အငှားစာချုပ်ရသူသည် အဆိုပါမြေကွက်ပေါ် တွင် တည်ဆောက်တွယ်ကပ်ထားသော အဆောက်အအုံများ၊ထိုအဆောက်အအုံများနှင့် အမြ တွယ်ကပ်ထားသော ပစ္စည်းများကို အဆိုပါကာလအပိုင်းအခြား မကုန်မီ (၆) လအတွင်း ဖျက်သိမ်း သယ်ယူ ခန့်ခွဲနိုင်သည်။ သို့ရာတွင် ထိုသို့သယ်ယူခြင်းကြောင့် အဆိုပါမြေကွက် ပျက်စီးယိုယွင်းခဲ့လျှင် ထိုပြေကွက်ကို မူလ အခြေအနေအတိုင်းရှိအောင် ပြုပြင်ပေးရန်။
- (ဂ)ပြောက်ပြေ ခုနှစ်၊ ြိန်နှာပြည်လ၊လ၊ ... ရက်နေ့မှစ၍ ပထမ တစ်ဆယိုငါး နှစ် ကုန်ဆုံး သောအခါ စုတိယ တစ်ဆယ့်ငါး နှစ်အတွက် ရန်ကုန်စည်ပင်သာယာရေး မြေနည်းဥပဒေ ၂၄ အရ စည်းကြပ်သော သုံးလပါတ် မြေငှားခကိုလည်းကောင်း၊ စုတိယ တစ်ဆယ့်ငါး နှစ်အတွက် အဆိုပါ မြေနည်းဥပဒေ ၂၄ အရ စည်းကြပ်သော သုံးလပါတ်မြေငှားခတိုလည်းကောင်း၊ တတိယ တစ်ဆယ့်ငါး နှစ် ကုန်ဆုံးသောအခါ စတုတ္ထ တစ်ဆယ့်ငါး နှစ်အတွက် အဆိုပါ မြေနည်းဥပဒေ ၂၄ အရ စည်းကြပ်သော သုံးလပါတ်မြေငှားခတိုလည်းကောင်း၊ တတိယ တစ်ဆယ့်ငါး နှစ် ကုန်ဆုံးသောအခါ စတုတ္ထ တစ်ဆယ့်ငါး နှစ်အတွက် အဆိုပါ မြေနည်းဥပဒေ ၂၄ အရ စည်းကြပ်သော သုံးလပါတ်မြေငှားခတိုလည်းကောင်း၊ အငှားစာချုပ်ရသူက အငှားချထားသူအား ပေးဆောင်ရန်း အကယ်၍ အထက်ပါ နည်းလမ်းအတိုင်း မြေငှားခတို ပြန်လည်စည်းကြပ်ခြင်းမပြုလျှင် အငှားစာချုပ်ရသူသည် ဤအပိုဒ်ခွဲတွင် ပြဌာန်း ထားသည့် နည်းလမ်းအတိုင်း မြေငှားခတို ပြန်လည်စည်းကြပ်ခြင်းမပြုမီ သတ်မှတ်ထားသည့် စည်းကြပ်ဆဲ သုံးလပါတ်မြေငှားခတို ဆက်လက်ပေးဆောင်ရန်း
- (ဃ) ဤစာချုပ်ပါ အခြားပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်များတွင် ဆန့်ကျင်လျက်မည်သို့ပင် ပါရှိစေကာမူ ဤစာချုပ်ချုပ်ဆိုသည့် နေ့မှစ၍ ပထမ နှစ်ပေါင်း သုံးဆယ် အတွင်း သတ်မှတ်ထားသော သို့တည်းမဟုတ် ပြန်လည်စည်းကြပ်သော မြေငှားခကို ပြေလည်အောင် ပေးဆောင်ခဲ့သောကြောင့်လည်းကောင်း၊ ပြုလုပ်ထားသည့် ပဋိညာဉ်ခံချက်များကို မပျက်မကွက် လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့သောကြောင့်လည်းကောင်း၊ သတ်မှတ်ထားသော သို့တည်းမဟုတ် ပြန်လည်စည်းကြပ်သော သုံးလပါတ် မြေငှားခဖြင့် နောက်ထပ်နှစ်ပေါင်း သုံးဆယ် အတွက်ဆက်လက်၍ အဆိုပါမြေကွက်ကို ဇှားရမ်းမြေငှား စာချုပ်အသစ် ချုပ်ဆိုရန်သဘောတူကြောင်း အဆိုပါ ပထမနှစ်ပေါင်း သုံးဆယ် မပြည့်မီ အနည်းဆုံး (၆) လ ကြိုတင်၍ အငှားရသူက အငှားခုထားသူအား စာဖြင့်အကြောင်းကြားရမည်။ အကြောင်းကြားစာနှင့်အတူ ပထမ မြေငှားစာချုပ်ကို ပေးအပ်လျှင် ထိုအကြောင်းကြားစာ ရရှိသည့်နေ့မှ (၆) လအတွင်း နောက်နှစ်ပေါင်း သုံးဆယ် အတွက် ပထမမြေငှားစာချုပ်ပါ ပဋိညာဉ်ခံချက်များနှင့် ဖြစ်နိုင်သမျှတူညီသည့် ပဋိညာဉ်ခံချက်များပါရှိသည့် မြေငှားခကို အငှားစာချုပ်အသစ်ကို အငှားစာချုပ်ရသူ၏ စရိတ်ဖြင့် အငှားချထားသူက ထုတ်ပေးရန်၊ အကယ်၍ မြေငှားခကို သတ်မှတ်ခြင်းမရှိသေးလျှင် ပထမမြေငှာစာချုပ်အရ နောက်ဆုံးပေးဆောင်ခဲ့ရသော သုံးလပါတ်မြေငှားခကို အငှားစာချုပ်ရသူက ပေးဆောင်ရန်။

မျူးမြီး ဆောက်လုပ်	- ၅ - ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်ဒ ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ မြို့ရွာနှင့်အိုးအိမ်ပွံ	ာခိုးရ - မြိုးစရးဦးစီးဌာန
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့ စုတိယ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ် <u>က</u> ြ	g.eg.eans	စုတိယညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်
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Appendix (F) Photo of Water Quality Standard

Table 1 - Chemicals of Health Significance as described by World Health Organization Guidelines (WHO) for Drinking-water Quality in third edition (2008) and fourth edition (2011)

Parameter	Unit	WHO 3 rd edition (2008) Guideline Value	Parameter	Unit	Latest WHO 4 th edition (2011) Guideline Value
Acrylamide	μg/L	0.5	Acrylamide	μg/L	0.5
Alachlor	μg/L	20	Alachlor	μg/L	20
Aldicarb	μg/L	10	Aldicarb	μg/L	10
Aldrin and Dieldrin	μg/L	0.03	Aldrin and Dieldrin	μg/L	0.03
Antimony	mg/L	0.02	Antimony	mg/L	0.02
Arsenic	mg/L	0.01 (P)	Arsenic	mg/L	0.01 (A,T)
Atrazine	μg/L	2	Atrazine and its chloro- s-triazine metabolites	μg/L	100
Barium	mg/L	0.7	Barium	mg/L	0.7
Benzene	μg/L	10	Benzene	μg/L	10
Benzo[a]pyrene	μg/L	0.7	Benzo[a]pyrene	μg/L	0.7
Boron	mg/L	0.5 (T)	Boron	mg/L	2.4
Bromate	μg/L	10 (A,T)	Bromate	μg/L	10 (A,T)
Bromodichloromethane	μg/L	60	Bromodichloromethane	μg/L	60
Bromoform	μg/L	100	Bromoform	μg/L	100
Cadmium	mg/L	0.003	Cadmium	mg/L	0.003
Carbofuran	μg/L	7	Carbofuran	μg/L	7
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	4	Carbon tetrachloride	μg/L	4
Chlorate	µg/L	700 (D)	Chlorate	μg/L	700 (D)
Chlordane	μg/L	0.2	Chlordane	μg/L	0.2
Chlorine	mg/L	5 (C)	Chlorine	mg/L	5 (C)
Chlorite	μg/L	700 (D)	Chlorite	μg/L	700 (D)
Chloroform	μg/L	300	Chloroform	μg/L	300
Chlorotoluron	µg/L	30	Chlorotoluron	μg/L	30
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	30	Chlorpyrifos	μg/L	30
Chromium	mg/L	0.05 (P)	Chromium	mg/L	0.05 (P)
Copper	mg/L	2	Copper	mg/L	2
Cyanazine	μg/L	0.6	Cyanazine	μg/L	0.6
Cyanide	mg/L	0.07	- Cyanazine	- pg/L	-
Cyanogen chloride	mg/L	0.07	_	-	-
2.4-D (2.4-	mg/L	0.07	2.4-D (2.4-		_
dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	μg/L	30	dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	μg/L	30
2,4-DB (2,4- dichlorophenoxybutyric acid)	μg/L	90	2,4-DB (2,4- dichlorophenoxybutyric acid)	μg/L	90
DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichlor ethane) and metabolites	μg/L	1	DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichlor ethane) and metabolites	μg/L	1
Di(2- ethylhexyl)phthalate	μg/L	8	Di(2- ethylhexyl)phthalate	μg/L	8
Dibromoacetonitrile	μg/L	70	Dibromoacetonitrile	μg/L	70
Dibromochloromethane	μg/L	100	Dibromochloromethane	μg/L	100
1,2-Dibromo-3- chloropropane	μg/L	1	1,2-Dibromo-3- chloropropane	μg/L	1
1,2-Dibromoethane	μg/L	0.4 (P)	1,2-Dibromoethane	μg/L	0.4 (P)
Dichloroacetate	μg/L	50 (T,D)	Dichloroacetate	μg/L	50 (D)
Dichloroacetonitrile	μg/L	20 (P)	Dichloroacetonitrile	μg/L	20 (P)

1,2-Dichlorobenzene	μg/L	1000 (C)	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	μg/L	1000 (C)
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	μg/L	300 (C)	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	μg/L	300 ©
1,2-Dichloroethane	μg/L	30	1,2-Dichloroethane	μg/L	30
1,2-Dichloroethene	μg/L	50	1,2-Dichloroethene	μg/L	50
Dichloromethane	μg/L	20	Dichloromethane	μg/L	20
1,2-Dichloropropane	μg/L	40 (P)	1,2-Dichloropropane	μg/L	40 (P)
1,3-Dichloropropene	μg/L	20	1,3-Dichloropropene	μg/L	20
Dichlorprop	μg/L	100	Dichlorprop	μg/L	100
Dimethoate	μg/L	6	Dimethoate	μg/L	6
1,4-Dioxane	μg/L	50	1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	50
Edetic acid (EDTA)	μg/L	600	Edetic acid	μg/L	600
Endrin	μg/L	0.6	Endrin	μg/L	0.6
Epichlorohydrin	μg/L	0.4 (P)	Epichlorohydrin	μg/L	0.4 (P)
Ethylbenzene	μg/L	300 (C)	Ethylbenzene	µg/L	300 (C)
Fenoprop	μg/L	9	Fenoprop	µg/L	9
Fluoride	mg/L	1.5	Fluoride	mg/L	1.5
Hexachlorobutadiene	μg/L	0.6	Hexachlorobutadiene	μg/L	0.6
-	- pg/L	-	Hydroxyatrazine	μg/L	200
Isoproturon	μg/L	9	Isoproturon	μg/L	9
Lead	mg/L	0.01	Lead	mg/L	
Lindane		2	Lindane		0.01 (A,T)
	μg/L		Lindane	μg/L	2
Manganese	mg/L	0.4 (C)	-	1.5	-
MCPA (4-(2-Methyl-4-			MCPA (4-(2-Methyl-4-		0
chlorophenoxy) acetic	μg/L	2	chlorophenoxy) acetic	μg/L	2
acid)			acid)		
Mecoprop	μg/L	10	Mecoprop	μg/L	10
Mercury	mg/L	0.006	Mercury	mg/L	0.006
Methoxychlor	μg/L	20	Methoxychlor	μg/L	20
Metolachlor	μg/L	10	Metolachlor	μg/L	10
Microcystin-LR	μg/L	1 (P)	Microcystin-LR	μg/L	1 (P)
Molinate	μg/L	6	Molinate	μg/L	6
Molybdenum	mg/L	0.07	-	12	à
Monochloramine	mg/L	3	Monochloramine	mg/L	3
Monochloroacetate	μg/L	20	Monochloroacetate	μg/L	20
Nickel	mg/L	0.07	Nickel	mg/L	0.07
Nitrate (as NO ₃ ⁻)	mg/L	50	Nitrate (as NO ₃)	mg/L	50
Nitrilotriacetic acid					
(NTA)	μg/L	200	Nitrilotriacetic acid	μg/L	200
Nitrite (as NO ₂)	mg/L	3	Nitrite (as NO ₂ ⁻)	mg/L	3
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	μg/L	100	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	μg/L	0.1
Pendimethalin	μg/L	20	Pendimethalin	μg/L	20
Pentachlorophenol	μg/L	9 (P)	Pentachlorophenol	μg/L	9 (P)
Permethrin	μg/L	300	-	µg/∟	9 (P) -
Pyriproxyfen	μg/L	300	1	-	
Selenium	μg/L mg/L	0.01	Selenium	mg/L	0.04 (P)
Simazine	-	2	Simazine	-	2
A(2) (C1) (C1) (C2) (C2) (C2) (C3) (C3) (C3) (C3) (C3) (C3) (C3) (C3	μg/L		Little and the property of the con-	μg/L	۷
Sodium		40	Sodium	11	40
dichloroisocyanurate (as	mg/L	40	dichloroisocyanurate	mg/L	40
cyanuric acid)		00 (0)	(as cyanuric acid)		00 (0)
Styrene	μg/L	20 (C)	Styrene	μg/L	20 (C)
2,4,5-T	μg/L	9	2,4,5-T (2,4,5- trichlorophenoxy acetic acid)	μg/L	9
		7	Terbuthylazine	μg/L	7
Terhuthylazina	1100			I PU/L	1
Terbuthylazine	μg/L				40
Terbuthylazine Tetrachloroethene Toluene	μg/L μg/L μg/L	40 700 (C)	Tetrachloroethene Toluene	μg/L μg/L	40 700 (C)

Trichloroethene	μg/L	20 (P)	Trichloroethene	μg/L	20 (P)
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	μg/L	200 (C)	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	μg/L	200 (C)
Trifluralin	μg/L	20	Trifluralin	μg/L	20
Trihalomethanes	17.3	The sum of the ratio of the concentration of each to its respective guideline value should not exceed 1	Trihalomethanes		The sum of the ratio of the concentration of each to its respective guideline value should not exceed 1
Uranium	mg/L	0.015 (P,T)	Uranium	mg/L	0.03 (P)
Vinyl chloride	μg/L	0.3	Vinyl chloride	μg/L	0.3
Xylenes	μg/L	500 (C)	Xylenes	μg/L	500 (C)

- e. According to WHO Drinking-water Quality 3rd edition (2008): P = provisional guideline value, as there is evidence of a hazard, but the available information on health effects is limited;
 - T = provisional guideline value because calculated guideline value is below the level that can be achieved through practical treatment methods, source protection, etc;
 - A = provisional guideline value because calculated guideline value is below the achievable quantification level:
 - D = provisional guideline value because disinfection is likely to result in the guideline value being exceeded;
 - C = concentrations of the substance at or below the health-based guideline value may affect the appearance, taste or odour of the water, leading to consumer complaints.
- According to WHO Drinking-water Quality 4th edition (2011):
 A = Provisional guideline value because calculated guideline value is below the achievable quantification level;
 - C = Concentrations of the substance at or below the health-based guideline value may affect the appearance, taste or odour of the water, leading to consumer complaints;

 D = Provisional guideline value because disinfection is likely to result in the guideline value being
 - exceeded;

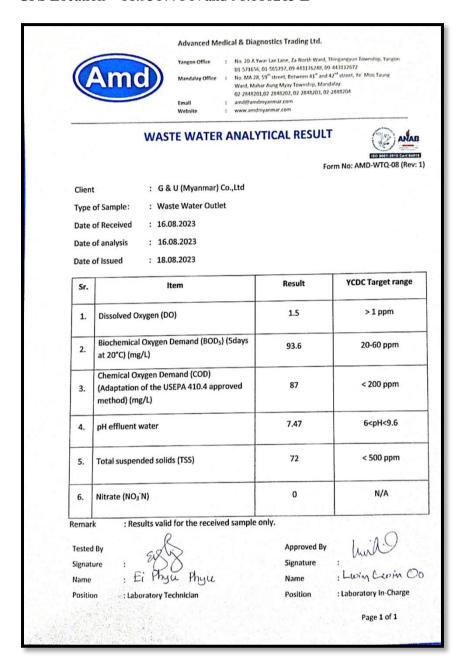
 - P = Provisional guideline value because of uncertainties in the health database;
 T = Provisional guideline value because calculated guideline value is below the level that can be achieved through practical treatment methods, source protection, etc.

Table 2 - Other Water Quality Parameters

Parameter	Existing Standard	Parameter	Standard for the Reprovisioned Sha Tin WTW South Works
pH at 25°C	8.2 – 8.8	pH at 25°C	8.2 – 8.8
Colour	Not exceeding 5 Hazen units	Colour	Not exceeding 5 Hazen units
Turbidity	Not exceeding 1.5 NTU	Turbidity	Not exceeding 1.0 NTU, and not exceeding 0.3 NTU in 95% of daily samples in any month
Iron as Fe	Not exceeding 0.1 mg/L	Iron as Fe	Not exceeding 0.1 mg/L
Manganese as Mn	Not exceeding 0.05 mg/L	Manganese as Mn	Not exceeding 0.05 mg/L
Aluminium as Al	Not exceeding 0.10 mg/L	Aluminium as Al	Not exceeding 0.10 mg/L
Free residual chlorine	0.5 - 1.5 mg/L	Free residual chlorine	0.5 - 1.5 mg/L
Fluoride as F	± 10% of norminal level (current 0.5 mg/L)	Fluoride as F	± 10% of norminal level (current 0.5 mg/L)
Taste and odour	Unobjectionable	Taste and odour	Unobjectionable
Total Coliforms & E.coli (no./100mL)	Absent	Total Coliforms & E.coli (no./100mL)	Absent
Ξ	ŧ	Cryptosporidium	4-log (99.99%) reduction or inactivation
=	-	Giardia	4-log (99.99%) reduction or inactivation
-	-	Viruses	4-log (99.99%) reduction or inactivation

Appendix (G) Photo of Water Test and Water Sampling Photo

GPS Location - 16.951771 N and 96.180265 E





Yangon Office

No. 30 A Ywar Lee Lane, Za North Ward, Thingangyun Township, Yangor. 01 571656, 01 565797, 09 443176248, 09 443112672

No. MA 28, 50" street, Between 41" and 42" street, Ye' Mon Taung Ward, Mahar Aung Myay Township, Mandalay. 02 2848/201,02-2848/202, 02-2848/203, 02-2848/204

Website www.amdmyanmar.com

WATER ANALYTICAL RESULT

ANAB 180 8001 2018 Cert 84818

Form No: Amd-WTQ-07 (Rev: 1)

Client

: G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Co.,Ltd

Type of Sample

: Portable Water

Date of Received

: 16.08.2023

Date of analysis

: 16.08.2023

Date of Issued

: 18.08.2023

Sr.	Item	Result	Unit	WHO Standard
1.	Turbidity	12.61	NTU	5 NTU
2.	pH	6.96	pH unit	6.5 ~ 8.5
3.	Total Dissolved Solids	158	mg/L	1000 mg/L
4.	Conductivity	317	μS/cm	N/A
5.	Iron	1.24	mg/L	0.3 mg/L
6.	Total Hardness	108	mg/L as CaCO ₃	500 mg/L
7.	Total Alkalinity	198	mg/L as CaCO ₃	N/A
8.	Chloride	40	mg/L	250 mg/L
9.	Manganese	0.157	mg/L	0.1 mg/L

Remark: Results valid for the received sample only.

Tested By

Signature

Name

Position

: Laboratory Technician

Approved By

Signature

Name

: Lwin Lwin 00 : Laboratory In-charge

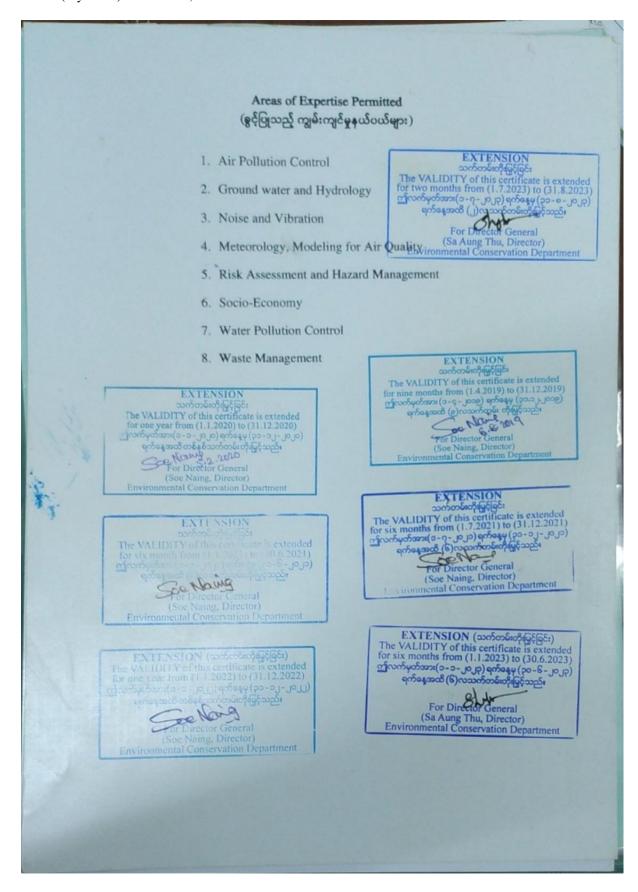
Position for

Page 1 of 1





Appendix (H) Consultant Company Registration Permit Letter Bear Buch REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation CERTIFICATE FOR TRANSITIONAL CONSULTANT REGISTRATION (ကြားကာလအကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်သူမှတ်ပုံတင်ခြင်းအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ်) 10023 Date No. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, hereby, issues this certificate to the organization under Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, Notification No. 616/2015. (ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာအမှတ်၊ ၅၁၆/၂၀၁၅ အရ သယ်ဇာတနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနသည် ဤအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ်ကို အဖွဲ့အစည်းအား ထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည်။) Name of Organization Green EHSS Consultancy Co., Ltd. (အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည်) Name of the representative in the Daw Catherine Soe Soe Au (b) organization (အဖွဲ့အစည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်၏ အမည်) (c) Citizenship of the representative in the Myanmar organization (အဖွဲ့အစည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်၏ နိုင်ငံသား) (d) Identity Card /Passport Number of the 12/ KaMaYa (N) 030356 representative person in the organization (အဖွဲ့အစည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်၏ မှတ်ပုံတင်/ နိုင်ငံကူးလက်မှတ် အမှတ်) Address of organization 140(B), Sayar San Road, Bahan Township, (e) (ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ) Yangon catherine@greenehss.com_, 09425353553 Type of Consultancy (f) Organization (အကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်မှုအမျိူးအစား) Duration of validity 31 March 2018 (သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးရက်) EXTENSION Director General **Environmental Conservation Department** Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation



REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation



CERTIFICATE FOR TRANSITIONAL CONSULTANT REGISTRATION (ကြားကာလအကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်သူမှတ်ပုံတင်ခြင်းအထောက်အထားလက်မှတ်)

No.	10080	Date	B & 10F 504

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

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

- (a) Name of Consultant (အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အမည်)
- (b) Citizenship (နိုင်ငံသား)
- (c) Identity Card / Passport Number (မှတ်ပုံတင်/နိုင်ငံကူးလက်မှတ် အမှတ်)
- (d) Address (ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ)
- (e) Organization (အဖွဲ့အစည်း)
- (f) Type of Consultancy (အကြံပေးလုပ်ကိုင်မှုအမျိူးအစား)
- (g) Duration of validity(သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးရက်)

Daw Catherine Soe Soe Aung

Myanmar

12/ Ka Ma Ya (N) 030356

140 (B), Sayar San Road, Bahan Township, Yangon, Myanmar <u>catherine@greenehss.com</u>, 09 425353553 Green EHSS Consultancy Co., Ltd.

Person

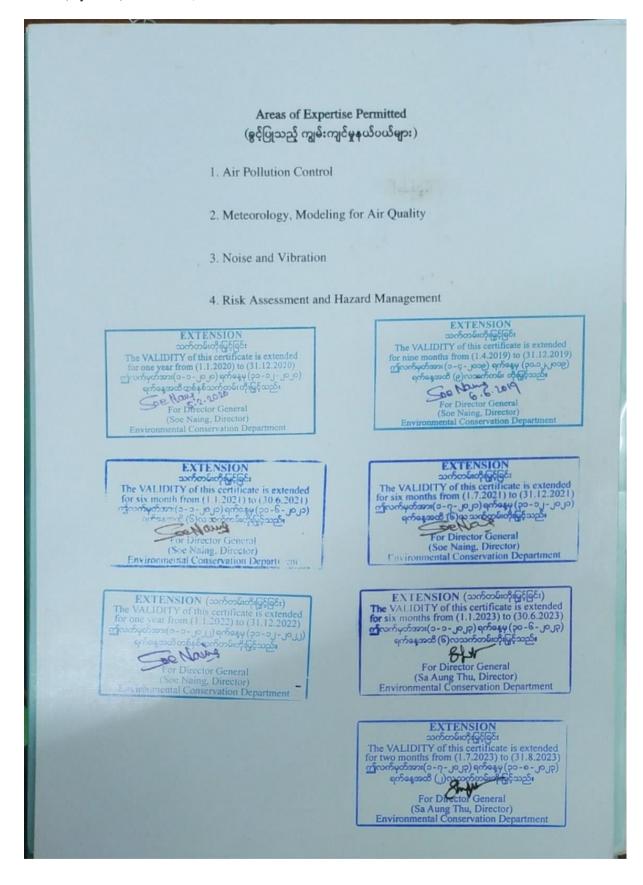
31 March 2018

EXTENSION သက်တစ်းတိုးမှုခိုင်ရင်း The VALIDITY of this certificate is extended for one year from (1.4.2018) to (31.3.2019) ကိုလက်မှတ်အား (၁-၄-၂၁၁၈) ရက်နေမှ (၃၁.၃.၂၁၁၉) ရက်နေထာင် တစ်နှစ်သည်တစ်း တိုမြှင့်သည်။

For Director General (Soe Naing, Director) Environmental Conservation Department y Que

Director General

Environmental Conservation Department Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation



Appendix (I) Public Consultation Meeting Attendant

G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Company Limited Public Consultation Attendant 29-9-2023 (Friday)

No	Name	Position	Phone Number	Sign
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G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Company Limited Public Consultation Attendant 29-9-2023 (Friday)

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Appendix (J) Questionaries Form



Stakeholders Consultation Questionnaire for Household Survey

Project Name	: G & U (Myann	mar) Fashion Compan	y Limited
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Project Location : အမှတ်(၂၉၂)၊ စက်မှု(၇)လမ်း၊ ရန်ကုန် စက်မှုဇုန်၊ ဖေကမ္ဘာဝန်း၊ မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ် ၊ ရက်စွဲ :၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (သောကြာနေ့)

ရက	စွ် : ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (သောကြာနေ့)					
			-	ခြေအ င်ချက်	र्जी	
စဉ်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးအပေါ် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုဆိုင်ရာ မေးခွန်းများ	လုံးဝမရှိ	မရှိသလောက်နည်း	အသင့်အတင့်မွိ	తాస్థిశ <u>్</u> శిగ్గ	အကြံပြုချက်များ
э	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိနေထိုင်သူများအား ကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာ ဆိုးကျိုးဖြစ်စေနိုင်ပါသလား။	~				
J	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အလုပ်အကိုင်များထိခိုက်စေနိုင်မှု ရှိပါသလား။	-				
5	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနီးအနားရှိသဘာဝအရင်းအမြစ် များအားထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။	L				
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် အသံဆူညံမှု၊ တုန်ခါမှုများဖြစ်နိုင်ပါ သလား။			-		
၅	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးတိုးတက်ကောင်း မွန်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။	(~		
G	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနံဆိုးများထွက်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။		-			
7	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းကြောင်းများ ထိခိုက်နိုင်ပါသလား။		~			
െ	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ဖီဝမျိုးကွဲများအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။		~			

လက်မှတ်	-	
အမည်	-	GEGSE!
ဌာန/ရာထူး	-	my many many



Project Name

: G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Company Limited

Project Location

: အမှတ်(၂၉၂)၊ စက်မှု(၇)လမ်း၊ ရန်ကုန် စက်မှုဇုန်၊ ဇေကမ္ဘာဝန်း၊ မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ် ၊

ရက်စွဲ

: ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (သောကြာနေ့)

	စ္မွ : ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (သောကြာနေ့)	œ	-	ခြေအ င်ချက်	ાં	
စဉ်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးအပေါ် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုဆိုင်ရာ မေးခွန်းများ	လုံးဝမရှိ	မရှိသလောက်နည်း	အသင့်အတင့်ရှိ	မြန်မလေ	အကြံပြုချက်များ
э	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိနေထိုင်သူများအား ကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာ ဆိုးကျိုးဖြစ်စေနိုင်ပါသလား။		^			
J	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အလုပ်အကိုင်များထိခိုက်စေနိုင်မှု ရှိပါသလား။	1				
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနီးအနားရှိသဘာဝအရင်းအမြစ် များအားထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။	1				
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် အသံဆူညံမှု၊ တုန်ခါမှုများဖြစ်နိုင်ပါ သလား။		^			క్యాప్ సిబ్బబిస్తున్ని కిట్టార్స్లు ఆట్ ఇందిడ్కి ఆట్లామి: చన్నం ఇన్స్ట్రాన్స్ట్రాన్స్ట్రాన్స్ట్రాన్స్ట్రాన్స్ట్రాన్స్ట్రాన్స్ట్రాన్స్ట్రాన్స్ట్రాన్స్ట్రాన్స్ట్రాన్స్ట్రాన్స్ట
ව	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးတိုးတက်ကောင်း မွန်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။	s =		^		and goilly
G	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနံဆိုးများထွက်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။	^				
7	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းကြောင်းများ ထိခိုက်နိုင်ပါသလား။		1			
െ	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ဇီဝမျိုးကွဲများအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။	1				

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အမည်	-	c31308:00/125
ဌာန/ရာထူး	-	₹00°00°£'8; 41/5



Project Name

: G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Company Limited

Project Location

: အမှတ်(၂၉၂)၊ စက်မှု(၇)လမ်း၊ ရန်ကုန် စက်မှုဇုန်၊ ဇေကမ္ဘာဝန်း၊ မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ် ၊

ရက်စွဲ

: ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (သောကြာနေ့)

elco	.]6.6.7014 (6223(13364)	oć	နိုက်နိုင် ထင်မြ	ခြေအ င်ချက်	ပြ	
စဉ်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးအပေါ် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုဆိုင်ရာ မေးခွန်းများ	လုံးဝမရှိ	မရှိသလောက်နည်း	အသင့်အတင့်ရှိ	အလွန်ရှိ	အကြံပြုချက်များ
Э	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိနေထိုင်သူများအား ကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာ ဆိုးကျိုးဖြစ်စေနိုင်ပါသလား။		\			varop: मीट कर्र : गुरह दर्ग : की:
J	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အလုပ်အကိုင်များထိခိုက်စေနိုင်မှု ရှိပါသလား။		√		f	gilled Theoridinesofi
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနီးအနားရှိသဘာဝအရင်းအမြစ် များအားထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။		$\sqrt{}$			ejach e sereduers.
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် အသံဆူညံမှု၊ တုန်ခါမှုများဖြစ်နိုင်ပါ သလား။		\ ^	F5 2		
၅	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးတိုးတက်ကောင်း မွန်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။			1		
G	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနံဆိုးများထွက်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။		\			
7	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းကြောင်းများ ထိခိုက်နိုင်ပါသလား။		1			
െ	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ဧီဝမျိုးကွဲများအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။		2			

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လက်မှတ်	-	75
အမည်	-	Fewle Re



Project Name

: G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Company Limited

Project Location

: အမှတ်(၂၉၂)၊ စက်မှု(၇)လမ်း၊ ရန်ကုန် စက်မှုဇုန်၊ ဇေကမ္ဘာဝန်း၊ မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ် ၊

ရက်စွဲ

: ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၁ (သောကြာနေ)

ရက	စွ : ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (သောကြာနေ့)					
		ď		ခြေအ (င်ချက်	િં	
စဉ်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးအပေါ် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုဆိုင်ရာ မေးခွန်းများ		မရှိသလောက်နည်း	အသင့်အတင့်မွိ	తా ు శ్య	အကြံပြုချက်များ
э	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိနေထိုင်သူများအား ကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာ ဆိုးကျိုးဖြစ်စေနိုင်ပါသလား။		/			
J	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အလုပ်အကိုင်များထိခိုက်စေနိုင်မှု ရှိပါသလား။		V			
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနီးအနားရှိသဘာဝအရင်းအမြစ် များအားထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။		/			
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် အသံဆူညံမှု၊ တုန်ခါမှုများဖြစ်နိုင်ပါ သလား။			V		
၅	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးတိုးတက်ကောင်း မွန်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။			\		
G	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနံဆိုးများထွက်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။	~				
7	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းကြောင်းများ ထိခိုက်နိုင်ပါသလား။		/			
6	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ဖီဝမျိုးကွဲများအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။		/			

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လက	မှတ



Project Name

: G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Company Limited

Project Location

: အမှတ်(၂၉၂)၊ စက်မှု(၇)လမ်း၊ ရန်ကုန် စက်မှုဇုန်၊ ဇေကမ္ဘာဝန်း၊ မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ် ၊

ရက်စွဲ

: ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (သောကြာနေ့)

	.](8.8.10]2 (6.23(1326)	œ	ဒီခိုက်နိုင် ထင်မြ	ခြေအ င်ချက်	િં	
ඉදි	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးအပေါ် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုဆိုင်ရာ မေးခွန်းများ	လုံးဝမရှိ	မရှိသလောက်နည်း	အသင့်အတင့်ရှိ	తా ు శ్యీ	အကြံပြုချက်များ
э	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိနေထိုင်သူများအား ကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာ ဆိုးကျိုးဖြစ်စေနိုင်ပါသလား။	/				
J	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အလုပ်အကိုင်များထိခိုက်စေနိုင်မှု ရှိပါသလား။	/				
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနီးအနားရှိသဘာဝအရင်းအမြစ် များအားထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။	~				
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် အသံဆူညံမှု၊ တုန်ခါမှုများဖြစ်နိုင်ပါ သလား။		~			
၅	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးတိုးတက်ကောင်း မွန်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။				1	
G	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနံဆိုးများထွက်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။	✓				
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းကြောင်းများ ထိခိုက်နိုင်ပါသလား။	~				1
െ	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ဖီဝမျိုးကွဲများအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။	J				

		rest.
လက်မှတ်	-	
အမည်	-	g. 000003g
ဌာန/ရာထူး	-	किरोधी कीरा का ची राज गत . उट
		esec on ed , 24, -5



Project Name

: G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Company Limited

Project Location : အမှတ်(၂၉၂)၊ စက်မှု(၇)လမ်း၊ ရန်ကုန် စက်မှုဇုန်၊ ဖေကမ္ဘာဝန်း၊ မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ် ၊

ရက်စွဲ

: ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၁ (သောကြာနေ)

ရက	2	œ		ခြေအ (င်ချက်	िण्डि	
စဉ်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးအပေါ် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုဆိုင်ရာ မေးခွန်းများ		မရှိသလောက်နည်း	အသင့်အတင့်မွိ	తా స్థశ్ గి	အကြံပြုချက်များ
э	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိနေထိုင်သူများအား ကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာ ဆိုးကျိုးဖြစ်စေနိုင်ပါသလား။					
J	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အလုပ်အကိုင်များထိခိုက်စေနိုင်မှု ရှိပါသလား။					
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနီးအနားရှိသဘာဝအရင်းအမြစ် များအားထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။			1		
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် အသံဆူညံမှု၊ တုန်ခါမှုများဖြစ်နိုင်ပါ သလား။	8				
၅	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးတိုးတက်ကောင်း မွန်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။					
G	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနံဆိုးများထွက်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။					
7	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းကြောင်းများ ထိခိုက်နိုင်ပါသလား။					
റെ	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ဇီဝမျိုးကွဲများအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။					

လက်မှတ်	-	<u>Af</u>
အမည်	-	Naung Naung Zaw
ဌာန/ရာထူး	-	store (agas) g)



Pro	ject	Na	me
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: G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Company Limited

Project Location : အမှတ်(၂၉၂)၊ စက်မှု(၇)လမ်း၊ ရန်ကုန် စက်မှုဇုန်၊ ဖေကမ္ဘာဝန်း၊ မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ် ၊ ရက်စွဲ : ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (သောကြာနေ့)

ရက	စွ : ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (သောကြာနေ့)	_			_	
		<u> </u>	_	ခြေအ င်ချက်	ોંગ	
စဉ်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးအပေါ် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုဆိုင်ရာ မေးခွန်းများ		မရှိသလောက်နည်း	အသင့်အတင့်မွိ	အလွန်ရှိ	အကြံပြုချက်များ
Э	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိနေထိုင်သူများအား ကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာ ဆိုးကျိုးဖြစ်စေနိုင်ပါသလား။	~				/
J	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အလုပ်အကိုင်များ <mark>ထိခိ</mark> ုက်စေနိုင်မှု ရှိပါသလား။	/				
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနီးအနားရှိသဘာဝအရင်းအမြစ် များအားထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။					
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် အသံဆူညံမှု၊ တုန်ခါမှုများဖြစ်နိုင်ပါ သလား။	/				
၅	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးတိုးတက်ကောင်း မွန်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။					
G	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနံဆိုးများထွက်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။	/				
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းကြောင်းများ ထိခိုက်နိုင်ပါသလား။					
ຄ	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ဧီဝမျိုးကွဲများအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။	1				

လက်မှတ်	-	Acol
အမည်	-	Aung ko Htet
ဌာန/ရာထူး	-	Storelagoom



Project Name

: G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Company Limited

Project Location : အမှတ်(၂၉၂)၊ စက်မှု(၇)လမ်း၊ ရန်ကုန် စက်မှုဇုန်၊ ဇေကမ္ဘာဝန်း၊ မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ် ၊

ရက်စွဲ

: ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (သောကြာနေ့)

e[co		යි		ခြေအ (င်ချက်	िं	
စဉ်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးအပေါ် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုဆိုင်ရာ မေးခွန်းများ		မရှိသလောက်နည်း	အသင့်အတင့်မွိ	తా ు శ్య	အကြံပြုချက်များ
э	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိနေထိုင်သူများအား ကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာ ဆိုးကျိုးဖြစ်စေနိုင်ပါသလား။	~				
J	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အလုပ်အကိုင်များထိခိုက်စေနိုင်မှု ရှိပါသလား။	/				
5	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနီးအနားရှိသဘာဝအရင်းအမြစ် များအားထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။	V				
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် အသံဆူညံမှု၊ တုန်ခါမှုများဖြစ်နိုင်ပါ သလား။					
၅	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးတိုးတက်ကောင်း မွန်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။					4
G	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနံဆိုးများထွက်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။	V				
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းကြောင်းများ ထိခိုက်နိုင်ပါသလား။	/				a)
6	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ဧီဝမျိုးကွဲများအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။	/				

လက်မှတ်	-	The Myst Too
အမည်	-	That Myat Tun
ဌာန/ရာထူး		Coegui Broz



Pro	ject	Name	
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: G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Company Limited

Project Location : အမှတ်(၂၉၂)၊ စက်မှု(၇)လမ်း၊ ရန်ကုန် စက်မှုဇုန်၊ ဇေကမ္ဘာဝန်း၊ မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ် ၊

: ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (သောကြာနေ့) ရက်စွဲ

-	. 30033(,	ထိ	_	ခြေအ င်ချက်	િં	
စဉ်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးအပေါ် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုဆိုင်ရာ မေးခွန်းများ	လုံးဝမရှိ	မရှိသလောက်နည်း	အသင့်အတင့်မွ	<u></u> ఇంబ్లక్కి	အကြံပြုချက်များ
э	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိနေထိုင်သူများအား ကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာ ဆိုးကျိုးဖြစ်စေနိုင်ပါသလား။	~				
J	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အလုပ်အကိုင်များထိခိုက်စေနိုင်မှု ရှိပါသလား။	/				
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနီးအနားရှိသဘာဝအရင်းအမြစ် များအားထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။	/				
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် အသံဆူညံမှု၊ တုန်ခါမှုများဖြစ်နိုင်ပါ သလား။		•			
၅	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးတိုးတက်ကောင်း မွန်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။				/	
G	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနံဆိုးများထွက်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။	V				
7	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းကြောင်းများ ထိခိုက်နိုင်ပါသလား။	/				
ຄ	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ဧီဝမျိုးကွဲများအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။	√				

လက်မှတ်	-	Pars
အမည်	-	Pana Mah Mah Oa
ဌာန/ရာထူး	-	Lutting



Pro	ect	N	lame	
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: G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Company Limited

Project Location : အမှတ်(၂၉၂)၊ စက်မှု (၇)လမ်း၊ ရန်ကုန် စက်မှုဇုန်၊ ဖေကမ္ဘာဝန်း၊ မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ် ၊

ရက်စဲ

: ര.ഭ. ര വ (ചോന്റാടേ)

	2	<u></u>	_	ခြေအ င်ချက်	िक	
စဉ်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးအပေါ် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုဆိုင်ရာ မေးခွန်းများ	လုံးဝမရှိ	မရှိသလောက်နည်း	အသင့်အတင့်မွိ	အလွန်ရှိ	အကြံပြုချက်များ
Э	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိနေထိုင်သူများအား ကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာ ဆိုးကျိုးဖြစ်စေနိုင်ပါသလား။	~				
J	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အလုပ်အကိုင်များထိခိုက်စေနိုင်မှု ရှိပါသလား။	~				
5	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနီးအနားရှိသဘာဝအရင်းအမြစ် များအားထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။	/				
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် အသံဆူညံမှု၊ တုန်ခါမှုများဖြစ်နိုင်ပါ သလား။	V				
၅	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးတိုးတက်ကောင်း မွန်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။				/	
G	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနံဆိုးများထွက်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။					
7	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းကြောင်းများ ထိခိုက်နိုင်ပါသလား။					-
െ	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ဇီဝမျိုးကွဲများအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။	✓				

လက်မှတ်	-	Aug.
အမည်	-	A Speak
ဌာန/ရာထူး	-	Calling Fassing



Pro	ject	Name
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: G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Company Limited

Project Location

: အမှတ်(၂၉၂)၊ စက်မှု(၇)လမ်း၊ ရန်ကုန် စက်မှုဇုန်၊ ဇေကမ္ဘာဝန်း၊ မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ် ၊ : ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (သောကြာနေ့)

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ရက်စွဲ	J	10 10	. 1
91(1)2(2)	10.0.	10 12	- 1

ရက	စွ : ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (သောကြာနေ့)					
	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးအပေါ် စဉ် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုဆိုင်ရာ မေးခွန်းများ		_	ခြေအ င်ချက်	ઃર્ગી	
စဉ်			မရှိသလောက်နည်း	အသင့်အတင့်ရှိ	శ్రీశ్రీ	အကြံပြုချက်များ
э	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိနေထိုင်သူများအား ကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာ ဆိုးကျိုးဖြစ်စေနိုင်ပါသလား။	~				
J	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အလုပ်အကိုင်များထိခိုက်စေနိုင်မှု ရှိပါသလား။	/				
5	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနီးအနားရှိသဘာဝအရင်းအမြစ် များအားထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။	/				
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် အသံဆူညံမှု၊ တုန်ခါမှုများဖြစ်နိုင်ပါ သလား။	1				
၅	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးတိုးတက်ကောင်း မွန်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။					
G	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနံဆိုးများထွက်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။	1				
7	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းကြောင်းများ ထိခိုက်နိုင်ပါသလား။	/				
6	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ဧီဝမျိုးကွဲများအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။					

လက်မှတ်	-	- 7U9~
အမည်	-	<u>008:91</u>
ဌာန/ရာထူး	-	Fining 19c



Pro	ject	N	ame	
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: G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Company Limited

Project Location

: အမှတ်(၂၉၂)၊ စက်မှု(၇)လမ်း၊ ရန်ကုန် စက်မှုဇုန်၊ ဇေကမ္ဘာဝန်း၊ မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ် ၊

ရက်စွဲ

: ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (သောကြာနေ့)

	2	000	-	ခြေအ ခြင်ချက်	િડિ	
စဉ်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးအပေါ် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုဆိုင်ရာ မေးခွန်းများ	လုံးဝမရှိ	မရှိသလောက်နည်း	အသင့်အတင့်မွိ	ఆస్తు శ్వీ కాల	အကြံပြုချက်များ
э	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိနေထိုင်သူများအား ကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာ ဆိုးကျိုးဖြစ်စေနိုင်ပါသလား။	V				
J	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အလုပ်အကိုင်များထိခိုက်စေနိုင်မှု ရှိပါသလား။	/		-		
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနီးအနားရှိသဘာဝအရင်းအမြစ် များအားထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။	V				
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် အသံဆူညံမှု၊ တုန်ခါမှုများဖြစ်နိုင်ပါ သလား။	/				
၅	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးတိုးတက်ကောင်း မွန်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။				/	
G	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနံဆိုးများထွက်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။	0				
7	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းကြောင်းများ ထိခိုက်နိုင်ပါသလား။	/				
റ	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ဖီဝမျိုးကွဲများအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။	/				

လက်မှတ်	-	
အမည်	-	thin are nue
ဌာန/ရာထူး	-	poly Bag



Pro	ject	Nar	ne
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: G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Company Limited

Project Location

: အမှတ်(၂၉၂)၊ စက်မှု(၇)လမ်း၊ ရန်ကုန် စက်မှုဇုန်၊ ဇေကမ္ဘာဝန်း၊ မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ် ၊ : ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (သောကြာနေ့)

ရက်စွဲ

ရက	စွ : ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (သောကြာနေ့)	_	0.000	_	~	
		ထိ		ခြေအ င်ချက်	िं	
စဉ်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးအပေါ် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုဆိုင်ရာ မေးခွန်းများ	လုံးဝမရှိ	မရှိသလောက်နည်း	အသင့်အတင့်မွိ	తార్మశ్రీ కాల	အကြံပြုချက်များ
Э	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိနေထိုင်သူများအား ကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာ ဆိုးကျိုးဖြစ်စေနိုင်ပါသလား။	V				
J	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အလုပ်အကိုင်များထိခိုက်စေနိုင်မှု ရှိပါသလား။	~				
5	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနီးအနားရှိသဘာဝအရင်းအမြစ် များအားထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။	/				
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် အသံဆူညံမှု၊ တုန်ခါမှုများဖြစ်နိုင်ပါ သလား။	V				
၅	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးတိုးတက်ကောင်း မွန်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။					
G	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနံဆိုးများထွက်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။	~				
7	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းကြောင်းများ ထိခိုက်နိုင်ပါသလား။		2			
െ	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ဧီဝမျိုးကွဲများအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။	V				

လက်မှတ်	-	Jehrs
အမည်	-	Ya win
ဌာန/ရာထူး	-	P.K



Project Name :	G	&	
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: G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Company Limited

Project Location

: အမှတ်(၂၉၂)၊ စက်မှု(၇)လမ်း၊ ရန်ကုန် စက်မှုဇုန်၊ ဇေကမ္ဘာဝန်း၊ မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ် ၊

ရက်စွဲ : ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (သောကြာနေ့)

-	9	<u></u> ထိ		ခြေအ င်ချက်	ાં	
စဉ်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးအပေါ် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုဆိုင်ရာ မေးခွန်းများ	လုံးဝမရှိ	မရှိသလောက်နည်း	အသင့်အတင့်မွိ	အလွန်ရှိ	အကြံပြုချက်များ
э	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိနေထိုင်သူများအား ကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာ ဆိုးကျိုးဖြစ်စေနိုင်ပါသလား။	~				
J	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အလုပ်အကိုင်များထိခိုက်စေနိုင်မှု ရှိပါသလား။	V				
5	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနီးအနားရှိသဘာဝအရင်းအမြစ် များအားထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။	/				
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် အသံဆူညံမှု၊ တုန်ခါမှုများဖြစ်နိုင်ပါ သလား။	~				
၅	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးတိုးတက်ကောင်း မွန်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။				~	
G	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနံဆိုးများထွက်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။	~				
7	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းကြောင်းများ ထိခိုက်နိုင်ပါသလား။	~				
6	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ဖီဝမျိုးကွဲများအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။					

လက်မှတ်	-	1 Kgus
အမည်	-	Kyan Son
ဌာန/ရာထူး	-	P. K



Project Name	G & U	(Myanmar) Fashion	Company	Limit
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Project Location : အမှတ်(၂၉၂)၊ စက်မှု(၇)လမ်း၊ ရန်ကုန် စက်မှုဇုန်၊ ဇေကမ္ဘာဝန်း၊ မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ် ၊

ရက်စွဲ : ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (သောကြာနေ့)

ရက	8 : ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (သောကြာနေ့)	ထိ		ခြေအမ	ပြ	
			ထငျ	င်ချက်		
ඉ දි	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးအပေါ် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုဆိုင်ရာ မေးခွန်းများ		မရှိသလောက်နည်း	အသင့်အတင့်မွ	శ్రీ	အကြံပြုချက်များ
	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိနေထိုင်သူများအား	,				
Э	ကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာ ဆိုးကျိုးဖြစ်စေနိုင်ပါသလား။	1				
	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အလုပ်အကိုင်များထိခိုက်စေနိုင်မှု	1				
J	ရှိပါသလား။	6				
	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနီးအနားရှိသဘာဝအရင်းအမြစ်					
5	များအားထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။	/				
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် အသံဆူညံမှု၊ တုန်ခါမှုများဖြစ်နိုင်ပါ သလား။	V				
	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးတိုးတက်ကောင်း					
၅	မွန်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။					
G	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနံဆိုးများထွက်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။					
	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ	. /				
?	လမ်းကြောင်းများ ထိခိုက်နိုင်ပါသလား။	V				
	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ဇီဝမျိုးကွဲများအပေါ်	/				
၈	ထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။					

လက်မှတ်	-	-Geve
အမည်	-	Pyae Kyaw Min
ဌာန/ရာထူး	-	Packing



Pro	ject	Name	•
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: G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Company Limited

Project Location

: အမှတ်(၂၉၂)၊ စက်မှု(၇)လမ်း၊ ရန်ကုန် စက်မှုဇုန်၊ ဇေကမ္ဘာဝန်း၊ မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ် ၊

ရက်စွဲ

: ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (သောကြာနေ့)

Ì	စွ : ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (သောကြာနေ့)			ခြေအ င်ချက်		
စဉ်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးအပေါ် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုဆိုင်ရာ မေးခွန်းများ	လုံးဝမရှိ	မရှိသလောက်နည်း	အသင့်အတင့်မွိ	తార్మశ ్ శి	အကြံပြုချက်များ
э	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိနေထိုင်သူများအား ကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာ ဆိုးကျိုးဖြစ်စေနိုင်ပါသလား။	~				
J	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အလုပ်အကိုင်များထိခိုက်စေနိုင်မှု ရှိပါသလား။					
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနီးအနားရှိသဘာဝအရင်းအမြစ် များအားထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။					
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် အသံဆူညံမှု၊ တုန်ခါမှုများဖြစ်နိုင်ပါ သလား။	<u></u>				
၅	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးတိုးတက်ကောင်း မွန်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။					
G	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနံဆိုးများထွက်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။					
7	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းကြောင်းများ ထိခိုက်နိုင်ပါသလား။	/				
െ	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ဧီဝမျိုးကွဲများအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။	/				

လက်မှတ်	-	Ny
အမည်	-	U Ny Ny Aung
ဌာန/ရာထူး	-	packing leader



: G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Company Limited

Project Location

: အမှတ်(၂၉၂)၊ စက်မှု(၇)လမ်း၊ ရန်ကုန် စက်မှုဇုန်၊ ဇေကမ္ဘာဝန်း၊ မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ် ၊ : ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (သောကြာနေ့)

ഹ്മ

ရကဲ	စွိ : ၂၉.၉.၂၀၂၃ (သောကြာနေ့)				
			-	 િં	
စဉ်	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးအပေါ် ထိခိုက်နိုင်မှုဆိုင်ရာ မေးခွန်းများ	ထိနိုက်နိုင်ခြေအပေါ် ထင်မြင်ချက် ႏဂျာ လိုးဝ၏ လိုးဝ၏ လိုးဝ၏ လိုးဝ၏ လိုးဝ၏ လိုးဝ၏ လိုးဝ၏ လိုးဝ၏ လိုးဝ၏ လိုးဝ၏ လိုးဝ၏ လိုးဝ၏ လိုးဝါ၏ လိုးဝ၏ လေ လေ လေ လေ လေ လေ လေ လေ လေ လေ လေ လေ လေ	အကြံပြုချက်များ		
э	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိနေထိုင်သူများအား ကျန်းမာရေး ဆိုင်ရာ ဆိုးကျိုးဖြစ်စေနိုင်ပါသလား။	/			
J	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အလုပ်အကိုင်များထိခိုက်စေနိုင်မှု ရှိပါသလား။	/			
5	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနီးအနားရှိသဘာဝအရင်းအမြစ် များအားထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။		•		
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့် အသံဆူညံမှု၊ တုန်ခါမှုများဖြစ်နိုင်ပါ သလား။		/		
၅	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်လူမှုစီးပွားရေးတိုးတက်ကောင်း မွန်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။	`		/	
G	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်အနံဆိုးများထွက်လာနိုင်ပါသလား။	/			
9	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းကြောင်းများ ထိခိုက်နိုင်ပါသလား။	/			
6	စီမံကိန်းကြောင့်ဧီဝမျိုးကွဲများအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသလား။	/	,		

		mill white
လက်မှတ်	-	
အမည်	-	Ko Moe Mgint Tha
ဋ္ဌာန/ရာထူး	-	Fini Ching / Iron

Appendix (K) List of Commitment

အမှတ်စဉ်	ကတိကဝတ်၏	ကတိကဝတ်အားရှင်းလင်းဖော်ပြချက်	အစီရင်ခံစာပါ
	အတိုချုပ်အမည်		ရည်ညွှန်းချက် (အခန်း)
	Executive Summary		
	အကျဉ်းချုပ်အစီရင်ခံစာ		
1	Introduction	လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအစား၊ Yangon Region Investment Committee (YRIC)၏	
1.1	Project Background	ခွင့်ပြုသည့်လက်မှတ်အမှတ်နှင့်ထုတ်ပေးသည့်နေ့စွဲ	
1.2	Project Proponent Profile	Investor ၏နာမည်၊ နိုင်ငံသား၊ Passport No	
		Director များ၏နာမည်၊ Passport No	အခန်း-၁
1.1.2	Investment Plan and Salient	ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံသည့်ပမာဏ၊ လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအစား၊ စက်မှုဇုန်မြေ၊ စက်ရုံအကျယ်	
	Features of the Project	အဝန်း၊မြေငှားသည့်နှစ်အပိုင်းအခြား၊စက်ရုံစတင်တည်ဆောက်သည့်နှစ်၊တည်	
		ဆောက်သည့်ကြာချိန်၊ စက်ရုံလိပ်စာ၊ စက်ရုံမှတာဝန်ရှိသူဖုန်းနံပါတ်	
1.2	Environmental Consultant	စီမံကိန်းရေးဆွဲသည့်ကုမ္ပဏီနှင့်စီမံကိန်းရေးဆွဲသူတို့၏အချက်အလက်များ	
	Profile		
2	Policy, Legal and Institutional		
	Framework		
2.1	Myanmar Regulatory	ဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေတို့၏ရှင်းလင်းချက်များနှင့် လိုက်နာရမည့်အချက်များ	
	Framework		4000
2.1.1	Laws and Regulations Related	1	အခန်း-၂
	to Environmental and Social		
	Considerations		
2.2	International Guidelines	1	

2.3	Commitment of Famoso		
	Clothing Co., td		
3	Project Description	စက်ရုံ၏ Coordinates အမှတ်များ၊ စက်ရုံ၏တည်နေရာ (မြေပုံနှင့်တကွ)	
3.1	Location Propose Project	တို့ကိုဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။	အခန်း-၃
3.2	Objectives of Proposed Project	၁၀၀% ပို့ကုန် CMP အခြေခံအတွက် (manufacture of garments) အမျိုးမျိုး ကို	
		ထုတ်လုပ်ရန်နှင့် Client များအား အကောင်းဆုံးအရည်အသွေးရှိသည့် အဂတ်	
		အထည်များကို ပေးဆောင်ခြင်း၊	
3.2.1	Site Description of Project Site	မြေအကျယ်အဝန်းမှာ ၂ ဧကကျယ်ဝန်းပြီး လုပ်ငန်းလည် ပတ်သည့် Department	
		အလိုက်ခွဲခြားထားခြင်း၊	
3.3	Salient Features of the Factory	၁၀၀% ပို့ကုန် CMP၊ ၁၀၀% နိုင်ငံခြားသားရင်းနှီးမြှပ်နှံမှု၊ ရင်းနှီးမြှပ်နှံမှုပမာဏ USD	
		ე.იჟი million	
3.4	Annual Raw Materials	အဓိက ကုန်ကြမ်းများကို ယူရိုနိုင်ငံတို့မှ တင်သွင်းခြင်း၊ (Table 3.1, 3.2 Raw Materials	
	Requirement	Requirements)	
3.5	Machinery and Equipment	Table (3.3) Lists of Machinery and Operation Machine	
3.6	Production Activity	အထည်ချုပ်လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှုအဆင့်တွင် အဓိကလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များပါရှိခြင်း၊	
		• ရရှိလာသောကုန်ကြမ်းများကိုမှန်ကန်သောပမာဏနှင့်မှန်ကန်သော	
		အရည်အသွေးဖြင့်ရရှိကြောင်း သေချာစေရန်နှင့်သင့်လျော်သော အခြေ	
		အနေတွင် သိုလှောင်ခြင်း၊	
		• အထည်ဖြတ်ဌာနသည်ဂိုဒေါင်မှကုန်ကြမ်းများကိုလက်ခံရယူ၍အထည်များ	
		ကိုစနစ်တကျဖြတ်ခြင်း၊	
		• အပ်ချုပ်ဌာနသည် အရည်အသွေးမီစက်ကိရိယာများကို အသုံးပြု၍	
		အထည်များချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်း၊	
		• အထည်များကိုအပြည့်အဝချုပ်ပြီးသည့်နောက်ထုပ်ပိုးခြင်းမပြုမီ မီးပူတိုက်	

3.7 3.7.1	Resources Requirement Human Resource of Requirement	ခြင်း အဆင့်ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း၊
3.7.2	Working Hour	ပုံမှန်အားဖြင့် တစ်လလျှင် အလုပ်ချိန် (၂၆)ရက် ရှိခြင်း၊
3.8	Products and Production Activity	ထုတ်ကုန်များမှာ Jackets စသည်တို့ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊ (ပုံဇယားနှင့်တကွ)
3.8.1	Sale System	100% Export CMP basis.
3.9	Project Facilities	စက်ရုံသည် 315 KVA ထရန်စဖော်မာကို အသုံးပြု၍ Yangon Electricity Supply
3.9.1	Electricity	Corporation (YESC) မှ လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားကို အသုံးပြုကာ (500, 350 and 50) KVA
		generator နှစ်စုံကိုစက်ရုံတစ်ခုလုံးအတွက်အသုံးပြုခြင်း၊ လစဉ် လောင်စာဆီ
		(ဒီဇယ်) လိုအပ်ချက်မှာ ဂါလန် ၆၅၀၀ မှ ၇၀၀၀ ခန့်ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊
3.9.2	Water Supply	စက်ရုံဝင်းအတွင်းရှိ ဝန်ထမ်းများအတွက် သန့်စင်သောသောက်ရေသန့်များ ပေး
		ဆောင်ရန် အောက်ကန်ဂါလန် ၂၀၀၀ သိုလှောင်ထားပြီး ၊ အပေါ် ကန် ၁၆၀၀
		ဂါလန်ထားရှိခြင်း၊
3.9.3	Boiler	လျှပ်စစ်ဘွိုင်လာကို ဘွိုင်လာအခန်းတွင် တပ်ဆင်ထားခြင်း၊
3.9.4	Drainage	ရေနုတ်မြောင်းစနစ်တွင်အတွင်းပိုင်းနှင့်ပြင်ပရေနုတ်မြောင်းစနစ်ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊ ရေနုတ်

4.2	Baseline Environmental	စီမံကိန်း၏အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိမြေအောက်ရေ၊ရေဆိုးများနှင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်လေထုအ	
	Cultural Resources		
4.1.5	Archaeological Land and		
4.1.4	Land Use		
4.1.3	Water Body		
4.1.2	Climate		
4.1.1	Topography		
	the Project	တို့ကို ဖော်ပြထားခြင်း၊	
4.1	Physical Environment Around	ချောင်းများ၊ အသုံးပြုသည့်မြေအမျိုးအစား၊ ယဉ်ကျေးမှုအရင်းအမြစ်များ စသည်	အခန်း-၄
4	Baseline Environmental Quality	စီမံကိန်းတည်နေရာ၏ မြေမျက်နှာသွင်ပြင်၊ ရာသီဥတု၊ အနီးတဝိုက်မှ မြစ်	_
		ကြောင့် လေဝင်လေထွက်ကောင်းစေခြင်း၊	
ONCO MADON S	and the rest of th	ဖြင့်လေဝင်လေထွက်ကောင်းစေရန်ပြုလုပ်ထားခြင်း၊ စက်ရုံ၏မျက်နှာကျက်အမြင့်	
3.9.7	Ventilation	စက်ရုံအတွင်းပိုင်းနေရာများအားလုံးကို သဘာဝလေ သို့မဟုတ် စက်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ	
		ကြောင့် အန္တရာယရှိသော စွန့ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို မယုတ်လုပ်ပါ။ စွန့ပစ်အမှုက တစ်ရက်လျှင် ၅၂၇.၂၈ kg ထွက်ရှိခြင်း၊	
		အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်သည့်နေရာသို့တစ်ရက်ခြားစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း၊အထည်ချုပ်စက်ရုံ ဖြစ်သော ကြောင့် အန္တရာယ်ရှိသော စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို မထုတ်လုပ်ပါ၊ စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်	
		အမှိုက်ခန်းတွင် ဦးစွာကောက်ယူ၍အမှိုက်ခွဲခြားသည့်စနစ်ကို ကျင့်သုံးခြင်း၊ YCDC	
		အထည်အလိပ်အမှိုက်များရုံးခန်းများမှအိမ်တွင်းအမှိုက်များ၊စားသောက်ကုန်များကို	
3.9.6	Garbage Tank	ပုံမှန်အမှိုက်သိမ်းဆည်းရန်အခန်းကို အဆောက်အဦရှေ့တွင် တပ်ဆင်ထားပြီး	
		လျှပ်စစ်ဘွိုင်လာမှ ထွက်သောရေငွေ့များအား စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း၊	
3.9.5	Waste Water Treatment Tank	ရေဆိုးကန်တွင် စွန့်ပစ်သောရေများမှာ ပန်းကန်ဆေးသောရေများ၊ မိုးရေများနှင့်	
		က်ရုံရှေ့ရှိ စက်မှုစုန်ရေနုတ်မြောင်းစနစ်သို့ စွန့်ထုတ်ခြင်း၊	
		မြောင်းစနှစ်နှစ်ခုစလုံးကိုကွန်ကရစ်ဖြင့်ဆောက်လုပ်ထားခြင်း၊စီမံကိန်းမှရေများကိုစ	

	Monitoring of the Project	ရည်အသွေးနမူနာများ၊ အနီးနားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ ဆူညံသံများကို တိုင်းတာခြင်း။	
4.2.1	Air Quality	၂၀၂၃ ခုနှစ်၊ ဩဂုတ်လ ၁၆ ရက်နေ့တွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်လေထုအရည်အသွေး၊	
4.2.2	Noise	အသံဆူညံမှု၊ အလင်းတို့ကိုတိုင်းတာခဲ့ခြင်း၊ မြေအောက်ရေနှင့် သောက်သုံး ရေတို့	
4.2.3	Lightening and Temperature	ကို Sample ရယူ၍တိုင်းတာစစ်ဆေးခဲ့ခြင်း၊	
4.2.4	Water Quality	မလိုလားအပ်သောပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုတို့ကိုရှောင်ရှားရန်အမှိုက်များကို နေ့စဉ်	
4.2.4.1	Ground Water Quality	အမှိုက်ပုံးများတွင် သီးခြားစီစုဆောင်းပြီး ပုံမှန်စနစ်တကျ စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း ကို YCDC ၏	
4.3	Solid Waste	လမ်းညွှန်ချက်နှင့်အညီ လုပ်ဆောင်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊	
		အထည်အလိပ်စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအများစုကို ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုခြင်းကြောင့် သဘာဝ	
		ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု သိသိသာသာနည်းပါးခြင်း၊	
4.4	Biological Environment	အနီးဆုံးမြစ်မှာပန်းလှိုင်မြစ်ဖြစ်၍ ဒီရေတောမျိုးစိတ်အချို့ကိုတွေ့ ရှိရခြင်း၊ အနီး ဆုံး	
		ဘေးမဲ့နယ်မြေသည် လှော်ကားပန်းခြံဖြစ်ခြင်း၊	
5	Environmental and Social	စီမံကိန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုသည် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ပြဿနာများကို ထိခိုက်	5
	Impact Assessment	မှုအနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေရန်သင့်လျော်စွာစီမံခန့်ခွဲနိုင်ခြင်း၊	
		လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှုအဆင့်၏သက်ရောက်မှုများမှာ လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှု၊ အညစ်	
		အကြေး၊ ဘေးအန္တရာယ်တို့ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊ EMP ကိုအချိန်နှင့်တပြေးညီ မှန်ကန်စွာ	
		အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ခြင်းနှင့်သင့်လျော်သောလျော့ပါးရေးအစီအမံများကို အသုံးချ	
		ခြင်းဖြင့်ဖြစ်နိုင်ချေရှိသော ဆိုးကျိုးများအားလုံးကိုတားဆီးနိုင်ခြင်း၊ လျှော့ချနိုင်ခြင်း၊	
		အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းများ ဖန်တီးပေးနိုင်ခြင်း၊	
6	Stakeholder Engagement and	အများသူငှာတိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်းနှင့် သတင်းအချက်အလက်ထုတ်ဖော်ခြင်း သည်	6
	Information Disclosure	ရပ်ရွာများနှင့်သက်ဆိုင်သူများအဆိုပြုထားသောတိုးတက်မှုများ၏တစ်စိတ်တစ်ပိုင်း	
		ပါဝင်ခြင်း ၊	
		စက်ရုံနှင့်ပတ်သက်သော ပြဿနာများတင်ပြရန်အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်မှ သူများ သည်	
		စက်ရုံသို့တိုက်ရိုက်အကြောင်းကြားနိုင်ခြင်း၊	

		မြို့နယ်/ရပ်ကွက် အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးရုံး သို့မဟုတ် စက်မှုစုန်ရုံးမှတစ်ဆင့် စက်ရုံသို့ ၎င်းတို့၏ အကြံပြုချက်များကို ပေးနိုင်ခြင်း၊ စက်ရုံသည် စက်ရုံလုပ်ငန်းများ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု၊ ဘေးကင်းရေး၊ ရပ်ရွာ ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးနှင့် လူထုပါဝင်ပတ်သက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ အထွေထွေအချက် အလက် များအတွက် ရပ်ရွာအစည်းအဝေးများတွင်ရရှိနိုင်သော လက်ကမ်း စာစောင်များကို ထုတ်လုပ်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊ စက်ရုံသည်စက်အသုံးပြုမှု၊ထုတ်ကုန်တန်ဖိုးနှင့်၎င်းတို့၏ဝန်ဆောင်မှုများအပါ အဝင် စီမံကိန်းနှင့်ပတ်သက်သည့် လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်တာများကို ရပ်ရွာလူထုအား ပံ့ပိုးပေး ရန်အတွက် စာအုပ်ငယ်များ ထုတ်လုပ်မည်ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊ စက်ရုံသည်ပေါ်ပေါက်လာသောပြဿနာများနှင့်စိုးရိမ်ပူပန်မှုများအကြောင်း အချက် အလက်များကိုထုတ်ပြန်နိုင်ရန်လူထုတွေ့ဆုံပွဲပြုလုပ်မည်ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊	
7	Environmental Management	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုစနစ် (EMS) သည်အဖွဲ့ အစည်းတစ်ခု၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	7
7.1	Plan	ဆိုင်ရာစွမ်းဆောင်ရည်ကိုတစ်သမတ်တည်း ပြန်လည်သုံးသပ်ခြင်း၊အကဲဖြတ်ခြင်း	
	Objective of Environmental	နှင့်၎င်း၏ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်မြှင့်တင်ခြင်းများမှတစ်ဆင့် ၎င်း၏	
7.2	Management Plan	ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာရည်မှန်းချက်များ အောင်မြင်စေရန် ကူညီပေးသည့် မူဘောင် တစ်	
7.3	Environmental Policy	ခုဖြစ်ခြင်း၊	
7.4	Health Policy		
	Description of Responsibilities	စက်ရုံသည်လေထု၊ရေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုကိုထိန်းချုပ်နိုင်ပြီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ပျက်စီးယိုယွင်း	
7.5	for Implementation	မှုမဖြစ်စေရေးနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ကာကွယ်ရေး ဥပဒေများနှင့်	
	Environmental Impact and	စည်းမျဉ်းများကို လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊	
7.5.1	Mitigation Measures	စက်ရုံသည်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်ဘေးကင်းရေး ဥပဒေအားလုံးကို အမြဲလိုက်နာခြင်း၊	
7.5.2	Air Emission Management	အလုပ်သမားများအားလုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျန်းမာရေးဝန်ဆောင်မှုများနှင့် ဆေးဝါးကုသရေး	
7.5.3	Noise Pollution Management	နှင့်လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဘေးကင်းရေးတို့ကိုပံ့ပိုးပေးခြင်းဖြင့်ကူညီဆောင်ရွက်မည် ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊	
7.5.4	Water Management	အလုပ်နေရာအားလုံးတွင် FIRST AID kit နှင့် အရေးပေါ်ဆေးသေတ္တာများကို	
7.6	Solid Waste Management	1 11 10	

	Natural Environmental Impact	လုံလောက်စွာ ထောက်ပံ့ပေးထားခြင်း၊	
7.7	and Mitigation Measures	လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုအဆင့်ဆင့်အတွက်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြည့်ရေးစီမံချက်ကို	
	Social Environmental Impact	အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရန်အရေးပေါ် တုံ့ပြန်ရေးအဖွဲ့ (ERT)၊ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်	
7.8	and Mitigation Measures	ခွဲမှုအဖွဲ့ (EMT) နှင့်စီမံကိန်း၏စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်နှင့် စောင့်ကြည့်ရေး အစီအစဉ်	
	Occupational Health and Safety	များ ဖွဲ့ စည်းထားခြင်း၊	
7.9	Management	သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုကို အကဲဖြတ်ပြီးနောက် Green EHSS သည်	
7.9.1	Emergency Response Plan	သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာအန္တရာယ်များကိုဖော်ထုတ်ခဲ့ပြီး သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်	
7.9.2	Fire Prevention Plans	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
7.10	Management for Electrical		
	Safety	ဆင်ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ခြင်း၊ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုနှင့် လျော့ပါးရေး အစီအမံ	
7.11	Summary of Environmental and	များကိုအဆင့်နှစ်ဆင့်အဖြစ်လည်ပတ်မှုအဆင့်နှင့် ဖျက်သိမ်းရေး အဆင့်ဟူ၍ ခွဲခြား	
7.11.1	Social Management Plan	ထားခြင်း၊လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အတွင်းရေဆိုးများကိုစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်းမရှိပါ။	
	Environmental Monitoring Plan	ရေများလုံလောက်စွာစီးဆင်းနိုင်စေရန်အတွက်ရေမြောင်းများကို အခါအားလျော် စွာ	
	Environmental Monitoring Plan	ရှင်းလင်းပေးခြင်း၊	
7.12	for Operation Phase and	အမှိုက်များကိုလွှဲမှားစွာစီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်းသည် မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်အပါအဝင် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်	
	Decommission Phase	အန္တရာယ်ကိုဦးတည်စေသောကြောင့်အမှိုက်များကိုစနစ်တကျ စီမံခန့်ခွဲရန် အရေး ကြီး	
7.12.1	Corporate Social Responsibility	ခြင်း၊အမိုက်များကိုပြန်လည်သုံးနိုင်သောအမိုက်များ၊အန္တရာယ်ရှိသောစွန့်ပစ် ပစ္စည်းများ	
7.12.2	(CSR) Plan	နှင့် အိမ်တွင်းစုန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအဖြစ် ခွဲခြားထားသင့်ခြင်း၊	
7.12.3	Public School	7. 00, 00, 00	
7.13	Non-Profit Training	စက်ရုံဝန်းအတွင်း၊ လမ်းနှင့် အများသူငှာနေရာများတွင်သစ်ပင်များ၊ မြက်ခင်းများကို	
	Healthcare	ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း။	
7.14	Budget Plan for Environmental	anster state of the state of th	
	Management and Monitoring	များကိုကာကွယ်ရန်အတွက်အရေးပေါ် တုံ့ပြန်ရေးအစီအစဉ်ကို ပြင်ဆင်ထားခြင်း၊	
7.15	Grievance Redress Mechanism	ဝိုင်ယာကြိုးများ၊ မော်တာများ၊ Fuse သေတ္တာများနှင့်ထရန်စဖော်မာများ ကဲ့သို့သော	
	(GRM)	လျှပ်စစ်စနစ်များသည်လျှပ်စစ်မီးလောင်ခြင်းမှလျှော့ချရန် ကူညီပေးခြင်း၊	
	Reporting Monitoring Results	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	

Environmental Monitoring သည်သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ကို ကာကွယ်ရန်စီမံ ကိန်း၏ဆောက်လုပ်ရေး၊လည်ပတ်မှုနှင့်ဖျက်သိမ်းခြင်းအဆင့်များအတွင်း သဘာ ဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု၏ အလွန်အရေးကြီးသော ကဏ္ဍတစ်ခု ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊ စီမံကိန်းအဆိုပြုသူသည် စောင့်ကြည့်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၊ အကျဉ်းချုပ်စောင့်ကြည့်ခြင်း ရလဒ်များ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ခြင်းနှင့် စောင့်ကြည့်အစီရင်ခံတင်ပြခြင်း တို့ကို ဒေသခံပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာန (ECD)၊သယံဇာတနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်း ကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန (NONREC) တင်ပြမည် ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊ စက်ရုံသည် EMP တွင်ပေးထားသည့်အစီအစဉ်အတိုင်းခြောက်လလျှင် တစ်ကြိမ် ထက်မနည်းသောစောင့်ကြည့်လေ့လာရေး အစီရင်ခံစာကိုဝန်ကြီးဌာနထံတင်သွင်း မည်ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊ အသားတင်အမြတ်၏ 0.5% ကိုစက်ရုံအနီးရှိအစိုးရကျောင်းသို့ တစ်စိတ်တစ် ပိုင်းအဖြစ်ပံ့ပိုးပေးမည်ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊ဝန်ထမ်းများအားသင်တန်းများအတွက်အသားတင် အမြတ်၏ 1% ကိုပံ့ပိုးပေးမည်ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊ ဝန်ထမ်းများအတွက် ဆေးစစ်ခြင်းနှင့် ကျန်းမာရေးအသိပညာပေးခြင်းများအပါအဝင်ကျန်းမာရေးစောင့်ရောက်မှု အတွက် အသားတင်အမြတ်၏ 0.5% ကိုပံ့ပိုးပေးမည်ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့် ခွဲမှုနှင့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စောင့်ကြည့်ခြင်းအတွက်ဘတ်ဂျက်အစီအမံများ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအတွက်ကုန်ကျစရိတ်များကိုပါဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊ (ဇယားနှင့် တကွ)လေထုအရည်အသွေး နှင့်ဆူညံသံအဆင့် စောင့်ကြည့်ခြင်း၏ရလဒ်များနှင့် ရေအရည်အသွေးခွဲခြမ်းစိတ်ဖြာမှုများကို စစ်ဆေးပြီး ဖိုင်များတွင် မှတ်တမ်းတင် ထားမည်ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊စောင့်ကြည့်စစ်ဆေးခြင်းကိုသက်ဆိုင်ရာနိုင်ငံအလိုက် စည်းမျဉ်း များအတိုင်း တင်းတင်းကျပ်ကျပ် ဆောင်ရွက်မည် ဖြစ်ပြီး လိုအပ်သော ကန့်သတ် ဘောင်များ၏ စောင့်ကြည့်မှုရလဒ်များကို အာဏာပိုင်များနှင့် ECD သို့ အစီရင်ခံတင် ပြမည်ဖြစ်ခြင်း၊

ာ စာချန်ပေး စားသောက် ပန်းဖြေနိုင်ရန် စာရာရရှိမှုများ ဝးပေးခန်းများ ဝန်ထမ်းများ လုပ်ပေးခြင်း၊
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Appendix (L) Air Quality Result



GREEN ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH, SAFETY & SOCIAL CONSULTANCY CO., LTD INSTITUTE OF SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

Location : G & U (Myanmar) Fashion Company Limited

Address : Plot No (292), Set Mu 7th street, Yangon Industrial Zone,

Zay Gabar Compound Mingalardon Township Yangon

Region, Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Monitoring Point : 16.951582 N 96.180439 E

Date : 16.9.2023 Wind Direction/Speed : WNW/ 10 mph

Air Quality Monitoring Results

No	Pollutant	Average Concentration	Limits/Guideline Value/ Standards	Period
1	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	328 ppm	345 ppm (24-hr) (WHO)	24 hr
2	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	7.3 µg/m3	10 μg/m3 (24-hr) (MONREC)	24 hr
3	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	68 μg/m3	200 μg/m3 (1-hr) (MONREC) 40 μg/m3 (1-year) (MONREC)	24 hr
4	PM ₁₀ (Sensor A)	12.2 μg/m3	20 μg/m3 (24-hr) (MONREC) 500 μg/m3 (10-minute) (MONREC)	24 hr
5	PM _{2.5} (Sensor B)	51 μg/m3	50 μg/m3 (24-hr) (MONREC) 20 μg/m3 (1-year) (MONREC)	24 hr
6	Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	25.3 μg/m3	25 μg/m3 (24-hr) (MONREC) 10 μg/m3 (1-year) (MONREC)	24 hr

NEQG = National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline

WHO= World Health Organization



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Sound Monitoring

No.	Location	Maximum Measured Value (dBA)	Receptor Industrial, Commercial
1	Warehouse	70	
2	Cutting	74.8	-
3	Sewing	73.4	70
4	Packing	74	
5	Generator	67	-

(MONREC: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation)

Remark

According to the sound monitoring results, the measured values of noise level from cutting section, sewing section and packing room are higher than standard value.

Light Intensity Monitoring

No.	Location	Measured Value (lux)	Illumination and Limiting Glare Index based on IES code 1968
1.	Warehouse	182	
2	Cutting	329	Z00
3	Sewing	425	600
4	Packing	173	

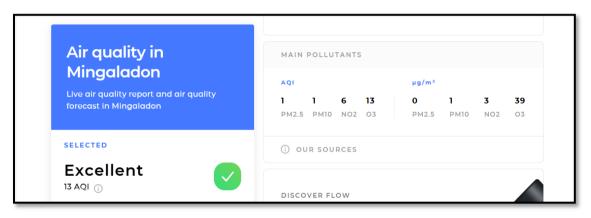
IFC: International Finance Corporation (General Environmental Health and Safety Guideline)

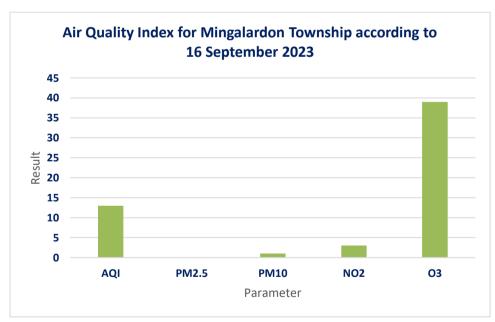
Remark

According to the light intensity monitoring results, the measured values of light intensity have enough.

Appendix (M) Air Quality Index for Mingalordon according to September 2023







Source from

Air Quality Mingaladon: Live air quality and pollution Forecasts (plumelabs.com)

Appendix (N) CSR and Welfare Photo



























Appendix (O) Facts of Bank Information

Account Name - G&U(Myanmar) Fashion Co.Ltd

Bank Name - CB Bank

Bank Account - Special Myanmar account 0086100900002461

 $Bank\ Address\ -\ No. (5/A),\ First\ Floor,\ New\ University\ Avenue\ Road.,\ Corner\ of\ Saya\ San$

Road., Bahan Township, Yangon