ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

WANXINDA TRAVEL GOODS COMPANY LIMITED



PREPARED BY OLIVE BRIGHT ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED



October, 2023

WANXINDA TRAVEL GOODS COMPANY LIMITED

Plot No.158, Myay Taing Plot No. (49), War Ta Yar Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon

Region, Myanmar.

ENDORSEMENT LETTER – PROJECT PROPONENT

Director General

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Office No. (58), Ottarathiri Township,

Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar

Date: 3rd October, 2023

We, Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory refer to the captioned EMP, which was prepared and finalized

by the third party, Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited (OBES) in accordance with the EIA

Procedure (2015) in order to: a) develop an EMP; b) obtain an ECC; and c) take appropriate actions to

mitigate Adverse Impacts in accordance with the law, the rules, and other applicable laws, especially,

Myanmar Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (2015) issued by the Ministry of Natural

Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC).

We shall at all times comply fully with: (i) any and a commitments and obligations as set forth in the

EMP, and (ii) any and all plans and the various components thereof, including without limitation,

impact avoidance, mitigation, and remediation measures, and with respect to both (i) and (ii), including

but not limited to such commitments, obligations, plans and maintenance of the project,

circumstance in which work done or to be done, or mine development, operation and closure of the

project, and any circumstance in which work done or to be done, or services performed or to be

performed, in connection with the project's development, operation and closure is carried out or

intended or required to be carried out or intended or required to be carried out by any contractor,

subcontractor or other party.

We commit to follow Environmental Conservation Law, Rules, Procedures, Environmental Impact

Assessment Procedure (2015), National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)

including project related laws, rules, procedures, notifications/instructions, and in case of failure, we

adhere to the actions will be taken in according with the existing law and rules.

The issuance of this confirmation and undertaking has been duly authorized by all necessary corporate

actions and a copy of the resolution of the Project Management Institution authorizing it and the power

of attorney explicitly granting signing authorization to the individual who has signed below are

attached as schedules hereto.

Sincerely, James

Mr. Wei JianLin

Promoter

Wanxinda Travel Goods Co., Ltd.



CONSULTANT DECLARATION

We, Olive Bright Environmental Solutions, a local environmental consultant firm, conducted environmental impact assessment and support the professional implementation services to prepare the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Report for the Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory and in compliance with EIA Procedure and other relevant laws/rules and formally submitted to the Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) for final approval.

We do state that we intend to advance the environmental management and monitoring activities during our services provision within our sphere of influence, and make a clear statement of this commitment to our stakeholders and general public.

With this endorsement, we express We shall undertake all the activities of our consultation services confirming that:

- a) the accuracy and completeness of the environmental impact assessment;
- b) the EMP report has been prepared in strict compliance with applicable laws including this Procedure and with the terms of references (ToR); and
- c) the Project will at all times comply fully with the commitments, mitigation measures, and plans in the EMP Report.

Sincerely,

Dr. Lai Lai Win (TCR No. 0148)

Director (Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited)

Date: 3rd October, 2023

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

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Abbreviation

CEMP Construction Environmental Management Plan

CSR Corporate Social Responsibility
EMP Environmental Management Plan
EIA Environmental Impact Assessment

ECD Environmental Conservation Department ECC Environmental Compliance Certificate

EMoP Environmental Monitoring Plan

EOHS Environmental and Occupational Health Sciences

HSE Health, Safety and Environment
IEE Initial Environmental Examination
IFC International Finance Corporation

MGMA Myanmar Garment Manufacturing Association

MIC Myanmar Investment Commission

YRIC Yangon Region Investment Committee

MONREC Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

NEQG National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PPE Personal Protective Equipment WHO Word Health Organization

YESB Yangon City Electricity Supply Board YRIC Yangon Region Investment Committee

BOD Biochemical Oxygen Demand COD Chemical Oxygen Demand

SO2 Sulphur DioxideNO2 Nitrogen DioxideCO Carbon Monoxide

O3 Ozone

ppb Parts Per Billion ppm Parts Per Million

TDS Total Dissolved Solids

kVA Kilovolt-ampere kWh Kilo Watt Per Hour

L Liter
kg Kilogram
km Kilometer
pcs pieces

sq meter square meter

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1 Introduction

The Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory is located in Plot No. 158, Myay Taing Block No.49, Wartayar Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon Region and it was operated by the Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited which was registered at DICA in 26th December, 2018 with the company registration number 112893245 and then accessed the YRIC endorsement on 28.3.2022 with the reference number of YGN 467/2022. Project is 100% Foreign investment and acting as a limited share private company. The project construction has been completely established in November 2021 and the operation started in 2022.

Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is developed according to environmental and safety policy of Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited and it is designated to comply with the national regulations issued by the state (Myanmar) and furthermore in extending the terms of work permits and to reduce the environmental and occupational health impacts due to project activities.

The development of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) was performed by a third party consultant, Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited (OBES), through the contract agreement to be compliance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (2015) and National Environmental Quality (Emissions) Guidelines (2015) by conducting the field surveys on environmental quality parameters and social community related components based on project backgrounds and developing and preparing the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) report.

The contact details of Project Proponent were described as the following.

Contact Details

Address : Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited

Plot No. 158, Myay Taing Block No.49, Wartayar Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi

Thar Township, Yangon Region.

Owner : Mr. Wei Jian Lin

Contact Person : U Tun Tun

Telephone : 09 - 674312112

Designation : Manager (HR Department)

The contact details of **Environmental Consultants** are as the following.

Contact Details

Address : Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited (OBES)

No.9, Block – 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon – Pathein Road, Hlaing

Thar Yar Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar.

Telephone : 09420095445, 09765479692

Email : obesservices@obcmm.com

Website : www.obc.com

Contact Person : U Kyaw Win Han

Designation : Director

EMP Study Team

Team Leader							
Name License No. by ECD		Organization	Contact Details	Area of Expertise	Responsibilities		
Dr. Lai Lai Win EIA-C 019/2023 Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited		No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Wastewater Pollution Control and Management -Ecology and Biodiversity -Solid Wastes and Hazardous Wastes Management -Risk Assessment and Hazard Management	-Team Leader			
Team Member							
Name	License No. by ECD	Organization	Contact Details	Area of Expertise	Responsibilities		
U Min Min Oo	EIA-C 020/2023	Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Air Pollution Prevention and Control -Meteorology, Air Quality Assessment and Forecast	-Consultant		

Daw Myat Thitsar Naing	EIA-C 021/2023	Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Social Study and Analysis	-Consultant
U Kyaw Win Han	EIA-AC 027/2023	Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Air Pollution Monitoring	-Chemical Engineer and Project Management
U Si Yan Hein	EIA-AC 026/2023	Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Geological Assessment	-Associate Consultant
U Myo Thura	EIA-C 046/2023	Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar	-Geological Assessment -Soil Conservation	-Associate Consultant

Daw Ei Thet Mon	EIA-AC 017/2023	Bright olutions	Township, Yangon, Myanmar No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Wastewater Pollution Control and Management -Solid Wastes and Hazardous Wastes Management	-Associate Consultant
U Khin Maung Aye	EIA-AC 018/2023	Bright olutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	-Associate Consultant
U Soe Paing Hein	EIA-AC 019/2023	Bright olutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-General Environmental Management	-Associate Consultant
Dr. Phyu Phyu Myint	EIA-AC 020/2023	Bright olutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road,	-Health	-Associate Consultant

				Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar		
Daw Thin Thin	EIA-AC 021/2023	Olive Environmental So Limited	Bright Solutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Social Study and Analysis	-Associate Consultant
U Htet Thiha Phone Myint	EIA-AC 032/2023	Olive Environmental So Limited	Bright Solutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Geological Assessment -Noise and Vibration	-Associate Consultant
U Nyunt Oo	EIA-AC 036/2023	Olive Environmental So Limited	Bright Solutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-General Environmental Management	-Associate Consultant
U Kaung Kyaw Htet	EIA-AC 049/2023	Olive Environmental So Limited	Bright Solutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon	-Risk Assessment and Hazard Management	-Associate Consultant

				Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar		
Dr. Kaung Htet Swam	-Associate Consultant (Processing)	Olive Environmental Limited	Bright Solutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Hydrology -Noise and Vibration -General Environmental Management	-Project-based Environmental Consultant
Dr. Chan Myae Thu	-Associate Consultant (Processing) Sama-48517	Olive Environmental Limited	Bright Solutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	Health and Safety	-Associate Consultant
U Nay Naing	-Associate Consultant (Processing) Legal Consultant No. 13814	Olive Environmental Limited	Bright Solutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	Legal Analysis	-Associate Consultant

U Tint Wai	Supportive Team Member	Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Livestock and aquaculture assessment	-Associate Consultant
Daw Ei Khine Wai	Supportive Team Member	Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited		-Livestock and aquaculture assessment	-Associate Consultant
Daw Myint Myint Soe	Supportive Team Member	Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited		-Economic assessment	-Associate Consultant
Daw Thuzar Oo	Supportive Team Member	Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited		-Economic assessment	-Associate Consultant

			Township, Yangon, Myanmar	
U Hein Htet Aung	Supportive Team Member	Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Operation Assistant

2 Project Description

The project work is aimed to carry out the manufacturing of various kinds of bags on CMP (Cutting, Making and Packing) basis. The raw materials needed for the project are imported from China and finished products are exported to foreign countries (Japan). The product output is planned for 2,060,000 pieces in the 1-3 years' period and 2,266,000 pieces in latter 4-10 years.

Currently, Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited provided employment opportunities to around 365 employees in their factory. The factory area is about 2.103 acres (8510.539 sq meter). The underground water is utilized for daily general purpose of factory employees. Drinking water is provided with the R.O treatment system for the employees.

The domestic wastewater generated from factory operation workers is planned to discharge to the drainage channels of the Industrial Zone. The pieces of cutting PU material and leather were disposed as byproducts and waste products from the project activities, including cuttings cardboard papers, leftovers from employees are placed trash cans provided inside the factory operation process. The collected waste materials are temporarily stored at the designated garbage camp area (garbage tanks) inside the factory compound and disposed of by the waste collection vehicles of the Yangon City Development Committee (Shwe Pyi Thar Department) on agreement contract. Some bag pieces and cardboard were sold to the recycle business.

The details of project components are as the following.

Name of Factory	Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited
Year of Establishment	2021
Year of Starting Operate	2022
Investment Types	100% foreign investment, Private Company Limited by Shares
Office Hour	07: 30 to 16:00, (OT + 2 hours, 18:30: OT is start at 16:30 after 30 minutes break)
Production Capacity	2,060,000 pieces in the 1-3 years' period and 2,266,000 pieces in latter 4 -10 years
Products	Tablet Bag, Travel Backpack, Outdoor Bag, Carrying Case, Laptop Case, Boot Bag, Electronic Accessories Bag, etc.,
Employees (Current)	365 (Male-78, Female-287)
Hostels for Employee	only for permanent staffs
Ferry	Provide
Source of electricity	Government power grid 330 kVA
Generator	2 (500 kVA, 66 kVA)
Fuel Use	Diesel

3 Policy Framework and Legislation

Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited is planned to operate the bag factory production activities in line with the environment and social policies, health and safety objectives, expectations to having EHS systems in their work place. The company is founded having the implementation organizations in environmental management system and EHS system to be a well-established foundation for safety and healthy operation process.

In addition, the company will strictly follow to comply any applicable laws, regulations, and rules, for national requirement, especially to Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure, National Environmental Quality (Emissions) Guidelines, Labor Law, and the law applicable in relation to the production of bag as per follows.

- 1) National Environmental Policy of Myanmar, (Notification No. 26/94 dated 5 December 1994)
- 2) Constitution 2008
- 3) Environmental Conservation Law, 30 March 2012
- 4) Environmental Conservation Rules, 2014
- 5) Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (December 2015)
- 6) National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (NEQG) (December 2015)
- 7) National Environmental Policy of Myanmar (2019)
- 8) Foreign Investment Law, 2013
- 9) Myanmar Investment Rules, 2017
- 10) Payment of Wages Law (2016)
- 11) Yangon City Development Committee Law (2018)
- 12) The Amended Law for Factories Act, 1951 (2016)
- 13) The Private Industrial Enterprise Law, 1990
- 14) The Export and Import Law (2012)
- 15) The Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances Law, 2013
- 16) Underground Water Act
- 17) Myanmar Fire Brigade Law (2015)
- 18) The Electricity Law (2014)
- 19) Labor Dispute Settlement Law (28 Mar 2012 replacing 1929 version)
- 20) The Social Security Law (2012)
- 21) The employment and skill development (2013)
- 22) The Worker's Compensation Act, 1923
- 23) The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
- 24) The Leave and Holidays Act (1951, partially revised in 2014)
- 25) The Minimum Wage Law (2013)
- 26) Public Health Law (1972)
- 27) Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease Law 1995 (Amendment in 2011)
- 28) Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019)
- 29) The law on Standardization (2014)
- 30) Occupational Explosives Act (2018)
- 31) IFC (EHS) Guideline

4 Current Environmental and Social Conditions

Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited, which operated in bag manufacturing with the CMP system, is located in operations are being carried out on 2.103 acres (8510.539 sq meter) of the land at Plot No. 158, Myay Taing Block No.49, Wartayar Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon Region.

Wartayar Industrial Zone is located in Hlaing Thar Yar Township. Lower Mingalardon Road is located in the east of Wartayar Industrial Zone, and roads have also been constructed to connect all areas

within the industrial zone. Jetties are constructed along the bank of Hlaing River for transportation purpose.

On 25 - 5 - 2023, the OBES consultant team conducted a field visit to the factory of Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory, which manufactures bags using the CMP system.

The current project environment is located within Wartayar Industrial Zone and is surrounded by industrial activities. In Shwe Pyi Thar Township, there are Industrial Zone 1,2,3,4 and Thar Du Kan Industrial Zone are located and garment and bag factories are operated in these Industrial Zone.



Figure 1: Location of the Factory and its Environs

Although the bag factory operation is not related any air emission, water pollution and soil pollution, it is necessary to protect the occupational health due to air emittance from surrounding industrial activities within the industrial zone itself and surrounding factory. Also, it is not likely to occur the valuable biodiversity components, school area, cultural heritage and ancient buildings, and the protected forests because the proposed bag factory was established and operated within the specified industrial zone.

4.1 Physical Environment

1) Air Quality

To monitor the air quality around the factory, carbon monoxide, ozone, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and other particles ($PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}) were measured from $25^{th} - 26^{th}$ May, 2023, with the direct measurement method by using the Oceanus AQM-09 Air Quality Monitoring Station at the location, coordinates $16^{\circ}58'59.15"N$ and 96° 3'7.02"E for 24 hours continuously. The air monitoring station is assured for unique function of automatic heating and dehumidification to avoid humidity influence on measurement data for outdoor air measurement. Based on the air quality monitoring results, all emission parameters were under the limit of NQEG values.

2) Noise Quality

In addition, the noise level, temperature and humidity were also directly measured by Digital Sound Level Meter (GM1356-0/GM1356) and Temperature-Humidity meter (Model: GM1361-EN-01/GM1361). The measurement results were compared with the National Environmental Quality (Emissions) Guidelines, and the measured results were found to be within these guidelines.

3) Water Quality

The factory provided drinking water for the employees by R.O Treatment System. The drinking water quality is monitored and compared with the WHO Drinking Water Standard and all the quality parameters meet the WHO Drinking Water Standard. The ground water quality is monitored and compared with the NEQG values (2015) which was designated for garment and textile and leather products. All the quality parameters meet the NEQG values except the color and total phosphorus are above the limit of NEQG values.

4.2 Ecological Environments

The proposed project area, Shwe Pyi Thar township is within the Zone 3 (Bago, Yangon and Naypyidaw) and locally there was no local protected area, such as natural forest, wildlife and deforestation places near the proposed project. Also, there is not any intact forest around the project area and clearance of trees won't be included in bag production process.

4.3 Social Environments

The factory is located in the industrial zone. The nearby community area of the factory with their respective distances from the project site are as follows.

No.	Community Area	Distance from the Project Site (km)
1	Hlawga Market	3.01
2	Shwe Pyi Thar Movie Theater	2.6
3	Shwe Pyi Thar Hospital	3.14
4	University of Computer Studies (Yangon)	4.83
5	Hlawga Park	7.3

4.4 Cultural Components

The project area is located in the industrial city and there is no cultural heritage component.

4.5 Natural Disaster

Shwe Pyi Thar township encountered the experiences of natural disaster events, such as Cyclone (1 time) and Fire hazard (1 time) in the year of 2018-2019.

5 Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures

Impact Significance is based on calculated by significant point, impact significance and it can categorize as follows:

Impact Level	Explanation of Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impacts	
Critical (A)	-impact is irreversible with extensive and severe damages to ecology and socioeconomic values -issues cannot be resolved	Cannot mitigate and should find the alternative approach.	Need to be changed, relocated or abandoned	
Major (B)	-impact is substantial, but it can be reduced technically and/or adequate management measures	\checkmark	Residual impact will be minor.	
Moderate (C)	-impact is moderate in terms of extent and severity -can effectively reduce using simple measures	\checkmark	Residual impact will be insignificant.	
Minor (D)	-impact magnitude is small in a small area -easily manage through good implementation practices	Control measures	Residual impact will be negligible.	
Insignificant (E)	 -impact is very small (insignificant) and negligible -easily mitigate through good implementation practices 	x	Residual impact will never become significant.	
Nature of Impact	Positive impact (+)	An interaction will possibly lead to positive impacts		
	Negative impact (-)	An interaction will possibly lead to negative impacts		

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

Impact Parameter		Evaluation of Impacts		Impacts/Sources		Impacts/Sources	Mitigation Measures
Air Quality PM ₁₀ PM _{2.5} SO ₂ NO ₂ CO	P1	P2 D·/C-	D.	 -Increases in air pollutants caused by fugitive dust from foundation work, site excavation, and emissions from operation of vehicles and trucks and heavy construction equipment during construction period. - Occupational health concern for construction workers and community health lived in the closed surroundings of the construction site are expected. - Air emissions from machine, truck and bowsers operation and staff accommodation at the project site during operation phase are expected. 	Protect Contract with the license contractors for compliance of environmental management consistence with the concerned government authorized department; Sprinkling of water on dust generating areas; Restricting the speed limits of vehicles during movement on unpaved roads; Covering of vehicles carrying loose soil/construction material; Applying preventive maintenance system; Reduce Checking vehicle and equipment inspection daily; Stopping dust generating activities in high wind; Applying good site practice and housekeeping; Optimizing construction schedule to minimize time that vehicles are in operation;		

					Avoid
					- Turning off the engine while not in use;
					- Covering load-carrying platform properly when carrying earth/sand;
					- Vehicle engines and other machinery will be kept turned on only if necessary, avoiding any unnecessary emission;
					- Activities will be conducted trying to use the minimum required number of means at the same time;
					- Electric small-scale mechanization and technical tools will be used when available and feasible; and
					- Repair and maintenance of construction equipment and vehicles will be performed outside of the construction site by at specialized enterprises.
Noise and Vibration	D-	C-/B-	D/ C-	 Increase ambient noise level at the construction site, and communities near the material transport routes, especially, the poor buildings which could be destroyed by vibration. Long-term noise exposure during operation especially to occupational health, will reduce hearing and labor productivity, and will cause fatigue, stress, and insomnia. 	Protect - Maintain machinery and equipment in good conditions. - Post warning signs within the vicinity of the impact and all personnel shall be provided with personal protective equipment. For example, workers operating equipment that generates noise should be equipped with the appropriate noise protection gear; - Maintain an active community consultation and positive relations with residents that will assist in alleviating concerns that might arise and resolve any potential noise complaints;

				-The noise and vibration may be expected by operation of generator while electricity is not available, but it is short-term. Noise generation from generator operation is also expected during electricity goes out and/or during the national grid is not enough for plant operation.	Reduce - Select adequate equipment (fit with noise mufflers); - Minimize machinery and equipment unused conditions with engines in action; - Locate the generator away from the residential area as much as possible. Avoid - Restrict the construction activities that will generate disturbing sounds to normal working hours. - During operation time, there must be alternative shifting of staffs/workers who are working at the noisy workplace at a defined time frame.
Water Resources and quality	D·	C ⁻ / B ⁻	B.	 Loss of water quality due to inappropriate management of construction wastes and domestic waste from camp site. Impacts on groundwater quality as a result of construction activities such as deep foundation and piling works, and discharges. Wastewater by RO chemical cleaning, and effluent from RO treatment may cause the 	- Training and equipping relevant staff in protected storage and handling practices, and rapid spill response and clean up

				properly.	Reduce - regular maintenance and checking of all vehicles and machinery to minimize the risk of fuel or lubricant leakages; - As construction activities typically generate disturbed soil, concrete fines, oils and other waste, on-site collection and settling of storm water, prohibition of equipment washes down, and prevention of soil loss and toxic releases from the construction site are necessary to minimize water pollution; Avoid - No storage for fuel and lubricants/oil;
Soil	D-	C-	D-	-Clearance of trees might affect soil erosion. -The accidental spillage of oil from vehicles used for transportation of construction material and accidental spillage from the building material used for construction	Protect - Prevent soil contamination by oil or grease spills, leakages or releases, all manipulations of oil derivate in the process of construction and provision of fuel to the machines should be performed with maximum attention; - Training and equipment will be in place to minimize the potential environmental impact in the case of accidents (for example using spill kits). Reduce - Leak proof containers should be used for storage and transportation of oil/grease and wash off from the oil/grease

					handling area shall be drained through drains and treated properly before disposal; - Construction waste and debris shall be collected on a regular basis, covered by roof and disposed of at designated landfills; - Avoid - Prohibit to operate with equipment and vehicles outside the designated work areas and roads;
Solid wastes	E	C-	C-	 Clearance of project site is expected at pre-construction phase. Various types of construction solid wastes are likely to occur during the project construction phase. Domestic solid wastes, office wastes, workshop wastes are expected during operation phase. Hazardous wastes (e.g.,oil spills) are expected during operation phase. 	Protect - Fire prevention systems and secondary containment shall be provided for storage facilities, where necessary, to prevent fires or releases of hazardous materials; - A waste management plan shall be developed including requirements for separation, handling and disposal of all waste generated; - Suitable disposal sites shall be identified with capacities for disposal for general and hazardous waste prior to the operation phase. Reduce - All hazardous materials shall be stored in clearly labeled containers;

					 Storage and handling of hazardous materials should be in accordance with national and local regulations appropriate to their hazard characteristics; Waste shall be separated on site and waste storage areas shall be roofed and bounded to prevent potential cross-contamination; Avoid Spent oils (including transformer oil) shall be recycled; All waste shall be disposed of in line with local requirements at a suitable and licensed waste disposal facility
Vegetation and terrestrial fauna	C-	D·	E-	 A removal of the tree and bushes in the construction area will be done so potential impact on vegetation was expected. The regional fauna species are also expected to face loss of their habitats due to clearance of vegetation. 	Protect - Routine checking of trenches (if any) and escape routes to minimize, if not prevent, entrapment of fauna; - Reporting of any violation relating to hunting birds, snakes and trading activities; - Environmental awareness training to be given to all workers for the preservation of local biodiversity species and induct the nature of the sensitivity of project area; Reduce - Implementing good housekeeping practices on the field and implementing good Solid Waste Management Plan in order to eliminate any source of hazard to the native fauna;

					 Minimize vegetation clearance and habitat disturbance by demarcating the clearing boundaries in the project site; Avoid Unnecessary cleaning the trees is to avoid; Works areas in temporarily affected areas shall be reinstated with tree/shrub/ grass upon completion of the works.
Traffic loads	E -	B-	C	- Heavy vehicle movements during construction and operation phases are highly expected to transport construction machinery and supply of water to the target townships.	 Reduce Definition of speed limits and make sure that they are respected by Project drivers (including contractors); Adopt a Traffic Management Plan to ensure traffic safety, which should foresee safe drive trainings, regular alcohol and drug tests for drivers and driving restrictions during rush hours (especially close to schools and hospitals, etc.).
Aesthetic view	C-	B-	C-	- Clearance of trees during preconstruction phase and new buildings during construction phase can be unfamiliar and affect loss of aesthetic view to the surrounding community.	Avoid - No introduce the vertical structures which can be overseen from various parts of the region; Reduce - Adopt the control measures during the detailed design of the project such as building design, and growing vegetation, etc; - Color for project facilities should be carefully selected. Lighter color can be utilized to complement the surrounding areas. Where

					technically feasible, to decrease the visibility of facilities, plantation around the building should be planned.
Cultural Components	E-	E-	E -	 -Ancient Pagodas and cultural buildings -The project area is located in the industrial city and there is no cultural heritage component. There are no ancient pagodas in surrounding environment. 	No mitigation measure is necessary.
Occupational Health and	E-	C-	D-	- The construction dust and noise emissions will be affected to the construction workers and the occupational health during operation period.	Protect - Adopting and training all personnel (including contractor workers) in the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). - Training in recognition of hazard symbols; - Adoption of work site hazards signage in Myanmar language; - Training of all personnel in health and safety risk prevention and protection; Reduce
Risk					 Regular noise surveys to ensure the on-site maximum levels are not exceeded; Development of inspection, testing and maintenance programs for machinery and equipment; Accident recording and investigation and prevention initiatives; Development of training in site emergency response plans both for the construction phase; and

					Compliance to all international, national or local health safety standards that may exist.Manage well for the good ventilation system and have enough light.
Community Health	E-	C-	D-	- The construction dust and noise emissions and fugitive emission by heavy transportation will be affected to the construction workers.	Protect - A series of traffic measures should be also considered: dust suppression measures, as vehicle speed restrictions, wheel washing area installed at all site access points, containment for dusty materials, and frequent watering or covering of exposed areas of ground, and prompt site restoration; installation of appropriate temporary road sign points on the roads used by Project traffic at bends, junctions, schools and populated areas; Reduce - Guarantee proper vehicle maintenance to reduce noise and accidents. - Maintain the Project roads to reduce the possibility of accidents, including clearing of vegetation on to improve sight distance and visibility. - Engage with local communities through traffic safety awareness campaigns.
Socio economic	D+	C+	В+	- The positive and beneficial effect for the improvement of the existing structures,	Promote - Consult adequately with the concerned local people to improve their understanding on the project activities for promoting positive

				livelihood activities and living standard along with the project.	beneficial effects such as job opportunity and increased infrastructure such as safe water availability, electricity and road facilities, etc.
Natural Disaster	E	D	D	 The project area has no record due to the seasonal/tidal floods in the past 10 years. Natural seismic and storms, such as cyclones are interest. 	 Protect Temporary drainage system will be provided for collecting drain water from construction activity and rainwater to reuse inside construction area. During detailed design, the protection from inundation shall be carefully studied and considered based on the past experience and records.
Fire Hazard	D·	C-/ B-	В-	 Serious damage to property and even injury and death. Poor electrical installations Waste disposal area, raw materials 	 Protect Installation of adequate Fire-fighting system. To provide fire extinguishers, fire hose reels and fire hydrants on the walls of the factory for fire emergency cases. Regular inspection for existing firefighting equipment must be done. In case of a fire emergency, a water storage tank for fire is frightening. Emergency fire alarms are installed at the factory for alerting the workers in case of fire. The main entrances and routes for emergency cases of the factory must not be blocked with materials or machines for fire emergency cases.

					Manage the drainage systems of the factory to prevent health risk for the workers.
Global Warming	E	E	E	- Some carbon emissions (such as CO, CO ₂) are expected during construction and operation period through fuel/oil burning activities for vehicle use and operation of machines and facilities in bag factory.	No feasible control measures would be considered.

6 Public Consultation Meeting

Public consultation meeting was conducted on 11^{st} August, 2023 regarding to the Paragraph 63 (i) of EIA procedure 2015. The attendant list and presentation materials are attached in the Appendix – 3 of this report.

Total attendance of 25 attendees, there are 10-suggestion forms are collected. The suggestion from the attendees were mentioned that today presentation and the report outline is good enough and the factory should follow the EMP and monitoring of the environment quality. The details of PCM were described in Chapter 6.



Figure 2: Public Consultation Meeting

Some major suggestions during the public consultation meetings are-

- No special comment on following the local laws and regulations
- o Should implement the suggestions raised in the meeting into action.
- Should implement noise reduction measures.
- Should place fire protection equipment and develop evacuation plan.
- o Should implement according to CSR plan.
- o To carry out waste disposal according to YCDC Law, 2018.

7 Environmental and Social Management Plan

The Environmental Management Plan consists of two parts.

- 1) Environmental management plan: An EMP will be conducted in order to minimize and/or avoid negative impacts, and to strengthen positive impacts.
- 2) Environmental monitoring plan: An environmental monitoring plan will be carried out in order to determine the environmental condition, to ensure that the mitigation plan is effectively functioning and to specify adverse impacts before their expanding.

Environmental management and monitoring activities for the present project could be divided into the following phases:

- (a) Pre-construction phase
- (b) during construction phase, and
- (c) during operation phase.

However, the construction is 100% completed in 2022 and there can be expected no more impacts from Preconstruction and construction phase for this proposed project.

The environmental, social and occupational safety management is aimed to implement the company's policies and expectations to meet with the legal requirements of the state, Myanmar. In order to reduce the possible impacts, the company implemented the emergency response plans, with the prior exercises, arrangement of training programs such as first aid, and occupational health, and having a mailbox where the public complaints can be received and resolved by investigative teams, and emergency exit guidelines in the factory, warning signs and fire extinguishers for electrical hazards plans have been prepared to extinguish the fire if occurred.

In addition, a nurse was hired in a medical clinic which was arranged to provide health services for the employees for accidents and small sickness and necessary PPEs such as masks and gloves and vaccination were provided to the employees during the outbreak of diseases such as Covid-19.

In order to carry out these management plans, the company will establish a fund and OHS team to make the necessary arrangements, role-playing exercises and monitoring plans. Environmental and social monitoring and measurement activities will also be carried out on a monthly/annual basis and the monitoring report will be submitted to ECD biannually with the measurement of monitoring parameters committed as per EMP report.

EMP Monitoring Plan

Category	Item	Location	Frequency	Responsible Organization	Target Value	Budget Allocation
Air quality	SO ₂ , NO ₂ , CO, O ₃ , PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀	AQ: 16°58'59.15"N 96° 3'7.02"E	Twice/year	Third Party	- National Regulation: general application	2,000,000 per year
Noise quality	As per the NEQG	NQ1: 16°58'59.15"N 96° 3'7.02"E and	Twice/year	Third Party	- National Regulation: general application	500,000 per year
		NQ2: 16°58'58.04"N 96° 3'8.90"E				
Water quality	pH, Temperature, Colour, TSS, Ammonia, BOD, COD, Total Phosphorous, Cadmium, Copper, Zinc, Nickel, Sulfide, Phenol, Oil & Grease, Total Nitrogen, Chromium (Hexavalent), Total Coliform Count	WQ-1: 16°58'56.78"N 96° 3'10.64"E WQ-2: 16°58'58.20"N 96° 3'9.82"E	Twice/year	Third Party	- National Regulation: Garment sector - Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC) Rules and Guidelines	1,000,000 per year
Solid Waste	Nonhazardous waste (office waste) Hazardous waste (used lubricants)	Main office and process area Storage area	Weekly	EOHS	Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC) Guidelines	35,000 per month

Hazardous Substances	Fuel storage, new and used lubricants area	Storage and Handling area	Monthly	EOHS	Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC) Guidelines	50,000 per year
Occupational Safety	Training record for staff, loss time injury, and number of accidents	Entire boundary	Daily	ЕОНЅ	Occupational Safety and Health (2019)	500,000 per month
Community Health and Safety	Training record and number of accidents	Surrounding	Once/year	EOHS	IFC EHS standards	500,000 per year
Light Intensity and air ventilation system	Illuminance and Odor	Entire boundary	Monthly	Third Party	Applicable Standard	200,000 per month
Fire Hazardous	Visual Inspection, Firefighting equipment	Entire boundary	Monthly	EOHS	Myanmar Fire Brigade Law (2015)	500,000 per year
Health Care System for employees	Dizziness, Headache, cold, and other accidents.	Entire boundary	Weekly	EOHS	Occupational Safety and Health (2019)	500,000 per year
Training Plan	-Trainings on Occupational Health and Safety	Designated location	Biannually	EOHS/Third Party	As required	600,000 per year
	-Trainings on waste management and Environmental quality management					

Preparation of EMP	Monitoring according to EMP plan and monitoring report	-	Biannually	Third Party	EIA Procedure (2015)	2,000,000 per month
Monitoring Report	preparation					

8 Conclusions

According to the impact assessment of the project activities on existing environment and socioeconomic conditions, the factory management can perform the proper mitigation measures against the potential adverse environmental impacts by following the EMP plans. The necessary measures to mitigate impact regarding different environmental parameter such as air, water, solid waste, and noise has been proposed in this report.

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

In addition to domestic Workers to access job, the project can support the technology transfer that is learning technologies and management knowledge from foreign countries and foreign investment admittance to domestic, that will indirectly help in boosting up the national economic condition through foreign investment. 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 would be of immense benefit to the local community and national development as well.

In conclusion, it has been figured out that, the proposed manufacturing of clothing and accessories factory is going to generate local employment opportunities and enhance capabilities and working skills of employees.

အစီရင်ခံစာအကျဉ်းချုပ်

၁။ နိဒါန်း

Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited မှ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် Wanxinda Travel Goods အိတ်ချုပ်စက်ရုံသည် မြေကွက်အမှတ်-၁၅၈၊ မြေတိုင်းရပ်ကွက် အမှတ်- ၄၉၊ ဝါးတရာစက်မှုဇုန်၊ ရွှေပြည်သာမြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီးတွင် တည်ရှိပြီး ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး ရင်းနှီးမြှပ်နှံမှုကော်မတီ၏ ၂၈ - ၃ - ၂၀၂၂ ရက်စွဲပါစာအမှတ် ရကတ ၄၆၇/ ၂၀၂၂ ဖြင့် လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ခွင့် ရရှိထားပြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်။ မြန်မာ့ရင်းနှီးမြှပ်နှံမှုနှင့်ကုမ္ပဏီများညွှန်ကြားမှု ဦးစီးဌာန (DICA) ၌ ကုမ္ပဏီမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ် ၁၁၂၈၉၃၂၄၅ ဖြင့် ၂၀၁၈ ခုနှစ်၊ ဒီဇင်ဘာလ ၂၆ ရက်နေ့တွင် မှတ်ပုံတင်ထားရှိခဲ့ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်း လုပ်ငန်းသည် ရာနှုန်းပြည့် နိုင်ငံခြားသား ရင်းနှီးမြှပ်နှံမှု အမျိုးအစားဖြစ်ပြီး အစုရှယ်ယာအား တာဝန်ကန့်သတ်ထားသည့် အများနှင့် မသက်ဆိုင်သော ကုမ္ပဏီအဖြစ် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းများကို ၂၀၂၁ ခုနှစ်တွင် စက်ရုံကို စတင်လည်ပတ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် (EMP) ရေးဆွဲဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းမှာ Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory ၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးဆိုင်ရာ မူဝါဒများအရလည်းကောင်း၊ လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ခွင့် သက်တမ်းများ တိုးမြှင့်ဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် နိုင်ငံတော်မှထုတ်ပြန်ထားသော စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများအတိုင်း လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရန်နှင့် စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ထိခိုက်မှုများကို လျှော့ချနိုင်ရန် ရည်ရွယ်၍ ရေးဆွဲဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။

တတိယအဖွဲ့ အစည်းဖြစ်သည့် Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited (OBES) မှ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း (၂၀၁၅) အရ လည်းကောင်း၊ အမျိုးသား ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ (၂၀၁၅) အရ လည်းကောင်း၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ဆိုင်ရာအရည်အသွေးများအရလည်းကောင်း ကိုက်ညီမှုရှိစေရန် အခြေခံအချက်အလက် များအား ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာ၍ ဆန်းစစ်ကာ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ် (EMP) အစီရင်ခံစာ ရေးဆွဲခြင်းကို ဆောင်ရွက်မည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ဆက်သွယ်ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည့် ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များ၏ သတင်းအချက်အလက်များ

စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းပိုင်ရှင်၏ သတင်းအချက်အလက်များ

လိပ်စာ : Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited

မြေကွက်အမှတ်-၁၅၈၊ မြေတိုင်းရပ်ကွက် အမှတ်- ၄၉၊ ဝါးတရာစက်မှုဇုန်၊

ရွှေပြည်သာမြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး။

စက်ရုံပိုင်ရှင် : Mr. Wei Jian Lin

ဆက်သွယ်ရမည့် ပုဂ္ဂိုလ် : ဦးထွန်းထွန်း

ဖုန်း : ၀၉-၆၇၄၃၁၂၁၁၂

ရာထူး : မန်နေဂျာ (လူ့စွမ်းအားအရင်းအမြစ် ဌာန)

အကြံပေးအဖွဲ့အစည်း၏ သတင်းအချက်အလက်များ

လိပ်စာ : Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited (OBES)

အမှတ်(၉)၊ Block (၃၆)၊ နဝဒေးဥယာဉ်အိမ်ရာ၊ ရန်ကုန် ပုသိမ်လမ်းမကြီး၊

လှိုင်သာယာမြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး။

ဖုန်း : ၀၉- ၄၂၀၀၉၅၄၄၅၊ ၀၉-၇၆၅၄၇၉၆၉၂

အီးမေးလ် : obesservices@obcmm.com

ဝက်ဘ်ဆိုက် : www.obc.com

ဆက်သွယ်ရမည့် ပုဂ္ဂိုလ် : ဦးကျော်ဝင်းဟန်

ရာထူး : ဒါရိုက်တာ

EMP ရေးဆွဲပြုစုမည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အကြံပေးအဖွဲ့ဝင်များ

အဓိက အကြံပေးခေါင်းေ	ဆာင်ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်				
အမည်	လိုင်စင်နံပါတ်	အဖွဲ့ အစည်း	ဆက်သွယ်ရမည့် လိပ်စာ	ကျွမ်းကျင်သည့် နယ်ပယ်	တာဝန် ဝတ္တရားများ
ဒေါက်တာ လဲ့လဲ့ဝင်း	EIA-C	Olive Bright	အမှတ်(၉)၊ Block (၃၆)၊	-Wastewater Pollution	-Team leader
		Environmental	နဝဒေးဥယာဉ်အိမ်ရာ၊	Control and	
	019/2023	Solutions Limited	ရန်ကုန် ပုသိမ် လမ်းမကြီး၊	Management	
			လှိုင်သာယာ မြို့နယ်၊	-Ecology and	
			ရန်ကုန်တိုင်း ဒေသကြီး။	Biodiversity	
				-Risk Assessment and	
				Hazard Management	
				-Solid Wastes and	
				Hazardous Wastes	
				Management	
တွဲဖက်အကြံပေးများ					
အမည်	လိုင်စင်နံပါတ်	အဖွဲ့ အစည်း	ဆက်သွယ်ရမည့် လိပ်စာ	ကျွမ်းကျင်သည့် နယ်ပယ်	တာဝန် ဝတ္တရားများ
ဦးမင်းမင်းဦး	EIA-C	Olive Bright	အမှတ်(၉)၊ Block (၃၆)၊	-Air Pollution Control	-Consultant
	_	Environmental	နဝဒေးဥယာဉ်အိမ်ရာ၊	and Monitoring	
	020/2023	Solutions Limited	ရန်ကုန် ပုသိမ် လမ်းမကြီး၊	- Meteorology	
			လှိုင်သာယာ မြို့နယ်၊	Modelling and	
			ရန်ကုန်တိုင်း ဒေသကြီး။	Management	

ဒေါ်မြတ်သစ္စာနိုင်	EIA-C	Olive Bright	အမှတ်(၉)၊ Block (၃၆)၊	-Social Study and	-Consultant
	_	Environmental	နဝဒေးဥယာဉ်အိမ်ရာ၊	Analysis	
	021/2023	Solutions Limited	ရန်ကုန် ပုသိမ် လမ်းမကြီး၊		
			လှိုင်သာယာ မြို့နယ်၊		
			ရန်ကုန်တိုင်း ဒေသကြီး။		
ဦးကျော်ဝင်းဟန်	EIA-AC	Olive Bright	အမှတ်(၉)၊ Block (၃၆)၊	-Air Pollution	-Chemical Engineer
	027/2023	Environmental	နဝဒေး ဥယာဉ်အိမ်ရာ၊	Monitoring	and Project
		Solutions Limited	ရန်ကုန် ပုသိမ် လမ်းမကြီး၊		Management
			လှိုင်သာယာမြို့နယ်၊		
			ရန်ကုန်တိုင်း ဒေသကြီး။		
ဦးစည်ယံဟိန်း	EIA-AC	Olive Bright	အမှတ်(၉)၊ Block (၃၆)၊	-Geological	-Associate
	026/2023	Environmental	နဝဒေးဥယာဉ်အိမ်ရာ၊	Assessment	Consultant
		Solutions Limited	ရန်ကုန် ပုသိမ် လမ်းမကြီး၊		
			လှိုင်သာယာ မြို့နယ်၊		
			ရန်ကုန်တိုင်း ဒေသကြီး။		
ဦးမျိုးသူရ	EIA-C	Olive Bright	အမှတ်(၉)၊ Block (၃၆)၊	-Geological	-Consultant
	046/2023	Environmental	နဝဒေးဥယာဉ်အိမ်ရာ၊	Assessment	
		Solutions Limited	ရန်ကုန် ပုသိမ် လမ်းမကြီး၊	-Soil Conservation	
			လှိုင်သာယာ မြို့နယ်၊		
			ရန်ကုန်တိုင်း ဒေသကြီး။		

ဒေါ် အိသက်မွန်	EIA-AC	Olive Bright	အမှတ်(၉)၊ Block (၃၆)၊	-Wastewater Pollution	-Associate
	017/2023	Environmental	နဝဒေးဥယာဉ်အိမ်ရာ၊	Control and	Consultant
	017/2023	Solutions Limited	ရန်ကုန် ပုသိမ် လမ်းမကြီး၊	Management	
			လှိုင်သာယာ မြို့နယ်၊	-Solid Wastes and	
			ရန်ကုန်တိုင်း ဒေသကြီး။	Hazardous Wastes	
				Management	
ဦးခင်မောင်အေး	EIA-AC	Olive Bright	အမှတ်(၉)၊ Block (၃၆)၊	-Archaeology and	-Associate
	018/2023	Environmental	နဝဒေးဥယာဉ်အိမ်ရာ၊	Cultural Heritage	Consultant
	010/2023	Solutions Limited	ရန်ကုန် ပုသိမ် လမ်းမကြီး၊		
			လှိုင်သာယာ မြို့နယ်၊		
			ရန်ကုန်တိုင်း ဒေသကြီး။		
ဦးစိုးပိုင်ဟိန်း	EIA-AC	Olive Bright	အမှတ်(၉)၊ Block (၃၆)၊	-General	-Associate
	019/2023	Environmental	နဝဒေးဥယာဉ်အိမ်ရာ၊	Environmental	Consultant
	013/2023	Solutions Limited	ရန်ကုန် ပုသိမ် လမ်းမကြီး၊	Management	
			လှိုင်သာယာ မြို့နယ်၊		
			ရန်ကုန်တိုင်း ဒေသကြီး။		
ဒေါက်တာဖြူဖြူမြင့်	EIA-AC	Olive Bright	အမှတ်(၉)၊ Block (၃၆)၊	-Health	-Associate
	020/2023	Environmental	နဝဒေးဥယာဉ်အိမ်ရာ၊		Consultant
	020/2023	Solutions Limited	ရန်ကုန် ပုသိမ် လမ်းမကြီး၊		
			လှိုင်သာယာ မြို့နယ်၊		
			ရန်ကုန်တိုင်း ဒေသကြီး။		

ဒေါ် သင်းသင်း	EIA-AC	Olive Bright	အမှတ်(၉)၊ Block (၃၆)၊	-Social Study and	-Associate
	021/2022	Environmental	နဝဒေးဥယာဉ်အိမ်ရာ၊	Analysis	Consultant
	021/2023	Solutions Limited	ရန်ကုန် ပုသိမ် လမ်းမကြီး၊		
			လှိုင်သာယာ မြို့နယ်၊		
			ရန်ကုန်တိုင်း ဒေသကြီး။		
ဦးထက်သီဟဖုန်းမြင့်	EIA-AC	Olive Bright	အမှတ်(၉)၊ Block (၃၆)၊	-Geological	-Associate
	032/2023	Environmental	နဝဒေးဥယာဉ်အိမ်ရာ၊	Assessment	Consultant
	032/2023	Solutions Limited	ရန်ကုန် ပုသိမ် လမ်းမကြီး၊	N. C. LVCL	
			လှိုင်သာယာ မြို့နယ်၊	-Noise and Vibration	
			ရန်ကုန်တိုင်း ဒေသကြီး။		
ဦးညွန့်ဦး	EIA-AC	Olive Bright	အမှတ်(၉)၊ Block (၃၆)၊	-General	-Associate
		Environmental	နဝဒေးဥယာဉ်အိမ်ရာ၊	Environmental	Consultant
	036/2023	Solutions Limited	ရန်ကုန် ပုသိမ် လမ်းမကြီး၊	Management	
			လှိုင်သာယာ မြို့နယ်၊		
			ရန်ကုန်တိုင်း ဒေသကြီး။		
ဦးကောင်းကျော်ထက်	EIA-AC	Olive Bright	အမှတ်(၉)၊ Block (၃၆)၊	-Risk Assessment and	-Associate
		Environmental	နဝဒေးဥယာဉ်အိမ်ရာ၊	Hazard Management	Consultant
	049/2023	Solutions Limited	ရန်ကုန် ပုသိမ် လမ်းမကြီး၊		
			လှိုင်သာယာ မြို့နယ်၊		
			ရန်ကုန်တိုင်း ဒေသကြီး။		

ဒေါက်တာ	လျှောက်ထားဆဲ	Olive Bright	အမှတ်(၉)၊ Block (၃၆)၊	-Hydrology	-Project-based
ကောင်းထက်စွမ်း		Environmental	နဝဒေးဥယာဉ်အိမ်ရာ၊	-Noise and Vibration	Environmental
		Solutions Limited	ရန်ကုန် ပုသိမ် လမ်းမကြီး၊	-General	Consultant
			လှိုင်သာယာ မြို့နယ်၊	Environmental	
			ရန်ကုန်တိုင်း ဒေသကြီး။	Management	
ဒေါက်တာ ချမ်းမြေ့သူ	ဆမ-၄၈၅၁၇	Olive Bright	အမှတ်(၉)၊ Block (၃၆)၊	Health and Safety	-Associate
	(လျှောက်ထားဆဲ)	Environmental	နဝဒေးဥယာဉ်အိမ်ရာ၊		Consultant
		Solutions Limited	ရန်ကုန် ပုသိမ် လမ်းမကြီး၊		
			လှိုင်သာယာ မြို့နယ်၊		
			ရန်ကုန်တိုင်း ဒေသကြီး။		
ဦးနေနိုင်	Legal Consultant	Olive Bright	အမှတ်(၉)၊ Block (၃၆)၊	Legal Analysis	-Associate
	No. 13814	Environmental	နဝဒေးဥယာဉ်အိမ်ရာ၊		Consultant
	(လျှောက်ထားဆဲ)	Solutions Limited	ရန်ကုန် ပုသိမ် လမ်းမကြီး၊		
			လှိုင်သာယာ မြို့နယ်၊		
			ရန်ကုန်တိုင်း ဒေသကြီး။		
ဦးတင့်ဝေ	Supportive Team	Olive Bright	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday	-Livestock and	-Associate
	Member	Environmental	Garden Housing, Yangon	aquaculture	Consultant
		Solutions Limited	Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar	assessment	
			Yar Township, Yangon,		
			Myanmar		

ဒေါ် အိခိုင်ဝေ	Supportive 1	Геат	Olive	Bright	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday	-Livestock and	-Associate
	Member		Environmental		Garden Housing, Yangon	aquaculture	Consultant
			Solutions Limited	d	Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar	assessment	
					Yar Township, Yangon,		
					Myanmar		
ဒေါ်မြင့်မြင့်စိုး	Supportive 1	Геат	Olive	Bright	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday	-Economic assessment	-Associate
	Member		Environmental		Garden Housing, Yangon		Consultant
			Solutions Limited	d	Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar		
					Yar Township, Yangon,		
					Myanmar		
ဒေါ် သူဇာဦး	Supportive 1	Геат	Olive	Bright	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday	-Economic assessment	-Associate
	Member		Environmental		Garden Housing, Yangon		Consultant
			Solutions Limite	d	Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar		
					Yar Township, Yangon,		
					Myanmar		
ဦးဟိန်းထက်အောင်	Supportive 1	Геат	Olive	Bright	အမှတ်(၉)၊ Block (၃၆)၊	Physical Surveys	-Operation
	Member		Environmental		နဝဒေးဥယာဉ်အိမ်ရာ၊		Assistant
			Solutions Limited	d	ရန်ကုန် ပုသိမ် လမ်းမကြီး၊		
					လှိုင်သာယာ မြို့နယ်၊		
					ရန်ကုန်တိုင်း ဒေသကြီး။		

၂။ စီမံကိန်းအကြောင်းအရာ

Wanxinda Travel Goods အိတ်ချုပ်စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းမှာ CMP (Cutting, Making and Packing) စနစ်ဖြင့် အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုးထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းကို ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းအတွက် လိုအပ်သည့် ကုန်ကြမ်းများကို တရုတ်နိုင်ငံမှ တင်သွင်းရယူပြီး ပြည်တွင်း၌ ထုတ်လုပ်ကာ ထုတ်လုပ်ပြီးသည့် ကုန်ချောများကို တရုတ်နှင့် ဥရောပနိုင်ငံများသို့ တင်ပို့ရောင်းချခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ကုန်ချောထွက်ရှိမှု အစီအစဉ်မှာ ပထမနှစ်မှ ၁၀ နှစ်အတွင်း အိတ်အရေအတွက် ၂,၀၆၀,၀၀၀ မှ ၂,၂၆၆,၀၀၀ အထိဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ယခုအခါတွင် Wanxinda Travel Goods အိတ်ချုပ်စက်ရုံသည် ဝန်ထမ်းအင်အား (၃၆၅) ဦးရေ ဝန်းကျင်ဖြင့် အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းများကို ပေးအပ်ထားခဲ့ပြီး ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ စက်ရုံ အကျယ်အဝန်းမှာ ဧရိယာအနေဖြင့် ၂.၁၀၃ ဧက(၈၅၁၀.၅၃၉ စတုရန်းမီတာ) ရှိပါသည်။ စက်ရုံဝန်ထမ်းများအတွက်သောက်ရေနှင့် သုံးရေကို မြေအောက်ရေအား Reverse Osmosis စနစ်ဖြင့်သန့်စင်ကာ ရယူသုံးစွဲစေပါသည်။ မီးဖိုချောင်သုံးစွန့်ပစ်ရေ ဝန်ထမ်းများအသုံးပြုသည့်ရေများကို စက်ရုံအတွင်း ရေမြောင်းများမှတဆင့် ထွက်ရှိမှုများအနေဖြင့် ဝါးတရာစက်မှုဇုန်၏ ရေနုတ်မြောင်းများသို့စွန့်ပစ်ပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းမှ ထွက်ရှိသည့် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ အဖြစ် လည်သာ၊ ဖြတ်စများ၊ ကတ်ထူစက္ကူများ၊ ဝန်ထမ်းများမှ စားကြွင်းစားကျန်များကို စက်ရုံအတွင်း၌ အမှိုက်ကန်နှင့် အမှိုက်ပုံးများထားရှိပြီး အဆိုပါစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို ရန်ကုန်မြို့တော်စည်ပင်သာယာရေး ကော်မတီ (ရွှေပြည်သာဌာနခွဲ)၏ အမှိုက်သိမ်းယာဉ်များဖြင့်သိမ်းဆည်းစွန့်ပစ်ပါသည်။ ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြု၍ ရသော ကတ္ထူနှင့်ပါကင် ပစ္စည်းအချို့ကိုမူ Recycle Business လုပ်ငန်းရှင်များသို့ ပြန်လည်ရောင်းချပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းတွင်ပါဝင်သည့် အဓိကအစိတ်အပိုင်းများမှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။

စက်ရုံအမည်	Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited
စတင်တည်ထောင်သည့်ခုနှစ်	၂၀၂၁
စတင်လည်ပတ်သည့်ခုနှစ်	Jojj
ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုအမျိုးအစား	ရာနှုန်းပြည့်နိုင်ငံခြားသား ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု၊ Private Company Limited by Shares
အလုပ်ချိန်	မနက် ၈း၀၀ နာရီမှ ညနေ ၄း၃၀ (အချိန်ပို ၂ နာရီ- အချိန်ပိုအလုပ်ချိန်သည် ညနေ ၅ နာရီမှ ၇ နာရီအထိဖြစ်ပါသည်၊)

ကုန်ထုတ်လုပ်မှုစွမ်းရည်	ပထမနှစ်မှ ၁၀ နှစ်အတွင်း အိတ်အရေအတွက် ၂,၀၆၀,၀၀၀ မှ ၂,၂၆၆,၀၀၀ အထိ					
ထုတ်ကုန်အမျိုးအစား	အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုး					
လုပ်သားဦးရေ	၃၆၅ (ကျား - ဂု၈၊ မ- ၂၈၇)					
ဝန်ထမ်းများအတွက်အဆောင်ထောက်ပံ့ ပေးမှု ရှိ/မရှိ	အမြဲတမ်းဝန်ထမ်းများအတွက်သာ					
ကြိုပို့ယာဉ် ထောက်ပံ့ပေးမှုရှိ/မရှိ	กิ					
လျှပ်စစ်ရယူသည့်အရင်းအမြစ်	အစိုးရဓာတ်အားလိုင်း၊ ၃၃၀ ကေဗွီအေ					
မီးစက်	ე (500 kVA, 66 kVA)					
စက်သုံးဆီအသုံးပြုမှု	ဒီဇယ်					

၃။ မူဝါဒနှင့်ဥပဒေဖွဲ့ စည်းမှုဆိုင်ရာများ

Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited အနေဖြင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်၊ ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေးဆိုင်ရာရည်မှန်းချက်များ၊ မူဝါဒများ၊ မျှော်မှန်းချက်များ သတ်မှတ်ခြင်းနှင့် EHS စနစ် များထားရှိခြင်း၊ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်မည့် အဖွဲ့ အစည်း များ ဖွဲ့ စည်းကာ ကုမ္ပဏီ၊ စက်ရုံနှင့် ဌာနခွဲများအတွင်း ကျန်းမာရေး၊ ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းရေး၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်သာယာရေးတို့ကို စီမံခန့်ခွဲ နိုင်သည့် လုပ်ငန်းတခုအဖြစ်ရပ်တည်နိုင်ရေး အစရှိသည့် လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များကိုချမှတ်ကာ အိတ်များကို ထုတ်လုပ်လည်ပတ်လျက်ရှိပါသည်။

ထို့အပြင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး ဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေများ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိခိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း၊ အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ၊ အလုပ်သမားဥပဒေ၊ အပါအဝင် အိတ်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းနှင့် စပ်လျဉ်း၍ အကျုံးဝင်သည့် အောက်ပါ ဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေများ အတိုင်း တသွေမတိမ်း လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

- 1) National Environmental Policy of Myanmar, (Notification No. 26/94 dated 5 December 1994)
- 2) Constitution 2008
- 3) Environmental Conservation Law, 30 March 2012
- 4) Environmental Conservation Rules, 2014

- 5) Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (December 2015)
- 6) National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (NEQG) (December 2015)
- 7) National Environmental Policy of Myanmar (2019)
- 8) Foreign Investment Law, 2013
- 9) Myanmar Investment Rules, 2017
- 10) Payment of Wages Law (2016)
- 11) Yangon City Development Committee Law (2018)
- 12) The Amended Law for Factories Act, 1951 (2016)
- 13) The Private Industrial Enterprise Law, 1990
- 14) The Export and Import Law (2012)
- 15) The Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances Law, 2013
- 16) Underground Water Act
- 17) Myanmar Fire Brigade Law (2015)
- 18) The Electricity Law (2014)
- 19) Labor Dispute Settlement Law (28 Mar 2012 replacing 1929 version)
- 20) The Social Security Law (2012)
- 21) The employment and skill development (2013)
- 22) The Worker's Compensation Act, 1923
- 23) The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
- 24) The Leave and Holidays Act (1951, partially revised in 2014)
- 25) The Minimum Wage Law (2013)
- 26) Public Health Law (1972)
- 27) Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease Law 1995 (Amendment in 2011)
- 28) Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019)
- 29) The law on Standardization (2014)
- 30) လုပ်ငန်းခွင်သုံးပေါက်ကွဲစေတက်သောဝတ္ထုပစ္စည်းများဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၈)
- 31) IFC (EHS) Guideline

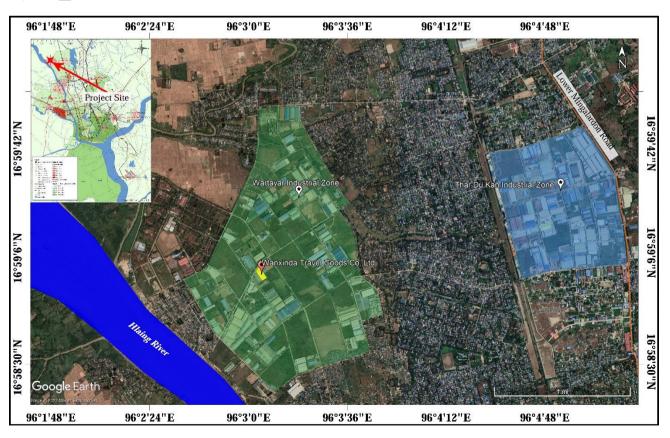
၄။ လက်ရှိပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အခြေအနေ

Wanxinda Travel Goods အိတ်ချုပ်စက်ရုံသည် CMP စနစ်ဖြင့် အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုးထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းကို မြေကွက်အမှတ်-၁၅၈၊ မြေတိုင်းရပ်ကွက် အမှတ်- ၄၉၊ ဝါးတရာစက်မှု့ ဧန်၊ ရွှေပြည်သာမြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီးရှိ မြေဧရိယာ ၂.၁၀၃ ဧက ပေါ် တွင် လည်ပတ်ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိပါသည်။

ဝါးတရာစက်မှုဇုန်သည် လှိုင်သာယာမြို့နယ်တွင် တည်ရှိပါသည်။ အဆိုပါစက်ရုံသည် အောက်မင်္ဂလာဒုံ လမ်းမကြီး၏ အနောက်ဘက်တွင် တည်ရှိပြီး စက်မှုဇုန်တွင်း နေရာအနှံ့ သွားလာဆက်သွယ်နိုင်ရန် မြေသား/ ကျောက်သားလမ်းများလည်း ဖောက်လုပ်ထားပါသည်။ လှိုင်မြစ်ကမ်းတလျှောက်တွင်လည်း လမ်းပန်း ဆက်သွယ်ရေးအတွက် ဆိပ်ခံတံတားများ ဖောက်လုပ်ထားရှိပါသည်။

၂၀၂၃ ခုနှစ် မေလ ၂၅ ရက်နေ့တွင် CMP စနစ်ဖြင့် အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုး ထုတ်လုပ်ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိသည့် Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited ၏ စက်ရုံသို့ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အကြံပေးအဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြစ်သည့် Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited (OBES) ၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ လေ့လာရေးအဖွဲ့ဝင်များ ကွင်းဆင်းလေ့လာခဲ့ကြပါသည်။

လက်ရှိစီမံကိန်းပတ်ဝန်းကျင်မှာ ဝါးတရာစက်မှုဇုန်အတွင်း၌တည်ရှိပြီး စက်မှုဇုန်များဖြင့် ဝန်းရံလျှက်ရှိသော နေရာဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ရွှေပြည်သာမြို့နယ်တွင် စက်မှုဇုန် ၁ မှ ၄ အထိအပြင် သာဓုကန်စက်မှုဇုန်တည် ရှိပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းတည်ရှိသော ဝါးတရာစက်မှုဇုန်၏ ၃ ကီလိုမီတာဝန်းကျင်တွင် သာဓုကန်စက်မှုဇုန်ဖြင့်ဝန်းရံတည်ရှိ နေပါသည်။



ပုံ (၁) စက်ရုံတည်နေရာနှင့် ၎င်း၏ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်

အိတ်ချုပ်စက်ရုံလုပ်ငန်းအနေဖြင့် လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှု၊ ရေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှု၊ မြေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုတို့ဖြင့် မသက်ဆိုင်သော်လည်း စက်မှုဇုန်နှင့် အနီးတစ်ဝိုက်ရှိ စက်ရုံဝန်းကျင်နှင့် စက်မှုဇုန်တွင်းမှ လေထု ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုများကြောင့် လုပ်သားများကျန်းမာရေးကို ကာကွယ်ပေးရန်လိုအပ်ပါသည်။ ထို့အတူ အဆိုပြုအိတ်ချုပ်စက်ရုံသည် သတ်မှတ်ထားသော စက်မှုဇုန်နေရာတွင် လည်ပတ်နေသောကြောင့် ထိန်းသိမ်းခံ အဖိုးတန်ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲများ၊ ကျောင်းဧရိယာ၊ ယဉ်ကျေးမှုအမွေအနှစ်များနှင့် ရှေးဟောင်း အဆောက်အအုံများ၊ ထိန်းသိမ်းရမည့်သစ်တောများအပေါ် ထိခိုက်သက်ရောက်မှုများ ပေါ်ပေါက်လာ

၄.၁။ ရုပ်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အခြေအနေ

၁) လေအရည်အသွေး

စက်ရုံတည်နေရာရှိ လေထုအရည်အသွေးကို စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူရန် ကာဗွန်မိုနောက်ဆိုဒ်၊ အိုဇုန်း၊ ဆာလဖာဒိုင် အောက်ဆိုဒ်၊ နိုက်ထရိုဂျင်ဒိုင်အောက်ဆိုဒ်၊ အမှုန်အမွှားပါဝင်မှု (PM2.5 နှင့် PM10) ပမာဏ အစရှိ သည့် လေထုထုတ်လွှတ်မှုပါရာမီတာများကို တိုင်းတာနိုင်သော AQM-09 စက်အမျိုး အစား ဖြင့် ၂၅ - ၅ - ၂၀၂၃ ရက်နေ့ထိ ကိုဩဒိနိတ်အမှတ် မြောက်လတ္တီကျူ ၁၆° ၅၈' ၅၉.၁၅" နှင့် အရှေ့ လောင်ဂျီကျူ ၉၆° ၃' ဂု.၀၂" တွင် ၂၄ နာရီ (ဆက်တိုက်) တိုင်းတာခဲ့ပါသည်။ ပြင်ပလေထု အရည်အသွေးကို တိုင်းတာရာတွင် တိုင်းတာသည့်စက်သည် စိုထိုင်းဆမမြင့်စေရန် အလိုအလျောက် အပူပေးခြင်း စိုစွတ်မှုလျှော့ချခြင်းအတွက် လုပ်ဆောင်ချက်များပါဝင်ပါသည်။ တိုင်းတာတွေ့ရှိချက်များအရ လေထုအရည်အသွေးအားလုံးသည် အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်၊ ၂၀၁၅ အတွင်းသာ ရှိကြောင်းတွေ့ရှိရ ပါသည်။

၂) အသံဆူညံမှု အရည်အသွေး

ဆူညံသံ၊ အပူချိန်နှင့် စိုထိုင်းစများကိုလည်း Digital Sound Level Meter (GM1356-0/GM1356) and Temperature-Humidity meter (Model: GM1361-EN-01/GM1361) ဖြင့် တိုက်ရိုက် တိုင်းတာစစ်ဆေး ခဲ့ပါသည်။ တိုင်းတာခဲ့သည့်ရလဒ်များကို အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အရည်အသွေး (ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု) လမ်းညွှန်ချက်ဖြင့် နှိုင်းယှဉ်ဖော်ပြထားပြီး တိုင်းတာမှုရလဒ်များမှာ အဆိုပါ လမ်းညွှန်ချက် အတွင်းသာ ရှိကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။

၃) ရေအရည်အသွေး

စက်ရုံတွင် အလုပ်သမားများအတွက် သောက်ရေနှင့်သုံးရေအား R.O စနစ်ဖြင့်သန့်စင်၍ သုံးစွဲစေပါသည်။ သောက်သုံးရေအရည်အသွေးမှာ WHO Drinking Water Standard အတွင်းတွင်တည်ရှိပြီး မြေအောက်ရေ အရည်အသွေးမှာလည်း color နှင့် total phosphorus မှလွဲ၍ ကျန်ရလဒ်များအားလုံးမှာ အမျိုးသားပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အရည်အသွေး လမ်းညွှန်ချက်၊ ၂၀၁၅ (အဝတ်အထည်၊ ချည်ထည်နှင့် သားရေထည်လုပ်ငန်း) အတွင်းသာရှိကြောင်း လေ့လာ စမ်းစစ်ချက်များအရ တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။

၄.၂။ ဂေဟစနစ်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်

ရွှေပြည်သာမြို့နယ်သည် ဇုန်၃ (ပဲခူး၊ ရန်ကုန်နှင့် နေပြည်တော်) တွင်တည်ရှိပြီး ဒေသအလိုက် သဘာဝ တောရိုင်းများ၊ တောရိုင်းတိရိစ္ဆာန်များနှင့် သစ်တောပြုန်းတီးသည့်နေရာများကဲ့သို့သော ဒေသန္တရ နယ်မြေ အဖြစ်သတ်မှတ်ခံထားရခြင်းမရှိပါ။ ထို့အပြင် စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာတစ်ဝိုက်တွင် သစ်တောများ ရှိသကဲ့သို့ အိတ်ချုပ်လုပ်ငန်းအနေဖြင့် သစ်ပင်များရှင်းလင်းခုတ်ထွင်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်းမရှိပါ။

၄.၃။ လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်

အိတ်ချုပ်စက်ရုံသည် စက်မှုဇုန်အတွင်းတွင် တည်ရှိပါသည်။ စီမံကိန်းနေရာနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်ရာစက်ရုံ ၏ အနီးအနားအကွာအဝေးမှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။

စဉ်	ရပ်ရွာနယ်မြေ	စီမံကိန်းနေရာမှ အကွာအဝေး (km)
၁	လှော်ကားဈေး	2.00
J	ရွှေပြည်သာရုပ်ရှင်ရုံ	J.G
5	ရွှေပြည်သာဆေးရုံ	2.29
9	ကွန်ပြူတာတက္ကသိုလ် (ရန်ကုန်)	၄.၈၃
၅	လှော်ကားဥယျာဉ်	ે ?

၄.၄။ ယဉ်ကျေးမှုအစိတ်အပိုင်းများ

စီမံကိန်းနေရာသည် စက်မှုစုန်အတွင်းတွင်တည်ရှိပြီး ယဉ်ကျေးမှုအမွေအနှစ်အစိတ်အပိုင်းများမရှိပါ။

၄.၅။ သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ်

ရွှေပြည်သာမြို့နယ်သည် သဘာဝဘေးအန္တရာယ်ဖြစ်ပွားမှုအနေဖြင့် ၂၀၁၈ -၂၀၁၉ ခုနှစ်အတွင်း လေဘေး အန္တရာယ် ကျရောက်မှု (၁) ကြိမ်နှင့် မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကျရောက်မှု (၁) ကြိမ်ဖြစ်ပွားခဲ့ပါသည်။

၅။ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းနှင့် လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေခြင်း

ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးအကြိုအဆင့် ၊ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးအဆင့်နှင့် လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ရေးအဆင့် စသည့် အဆင့်တစ်ခုချင်းစီအတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လူမှုဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုများကို ထိခိုက်မှု အနည်းဆုံး (လျစ်လျူရှုနိုင်) မှ ဆိုးရွားသောအဆင့် ဟူ၍ အဆင့်(၅)ဆင့်ဖြင့် ခွဲခြားသတ်မှတ်ထားပါသည်။

A : ဆိုးရွားသောထိခိုက်မှု

B : ထိခိုက်မှုမြင့်မား

C : အသင့်အတင့်

D : အနည်းငယ်

E : လျစ်လျူရှုနိုင်

ထိခိုက်သက်ရောက်နိုင်သော လုပ်ငန်းများအတွက် လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေရေးအစီအမံ အချို့ကို ပြုလုပ်ပြီး နောက်တွင်ကြွင်းကျန်သက်ရောက်မှုများကျန်ရှိနိုင်ပါသည်။

သက်ရောက်မှုဆန်းစစ်မှုဆိုင်ရာ အဆင့်သတ်မှတ်ချက်နှင့် ရှင်းလင်းချက်များ

သက်ရောက်မှု အဆင့်	ရှင်းလင်းချက်	လျော့ပါးသက်သာ စေရေးအစီအမံများ	ကြွင်းကျန်သက်ရောက် မှုများ
ဆိုးရွားသော ထိခိုက်မှု (A)	- ဂေဟဗေဒနှင့် လူမှုစီးပွား တန်ဖိုးများကို အကြီးအကျယ် ထိခိုက်နိုင်သည်။ - ပြဿနာများကို မဖြေရှင်းနိုင်ပါ။	လျော့ပါးသက်သာ ရေးအစီအမံများ ဆောင်ရွက်မရနိုင် ၍ အခြားရွေးချယ် စရာနည်းလမ်းရှာ သင့်သည်။	ပြောင်းလဲရန် ၊ နေရာ ပြောင်းရွှေ့ရန် သို့မ ဟုတ် စွန့်လွှတ်ရန် လို အပ်ပါသည်။
ထိခိုက်မှုမြင့်မား (B)	- အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုသည် ကြီး မားသည်။ သို့သော် ၎င်းကို နည်း ပညာနှင့်/သို့မဟုတ် လုံလောက် သော စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအမံများ	\checkmark	ကြွင်းကျန်သက်ရောက် မှု အနည်းငယ်ရှိနိုင်ပါ သည်။

	ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းအားဖြင့် လျှော့ချ နိုင်သည်။		
အသင့်အတင့် (C)	- အတိုင်းအတာနှင့် ပြင်းထန်မှုအရ သက်ရောက်မှုသည် အသင့်အတင့် (အလယ်အလတ်) ဖြစ်သည်။ - ရိုးရှင်းသော စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအမံများ အသုံးပြု၍ ထိရောက်စွာ လျှော့ချ နိုင်သည်။		ကြွင်းကျန်သက်ရောက် မှု ရှိနိုင်သော်လည်း မသိသာပါ။
အနည်းငယ် (D)	- ကဏ္ဍအနည်းငယ်၌ သက်ရောက်မှု အလွန်နည်းပါးပါသည်။ - ကောင်းမွန်သော အကောင်အ ထည်ဖော်မှုနည်းလမ်းဖြင့်အလွယ် တကူ လျှော့ချနိုင်သည်။	ထိန်းချုပ်ရေး အစီအမံများ	ကြွင်းကျန်သက်ရောက် မှုအလွန်နည်းပါသည်။
လျစ်လျူရှုနိုင် (E)	- သက်ရောက်မှုသည် အလွန် နည်းပါးပြီး အရေးမကြီးပါ။ - ကောင်းမွန်သော အကောင်အ ထည်ဖော်မှုနည်းလမ်းဖြင့်အလွယ် တကူ လျှော့ချနိုင်သည်။	X	ကြွင်းကျန်သက်ရောက် မှုရှိလာမည် မဟုတ်ပါ။
သက်ရောက်မှု ၏ သဘော	အပြုသဘောသက်ရောက်မှု (+)	ကောင်းကျိုး သက် သည်။	ရောက်မှုကို ဖြစ်စေနိုင်
သဘ၁၀	အနုတ်လက္ခဏာသက်ရောက်မှု (-)	ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်ရ	မှုကို ဖြစ်စေနိုင်သည်။

ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းနှင့် ထိခိုက်မှုလျှော့ချရေးအစီအမံများကို ခြုံငုံဖော်ပြခြင်း

ထိခိုက်မှုဆိုင် ရာ သတ်မှတ်ချက်	ထိခိုက်မှုအဆင့်			ထိခိုက်မှုများ/အရင်းအမြစ်များ	ထိခိုက်မှုလျှော့ချရေးစီမံချက်များ
	P1	P2	Р3	- ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ လုပ်ဆောင်	ကာကွယ်တားဆီးခြင်း
လေထုအရည် အသွေး • PM ₁₀ • PM _{2.5} • SO ₂ • NO ₂ • O ₃ • CO	E ⁻	D-/C-	D-	-ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးအလုပ်သမားများနှင့် ဆောက် လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းခွင် အနီးဝန်းကျင်တွင် နေထိုင် သူများက ၎င်းတို့၏ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ စိုးရိမ်ပူပန်မှုများ ရှိလာနိုင်ပါ သည်။ - လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းအဆင့်တွင် စက် ပစ္စည်း များလည်ပတ်ခြင်းများနှင့် စီမံကိန်း	နာပါမည်ဟု လိုင်စင်ရကန်ထရိုက်တာများက သဘောတူလက်ခံ ရပါမည်။ - ဖုန်မှုန့်ဖြစ်ပေါ် စေနိုင်သည့်နေရာများကို ရေဖြန်းပေးရမည်။ - လမ်းခင်းထားခြင်းမရှိသောနေရာများကို ဖြတ်သန်းမောင်းနှင်မည့် ယာဉ်များ၏ အမြန်နှုန်းကို လျှော့ချရန် သတ်မှတ်ပေးရမည်။ - မြေကြီး/ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးပစ္စည်းများကို ကားဖြင့်သယ်ဆောင်ရာတွင် အဆိုပါပစ္စည်းများတင်ဆောင်သည့်နေရာကို ဖုံးအုပ်ပြီးမှ သယ်ဆောင် ရမည်။ - ကြိုတင်ကာကွယ်ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်းစနစ်ကို ရေးဆွဲရမည်။

ဓာတ်ငွေ့ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုများ - လေတိုက်နှုန်းပြင်းထန်သည့်အချိန်တွင် ဖုန်မှုန့်များ အလွယ်တကူ လေထုထဲသို့ ဖြစ်ပေါ် စေနိုင်သည့်အတွက် အဆိုပါအချိန်တွင် လုပ်ဆောင်မည့် ရှိနိုင်သည်ဟု ခန့်မှန်းရပါ သည်။ လှုပ်ရှားဆောင် ရွက်များအားလုံးကို ရပ်တန့်ထားရမည်။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်သန့်ရှင်းရေး အလေ့အကျင့်ကောင်းများကို သင်ကြားပေးရ မည်။ မလိုအပ်ပဲမော်တော်ယာဉ်မောင်းနှင်ခြင်းများ မရှိစေရန်အတွက် ဆောက်လုပ်ရေး အချိန်ဇယားကို အသစ်ပြန်ပြင်ရေးဆွဲရမည်။ ရှောင်ရှားခြင်း - မော်တော်ယာဉ်များနှင့် စက်ပစ္စည်းများကို အသုံးမပြုလျှင် စက်ရပ်နား ထားရမည်။ မြေကြီး/သဲတို့ကို သယ်ဆောင်သည့်အခါ အဆိုပါပစ္စည်းတို့ကို သယ် ဆောင်သည့်နေရာကို လုံခြုံစွာဖုံးအုပ်ရမည်။ - လေထုထဲသို့ဓာတ်ငွေ့ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုမရှိစေရန် လိုအပ်မှသာ မော်တော် ယာဉ် နှင့် အခြားစက်ပစ္စည်းများ၏အင်ဂျင်များကို နှိုးရမည်။ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းများကို တစ်ချိန်တည်းတွင် အနည်း ဆုံးလိုအပ်သောနည်းလမ်းများဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ရပါမည်။ လျှပ်စစ်သုံး အသေးစားစက်ကိရိယာများနှင့် နည်းပညာဆိုင်ရာ ကိရိ ယာများရှိပါက အသုံးပြုရပါမည်။

				-	- ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးသုံးစက်ပစ္စည်များနှင့် မော်တော်ယာဉ်များ ပြုပြင် ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်းကို ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်း ပြင်ပရှိပြုပြင် ထိန်းသိမ်း ရေးစင်တာ တွင် ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းသွားရမည်။
ဆူညံသံနှင့်တု န်ခါခြင်း	D-	C-/B-	D/ C		ကာကွယ်တားဆီးခြင်း - စက်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် စက်ကိရိယာများ ကောင်းမွန်စွာလည်ပတ်စေရန် ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများကို အမြဲမပြတ် ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။ - အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုရှိနိုင်သည့် နေရာအနီးတဝိုက်တွင် သတိပေး ဆိုင်းဘုတ်များကို ချိတ်ဆွဲထားပြီး ဝန်ထမ်းများအားလုံးကို တကိုယ် ရေသုံးကာ ကွယ်ရေးပစ္စည်းများ ထောက်ပံ့ပေးရမည်။ ဥပမာအားဖြင့် ဆူညံသံများ ထွက်ရှိသည့်စက်ပစ္စည်းများကို ကိုင်တွယ်ရသော အလုပ် သမားအတွက် သင့်တော်သော ဆူညံသံကာကွယ်ရေး ကိရိယာကို ထောက်ပံ့ပေးရမည်။ - ဒေသခံပြည်သူလူထုနှင့်တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်း ၊ ဒေသခံပြည်သူများနှင့် အပြုသဘောဆောင်သော ဆက်ဆံရေးသည် ဆူညံသံတိုင်ကြားချက် များကို ဖြေရှင်းရာတွင် အထောက်အကူပြုနိုင်ပါသည်။ လျှော့ချခြင်း - စက်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် မော်တော်ယာဉ်များကို အသုံးမပြုဘဲ စက်နှိုးထား ခြင်းအား မပြုလုပ်စေရန်

					ရှောင်ရှားခြင်း - ဆူညံသံဖြစ်ပေါ် စေသည့် ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများကို အလုပ် ချိန်အတွင်း၌သာ လုပ်ကိုင်စေပြီး အလုပ်ချိန်ပြင်ပ၌ အဆိုပါ လုပ်ငန်း များကို ရပ်နားထားရမည်။ - လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ချိန်အတွင်း ဆူညံသောလုပ်ငန်းခွင်တွင် အလုပ် လုပ် သောဝန်ထမ်းများကို အချိန်ကာလတစ်ခုသတ်မှတ်ပြီး တစ်လှည့်စီ ပြောင်းရွှေ့လုပ်ကိုင်ခိုင်းရမည်။
ရေအရင်းအ မြစ်အရည် အသွေး	D-	C ⁻ / B ⁻	B-	- ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် အခြားစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ စွန့်ပစ်ရာတွင် စီမံ ခန့်ခွဲမှုညံ့ဖျင်းခြင်းကြောင့် ရေအရည်အသွေး ကျဆင်းနိုင်ခြင်း - ပိုင်ရိုက်ခြင်းကဲ့သို့သော အုတ်မြစ်ချခြင်းလုပ် ငန်းများ ၊ မြေစာစွန့်ပစ်ခြင်းကဲ့သို့သော ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများကြောင့် မြေ အောက်ရေအရည်အသွေးအပေါ် သက် ရောက်မှုရှိနိုင်ခြင်း	ရှိလာပါက အလျှင်အမြန်ဖြေရှင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းနှင့် သန့်ရှင်းရေး နည်း စနစ်များကို သက်ဆိုင်ရာဝန်ထမ်းများအား လေ့ကျင့်သင်ကြားပေး ခြင်း - သင့်လျော်သောမိလ္လာစနစ် ပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း၊ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်သား များအတွက် ယာယီအိမ်သာဆောက်လုပ်ပေးခြင်း - အညစ်အကြေးစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို သတ်မှတ်ထားသော ရေဆိုးစွန့်ပစ်

				များ ထွက်ရှိနိုင်ခြင်း - RO ဓာတုသန့်စင်ခြင်းနှင့် RO သန့်စင်ခြင်းမှ ရေဆိုးများထွက်ရှိခြင်း	
မြေအရည်အ သွေး	D ⁻	C-	D-	-သစ်ပင်များခုတ်ထွင်ရှင်းလင်းမှုကြောင့် မြေ တိုက်စားမှုများ ဖြစ်ပေါ် နိုင်သည်။ -ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးပစ္စည်းများ သယ်ဆောင်သော မော်တော်ယာဉ်များမှ မတော်တဆ ဆီယိုဖိတ် ခြင်းနှင့် ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးပစ္စည်းများ မတော်	လောင်စာဆီဖြည့်သွင်းရာတွင် ဆီဖိတ်စင်ခြင်းတို့ကြောင့် မြေညစ်

-ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးကာလအတွင်း မြေတိုက်စား မှုဖြစ်ပေါ်ပါက သဘာဝရှုခင်းတန်ဖိုးများကို သွယ်ဝိုက်၍ အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှု ရှိနိုင်ပါ <u>လျှော့**ချခြင်း**</u> သည်။

ဖိတ်ကျခြင်းကြောင့်လည်း မြေညစ် - မတော်တဆမှုများဖြစ်ပွားသည့်အခါ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် ညမ်းမှု ဖြစ်ပေါ် မှု ဖြစ်ပေါ် နိုင်ပါသည်။ အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုအနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်စေရန် လေ့ကျင့်သင်ကြားခြင်း နှင့် ပစ္စည်းကိရိယာများ (ဥပမာအားဖြင့် spill kits)ကို ကြိုတင် ပြင်ဆင်ထားရပါမည်။

- ယိုစိမ့်မှုမရှိသောသိုလှောင်ကန်များကို လောင်စာဆီ/ချောဆီများ သို လှောင်ရန်နှင့် သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရန်အတွက် အသုံးပြုရမည်။
- စက်ဆီ/ချောဆီများဆေးကြောရာမှ ထွက်ရှိလာသောရေများကို မစွန့် ပစ်မီ သန့်စင်ပြီးမှ သတ်မှတ်ထားသော ရေနုတ်မြောင်းမှ စွန့်ပစ်ရမည်။ - ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် အပျက်အစီးများကို သေချာစွာ
- ထုပ်ပိုးပြီး သတ်မှတ်ထားသည့်နေရာ၌သာ စွန့်ပစ်ရမည်။

ရှောင်ရှားခြင်း

- သတ်မှတ်ထားသော လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဧရိယာများနှင့်လမ်းများ ပြင်ပတွင် စက် ယန္တရားများနှင့် စက်ကိရိယာများ အသုံးပြုခြင်းကို ရှောင်ကြဉ် ရမည်။

အစိုင်အခဲ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း များ	E	C ⁻	C ⁻	ပါသည်။ - လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှုအဆင့်တွင် အိမ်သုံးစွန့် ပစ် အမှိုက်များ ၊ ရုံးခန်းများမှ စွန့်ပစ် အမှိုက် များ ၊ အလုပ်ရုံများမှစွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များ ထွက် ရှိမည်ဟု မျှော်မှန်းထားပါသည်။ - အန္တရာယ်ရှိစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ (ဥပမာ- ဆီယိုဖိတ်မှုများ) လည်းရှိနိုင်မည်ဟု ခန့်မှန်း ထားပါသည်။ - စွန့်ပစ်အနည်အနှစ်များလည်း ထွက်ရှိနိုင်ပါ	- စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များသိုလှောင်သည့်နေရာများတွင် မီးဘေးမဖြစ်ပွားစေ ရေး နှင့် အန္တရာယ်ရှိစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ အပြင်သို့မရောက်ရှိစေရေး အတွက် လိုအပ်ပါက မီးဘေးကာကွယ်ရေးစနစ်နှင့် ဆင့်ပွား ကန့်သတ် ထိန်းချုပ်မှု နည်းလမ်းများကို ရေးဆွဲထားရမည်။ - ထွက်ရှိလာသောအမှိုက်များကို အမျိုးအစားအလိုက်ခွဲခြားခြင်း ၊ ကိုင်တွယ် ခြင်းနှင့် စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်းတို့နှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်ကို ရေးဆွဲထားရမည်။ - လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှုမစတင်မီ အန္တရာယ်မရှိနှင့်အန္တရာယ်ရှိအမှိုက်များ စွန့် ပစ်မည့်နေရာများကို သတ်မှတ်ပြီး အဆိုပါနေရာများတွင် စွန့်ပစ် နိုင်မည့် ပမာဏများကိုပါ သတ်မှတ်ပေးရမည်။ လျှော့ချခြင်း - အန္တရာယ်ရှိစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအားလုံးကို ပစ္စည်းအမျိုးအမည်အလိုက် ခွဲ
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				မည်။ တဆင့်ခံမသန့်ရှင်းမှု (Cross-Contamination) မဖြစ်ပွားစေရန် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ သိုလှောင်ထားသည့်ဧရိယာကို အမိုးအကာများနှင့် ကာရံ ထားရမည်။ <u>ရောင်ရှားခြင်း</u> - မီးအားပေးစက်တွင်အသုံးပြုသောသောဆီအပါအဝင် အခြားနေရာ များတွင် အသုံးပြုပြီးသောဆီများကို ပြန်လည်သန့်စင်၍ အသုံးပြု ရမည်။ - စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအားလုံးကို လိုင်စင်ရစွန့်ပစ် ပစ္စည်းများရှင်းလင်းရေး အဖွဲ့၏ သတ်မှတ်ချက်များအတိုင်း စွန့်ပစ်ရမည်။
သဘာဝပေါက် ပင်များနှင့် ကုန်း နေရေနေ သတ္တဝါများ	C ⁻	D⁻	E ⁻	- ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးဧရိယာရှိ သစ်ပင်နှင့် ချုံနွယ် တာကွယ်တားဆီးခြင်း ပင်များ ခုတ်ထွင်ရှင်းလင်းမှုများကြောင့် သဘာဝ ပေါက်ပင်များအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှု ထွက်ပြေး နိုင်မည့် လမ်းကြောင်းများကို ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးရမည်။ ထွက်ပြေး နိုင်မည့် လမ်းကြောင်းများကို ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးရမည်။ တက်များ ပါသည်။ - ငှက်များ ၊ မြွေများနှင့် တောရိုင်းတိရိစ္ဆာန်များ ရောင်းဝယ်ဖောက် ကားခြင်း နှင့်ပတ်သက်သည့် မည်သည့်ချိုးဖောက်မှု ကိုမဆို သတင်းပေး ပို့ရပါမည်။ - အလုပ်သမားများအား ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲများ ထိန်းသိမ်းစောင့်ရှောက် မြီတင်း နေထိုင်ရာနေရာများ ဆုံးရှုံးနိုင်သည် ပြင်းနှင့် စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်းရှိ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ကို ထိန်းသိမ်း စောင့် ရှောက်ခြင်းနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ အသိပညာပေး သင်တန်းများကို

စီစဉ်ပေးရပါမည်။

<u>လျှော့ချခြင်း</u>

- စီမံကိန်းနယ်မြေကို အမြဲတမ်းသန့်ရှင်းနေစေရန်အတွက် အလေ့အ ကျင့်ကောင်းများကို အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး ဒေသရင်း သတ္တဝါများအား အန္တရာယ်ဖြစ်စေနိုင်သော အရင်းအမြစ်များကို ဖယ်ရှားနိုင်ရန်အတွက် စွန့်ပစ်အစိုင်အခဲများစီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း အစီအစဉ် ကိုလည်း အကောင်အထည် ဖော်ရပါမည်။
- စီမံကိန်းဆောက်လုပ်ရန်အတွက် မြေနေရာရှင်းလင်း သတ်မှတ်ခြင်း ကြောင့် အဆိုပါနေရာတွင်နေထိုင်သည့် သတ္တဝါများကျက်စားရာနေရာ နှင့် သဘာဝပေါက်ပင်များ လျော့နည်းပပျောက်ခြင်းကို အနည်းဆုံး ဖြစ်အောင် လုပ်ဆောင်ရပါမည်။

<u>ရှောင်ရှားခြင်း</u>

- မလိုအပ်ဘဲ သစ်ပင်ခုတ်ခြင်းကို ရှောင်ကြဉ်ရမည်။
- လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဧရိယာများရှိ သစ်ပင်များ / ချုံနွယ်ပင်များ / အလေ့ကျ ပေါက်ပင်များကို ဖြစ်နိုင်ပါက ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းပြီးစီးသည်နှင့် မူလနေရာများတွင် ပြန်လည်စိုက်ပျိုးပေးရမည်။

ယာဉ်အသွား အလာ	E ⁻	B-	С	-ဆောက်လုပ်ရေး ကာလအတွင်း စီမံကိန်း ဧရိယာ သို့ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးစက်ပစ္စည်းများ သယ်ယူပို့ ဆောင်မည့် မော်တော်ယာဉ်ကြီး များနှင့် လုပ်ငန်း လည်ပတ်ရေးကာလအတွင်း ရေပေးဝေမည့်မြို့ နယ်များသို့ ရေသယ်ယာဉ် ကြီးများ အစရှိသော မော်တော်ယာဉ်ကြီးများ သွားလာမှုရှိနိုင်သည်ဟု ခန့်မှန်းထားပါသည်။	လျှော့ချခြင်း - မော်တော်ယာဉ်မောင်းနှင်မှုအမြန်နှုန်းကို သတ်မှတ်ပြီး စီမံကိန်း နှင့်သက် ဆိုင်သည့်ယာဉ်မောင်းများမှ အဆိုပါသတ်မှတ်နှုန်း အတိုင်း မောင်းနှင်ခြင်း ရှိ/မရှိ ကန်ထရိက်တာများက စစ်ဆေးပေးရမည်။ - အန္တရာယ်ကင်းစွာ မောင်းနှင်တတ်စေရန် ယာဉ်မောင်းသင်တန်းများ စီစဉ်ပေးခြင်း ၊ ယာဉ်မောင်းများအတွက် အရက်နှင့်မူးယစ်ဆေးဝါး သုံးစွဲခြင်း ရှိ/မရှိ ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း ၊ (အထူးသဖြင့် စာသင်ကျောင်းများ ပိတ်ထား သည့်အချိန်) လမ်းအသုံးပြုသူများ များပြားတတ်သည့် ရုံးတက်/ရုံးဆင်း ချိန်တွင် ယာဉ်မောင်းများအနေဖြင့် သတ်မှတ် အမြန်နှုန်းအတိုင်း မောင်းနှင်ခြင်း ရှိ/မရှိစစ်ဆေးခြင်း အစရှိသည် တို့ပါဝင်သော ယာဉ်အသွားအလာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်းအစီအစဉ်ကို ရေးဆွဲ ထားရမည်။
မြင်ကွင်းများ	C-	B ⁻	C-	- ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးအကြိုအဆင့်တွင် သစ်ပင် များ ခုတ်လှဲခြင်းနှင့် ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးကာလ တွင် အဆောက်အအုံအသစ်များ ဆောက်လုပ် ခြင်းများကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှုခင်းကို ပြောင်းလဲစေနိုင်သည်။	- မြင်ကွင်းကွယ်စေမည့် အထပ်မြင့်အဆောက်အဦးများ ဆောက်လုပ်

			-	အဆင့်မှစ၍ မြင်ကွင်းကွယ်မှုမဖြစ်စေရန် ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစားရမည်။ စီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာအဆောက်အအုံများအတွက် ဆေးရောင်များကို သေချာ စွာရွေးချယ်ရမည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့်လိုက်လျောညီထွေမှု ရှိသော အရောင်ဖျော့များကို သုံးရမည်။ အဆောက်အအုံများကို သိသာထင်ရှားမှုမရှိစေရန် လိုအပ်ပါက အဆောက်အအုံ ပတ်ပတ် လည်တွင် သစ်ပင်ပန်းမန်များ စိုက်ပျိုးနိုင်သည်။
လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ရှိ အ လုပ်သမားများ ၏ ကျန်းမာရေး နှင့် အန္တရာယ်	C-	D-		ကာကွယ်တားဆီးခြင်း တကိုယ်ရေသုံးအကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်းများ (PPE) အသုံးပြုနည်းများကို ကန်ထရိုက်တာ အလုပ်သမားများအပါအဝင် ဝန်ထမ်းများအားလုံး အား သင်ကြားပေးရမည်။ အန္တရာယ်ရှိအမှတ်အသားများကို အလုပ်သမားများ မှတ်မိနေစေရန် လေ့ ကျင့်သင်ကြားပေးရမည်။ ဝန်ထမ်းများအား ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံရေးဆိုင်ရာ နည်းလမ်းများကို လေ့ကျင့်သင်ကြားပေးရမည်။ ငလျှာချခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်းတွင် အမြင့်ဆုံးဆူညံသံသတ်မှတ်နှုန်းထက် ကျော် လွန်မှုမရှိစေရန် ဆူညံသံတိုင်းတာခြင်းများကို ပုံမှန်လုပ်ဆောင်ရ

				- 6 - 6	စက်ပစ္စည်းများကို စစ်ဆေးခြင်း ၊ စမ်းသပ်ခြင်းနှင့် ပြုပြင် ထိန်းသိမ်း ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းများကို လုပ်ဆောင်ရမည်။ မတော်တဆမှုများကို မှတ်တမ်းတင်ခြင်း၊ စုံစမ်းစစ်ဆေးခြင်းနှင့် ကာ ကွယ်တားဆီးရေးလုပ်ငန်းကို လုပ်ဆောင်ရမည်။ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးကာလတွင် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အရေးပေါ် တုန့်ပြန်မှု အစီ အစဉ်နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ သင်တန်းများစီစဉ်ပေးရမည်။ နိုင်ငံတကာ ၊ ပြည်တွင်းနှင့် ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ ကျန်းမာရေးလုံခြုံမှု စနစ် အတိုင်း လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။
ရပ်ရွာလူထု ကျန်းမာရေး	E-	C-	D⁻	သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးယာဉ်များကြောင့် ထွက်ပေါ် လာ သောဓာတ်ငွေ့များကို လုပ်ငန်း ခွင်ရှိအလုပ်သမားများသာမက ဒေသခံ ပြည်သူများလည်း ထိခိုက်ခံစားရနိုင်သည်။	ာကွယ်တားဆီးခြင်း ယာဉ်အသွားအလာထိန်းချုပ်မှုအစီအမံများကို ထည့်သွင်း စဉ်းစား ရပါမည်။ ဥပမာအားဖြင့် ယာဉ်သွားလာနေစဉ် အတွင်း ဖုန်မထစေရန် ယာဉ်အမြန် နှုန်းကို လျှော့ချမောင်းနှင်ခြင်း ၊ မောင်းနှင်နေစဉ်အတွင်း မော်တော်ယာဉ်ဘီးများတွင် ကပ်ပါလာနိုင်သည့် ဖုန်မှုန့်များကို ဆေး ကြောမည့်နေရာ သတ်မှတ်ခြင်း ၊ ဖုန်မှုန့်ဖြစ်ပေါ် စေနိုင်မည့် ပစ္စည်း များကို သေချာစွာသိမ်းဆည်းခြင်း ၊ မြေကြီးအားမကြာခဏ ရေဖြန်း ပေးခြင်းတို့ကို လုပ်ဆောင်ရပါမည်။ စီမံကိန်းအတွက်အသုံးပြုသည့်လမ်းများပေါ်ရှိ လမ်းဆုံလမ်းခွများ ၊ စာသင်ကျောင်းများနှင့် လူနေထူထပ်သောနေရာများတွင် သင့်လျော်

					သော ယာယီလမ်းအမှတ်အသားများကို တပ်ဆင်ရပါမည်။ လျှော့ချခြင်း - ဆူညံသံနှင့်ယာဉ်မတော်တဆမှုများကို လျှော့ချနိုင်ရန် သင့်တော် သောမော်တော်ယာဉ်ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းများကို လုပ်ဆောင်ရမည်။ - မော်တော်ယာဉ်မောင်းနှင်နေစဉ် မြင်ကွင်းရှင်းလင်းစေရန် လမ်းဘေး ရှိသစ်ပင်များအား ခုတ်ထွင်ရှင်းလင်းခြင်း ၊ ယာဉ်မတော်တဆ မှုများလျှော့ချ နိုင်စေရေးအစီအမံများ ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။ - ယာဉ်အန္တရာယ်ကင်းဝေးစေရေးလှုံ့ဆော်မှုများကို ဒေသခံများနှင့် ပူးပေါင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။
လူမှုစီးပွားရေး	D+	C+	B+	-စီမံကိန်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်နေသော လက်ရှိအ ဆောက်အအုံများ ၊ အသက်မွေး ဝမ်းကျောင်း လုပ်ငန်းများနှင့် လူနေမှုအဆင့်အတန်း တိုး တက်မှုအပေါ် တွင် အပြုသဘောဆောင်သော အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများ ရှိနိုင်ပါသည်။	2222 6 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

သဘာဝဘေး အန္တရာယ်	E	D	D	- အချိန်အခါအလိုက် ဒီရေရေလျှံမှုများကြောင့် ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး၏ အနောက်တောင် ဘက်ရှိ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး အနီးတဝိုက် တွင် မကြာခဏ ရေလွှမ်းမိုးမှုများရှိခဲ့သည်။ -ငလျင်လှုပ်ခြင်းနှင့် ဆိုင်ကလုန်းမုန်တိုင်းများ လည်း ဝင်ရောက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသည်။	- ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးဧရိယာအတွင်း၌ ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုရန် မိုးရေများနှင့် ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများမှ စီးဆင်းလာသောရေများ စုဆောင်းရန် အတွက် ယာယီရေနုတ်မြောင်းစနစ်ကို စီစဉ်ပေးရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။
ကမ္ဘာကြီးပူနွေး လာမှု	E	E	E	- ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးကာလနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ် ရေးကာလအတွင်း မော်တော်ယာဉ်မောင်းနှင် ရန်နှင့် အိတ်ချုပ်စက်ရုံဆိုင်ရာ စက်ပစ္စည်း များလည်ပတ်ရန်အတွက် အသုံးပြုသည့် လောင်စာဆီများ လောင်ကျွမ်းမှုကြောင့် ကာဗွန်မိုနောက်ဆိုဒ် ၊ ကာဗွန်ဒိုင် အောက်ဆိုဒ် နှင့် အိုဇုန်းလွှာပါးစေသည့် ဓာတ်ငွေ့များကဲ့သို့ အချို့သော ကာဗွန်ဓာတ်ငွေ့ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုများ ရှိနိုင်သည်ဟု ခန့်မှန်းထားပါ သည်။	- ထိန်းချုပ်ရေးအစီအမံများကို ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစားထားခြင်း မရှိပါ။

၆။ လူထုတွေ့ဆုံပွဲ အစည်းအဝေး

လူထုတွေ့ဆုံပွဲ အစည်းအဝေးကို ၂၀၂၃ ခုနှစ် သြဂုတ်လ ၁၁ ရက်နေ့တွင် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း ဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများ (၂၀၁၅) ၏ အပိုဒ် ၆၃ (ဈ) အရ ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ အစည်းအဝေးတက် ရောက်သူများစာရင်း၊ နှင့် ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြချက်များ၊ အကြံပြုလွှာများအား နောက်ဆက်တွဲ ၃ တွင် ဖော်ပြ ထားပါသည်။

စုစုပေါင်း ၂၅ ဦးတက်ရောက်ခဲ့ပြီး အကြံပြုလွှာ ၁၀ စောင် ရရှိခဲ့ပါသည်။ တက်ရောက်သူများမှ ယနေ့ စီမံကိန်းအစီရင်ခံစာအပေါ် ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြချက်များမှာ ကောင်းမွန်ပါကြောင်းနှင့် စက်ရုံအနေဖြင့် ပတ်ဝန်း ကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်များအတိုင်း လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်သင့်ပါကြောင်း နှင့် အလေးထား ဆောင်ရွက်သင့်ပါ ကြောင်း အကြံပြု ဆွေးနွေးကြပါသည်။ အသေးစိတ်ကို အခန်း ၆ တွင် ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။



ပုံ (၂) လူထုတွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲအစည်းအဝေး

လူထုတွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲအစည်းအဝေးမှ အဓိက အကြံပြုချက်အချို့မှာ-

- ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေများနှင့် စည်းမျဉ်းများကို လိုက်နာခြင်းနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ အထူးမှတ်ချက်မရှိပါ။
- အစည်းအဝေးတွင် တင်ပြထားသော အကြံပြုချက်များကို အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်သင့်ပါ သည်။

- ဆူညံသံလျှော့ချရေး အစီအမံများကို အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်သင့်ပါသည်။
- မီးဘေးကာကွယ်ရေးပစ္စည်းကိရိယာများထားရှိကာ ဘေးလွတ်ရာရွှေ့ပြောင်းရေးအစီအစဉ့်ကို ရေးဆွဲ ထားသင့်ပါသည်။
- CSR အစီအစဥ်အတိုင်း အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်သင့်ပါသည်။
- အမှိုက်စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ အစီအမံများ ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် တို့ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၇။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်

သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု အစီအစဉ်တွင် အပိုင်းနှစ်ပိုင်း ပါဝင်သည်။

- ၁) Environmental Management Plan ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဥ်တစ်ခုသည် ဆိုးကျိုး သက်ရောက်မှုများကို ရှောင်ရှားရန် နှင့် သို့မဟုတ် ကောင်းကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများကို ပိုမိုအားကောင်းစေရန် အတွက် EMP ကိုဆောင်ရွက်မည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
- ၂) Environmental Monitoring Plan ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် အခြေအနေကို စစ်ဆေးဆုံးဖြတ်ရန်၊ လျော့ပါးရေး အစီအစဉ်သည် ထိရောက်စွာ လုပ်ဆောင်နိုင်စေရန်နှင့် တိုးချဲ့ခြင်းမပြုမီ ဆိုးရွားသော သက်ရောက်မှုများကို သတ်မှတ်နိုင်စေရန်အတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စောင့်ကြည့်ရေး အစီအစဉ်ကို ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ လက်ရှိ စီမံကိန်းအတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုနှင့် စောင့်ကြည့်ရေးလှုပ်ရှားမှုများကို အောက်ပါ အဆင့်များ အတိုင်း ခွဲခြားနိုင်ပါသည်-
- (က) ဆောက်လုပ်ရေး အကြိုအဆင့်
- (ခ) တည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလနှင့်
- (ဂ) လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ်ကာလ

သို့သော်လည်း စီမံကိန်း တည်ဆောက်ရေးသည် ၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ်တွင် ၁၀၀ % ပြီးစီးနေပြီဖြစ်ပြီး၊ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေး အကြိုအဆင့် နှင့် တည်ဆောက်ရေးကာလတို့အတွက် သက်ရောက်မှုများ မရှိတော့ကြောင်း လေ့လာတွေ့ရှိ ရပါသည်။

Wanxinda Travel Goods အိတ်ချုပ်စက်ရုံအနေဖြင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်၊ လူမှုရေးနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး ဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် ဆောင်ရွက်ရခြင်းမှာ ကုမ္ပဏီ၏ မူဝါဒနှင့် မျှော်မှန်းချက်များကို အကောင်အထည် ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန်၊ ထိခိုက်သက်ရောက်မှုများကို လျှော့ချနိုင်ရန်၊ အရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေများ ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာ ပါက တုန့်ပြန်ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် ကြိုတင်ပြင်ဆင်မှုများ၊ ဧာတ်တိုက်လေ့ကျင့်မှုများ၊ ရှေးဦးသူနာပြု စုမှု သင်တန်းများပေးခြင်းတို့ကို ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးနိုင်ရန်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ မကျေနပ်ချက်များကို တိုင်ကြားနိုင်သည့် စာတိုက်ပုံးစနစ်ထားရှိကာ မကျေနပ်ချက်များကို ဖြေရှင်းပေးနိုင်မည့် အဖွဲ့များဖွဲ့စည်းပေးခြင်း ၊ မီးဘေး၊ ရေဘေး၊ ငလျင်ဘေး အစရှိသော အရေးပေါ် အခြေနေများတွင် အရေးပေါ် ထွက်ပေါက်များ စီစဉ်ထားရှိခြင်း၊

လျှပ်စစ်အန္တရာယ်ရှိနိုင်သည့် ပစ္စည်းများတွင် သတိပေးဆိုင်းဘုတ်များ ကပ်ထားခြင်း၊ စက်ရုံတွင် မီးသတ် ဆေးဘူးများ မီးငြိမ်းသတ်နိုင်မည့် အစီစဉ်များကိုလည်း ရေးဆွဲဆောင်ရွက်ထားပါသည်။

ထို့အပြင် ဝန်ထမ်းများ ကျန်းမာရေးအတွက် စက်ရုံတွင်းဆေးပေးခန်းတွင် သူနာပြုတစ်ဦးထားရှိကာ စီစဉ် ထားပါသည်။ ကိုဗစ်-၁၉ရောဂါ ကူးစက်ဖြစ်ပွားသည့်ကာလများတွင်လည်း ဝန်းထမ်းများအား နှာခေါင်းစည်း၊ လက်သန့်ဆေးရေ နှင့် PPE တို့ကို စီစဉ်ဝေ၄ခြင်းတို့ကို ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ အဆိုပါ အစီအစဉ်များ ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် ကုမ္ပဏီမှ ရန်ပုံငွေ တစ်ရပ်ထူထောင်ကာ လိုအပ်သည့် စီစဉ်ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးမှုများ၊ ဧာတ်တိုက်လေ့ကျင့်မှုများနှင့် သင်တန်းဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေး အစီအစဉ်များ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ဧစာင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှု တိုင်းတာခြင်းနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်ရာဌာနသို့ ဧစာင့်ကြည့်စစ်ဆေးမှု အစီရင်ခံစာပေးပို့ခြင်းတို့ကို ၆လတစ်ကြိမ် ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် (EMP) စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုလိုက်နာမည့် အစီအစဉ်များ

		စာင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှု တိုင်	်းတာခြင်း အ	စီအစဉ်		
အမျိုးအစား	တိုင်းတာမည့် ပါရာမီတာများ	တည်နေရာ	အကြိမ်ရေ	တာဝန်ရှိ အဖွဲ့အစ ည်း	သတ်မှတ် ပမာဏ	အသုံးစရိတ်ခွဲဝေ မှု
လေအရည်အ သွေး	SO ₂ , NO ₂ , CO, O ₃ , PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀	တစ်နေရာ/AQ- 16°58'59.15"N 96° 3'7.02"E	တစ်နှစ် ၂ကြိမ်	တတိယ အဖွဲ့အစ ည်း	- National Regulation: general application	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ၂,၀၀၀,၀၀၀ ကျပ်
အသံဆူညံမှုအရ ည်အသွေး	As per the NEQ(E)G	နှစ်နေရာ/ NQ1: 16°58'59.15"N 96° 3'7.02"E and	တစ်နှစ် ၂ကြိမ်	တတိယ အဖွဲ့အစ ည်း	- National Regulation: general application	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ၅၀၀,၀၀၀ ကျပ်

ရေအရည်အ သွေး	pH, Temperature, Colour, TSS, Ammonia, BOD, COD, Total Phosphorous, Cadmium, Copper, Zinc, Nickel, Sulfide, Phenol, Oil & Grease, Total Nitrogen, Chromium (Hexavalent), Total Coliform Count	NQ2: 16°58'58.04"N 96° 3'8.90"E WQ-1: Drinking Water: 16°58'56.78"N 96° 3'10.64"E WQ-2: Groundwater: 16°58'58.20"N 96° 3'9.82"E	Twice/year	တတိယ အဖွဲ့ အ စည်း	- National Regulation: Garment sector -Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC) Rules and Guidelines	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ၁,၀၀၀,၀၀၀ ကျပ်
အစိုင်အခဲစွန့်ပစ် ပစ္စည်း	အန္တရာယ်မရှိသော စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း (ရုံးခန်းအမှိုက်) အန္တရာယ်ရှိသော စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း (အသုံးပြုပြီးချောဆီများ)	ရုံးခန်း နေရာ နှင့် သိုလှောင်ရာ နေရာ	အပတ်စဉ်	EOHS	Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC) Guidelines	တစ်လလျှင် ၃၅,၀၀၀ ကျပ်

အန္တရာယ်ရှိသော ဓါတုပစ္စည်းများ	လောင်စာဆီသိုလှောင်မှု၊ ချောဆီအသစ်နှင့် အသုံးပြုပြီး ချောဆီထားရှိသောနေရာ	သိုလှောင်ခြင်း နှင့် ကိုင်တွယ်သည့် နေရာ	လစဉ်	EOHS	Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC) Guidelines	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ၅၀,၀၀၀ ကျပ်
လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေး	ဝန်ထမ်းများ လေ့ကျင့်ရေးမှတ်တမ်း၊ ထိခိုက်ဒဏ်ရာရမှုနှင့် မတော်တဆမှု အရေအတွက်	စက်ရုံဧရိယာ တခုလုံး	နေ့စဉ်	EOHS	Occupational Safety and Health (2019)	တစ်လလျှင် ၅၀၀,၀၀၀ ကျပ်
ရပ်ရွာကျန်းမာ ရေးနှင့် ဘေးကင်းရေး	လေ့ကျင့်ရေးမှတ်တမ်း၊ မတော်တဆမှု အရေအတွက်	အနီးပတ်ဝန်း ကျင်	တစ်နှစ် ၁ ကြိမ်	EOHS	IFC EHS standards	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ၅၀၀,၀၀၀ ကျပ်
Light Intensity နှင့် လေဝင်လေထွ က်စနစ်	အလင်းရောင်နှင့် လေဝင်လေထွက်ကောင်းမွန်မှု	စက်ရုံဧရိယာ တခုလုံး	လစဉ်	Third Party	Applicable Standard	တစ်လလျှင် ၂၀၀,၀၀၀ ကျပ်

မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်	မီးငြိမ်းသတ်ကိရိယာများအား ကြည့်ရှုစစ်ဆေးခြင်း	စက်ရုံဧရိယာ တခုလုံး	လစဉ်	EOHS	Myanmar Fire Brigade Law (2015)	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ၅၀၀,၀၀၀ ကျပ်
ဝန်ထမ်းများအ တွက် ကျန်းမာရေးစော င့်ရှောက်မှုစနစ်	ခေါင်းမူး၊ ခေါင်းကိုက်၊ အအေးမိနှင့် အခြားမတော်တဆမှုများ	စက်ရုံဧရိယာ တခုလုံး	အပါတ်စဉ်	EOHS	Occupational Safety and Health (2019)	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ၅၀၀,၀၀၀ ကျပ်
သင်တန်းအစီအ စဉ်များ	-လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးကင်းရေးဆိုင်ရာ သင်တန်းများ - အမှိုက်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အရည်အသွေးစီမံခန့်ခွဲ မှုဆိုင်ရာ သင်တန်းများ	သတ်မှတ်နေရာ	၆ လတစ်ကြိမ်	EOHS/Th ird Party	As required	တစ်နှစ်လျှင် ၆၀၀,၀၀၀ ကျပ်
ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံ ခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် EMP စောင့်ကြပ် ကြည့်ရှုတိုင်းတာ ခြင်းအစီရင်ခံစာ	EMP အစီအစဉ်အရ စောင့်ကြပ်ကြည့်ရှုတိုင်းတာခြင်းအစီ ရင်ခံစာ ပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း	-	၆ လတစ်ကြိမ်	Third Party	EIA Procedure (2015)	တစ်လလျှင် ၂,၀၀၀,၀၀၀ ကျပ်

၈။ နိဂုံးချုပ်

လက်ရှိပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုစီးပွားအခြေအနေများအပေါ် စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ဆောင်မှုများ၏ အကျိုး သက်ရောက် မှုကို အကဲဖြတ်ချက်အရ စက်ရုံစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုသည် EMP အစီအစဉ်များကို လိုက်နာခြင်းဖြင့် ဖြစ်နိုင်ခြေရှိသော သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ထိခိုက်မှုများအပေါ် သင့်လျော်သော လျော့ပါး သက်သာစေရေး အစီအမံများကို လုပ်ဆောင်နိုင်သည်။ လေ၊ ရေ၊ အစိုင်အခဲ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် ဆူညံသံများကဲ့သို့သော မတူညီသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ကန့်သတ်ချက်များဆိုင်ရာ ထိခိုက်မှုလျော့ပါးစေရန် လိုအပ်သည့် အစီအမံများကို ဤ အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် အဆိုပြုထားသည်။

လျော့ပါးသက်သာရေး အစီအမံများကို ထိရောက်စွာ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ခြင်းသည် အဆိုပြုထားသော စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်း ကောင်းမွန်သော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆီသို့ ဦးတည်စေမည် ဖြစ်သည်။ ထို့အပြင် EMP ၏ တစ်စိတ်တစ်ပိုင်းအဖြစ် ပြင်ဆင်ထားသော သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စောင့်ကြည့်ရေးအစီအစဥ်သည် လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုအဆင့်အတွင်း ကျန်ရှိနေသော သက်ရောက်မှုများကို ဖြေရှင်းရန် လုံလောက်သော အခွင့်အလမ်းများ ပေးဆောင်မည်ဖြစ်သည်။

လုပ်သားများ အလုပ်အကိုင်ရရှိရေးအပြင် နိုင်ငံခြားရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုများမှတစ်ဆင့် နိုင်ငံတော်၏ စီးပွားရေး အခြေအနေ မြှင့်တင်ရာတွင် သွယ်ဝိုက်သောနည်းဖြင့် နိုင်ငံခြားရင်းနှီးမြုပ်နှံမှုများ မြှင့်တင်ရာတွင် အထောက် အကူဖြစ်စေမည့်နည်းပညာနှင့် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဆိုင်ရာ အသိပညာများ သင်ကြားပို့ချပေးသည့် နည်းပညာများ သွဲပြောင်းပေးခြင်းတို့ကို ပံ့ပိုးပေးမည်ဖြစ်သည်။ ထို့ကြောင့် ၎င်းတို့၏ လူမှုစီးပွားစံနှုန်းကို မြှင့်တင်ရန်နှင့် အကြံပြုထားသည့်အတိုင်း လူမှုတာဝန်သိစောင့်ရှောက်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ (CSR) ကို ထမ်းဆောင်ရန် နိုင်ငံတော်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေး တို့ကိုလည်း များစွာအကျိုးရှိစေမည်ဟု လေ့လာမှုမှကောက်ချက်ချခဲ့ပါသည်။ နိဂုံးချုပ်အနေဖြင့်၊ အဆိုပြုထားသည့် အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုးထုတ်လုပ်သည့် စက်ရုံသည် ဒေသတွင်းအလုပ်အကိုင် အခွင့်အလမ်းများ ဖန်တီးပေးကာ ဝန်ထမ်းများ၏ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်နှင့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ကျွမ်းကျင်မှု မြှင့်တင်ပေး မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း လေ့လာတွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Background Information of the Project

The project name called "Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited" is located at Plot No. 158, Myay Taing Block No.49, Wartayar Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon Region. The project was approved by Yangon Region Investment Committee (YRIC), according to permit letter YGN 467/2022 dated 28th March, 2022. Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited was registered as Private Company Limited by shares at the Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA), according to the company registration No. 112893245 in 26th December, 2018. The type of project is a wholly Foreign Investment. The promoter is Mr. Wei Jian Lin from the People's Republic of China. The approval letters from YRIC and DICA are attached in Appendix 2 and 3. The project started in 2021 and fully operated in 2022.

The name of the promoter of Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited which is carrying out the manufacturing of various kinds of bags on the CMP basic is Mr. Wei Jian Lin, the address of Guangzhou, Lingxi Road, Huacheng District, Huadu District Guangdong, China according to YRIC endorsement.

1.2. The Profile of Project Proponent

The name of the contact person for Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory is U Tun Tun who is the Human Resources Manager and the contact phone and address are 09 - 674312112, Plot No. 158, Myay Taing Block No.49, Wartayar Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon Region.

Contact Details

Address : Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited

Plot No. 158, Myay Taing Block No.49, Wartayar Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi

Thar Township, Yangon Region.

Owner : Mr. Wei Jian Lin

Contact Person : U Tun Tun

Telephone : 09 - 674312112

Designation : Manager (HR Department)

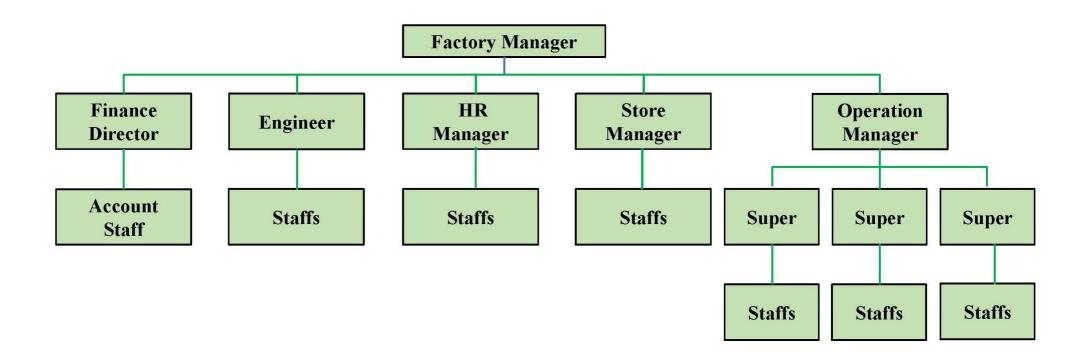


Figure 1-1: Organization Chart of Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited

1.3. The Profile of Consultant

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited is prepared by OBES, following and referencing the Environmental Law (2012), Environmental Rules (2014), Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (2015), and National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline (2015). The team members of OBES who collected Environmental Data, Social Data, site visiting, and prepared reports are following table.

Contact person	U Kyaw Win Han
Position	Director
Name of Organization	Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited
Company Registration Number issued by Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development	131580223
Office Phone	+959765638892
Mobile Phone	+959765638892
Email	obesservices@obcmm.com
Office Address	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar.
Postcode	11401
Website	www.obc.com

1.4. Members of EMP Preparation

 Table 1-1:
 Members of the EMP Study Team

Team Leader					
Name	License No. by ECD	Organization	Contact Details	Area of Expertise	Responsibilities
Dr. Lai Lai Win	EIA-C 019/2023	Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Wastewater Pollution Control and Management -Ecology and Biodiversity -Solid Wastes and Hazardous Wastes Management -Risk Assessment and Hazard Management	-Team Leader
Team Member					
Name	License No. by ECD	Organization	Contact Details	Area of Expertise	Responsibilities
U Min Min Oo	EIA-C 020/2023	Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Air Pollution Prevention and Control -Meteorology, Air Quality Assessment and Forecast	-Consultant

Daw Myat Thitsar Naing	EIA-C 021/2023	Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Social Study and Analysis	-Consultant
U Kyaw Win Han	EIA-AC 027/2023	Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Air Pollution Monitoring	-Chemical Engineer and Project Management
U Si Yan Hein	EIA-AC 026/2023	Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Geological Assessment	-Associate Consultant
U Myo Thura	EIA-C 046/2023	Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar	-Geological Assessment -Soil Conservation	-Associate Consultant

				Township, Yangon, Myanmar		
Daw Ei Thet Mon	EIA-AC 017/2023	Olive Environmental Limited	Bright Solutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Wastewater Pollution Control and Management -Solid Wastes and Hazardous Wastes Management	-Associate Consultant
U Khin Maung Aye	EIA-AC 018/2023	Olive Environmental Limited	Bright Solutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	-Associate Consultant
U Soe Paing Hein	EIA-AC 019/2023	Olive Environmental Limited	Bright Solutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-General Environmental Management	-Associate Consultant
Dr. Phyu Phyu Myint	EIA-AC 020/2023	Olive Environmental Limited	Bright Solutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road,	-Health	-Associate Consultant

				Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar		
Daw Thin Thin	EIA-AC 021/2023	Olive Environmental Limited	Bright Solutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Social Study and Analysis	-Associate Consultant
U Htet Thiha Phone Myint	EIA-AC 032/2023	Olive Environmental Limited	Bright Solutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Geological Assessment -Noise and Vibration	-Associate Consultant
U Nyunt Oo	EIA-AC 036/2023	Olive Environmental Limited	Bright Solutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-General Environmental Management	-Associate Consultant

U Kaung Kyaw Htet	EIA-AC 049/2023	Olive Environmental Limited	Bright Solutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Risk Assessment and Hazard Management	-Associate Consultant
Dr. Kaung Htet Swam	-Associate Consultant (Processing)	Olive Environmental Limited	Bright Solutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Hydrology -Noise and Vibration -General Environmental Management	-Project-based Environmental Consultant
Dr. Chan Myae Thu	-Associate Consultant (Processing) Sama-48517	Olive Environmental Limited	Bright Solutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	Health and Safety	-Associate Consultant
U Nay Naing	-Associate Consultant (Processing) Legal Consultant No. 13814	Olive Environmental Limited	Bright Solutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar	Legal Analysis	-Associate Consultant

				Township, Yangon, Myanmar		
U Tint Wai	Supportive Te Member	m Olive Environmental Limited	Bright Solutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Livestock and aquaculture assessment	-Associate Consultant
Daw Ei Khine Wai	Supportive Te Member	m Olive Environmental Limited	Bright Solutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Livestock and aquaculture assessment	-Associate Consultant
Daw Myint Myint Soe	Supportive Te Member	m Olive Environmental Limited	_	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Economic assessment	-Associate Consultant
Daw Thuzar Oo	Supportive Te Member	m Olive Environmental Limited	Bright Solutions	No.9, Block 36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road,	-Economic assessment	-Associate Consultant

		Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	
Supportive Team Member	Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited	No.9, Block 36, Physical Surveys Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Yangon, Myanmar	-Operation Assistant

2. POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The following section presents the regulatory requirements that will be applicable to the Project including an overview of the requirements for garment sector, and local and international regulations, conventions and guidelines of relevance to the Project.

The responsible organization for the present project is the Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory who will be a signatory of agreements and contracts, who is going to make use of the facilities/equipment, are to be in charge of overall coordination of the Project. The Project consists of construction works of garment related infrastructure and facilities and procurement and operation of the bag products (Tablet Bag, Travel Backpack, Outdoor Bag, Carrying Case, Laptop Case, Boot Bag, Electronic Accessories Bag, etc), which is to be carried out in accordance with the 100 % foreign investment of private company limited by share.

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 are the Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) of the MONREC that was reorganized Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAF) in April 2016.

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

- 1) Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (2008). The Constitution of 2008 describes the obligations of the Union regarding education and the rights of all Myanmar citizens to an education.
- 2) Employment and Skills Development Law (2013). This law was approved by Parliament in August 2013. This law proposes a number of bodies to take over responsibility for the development, adoption, assessment, and supervision of the skills system, and thus formalizing the temporary set-up of the National Skill Standard Authority (NSSA). It will hold the leading role in the accreditation, assessment, and certification of public and private providers and evaluators. The NSSA is also viewed as an organization based on public-private cooperation, due to the role of the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (UMFCCI). In practice, there is little involvement of the private sector or other ministries. The guidelines are being prepared to implement the law.
- 3) The Environmental Conservation Law (2012) The Environmental Conservation Law is enacted by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law on 30th March, 2012 to construct a healthy and clean environment 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.
- 4) **The EIA Procedure (2015)-**The EIA Procedure formulated by MONREC in coordination with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) was enacted in December 2015. This EIA Procedure

covers the following contents: screening of projects, qualification for conducting the environmental examination of (IEE)/EIA, categorization of projects for IEE/EIA/environmental management plan (EMP), preparation of IEE/EIA report and EMP, public involvement, procedure on how to get the approval of IEE/EIA report from the Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) under MOECAF, environmental compliance certificate (ECC), and monitoring process after getting the approval of the IEE/EIA/EMP report.

5) National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015) - MONREC formulated the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (NEQG) in coordination with ADB in December 2015. The NEQG determines the guideline values for general emission such as air emissions, wastewater, noise levels, odor, and those for sector-specific emission such as emission from forestry, agribusiness/food production, chemicals, oil and gas, infrastructure, general manufacturing, mining, and power.

6) The Public Health Law (1972)

Purpose: To ensure the public health include not only employees but also resident people and cooperation with the authorized person or organization of health department.

The project owner will cooperate with the authorized person or organization in line with the section 3 and 5 of said law.

- Section 3 The project owner will abide by any instruction or stipulation for public health.
- Section 5 The project owner will accept any inspection, anytime, anywhere if it is needed.

7) Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases Law (1995)

Purpose: To ensure the healthy work environment and prevention the communicable diseases by the cooperation with the relevant health department.

The project owner will cooperate with the health officer in line with the clause (9) of sub-section (a, b) of section 3 of said law.

The project owner will abide by any instruction or stipulation for public health. (Section 4)

The project owner will inform promptly to the nearest health department or hospital if the following are occurred: (section 9)

- a) Mass death of birds or chicken
- b) Mass death of mouse
- c) Suspense of occurring of communicable disease or occurring of communicable disease
- d) Occurring of communicable disease which must be informed

The project owner will accept any inspection, anytime and anywhere if it is needed (section 11).

8) Labor Organization Law (2011)

Purpose: To ensure protection the rights of the employees, having the good relationships between the employees and employer and enabling to form and carry out the labour organizations systematically and independently.

- **Section 17** The project owner promises to allow the labour organization to negotiate and settle with the employer if the workers are unable to obtain and enjoy the rights of the workers contained in the labour laws and to summit demands to the employer and claim in accord with the relevant law if the agreement cannot be reached.
- **Section 18** The project owner promises to demand the re-appointment of worker is dismissed by the employer without the conformity with the labour laws.
- **Section 19** The project owner promises to send the representatives to the Conciliation Body in settling a dispute between the employer and the worker.
- **Section 20** The project owner promises the labour organization to participate and discuss in discussing with the government, the employer and the complaining employees in respect of employee's rights or interest contained in the labour laws.
- **Section 21** The project owner promises the labour organization to participate in solving the collective bargains of the employees in accord with the labour laws.
- **Section 22** The project owner promises the labour organization to carry out the holding the meetings, going on strike and other collective activities in line with the labour laws.

9) The Workmen' Compensation Act, 1923 (Amended in 2005)

Purpose: To ensure the compensations to injured employee while implementing in line with the above law. To abide by the prescribed compensations in various kinds of injury.

Section 13: The project owner will pay the compensation in line with the provisions of said law.

10) Social Security Law (2012)

Purpose: The Project owner has to create the social security for the employees because the project is the business under the Myanmar Citizen Investment Law. To ensure the social security for employees of the project, the project owner has to register to the social security offices and to pay the prescribed funds.

11) National Education Law (NEL) (2014) and NEL Amendment (2015) - A watershed moment for education sector reform in Myanmar was the approval by Parliament of a National Education Law (NEL) in September 2014 that strengthened the quality, effectiveness and efficiency of the national education system. The NEL was further strengthened with the passing of the NEL Amendment in 2015. The NEL and NEL Amendment provide an excellent national framework for the implementation of a wide range of complementary reforms across the national education system, such as: recognition of the right of all citizens to free, compulsory education at the primary level; establishment of a standards-based education quality assurance system; expansion of the basic education system to 13 years; support for the learning of nationalities'

languages and culture; and greater decentralization within the education system. An additional benefit of the NEL is that Myanmar is now fully aligned with ASEAN members in terms of the number of years of schooling under basic education.

12) YCDC Law (2018)

- Section 310(a) The project owner will conduct the construction with land ownership contract, license, and permissions in accordance with terms and conditions of the law.
- Section 312(a) The project owner will construct the building with permission issued by the YCDC committee.
- **Section 312(0)** To dispose the waste water from the building the project owner will strictly follow the regulations such as construction of the drainage system and connecting to the public waste water drainage system and conduct the project implementation.
- **Section 312(p)** The project owner will follow the regulations issue by the YCDC committee in order not to disturb to the public.
- **Section 318 (a)** The project owner will construct the building which includes flush toilets, sewage system and wastewater purification/treatment systems.
- Section 322 (a) The project owner will manage the potential impacts on soil, air, water and noise from the project implementation and operation.
- Section 322 (d) Environmental aspects and potential impacts will be managed by the project owner to ensure that the environment will not be polluted by any of the project activities.

2.2. Applicable 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 its 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 citizens' rights of private 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 right 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.
Section 45	The Union shall protect and conserve natural environment.
Section 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.
Enviror	nmental Conservation Law, 30 March 2012
Objectives	to contract a healthy and clean environmental and to conserve natural and cultural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations; to maintain the sustainable development through effective management of natural resources and to enable to promote international, regional and bilateral cooperation in the matters of environmental conversation.
Section 3	c) 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;
	(d) to reclaim ecosystems as may be possible which are starting to degenerate and disappear;
	(e) to enable to manage and implement for decrease and loss of natural resources and for enabling the sustainable use beneficially;
Provisions of Duties and Powers relating to the Environmental Conservation of the Ministry: Section 7	(a) To specify categories and classes of hazardous wastes generated from the production and use of chemicals or other hazardous substances in carrying out industry, agriculture, mineral production, sanitation and other activities;
	(b) To prescribe categories of hazardous substances that may affect significantly at present or in the long run on the environment;
	(c) To promote and carry out the establishment of necessary factories and stations for the treatment of solid wastes, effluents and emissions which contain toxic and hazardous substances;
	(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 undertaken 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 Government and
Environmental Quality	the Committee, stipulate the following environmental quality standards:
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;
	(c) underground water quality standards;
	(d) atmospheric quality standards;
	(e) noise and vibration standards;
	(f) emissions standards;
	(g) effluent standards;
	(h) solid wastes standards;
	(i) other environmental quality standards stipulated by the Union Government.
Section 14	A person causing a point source of pollution shall treat, emit, discharge and deposit the substances which cause pollution in the environment in accord with stipulated environmental quality standards.
Section 15	The owner or occupier of any business, material or place which causes a point source of pollution shall install or use an on-site facility or controlling equipment in order to monitor, control, manage, reduce or eliminate environmental pollution. If it is impracticable, it shall be arranged to dispose the wastes in accord with environmentally sound methods.
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 contributing 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 user's charges or management fees for the environmental conservation according to the relevant industrial estate, SEZ and business organization;
	(c) 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 29	The project proponent has to abide by the stipulations included in the rules, regulations, by-law, order, notification and procedure, which are issued by said law.
]	Environmental 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.
Rules 61	The Ministry may approve and reply on the EIA report o 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.
Environme	ntal 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 (a) of 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 pre-project, 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 place 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 of this report, by email or other way which way agreed with the asked person, to any asked person or organization, under paragraph 110.

The project proponent has to allow inspector to enter and 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 of project and other work-place related 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 requirements related to social or environment or caused to it, under paragraph 115.

The project proponent has to allow inspector to inspect the contractor and sub-contractor who implement on behalf of project, under paragraph 117.

Screening: Section 23

- 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 25 and the additional factors listed in Article 28 in order to designate the Project as one of the following, and then submit it to the Ministry:
- i) An EIA Type Project, or

	ii) An IEE Type Project, or	
	iii) A Non-IEE or EIA Type, and therefore not required to	
Chapter 7: Environmental Management Plan	76. For Project types which require EMP according to the Article 55 (a) of the Rules or Article 24 of the Procedure, the Project Proponent may prepare an EMP by itself or may appoint a person or organization who/which is registered according to the Article 18.	
	77. The Project Proponent shall issue a letter of endorsement in a format prescribed by the Ministry according to the Article 63. Such letter shall be submitted to the Department prepared either in the Myanmar language, or in the English language or both. The Project Proponent shall submit the EMP to the Department in both digital form and complete paper copies, together with the required service fee as prescribed by the Department, and confirming: a) the accuracy and completeness of the EMP; b) that the EMP has been prepared in strict compliance with applicable laws including this Procedure; and c) that the Project will at all times comply fully with the commitments, mitigation measures, and plans in the EMP.	
	78. Upon Receipt of the EMP from the Project Proponent, the Department shall review and submit to the Ministry to enable it to make a final decision on approval of the EMP.	
	79. If it is determined by the Ministry that the EMP does not satisfy requirements, then the Project Proponent shall be called upon by the Department to undertake necessary amendments and/or to provide supplementary information as directed by the Ministry.	
	80. Upon completion of its review of the EMP, the Ministry shall; a) approve the EMP, subject to any conditions it may prescribe, and issue an ECC; or b) require that the Project carry out an IEE or EIA, citing the reasons for this decision and informing the Project Proponent of its decision; and, in either case c) publicly disclose its decision.	
	81. The Department shall deliver the final decision of the Ministry within thirty (30) working days of receipt of an EMP. If the Ministry requires an EMP to be amended, 24 then the due date for delivery of the Ministry's decision shall be extended accordingly.	
	82. Any additional costs associated with reaching a determination regarding Project types which require EMP shall be borne by the Project Proponent.	
National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (NEQG) (December 2015)		
Objectives	To provide the basis for regulation and control of noise and vibration, air emissions, and liquid discharges from various sources in order to prevent pollution for purposes of protection of human and ecosystem health.	
National Environmental Policy of Myanmar (2019)		

·	Myanmar Investment Rules, 2017
	(e) shall enforce Safety and Health
	(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, workshops, buildings, and other activities;
	(c) shall co-operate with authorities for occasional or mandatory inspection;
	(b) shall carry out socially responsible investment in the interest of the Union and its people;
	(a) comply with Environmental Protection Law in dealing with environmental protection matters related to the business;
Rule 54	The promoter or investor shall:
	Foreign Investment Rule, 2013
	(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.
	(h) To carry out not to cause environmental pollution or damage in accord with existing laws in respect of investment business.
	(b) To carry out the business by forming a company under the existing laws of Myanmar by the investor.
Section 17	(a) To abide by the existing laws of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.
	(q) Appearing the required modern services for the Union and citizens.
	(l) Protection and conservation of the environment.
	(b) Development of employment activities
Section 8	(a) To support the primary objectives of the national economic development plan, and for businesses that cannot yet be run by the State and citizens or businesses that have insufficient funds and technology.
	Foreign Investment Law, 2012
	To establish national environmental policy principle for guiding environmental protection and sustainable development and for mainstreaming environmental consideration into all polices, laws, regulation, plans, strategic, programmes and projects in Myanmar.
National Environmental Policy Vision & mission	Myanmar. Mission
N.C. IF.	Vision A clean environment, with healthy and functioning ecosystem, that ensures includes development and wellbeing for all people in

Rule 202	The project proponent has to comply with the conditions of the permit issued by the MIC and applicable laws when making the investment
Rule 203	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
Rule 206.	The project proponent has to submit the passport, expert evidence or document of degree and profile to the MIC office for approval if decide to appoint a foreigner as senior management, technician expert or consultant according to subsection (a) of section 51 of Myanmar Investment Law
Myanmar Insurance Law (1993)	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)
Section 3 & 4	The project proponent has to pay the wages in accord with section 3 and 4 of said law.
Section 5	The project proponent has to submit with the agreements of employees & reasonable ground to the department if it is difficult to pay because of force majeure included in a natural disaster
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 by law, to the employees who work over working hours
Yango	on City Development Committee 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 A	mended Law for Factories Act, 1951 (2016)
Hygiene in Working Environment: Section 3	Mentions responsibilities of employer and manager regarding waste disposal, ventilation, extreme temperature, dust and gas generation, minimum space for each worker, lighting, portable drinking water and toilets for employees.

Safety in Working Environment: Section 4	States responsibilities of employer and manager concerning with machine guarding, personal protective equipment, housekeeping, aisles and exits, chemical storage and fire protection system to avoid accident.
T	he Private Industrial Enterprise Law, 1990
Basic Principles: Section 3	Private Industrial Enterprises 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 establish 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.
	The Export and Import Law (2012)
Objectives	The objectives of this law are as follows:
	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 international 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	ne 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 systematically in performing the chemical and related substances business with permission for being safety;
- c. To perform the system of obtaining information and to perform widely educative and research for using the chemical and related substance systematically;
- d. To perform the sustainable development for the occupational safety, health and environmental conservation.

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

Underground Water Act

The underground water act enacted on the date of 21st June in 1930 whereas it is expedient to conserve and protect underground sources of water supply in the Union of Burma. This act prohibits sinking of a tube for the purpose of obtaining underground water except under and in accordance with the terms of a license granted by the water officer. Township Officer or sub-divisional officer had power to close a license tube after exercising jurisdiction over the local area concerned and the expense of such closure shall be recoverable from the owner of the tube as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

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	
Rule17	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
Rule18	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
	The Electricity Law (2014)
In 2014, the new Electricity Law, a comprehensive piece of legislation covering licensing, a new regulatory commission, standards, inspection, tariff, and restrictions, replaced the Electricity Law of 1984. The Electricity Law divides projects into "small" (up to 10 MW), "medium" (between 10 MW to 30 MW) and large (upwards of 30 MW); the states and regions can issue permits for small and medium power plants. In case these plants are not connected to the national grid, the Union Government Ministry is not the primary authority involved. The authorities have a legal right to use land for the purpose of power plants under the Electricity Law, and have the right to expand and maintain their facilities. The law also provides that the authorities can build transmission lines in accordance with existing laws.	
Labor Dispute Settlement Law (28 Mar 2012 replacing 1929 version)	

The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw hereby enacts this Law for safeguarding the right of workers or having good relationship between employer and workers and making peaceful workplace or obtaining the rights fairly, rightfully and quickly by settling the dispute of employer and worker justly.

The Social Security Law (2012)

The Social Security Law, enacted in 2012, was amended the Social Security Act in 1954. It stipulates the formation and implementation of social security systems.

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;

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

This law was enacted for safeguarding the right of workers or having good relationship between employer and workers and making peaceful workplace or obtaining the rights fairly, rightfully and quickly by settling the dispute of employer and worker justly. It stipulates that employer in which more than 30 workers are employed shall form the workplace coordinating committee consisting of the representatives of workers and the representatives of employer.

Section 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 with stipulated manners, may apply to the competent court in person or by the legal representative.
Section 24	The relevant Conciliation Body shall, in respect of the 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 complaint within the prescribed period without sufficient cause.
Section 39	No employer shall alter the conditions of service relating to workers concerned in such dispute at the consecutive period before commencing the dispute within the period under investigation of the dispute before the Arbitration Body or Tribunal, to affect the interest of such workers immediately.
Section 40	The project proponent has to not close the work without negotiation, discussion on dispute in accord with this law, decision by Tribunal
Section 51	The project proponent has to pay the compensation decided by Tribunal f 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 any prohibition contained in sections 38 and 39 shall, on conviction, be punished with a fine for a minimum of one-lakh kyats.
The e	mployment and skill development (2013)
peaceful workplace or obtaining	larding the right of workers or having skillful of workers and making g the rights fairly, rightfully and quickly by settling the dispute of imployer shall conduct occupational training to enhance the skills of
Section 5	The project proponent has to appoint employees with the contract in line with the provision of section 5 of said law.
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 Skills Development Agency.
The Worker's Compensation Act, 1923	It stipulates that employer is required to make payments to employees who become injured or who die in any accidents arising during and in consequence of their employment. Such compensation also must be made for diseases which arise as a direct consequence of employment, such as carpal tunnel syndrome.
The Payment of Wages Act, 1936	The Payment of Wage Act defines the payment obligation to the workers employed in the factories or railway administration. It stipulates the method of payment stating that the payment should be made in cash on a regular payday, and allows legal action against delayed payment or un-agreeable deduction.

The Leave and Holidays Act (1951, partially revised in 2014)	This act has been used as the basic framework for leaves and holidays for workers with minor amendment in 2006 and 2014. This defines the public holidays that every employee shall be granted with full payment. It also defines the rules of leaves for workers including medical leave, earned leave and maternity leave.
The Minimum Wage Law (2013)	The minimum wage law, passed in March 2013, was replaced the 1949 Minimum Wage Act. The law provides a framework for minimum wage determination: the presidential office establishing a tripartite minimum wage committee shall decide minimum wage with industrial variation based on a survey on living costs of workers possibly every two years. This also stipulates equal payment.
	Public Health Law (1972)
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 law.
	The project proponent has to allow any inspection, anytime, anywhere if it is needed under the section 5 of said law.
Prevention and Control	of Communicable Disease Law 1995 (Amendment in 2011)
Chapter 2 Prevention	4. When a Principal Epidemic Disease of a Notifiable 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).
Chapter 4 Environmental Sanitation	For prevention of the outbreak of Communicable Disease and effective control of Communicable Disease when it occurs, the public shall under the supervision and guidance of the health officer of the relevant area, undertake the responsibility of carrying out the following environmental sanitation measures; - Indoor, outdoor sanitation or inside the fence outside the fence
	sanitation;
	Well, ponds and drainage sanitation;
	Proper disposal o refuse and destruction thereof by fire;
	Construction and use of sanitary latrines; Other necessary environmental sanitation measures.
0	
Purpose:	To effectively implement measures related to safety and health in
Turpose.	every industry and to set occupational safety and health standards;

Section-26 Sub-section (e)	The project proponent has to provide adequate and relevant personal protective equipment to workers free of charge and make
oue section (e)	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 occupational
Sub-section (1)	safety and health instructions, warning signs, notices, posters, and signboards.
Section-30	The worker shall wear or use at all times any protective clothes,
Sub-section (a)	equipment and tools provided by the employer for the purpose of safety and health.
Section-30	The worker shall proper and systematic use any equipment and
Sub-section (d)	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 health of
Sub-section (e)	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 follows:
	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 impact, 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 certificate of
Taking Action by Committee No. 19	certification violates any term or condition contained in the relevant recommendation, pass any of the following administrative order:
	warning
	suspending the certificate of certification for limited period
	111 1 101 101 11
	cancelling the certificate of certification က်ကွဲစေတက်သောဝတ္ထုပစ္စည်းများဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေ (၂၀၁၈)

ရည်ရွယ်ချက်	လုပ်ငန်းခွင်သုံး ပေါက်ကွဲစေတက်သော ဝတ္ထုပစ္စည်းများကို စနစ်တကျ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း၊ တင်သွင်းခြင်း၊ သယ်ယူခြင်း၊ သိုလှောင်ခြင်းနှင့် သုံးစွဲခြင်းတို့ပြုနိုင်ရန်၊ ယမ်းဘီလူးနှင့် ဆက်စပ် သုံးပစ္စည်းများ အသုံးပြုသည့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်း ၍ လုံခြုံမှုရှိစေရန်၊ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်သုံး ပေါက်ကွဲစေတက်သော ဝတ္ထုပစ္စည်းများ ပြုလုပ်သုံးစွဲမှုများကို စနစ်တကျ ကြီးကြပ်နိုင်ရန်။
အခန်း ၇ တားမြစ်ချက်များ အမှတ်၁၈	လိုင်စင်ရရှိသူနှင့် ခွင့်ပြုချက်ရရှိသူ မည်သူမျှ စစ်ဆေးရေး အရာရှိချုပ် သို့မဟုတ် စစ်ဆေးရေး အရာရှိ၏ စစ်ဆေးခြင်းကို ခံယူရန် ငြင်းပယ်ခြင်းမပြုရ။
အမှတ် ၁၉ (ခ)	ပုဒ်မ ၈ အရ ကာကွယ်ရေးဌာန ကောင်စီ အမှုဆောင်အဖွဲ့၏ အတည်ပြုချက်မရရှိဘဲ လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ပေါက်ကွဲစေတက်သော ဝတ္ထု ပစ္စည်းများကို ဖျက်ဆီးခြင်းမပြုရ။
အမှတ် ၁၉ (ဂ)	ဤဥပဒေ အရ ထုတ်ပြန်သည့် နည်းဥပဒေ၊ စည်းမျဉ်း၊ စည်းကမ်း၊ အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာ၊ အမိန့်နှင့် ညွှန်ကြားချက်များနှင့် အညီ ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် ပျက်ကွက်ခြင်းမရှိစေရ။

2.3. Environmental Quality Standards

In this Project, the Project proponent and its contractor will follow the standard for ambient air quality, noise and waste water with National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline that was issued on 29th December 2015. As necessary, the Project proponent will revise the target value when the standard is updated by MONREC.

As specified in the EIA Procedure, all projects are obliged to use, comply with and refer to applicable national guidelines or standards or international standards adopted by the Ministry. As specified in the EIA Procedure, following project approval a project shall commence implementation strictly in accordance with the project EMP and any additional requirements set out in the project ECC, which will encompass conditions relating to emissions. While these Guidelines generally apply to all projects subject to the EIA Procedure, it is the prerogative of the Ministry to decide how the Guidelines should be applied to existing projects as referred to in the EIA Procedure.

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 and vibration, air emissions and liquid discharges from various sources in order to prevent pollution for purposes of protection of human and ecosystem health.

2.3.1. General Guidelines

General guidelines of related environmental impact guideline for proposed project are as follow;

Table 2-2: Ambient Air Quality Guideline (National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline)

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

^a Particulate matter 10 micrometers or less in diameter

Table 2-3: WHO Ambient Air Quality Guidelines

Parameter	Averaging Period	Period Guideline Value in mg/m ³
	24-hour	125 (Interim target -1)
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)		50 (Interim target-2)
Sunti dioxide (502)		20 (guideline)
	10 minutes	500 (guideline)
Nitrogan diavida (NO.)	1-year	40 (guideline)
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	1-hour	200 (guideline)
		70 (Interim target-1)
	1-year	50 (Interim target-2)
		30 (Interim target-3)
Particulate Matter PM ₁₀		20 (guideline)
	24 hours	150 (Interim target -1)
	24-hour	100 (Interim target -2)
		75 (Interim target-3)

^b Particulate matter 2.5 micrometers or less in diameter

		50 (guideline)
	1-year	35 (Interim target-1)
		25 (Interim target-2)
		15 (Interim target-3) 10 (guideline)
Particulate Matter PM _{2.5}		
	24-hour	75 (Interim target-1)
		50 (Interim target-2)
		37.5 (Interim target-3)
		25 (guideline)
Ozone 8-hour daily maximum	O hour daily maximum	160 (Interim target -1)
	100 (guideline)	

Table 2-4: Noise Level (National Emission Quality Guidelines)

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

Table 2-5: Indicative Values for Treated Sanitary Sewage Discharges ^a

Pollutants	Units	Guideline Value
pН	pН	6 – 9
BOD	mg/l	30
COD	mg/l	125
Total Nitrogen	mg/l	10
Total Phosphorus	mg/l	2
Oils and Grease	mg/l	10
Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	50

Total Coliform Bacteria	MPN ^b / 100 ml	400°
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Notes: ^a Not applicable to centralized, municipal, wastewater treatment systems which are included in EHS Guidelines for Water and Sanitation.

Garment, Textile and Leather Products Manufacturing

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

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

Table 2-6: Effluent Levels

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Value
5-day Biochemical oxygen demand	mg/l	30
Absorbable organic halogens	mg/l	1
Ammonia	mg/l	10
Cadmium	mg/l	0.02
Chemical oxygen demand	mg/l	160
Chromium (hexavalent)	mg/l	0.1
Chromium (total)	mg/l	0.5
Cobalt	-	0.5
Color	-	7 (436 nm ^a , yellow) 5 (525 nm, red) 3 (620 nm, blue)
Copper	mg/l	0.5
Nickel	mg/l	0.5
Oil and grease	mg/l	10
Pesticides	-	0.05-010 ^b
pH	S.U. °	6-9

^b MPN = Most Probable Number

Phenol	mg/l	0.5
Sulfide	mg/l	1
Temperature increase	°C	<3 ^d
Total coliform bacteria	100 ml	400
Total nitrogen	mg/l	10
Total phosphorus	mg/l	2
Total suspended solids	mg/l	50
Zinc	mg/l	2

^a Nanometers

2.3.2. Occupational Health and Safety

The Factories Act 1951 provides requirements concerning with working hours, working days, overtime, and certain health and safety measures. The following is a summary:

- working hours Normal working hour is 8 hours a day for a total maximum 48 hours a week. A worker is entitled to minimum thirty-minute rest period after working continuously for five hours;
- working days Working days may be up to six days a week (for government services, 5 days a week);
- overtime Overtime is permissible. Its pay rate is twice the normal pay rate;
- Safety & Health The employer has an obligation to protect workers from occupational hazards relating to the physical facilities, harmful substances, and environment factors at the workplace;
- the employer has other obligations, depending on the number of workers employed; and
- the workers can also get other rights in accordance with Leave and Holidays Act, 1951, Social Security Act, 1954 and the Worker's Compensation Act, 1923.

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

^c Standard Unit

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

Table 2-7: Summary of Recommended Personal Protective Equipment (General EHS Guidelines)

Objective	Workplace Hazards	Hazards Suggested PPE
Eye and face protection	Flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, gases or vapors, light radiation.	Safety glasses with side- shields, protective shades, etc.
Head protection	Falling objects, inadequate height clearance, and overhead power cords.	Plastic helmets with top and side impact protection.
Hearing protection	Noise, ultra-sound.	Hearing protectors (ear plugs or ear muffs).
Foot protection	Falling or rolling objects, pointed objects. Corrosive or hot liquids.	Safety shoes or boots for protection against moving & falling objects, liquids and chemicals.
Hand protection	Hazardous materials, cuts or lacerations, vibrations, extreme temperatures.	Gloves made of rubber or synthetic materials (Neoprene), leather, steel, insulating materials, etc.
Respiratory protection	Dust, fogs, fumes, mists, gases, smokes, vapors.	Facemasks with appropriate filters for dust removal and air purification (chemicals, mists, vapors and gases). Single or multi-gas personal monitors, if available.
	Oxygen deficiency	Portable or supplied air (fixed lines). On-site rescue equipment.
Body/leg protection	Extreme temperatures, hazardous materials, biological agents, cutting and laceration.	Insulating clothing, body suits, aprons etc. of appropriate materials.

2.3.3. IFC EHS Guidelines

The EHS Guidelines¹ by International Finance Cooperation (IFC) are technical reference documents with general and industry–specific examples of Good International Industry practice (GIIP), as defined in IFC's Performance Standard 3: Resources Efficiency and Pollution Prevention. The EHS Guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are normally acceptable to IFC, and that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities at reasonable costs by existing technology.

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

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

 Table 2-8:
 Community Health and Safety Contents

Contents	Brief Description
Water Quality and Availability	Drinking water sources should at all times be protected so that they meet or exceed applicable national acceptability standards or in their absence the current edition of WHO Guidelines for Drinking-Water Quality.
	Project activities should not compromise the availability of water for personal hygiene needs and should take account of potential future increases in demand. The overall target should be the availability of 100 liters per person per day.
Structural Safety of Project Infrastructure	Reduction of potential hazards is best accomplished during the design phase when the structural design, layout and site modifications can be adapted more easily. The following issues should be considered and incorporated as appropriate into the planning, siting, and design phases of a project (1) inclusion of buffer strips or other methods of physical separation around project sites to protect the public from major hazards associated with hazardous materials incidents or process failure (2) incorporation of siting and safety engineering criteria to prevent failures due to natural risks posed by earthquakes, tsunamis, wind, flooding, landslides and fire, and (3) application of locally regulated or internationally recognized building codes, standards and regulations, and mitigation measures.
Traffic Safety	Traffic safety should be promoted by all project personnel during displacement to and from the workplace, and during operation of project equipment on private or public roads. Prevention and control of traffic related injuries and fatalities should include the adoption of safety measures that are protective of project workers and of road users, including those who are most vulnerable to road traffic accidents.
Transport of Hazardous Materials	Projects should have procedures in place that ensure compliance with local laws and international requirements applicable to the transport of hazardous materials.
Disease Prevention	Recommended interventions against the communicable diseases at the project level include (1) providing surveillance and active screening and treatment of workers, (2) preventing illness among workers in local communities by undertaking health awareness and education initiatives, training health workers in disease treatment and conducting immunization programs for workers, and (3) providing treatment through standard case management in on-site or community health care facilities.
Emergency preparedness and Response	All projects should have an Emergency preparedness and Response Plan that is commensurate with the risks of the facility and that includes the following basic elements: (1) Administration (policy, purpose, distribution, definitions, etc.) (2) Organization of emergency areas (command centers, medical stations, etc. (3) Roles and responsibilities, (4) Communication systems, (5) Emergency response procedures, (6) Emergency resources, (7) Training and updating, (8) Checklists (role and action list and equipment checklist), and (9) Business Continuity and Contingency.

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

2.4. Institutional Arrangements

2.4.1. Authorized Institutions and Recommendations

The Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAF) was reformed as the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) on 30 March 2016 in order to undertake both environmental and natural resources conservation and management more effectively. Under Section 3 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (2015), pursuant to section 21 of the law and Articles 52, 53 and 55 of the Environmental Conservation Rules, all projects and project expansions undertaken by any organization, which may cause impact on environmental quality that, are required to obtain prior permission. This is to be in accordance with section 21 of the Environmental Conservation Law, and Article 62 of the Environmental Conservation Rules, having the potential to cause adverse impacts, that are required to undertake IEE or EIA or to develop an EMP, and to obtain an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) in accordance with this EIA procedure.

Sectoral Policies and Support Programs

The Myanmar government is involved in the sector most notably through the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Commerce and International Labour Organization (ILO). These are responsible for setting the legal framework in which the factories operate (minimum wages, labor standards etc.) as well as providing the infrastructure for factories to establish, expand and export (business registration regulation, export laws etc.).

Sectoral Business Support Organizations

The Myanmar Garment Manufacturing Association (MGMA) is the key sector organization for firms in the garment industry. It currently has over 200 members and provides various services to its members including matchmaking events, trainings for both directors/managers and workers and events/exhibitions.

The 10-year strategic plan (2015-2024) was also developed through a series of workshops which included the Myanmar Garment Manufacturers' Association (MGMA), brands and suppliers with facilitation support from Pyoe Pin and the International Labour Organization (ILO) plus Coats plc and the Business Innovation Facility (BIF).

Overall, the Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory is responsible for formulation, monitoring and implementation of Environmental Management Plan of the construction and operation of the project.

2.5. The Policy of the Company

Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory which is carrying out CMP basic has a strong policy for Environmental, Health, and Safety for their Working environment. The company defined the Vision, Mission, Procedure, and practices and organized the EHS team to follow and implement their policy.

The company aims to be the least environmental, health, and Safety impact on occupational and near the industry environment while they carrying out. The policy, Mission, Vision, Procedures, EHS team, and their responsibility are attached.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1. Overall Information of the Project

Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited is the 100% foreign investment with an investment amount of US\$ 2.209 million and the total land area 2.103 acres (8510.539 sq meter). The factory aims to manufacture various kinds of bags on CMP basis. The term of land tenure is 100% contract and land usage were subsequently granted for 5 years and renewed every period form the date of signing agreement according to the YRIC Endorsement. The proposed project is initial 10 years and extension is two times of 10 years. The construction starting date is November, 2021. During the environmental study, the factory is already constructed and partially operated.

Production work will be done with the estimated over 365 persons for manufacturing of bags at Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited. Most people will be employed from local. Both skill and non-skill workers will be employed. The factory monthly produces about (2,000,000) pcs per month of high quality for 100 % export-oriented factory. The basic data of the project are furnished in the following table.

Name of Factory	Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited
Address	Plot No. 158, Myay Taing Block No.49, Wartayar Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon Region
Owner	Mr. Wei Jian Lin
Investment Types	Private Company Limited by Shares
Type of Business	Manufacturing of Various Kinds of Bags on CMP Basis
Validity of Endorsement	30 years
Factory Contact Person	U Tun Tun
Contact Person Phone Number	09 – 674312112
Contact Person Address	Plot No. 158, Myay Taing Block No.49, Wartayar Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon Region
Source of Electricity	Government power grid 330 kVA
Generator	2 (500 kVA, 66 kVA)

3.2. Project Location

Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited which is carrying out the manufacturing of various kinds of bags on a CMP basis project is located at Plot No. 158, Myay Taing Block No.49, Wartayar Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon Region, with the area of 2.103 acres (8510.539 sq meter). The coordinate points of the project located is 16°58'58.04"N 96° 3'8.9"E. The factory has two storey factory buildings for the office and the operation.

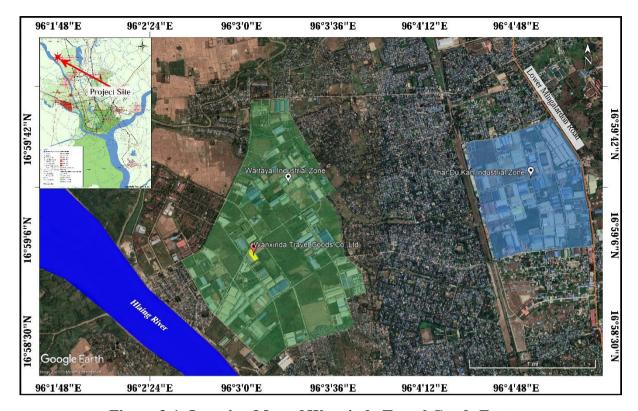


Figure 3-1: Location Map of Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory

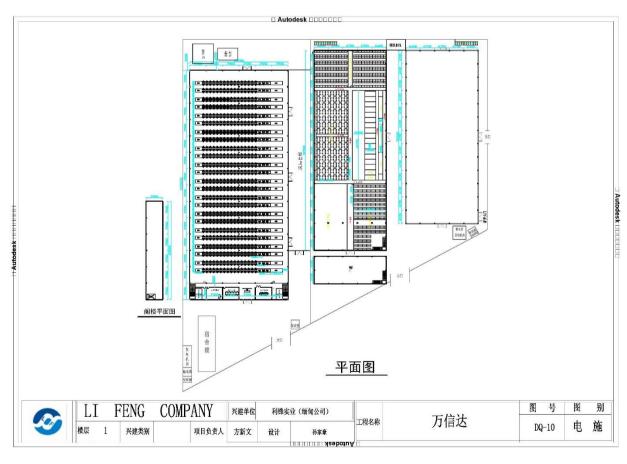


Figure 3-2: Layout Plan of Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory

3.3. Operation Process

Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited, bag project which is the basis of CMP doesn't need chemicals and reaction processes. It only needs to purchase raw materials like pu materials, leather, canvas, denim and other accessories from China. When the company received the order, firstly check the Sampling Bags (Fit Sample and Size set sample) and then plan to use manpower, resources, raw materials, and machine. After all of this planning or arriving the raw material at the factory. It starts by cutting pu material by cutting machine. The process of sewing involves the fastening of leather, stitching, and finishing including zipper, slider, and other accessories. After the sewing and finishing steps, it will outcome as bags. These all bags are delivered to the Quality Control department (QC). The quality control Department (QC) has to check the bags to make ensure that a manufactured product meets the requirements of the client or customer. After they pass the QC test, all bags were packed and delivered to the customer. In here, Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited exports all its products to foreign countries such as China and Europe. The factory operation process is illustrated in Figure 3-3.

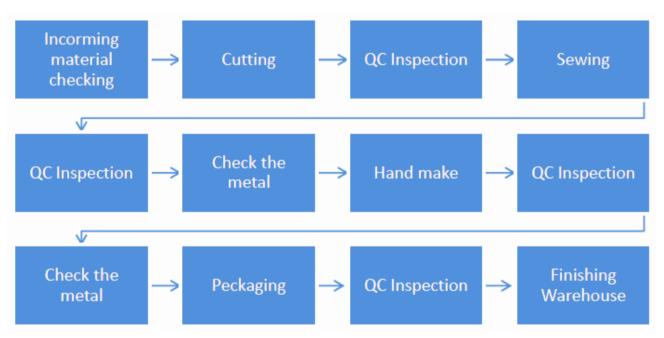


Figure 3-3: Factory Production Process

3.4. Raw Materials Requirement

Most of the raw materials are imported from China. The main raw materials are pu material, leather, canvas, denim., etc. The requirements of raw materials are shown in the Table 3-1.

Table 3-1:	Kaw Ma	iterials l	List (To	o be im	ported)
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No	Particular	HS Code	Unit	Year 1 -5	Year 6 -10
1	PU Material	5903	YARDS	1,230,900	1,230,900
2	Leather	4107	SQFT	118,800	118,800
3	Canvas	5209	YARDS	154,000	154,000

No	Particular	HS Code	Unit	Year 1 -5	Year 6 -10
4	Denim	6204	M2	110,000	110,000
5	Water Pu	8413	YARDS	217,580	217,580
6	Weave	7117	YARDS	322,630	322,630
7	TPU	3909	YARDS	165,550	165,550
8	Velvet	5801	YARDS	599,500	599,500
9	Braid Material	5808	YARDS	220,000	220,000
10	Fabric	5407	YARDS	443,300	443,300
11	Twill Lining	5407	YARDS	234,410	234,410
12	TC Lining	7307	YARDS	784,850	784,850
13	Linen	5309	YARDS	198,000	198,000
14	Eva	3901	YARDS	365,640	365,640
15	Salpa	6406	YARDS	135,300	135,300
16	PVC	3904	YARDS	229,350	229,350
17	Non-Woven Fabric	5603	YARDS	188,100	188,100
18	Transparent Tape	3919	YARDS	88,000	88,000
19	Elastic Rubber	4016	YARDS	154,000	154,000
20	Mesh	7314	YARDS	300,300	300,300
21	Pep Foam	9403	YARDS	437,800	437,800
22	PU Foam	3921	YARDS	256,410	256,410
23	Towels	6302	YARDS	220,000	220,000
24	Velcro	5806	YARDS	795,850	795,850
25	Metal Zipper	9606	YARDS	220,000	220,000
26	Nylon Zipper	9607	YARDS	220,000	220,000
27	Plastic Zipper	9607	YARDS	220,000	220,000
28	Zipper	9607	YARDS	4,976,400	4,976,400
29	Zip Head	9607	PCS	10,241,000	10,241,000
30	Zip Puller	9607	PCS	5,170,000	5,170,000
31	Lock	8301	SETS	5,302,000	5,302,000
32	D Ring	8308	PCS	3,872,000	3,872,000
33	O Ring	8308	PCS	660,000	660,000
34	Metal Hook	7315	PCS	2,178,000	2,178,000
35	Square Ring	4016	PCS	495,000	495,000
36	Buckle	8308	PCS	440,000	440,000
37	Magnetic Button	9606	SETS	220,000	220,000

No	Particular	HS Code	Unit	Year 1 -5	Year 6 -10
38	Snap Button	9606	SETS	330,000	330,000
39	Rivets	8308	SETS	1,914,000	1,914,000
40	Slider Buckle	9607	PCS	1,067,000	1,067,000
41	Spring Buckle	9607	PCS	297,000	297,000
42	Button	9606	PCS	220,000	220,000
43	Studs	7318	SETS	1,276,000	1,276,000
44	Handle	8302	PCS	220,000	220,000
45	Decoration	9403	PCS	550,000	550,000
46	Ring	7318	PCS	858,000	858,000
47	Mold	8480	PCS	11,220,000	11,220,000
48	Diamond/Crystal Stud	8708	PCS	1,100,000	1,100,000
49	Pearl	7116	PCS	1,100,000	1,100,000
50	Mobile Phone Shell	3926	PCS	275,000	275,000
51	Eyelet	8308	SETS	1,155,000	1,155,000
52	Cotton Webbing	5806	YARDS	5,061,100	5,061,100
53	Nylon Webbing	5607	YARDS	2,420,000	2,420,000
54	Rubber Gaske	4016	PCS	1,716,000	1,716,000
55	Metal Logo	8310	PCS	341,000	341,000
56	Metal Clip	7318	PCS	330,000	330,000
57	Rubber Logo	4016	PCS	3,146,000	3,146,000
58	Thread	5508	YARDS	239,822,000	239,822,000
59	Elastic Strap	4016	YARDS	2,266,000	2,266,000
60	Wheel	8708	PCS	242,000	242,000
61	Webbing Binding	5806	YARDS	10,695,300	10,695,300
62	Lateral Stud	7318	PCS	330,000	330,000
63	Screw	8302	PCS	11,880,000	11,880,000
64	Inviolable Tie	3923	PCS	4,532,000	4,532,000
65	Fabric Labels	5807	PCS	4,532,000	4,532,000
66	Hangtag	4821	PCS	4,532,000	4,532,000
67	Sealing Tape	3919	ROLL	226,600	226,600
68	Silica Gel	3824	PCS	4,532,000	4,532,000
69	Sticker	4821	PCS	4,532,000	4,532,000
70	PE Bag	3923	PCS	4,532,000	4,532,000
71	Carton	4819	PCS	2,266,000	2,266,000

No	Particular	HS Code	Unit	Year 1 -5	Year 6 -10
72	Cardboard	4821	PCS	4,532,000	4,532,000
73	Stuffing Paper	4818	KGS	4,532,000	4,532,000
74	PVC Piping	3917	YARDS	1,859,000	1,859,000
75	PE Board	4810	YARDS	110,000	110,000
76	Card Board	4821	PCS	2,376,000	2,376,000
77	Needle	7319	PCS	2,376,000	2,376,000
78	Chain	7315	YARDS	4,532,000	4,532,000
79	Alarm	8531	PCS	4,532,000	4,532,000
80	Dust Bag	5911	PCS	2,266,000	2,266,000
81	Wax Cord	5607	YARDS	660,000	660,000
82	Cotton Rope	6307	YARDS	852,500	852,500
83	Copying Tissue	8443	KGS	221,100	221,100
84	Arogel	5603	KGS	226,600	226,600
85	Yellow Glue	3506	KGS	226,600	226,600
86	Universal Glue	3506	KGS	226,600	226,600
87	Edge Oil	2710	KGS	70,400	70,400
88	Webbing	5607	YARDS	1,078,000	1,078,000
89	Woven Label	5807	PCS	2,376,000	2,376,000
90	Label	4821	PCS	2,596,000	2,596,000
91	Air Bag	8708	PCS	2,266,000	2,266,000
92	Glue	3506	KGS	36,960	36,960
93	Plastic Bag	3926	PCS	2,266,000	2,266,000
94	Foam	3921	YARDS	192,500	192,500
95	Cord	8544	PCS	440,000	440,000
96	Micro Pack	3920	PCS	4,532,000	4,532,000
97	Antimock Sticker	3919	PCS	4,532,000	4,532,000
98	Paper	4802	KGS	113,300	113,300
99	Paper Pattern	4802	PCS	2,266,000	2,266,000
100	Reinforcement	7214	YARDS	110,000	110,000
101	PP Board	3926	YARDS	115,060	115,060
102	Japan Paper	4811	KGS	88,000	88,000
103	Packing Box	4819	PCS	2,266,000	2,266,000
104	Reinforcing Band	5806	YARDS	696,300	696,300
105	420D (Polyester)	5402	YARDS	88,000	88,000

No	Particular	HS Code	Unit	Year 1 -5	Year 6 -10
106	Machinery Oil	8479	KGS	486,200	486,200
107	Thread Oil	3403	KGS	270,600	270,600
108	Chip Board Paper	4823	KGS	226,600	226,600
109	Paper Pipe	4823	KGS	226,600	226,600
110	Masking Tape	4811	PCS	2,266,000	2,266,000
111	Self-Adhesive Paper	4821	PCS	2,948,000	2,948,000
112	Cutting Fabric	6310	KGS	486,200	486,200
113	Materials of Edge Painting	3208	KGS	55,000	55,000
114	Cleaning Agent	3204	KGS	486,200	486,200
115	Polyester Fabric	5407	KGS	110,000	110,000
116	Plastic Oilcan	3926	PCS	2,266,000	2,266,000
117	Edge Painting Box	3210	PCS	2,321,000	2,321,000
118	Glue Gun	3506	PCS	2,266,000	2,266,000
119	Hot Melt Glue	3506	PCS	2,266,000	2,266,000
120	Drying Agent	8421	PCS	2,266,000	2,266,000
121	Poly Tube	3917	KGS	156,200	156,200
122	Aluminium Rod	7610	PCS	220,000	220,000
123	Reflector	9405	YARDS	220	220





Raw Materials



Figure 3-4: Operation Activities of the Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory

3.5. Products

The main products of the project are various kinds of bags. The annual production rate is shown in Table 3-2. The production rate is 2,060,000 pieces in the 1-3 years' period and 2,266,000 pieces in latter 4 -10 years.

Table 3-2: Annual Production Rate

No	Particular	Unit			Ye	ar		
140	1 ai ticulai	Cint	1	2	3	4	5	6 -10
I	Production (Pcs)		2,060,000	2,060,000	2,060,000	2,266,000	2,266,000	2,266,000
1	Tablet Bag	Pcs	100,000	100,000	100,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
2	Travel Backpack	Pcs	100,000	100,000	100,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
3	Outdoor Bag	Pcs	100,000	100,000	100,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
4	Carrying Case	Pcs	200,000	200,000	200,000	220,000	220,000	220,000
5	Laptop Case	Pcs	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
6	Boot Bag	Pcs	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
7	Electronic Accessories Bag	Pcs	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
8	Sleeve	Pcs	50,000	50,000	50,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
9	Packing Cube	Pcs	500,000	500,000	500,000	550,000	550,000	550,000
10	Camera Case	Pcs	500,000	500,000	500,000	550,000	550,000	550,000
11	Guitar Bag	Pcs	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
12	Travel Duffel	Pcs	100,000	100,000	100,000	110,000	110,000	110,000

13	Basic Case	Pcs	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
14	Bottle Bag	Pcs	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
15	Leather Case	Pcs	100,000	100,000	100,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
16	Messenger Bags	Pcs	50,000	50,000	50,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
17	Phone Case	Pcs	50,000	50,000	50,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
18	PU Leather Wallet Case	Pcs	50,000	50,000	50,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
19	Envelope Sleeping Bag	Pcs	50,000	50,000	50,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
20	Umbrella Base Weight Bag	Pcs	50,000	50,000	50,000	55,000	55,000	55,000









Tablet Bag

Backpack/Travel Backpack

Outdoor bag

Carrying Case









Laptop Case

Boot Bag

Electronics and Accessories

Sleeve







Camera Case



Guitar Bag



Packable Travel Duffel

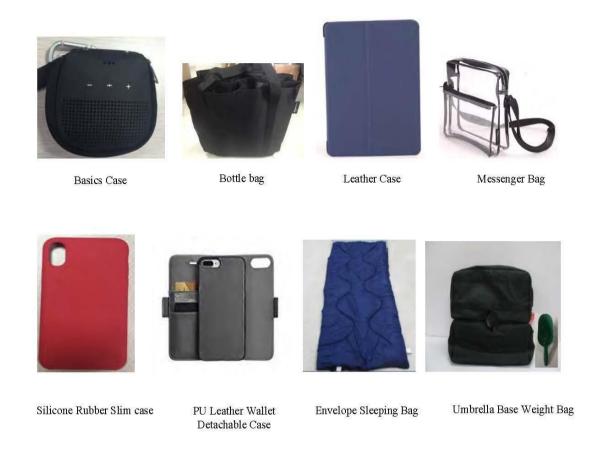


Figure 3-5: Products

3.6. Machinery Status

The project uses different kinds of machinery for the operation, all the machines were imported from China. The list of machinery is shown in the following Table 3-3.

Table 3-3: List of Operating Machines

No	Particular	HS Code	Specification	Unit	Quantity
1	Injection moulding machine	8477	JM 128-C/ES	Set	3
2	Injection moulding machine		JM 168-C/ES	Set	1
3	Injection moulding machine	8477	JM 218-C/ES	Set	4
4	Oil Type mould temperature controller	9032		Set	8
5	Computerized numerical control machine	8537		Set	1

No	Particular	HS Code	Specification	Unit	Quantity
6	Carving machine	8466		Set	1
7	Electrical discharge machine	8421		Set	1
8	Milling machine	8459		Set	2
9	Flat grinder	8448		Set	1
10	Grinder	8467		Set	1
11	Welding machine	8515		Set	1
12	Crushed aggregates machine	8474		Set	1
13	Single screw extruder	8477		Set	1
14	Mixing machine	8438		Set	1
15	Generator (520KW)	8502		Set	1
16	Generator (48KW)	8502		Set	1
17	Hydraulic cutting presser	8453	Hong Da Heightening 40T	Set	3
18	Hydraulic cutting presser	8453	Hong Da Heightening 30T	Set	4
19	Hydraulic cutting presser	8453	Qi Xing Heightening 30T	Set	3
20	High speed cloth breaking machine (material cutting)	8451		Set	5
21	Cloth cutter blade	8208		Set	30
22	Stapling cloth machine	8472		Set	5
23	Needles of stapling cloth machine	8451		Set	1
24	Die-cutting plate	8441	90CM – 160CM	Set	100
25	Bar cutting machine	8461		Set	1

No	Particular	HS Code	Specification	Unit	Quantity
26	Circular knife of bar cutting machine	8438		Set	5
27	Batcher	8474		Set	1
28	Tool sharpener	8466		Set	1
29	Small size air compressor	8414		Set	1
30	Stored program control paper cutting machine	8441		Set	1
31	Paper cutting machine mound layer	8441	PCM	Set	20
32	Paper cutting machine knife	8441	Customized	Set	6
33	Creasing machine	8452	ML – 930C (930MM * 670MM)	Set	1
34	Creasing machine	8452	ML – 750 (750MM * 520MM)	Set	1
35	Electric scissors	8431	10A * 220V	Set	1
36	Hand mill	8207		Set	1
37	Electric hand drill	8205		Set	1
38	Electric iron	8205	FHL – 5	Set	1
39	Steel medium knife (including blade)	8202		Set	4
40	Three layers moveable material shelf	7308		Set	20
41	Steel rule	8202	12inch, 16inch, 24inch, 36inch, 60inch	Set	5
42	Steel tap	8202	5M	Set	4
43	Handwork push-type broach	8207		Set	4

No	Particular	HS Code	Specification	Unit	Quantity
44	Monkey wrench	8204		Set	1
45	Electronic scale	8423	5KG/10KG/15KG	Set	3
46	Electronic platform scale	8423	30KG/100KG	Set	2
47	Platform scale	8423	500KG	Set	1
48	Cloth inspecting machine	8451		Set	1
49	Material shelf	8302	L1200xD800xH156	Set	16
50	Material shelf	8302	L2000xD600xH2000	Set	90
51	Material shelf	8302	L1000xD800xH800	Set	160
52	Material shelf	8302	L800xD400xH500	Set	120
53	Material shelf	8302	L400xD300xH500	Set	700
54	Material shelf	8302	L400xD300xH600	Set	128
55	Material shelf	8302	L480xD530xH800	Set	640
56	Material shelf	8302	L525xD365xH500	Set	640
57	Material shelf	8302	L530xD370xH17.5	Set	640
58	Material shelf	8302	L1200xD1600xH1200	Set	40
59	Material shelf	8302	L2440xD1220xH750	Set	50
60	Material shelf	8302	L1000xD1200	Set	200
61	Electric fork-lift truck	8432	3T	Set	1
62	Electric fork-lift truck	8432	1.5T	Set	1
63	Manual forklift	8427	3T	Set	3
64	Manoeuvring forklift	8427	2T	Set	3
65	Snap-gauge	9017		Set	200

No	Particular	HS Code	Specification	Unit	Quantity
66	Webbing coding machine	8443		Set	1
67	Computerized Sewing Machine	8452	20 * 10	Set	64
68	Computerized Sewing Machine	8452	20 * 30	Set	16
69	Computerized Sewing Machine	8452	40 * 60	Set	3
70	Barrack machine	8452		Set	1
71	Twin-needles machine	8452		Set	48
72	Zigzag Sewing Machine	8452		Set	16
73	Computerized Sewing Machine	8452	Bao Tian/ Jin Zhi 9387 – H	Set	448
74	Computerized Sewing Machine	8452	Jin Zhi (KZ – 33 – D)	Set	96
75	Computerized Sewing Machine	8452	Bao Tian 8B-2/ Jin Zhi 8B – 2	Set	192
76	Computerized Sewing Machine	8452	Jin Zhi	Set	3
77	Staking machine	8453		Set	3
78	Bench drill	8459		Set	1
79	Nailing machine	8463		Set	4
80	Belt cutting machine	8441		Set	2
81	Air compressor	8414		Set	1
82	Dehumidification machine	8419		Set	4
83	Crimping machine	8462		Set	2
84	Drawing-in cotton machines	8420		Set	2
85	Automatic intelligent template machine	8479		Set	1

No	Particular	HS Code	Specification	Unit	Quantity
86	Assembly line	8479		Set	24



The Generator (520KW)



The generator (48KW)



Hydraulic Cutting Presser



High Speed Cloth Breaking Machine (Material Cutting)



Cloth Cutter Blade



Stapling Cloth Machine



Needles of Stapling Cloth

Machine



Bar Cutting Machine
(Circular Knife)



Batcher



Tool Sharpener



Small Size Air Compressor



Stored Program Control Paper Cutting Machine



Paper Cutting Machine Mound Layer



Creasing Machine



Electric Scissors



HandMill



Electric Hand Drill



Three Layers Moveable Material Shelf



Handwork Push-Type Broach



Electronic Platform Scale



Platform Scale



Cloth Inspecting Machine



Material Shelf



Electric Fork-Lift Truck



Manual Forklift



Maneuvering Forklift



Snap-Gauge



Webbing Coding Machine



Computerized Sewing Machine



Bartack Machine



Twin-Needles Machine



Zigzag Sewing Machine



Staking machine



Bench Drill



Nailing Machine



Belt Cutting Machine



Air Compressor



Dehumidification Machine



Crimping Machine



Drawing-In Cotton Machines



All-In-One Facsimile
Printing Machine



Automatic Intelligent Template Machine





Figure 3-6: Machinery

Single Screw Extruder

Mixing Machine

Crushed Aggregates Machine

3.7. Human Resources

Currently, the company has a total employee 365 (male -78, female -287). Their working time is 07:30 AM to 16:00 PM and two hours over time. The company provided ferry for employees and dormitory rooms for translators and foreign technicians. Moreover, their working day is around 310 days per year.

Table 3-4: Human Recourse for the Factory

No	Designation	Local Staff	Foreign Staff
1	Factory Manager		1
2	Operation Manager	1	
3	HR Manager	1	
4	Fire Safety Officer	1	
5	Supervisor	30	
6	Staff	328	
7	Technician		3
	Total	361	4

3.8. Electricity Supply and Generator

The main electricity requirement for the project is obtained from the National Power Line with the 500 KVA transformer. But sometimes there was blackout time. When the national electricity couldn't provide, the factory will use a 500-kW generator and 250 kW generator.







Figure 3-7: Transformer and Generator in the Factory

3.8.1 Fuel

The project purchases the fuel (diesel) from the outsources to use in the generators and cars. The requirement for diesel is 6500 Liters per month. But it is not usually fixed usage, it is only used when the national electricity couldn't provide for the project.



Figure 3-8: Storage Tank for Fuel

3.9. Water Resources

For the project, two types of water usage are observed: drinking water and domestic water. RO system drinking water treatment at the factory is used for domestic water for the employees. At the same time, underground water is filter by 5steps filtration (Natural Zeolite, Far Infrared ball, Silica Sand, Mineral Sand, Silver Impregnated Granulated Activated Carbon) used for washing hands and utensils. For the water usage in the factory, 450 gallons of water per day, which is equivalent to 11,700 gallons per month or 140,000 gallons per year, is obtained and used.



Figure 3-9: R.O System for Drinking Water



Figure 3-10: Underground water tank for domestic use

3.10. Solid Waste Management

The pieces of fabrics and PU material were disposed as byproducts and waste products from the project activities, including cuttings cardboard papers, leftovers from employees are placed trash cans provided inside the factory operation process. The collected waste materials are temporarily stored at the designated garbage camp area (garbage tanks) inside the factory compound and disposed of by the waste collection vehicles of the Yangon City Development Committee (Shwe Pyi Thar Department) on agreement contract. Some Pu material pieces and cardboard were sold to the recycle business.

Table 3-5: Waste Generation and Waste Amount

Waste		Type of wastes	Estimated waste amount	Source of generation		tion
Operation phase						
Solid waste	Re-usable	Residual pieces of Pu material	10% a roll of pu leather (kg)	Production cutting line	line	and

		Raw material cutting wastes	2000 kg/ month		
		Disposed packaging materials, paper or plastic wrapping	1600 kg/ month	Materials store and supply packaging	
	Non re-usable	Food residues, domestic waste	142.35 kg / day*	Canteen, Kitchens, dormitory	
Liquid waste		Sanitary discharge water	36.5 m ³ /day*	Toilet facility, kitchen and canteen	
Hazardous waste		Oil leakage and spills	-	Operation of generator and movements of vehicles	

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

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





Figure 3-11: Temporary Solid Waste Collection Site of the Factory

3.11. Site Runoff and Wastewater Discharge

Wastewater from washing hands and food carriers and sewage water is observed as site runoff and wastewater discharge in the factory. The domestic wastewater used by the employees is discharged to the drainage canals of Wartayar Industrial Zone through the drains in the factory as the general effluent. The factory is already operated under CMP guidelines.

Sewage tanks are used for sewage water management, later which are collected by the pump vehicles from YCDC (Shwe Pyi Thar Department).





Figure 3-12: Drainage System of the Factory

3.12. First Aid and Health Facility

The proposed project has a clinic and a nurse. Medicines and first aid kits are provided in this clinic. Moreover, these medicines and first aid kits are provided for emergency cases of workers. First aid training, safety training, firefighting training or other essential training for machinery handling must be provided for workers. According to the observed light intensity values, the proponent provides sufficient lighting for workers for safe working and reducing optical problems of the workers. Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) like earmuffs, safety gloves, helmets and goggles are provided for each department.

The project proponent has provided fire extinguishers, fire hose reels and fire hydrants on the walls of the factory for fire emergency cases. The emergency contact numbers of township and district fire services department must be printed and tagged at easily visible places for fire emergency cases. The emergency fire alarms 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.





Figure 3-13: First Aid and Health Facilities of the Factory

4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE CONDITIONS

The Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory is located in Wartayar Industrial Zone in Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar surrounding by various industrial activities in the identified industrial zone areas. The area of interest (AOI) of the Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory is as shown in Figure 4-1.

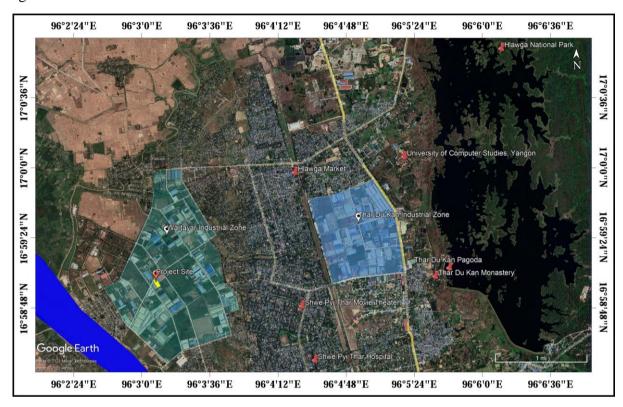


Figure 4-1: The Project Site and its Environs

As Shwe Pyi Thar is designated as the Industrial City by the Government, Wartayar Industrial Zone have many blocks and many factories. Most are the garment factories and including the bag factories and plastic factories.

4.1. Physical Components

The physical environment study includes climate and meteorology, geology, topography, hydrogeology, soil, air quality, noise quality, wastewater effluents, etc.

Wartayar Industrial Zone is located in Shwe Pyi Thar township, Yangon city area. The spatial landscape of the Yangon City can be classified as follows.

- (1) Well-developed residential area
- (2) Newly developed residential area
- (3) Developing residential area
- (4) Mangrove area
- (5) Industrial zone
- (6) Rural area
- (7) Agricultural area
- (8) Mixed deciduous forest

(9) Water body

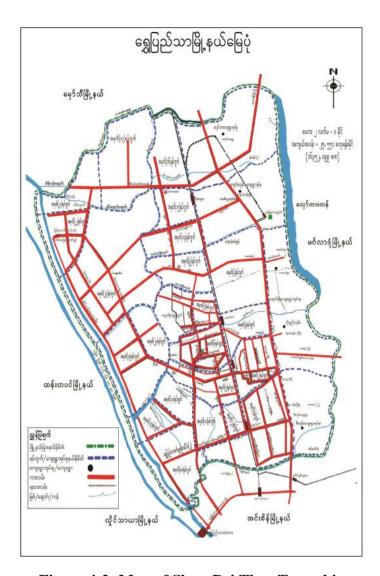


Figure 4-2: Map of Shwe Pyi Thar Township

4.1.1. Climate and Meteorology

Yangon has a tropical monsoon climate and it is characterized by strong monsoon influences, has a considerable amount of sunlight, a high rate of rainfall, and high humidity. There are three well-defined seasons: Summer, 'rainy season' and 'cool (and dry) season'. Summer months are from March to Mid-May; heavy rain falls from Mid-May to the end of October (the 'rainy season') and the cool season starts in November up to the end of February. The Yangon Region features a lengthy rainy season from May through October where a substantial amount of rainfall (2,837mm) is received; and a dry season from November through April, where little rainfall is seen (120mm).

4.1.1.1. Temperature

There are three distinct seasons around the Yangon Region including project site. The cool (and dry) season (from November to February) measured at the Thamine Station.

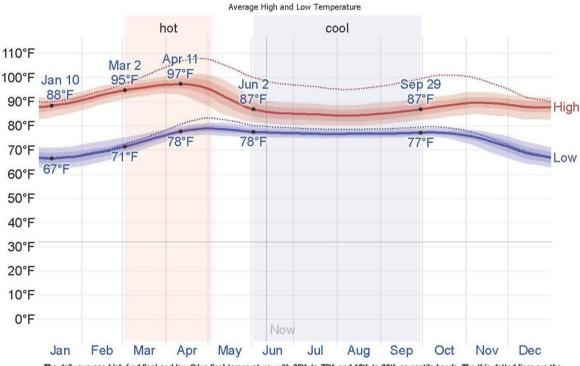
The hot season lasts for 2.0 months, from March 2 to May 3, with an average daily high temperature above 95 °F. The hottest day of the year is April 11, with an average high of 97 °F and low of 78 °F.

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

Table 4-1: Annual Rainfall and Temperature

Year	Rai	nfall	Temperature		
	Raining day	Rainfall value	Summer season Max (°C)	Winter season Min (°C)	
2015-2016	105	84.91	34	30	
2016-2017	116	85.89	34	30	
2017-2018	97	86.70	38	30	
2018-2019	69	132.0	41	30	

Source: Department of Administrative Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Regional Data (www.gad.gov.mm)



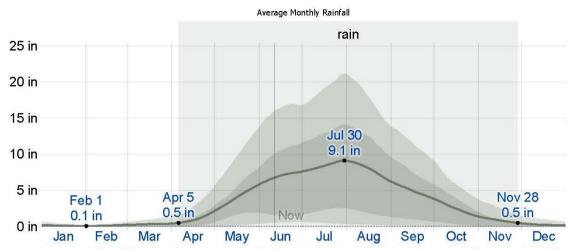
The daily average high (red line) and low (blue line) temperature, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted lines are the corresponding average perceived temperatures.

Figure 4-3: Average Temperature of Yangon Region

4.1.1.2. Rainfall

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

the year lasts for 4.3 months, from November 28 to April 5. The least rain falls around February 1, with an average total accumulation of 0.1 inches.



The average rainfall (solid line) accumulated over the course of a sliding 31-day period centered on the day in question, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted line is the corresponding average liquid-equivalent snowfall.

Figure 4-4: Average Monthly Rainfall at Yangon Region

4.1.1.3. Humidity

Mean monthly rainfall during rainy season (from Mid-May to October) recorded at Kaba-Aye Station is occupying 96% of total amount (2957mm), with mean monthly relative humidity over 80% as shown in Table 4-2. As shown in Table 4-3, the mean monthly evaporation during summer (hot and dry) season in March in April) are 5.0mm and 5.5mm, respectively, having the highest range of values around the year.

Table 4-2: Mean Monthly Relative Humidity (2004-2013)

Divisi	Mo	onth / 1	Relativ	e Hur	nidity	(%)							
on	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	Ap r.	Ma y	Jun.	Jul.	Aug	Sep	Oct.	Nov	Dec	Yearly Avera
				1,									ge
Mean	70.2	64.	65.7	65. 6	81.	89. 4	91.	91. 5	90.	84. 6	76. 9	73. 4	78.7

Table 4-3: Mean Monthly Evaporation (1990-2013)

Division		Month / Evaporation (mm)										
	Jan.	an. Feb. Mar. Apr. May Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.										
Mean	3.5	4.3	5.0	5.5	4.0	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.6	3.3	3.8	3.5

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

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

Average Weather in Yangon, Myanmar (Burma), Year Round - Weather Spark muggy 100% 100% 90% comfortable Aug 5 80% Dec 23 humid Feb 22 70% 61% 61% 60% Jan 11 48% 50% miserable 40% muggy 30% 20% 10% oppressive 0% May Jul Aug Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Sep dry comfortable humid muggy oppressive miserable 60°F 65°F

The percentage of time spent at various humidity comfort levels, categorized by dew point.

Figure 4-5: Humidity of Yangon

4.1.1.4. Wind

This section discusses the wide-area hourly average wind vector (speed and direction) at 10 meters above the ground. The wind experienced at any given location is highly depended on local topography and other factors, and instantaneous wind speed and direction vary more widely than hourly averages. The average hourly wind speed in Yangon experiences significant seasonal variation over the course of the year. The winder part of the year lasts for 4.1 months, from May 1 to September 4, with average

wind speeds of more than 8.2 miles per hour. The windiest day of the year is June 24, with an average hourly wind speed of 10.6 miles per hour. The calmer time of year lasts for 7.9 months, from September 4 to May 1. The calmest day of the year is January 9, with an average hourly wind speed of 5.8 miles per hour.

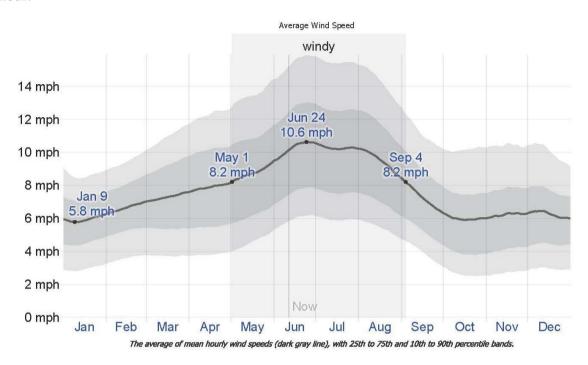


Figure 4-6: Average Wind Speed in Yangon

4.1.1.5. Average weather in Yangon

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

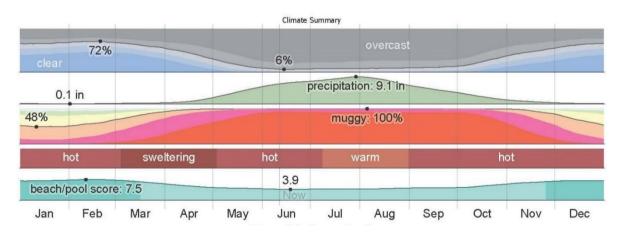
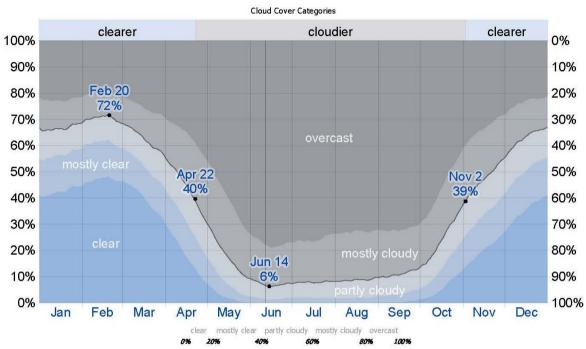


Figure 4-7: Climate Summary of Yangon Region

4.1.1.6. Clouds

In Yangon, the average percentage of the sky covered by clouds experiences extreme seasonal variation over the course of the year. In clearer part of the year in Yangon begins around November 2

and lasts for 5.6 months, ending around April 22. On February 20, the clearest day of the year, the sky is clear, mostly clear, or partly cloudy 72% of the time, and overcast or mostly cloudy 28% of the time.



The percentage of time spent in each cloud cover band, categorized by the percentage of the sky covered by clouds

Figure 4-8: Cloud Cover Categories

4.1.2. Natural Disasters

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

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

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

Shwe Pyi Thar township encountered the experiences of natural disaster events, such as Cyclone (1 time) and Fire hazard (1 time) in the year of 2018-2019 (Ref: Township Profile_Shwe Pyi Thar_GAD-2019).

4.1.3. Geology and Seismicity

Wartayar Industrial Zone is located northwestern part of Yangon Region.

Table 4-4: Succession of Regional Geology

No	Formation / Group	Symbol	Age
1	Alluvium	Q2	Recent
2	Older Alluvium	Q1	Recent
3	Irrawaddy Formation	Tm-Tp	Plio-Miocene
4	Pegu Group	Tm	Miocene

The Alluvium (Q2) consists of marine deposit underlain by fluvial deposit. At the upper part of Alluvium, the fluvial deposit being existed from sedimentation process of Ayeyarwaddy River and Hlaing River. The river dynamic is still progressing, and the dimension and thickness of deposits change yearly and seasonally. Sand and clay are dominated, and gravel patches observed locally.

The Older Alluvium (Q1) consists alluvial deposits laid by erosion of earth materials from Bago Yoma and deposited at foot of hill slopes. Alluvial fans deposited are dominated and sand are gravel are common.

The Irrawaddy Formation (Tm-Tp) is mainly composed of poorly consolidated ferrogeneous feldspathic sandstone with colored mud and clay.

The Pegu Group (Tm) is mainly composed of alternative sandstone and shale formation interbedded with massive sandstone. At the central part of Bago Yoma, the Pegu Group shows sandstone interbedded with shales.

The project area is located on the deposit of Alluvium and composed of sand deposit.

Regional geomorphic features of the entire area of the project site includes ridges and deltaic lands lying south of the Bago Yoma between the Sittaung River on the east and the Irrawaddy River on the west. According to the geological map shown in Figure, three stratigraphic units are encountered in the southern district of Yangon Region. The encountered stratigraphic units are described as follows:

Stratigraphic Unit

Geological Age

Recent Alluvium -Quaternary

Upper Pegu Group and marine, brackish and terrestrial equivalents - Miocene

Irrawaddy Group and its equivalents - Miocene - Pliocene

The Alluvial deposit is widely occupied by the entire project area. It was deposited on recent times (Quaternary) and thus it blankets the delta area Figure. It occupies areas which are affected by tidal action. It is estimated to be about 15m thick with variations according to depositional environments. This formation consists essentially of yellowish grey, brownish grey silts and clays. It also contains some organic matter such as decomposed wood. Traces of sands found scattered throughout the deposits.

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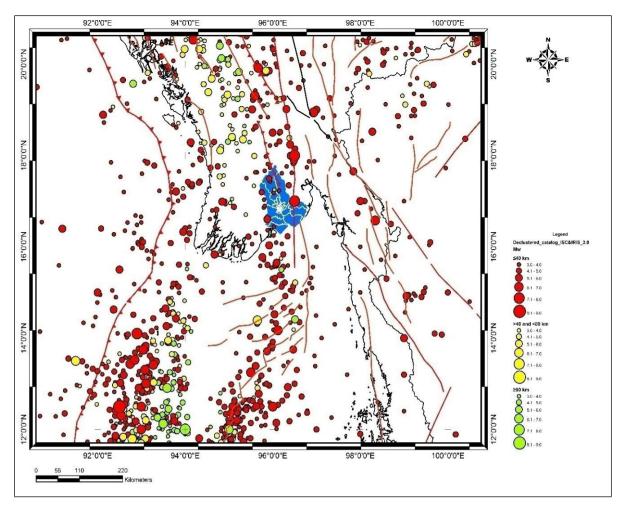
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The project area is located on the deposit of Alluvium and composed of sand deposit. Based on the seismicity and the records of the previous considerably high magnitude earthquakes, Yangon Region can be assumed as low to medium seismicity region. Some of the large earthquakes that caused the considerable damages to some buildings and some casualties in and around Yangon Region can be recognized in the past records, e.g., the magnitude 7.3, earthquake that struck on May 5, 1930 and December 3, 1930 earthquake with the same magnitude. The former earthquake, well-known Bago earthquake, caused 50 deaths and great damages in Yangon while 500 casualties were resulted in Bago. The other significant earthquakes are Yangon earthquakes of September 10, 1927 and December 17, 1927. These events also resulted in a certain amount of damage in Yangon. All of these events and their consequences, and the rapid growth of population and various sorts of structures alarm to conduct the seismic hazard analysis for this region and the seismic hazard assessment was therefore performed applying the probabilistic way (Figure 4-9).

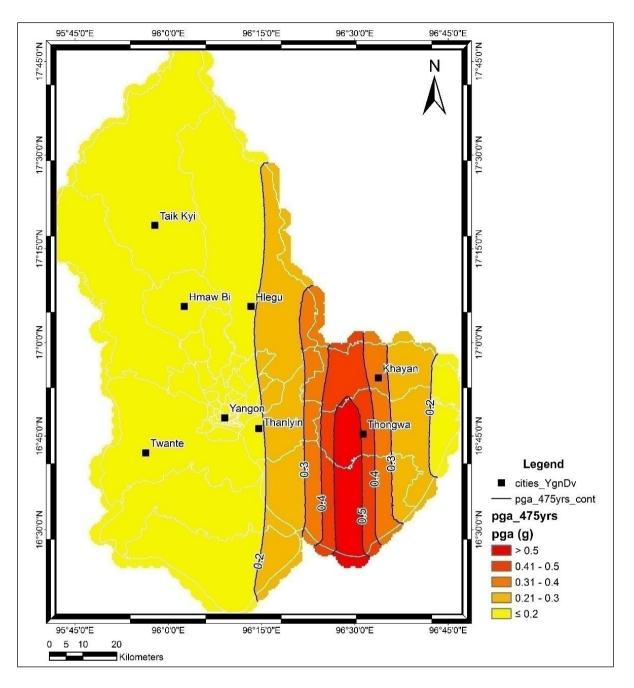


Note: Blue colour shows the Yangon Region.

Figure 4-9: The Seismicity of Myanmar (Data Source – ISC earthquake catalog, 2009)

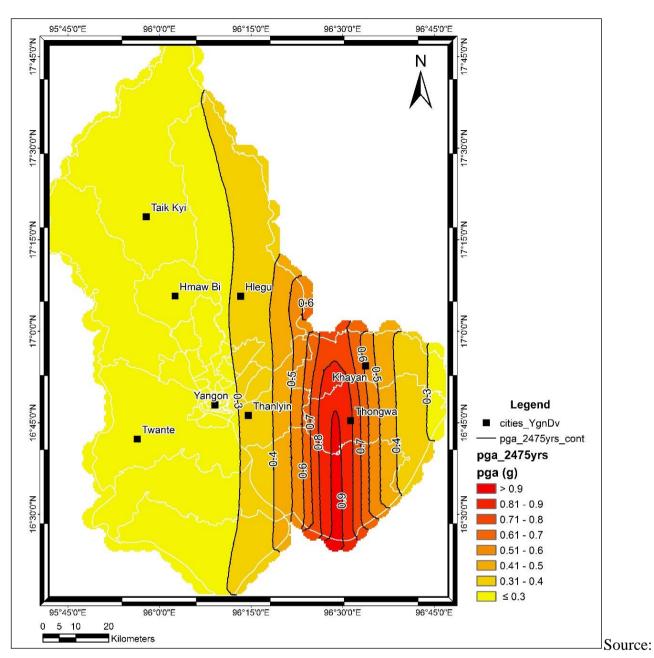
The seismic hazard maps (peak ground acceleration (PGA) at the periods of 0.2s and 1.0s in rock condition) for Yangon Region are depicted in Figure 4-9 and Figure 4-10. The PGA map predictable in 10% probability of exceedance in 50 years is illustrated in Figure 4-11. In this recurrence interval, the maximum seismic hazard zone comprises the eastern portion of Yangon Region with value of > 0.5g, while the minimum hazard areas are in western portion and the eastern margin with the value of < 0.2g.

The probabilistic seismic hazard map of PGA for 2% probability of exceedance in 50 years is shown in Figure 4-10. The maximum PGA is > 0.9g which also comprises of the eastern portion of Yangon Region as in the hazard distribution of 10% probability of exceedance in 50 years, especially along the areas lie along the Sagaing Fault. The minimum seismic hazard zones can be observed in the western part of the Yangon Region with PGA value of < 0.2g, whereas the Project area is also situated.



Source: Probabilistic seismic hazard map of Yangon Region, Myo Thant, 2012ASEAN Engineering Journal, vol.3 no., 2.

Figure 4-10: Probabilistic Seismic Hazard (PGA) Map of Yangon Region with 10%Probability of Exceedance in 50 Years



Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Map of Yangon Region, Myo Thant, 2012ASEAN Engineering Journal, vol.3 no., 2.

Figure 4-11: Probabilistic Seismic Hazard (PGA) Map of Yangon Region with 2% Probability of Exceedance in 50 Years

4.1.4. Topography

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

Wartayar Industrial Zone is located Shwe Pyi Thar township, Yangon city area. Yangon city comprises of 33 townships. The spatial landscape of the Yangon City can be classified as follows.

- (10) Well-developed residential area
- (11) Newly developed residential area
- (12) Developing residential area
- (13) Mangrove area
- (14) Industrial zone
- (15) Rural area
- (16) Agricultural area
- (17) Mixed deciduous forest
- (18) Water body

4.1.5. Soil

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

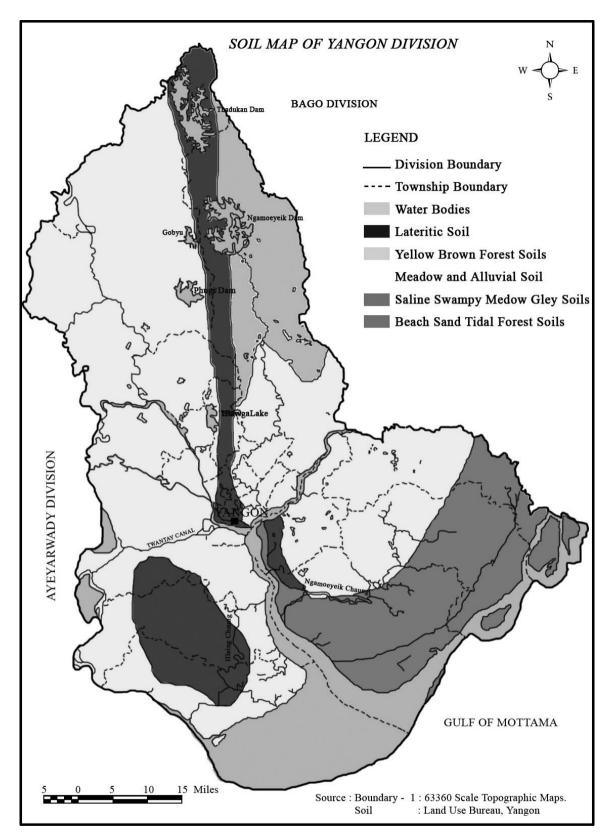


Figure 4-12: Soil Map of Yangon (Source: Land Use of Bureau of Yangon)

4.1.6. Hydrology

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

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

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

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

4.2. Baseline Environmental Conditions

The study area for environmental monitoring activities is designated as the project area of interest (AOI) as per Figure 4-13.

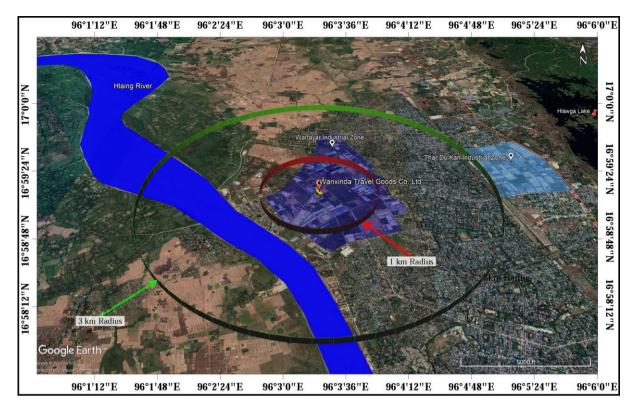


Figure 4-13: The Area of Interest (AOI) of the Project

Within 1 km is surrounding with the Wartayar Industrial Zone and Thar Du Kan Industrial Zone in 3 km radius. The distance between project site and Hlaing River is 1.43 km and its average elevation is 16 ft and elevation gain and loss is 37.6 ft and -44 ft.

4.2.1. Indoor Temperature, Humidity and Light

The indoor temperature and humidity condition were measured with a detachable Temperature-Humidity meter (Model: GM1361-EN-01/GM1361) by the direct measurement method during 25th May, 2023 shows the average temperature of 31.3 °C while the average humidity is 70.8 % as shown in Table 4-6. Activities of the workers in the bag factory are highly dependent on the quality of light. Therefore, the consultant conducted the light measurement by using Shinwa measuring meter with the range of 1500 Lx to 15000 Lx.

Table 4-6: Temperature and Humidity Measurement at Factory

Date and Time	Description	Result Value	Method	Instrument
25 th May, 2023	Relative Humidity RH %	70.8 (%)	Direct Measurement	Temperature-Humidity meter (Model: GM1361-
	Temperature	31.3 °C	Direct Measurement	EN-01/GM1361)

Date and Time	Description	Result Value	Method	Instrument
	Light (Sewing Lines)	700 Lux (Standard – 600Lux)	Direct Measurement	Light Meter (1500 Lux to 15000 Lux)
	Light (Cutting Lines)	550 Lux (Standard-600Lux)		
	Light (Packing Area)	750 Lux (Standard-600Lux)		
	Light (Store Area)	400 Lux (Standard-500Lux)		
fielaxy S21 Ultra 56			Galery SPI Utra 5G	

Figure 4-14: Temperature, Humidity and Light Measurement

4.2.2. Air Quality

The project was started in 2021 and the overall operation of the factory was implemented in 2022. The environmental parameters such as ambient air quality, which were measured by using air quality monitoring system OCEANUS AQM-09 (AC220V 50HZ). The AQM-09 can measure outdoor air pollutants in real-time, measure data quickly and accurately. To determine the existing baseline ambient air quality status within the project site, 24-hours of continuously air pollutants level, which include particle modules (TSP, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), gases (O₃, CO, SO₂, NO₂) and meteorological parameters (including of Temperature, Humidity, Wind speed, Wind direction, air pressure) were

measured at the selected site using AQM-09. To reveal the existing status of baseline air quality¹, the average ambient air qualities measured were compared with National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline.

This EMP also investigated the air quality baseline nearby community to determine any changes later by the industrial activities. The following figure show the emission source nearby Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory.

The air monitoring point was located near the entrance of factory. The detail information of air quality measurement and result were described in Table 4-7.



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¹ Survey Team, Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited, May 2023



Figure 4-15: Monitoring Location of Air Quality

Table 4-7: Air Quality Monitoring Results

Table 4-7: Air Quanty Mointoring Results									
	Air Analysis Info								
Project	WANXIN	WANXINDA TRAVEL GOODS COMPANY LIMITED							
Location	Latitude	16°5	58'59.15"N	Longitud	2"E				
Project (Region/State)	Shwe Pyi	Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar.							
Monitoring	Monitoring Oceanus AQM-09 (The units are just calibrated by the manufacture)					ture)			
Instrument	Altitude		R	Relative to ground					
Measurement	Start Date		25.5.2023		Time (AM/PM)	7:00 AM			
Measurement	End I	Date	26.5.2023		Time (AM/PM)	6:00 AM			
Measurement Duration	24 hr. Measurement								

	Air Sampling Results									
No.	Parameter	Results	Unit	Average Period		NEQG Values	Guideline Avg. Period			
1	Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	233.31	ug/m²	10	Mins	500 μg/m3	10 minutes			
1	Sulful Dioxide (SO ₂)	19.25	μg/m3	24	Hours	20 μg/m3	24-hr.			
2	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	69.09	ug/m²	1	Hour	200 μg/m3	1-hour			
2	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)	-	- μg/m3	1	year	40 μg/m3	1-year			
3	Ozone (O ₃)	81.52	μg/m3	8	hours	100 µg/m3	8-hours			
4	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	0.01	ppm	24	hours	-	-			
5	Particulate Matter	4.62	ug/m²	24	hours	25 μg/m3	24-hr			
3	(PM _{2.5})	-	μg/m3	1	year	10 μg/m3	1-year			
6	Particulate Matter	10.22	ug/m3	24	hours	50 μg/m3	24-hr			
	(PM ₁₀)	-	μg/m3	1	year	20 μg/m3	1-year			
7	Total Suspended Particulates (TSP)	14.5	µg/m3	24	hours	-	-			

Reference: General air parameters for indoor and open air from National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline (2015)

Air quality monitoring is measured by third party consultant OBES. Based on the air quality monitoring results, all emission parameters were under the limit of NEQG values.

4.2.2.1. Meteorological Information of the Project Site

The following table describes the meteorological measurement of the proposed project site from 25^{th} – 26^{th} May, 2023. According to the data, the indoor temperature and humidity condition shows the average temperature of 30.2° C while the average humidity is 75.82 %.

Table 4-8: Meteorological Measurement at Project Site

Date and Time	Description	Result value	Environmental parameter air station guideline	
	Air Pressure	1009.26 hPa	Present condition	
d. d.	Relative Humidity, RH %	75.82 (%)	Present condition	
$25^{th} - 26^{th}$ May, 2023	Temperature	30.2 °C	Present condition	
	Wind Speed	0.63 m/s	Present condition	
	Wind Direction	248°	Present condition	

4.2.2.2. Wind Speed and Wind Direction

The average wind speed and direction were collected for 24 hours from 25th – 26th May, 2023. According to the wind rose diagram, average wind speed of air quality monitoring station is 0.63 m/s and calm winds is 25 % during survey period. Dominant prevailing wind direction are blowing from S-SW and W-SW direction. Drawing method was by Lake Environmental Software and modeler was third party consultant², OBES. Wind speed and direction diagrams are shown in Figure 4-16 and Figure 4-17.

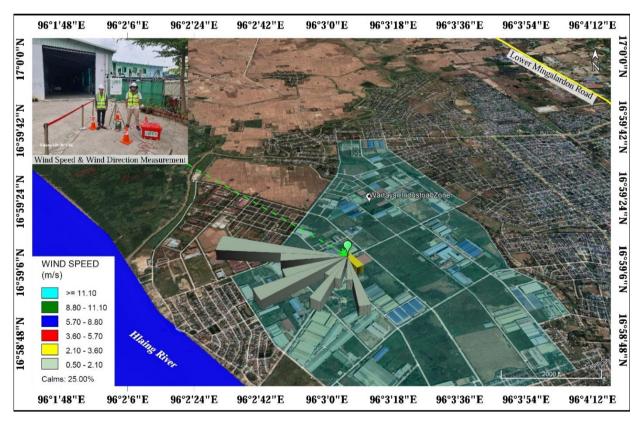


Figure 4-16: Wind Rose Diagram on Google Map

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² Survey Team, Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited, May 2023

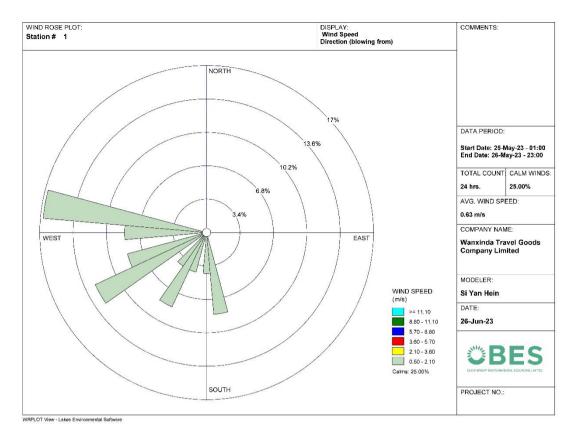


Figure 4-17: Wind Rose Diagram

4.2.3. Noise

The project was located in Wartayar Industrial Zone. The vicinity of factory premised is quite uncrowded and only factories are located. Moreover, the working hours of the factory are set as 7:30 am to 4:00 pm and to 6:30 pm for the overtime type (2). The factory is run by operating forces of more than 950 employees. Hence, 24-hour measurements were made at two points (indoor and outdoor) from $25^{th} - 26^{th}$ May, 2023, to examine the noise results within or in the vicinity of the factory, as a result³ of operating the project.

The noise monitoring locations were elaborated in Figure 4-18 and Figure 4-19 and the noise level was measured with equivalent continuous sound level (24-hours) in decibels as in the Table 4-9.

³ Survey Team, Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited, May 2023



Figure 4-18: Location of Noise Quality Monitoring Station





Figure 4-19: Noise Monitoring Locations (Outside and Inside of the Factory)

The measured results are compared with NEQG values, which are elaborated in the table.

Table 4-9: Noise Monitoring Results (One Hour LAeq (dBA))

	Rece	eptor	NEQO	3 Values	
Time	One Hour LAeq (dBA) (Industrial, Commercial)		Remark		
	NQ 1	NQ 2	Day Time	Night Time	
7:00-8:00	52.13	50.46	70	70	

	Rece	eptor	NEQO	3 Values	
Time	One Hour I	LAeq (dBA)	(Industrial,	Commercial)	Remark
	NQ 1	NQ 2	Day Time	Night Time	
8:00-9:00	63.11	51.05			
9:00-10:00	63.08	50.95			
10:00-11:00	62.82	50.59			
11:00-12:00	57.76	49.47			
12:00-13:00	53.74	48.00			
13:00-14:00	50.95	61.43			
14:00-15:00	48.64	61.27			
15:00-16:00	48.77	50.19			
16:00-17:00	48.50	44.72			The project is
17:00-18:00	48.72	43.95			located in industrial zone
18:00-19:00	47.00	42.78			and thus the
19:00-20:00	45.00	43.04			guideline value was compared
20:00-21:00	40.00	40.48			was compared with the
21:00-22:00	38.43	35.79			industrial,
22:00-23:00	38.32	34.08			commercial zone area.
23:00-24:00	45.54	34.17			
24:00-1:00	49.57	35.73			
1:00-2:00	46.48	34.32			
2:00-3:00	47.07	41.14			
3:00-4:00	47.09	39.01			
4:00-5:00	46.38	42.64			
5:00-6:00	42.63	49.16			
6:00-7:00	41.20	45.57			
Average (Day Time)	50.43	47.39	70	70	Under Guideline value in both

Time	Receptor One Hour LAeq (dBA)		NEQC (Industrial,	Remark	
	NQ 1	NQ 2	Day Time	Night Time	
Average (Night Time)	45.74	40.22	70	70	day and night time noise level.
Average (24 hr)	48.87	45	70	70	Under Guideline value in both day and night time noise level.



Figure 4-20: 24-hr Noise Result Graph

The Noise level was measured by using Digital Sound Level Meter (GM1356-0/GM1356) for working 24 hours on 25th – 26th May, 2023 (Figure 4-19). The average noise level in the project site area is presented in Table 4-9. Receptor (outside of production area at project site) noise level measurement is dB and within the comfortable range of 50-70 decibel. However, it was found that the average noise monitoring level at both the operation area (inside the production sector) and outside of production area at the project site were acceptable when compared with the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline, 2015 for industrial standard at both day and night time. For some hours due to abnormal activities such as engine noise and people noise at the office hour (inside the factory), the average noise monitoring level were a little bit high compared to the NEQG (residential standard). Therefore, no obvious influence can be caused occupational health and safety of employees during

operation. Moreover, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to decrease adverse impact of noise will be provided for employees when necessary.

4.2.4. Water Quality

The factory provided R.O Treatment System for drinking water in the project. The stated drinking water has received a food manufacturing approval certificate from both MOHS and FDA. Their water quality results are measured and tested at ISO Tech laboratories. The test results and approval documents will be attached in the later section of this report.

The core reason for using underground water for this project is for the employees to use and domestic use. Wastewater from the project is reportedly from the water used by the employees.

The groundwater inside the factory was analyzed in the laboratory and the water quality parameters were demonstrated as the followings. Water quality measured at WQ-1 (16°58'56.78"N 96° 3'10.64"E) and WQ-2 (16°58'58.20"N 96° 3'9.82"E).



Figure 4-21: Water Quality Sampling Location

Water Quality Parameters

pH, Temperature, Colour, TSS, Ammonia, BOD, COD, Total Phosphorous, Cadmium, Copper, Zinc, Nickel, Sulfide, Phenol, Oil & Nitrogen, Grease, Total Chromium (Hexavalent), Total Coliform Count









Reverse Osmosis System for Treated Water at the Factory

Table 4-10: Drinking Water Quality Analysis (WHO Drinking Water Standard)

No	Parameter	Unit	Result	WHO Drinking Water Standard
1	pН		6.8	6.5-8.5
2	Colour (True)	TCU	Nil	15 TCU
3	Turbidity	NTU	Nil	5 NTU
4	Conductivity	micro S/cm	22	
5	Total Hardness	mg/l as CaCO ₃	2	500 mg/l as CaCO3
6	Calcium Hardness	mg/l as CaCO ₃	1	
7	Magnesium Hardness	mg/l as CaCO ₃	1	
8	Total Alkalinity	mg/l as CaCO ₃	12	
9	Phenolphthalein Alkalinity	mg/l as CaCO ₃	Nil	
10	Carbonate (CaCO ₃)	mg/l as CaCO ₃	Nil	
11	Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)	mg/l as CaCO ₃	12	
12	Iron	mg/l	0.05	0.3 mg/l
13	Chloride (as CL)	mg/l	3	250 mg/l
14	Sodium Chloride (as NaCL)	mg/l	5	
15	Sulphate (as SO ₄)	mg/l	Nil	200 mg/l
16	Total Solids	mg/l	11	1500 mg/l
17	Suspended Solids	mg/l	Nil	
18	Dissolved Solids	mg/l	11	1000 mg/l
19	Manganese	mg/l	Nil	0.05 mg/l
20	Phosphate	mg/l	Nil	
21	Phenolphthalein Acidity		4	
22	Methyl Orange Acidity	mg/l	Nil	
23	Salinity	ppl	0.1	

[&]quot;-" No Reference Standard

The drinking water quality is monitored and compared with the WHO Drinking Water Standard. All the quality parameters meet the WHO Drinking Water Standard.

Table 4-11: Ground Water Quality Analysis (Ref: Garment, Textile and Leather Products, NEQG 2015)

No.	Quality Parameter	Results	Units	NEQG values	Remarks
1	pH	7.6	S. U ^a	6-9	Normal
2	Temperature	29	°C	< 3 ^b	Normal
3	Colour	343	m ⁻¹	7 (436 nm ^c , yellow)	Above
				5 (525 nm, red)	
				3 (620 nm, blue)	
4	TSS	25	mg/l	50	Normal
5	Ammonia	6.3	mg/l	10	Normal
6	BOD	8	mg/l	30	Normal
7	COD	18	mg/l	160	Normal
8	Total Phosphorus	4.8	mg/l	2	Above
9	Cadmium	ND	mg/l	0.02	Normal
10	Copper	0.02	mg/l	0.5	Normal
11	Zinc	< 0.02	mg/l	2	Normal
12	Nickel	ND	mg/l	0.5	Normal
13	Sulfide	< 0.04	mg/l	1	Normal
14	Phenol	<0.1	mg/l	0.5	Normal
15	Oil & Grease	16	mg/l	10	Normal
16	Total Nitrogen	8.5	mg/l	10	Normal
17	Chromium (Hexavalent)	0.04	mg/l	0.1	Normal
18	Total Coliform Count	75	100 ml	400	Normal

^aStandard Unit

^cNanometers

The ground water quality is monitored and compared with the NEQG guideline values (2015) which was designated for garment and textile and leather products. All the quality parameters meet the NEQG values except the color and total phosphorus which exceed the limit of NEQG values.

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

4.3. Social Environment

4.3.1. Socio-economic Profile of Shwe Pyi Thar Township

4.3.1.1. Population

Wanxinda Travel Goods factory is located across Shwe Pyi Thar Township in Yangon Region. In 2019, there are about 284,922 people in Township as shown in Table 4-12.

Table 4-12: Population of Males and Females at Shwe Pyi Thar Township (2019)

Item	Over 18 years		Under 18 years		Total				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Urban	80330	93866	174196	32429	33876	66305	112759	127742	240501
Rural	15444	18964	34408	4960	5053	10013	20404	24017	44421
Total	95774	112830	208604	37389	38929	76318	133163	151759	284922

Source: Department of Administrative Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Regional data (www.gad.gov.mm.com)

4.3.1.2. Religion

The different kinds of religion present in Shwe Pyi Thar Township are as shown in Table 4-13.

Table 4-13: Religion in Shwe Pyi Thar Township (2019)

Township	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Total
Shwe Pyi Thar	269764	7476	2601	4882	199	284922

Source: Department of Administrative Shwe Pyi Thar Townships, Regional data (www.gad.gov.mm.com)

4.3.1.3. Local Economy

Among regional towns, Shwe Pyi Thar Township has a variety of businesses and services operating in the community with other businesses/services, based in the region. Most of the sources of livelihood in the Township are employment of factory. Services and facilities available include:

- post office
- beauticians
- butcher
- hairdressers
- furniture and electrical store
- restaurants
- cafes
- shoe and clothing shops
- industrial services
- pharmacy

- veterinarian
- bus service
- gift stores
- music store
- pubs and bars
- florist

4.3.1.4. Communication and Transportation

Major transportation route in Shwe Pyi Thar Township are port and car road as presented in Table 4-14.

Table 4-14: Transportation Route

	Categories	Tow	nship	Miles
Wate	er Route	18 Quarter	Wartayar	4.2
No.	Transportation Path	YBS No.	Bus Gate	No. of Bus
1	Hlawga-Mawtin	39	Hlawga ouk Gate	84
2	LainKone-Thakhin Mya Park	40	ShweYone/Thar Dukan Industrial Zone	55
3	LainKone-Thanlyin	42	NaGyi kway (9) Quarter	88
4	Hlawga-Hlegu	44	Hlawga Tarsone	28
5	15 Quarter-Botahtaung	65	Eain Mae Gyi/ 14 Quarter	45
6	17 Quarter-Dagon Ayar Highway Terminal (Hlaing Thar Yar)	69	A Pai (2) 17 Quarter	32
7	Wartayar-West Yangon University	72	Wartayar (23) Quarter)	45
8	17 Quarter-Htauk Kyant	73	A Pai (4) Hlawga	53
9	19 Quarter-ShweDagon Pagoda	74	Lain Kone (21) Quarter	41
10	Hlawga Tarsone-Hlegu	77	Thae Kwin (19) Quarter	35

Source: Department of Administrative Shwe Pyi Thar Townships, Regional data (www.gad.gov.mm.com)

4.3.1.5. Electricity

The electricity demand of Shwe Pyi Thar Township is higher and higher due to the normally increased in population and infrastructure.

4.3.1.6. Education

Location of major schools were situated i.e., basic education primary school (B.E.P.S.), basic education middle school (B.E.M.S), basic education high school (B.E.H.S) and university, in the Shwe Pyi Thar Township. In Shwe Pyi Thar Township, there is one university (University of Computer Studies Yangon), 5 numbers of B.E.H.S schools, 31 numbers of B.E.M.S schools and 95 numbers of B.E.P.S schools. The name and the located village tract/ ward of schools are described in Table 4-15.

Table 4-15: List of School in Shwe Pyi Thar Township

No.	Name of School	Location
1	University of Computer Studies Yangon	Kyaung Kone Village Tract
2.	BEHS (1)	No (6) Quarter
3.	BEHS (2)	Hlawga Village Tract
4.	BEHS (3)	No (8) Quarter
5.	BEHS (4)	Zee Kone Village Tract
6.	BEHS (5)	No (9) Quarter
7.	BEMS (1)	Hlawga Village
8.	BEMS (5)	No (15) Quarter
9.	BEMS (6)	No (17) Quarter
10.	BEMS (7)	No (9) Quarter
11.	BEMS (9)	No (11) Quarter
12.	BEMS (10)	No (14) Quarter
13.	BEMS (12)	No (10) Quarter
14.	BEMS (13)	No (20) Quarter
15.	BEHS Branch (2)	No (19) Quarter
16.	BEHS Branch (3)	No (5) Quarter
17.	BEHS Branch (4)	No (9) Quarter
18.	BEHS Branch (8)	No (23) Quarter
19.	BEHS Branch (11)	No (8) Quarter

Source: Department of Administrative Shwe Pyi Thar Townships, Regional data (www.gad.gov.mm.com)

4.3.1.7. Health status

The diseases of high prevalence reported in 2013 are Tuberculosis (TB), followed by Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), Diarrhea, TB and snakebites. With reference to the Township Health Profile 2013 of Shwe Pyi Thar Township, no accidental work injuries reported to the township hospital. The common diseases are as shown in Table 4-16.

Table 4-16: Common Diseases in Shwe Pyi Thar Township

Diagon	Shwe Pyi Thar Township			
Disease	Morbidity	Mortality		
High Blood Pressure	921	13		
Diarrhea (Per 100000P)	76	-		
TB (Sputum+) (Per 10000P)	192	-		
Dysentery	6	-		

Table 4-17: Lists of hospital in Shwe Pyi Thar Township

Hospital Name	Beds/Services	Responsible
Shwe Pyi Thar Public Hospital	35	Government

Source: Department of Administrative Shwe Pyi Thar Townships, Regional data (www.gad.gov.mm.com)

4.4. Cultural Heritage

The project area is located in the industrial city and there is no cultural heritage component. There are no ancient pagodas near the project area illustrated as following map.



Figure 4-22: Cultural Components around the Project Site

The distance between project site and the surrounding Cultural components are described as follow:

No.	Cultural Components	Distance from the Project Site (km)
1	Thein Chaung Monastery	1.35
2	Shwe Pyi Thar Buddhist University	2.13
3	Sein Yaung Chi Monastery	2.4
4	Maharwi Seittar Yone Monastery	2.3
5	Thadukan Pagoda	5.08
6	Hlawga Mosque	3.64

4.5. Visual Component

Shwe Pyi Thar township is growing into a busy and vibrant community. The population fluctuates; however, there has been steady growth over the last decade. It tends to be a stopover on a journey rather than a destination. It has a number of sites that are interesting; however, there is no main attraction. Visitors to the town are generally visiting for work, travel, investment or family reasons.

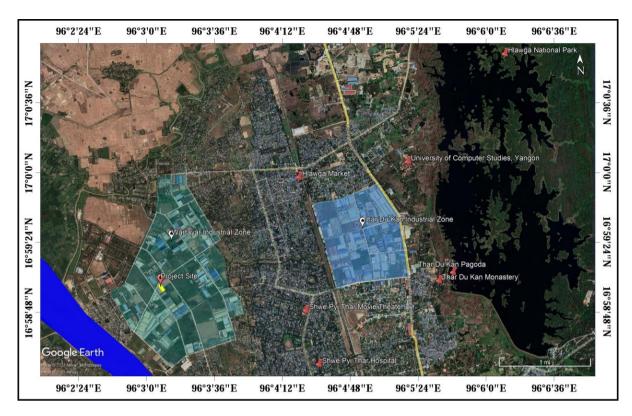


Figure 4-23: Visual Component around the Project Site

The distance between project site and the surrounding Visual components are described as follow:

No.	Visual Components	Distance from the Project Site (km)
1	Hlawga Market	3.01
2	Shwe Pyi Thar Movie Theater	2.6
3	Shwe Pyi Thar Hospital	3.14
4	University of Computer Studies (Yangon)	4.83
5	Hlawga Park	7.3

5. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1. Impact Assessment Methodology

According to the Section 63 (Sub-8.0) of EIA procedure (2015), the EMP framework will be conducted for the potential impacts of pre-construction, construction, operation, decommissioning, closure and post-closure phases. However, this project will be operated for the infrastructure development purpose for water supply and the impacts could be identified for the preconstruction, construction and operation phases.

The impacts level would be assumed qualitatively for pre-construction, construction and operation phases, as the critically highest level by significant and will be classified as negligible by the lowest in significant levels.

For the categorization of qualitative impact assessments, the impacts are classified as:

A : Critical

B : Major

C : Moderate

D : Minor

E : Negligible

The residual impacts will be remained as insignificant after some adopted mitigation measures for low and major significant impacts.

Table 5-1: Leverage of Impact Assessments

Impact Level	Explanation of Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impacts
Critical (A)	-impact is irreversible with extensive and severe damages to ecology and socioeconomic values -issues cannot be resolved	Cannot mitigate and should find the alternative approach.	Need to be changed, relocated or abandoned
Major (B)	-impact is substantial, but it can be reduced technically and/or adequate management measures	\checkmark	Residual impact will be minor.

Moderate (C)	-impact is moderate in terms of extent and severity -can effectively reduce using simple measures	√	Residual impact will be insignificant.
Minor (D)	-impact magnitude is small in a small area -easily manage through good implementation practices	Control measures	Residual impact will be negligible.
Insignificant (E)	 -impact is very small (insignificant) and negligible -easily mitigate through good implementation practices 	x	Residual impact will never become significant.
Nature of Impact	Positive impact (+)	An interaction will possibly lead to positive impacts	
	Negative impact (-)	An interaction will possibly lead to negative impacts	

5.2. Potential Environmental Impacts during Pre-Construction Phase

Land clearance activities can be expected during the preconstruction phases, e.g., the clearance of trees and disposal of their residuals within the project site is expected. Regardless of whether the solid waste is recycled or sent to a transfer company for disposal, the chosen facility will be contacted prior to initiation of construction activities so that scheduling and other details can be arranged. However, the project land area is between the farmland and the area is just only covered with small bushes, some grasses and small trees.

Therefore, the potential impact during pre-construction phase can be expected as:

- increasing disposing waste at landfill sites (where there was existing landfill site).
- possible contamination of groundwater or soil caused by an improper solid waste management.

Regarding on the preconstruction phase activities, there was no relation with demolition activities, such as clearance of existing structures and huge trees, etc. which tend to lead as insignificant impacts on the existing environment. During construction phase which will be last for at least 2 years for the proposed project construction activities, a number of impacts can be expected by the vehicles movements and their fuel uses. The earth moving, and concrete works are critical for the foundation works.

The vehicles and equipment will be used for the following activities such as:

- Excavation
- Concrete works
- Structure installation and assembling works

The various construction related vehicles expected to be used during construction phases for garment factory and its related facilities:

- Backhoe excavator
- Truck crane
- Dump truck
- Forklift
- Crane
- Concrete mixer
- Wheeled loader
- Concrete pump

5.2.1. Potential Impacts on Air Emission

The air emissions, especially NO₂, SO₂, and Dust (Particulate matters) can be expected during construction phase due to heavy vehicles use and excavated, and earth works. Dust emission is likely the most from construction activities.

Dust Emission: During the construction activities, atmospheric dust levels are anticipated by the movement of trucks and vehicles transporting construction material and equipment. Dust emission can be critically related from the distinct source activities;

- loading of aggregate onto storage piles (batch or continuous drop operations);
- wind erosion of pile surfaces and ground areas around piles; and
- load-out of aggregate for shipment or for return to the process stream (batch or continuous drop operations).

Estimation of the quantity of dust generated is closely related to the type of equipment used, and the duration and nature of the civil works. The reported dust emission sources during the construction phase are related to:

- Topsoil removal by scraper
- Truck loading by power shovel
- Bottom dump truck unloading
- Scrapper unloading
- Wind erosion of exposed areas

The fugitive dust generated by earthworks including excavation, backfilling, grading, equipment movement, material piling, loading and unloading, and demolition of decommissioned buildings. Such emissions together with combustion and exhaust emissions generated from the construction equipment, generators and vehicles from road transportation are likely to result in marginal increases in levels of SO₂ and NO₂.

The impacts from air emissions during construction phase are the main environmental concerns which are likely to be limited to occupational health risk and irritation to humans (i.e., construction workers and community lived in the closed surroundings of the construction site).

SO₂, NO₂ and dust emissions are likely to be exposed to the construction workers and nearby community during construction phase, which will be lasted for 2 years with the specified duration of construction from the specific construction working area related with transportation and dust emission vehicles. In addition, during baseline survey period, any air emission was found under the national emission level standard (20 ug/m³).

Considering the scale of the impact induced by the vehicle and equipment, the scale of impact is small and enables to be minimized by adopting the mitigation measures which are subject to incorporate into Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMP). The potential environmental impact on ambient air will be considered as low.

However, the construction activities were 100% completed for the proposed bag project in 2020 and there can be expected no more impacts from pre-construction and construction activities.

5.2.2. Potential Impacts on Water Quality

During the construction phase, the water consumption is mainly related to:

- domestic use due to the presence of the staff and construction workers;
- water for concrete batching;
- soil watering for dust mitigation and management during excavation works and construction vehicles transits and washing down and cleaning equipment at localized work sites; and
- fire-fighting system.

Temporary water pollution due to concrete mixing, aggregate collection and excavation is expected.

Another source of water pollution can be of the spill of fuel used for construction equipment and generators. The construction work will involve transportation, handling, storage and transferring the fuel potential spill could be raised due to the leakage of fuel tank, drum, and equipment failure. Oil leakage can contaminate ground water and surface water degrading their water quality through lack of secondary containment and improper control. Spill and leaks are nature of unplanned event and can be avoidable to zero incident by applying in place control measures.

Another potential source of water contamination can be of the domestic wastewater from construction contractor's camp. Domestic wastewater from kitchen, toilets, and washing facilities will be generated by the workers on-site during construction period. Surface runoff following the heavy rain brings the sediment load and other impurities including contaminated substances down into the degrading the surface water quality. The mitigation measures for wastewater discharges generated from construction activities will be adopted.

5.2.3. Potential Impacts on Noise

Noise Emission: Noise emission can be anticipated as the worst impact as much as dust emissions for the receiving bodies due to construction activities and the impacts are inevitable for residents nearby the construction site due to the activities such as;

- earthwork: the main noise sources are related to the use of equipment and earthwork machinery such as: bulldozers, excavators, loaders, various transport vehicles.
- groundwork: the main noise sources are pile hammers, and excavators. It has been noted that the pile hammers noise is characterized by an impulse noise
- structure installation: the main noise sources during the structure installation stage are concrete mixer, vibrating machine, electric saw, etc., and collision noise impact during the load and unload of materials and:
- equipment installation: the main noise source during the equipment stage is crane elevator.

Exposure to noise of high intensity for a long term will reduce hearing and labor productivity, and will cause fatigue, stress, and insomnia. Movement of heavy vehicles and some construction work will generate vibration and affect some unstable buildings. Exposure to noise of high intensity for a long term will reduce hearing and labor productivity, and will cause fatigue, stress, and insomnia.

During the baseline survey, the Day-time noise level of the project region is just met with national standard guideline value whereas Night-time value is higher than the standards (Standards: 55 dB for Day-time and 45 dB for Night-time). However, the proposed project area is considered as the institutional area, just not compromised only as the residential area, the target noise level should be compared with the industrial area whose standard level is 70 dB for both Day and Night times. Even though the adopted mitigation measures will be engaged in the project area for noise pollution, the target value won't meet with national emission noise standard level due to the nature of the project environments.

5.2.4. Potential Impacts on Vibration

Vibration can be expected from heavy vehicles movement and some earth works during construction phase. Huge noise activity could be also related occasionally generates vibration.

However, vibration survey result from baseline condition is critically low when compared with the international standards from Japan (the standards for areas used as commercial and industrial as well as residential purposes where there is a need to preserve the living environment of residents and areas mainly serving industrial purposes which are in need of measures to prevent the living environment of local residents from deteriorating) and the road-side area has no relation with poor structures. Therefore, the impact from vibration can be considered as insignificant.

5.2.5. Potential Impacts on Soil

Soil can be likely impacted due to accidental spillage of vehicle oils while there has no proper maintenance of vehicles and equipment during construction phase. This oil contaminated soil run off with the rain can be brought into the drainage system, then into the water bodies. The oils can be brought into the drainage while the vehicles and equipment are washing down with water and/or rain. However, these impacts can be considered as temporarily affected during the earth works/excavation in the project area. Thus, the impact can be considered as "Insignificant".

5.2.6. Potential Impacts of Solid Wastes

In general, waste streams, generated during construction phase of the project, shall be related to:

- excavation spoil;
- construction waste;
- domestic waste;

Non-Hazardous Wastes

A variety of non-hazardous materials including

- paper, food residues, used containers (bottles, can, etc.), broken furniture and packaging, and sanitary effluent;
- surplus of concrete, asphalt, plastic, glass, metals, vehicle tires and packaging materials (plastic, card, cardboard, etc.);
- separated oil sludge from oil/water separators; and
- used oil.

Hazardous Wastes

A small amount of hazardous waste (produced also during maintenance activities) are;

- used oil (lubricating and hydraulic oils) and air filters from machinery and vehicles;
- used batteries from vehicles and trucks; and
- other maintenance waste (i.e., oily rags, paint residues, etc.); and
- paints
- fluorescent light bulbs and contaminated containers (such as old paint tins, etc.)

The construction phase will be carried out through different activities as civil, mechanical, electrical installation operations and liquid effluents which in turn will generate volumes of waste with typology characteristic of the nature of each activity.

If not controlled properly, there could be impacts from the waste generated during the operation phase of the Project. In more detail, a not proper disposal of this waste, particularly, hazardous waste such as used oils filters, could result in potential contamination for surface water, groundwater resources and soils, which could have negative impacts on ecosystem functioning and on human health for those living close to the dump sites.

Concerning the management of general waste (like food, plastic, etc), the disposal at existing dumpsites will increase associated environmental issues such as windblown litter, vermin and other disease vectors. There are also health impacts related to the direct contact of waste scavengers with the disposed waste.

Construction waste soil will be excavated mainly from site formation and leveling work at construction sites. Vegetable debris will be generated at the time of land clearance. Moreover, waste such as wood, steel, living garbage, plastic, plastic bottle, can and human waste will be generated from worker's temporary camps and construction office.

In combination of different kinds of waste generated from construction works, impact caused by generation of waste is expected to have some potential impact and mitigation measures are proposed for further reduction of the impact.

Although there will be no permanent workers at the project construction site, there was found the improper existing dump site at the outside of the project area, which made the unpleasant smell to those passing nearby. The impact of solid wastes generation from the construction workers during construction phase could be merely estimated as "Insignificant", however, will be considered as "low" while there will be no enough providence of containers and no enforce for the proper disposal at the construction site due to the impact relatedness with the community and occupational health conditions.

5.2.7. Potential Impacts on Social Environments

Ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples are not identified in and around the project site. It can be considered that there will be social impacts such as traffic congestions, traffic accidents and STD like HIV/AIDS and so on which can basically be managed by the introduction of time regulations for the construction and implementation of safety and public health education to workers as well as the surrounding peoples.

The social impact of the Project is very attractive for all stakeholders given its role in connecting the technical and beneficial effects with the neighboring communities, thus turning them into productive units serving the local economy and providing extra income that may be used in enhancing the social services for bag factory, especially those poor living in distant rural areas.

During the preparation of the EMP Report, consultations have been undertaken with a variety of government organizations and surrounding communities to assist them in further identification of environmental and social concerns and the overall development of the project.

The key environmental issues had come out for clarification of work opportunities, electricity and water usage, atmospheric and noise emissions, wastewater disposal, solid waste disposal during construction and operation period. However, there will have more positive impacts when compared with negative impacts on the existing social communities.

5.3. Potential Impacts during Operation Phase

5.3.1. Potential Impacts on Air Quality

SO₂ and NO₂ Emissions: As concern traffic, in general, an overall increase in traffic and heavy machinery movement is foreseen during the operation phase with an increase in dust emission levels.

SO₂ is known to contribute to acid deposition (dry and wet) resulting in subsequent damages to ecosystem while about human health impacts from exposure to Sulphur dioxide concentrations, the main impact relates to repercussions induced on the respiratory system through inhalation since it does not accumulate in the body. Sulphur dioxide in ambient air mostly affects the elderly, children, and people with bronchial and asthmatic disorders (i.e., the most sensitive and vulnerable groups in the community).

Generation source of air pollutants and carbon emission will be from the operation of machines (generators); however, it can be considered as low on the local community based on the baseline survey in which any of all the parameters are not exceed the standards (NEQG, 2015) and the project has no relation with heavy emissions of air pollutants.

5.3.2. Potential Impacts on Ecological Components

There is not any intact forest around the project area and clearance of trees won't be included much during the construction phase for land clearance purpose due to the project site is located in the industrial zone.

Therefore, the impact on vegetation and terrestrial fauna during construction phase will be considered as "insignificant" because the tree cutting will be in building area only and according to the filed result there is no big trees and intact forest in the construction area.

5.3.3. Impacts on Water Quality

The discharged domestic wastewater effluent from kitchen. Also, it can be expected as oil spills into the surface water without proper mitigation measures in the factory compound. Impacts on underground water is not expected as the soil condition of the project site is composed of silt stratum in which water penetration into the underground cannot be expected.

5.3.4. Noise Emission

There will have some noise emissions from machine operation along with the operation period which will tend to lead occupational health impact, however, in the assessment, the impact level can be estimated as "Minor".

5.3.5. Working Condition

In this regard, it is considered that Factories Act 1951 and Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019) is regarded as the existing Legal framework related to occupational safety in Myanmar which provides requirements concerning with working hours, working days, overtime, and certain health and safety measures.

5.4. Overall Impact Assessment and Proposed Mitigation Measures

The overall impacts during pre-construction (P1), construction (P2) and operation phases (P3) will be summarized in the following table with the effective mitigation measures that shall be followed and confirmed by the project management organizations.

Table 5-2: Overall Impact Assessment and Mitigations during Pre-construction, Construction and Operation Phases

Impact Parameter		luatio mpact		Impacts/Sources	Mitigation Measures
Air Quality PM ₁₀ PM _{2.5} SO ₂ NO ₂ CO	P1	P2 D-/C-	P3 D	 -Increases in air pollutants caused by fugitive dust from foundation work, site excavation, and emissions from operation of vehicles and trucks and heavy construction equipment during construction period. - Occupational health concern for construction workers and community health lived in the closed surroundings of the construction site are expected. - Air emissions from machine, truck and bowsers operation and staff accommodation at the project site during operation phase are expected. 	Protect Contract with the license contractors for compliance of environmental management consistence with the concerned government authorized department; Sprinkling of water on dust generating areas; Restricting the speed limits of vehicles during movement on unpaved roads; Covering of vehicles carrying loose soil/construction material; Applying preventive maintenance system; Reduce Checking vehicle and equipment inspection daily; Stopping dust generating activities in high wind; Applying good site practice and housekeeping; Optimizing construction schedule to minimize time that vehicles are in operation; Avoid Turning off the engine while not in use;

					 Covering load-carrying platform properly when carrying earth/sand; Vehicle engines and other machinery will be kept turned on only if necessary, avoiding any unnecessary emission; Activities will be conducted trying to use the minimum required number of means at the same time; Electric small-scale mechanization and technical tools will be used when available and feasible; and Repair and maintenance of construction equipment and vehicles will be performed outside of the construction site by at specialized enterprises.
Noise and Vibration	D·	C ⁻ /B ⁻	D / C -	 Increase ambient noise level at the construction site, and communities near the material transport routes, especially, the poor buildings which could be destroyed by vibration. Long-term noise exposure during operation especially to occupational health, will reduce hearing and labor productivity, and will cause fatigue, stress, and insomnia. The noise and vibration may be expected by operation of generator while electricity 	Protect - Maintain machinery and equipment in good conditions. - Post warning signs within the vicinity of the impact and all personnel shall be provided with personal protective equipment. For example, workers operating equipment that generates noise should be equipped with the appropriate noise protection gear; - Maintain an active community consultation and positive relations with residents that will assist in alleviating concerns that might arise and resolve any potential noise complaints; Reduce - Select adequate equipment (fit with noise mufflers);

				is not available, but it is short-term. Noise generation from generator operation is also expected during electricity goes out and/or during the national grid is not enough for plant operation.	 Minimize machinery and equipment unused conditions with engines in action; Locate the generator away from the residential area as much as possible. Avoid Restrict the construction activities that will generate disturbing sounds to normal working hours. During operation time, there must be alternative shifting of staffs/workers who are working at the noisy workplace at a defined time frame.
Water Resources and quality	D-	C ⁻ / B ⁻	B.	 Loss of water quality due to inappropriate management of construction wastes and domestic waste from camp site. Impacts on groundwater quality as a result of construction activities such as deep foundation and piling works, and discharges. Wastewater by RO chemical cleaning, and effluent from RO treatment may cause the pollution, if those will not be treated properly. 	- Training and equipping relevant staff in protected storage and handling practices, and rapid spill response and clean up

					 As construction activities typically generate disturbed soil, concrete fines, oils and other waste, on-site collection and settling of storm water, prohibition of equipment washes down, and prevention of soil loss and toxic releases from the construction site are necessary to minimize water pollution; Avoid No storage for fuel and lubricants/oil;
Soil	D-	C-	D-	-Clearance of trees might affect soil erosion. -The accidental spillage of oil from vehicles used for transportation of construction material and accidental spillage from the building material used for construction purposes are also considered as soil	- Training and equipment will be in place to minimize the potential environmental impact in the case of accidents (for example using spill kits). Reduce

				Avoid
				- Prohibit to operate with equipment and vehicles outside the designated work areas and roads;
Solid wastes E	C-	C.	 Clearance of project site is expected at pre-construction phase. Various types of construction solid wastes are likely to occur during the project construction phase. Domestic solid wastes, office wastes, workshop wastes are expected during operation phase. Hazardous wastes (e.g., oil spills) are expected during operation phase. 	Protect - Fire prevention systems and secondary containment shall be provided for storage facilities, where necessary, to prevent fires or releases of hazardous materials; - A waste management plan shall be developed including requirements for separation, handling and disposal of all waste generated; - Suitable disposal sites shall be identified with capacities for disposal for general and hazardous waste prior to the operation phase. Reduce - All hazardous materials shall be stored in clearly labeled containers; - Storage and handling of hazardous materials should be in accordance with national and local regulations appropriate to their hazard characteristics; - Waste shall be separated on site and waste storage areas shall be roofed and bounded to prevent potential cross-contamination; Avoid

Vegetation				 A removal of the tree and bushes in the construction area will be done so potential impact on vegetation was expected. The regional fauna species are also expected to face loss of their habitats due to clearance of vegetation. 	 Spent oils (including transformer oil) shall be recycled; All waste shall be disposed of in line with local requirements at a suitable and licensed waste disposal facility Protect Routine checking of trenches (if any) and escape routes to minimize, if not prevent, entrapment of fauna; Reporting of any violation relating to hunting birds, snakes and trading activities; Environmental awareness training to be given to all workers for the preservation of local biodiversity species and induct the nature of the sensitivity of project area;
And Terrestrial fauna	C-	D-	E-		 Implementing good housekeeping practices on the field and implementing good Solid Waste Management Plan in order to eliminate any source of hazard to the native fauna; Minimize vegetation clearance and habitat disturbance by demarcating the clearing boundaries in the project site; Avoid Unnecessary cleaning the trees is to avoid; Works areas in temporarily affected areas shall be reinstated with tree/shrub/ grass upon completion of the works.

Traffic loads	E-	B·	C	- Heavy vehicle movements during construction and operation phases are highly expected to transport construction machinery and supply of water to the target townships.	Reduce - Definition of speed limits and make sure that they are respected by Project drivers (including contractors); - Adopt a Traffic Management Plan to ensure traffic safety, which should foresee safe drive trainings, regular alcohol and drug tests for drivers and driving restrictions during rush hours (especially close to schools and hospitals, etc.).
Aesthetic view	C-	B-	C-	- Clearance of trees during preconstruction phase and new buildings during construction phase can be unfamiliar and affect loss of aesthetic view to the surrounding community.	Avoid No introduce the vertical structures which can be overseen from various parts of the region; Reduce Adopt the control measures during the detailed design of the project such as building design, and growing vegetation, etc; Color for project facilities should be carefully selected. Lighter color can be utilized to complement the surrounding areas. Where technically feasible, to decrease the visibility of facilities, plantation around the building should be planned.
Cultural Components	E-	E-	E-	-Ancient Pagodas and cultural buildings-The project area is located in the industrial city and there is no cultural heritage	_No mitigation measure is necessary.

				component. There are no ancient pagodas in surrounding environment.	
Occupational Health and Risk	E-	C.	D-	- The construction dust and noise emissions will be affected to the construction workers and the occupational health during operation period.	Protect - Adopting and training all personnel (including contractor workers) in the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). - Training in recognition of hazard symbols; - Adoption of work site hazards signage in Myanmar language; - Training of all personnel in health and safety risk prevention and protection; Reduce - Regular noise surveys to ensure the on-site maximum levels are not exceeded; - Development of inspection, testing and maintenance programs for machinery and equipment; - Accident recording and investigation and prevention initiatives; - Development of training in site emergency response plans both for the construction phase; and - Compliance to all international, national or local health safety standards that may exist.

					- Manage well for the good ventilation system and have enough light.
Community Health	E-	C.	D.	- The construction dust and noise emissions and fugitive emission by heavy transportation will be affected to the construction workers.	Protect - A series of traffic measures should be also considered: dust suppression measures, as vehicle speed restrictions, wheel washing area installed at all site access points, containment for dusty materials, and frequent watering or covering of exposed areas of ground, and prompt site restoration; installation of appropriate temporary road sign points on the roads used by Project traffic at bends, junctions, schools and populated areas; Reduce - Guarantee proper vehicle maintenance to reduce noise and accidents. - Maintain the Project roads to reduce the possibility of accidents, including clearing of vegetation on to improve sight distance and visibility. - Engage with local communities through traffic safety awareness campaigns.
Socioeconomi c	D+	C+	B+	- The positive and beneficial effect for the improvement of the existing structures, livelihood activities and living standard along with the project.	Promote - Consult adequately with the concerned local people to improve their understanding on the project activities for promoting positive beneficial effects such as job opportunity and increased

Natural Disaster	E	D	D	 The project area has no record due to the seasonal/tidal floods in the past 10 years. Natural seismic and storms, such as cyclones are interest. 	 infrastructure such as safe water availability, electricity and road facilities, etc. Protect Temporary drainage system will be provided for collecting drain water from construction activity and rainwater to reuse inside construction area. During detailed design, the protection from inundation shall be carefully studied and considered based on the past experience and records.
Fire Hazard	D-	C-/ B-	В-	 Serious damage to property and even injury and death. Poor electrical installations Waste disposal area, raw materials 	 Protect Installation of adequate Fire-fighting system. To provide fire extinguishers, fire hose reels and fire hydrants on the walls of the factory for fire emergency cases. Regular inspection for existing firefighting equipment must be done. In case of a fire emergency, a water storage tank for fire is frightening. Emergency fire alarms are installed at the factory for alerting the workers in case of fire. The main entrances and routes for emergency cases of the factory must not be blocked with materials or machines for fire emergency cases.

				• Manage the drainage systems of the factory to prevent health risk for the workers.
Global Warming	E	E	E	- Some carbon emissions (such as CO, CO ₂) - No feasible control measures would be considered. are expected during construction and operation period through fuel/oil burning activities for vehicle use and operation of machines and facilities in bag factory.

5.5. Potential Impacts Prediction during Decommissioning Phase

The decommissioning phase of a garment factory involves the dismantling and removal of equipment, structures and materials that are no longer needed for the production process. This phase may have potential impacts on the environment, workers and surrounding communities, such as:

- Waste generation from demolition of building
- Air pollution from dust, smoke and vehicle emissions
- Noise pollution from demolition activities and transportation
- Loss of employment and income for workers and suppliers

To mitigate these impacts, the following measures are recommended:

- Ensure that the decommissioning phase is carried out in compliance with the applicable laws, regulations and standards.
- Seek opportunities for reuse, recycling or recovery of materials and equipment, and dispose of the remaining waste in a safe and responsible manner.
- Implement the engagement plan that could addresses the needs and concerns of the affected stakeholders, such as workers, suppliers, customers and communities, and provides adequate consultation and communication.
- Implement the decommissioning phase as per agreed condition with the government and local stakeholders, whether to prepare for alternative use or transfer for the other development initiatives.

6. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

Public Consultation Meeting was conducted on 11st August, 2023 regarding to the Paragraph 63 (i) of EIA procedure 2015 and is aimed:

- To disclose the project information
- To involve the public participation in the environmental management plan as a required consideration
- To understand people's perception regarding the baseline environmental and social status around the project area and possible impacts of production process from proposed Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory, and
- To get feedback from people regarding mitigation measures and management system.

For various stakeholder's participation, the project proponent ensures to make identification and invitation of stakeholders from various sectors with the help of Environmental Consultants, that is Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited Consultants herein this EMP.

The project's stakeholders in this category are key officials or representatives of the regional and local authorities who have direct responsibilities for the administration of the EMP process for environmental and social clearance and issuing operation permits for proposed development projects.

To do so, the public consultation is meaningful to the stakeholders in order to:

- enlighten the locals/stakeholders about the project.
- increase the understanding and acceptance of the project.
- give the locals/stakeholders the opportunity to present their views, opinions, perception of the project, express their concerns, complaints, grievances etc.
- identify impacts and issues that are not immediately obvious to project proponent and the EMP team.
- access social assistant and community development needs for the locals/stakeholders.
- gain community consent and to interact with the people to further strengthen existing cordial relationship.
- tap local knowledge and to negotiate for mutually beneficial future that is sustainable and locally relevant.

6.1. Identification of Stakeholders

Due to current political situation and project location, only the key stakeholders from relevant departments, especially Shwe Pyi Thar Township and Yangon Region, are considered to be invited to the public consultation meeting. The followings are list of invitees to the PCM.

- 1. Environmental Conservation Department (Yangon Northern District)
- 2. Township Development Committee (Shwe Pyi Thar Township)
- 3. Township Health Department (Shwe Pyi Thar Township)
- 4. Fire Services Department (Shwe Pyi Thar Township)
- 5. Department of Labour (Shwe Pyi Thar Township)
- 6. Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC, Yangon Region)

- 7. Myanmar Garment Manufacturers Association (MGMA)
- 8. Industry Supervision and Inspection Department (Yangon Region)
- 9. Yangon City Development Committee (Shwe Pyi Thar Township)
- 10. Administrative heads (Ward/Village)
- 11. Factories manager (around the project factory)
- 12. Other Interested parties nearby the factory

The listed stakeholders were invited to PCM with the public addressing method prior to at least a week or 10 days of the PCM date.

For this project, relevant key departments at the district level are Environmental Conservation Department (ECD), and the Shwe Pyi Thar Township level government offices in which Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory is operated.

Relevant key departments at the Regional Level are Environmental Conservation Department (Yangon), Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC), General Administrative Department, Fire Service Department, Factories and General Labor Law Inspection Department, and Regional Health Care Department.

6.2. Summary of Consultation Activities

The consultants from Olive Bright Environmental Solutions lead the meeting and demonstrated by the presentation slide to explain the project background, process steps, products and the possible impacts on natural environment and society by the project activities with the respective impact mitigation and control measures, following by management and supervision activities of the factory.

Public Consultation meeting during the EMP study for Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory (PCM attendant list and presentation power point described in Appendix-3).

Venue:	Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory Meeting Room
Date:	11-8-2023
Time:	10:30 pm – 12:00 pm
Attendees:	25 persons (including local government authorities, Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory responsible person, third party consultant team)

Meeting Agenda:

10:30: Open the meeting and introduction of attendees

Presentation by Consultant (Dr. Lai Lai Win) with the following outlines:

10:40: Purpose of the meeting

10:52: Project description

11:15: Consultant's Profile

11:18: Production process of Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory

11:25: Scope of study area

11:30: Findings

11:35: Impact assessment and mitigation measure

11:40: Environmental and Social Management Plan

11:50: Further activities

11:55: Q&A session

12:10: Close









Figure 6-1: Public Consultation Meeting

6.3. Question and Answer Session

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

Comments and Suggestion	Answers and Discussion
 U Kyaw Soe, (Assistant Director of ECD, Yangon Northern District) The district ECD was founded in 2018, and the associated laws and regulations were also enacted. After the advent of foreign investments, EIA, IEE, and EMP must be prepared for factories that will have an impact. Meeting minutes needs to be included in the report. The factory should implement the suggestions raised in the meeting into action. 	HR Manager Thank you for today meeting and duly noted for every comment and the factory will try to
Dr. Lai Lai Win (Director, OBES)	follow all the guidance.
 The public consultation meeting is held to supplement the recommendations after discussions with stakeholders and departments during the preparation of the EMP. Project information is explained to the public in accordance with Section 63(f) of the EIA procedure. 	Dr. Lai Lai Win (Director, OBES) Thank you very much for the fruitful discussion and comments. Today discussion and suggestion will be recorded and added to the EMP report.
 U Myint Oo (General Administration Department, Shwe Pyi Thar) The factory should implement noise reduction measures. 	
 The factory should assign security staff on a rotating basis to monitor the generator. Emergency fire protection equipment should be placed in prominent 	

locations, and a plan for evacuation should be developed.

U **Kyaw Soe**, (Assistant Director of ECD, Yangon Northern District)

- The factory should use generator systematically.
- It should be implemented according to the plan described in the CSR.
- It is important to carry out systematic waste disposal measures and to continue monitoring activities.
- To compare the measured water quality results with NEQG and provide a Bio Treatment tank if possible.
- As a third party, when writing an EMP for the project proponent, it is necessary not to write loosely and to present the current situation.

U **Nyunt Win** (Officer, Shwe Pyi Thar, YCDC)

 There is a separate waste disposal facility for the industrial zone. The contact information was also provided.

6.4. Summary of Suggestions

The authorize persons from other departments give the comments about today presentation is good enough and they would like to suggest that the factory must follow the EMP to sustain the good environmental quality (for example: keep maintain the good drainage system of the factory) and surrounding area of the factory.

The HR manager of the Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory say the thankful remark to all the participants who are attended in PCM meeting and they are willing to follow the Environmental guideline from the ECD and commit to do the monitoring report for every 6 months.

Total attendance of 25 attendees, there are 10-suggestion forms are collected. The suggestion from the attendees were mentioned that today presentation and the report outline is good enough and the factory should follow the EMP and monitoring of the environment quality especially in waste disposal system of the factory.

Then the consultation meeting was closed at 12:10 pm of this consultation day 11st August, 2023.

6.5. Disclosure Method

The main objective of the Public Consultation meeting is to establish a program for multi-directional communication between project and stakeholders, throughout the lifetime of the project.

The emphasis of the process is to ensure implementation of a formal program of communication in an object management, the project community, major stakeholders and interested parties.

6.6. Monitoring and follow up

The public involvement is one of the key factors and the inclusion of the views of the affected and interested public helps to ensure the decision-making process is equitable and fair and leads to more informed choice and better environmental outcomes.

The project will use the two-way communication channel such as suggestion box at the entrance of factory, publish the notice form and information share at the company website and factory's notice board. By using this approach of monitoring and follow up activities, when conflict arises, the factory tries to defuse it at the earliest possible time. On the other hand, the use of an independent, mutually acceptable third party as the convenor of discussions between disputants can improve the chances of a satisfactory outcome.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

7.1. Environmental Management Plan

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

7.1.1. 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 Indicator:	 Nil complaints relating to air quality management Extraction equipment maintained as per maintenance schedule
Relevant government law and rule	National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)
Management Plan	 The factory has planted trees in its premises which reduce the 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 during working in any dusty area
Monitoring & Reporting	• Biannually monitor the ambient air quality including CO, NO2, SO2, PM2.5, PM10
Time Frame	Entire life spans of the factory operation
Estimated cost	2,000,000 Kyats per year
Responsible Organization	 Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited Head of maintenance-Total implementation of above of air pollution management plan Production manager-Air quality in the production area is good enough Manager (COC)-To hire organization/independent third-party testing air quality EHS officer-Monitor the hygiene of ambient air quality in surrounding of the factory

7.1.2. Noise Management Plan

Objectives:	•	To avoid nuisance noise to nearby residents generated from generator and other machineries.	
		other machineries.	ı

	• To comply with noise standard of National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline.
Performance Indicator:	Nil complaints relating to noise nuisance
Relevant government law and rule	• National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)
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.
Monitoring & Reporting	Monitor the work place noise level (dB) biannually
Time Frame	Throughout the project life
Estimated cost	500,000 Kyats per year
Responsible	Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited
Organization	To hire organization/independent third-party testing noise level
	• Ensure that all workers use PPE during operation

7.1.3. 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
Relevant government law and rule	National Waste Management Strategy and Master Plan
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 wastes are stored properly and separately in a certain location in proper manner such as fabric scrap 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 is stored another in separate place of storage area.

	• Recycle wastes like pu material, fabric scrap, 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 hands over to Yangon City Development Committee (Shwe Pyi Thar Department) 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.
Monitoring & Reporting	Daily waste has to be collected and hand over to Yangon City Development Committee (Shwe Pyi Thar Department)
	The inventory record of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed
Time Frame	Entire life spans of the factory operation
Estimated cost	35,000 Kyats per month
Responsible	Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited
Organization	Responsible for overall site cleanliness and waste management
	Regular waste collection to minimize excessive waste storage

7.1.4. Wastewater Management Plan

Objectives:	 To manage the runoff from operation machinery and vehicles To reduce discharge of wastes and wastewater effluent that impact water quality in surface and groundwater sources To determine if additional implementation of management practices which are necessary to improve and/or protect surface water and groundwater quality.
Performance Indicator:	Implement an environmentally friendly sewerage system
Relevant government law and rule	National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)
Management Plan	• Ensure that drainage lines and sewage system of factory and the nearest public drainage are watertight and sufficient capacity
	Regular check and maintain sewerage facility.
	• Clean the factory 's drainage to avoid unpleasant smell emission and to avoid the block of water flow
	• To prevent the oil spillage and waste into the soil that goes through into the ground water.
	• Contact water will meet discharge standards prior to release to the environment.
	Proper functioning and maintenance of drainage, sewerage system

Monitoring & Reporting	Proper maintenance of drainage and sewerage system will be conducted periodically
Time Frame	Entire life spans of the factory operation
Estimated cost	1,000,000 Kyats per year
Responsible Organization	 Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited To hire organization/independent third-party testing wastewater quality EHS officer-Monitor the condition of factory's drainage and sewerage system

7.1.5. 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 Indicator:	 Annual energy savings for all department facilities Annual fuel saving for generator and vehicle
Relevant government law and rule	National Energy Management Committee (Myanmar Energy Master Plan 2015)
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
Monitoring & Reporting	Conduct annual energy efficiency of adult to find out the scope for energy saving
Time Frame	Once in a year throughout the factory life
Estimated cost	1,000,000 Kyats per year
Responsible Organization	 Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited To arrange energy audit technical personnel To monitor and record electricity consumption, other related energy issues and take necessary actions if any problem arises

7.1.6. Occupational Safety and Health Management Plan

Objective	> To provide a broad framework for improving standards of workplace health and safety to reduce work-related injury and illness.
Relevant Government Law and Rule	➤ Public Health Law (1972), Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases Law 1995 (Amendment 2011), Occupational Safety and Health Law (2019)

Time Frame	➤ Entire life spans of proposed project
Management Action	 First aid training, safety training, firefighting training or other essential training for machinery handling must be provided for emergency cases of workers.
	 According to the observed light intensity values, the proponent provides sufficient lighting for workers for safe working and reducing optical problems of the workers.
	 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) like earmuffs, safety gloves, helmets and goggles are provided for each department.
	 To prevent electric shock hazards, electrical maintenance staff (handyman) is to be assigned to do regular inspections and take preventive measures.
	 Manage the drainage systems of the factory to prevent health risk of the workers.
	■ The maximum allowable noise level for workers is 90dB(A) for 8hours exposure a day. Thus, adequate protective noise impact measures in the form of ear muffs/ear plugs to the workers working in high noise areas.
Monitoring and	➤ Weekly check First Aid Box and safety equipment
Reporting	> Records accidents and worker's medical checkups condition
Estimated Cost	500,000 Kyats per year
Responsible	Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited
Organization	Arrange audit on water usage controls environmental officer

7.1.7. Water Consumption Management Plan

Objectives:	The water consumption management is aimed at minimizing ground water use
Performance Indicator:	 Prohibitions on accessing and using underground water without a license Water consumption saving of general water use from groundwater
Relevant government law and rule	The Underground Water Act (1930)
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

Monitoring & Reporting	Daily visual inspections
Time Frame	Once in a year throughout the factory life
Estimated cost	500,000 Kyats per year
Responsible	Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited
Organization	Arrange audit on water usage controls environmental officer

7.1.8. Emergency Response and Management Plan

Objectives:	Reduce the risk of accidents at the factory area
Performance Indicator:	Establish a safe working environment
Relevant government law and rule	The Employment and Skill Development Law (August 2013), ILO guide to Myanmar Labour Law (2017)
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 evaluation plan (fire exist, emergency exit door, etc.) is established and communicated with workers Periodic inspection of safety relief valve 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, workers who will be 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 are aware of dangers from physical hazards such as obstacles covered by flood water (storm debris, drainage opening, ground erosion) and from displaced reptiles (Snake) or other animals. A medical team has been prepared for primary treatment (First Aid) 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 arrange 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

Monitoring & Reporting	Weekly check fire extinguishers and water hydrant in position			
Reporting	Daily inspect that all fire exist are open			
	Servicing fire extinguisher and records accidents,			
Time Frame	Entire life spans of the factory operation			
Estimated cost	1,200,000 Kyats per year			
Responsible	Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited			
Organization	Arrange firefighting training after every 3 months			
	Responsible for fire control and response			
	Monitoring daily danger warning and bans			

7.1.9. Fire Management Plan

Objective	➤ To ensure that fire control practices are implemented on site to minimise the risk of fire from site operations and bush fires
Relevant Government Law and Rule	➤ Myanmar Fire Brigade Law 2015
Time Frame	> Entire life spans of proposed project operation
Management Action	 Must be provide fire extinguishers, fire hose reels and fire hydrants on the walls of the factory for fire emergency cases.
	 Must be indicated the emergency exit and assembly point in public area.
	 Regular inspection for existing firefighting equipment must be done. In case of fire emergency, water storage tank for fire frightening.
	 The emergency fire alarms are installed at the factory for alerting the workers in case of fire.
	The main entrances and route for emergency cases of the factory must not be blocked with materials or machines for fire emergency cases.
Monitoring and Reporting	• To check monthly Visual inspection, Firefighting equipment (fire extinguish, firefighting hose, portable fire pumps, fire hose reels, fire monitor and firefighting nozzles)
	Weekly check fire extinguishers and water hydrant in position
	• Daily inspect that all fire exist are open
Estimated Cost	500,000 Kyats per year

Responsible	Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited
Organization	 Arrange firefighting training after every 3 months
	 Responsible for fire control and response
	 Monitoring daily danger warning and bans

The company has established an implementation team for EOHS policies and continuously monitors them. The implementation team of EOHS is shown in the following table.

No.	Name Position of the Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory		EOHS Team	Responsibility
1.	Mr. Ye Zhusheng	General Manager	President	To implement the EOHS policies.
2.	Mrs. Chen Xiaoyan	Production Manager	Vice President	monitoring and implementation of EOHS according to the policies
3.	Mr. Du Zhanyou	Cutting Line Super	Supervisor	Monitoring and implementation of EOHS for Cutting line department
4.	Daw War War Naing	Sewing Line Super	Supervisor	Monitoring and implementation of EOHS for the Sewing department
5.	Daw Khin Waso Phoo	QC line Manager	Supervisor	Monitoring and implementation of EOHS for the QC department
6.	U Kyaw Kyaw Ngal	Security Head	Supervisor	Safety for all staff and employees
7.	U Tun Tun	HR Manager	Secretary	Monitoring and implementation of EOHS for all staff and employee
8.	Daw Aye Aye Khaing	Finance	Deputy Secretary	Planning the budget for the implementation of EOHS policies

9.	Daw Nyein Nyein	Admin	Deputy Secretary	Monitoring and
	Oo			implementation of
				EOHS for all staff and
				employee

7.2. Environmental Monitoring and Reporting Plan

The EOHS team may conduct weekly or monthly general inspections of the project area and facilities. The objectives are to identify non-compliances to the monitoring plan provided the environmental monitoring plan for Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited. The project submits a monitoring report to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Environmental Conservation Department not less frequently than every six months, as provided plan in the EMP.

Table 7-1: Environmental Monitoring Plan (Operation Phase)

		Monitoring Plan				
Category	Item	Location	Frequency	Responsible Organization	Target Value	- Budget Allocation
Air quality	SO ₂ , NO ₂ , CO, O ₃ , PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀	AQ-1: 16°58'59.15"N 96° 3'7.02"E Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited LEGEND - AQ (Att Quality Monitoring Poins)	Twice/year	Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory	- National Regulation: general application	2,000,000 per year
Noise quality	As per the NEQ(E)G	NQ-1: 16°58'59.15"N 96° 3'7.02"E and NQ-2: 16°58'58.04"N 96° 3'8.90"E	Twice/year	Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory	- National Regulation: general application	500,000 per year

		Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited NQ 2 NQ 2 LEGEND NQ (Noise Quality Monitoring Point)				
Water quality	pH, Temperatur e, Colour, TSS, Ammonia, BOD5, COD, Total Phosphorou s, Cadmium, Copper, Zinc, Nickel, Sulfide, Phenol, Oil and Grease,	WQ-1: 16°58'56.78"N 96° 3'10.64"E WQ-2: 16°58'58.20"N 96° 3'9.82"E Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited WQ-1 WQ-1 WQ-1 WQ-1 WQ-1 WQ-1 WQ-2 (Water Quality Sampling Point-1, Ground Water) WQ-2 (Water Quality Sampling Point-2, Drinking Water)	Twice/year	Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory	- National Regulation: Garment sector -Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC) Rules and Guidelines	1,000,000 per year

	Nitrogen, Chromium (Hexavalent),Chromium (Total), Total coliform count (MPN/100 ml)					
Solid Waste	Non- hazardous waste (office waste) Hazardous waste (used lubricants)	Main office and process area Storage area	Weekly	Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory	Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC) Guidelines	35,000 per month
Hazardous Substances	Fuel storage, new and used lubricants area	Storage and Handling area	Monthly	Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory	Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC) Guidelines	50,000 per year

Occupational Safety	Training record for staff, loss time injury, and number of accidents	Entire boundary	Daily	Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory	Occupational Safety and Health (2019)	500,000 per month
Community Health and Safety	Training record and number of accidents	Surrounding	Once/year	Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory	IFC EHS standards	500,000 per year
Light Intensity and air ventilation system	Illuminance and Odor	Entire boundary	Monthly	Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory	Applicable Standard	200,000 per month
Fire Hazardous	Visual Inspection, Firefighting equipment	Entire boundary	Monthly	Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory	Myanmar Fire Brigade Law (2015)	500,000 per year
Health Care System for employees	Dizziness, Headache, cold, and other accidents.	Entire boundary	Weekly	Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory	Occupational Safety and Health (2019)	500,000 per year

Training Plan	-Trainings on Occupation al Health and Safety -Trainings on waste managemen t and Environme ntal quality managemen t	Designated location	Biannually	Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory	As required	600,000 per year
Preparation of EMP Monitoring Report	Monitoring according to EMP plan and monitoring report preparation	-	Biannually	Third Party	EIA Procedure 2015	2,000,000 per month

7.3. Capacity Building and Training Plan

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

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

7.3.1. Assignment of Responsibilities

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

7.3.2. Emergency Procedures

Emergency procedures are operating instructions for employees to follow in emergency cases. Regarding work safety in the concerned processing, the management team should

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

7.3.3. Training for Emergencies

The type, amount, and frequency of training vary, depending upon the tasks employees are expected to perform. Although training must be provided to employees at least annually, safety meetings and drills should be conducted at more frequent intervals. Regardless of the specific type of facility, training should include, though not be limited to the following;

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

7.3.4. Fire Prevention and Protection

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

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

- Hot work permits
- Lockout/tag out policies
- Design specifications for storage of flammable materials

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

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

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

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

7.3.5. Fire Protection Equipment

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

7.3.6. Fire Safety and Evacuation Plan

Fire Evacuation plans should include the following information

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

Fire Safety Plans should include the following information:

- 1. Procedure for reporting a fire or other emergency
- 2. Site plans indicating the following
 - The Occupancy assembly point
 - The locations of fire hydrants
 - The normal routes of fire department vehicles access
- 3. Floor Plans identifying the locations of the following
 - Exits
 - Primary evacuation routes
 - Secondary evacuation routes
 - Accessible egress routes
 - Areas of refuge
 - Exterior area for assisted rescue
 - Manual fire alarm boxes
 - Portable fire extinguishers
 - Occupant-use hose stations
 - Fire alarm annunciators and controls

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

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

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

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

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

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

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









Figure 7-1: Fire Safety Facilities

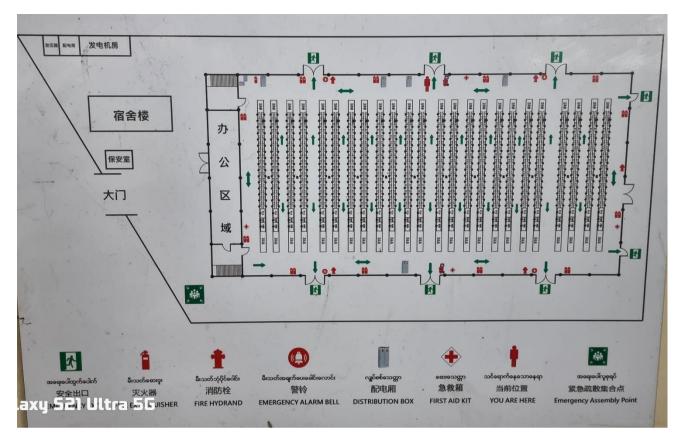


Figure 7-2: Evacuation Plan









Figure 7-3: Fire Safety Trainning

7.3.7. Fire Control Procedure in Project Site

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

7.3.8. Employee Information and Training

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

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

7.3.9. Infectious Disease Management Plan

7.3.9.1. Covid-19 Relief Plan

Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory is not the exceptions among the other business who are facing the challenges by the Covid-19 Pandemic state such as the travel restrictions along with the raw materials transportation from foreign to the factories. Transportation and raw materials supply costs are going up and brought the unexpected variables. There is a huge impact of decreasing local demand in garment market and almost losing manpower is going to become as a solution for production cost reduction.

The factory completely developed the incident management plan specific to this crisis and be compliance with the MOHS guidelines for sanitation facilities and social distancing rules. The followings are some examples of response plans for Covid-19 crisis:

11 .

implement a single entry with temperature and hygiene check.
☐ Install hand washing facilities at the factory entry.
\square Keep the workplace clean and disinfected. Focus on all the surfaces that come into most contact with the staff (desks, telephones, working tables, door handles and knobs)
$\hfill \Box$ Allocate and make mandatory to wear protective equipment (face masks, hairnets, white coats, goggles) for all staff and visitors.
$\hfill\Box$ Promote constant hand washing among the workers, contractors, and costumers. Provide all the necessary supplies for cleaning and disinfection.
☐ Promote the frequent use of alcohol-based hand sanitizers.
☐ Train all staff on hygiene and biosecurity.
\Box Brief all staff on the protocols to follow in case of the detection of any symptom related to COVID-19.
$\hfill\square$ Poster presentation at the required and suitable places in the factory for Covid-19 awareness and relief plan
$\hfill \square$ Specifically, the protocol for managing staff sickness need to be reviewed and harmonized with WHO recommendations.
$\hfill \Box$ Staff must be aware that they should not report to work with symptoms of COVID-19 but notify such illness by telephone.
☐ Restricting non-essential physical contact as much as possible.
$\hfill \Box$ Compliance with MOHS room for facility quarantine rules and regulations while transporting raw materials to factory.
Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory provide the onsite clinic facility with a nurse in the factory.

7.4. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

People who live near the project-affected area or who work in the factory can complain about the problems and impacts that they suffer; they can complain through the Grievance Committee, which includes the responsible persons of Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory representative.

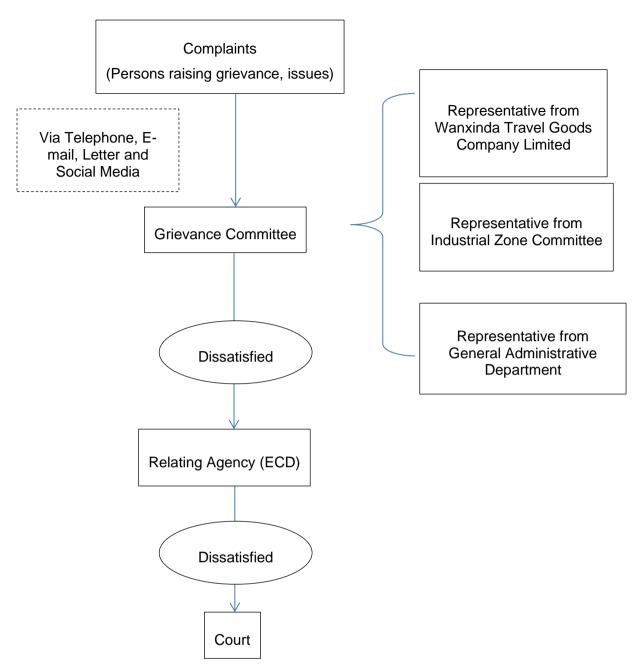


Figure 7-4: Grievance Redness Mechanism Flow Diagram

7.5. Corporate Social Responsibility Plan (CSR)

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 Wanxinda Travel Goods 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.

Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited. has a plan to implement and donate 2 percent of the profit per year for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Employee Welfare Arrangement (Table 7-2).

Table 7-2: CSR Plan

Area	Priority item	Contribution	Detail targets
Health	Healthcare for employees and their family	0.5 %	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.
Education	Raising awareness education level and human right	0.5 %	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.
Community development	Donation to local community	1 %	Donate to local charities with a worthy cause
			Actively participate in community events
			Encourage staff to participate, and to form a community engagement team to actively support community events
			Embedding understanding and consciousness about human rights issues among the employees
			 Development of sexual harassment and —power harassment (workplace bullying & harassment) prevention efforts

8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1. Conclusion

This EMP report has been prepared for environmental management plan of the project activities of Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory is located at Plot No. 158, Myay Taing Block No.49, Wartayar Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon Region. The main objective of the EMP study is focused specially on the environmental impact assessment for the proposed project region and the management activities and mitigation measures to create environmentally sound workplace conditions for the occupational workers and public community settling around the projects.

According to the impact assessment of the project activities on existing environment and socioeconomic conditions, the factory management can perform the proper mitigation measures against the potential adverse environmental impacts by following the EMP plans. The necessary measures to mitigate impact regarding different environmental parameter such as air, water, solid waste, and noise has been proposed in this report.

As far as we seen in the factory implementation measures, the factory meets all the necessary implementation activities to mitigate the adverse environmental health and safety issues to be in line with the National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guideline (2015) during construction and operation phases.

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

The Myanmar Garment Manufacturers Association (MGMA) recorded around 600 factory members in October 2021 and still there are approximately 150 factories as non MGMA members which producing footwear, handbags and travel goods, with several thousand workers in each factory. The two-third of the garment factories are foreign -owned mostly by Mainland China, Hongkong, Taiwan, Japanese and Korean, as well as some Thai and European investors.

Furthermore, the proposed project is one of the bag factories in Myanmar with 100% Foreign Investment (initial investment for 30 years permit business) with a new technology than the existing method of the Garment sector which can support the employment opportunities for garment sector and other associated jobs in logistics, transportation, accommodation, day-care, and food services. The type of business is Manufacturing of Various Kinds of Bags on CMP Basis (100% Export).

In addition to domestic Workers to access job, the project can support the technology transfer that is learning technologies and management knowledge from foreign countries and foreign investment admittance to domestic, that will indirectly help in boosting up the national economic condition through foreign investment. 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 would be of immense benefit to the local community and national development as well.

In conclusion, it has been figured out that, the proposed manufacturing of clothing and accessories factory is going to generate local employment opportunities and enhance capabilities and working skills of employees.

8.2. Recommendation

This is recommended that:

- All appropriate environmental management measures detailed in this report, together with any other environmental management commitments should be implemented throughout the entire life of the factory.
- Solid wastes and liquid wastes need to dispose according to YCDC rules and regulation.
- Workers should be provided proper training and it should be ensured that workers use PPE during factory operation area.
- Daily, monthly and annual action plan shall be formulated based on this EMP (Chapter 7) and practiced at operation level.
- Keep full records of environmental management activities and present to annual independent third-party environment audit.
- Abide environmental policy, laws, rules and instructions of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

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

8.3. Commitment of the Project Proponent

- 1. First of all, the Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory declares that the information in the report is, to the best of its knowledge, true, accurate and complete.
- 2. The EMP report has been prepared in strict compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations, guidelines and procedures.
- 3. The Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory will at all times comply fully with the commitments, mitigation measures, and plans in the EMP report. (Ref. 2015 EIA Procedure)
- 4. The Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory commits to create a healthy and safe working place and working condition. First priority will be given to the Occupational Health and Safety of the workers and the Environmental, Health and Safety of all workers and the community. Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory will strictly follow the National Environmental Quality (air emission and effluent) Guidelines prescribed by ECD.
- 5. The Wanxinda Travel Goods Factory pledges not to pollute the air, water and land environment as practical as possible throughout the entire life of the project through the Operation Phase to the Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Phase. The factory will monitor and adopt suitable measures for environmental quality. And the factory will follow all the mitigation measures to be taken and the monitoring plan implemented as prescribed in this EMP report.

Annex 1_Consultant License

Annex 2_YRIC Endorsement Letter

Annex 3_Company Registration

Annex 4_PCM Materials

Annex 5_Laboratory Results

Annex 6_Certificates

Annex 7_EMP Budget Plan



ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar သယံဧာတနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation



ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာန

Environmental Conservation Department

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင် (အဖွဲ့အစည်း)

Environmental Impact Assessment License (Organization)

Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited ၊ ကုမ္ပဏီမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်–၁၃၁၅၈၀၂၂၃ အား အကြံပေးအဖွဲ့ အမျိုးအစား(က)အဖြစ် လုပ်ကိုင်ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်ကို ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းပြုလုပ်သည့် တတိယပုဂ္ဂိုလ် သို့မဟုတ် အဖွဲ့အစည်းလုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်ဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းနှင့်အညီ ဤဝန်ကြီးဌာန၏ အတည်ပြုချက်ဖြင့် ထုတ်ပေး လိုက်သည်။

It is hereby issued that Olive Bright Environmental Solutions Limited / Registration No.131580223 has fulfilled the requirements for obtaining an Environmental Impact Assessment License to conduct as an Consulting Organization Type (A) under the Licensing Procedure for the Third Persons or Organizations Undertaking Initial Environmental Examination and Environmental Impact Assessment, approved by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation. င်္သေလာဆန်းစစ်ခွင့်ရှိသည့် စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းအုပ်စုများမှာ ပူးတွဲပါအတိုင်း ဖြစ်သည်။ The categories of projects, eligible to be conducted, are as attached.

လိုင်စင်နံပါတ် License Number ထုတ်ပေးသည့် ရက်စွဲ Date of Issue ကုန်ဆုံးသည့် ရက်စွဲ Date of Expiry

: EIA-CO(A)002/2023

: 29-12-2023

: 28-12-2026

(သိန်းတိုး)

ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်



၁။ ဤလုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်ကိုင်ဆောင်ထားသူသည်–

- (က) လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်မိတ္တူကို လုပ်ငန်းခွင်တွင် အများမြင်သာအောင် ချိတ်ဆွဲ၍ မူရင်းကို လုံခြုံစွာထိန်းသိမ်းထားရှိရမည်၊
- (ခ) လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်ကို ပြင်ဆင်ခြင်းနှင့် ဖျက်ဆီးခြင်း၊ လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်မူရင်း သို့မဟုတ် မိတ္တူကို မသက်ဆိုင်သူ တစ်ဦးဦးအား အကြေးငွေဖြင့်ငှားရမ်းခြင်း၊ အမည်ခံအသုံးပြုစေခြင်းနှင့်တစ်ဆင့်လွှဲပြောင်းကိုင်ဆောင်စေခြင်း မပြုရ၊
- (ဂ) လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်ပါအချက်များကို ပြုပြင်ပြောင်းလဲရန် လိုအပ်ပါက ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာနသို့ ကြိုတင် တင်ပြလျှောက်ထားရမည်၊
- (ဃ) လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင် ပျက်စီးခြင်း၊ ပျောက်ဆုံးခြင်း ဖြစ်ပွားပါက ၇ ရက်အတွင်း ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာနသို့ အကျိုးအကြောင်းခိုင်လုံစွာ ဖော်ပြ၍ တင်ပြလျှောက်ထားရမည်၊
- (င) လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်ကို သတ်မှတ်သည့် စည်းကမ်းဘောင်အတွင်း လုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့် အငြင်းပွားမှုများနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ တာဝန်ယူဖြေရှင်းရမည်။ ယင်းသို့ဖြေရှင်းနိုင်ခြင်းမရှိပါက လုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့်ရပ်ဆိုင်းခြင်း သို့မဟုတ် ပယ်ဖျက် ခြင်း ခံရမည်၊
- (စ) လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်တွင် ခွင့်ပြုထားသည့် ကျွမ်းကျင်မှုနယ်ပယ်များအတွက်သာ တာဝန်ယူ လေ့လာဆန်းစစ်ရေးဆွဲရမည်၊
- (ဆ) အဖွဲ့ အစည်းဖြစ်လျှင် အဖွဲ့ အစည်းတွင် ဒါရိုက်တာဘုတ်အဖွဲ့ (Board of Director) ၊ အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ်၊ အထောက် အကူပြုအဖွဲ့ ဝင်များ ပြောင်းလဲမှုတစ်စုံတစ်ရာ ရှိပါက ပြောင်းလဲသည့် နေ့ရက်မှစ၍ ရက်ပေါင်း ၉၀ အတွင်း တည်ဆဲ ဥပဒေများနှင့်အညီ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာနသို့ အချိန်မီ အကြောင်းကြားရမည်၊
- (ဇ) အကြံပေးအဖွဲ့ အမျိုးအစား (က) သို့မဟုတ် (ခ) တွင် အဓိကအကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အဖြစ် ဆောင်ရွက်နေသော အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ် သို့မဟုတ် တွဲဖက်အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ်ဖြစ်ပါက အခြားအကြံပေးအဖွဲ့ အစည်းတွင် အဓိကအကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အဖြစ် ဖြစ်စေ၊ အဓိကမဟုတ်သော အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အဖြစ် ဖြစ်စေ ပါဝင်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း မပြုရ၊
- (ဈ) ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး ဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေများ၊ အမိန့်၊ ညွှန်ကြားချက်နှင့် လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများကိုလည်းကောင်း၊ ကနဦးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းနှင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းပြုလုပ်သည့် တတိယပုဂ္ဂိုလ် သို့မဟုတ် အဖွဲ့ အစည်းများလုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်ဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်း အပိုဒ် ၃၃ ပါ စည်းကမ်းချက်များကိုလည်းကောင်း၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာနက အခါအားလျော်စွာ သတ်မှတ်သည့် စည်းကမ်းချက်များကိုလည်းကောင်း လိုက်နာရမည်၊

၂။ လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်သက်တမ်းတိုးခြင်းနှင့် စပ်လျဉ်း၍–

- (က) လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းတွင် သတ်မှတ်ထားသည့်အတိုင်း လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင် သက်တမ်းမကုန်ဆုံးမီ သုံးလ ကြိုတင်၍ မပျက်မကွက် လိုင်စင် သက်တမ်းတိုးရမည်၊
- (ခ) လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်သက်တမ်းတိုးရန် လျှောက်ထားခြင်း၊ လိုင်စင်ထုတ်ယူခြင်းကို ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီး ဌာနသို့ လူကိုယ်တိုင် သို့မဟုတ် အဖွဲ့ အစည်းတာဝန်ခံကိုယ်တိုင် လာရောက် ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်၊
- (ဂ) လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်သက်တမ်းတိုးပြီး လိုင်စင်အသစ်ထုတ်ယူရာတွင် လက်ဝယ်ရှိမူရင်းလိုင်စင်ကို ပြန်လည်အပ်နှံရမည်။ ၃။ လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်ရရှိသူသည် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာနက ခွင့်ပြုထားသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း အမျိုးအစားမှအပ အခြားဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းအမျိုးအစားကို လေ့လာဆန်းစစ်ရေးဆွဲဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း မပြုရ။
- ၄။ လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်ရရှိသူသည် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏ တည်ဆဲဥပဒေတစ်ရပ်ရပ်ကို ဖောက်ဖျက်ကြောင်း သို့မဟုတ် ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် သိသာထင်ရှားသော မှားယွင်းမှုများ ပါရှိနေပြီး သတ်မှတ်စံချိန်စံညွှန်း သို့မဟုတ် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေများ၊ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းတို့အရ စိစစ်သုံးသပ်ပြီး ကနဦးသဘောထားမှတ်ချက်နှင့်အညီ ပြန်လည်ပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း မရှိကြောင်း ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာန၏ သတ်မှတ် ဆုံးဖြတ်ခြင်းခံရလျှင် လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင် ရပ်ဆိုင်းခြင်း သို့မဟုတ် ပယ်ဖျက်ခြင်း ခံရမည်။
- ၅။ လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်ရရှိသော အဖွဲ့အစည်းသည် သက်ဆိုင်ရာစီမံကိန်းအတွက် လေ့လာဆန်းစစ်ရေးဆွဲဆောင်ရွက်ရန် တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်းအတည်ပြုချက်ရယူရာ၌ မိမိအဖွဲ့အစည်းတွင် ပါဝင်သည့် အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ်၊ တွဲဖက်အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ် များ၏ အမည်စာရင်းမှအပ အခြားပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များ၏ အမည်စာရင်းများကို တင်ပြခွင့်မရှိရ။
- ၆။ လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်ရရှိသောအဖွဲ့အစည်းသည် မိမိအဖွဲ့အစည်းက လက်လှမ်းမမီသော ကျွမ်းကျင်မှုနယ်ပယ်များအတွက် လေ့လာဆန်းစစ်ရေးဆွဲဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန် လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်ရရှိပြီးဖြစ်သည့် တစ်သီးပုဂ္ဂလိကလုပ်ကိုင်သူ (Freelancer) အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ် သို့မဟုတ် တွဲဖက်အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ်ကို သက်ဆိုင်ရာစီမံကိန်းအတွက်သာ ငှားရမ်းဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။ သက်ဆိုင်ရာစီမံကိန်းအတွက် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးဦးစီးဌာနသို့ တတိယအဖွဲ့အစည်း အတည်ပြုချက်ရယူရာတွင် ယင်းသို့ ငှားရမ်းဆောင်ရွက်ကြောင်း နှစ်ဦးသဘောတူစာချုပ် အထောက်အထားကို တစ်ပါတည်း ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြရမည်။



ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော် ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီးရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုကော်မတီ

အတည်ပြုမိန့်

အတည်ပြုမိန့်	အမှတ် ရကတ-၄၆၇/၂၀၂၂ ၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ် မတ်လ 👉 ရက်
ရန်ကုန်ဖ	တိုင်းဒေသကြီး ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု ကော်မတီသည် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု ဥပဒေ
ပုဒ်မ-၂၅(ဃ)	အရ ဤအတည်ပြုမိန့်ကိုထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည် -
(၁)	ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံသူ/ကမကထပြုသူအမည် MR.WEI JIAN LIN
(J)	နိုင်ငံသား CHINESE
(5)	နေရပ်လိပ်စာ GUANGZHOU, LINGXI ROAD, HUACHENG DISTRICT, HUADU
	DISTRICT GUANGDONG, CHINA.
(9)	ပင်မအဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည်နှင့်လိပ်စာ WANXINDA TRAVEL GOODS COMPANY
	LIMITED, မြေကွက်အမှတ် ၁၅၈၊ မြေတိုင်းရပ်ကွက်အမှတ် (၄၉)၊ ဝါးတရာစက်မှုဇုန်၊
	ရွှေပြည်သာမြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့။
(ე)	ဖွဲ့စည်းရာအရပ် မြန်မာ
(G)	ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံသည့်လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအစား CMP စနစ်ဖြင့် အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုးထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
	လုပ်ငန်း
(৭)	ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံသည့်အရပ်ဒေသ(များ) မြေကွက်အမှတ် ၁၅၈၊ မြေတိုင်းရပ်ကွက်
	အမှတ် (၄၉)၊ ဝါးတရာစက်မှုဇုန်၊ ရွှေပြည်သာမြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး။
(၈)	နိုင်ငံခြားမတည်ငွေရင်း ပမာဏ အမေရိကန်ဒေါ်လာ ၂.၂၀၉ သန်း
(G)	နိုင်ငံခြားမတည်ငွေရင်းယူဆောင်လာရမည့်ကာလ အတည်ပြုမိန့် ရရှိသည့်နေ့မှ
	၁ နှစ် ၆ လအတွင်း
(00)	စုစုပေါင်း မတည်ငွေရင်းပမာဏ(ကျပ်) အမေရိကန်ဒေါ်လာ ၂.၂၀၉ သန်း
	နှင့် ညီမျှသော မြန်မာကျပ်ငွေ
(၁၁)	တည်ဆောက်မှုကာလ ၁ နှစ် ၆ လ
(၁၂)	ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုခွင့်ပြုသည့်သက်တမ်း ၃၀ နှစ်
	ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုပုံစံ ရာခိုင်နှုန်းပြည့်နိုင်ငံခြားရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု
(၁၄)	မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတွင်ဖွဲ့စည်းမည့်ကုမ္ပဏီအမည် WANXINDA TRAVEL GOODS
	COMPANY LIMITED



(စိုးသိန်း) ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

Yangon Region Investment Committee

ENDORSEMENT



COMPANY LIMITED

(Soe Thein)
Chairman



ကမဏီမတ်ပံတင်လက်မတ်

Certificate of Incorporation

WANXINDA TRAVEL GOODS COMPANY LIMITED Company Registration No. 112893245

မြန်မာ[°]င်ငံကမဏီများဥပဒေ၂၀၁၇ အရ

WANXINDA TRAVEL GOODS COMPANY LIMITED

အား၂၀၁၈ ခ စ် ဒီဇင်ဘာလ၂၆ ရက်နေ့တွင်

အစ ယ်ယာအားဖြင့် တာဝန်ကန့်သတ်ထား သည့် အများ င့်မသက်ဆိင်သောကမဏီ အဖြစ် ဖွဲစည်းမတ်ပံတင်ခွင့်ပြ လိက်သည်။

This is to certify that
WANXINDA TRAVEL GOODS COMPANY LIMITED
was incorporated under the Myanmar Companies Law 2017 on 26
December 2018 as a Private Company Limited by Shares.

ကမဏီမတ်ပံတင်အရာ[°]

Registrar of Companies

ရင်းီးမြ ပ်ံမ င့်ကမဏီများ န် ကားမဦးစီးဌာန

matsintim

Directorate of Investment and Company Administration



Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited ၏ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ် အစီရင်ခံစာ (EMP) ပြင်ဆင်ရေး အတွက် အများပြည်သူတွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲသို့ ဖိတ်ကြားစာပေးပို့သည့်စာရင်း

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၂၀၂ဍ ခုနှစ်၊ြာ.ဂုဘ်...... လ (၁၁) ရက်

အစည်းအဝေးခန်းမ - Manxida Travel Goods (Co., Ltd.)

စဉ်	အမည်	ရာထူး	လိပ်စာ	ဆက်သွယ်ရန်ဖုန်း	လက်မှတ်
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၂၀၂.. ခုနှစ်၊ လ () ရက်

အစည်းအဝေးခန်းမ -

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3	အကြံပြုချက်များအား အောက်တွင် ဖော်ပြပေးပါရန် နှင့်				
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<u>အကြံပြုချက်</u>

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



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နေ့စွဲ	11.8.2023	

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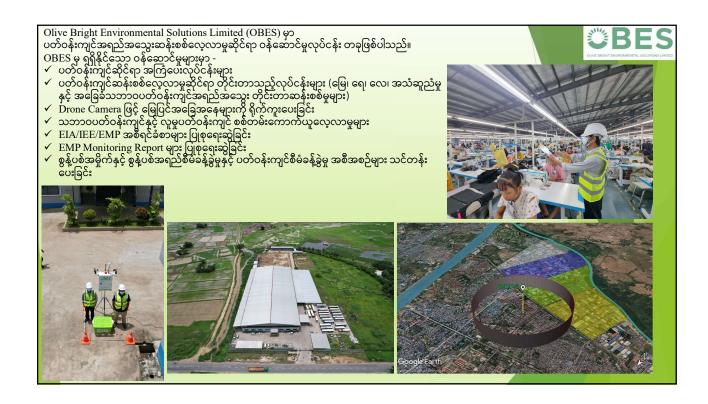
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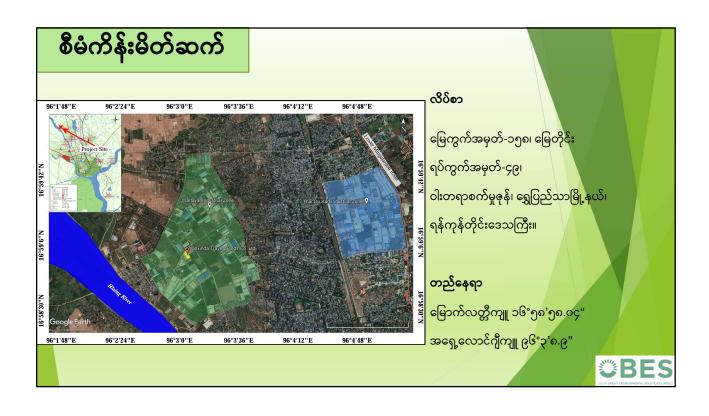
No.9, Block-36, Nawaday Garden Housing, Yangon-Pathein Road, Hlaing Thar Yar Township,

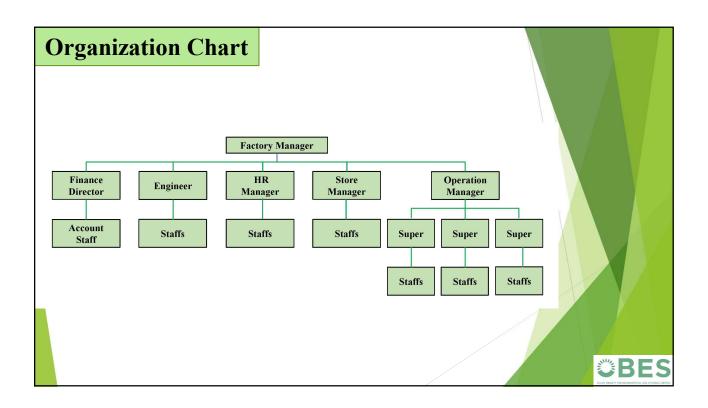






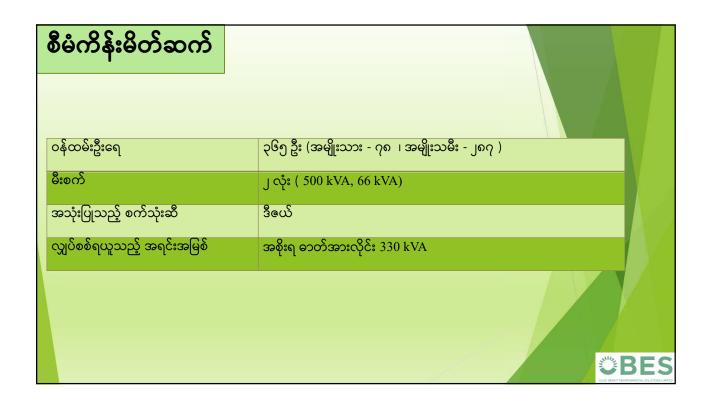


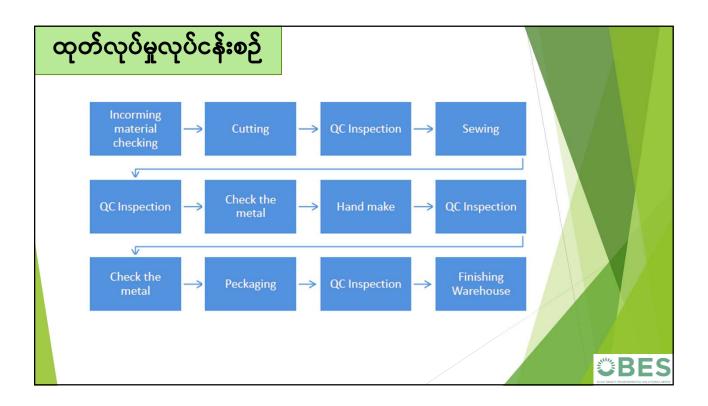






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စီမံကိန်းပိုင်ရှင်	Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited
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ပိုင်ရှင်	Mr. Wei Jian Lin
ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု အမျိုးအစား	100% Foreign investment (ရာနှုန်းပြည့်နိုင်ငံခြားသားရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု)
ရုံးချိန်	မနက် - ၇:၃၀ - ညနေ ၄း၀၀ (အချိန်ပို ၂ နာရီ)
ထုတ်လုပ်နှုန်း	ပထမနှစ်မှ ၁၀ နှစ်အတွင်း အိတ်အရေအတွက် ၂,၀၆၀,၀၀၀ မှ ၂,၂၆၆,၀၀၀ ထိ
ထုတ်ကုန်	Tablet Bag, Travel Backpack, Outdoor Bag, Carrying Case, Laptop Case, Boot Bag, Electronic Accessories Bag, etc.,
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ထုတ်လုပ်မှုလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်

- စီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းမှာ CMP (Cutting, Making and Packing) စနစ်ဖြင့် အိတ်ချုပ်လုပ်ခြင်း (Tablet Bag, Travel Backpack, Outdoor Bag, Carrying Case, Laptop Case, Boot Bag, Electronic Accessories Bag, etc.,) လုပ်ငန်းကို ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း
- ကုန်ကြမ်းများကို တရုတ်နိုင်ငံမှ တင်သွင်းရယူပြီး ပြည်တွင်း၌ ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
- ကုန်ချောများ ကို တရုတ်နိုင်ငံ နှင့် Europe နိုင်ငံများသို့ ပြန်လည်တင်ပို့ရောင်းချခြင်း



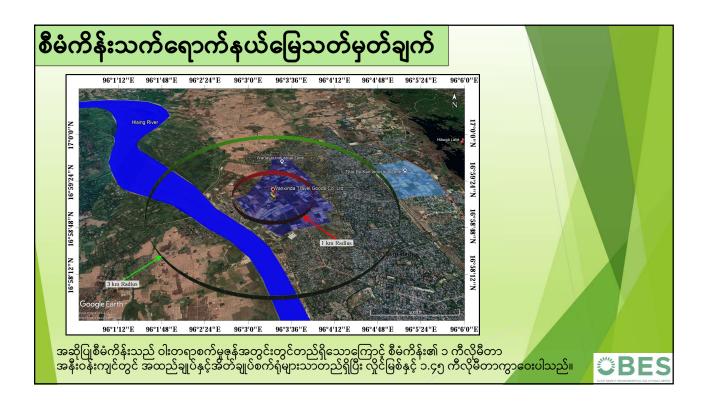


ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက်မှု ဆန်းစစ်လေ့လာခြင်းရလဒ်များအား ရှင်းလင်းတင်ပြခြင်း

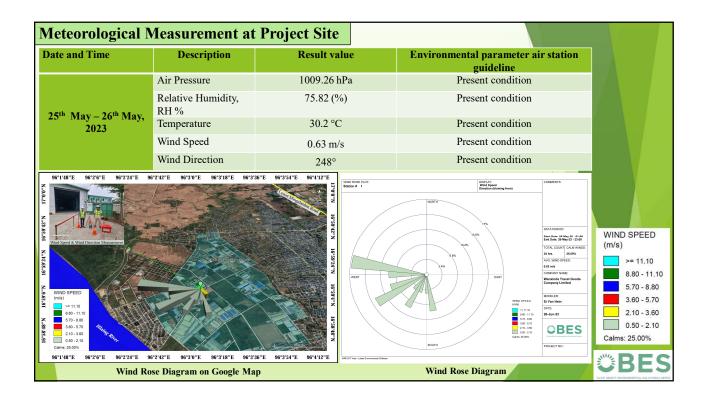
ලි	စ်ပေါ် လာနိုင်သည့် ပတ်ဝ	န်းကျင်အပေါ် ထိခိုက်သက်ရောက်မှုများ
အမျိုးအစား	လေ့လာရမည့် ကစ္စရပ်များ	လေ့လာဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းနည်းလမ်းများ
ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ညစ်ညမ်းမှု ထိန်းချုပ်ခြင်း	 ◆လေအရည်အသွေး ◆ရေအရည်အသွေး ◆စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း ◆ဆူညံသံနှင့် တုန်ခါမှု ◆ဆိုးရွားသောအနံ့ အသက်များထွက်ရှိမှု 	 လေထုအရည်အသွေးတိုင်းတာမှုများ (ဖုန်ပါဝင်မှု၊ ဓါတ်ငွေ့ ပါဝင်မှု) မြေပေါ် ရေ၊ မြေအောက်ရေ နမူနာကောက်ယူခြင်း။ သက်ဆိုင်ရာ တာဝန်ရှိသူများနှင့် မေးမြန်းဆွေးနွေးခြင်း၊ သက်ဆိုင်သူများနှင့် တွေ့ဆုံပွဲများပြုလုပ်ခြင်း ဆူညံသံများအား လေ့လာဆန်းစစ်ခြင်း ပြဋ္ဌာန်းထားသောဥပဒေ၊ နည်းဥပဒေများနှင့် ညီညွတ်ခြင်း ရှိ/မရှိ ပြန်လည်သုံးသပ်ခြင်း
		₩ BES

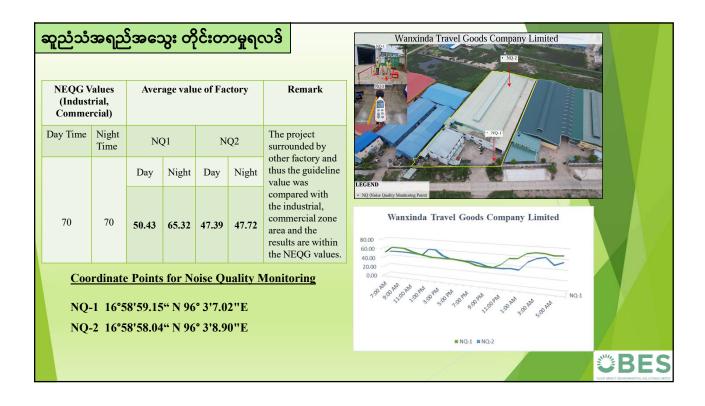
ဖြစ်ပေ	ါ်လာနိုင်သည့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်အပေါ် (ထိ ခိုက်သက်ရောက်မှုများ
အမျိုးအစား	လေ့လာရမည့် ကိစ္စရပ်များ	လေ့လာဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းနည်းလမ်းများ
အပင်နှင့် ဇီဝမျိုးစိတ်မျိုးကွဲများ	ၞႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜႜ	နေသက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေ ပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်များနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ မြေပုံ များအား ကိုးကားခြင်း နေသက်ဆိုင်ရာအစိုးရဋ္ဌာနများမှ အချက်အလက် ရယူခြင်း
		₩B





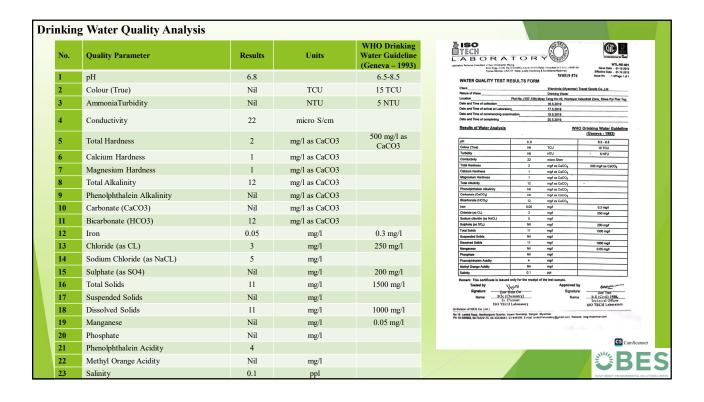
		1	Air Sampl	ing Resu	lts			လေထုအရည်အသွေး တိုင်
	_	Results				NEQG		ေပေဟုအရည်အသွေး ပဉ္ပင
No.	Parameter	AQ-1	Unit	Average	e Period	Value	Remark	
	Sulfur Dioxide	233.31		10	Mins	500	Under guideline value	Wanxinda Travel Goods Company
1	(SO ₂)	20.25	μg/m³	24	Hours	20	AQ -1 :Above guideline value	
2	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	69.09	μg/m³	1	Hour	200	Under guideline value	
	(NO ₂)	-		1	year	40	-	· AO.I
3	Ozone (O ₃)	40.76	μg/m³	8	hours	100	Under guideline value	
4	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	0.01	ppm	24	hours	-		LEGEND
5	Particulate Matter (PM 2.5)	4.62	μg/m3	24	hours	25 μg/m3	Under guideline value	AQ (Air Quality Monitoring Point) Coordinate point for Air Quality
	(131210)	-		1	year	10 μg/m3	-	AQ-1 16°58'59.15"N 96° 3'7.02"E
6	Particulate Matter (PM 10)	10.22	μg/m3	24	hours	50 μg/m3	Under guideline value	
	(= 3.2 2 4)	1		1	year	20 μg/m3	-	
7	Total Suspended Particulates (TSP)	14.5	μg/m3	24	hours	-	-	





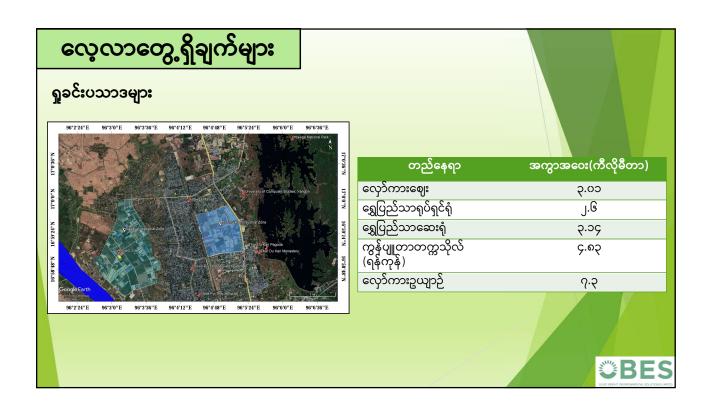


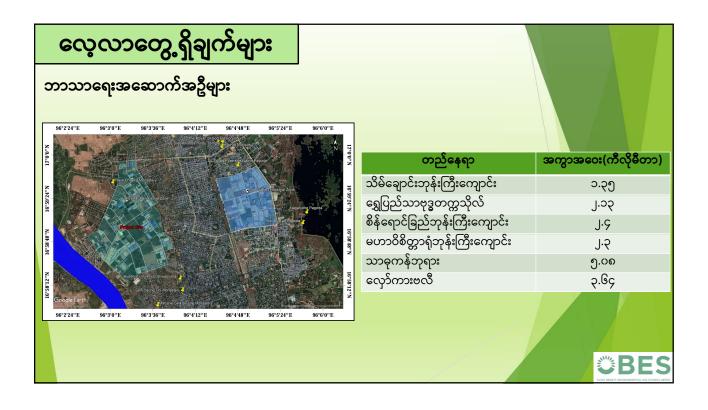












လေ့လာတွေ့ရှိချက်များ

လူမှုပတ်ဝန်းကျင်

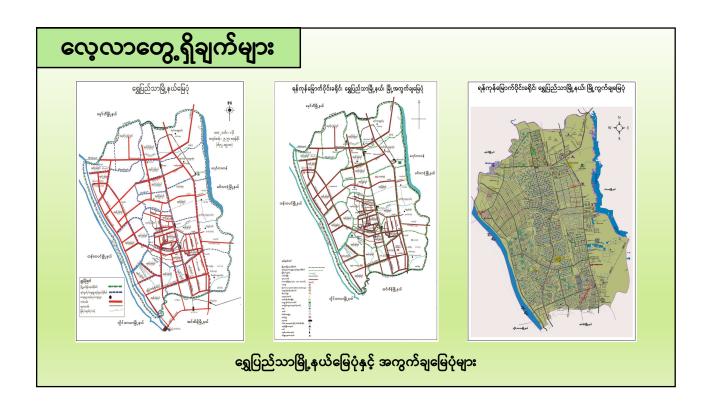
- > ရွှေပြည်သာမြို့နယ်သည် ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ မြောက်ပိုင်းခရိုင်တွင် တည်ရှိပြီး စတုရ<mark>န်းမိုင် ၂၅.၇၆</mark> ရှိပါသည်။
- ≽ လူဦးရေအားဖြင့် ၂၈၄,၉၂၂ ဦးရေရှိပြီး အိမ်ခြေပေါင်း ၅၃,၇၉၂ ရှိပါသည်။
- > ရွှေပြည်သာမြို့နယ်သည် ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး၏ အဓိကစက်မှုမြို့ တခုဖြစ်ပြီး သာဓ<mark>ုကန်စက်မှုဇုန်၊</mark> ဝါးတရာစက်မှုဇုန်နှင့် ရွှေပြည်သာစက်မှုဇုန် (၁ မှ ၄) စသဖြင့် စက်မှုဇုန် ပေါင်း ၆ ခု ရှိပါသည်။
- > ရွှေပြည်သာမြို့နယ်သည် ရပ်ကွက် (၂၃) ရပ်ကွက်၊ ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု (၄) စု၊ ကျေးရွာ (၅) <mark>ရွာဖြင့်</mark> ဖွဲ့ စည်းထားပါသည်။
- ရွှေပြည်သာမြို့နယ်၏ အရှေ့ဘက်တွင် မင်္ဂလာဒုံမြို့နယ်နှင့် လှော်ကားကန်၊ အနောက်ဘ<mark>က်တွင် လှိုင်မြစ်</mark> (ဝါးတရာမြစ်နှင့်) ထန်းတပင်မြို့နယ်၊ တောင်ဘက်တွင် အင်းစိန်မြို့နယ်နှင့် မြောက်ဘက်တွင် မှော်ဘီမြို့နယ်တို့ဖြင့် နယ်နမိတ်ထိစပ်လျက်ရှိပြီး လှိုင်မြစ်နှင့် ၁.၄၅ ကီလိမီတာ ကွာဝေးပါသည်။
- > အဆိုပါစက်ရုံသည် စက်မှုဇုန်ဧရိယာအတွင်း တည်ရှိသောကြောင့် ထိန်းသိမ်းကာကွယ်<mark>တောနှင့် တောရိုင်း</mark> သတ္တဝါမျိုးစိတ်များ မတွေ့ရှိရပါ။



လေ့လာတွေ့ရှိချက်များ

 ရွှေပြည်သာမြို့နယ်သည် သမမျှတသောရာသီဥတုရှိပြီး၊ အမြင့်ဆုံးအပူချိန် (၃၈°C) နှင့် အနိမ့်ဆုံးအပူချိန်မှာ (၃၀°C)ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ နှစ်အလိုက်ဖြစ်ပေါ်ခဲ့သော မိုးရေချိန်နှင့် အပူချိန်မှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။

			မိုးရေချိန် -		အပ	ဥချိန်
	စဉ်	ခုနှစ်	မိုးရွာရက်	စုစုပေါင်း မိုးရေချိန်(လက်မ)	နွေရာသီ(°C) အမြင့်ဆုံး	ဆောင်းရာသီ(°C)
				မုႋ၆၈(ချီရ((((()))		အနိမ့်ဆုံး
	၁	၂၀၁၅-၂၀၁၆	၁၀၅	၈၄.၉၁	29	90
	J	၂၀၁၆-၂၀၁၇	၁၁၆	ഉെ.ളെ	२५	90
	5	၂၀၁၇-၂၀၁၈	୯୨	၈၆.၇၀	၃၈	90
1	9	၂၀၁၈-၂၀၁၉	၆၉	၁၃၂.၀	90	90





သက်ရောက်မှု စဆင့်	ရှင်းလင်းချက်	လျော့ပါးသက်သာ စေရေးအစီအမံများ	ကြွင်းကျန်သက်ရောက် မှုမျ
ဝိုးရွားသော ထိခိုက်မှု A)	- ဂေဟဗေဒနှင့် လူမှုစီးပွား တန်ဖိုးများကို အမြင့်ဆုံးထိခိုက်နိုင် သည်။ - ပြဿနာများကို မဖြေရှင်းနိုင်ပါ။	လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေရေးအစီအမံများ ဆောင်ရွက် မရနိုင်၍ အခြားရွေးချယ်စရာနည်းလမ်းရှာ သင့်သည်။	ပြောင်းလဲရန် ၊ နေ ပြောင်းရွှေ့ရန် သို့မ ဟု စွန့်လွှတ်ရန် လို အပ်ပါသည်
ဝိခိုက်မှုမြင့်မား B)	- အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုသည်ကြီးမားသည်။ သို့သော် ၎င်းကို နည်း ပညာနှင့်/သို့မဟုတ် လုံလောက်သော စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအမံများ ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းအားဖြင့် လျှော့ချ နိုင်သည်။	လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေရေးအစီအမံများ လိုအပ်ပ သည်။	ကြင်းကျန်သက်ရောက်မှု အနည်းငယ်ရှိနိုင်ပါ သည်။
သင့်အတင့် C)	- အတိုင်းအတာနှင့် ပြင်းထန်မှုအရ သက်ရောက်မှုသည် အသင့်အတင့် (အလယ်အလတ်) ဖြစ်သည်။ - ရိုးရှင်းသော စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအမံများ အသုံးပြု၍ ထိရောက်စွာ လျှော့ခု နိုင်သည်။	လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေရေးအစီအမံများ လိုအပ်ပ	ကြွင်းကျန်သက်ရောက်မှု ရှိနိုင်သော်လည်း မသိသာပါ
နည်းငယ် D)	- ကဏ္ဍာအနည်းငယ်၌ သက်ရောက်မှု အလွန်နည်းပါးပါသည်။ - ကောင်းမုန်သော အကောင်အထည်ဖော်မှုနည်းလမ်းဖြင့်အလွယ် တကူ လျှော့ချနိုင်သည်။	ထိန်းချုပ်ရေး အစီအမံများ	ကြွင်းကျန်သက်ရောက် မှုအလွန်နည်းပါသည်။
ချစ်လျူရှုနိုင် E)	- သက်ရောက်မှုသည် အလွန်နည်းပါးပြီး အရေးမကြီးပါ။ - ကောင်းမွန်သော အကောင်အထည်ဖော်မှုနည်းလမ်းဖြင့် အလွယ်တကူ လျှော့ချနိုင်သည်။	လျော့ပါးသက်သာစေရေးအစီအမံများ မလိုအပ်ပါ။	ကြွင်းကျန်သက်ရောက် မှုရှိလာမည် မဟုတ်ပါ။
ာက်ရောက်မှု ဘော သဘာဝ	၏ အပြုသဘောသက်ရောက်မှု (+) အနုတ်လက္ခဏာသက်ရောက်မှု (-)	ကောင်းကျိုး သက်ရောက်မှုကို ဖြစ်စေနိုင် သည်။ ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုကို ဖြစ်စေနိုင်သည်။	

		ပဝ	^{ဉ်} ဝန်း	ကျင်နှင့် လူမှုစီးပွားဘဂအပေါ် တွင် အ	ကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုများ
ထိခိုက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ သတ်မှတ်ချက်	ထိန်	ရိုက်မှုအ	ဆင့်	ထိခိုက်မှုများ/အရင်းအမြစ်များ	ထိခိုက်မှုလျှော့ချရေးစီမံချက်များ
လေထုအရည် အသွေး • PM ₁₀ • PM _{2.5} • SO ₂ • NO ₂	P1	D-/C-	D-	ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ လုပ်ဆောင်ခြင်း ၊ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးမြေနေရာကို ရှင်းလင်းခြင်း နှင့် မော်တော်ယာဉ်အသွားအလာများကြောင့် ထွက် လာသောဖုန်မှုန့်များသည် လေထုညစ်ညမ်းမှုကို ဖြစ်ပေါ်စေနိုင်သည်။ - ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးအလုပ်သမားများနှင့် ဆောက် လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းခွင်အနီးဝန်းကျင်တွင် နေထိုင် သူများက ၎င်းတို့၏ကျန်းမာရေး နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ စိုးရိမ်ပူပန်မှုများ ရှိလာနိုင်ပါသည်။ - လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ခြင်းအဆင့်တွင် စက်ပစ္စည်း များလည်ပတ်ခြင်းမှ လေထုထဲသို့ ဓာတ်ငွေ့ ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုများ ရှိနိုင်သည်ဟု ခန့်မှန်းရပါသည်။	ကာကွယ်တားဆီးခြင်း - သက်ဆိုင်ရာဌာနမှ ချမှတ်ထားသော ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုကို လိုက်နာ ပါမည်ဟု လိုင်စင်ရကန်ထရိုက်တာများက သဘောတူလက်ခံရပါမည်။ - ဖုန့်မှုန့်ဖြစ်ပေါ် စေနိုင်သည့်နေရာများကို ရေဖြန်းပေးရမည်။ - ဖုန့်မှုန့်ဖြစ်ပေါ် စေနိုင်သည့်နေရာများကို ဖြတ်သန်းမောင်းနှင်မည့် ယာဉ်များ၏ အမြန့်နှုန်းကို လျှော့ချရန် သတ်မှတ်ပေးရမည်။ - ကြိုတင်ကာကွယ်ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်းစနစ်ကို ရေးဆွဲရမည်။ - ကြိုတင်ကာကွယ်ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်းစနစ်ကို ရေးဆွဲရမည်။ - လေတိုက်နှုန်းပြင်းထန်သည့်အချိန်တွင် ဖုန်မှုန့်များအလွယ်တကူဖြစ်ပေါ် စေနိုင်သည့်အတွက် အဆိုပါအချိန်တွင် လုပ်ဆောင်မည့်လှုပ်ရှားဆောင်ရွက်မှုမှားအားလုံးကို ရပ်တန့်ထားရမည်။ - လုပ်ငန်းခွင်သန့်ရှင်းရေး အလေ့အကျင့်ကောင်းများကို သင်ကြားပေးရ မည်။ - မလိုအပ်ပဲမော်တော်ယာဉ်မောင်းနှင်ခြင်းများ မရှိစေရန်အတွက် ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးအချိန်ထေားကို အသစ်ပြန်ပြင်ရေးဆွဲရမည်။ - မလိုအပ်ပဲမော်တော်ယာဉ်မောင်းနှင်ခြင်းများ မရှိစေရန်အတွက် ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးအချိန်ထေားကို အသစ်ပြန်ပြင်ရေးဆွဲရမည်။ - မော်တော်ယာဉ်များနှင့် စက်ပစ္စည်းများကို အသုံးမပြုလျှင် စက်ရပ်နားထားရမည်။ - လေထုထဲသို့ဓာတ်ငွေ ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုမရှိစေရန် လိုအပ်မှသာ မော်တော်ယာဉ်နှင့် အခြားစက်ပစ္စည်းများ၏အင်ဂျင်များကို နို့းရမည်။ - လေထုထဲသို့ဓာတ်ငွေ ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုမရိုစေရန် လိုအပ်မှသာ မော်တော်ယာဉ်နှင့် အခြားစက်ပစ္စည်းများ၏အင်ဂျင်များကို နို့းရမည်။ - လျှပ်စစ်သုံး အသေးစားစက်ကိရိယာများနှင့် နည်းပည်နှင့်ရေချာကိရိယာများရှိပါက အသုံးပြုရပါမည်။

ထိခိုက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ သတ်မှတ်ချက်	යදි	ထိခိုက်မှုအဆင့်		ထိခိုက်မှုများ/အရင်းအမြစ်များ	ထိခိုက်မှုလျှော့ချရေးစီမံချက်များ
ဆူညံသံနှင့် တုန်ခါခြင်း	D ⁻	C ⁻ /B ⁻	D	- ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းခွင်နှင့် ပစ္စည်းများ ငှ သယ်ဆောင်သည့် လမ်းကြောင်းတလျှောက်တွင် နေထိုင်သူများအတွက် ဆူညံသံနှုန်းများ တိုးလာ နိုင်သည်။ အထူးသဖြင့် တုန်ခါခြင်း ကြောင့်လည်း - ကြံခိုင်မှုအားနည်းသော အဆောက်အအုံများကို ပြိုကျစေနိုင် သည်။ -လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်စဉ်အတွင်း ဆူညံသံများကို ရေရှည်နားထောင်ခြင်းကလည်း အကြားအာရုံ နှင့် အလုပ်သမားများ၏ အလုပ်လုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်သည့် - စွမ်းရည်ကိုသာမက ပင်ပန်းနွမ်းနယ်ခြင်း၊ စိတ်ဖိ စီးခြင်း နှင့် ညဘက်အိပ်မပျော်နိုင်ခြင်း တို့ကိုပါ ဖြစ်စေနိုင်သည်။ - လျှပ်စစ်မီး မရရှိနိုင်ချိန်တွင် မီးစက်၏ လည်ပတ်မှု - ဆူညံသံနှင့်တုန်ခါမှုကို မျှော်လင့်နိုင်သော်လည်း ရောကိုဖြစ်သည်။ ဂျင်နရေတာ လည်ပတ်မှုမှ ဆူညံသံထွက်ခြင်းကို မျှော်မှန်းထားပြီး လျှပ်စစ် ဓါတ်အားပြတ်တောက် နေချိန်နှင့် / သို့မဟုတ် ခိုင်ငံတော်ဓါတ်အားလိုင်းတွင် စက်ရုံလည်ပတ်ရန် အတွက် မလုံလောက်ပါ။	 စက်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် စက်ကိရိယာများ ကောင်းမွန်စွာလည်ပတ် စေရန် ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများကို အမြဲမပြတ် ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။ အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှုရှိနိုင်သည့် နေရာအနီးတစိုက်တွင် သတိပေး ဆိုင်းဘုတ်များကို ချိတ်ဆွဲထားပြီး ဝန်ထမ်းများအားလုံးကို တကိုယ် ရေသုံးကာကွယ်ရေးပစ္စည်းများ ထောက်ပံ့ပေးရမည်။ ဥပမာအားဖြင့် ဆူညံသံများ ထွက်ရှိသည့်စက်ပစ္စည်းများကို ကိုင်တွယ်ရသော အလုပ် သမားအတွက် သင့်တော်သော ဆူညံသံ ကာကွယ်ရေး ကိရိယာကို ထောက်ပံ့ပေးရမည်။ ဒေသခံပြည်သူလူထုနှင့်တိုင်ပင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်း ၊ ဒေသခံပြည်သူ များနှင့် အပြုသဘောဆောင်သော ဆက်ဆံရေးသည် ဆူညံသံတိုင် ကြားချက်များကို ဖြေရှင်းရာတွင် အထောက်အကူပြုနိုင်ပါသည်။ လျှော့ချြင်း စက်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် မော်တော်ယာဉ်များကို အသုံးမပြုဘဲစက် နှိုးထားခြင်း အား မပြုလုပ်စေရန်
					**BES

ထိခိုက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ သတ်မှတ်ချက် d	යි	ရိက်မှ <u>ု</u> အး	ဆင့်	ထိခိုက်မှုများ/အရင်းအမြစ်များ	ထိခိုက်မှုလျှော့ချရေးစီမံချက်များ
ရေအရင်း အမြစ် အရည် အသွေး	E ⁻	D-	D-	- ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်း များနှင့် အခြားစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ စွန့်ပစ်ရာတွင် စီမံခန့် ခွဲမှုညံ့ဖျင်းခြင်းကြောင့် ရေအရည်အသွေးကျ ဆင်းနိုင်ခြင်း -အလုပ်သမားအင်အားစုအတွက်မြေအောက် ရေကိုသာ သုံးစွဲမှုကြောင့် ရေရှည်တွင် မြေ အောက်ရေလျော့ပါးခြင်း ကြုံတွေ့ ရနိုင်ပါ သည်။	ကာကွယ်တားဆီးခြင်း - ကန့်သတ်ပစ္စည်းများ ကိုင်တွယ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ၊ ယိုဖိတ်မှု ဖြစ်စဉ်ရှိ လာပါက အလျှင်အမြန်ဖြေရှင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းနှင့် သန့်ရှင်းရေးနည်း စနစ်များကို သက်ဆိုင်ရာဝန်ထမ်းများအား လေ့ကျင့်သင်ကြားပေးခြင်း - သင့်လျော်သောမိလ္လာစနစ် ပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း၊ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေး လုပ်သားများ အတွက် ယာယီအိမ်သာဆောက်လုပ်ပေးခြင်း - အညစ်အကြေးစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို သတ်မှတ်ထားသော ရေဆိုးစွန့်ပစ်စန့် စံနှန်းများနှင့်အညီ စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း - လောင်စာဆီ/ချောဆီယိုစိမ့်အန္တရာယ်ကို လျှော့ချနိုင်ရန် အတွက် မော်တော်ယာဉ်များနှင့် စက်ပစ္စည်းများကို ပုံမှန် ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း - လောင်စာဆီ/ချောဆီယိုစိမ့်အန္တရာယ်ကို လျှော့ချနိုင်ရန် အတွက် မော်တော်ယာဉ်များနှင့် စက်ပစ္စည်းများကို ပုံမှန် ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း - လောင်စာဆီများနှင့် စက်ဆီ/ချောဆီများ သိုလှောင်ခြင်း မပြုရပါ။

ထိခိုက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ သတ်မှတ်ချက်	ద ိశ	ပိုက်မှုအး	ဆင့်	ထိခိုက်မှုများ/အရင်းအမြစ်များ	ထိခိုက်မှုလျှော့ချရေးစီမံချက်များ
မြေအရည် အသွေး	E ⁻	E ⁻	E ⁻	-အိတ်ချုပ်လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်သည် မြေဆီလွှာတိုက် စားမှုနှင့် မြေဆီလွှာညစ် ညမ်းမှု တို့အတွက် သက်ဆိုင်မှုမရှိပါ။	ကာကွယ်တားဆီးခြင်း - မတော်တဆမှုများဖြစ်ပွားသည့်အခါ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်း ကျင်အပေါ် အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှု အနည်းဆုံး ဖြစ်စေရန် လေ့ကျင့်သင် ကြားခြင်းနှင့် ပစ္စည်း ကိရိယာများ (ဥပမာအားဖြင့် spill kits)ကို ကြိုတင်ပြင်ဆင် ထားရပါမည်။ - လျှာချခြင်း - ယိုစိမ့်မှုမရှိသော သိုလှောင်ကန်များကို လောင်စာဆီ /ချောဆီများ သိုလှောင်ရန်နှင့် သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရန် အတွက် အသုံးပြုရမည်။
					SEBES

ထိခိုက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ သတ်မှတ်ချက်	යි	ထိခိုက်မှုအဆင့်				ထိခိုက်မှုများ/အရင်းအမြစ်များ	ထိခိုက်မှုလျှော့ချရေးစီမံချက်များ		
စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်	E-	c	D	- လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်မှုအဆင့်တွင် အိမ်သုံးစွန့်ပစ် အဓိုက်များ ၊ ရုံးခန်းများမှစွန့်ပစ်အဓိုက်များ ၊ အလုပ်ရုံများမှစွန့်ပစ်အဓိုက်များ ထွက်ရှိမည် ဟု မျှော်မှန်းထားပါသည်။ - အန္တရာယ်ရှိစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ (ဥပမာ- သက် တမ်းလွန်ဓာတုပစ္စည်းများနှင့် ဆီယိုဖိတ် မှုများ) လည်းရှိနိုင်မည်ဟု ခန့်မှန်းထား ပါသည်။	ကာကွယ်တားဆီးခြင်း - စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များသိုလှောင်သည့်နေရာများတွင် မီးဘေးမဖြစ်ပွားစေရေး နှင့် အန္တရာယ်ရှိစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ အပြင်သို့မရောက်ရှိစေရေးအတွက် လို အပ်ပါက မီးဘေးကာကွယ်ရေးစနစ်နှင့် ဆင့်ပွားကန့်သတ်ထိန်းချုပ်မှု နည်းလမ်းများကို ရေးဆွဲထားရမည်။ - ရှေပြည်သာမြို့နယ်စည်ပင်သာယာရေးကော်မတီနှင့် ချိတ်ဆက်၍ စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များအား စီမံဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။ လျှော့ချ်ခြင်း - အန္တရာယ်ရှိစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအားလုံးကို ပစ္စည်းအမျိုးအမည်အလိုက် ခွဲ ခြားထားသောကန်များတွင် သိုလှောင်ထားရမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ - အန္တရာယ်ရှိစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအားလုံးကို ပစ္စည်းအမျိုးအမည်အလိုက် ခွဲ ခြားထားသောကန်များတွင် သိုလှောင်စာနှင့်ကိုင်တွယ်ရာတွင် အဆိုပါပစ္စည်း များ၏ အန္တရာယ်ရှိနိုင်မှုပေါ် မူတည်၍ ချမှတ်ထားသော ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ စည်းမျဉ်းများနှင့်အညီ ဖြစ်သင့်သည်။ - စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများထားရှိသည့်နေရာ၌ပင် ထားရှိရ မည်။ တဆင့်ခံမသန့်ရှင်းမှု (Cross-Contamination) မဖြစ်ပွားစေရန် စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ သိုလှောင်ထားသည့်ဧရိယာကို အမိုးအကာများနှင့် ကာရံ ထားရမည်။ - ရွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများ သိုလှောင်ထားသည့်ဧရိယာကို အမိုးအကာများနှင့် ကာရံ ထားရမည်။ - ရွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းခွားကာကာကွယ်မှုပေသောဆီအပါအဝင် အခြားနေရာများ တွင် အသုံးပြုပြီးသောဆီများကို ပြန်လည်သန့်စင်၍ အသုံးပြုရမည်။ - စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းအားလုံးကို လိုင်စင်ရစွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများရှင်းလင်းရေးအဖွဲ့၏ သတ်မှတ်ချက်များအတိုင်း စွန့်ပစ်ရေရနည်။				

ထိခိုက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ သတ်မှတ်ချက်	රසි	ရိုက်မှုအ	ဆင့်	ထိခိုက်မှုများ/အရင်းအမြစ်များ	ထိခိုက်မှုလျှော့ချရေးစီမံချက်များ
သဘာဝပေါက် ပင်များနှင့် ကုန်း နေရေနေ သတ္တဝါများ	E	E*	Ē	- အဆိုပြုစက်ရုံသည် သတ်မှတ်ထားသော စက်မှုစုန် ဧရိယာတွင်တည်ဆောက် လည်ပတ် လျှက်ရှိသော စကိရုံဖြစ်သောကြောင့် သဘာဝ ပေါက်ပင်များနှင့် ကုန်းနေရေနေသတ္တဝါများ အပေါ် တွင် မည်သည့်ထိခိုက်မှုမျှ မရှိနိုင်ပါ။	ကာကွယ်တားဆီးခြင်း - အလုပ်သမားများအား ဇီဝမျိုးစုံမျိုးကွဲများ ထိန်းသိမ်းစောင့်ရှောက်ခြင်း နှင့် စီမံကိန်းဧရိယာအတွင်းရှိ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ကို ထိန်းသိမ်းစောင့် ရှောက်ခြင်းနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ အသိပညာပေးသင်တန်းများကို စီစဉ်ပေး ရပါမည်။ လျှော့ချခြင်း - စီမံကိန်းနယ်မြေကို အမြဲတမ်းသန့်ရှင်းနေစေရန်အတွက် အလေ့အကျင့် ကောင်းများကို အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး ဒေသရင်းသတ္တဝါ များ အား အန္တရာယ်ဖြစ်စေစနိုင်သော အရင်းအမြစ်များကို ဖယ်ရှားနိုင် ရန်အတွက် စွန့်ပစ်အစိုင်အခဲများစီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း အစီအစဉ်ကိုလည်း အကောင် အထည်ဖော်ရပါမည်။ - စီမံကိန်းဆောက်လုပ်ရန်အတွက် မြေနေရာရှင်းလင်းသတ်မှတ်ခြင်း ကြောင့် အဆိုပါနေရာတွင်နေထိုင်သည့် သတ္တဝါများကျက်စားရာနေရာ နှင့် သဘာဝပေါက်ပင်များလျော့နည်းပပျောက်ခြင်းကို အနည်းဆုံးဖြစ် အောင် လုပ်ဆောင်ရပါမည်။ - ရာစီမံကိန်းဆောက်လုပ်ရန်အတွက် မြေနေရာရှင်းလင်းသတ်မှတ်ခြင်း ကြောင့် အဆိုပါနေရာတွင်နေထိုင်သည့် သတ္တဝါများကျက်စားရာနေရာ နှင့် သဘာဝပေါက်ပင်များလျော့နည်းပပျောက်ခြင်းကို အနည်းဆုံးဖြစ် အောင် လုပ်ဆောင်ရပါမည်။ - ရာစီမံကိန်းခွင်ဧရိယာများရှိ သစ်ပင်များ / ချုံနွယ်ပင်များ / အလေ့ကျပေါက် ပင်များကို ဖြစ်နိုင်ပါက ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းပြီးစီးသည်နှင့် မူလနေရာ များတွင် ပြန်လည်စိုက်ပျိုးပေးရမည်။

ထိခိုက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ သတ်မှတ်ချက်	œ	ခြိက်မှုဒ	ဆင့်	ထိနိုက်မှုများ/အရင်းအမြစ်များ	ထိခိုက်မှုလျှော့ချရေးစီမံချက်များ
ယာဉ်အသွား အလာ	E-	D-	D-	- အဆိုပြုစက်ရုံသို့ ကုန်ကြမ်းပစ္စည်းများသယ်ယူမှု နှင့် ကုန်ချောပစ္စည်းများ ပြန်လည်တင်ပို့မှု တို့အတွက် မော်တော်ယာဉ် အသုံးပြုမှုများ ရှိနိုင် ပါသည်။	လျှော့ချခြင်း - မော်တော်ယာဉ်မောင်းနှင်မှုအမြန်နှုန်းကို သတ်မှတ်ပြီး စီမံကိန်းနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သည့်ယာဉ်မောင်းများမှ အဆိုပါသတ်မှတ်နှုန်းအတိုင်း မောင်းနှင်ခြင်း ရှိ/မရှိ ကန်ထရိုက်တာများက စစ်ဆေးပေးရမည်။ - အန္တရာယ်ကင်းစွာ မောင်းနှင်တတ်စေရန် ယာဉ်မောင်းသင်တန်းများ စီစဉ်ပေးခြင်း ၊ ယာဉ်မောင်းများအတွက် အရက်နှင့်မူးယစ် ဆေးဝါးသုံးစွဲခြင်း ရှိ/မရှိ ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း ၊ (အထူးသဖြင့် စာသင်ကျောင်းများ ပိတ်ထားသည့်အချိန်) လမ်းအသုံးပြုသူများ များပြားတတ်သည့် ရုံးတက်/ရုံးဆင်းချိန်တွင် ယာဉ်မောင်းများ အနေဖြင့် သတ်မှတ်အမြန်နှုန်းအတိုင်း မောင်းနှင်ခြင်း ရှိ/မရှိစစ် ဆေးခြင်း အစရှိသည်တို့ပါဝင်သော ယာဉ်အသွားအလာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း အစီအစဉ်ကို ရေးဆွဲထားရမည်။
မြင်ကွင်းများ	E ⁻	E ⁻	E ⁻	- အဆိုပြုစက်ရုံသည် သတ်မှတ်ထားသော စက်မှုစုန် ဧရိယာတွင်တည်ဆောက် လည်ပတ် လျှက်ရှိသော စက်ရုံဖြစ်သောကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်မြင်ကွင်း ပသာဒ ပေါ် တွင် ထူးထူး ခြားခြားထိခိုက်မှုမရှိပါ။	ရောင်ရှားခြင်း - မြင်ကွင်းကွယ်စေမည့် အထပ်မြင့်အဆောက်အဦးများ ဆောက်လုပ် ခြင်း မပြုရပါ။ - လျှော့ချခြင်း - အဆောက်အဆုံဒီဇိုင်းတွက်ချက်ခြင်း ၊ သစ်ပင်ပန်းမန်များစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း အဆင့်မှစ၍ မြင်ကွင်းကွယ်မှုမဖြစ်စေရန် ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစားရမည်။ - စီမံကိန်းဆိုင်ရာအဆောက်အဆုံများအတွက် ဆေးရောင်များကို သေချာ စွာရွေးချယ်ရမည်။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လိုက်လျောညီထွေမှုရှိသော အရောင်ဖျော့များကို သုံးရမည်။ အဆောက်အဆုံများကို သိသာထင်ရှား မှုမရှိစေရန် လိုအပ်ပါက အဆောက်အဆုံပတ်ပတ်လည်တွင် သစ်ပင် ပန်းမန်များ စိုက်ပျိုးနိုင်သည်။

ထိနိုက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ သတ်မှတ်ချက်	ထိခို	က်မှုအး	ဆင့်	ထိခိုက်မှုများ/အရင်းအမြစ်များ	ထိခိုက်မှုလျှော့ချရေးစီမံချက်များ
ယဉ်ကျေးမှုဆိုင်ရာ အစိတ်အပိုင်းများ	E-	E ⁻	E-	- စီမံကိန်းသည် စက်မှုဇုန်ထဲတွင်တည်ရှိပြီး ရှေးဟောင်းဘုရားများနှင့် ယဉ်ကျေးမှု အဆောက်အဦးများ မရှိပါ။ အနီးပါတ်ဝန်းကျင်တွင်လည်း ရေးဟောင်းဘုရားများမရှိပါ။	ထိန်းချုပ်ရေးအစီအမံများကို ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစားရန်မလိုအပ် ပါ။
					SBES

ထိခိုက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ သတ်မှတ်ချက်	ය	က်မှုအ	ဆင့်	ထိခိုက်မှုများ/အရင်းအမြစ်များ	ထိခိုက်မှုလျှော့ချရေးစီမံချက်များ
လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ရှိ အလုပ်သမားများ၏ ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကျရောက်မှု	E	c	D-	-အဆိုပြုအိတ်ချုပ်စက်ရုံ လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်သည် မည်သည့်ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ထုတ်လွှတ်မှု နှင့်မျှ သက်ဆိုင်မှု မရှိခြင်းကြောင့် လုပ်ငန်းခွင် ရှိအလုပ်သမားများ ကျန်မာရေးအပေါ် တွင် ထိခိုက်မှု မရှိနိုင်ပါ။ -သို့သော်ငြားလည်း အဆိုပြုစက်ရုံသည် စက်မှုစုန် အတွင်းတွင် လည်ပတ်နေသောကြောင့် ပတ်ဝန်း ကျင်စက်ရုံလုပ်ငန်းများ၏ ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုများမှ လုပ်သားကျန်းမာရေးအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုများရှိလာ နိုင်ပါသည်။	ကာကွယ်တားဆီးခြင်း - တကိုယ်ရေသုံးအကာအကွယ်ပစ္စည်းများ (PPE) အသုံးပြုနည်းနှင့် ဓာတုပစ္စည်းများကိုင်တွယ်နည်းများကို ကန်ထရိုက်တာ အလုပ် သမားများ အပါအဝင်ဝန်ထမ်းများအားလုံးအား သင်ကြားပေး ရမည်။ - အန္တရာယ်ရှိအမှတ်အသားများကို အလုပ်သမားများ မှတ်မိနေစေရ၊ လေ့ ကျင့်သင်ကြားပေးရမည်။ - ဝန်ထမ်းများအား ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဘေးကင်းလုံခြုံရေးဆိုင်ရ နည်းလမ်း များကို လေ့ကျင့်သင်ကြားပေးရမည်။ - လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်းတွင် အမြင့်ဆုံးဆူညံသံ သတ်မှတ်နှုန်းထက် ကျော်လွန်မှုမရှိစေရန် ဆူညံသံတိုင်းတာခြင်းများကို ပုံမှာ လုပ်ဆောင်ရမည်။ - စက်ပစ္စည်းများကို စစ်ဆေးခြင်း ၊ စမ်းသပ်ခြင်းနှင့် ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းများကို လုပ်ဆောင်ရမည်။ - မတော်တာဆမှုများကို စစ်ဆေးခြင်း ၊ စမ်းသပ်ခြင်းနှင့် ကာကွယ်တားဆီးရေးလုပ်ငန်းကိုလုပ်ဆောင်ရမည်။ - မတော်တဆမှုများကို မှတ်တမ်းတင်ခြင်း၊ စုံစမ်းစစ်ဆေးခြင်းနှင့် ကာကွယ်တားဆီးရေးလုပ်ငန်းကိုလုပ်ဆောင်ရမည်။ - ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးကာလတွင် လုပ်ငန်းခွင် အရေးပေါ် တုန့်ပြန်ပုံ အစီအစဉ် နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ သင်တန်းများစီစဉ်ပေးရမည်။ - နိုင်ငံတကာ ၊ ပြည်တွင်းနှင့်ဒေသဆိုင်ရာ ကျန်းမာစေ လုံခြုံမှုစနစ်အတိုင်း လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။

ထိခိုက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ သတ်မှတ်ချက်	ထိခိုက်မှုအဆင့်		ဆင့်	ထိခိုက်မှုများ/အရင်းအမြစ်များ	ထိခိုက်မှုလျှော့ချရေးစီမံချက်များ			
ရပ်ရွာလူထု ကျန်းမာရေး	E-	D-	E-	- အဆိုပြုစက်ရုံသည် စက်မှုစုန် အတွင်းတွင် လည်ပတ်နေခြင်း အိတ်ချုပ်စက်ရုံလုပ်ငန်းမှ ကျန်းမာရေးထိခိုက်စေနိုင်သော လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များ မပါရှိသောကြောင့် လူထုကျန်းမာရေးအပေါ် ထိခိုက်မှုမရှိနိုင်ပါ။	ကာကွယ်တားဆီးခြင်း ယာဉ်အသွားအလာထိန်းချုပ်မှုအစီအမံများကို ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစားရပါမည်။ ဥပမာအားဖြင့် ယာဉ်သွားလာနေစဉ်အတွင်း ဖုန်မထစေရန် ယာဉ်အမြန်နှုန်းကို လျှော့ချမောင်းနှင်ခြင်း ၊ မောင်းနှင်နေစဉ်အတွင်း ဖော်တော်ယာဉ် ဘီးများတွင် ကပ်ပါလာနိုင်သည့် ဖုန်မှုန့်များကို ဆေးကြောမည့်နေရာ သတ်မှတ်ခြင်း ၊ ဖုန်မှုန့်ဖြစ်ပေါ် စေနိုင်မည့် ပစ္စည်းများကို သေချာစွာသိမ်း ဆည်းခြင်း ၊ မြေကြီးအားကြောခဏရေဖြန်းပေးခြင်း တို့ကို လုပ်ဆောင်ရ ပါမည်။ - စီမံကိန်းအတွက်အသုံးပြုသည့်လမ်းများပေါ် ရှိ လမ်းဆုံလမ်းခွများ ။ စာသင်ကျောင်းများ နှင့် လူနေထူထပ်သောနေရာများတွင် သင့်လျော်သော ယာယီလမ်းအမှတ်အသားများကို တပ်ဆင်ရပါမည်။ - လျှော့ချနိုင်ရန် သင့်တော်သော မော်တော်ယာဉ်မောင်းနှင့်နေစဉ် ဖြင်ကွင်းရုင်းလင်းစေရန် လမ်းဘေးရှိ သစ်ပင်များအား ခုတ်ထွင်ရှင်းလင်းခြင်း ၊ ယာဉ်မတော်တာဆမှုများ လျှော့ချနိုင်စေရေးအစီအမံများဆောင် ရွက်ရမည်။ - ယာဉ်အန္တရာယ်ကင်းဝေးစေရေးလှုံ့ဆော်မှုများကို ဒေသခံများနှင့်ပူးပေါင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။			

ထိခိုက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ သတ်မှတ်ချက်	ထိခိုက်မှုအဆင့်		ဆင့်	ထိခိုက်မှုများ/အရင်းအမြစ်များ	ထိခိုက်မှုလျှော့ချရေးစီမံချက်များ
ဓါတုပစ္စည်းနှင့် ဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်း များအန္တရာယ်	E-	E ⁻	E ⁻	-လုပ်ငန်းလည်ပတ်ရေးကာလအတွင်း ဓာတု ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် စက်သုံးဆီယိုဖိတ်မှုများ၊နှင့် သက်တမ်းကုန်သော ဓာတု ပစ္စည်းများစွနဲ့ပစ်ခြင်းများ ရှိနိုင်သည်ဟု ခန့်မှန်းရပါသည်။	- ဓာတုပစ္စည်းများ သယ်ဆောင်ခြင်း ၊ သိုလှောင်သိမ်းဆည်းခြင်း
လူမှုစီးပွားရေး	D+	C+	В+	- စီမံကိန်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်နေသော လက်ရှိအဆောက် အအုံများ ၊ အသက်မွေးဝမ်းကျောင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ နှင့် လူနေမှုအဆင့် အတန်းတိုးတက်မှုအပေါ် တွင် အပြုသဘောဆောင်သော အကျိုးသက်ရောက် မှုများ ရှိနိုင်ပါသည်။ -အဆိုပါအိတ်ချုပ်စက်ရုံကြောင့် ဒေသအတွင်းအလုပ် အကိုင်အနွင့်အလမ်းများ တိုးလာနိုင်ပါ သည်။	- ဒေသခံပြည်သူများအတွက် အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းများ ဖန်တီးပေးနိုင်မှု ၊ ရေရရှိရေး ၊ လျှပ်စစ်မီးနှင့် လမ်းတံတားစသည့် အခြေခံအဆောက်အအုံများ အဆင့်မြှင့် တွင်ခြင်းကဲ့သို့သော ့ အစီအစဉ်များ ့ ရေးဆွဲရာတွင်
သဘာဝဘေး အန္တရာယ်	E	D	D	- အချိန်အခါအလိုက် ဒီရေရေလျှံမှုများကြောင့် ရန်ကုန်တိုင်း ဒေသကြီး၏ အနီးတဝိုက်တွင် မကြာခဏ ရေလွှမ်းမိုးမှုများ ရှိခဲ့သည်။ -ငလျင်လှုပ်ခြင်းနှင့် ဆိုင်ကလုန်းမုန်တိုင်းများ လည်း ဝင်ရောက်မှုရှိနိုင်ပါသည်။	ကာကွယ်တားဆီးခြင်း - ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးဧရိယာအတွင်း၌ ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုရန် မိုးရေများနှင့် ဆောက်လုပ်ရေး လုပ်ငန်းများမှ စီးဆင်းလာ သောရေများ စုဆောင်းရန် အတွက် ယာယီရေနုတ်မြောင်းစနစ်ကို စီစဉ်ပေးရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။ - မီးဘေးကာကွယ်ရေးစနစ်များကို လုံလုံလောက်လောက် တပ်ဆင် ထား ရှိရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။

ထိခိုက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ သတ်မှတ်ချက်	ထိခိုက်မှုအဆင့်	ထိခိုက်မှုများ/အရင်းအမြစ်များ	ထိခိုက်မှုလျှော့ချရေးစီမံချက်များ
မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ်	C:/ B: B-	ရရှိနိုင်ခြင်း - သင့်လျှော်သော လျှပ်စစ်ပစ္စည်းတပ်ဆင်မှု မရှိခြင်း - စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများနေရာနှင့် ကုန်ကြမ်းသိုလှောင် ရာနေရာ	ကာကွယ်တားဆီးခြင်း မီးငြှိမ်းသတ်ရေးစနစ် လုံလောက်စွာ တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း။ အရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေများအတွက် မီးသတ်ဆေးဘူးများ၊ မီးသက်တီးများနှင့် မီးသတ်ရေးပိုက်များကို စက်ရုံ၏နံရံများတွင် ပံ့ပိုး ပေးရှင် လက်ရှိစီးပြိမ်းသတ်ရေးပစ္စည်းများကို ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်း ပြုလုပ် ရမဉ့မီးဘေးအရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေမျိုးတွင် ရေလှောင်ကန်များ အဆင်သို့ ဖြစ်စေရန် စီမံဆောင်ရွက်ရပါမည်။ • မီးလောင်မှုဖြစ်ပွားပါက အလုပ်သမားများအား သတိပေးရန်အတွာ စက်ရုံတွင် အရေးပေါ် မီးသတ်ပေးချက်များကို တပ်ဆင်ထားပါသည်။ • စက်ရုံ၏အရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေများအတွက် အဓိကဝင်ပေါက်များဖို လမ်းကြောင်းများကို မီးဘေးအရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေများအတွက် ပစ္စဉ်များ သို့မဟုတ် စက်များဖြင့် ပိတ်ဆို့မထားရပါ။ •မီးဘေးအန္တရာယ် မဖြစ်ခင်တည်းက ကာကွယ်နိုင်မည့် အရေးအော်အစဉ်များ၊ မီးသတ်သင်တန်းများပေးထားခြင်း၊ မီးလောင်ဖြေလုပ်ရမည့် အစီအစဉ်များစသည်တို့ကို ဝန်ထမ်းမှ သိရှိနားလည်အောင် ဆောင်ရွက်ထားရပါမည်။ အရေးပေါ် တုန့်ပြန်မှုအစီအစဉ်များလည်း ရေးဆွဲထားသည့်အတိုလိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရပါမည်။

ထိနိုက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ သတ်မှတ်ချက်	œ	ခိုက်မှုအ	ဆင့်	ထိခိုက်မှုများ/အရင်းအမြစ်များ	ထိခိုက်မှုလျှော့ချရေးစီမ	ခံချက်များ
ကမ္ဘာကြီးပူနွေးလာမှု	E	E	E	- အိတ်ချုဝ်စက်ရုံလုပ်ငန်း လည်ပတ်စဉ် ကာလအတွင်း မော်တော်ယာဉ်မောင်းနှင်ရန် နှင့် အိတ်ချုပ်စက်ရုံဆိုင်ရာ စက်ပစ္စည်း များလည်ပတ်ရန်အတွက် အသုံးပြုသည့် လောင်စာဆီများ လောင်ကျွမ်းမှုကြောင့် ၊ ကာဗွန်ဒိုင် အောက်ဆိုဒ်နှင့် အိုဇုန်းလွှာပါးစေသည့် ဓာတ်ငွေ့များကဲ့သို့ အချို့သော ကာဗွန် ဓာတ်ငွေ့ ထုတ်လွှတ်မှုများ ရှိနိုင်သည် ဟု ခန့်မှန်းထားပါ သည်။	ထားခြင်း မရှိပါ။	ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစာ
						ÜBES

လျှော့ချရေးနည်းလမ်းများ

- ဖုန်မှုန့်ထွက်သည့် နေရာများအား ရေဖြန်းခြင်း
- မော်တော်ယာဉ်၏ အမြန်နှုန်းကန့်သတ်ထားခြင်း
- ကြိုတင်ကာကွယ် ထိန်းသိမ်းမှုစနစ်များ ထားရှိခြင်း
- နေ့စဉ်မော်တော်ယာဉ်နှင့် ပစ္စည်းကိရိယာများ စစ်ဆေးခြင်း
- ကောင်းသော လုပ်ငန်းအလေ့အကျင့်များအား လိုက်နာခြင်း
- ပစ္စည်းများအား အသုံးမပြုချိန်တွင်ပိတ်ထားခြင်း

ရေအရည်အသွေးအပေါ် သက်ရောက်မှုလျော့ပါးစေရေးနည်းလမ်းများ

- ပိတ်ဆို့နေသော နေရာများအား ယာယီရေစီးမြောင်းများသွယ်ကာ စီးဆင်းစေခြင်း
- အန္တရာယ်ရှိသော စွန့်ပစ်အမှိုက်များအတွက် အမှိုက်ပုံးများထားရှိခြင်း၊ စွန့်ပစ်အရည်များအား မြေကြီးနှင့် မြေအောက်ရေထဲသို့ စိမ့်ဝင်မှုမရှိစေရန် ကာကွယ်ခြင်း
- အန္တရာယ်ရှိသော ပစ္စည်းများကိုသိုလှောင်ရာတွင် မစိမ့်ဝင်နိုင်သောကြမ်းပြင်၊ အမိုးအကာနှင့် သင့်လျှော်သော နေရထားသိုမှုနှင့် ရေမြောင်းသွယ်တန်းမှုစနစ်ထားရှိခြင်း
- စက်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့်မော်တော်ယာဉ်များကို ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်းနှင့် ပုံမှန်စစ်ဆေးခြင်းအားဖြင့် စက်ဆီ၊ ချောဆီများယိုဖိတ်မှုများကို လျော့နည်းစေခြင်း
- မျက်နှာပြင်ရေနှင့် မြေအောက်ရေထဲသို့ မသန့်စင်သောရေများစီးဝင်မှုမရှိအောင် ကာကွယ်ခြင်း
- ပစ္စည်းများသိုလှောင်မှုနှင့် ကိုင်တွယ်သုံးစွဲမှုတွင် သင်တန်းပေးထားသော ကျွမ်းကျင်သောဝန်ထမ်းကိုသာ
 လုပ်ကိုင်စေခြင်းနှင့် ဖိတ်စင်မှုများကို ချက်ချင်းပြန်လည်သန့်စင်စေခြင်း။







ထိခိုက်မှုဆန်းစစ်လေ့လာချက်များနှင့် လျှော့ချရေးနည်းလမ်းများ

- စက်ရုံဝန်ထမ်းများအတွက် သောက်ရေနှင့်သုံးရေများကို မြေအောက်ရေမှ R.O System ဖြင့်သန့်စင်၍ သောက်သုံးစေပါသည်။
- စွန့်ပစ်ရေထွက်ရှိမှုများအနေဖြင့် ဝန်ထမ်းများအသုံးပြုသည့်ရေများကို စက်ရုံအတွင်း ရေမြောင်းများမှတဆင့် ဝါးတရာစက်မှုဇုန်၏ ရေနုတ်မြောင်းများသို့ စွန့်ပစ်ပါသည်။
- ဝန်ထမ်းများမှ စားကြွင်းစားကျန်များကို စက်ရုံအတွင်း၌ အမှိုက်ကန်နှင့် အမှိုက်ပုံးများထားရှိပြီး အဆိုပါ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများကို ရွှေပြည်သာမြို့နယ်စည်ပင်သာယာရေးကော်မတီ၏ အမှိုက်သိမ်းယာဉ်များဖြင့် သိမ်းဆည်းစွန့်ပစ်ပါသည်။



ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်

- 💠 ထိခိုက်သက်ရောက်မှုများကို လျှော့ချနိုင်ရန်လည်းကောင်း
- 💠 အရေးပေါ် အခြေအနေများ ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာပါက တုန့်ပြန်ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်မည့် အစီအစဉ်များ
- 💠 ကြိုတင်ပြင်ဆင်မှုများ အနေဖြင့် ဧာတ်တိုက်လေ့ကျင့်မှုများ
- 💠 ရှေးဦးသူနာပြုစုခြင်းကဲ့သို့ သင်တန်းအစီအစဉ်များကို စီမံဆောင်ရွက် ထားရှိခြင်း
- မကျေနပ်ချက်များရှိပါက ပေးပို့တိုင်ကြားနိုင်မည့် စာတိုက်ပုံးထားရှိကာ ပြန်လည်ဖြေရှင်းပေး
 နိုင်မည့် စုံစမ်းစစ်ဆေးရေးအဖွဲ့များဖြင့် ဖြေရှင်းဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်း
- စက်ရုံအတွင်း အရေးပေါ် ထွက်ပေါက်ပြလမ်းညွှန်ချက်များ၊ လျှပ်စစ်အန္တရာယ်ကဲ့သို့ ဖြစ်ပေါ်နိုင် သည့် ပစ္စည်းများအတွက် သတိပေးဆိုင်းဘုတ်များနှင့် မီးသတ်ဆေးဗူးများ၊ မီးငြိမ်းသတ်နိုင်မည့် အစီအစဉ်များကို ရေးဆွဲဆောင်ရွက် ထားခြင်း



BES

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နှင့် လူမှုရေးဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအစီအစဉ်

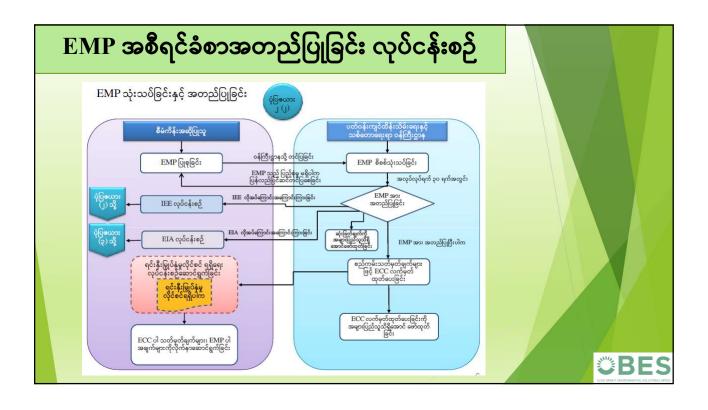
သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိခိုက် ဆန်းစစ်ခြင်းနှင့်လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ဘေးအန္တရာယ် ကင်းရှင်းရေးအတွက် စဉ်ဆက်မပြတ် စောင့်ကြည့်မည့် အဖွဲ့ ဖွဲ့စည်းခြင်း

No.	Proposed Authority	EOHS Team	Responsibility
1.	Factory Manager	Head	To implement the EOHS policies.
2.	Production Manager	Deputy Head	monitoring and implementation of EOHS according to the policies
3.	Cutting Line Super	Supervisor	Monitoring and implementation of EOHS for Cutting line department
4.	Sewing Line Super	Supervisor	Monitoring and implementation of EOHS for the Sewing department
5.	QC line Manager	Supervisor	Monitoring and implementation of EOHS for the QC department
7.	Security Head	Supervisor	Safety for all staff and employees
6.	Admin/HR Manager	Member	Monitoring and implementation of EOHS for all staff and employee
8.	Finance	Member	Planning the budget for the implementation of EOHS policies











ဆက်သွယ်ရမည့် တာဝန်ရှိပုဂ္ဂိုလ်					
အမည်	ရာထူး	ဖုန်းနံပါတ်	လိပ်စာ		
ဒေါ်မြသက်အောင်	HR Manager	၀၉-၄၂၈၂၅၆၄၆၈ ၀၉-၈၉၁၁၇၁၀၉၁	မြေကွက်အမှတ် ၁၅၈၊ မြေတိုင်းရပ်ကွက်အမှတ် ၄၉၊ ဝါးတရာစက်မှုဇုန်၊ ရွှေပြည်သာမြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး။		



ALARM Ecological Laboratory

Water Testing Result Report



Report Number: EL-WR-23-01589 Date: June 2, 2023

Client Information

OLIVE BRIGHT ENVIRONMENTAL Client Name

SOLUTIONS

Organization

Client ID

Registration Date &

Time Contact 3:20 PM

26.5.2023;

09-420095445

Email **Testing Purpose** Sample Information

Sample ID 9716

Sample Name GW

Sample Type / Source Ground

26.5.23 ; 11:45

Sampling Date & Time

AM

Sample Location

Shwe Pyi Thar Tsp

Latitude Longitude

Testing Results

This laboratory analysis report is based solely on the sample submitted by the client unless client took our sampling service. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory

Sr.	Quality Parameters	Results	Units	Drinking Standards	Remarks
1	pH¹	7.6	S.U	6.5 – 8.5°	Normal
2	Temperature ²	29	°C	-	-
3	Colour ³	343	HU	≤15 °	Above the limit
4	TSS ³	25	mg/L	-	-
5	Ammonia ³	6.3	mg/L	=	-
6	BOD ₅ ⁶	8	mg/L	-	-
7	COD ³	18	mg/L	-	-
8	Total Phosphorous ³	4.8	mg/L	-	-
9	Cadmium ⁷	ND	mg/L	≤0.003 ^b	LOD = 0.01 mg/L
10	Copper ⁷	0.02	mg/L	≤2 ^b	Normal
- 11	Zinc ³	< 0.02	mg/L	≤3 °	Normal
12	Nickel ³	ND	mg/L	≤0.07 ^c	LOD = 0.2 mg/L
13	Sulfide ³	< 0.04	mg/L	≤0.05 ^c	Normal
14	Phenol ³	< 0.1	mg/L	-	-
15	Oil & Grease 9	16	mg/L	=	-
16	Total Nitrogen ³	8.5	mg/L	-	-
17	Chromium(Hexavalent) ³	0.04	mg/L	≤0.05 °	Normal

2"ND" = Not Detected	"LOD" = Lower limit of detection	" - "	= No Reference Standard
Tested by	Checked by	Est Mari	Approved by
Daw May Myst Rhine Lab. Technician II Ecological Laboratory ALARM	Daw Lin Myry Myat Aung Lab. Technician I Ecological Laboratory ALARM		Dr. Aye Awwiin Laboratory In Charge Ecological Laboratory (ALARM)

ALARM Ecological Laboratory





Laboratory Testing Methods					
Index	Instrument / Method	References / Descriptions			
1	pH Meter	Electrode method (Approved by EPA, ISO, ASTM), Hanna electrode meter Certified by 2014 EMS, Certified by QMS			
2	DO Meter	Electrochemical probe method, Dissolved Oxygen Probe Measurement (Approved by EPA, ISO, ASTM)			
2	DO MELEI	Horiba DO electrode certified with IP67 standards and measures			
3	SpectroDirect Methods	Lovibond brand reagent testing methods, precision of the methods are identical to the precision specified in the standard			
3	Spectrobilect Metrious	literature of AWWA and ISO			
4	TDS Meter	Electrode method (Approved by EPA, ISO, ASTM), Hanna electrode meter Certified by 2014 EMS, Certified by QMS			
5	Conductivity Meter	Electrode method, conductivity cell (Approved by EPA, ISO, ASTM), Hanna electrode meter Certified by 2014 EMS, Certified by QMS			
6	BOD Testing Method	Method 405.1, USEPA Method for Chemical Analysis of Water and Waste water			
7	Atomic Adsorption Spectrophotometer	Shimadzu AA-6200, which is based on the Japan Water Standard Testing Method also approved by EPA and ASTM			
8	Arsenic Test Kit	Lovibond brand Arsenic Test kit certified by DIN ISO 1997/ Follow Procedure: Meets WHO requirements:			
9	Liquid-Liquid Partition Gravimetric Method	Test Method for Oil and Grease (Solvent Extractable Substances) in Water (EPA 1664)by using n-Hexane			

	Standards References						
Index	Standard Names	References					
a	WHO Standard for Drinking Water (2011)	Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality 4rd edition, World Health Organization, 2011.					
b	US EPA Drinking Water Standard 2018	2018 Edition of the Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories, EPA 822-F-18-001, Office of Water, USEPA, Washington, DC, March 2018					
с	Myanmar National Drinking Water Quality Standard	Myanmar National Standard Department, Department of Research and Innovation, Ministry of Education					
. d	Myanmar Emission Guideline (2015)	National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines, Order No. (615/2015) MOECAF, 2015, December 29.					
•	At the edge of a scientifically established mixing zone which takes into account ambient water quality, receiving water use, potential receptors and assimilative capacity; when the zone is not defined, use 100 meters from						
	the point of discharge.						

Quality Parameters Descriptions

most important operational water quality parameters. Water generally becomes more corrosive with decreasing pH; however, excessively alkaline water also may be corrosive. Temperature: will have an impact on the acceptability of a number of other inorganic constituents and chemical contaminants that may affect taste. High water temperature enhances the growth of microorganisms and may increase problems related to taste. odor, color and corrosion. Color:Drinking-water should ideally have no visible color. Color in drinking-water is usually due to the presence of colored organic matter (primarily humic and fulvic acids) associated with the humus fraction of soil. Color is also strongly influenced by the presence of iron and other metals, either as natural impurities or as corrosion products. It may also result from the contamination of the water source with industrial effluents and may be the first indication of a hazardous colloidal matter that obstructs light transmission through the water. It may be caused by inorganic or organic matter or a combination of the two. Microorganisms (bacteria, viruses and protozoa) are typically attached to particulates, and removal of turbidity by filtration will significantly reduce microbial contamination in treated water. Total Dissolved Solid (TDS): The total of all dissolved mineral constituents, usually expressed in milligrams per liter. The concentration of dissolved solids may affect the taste of water. Water that contains more than 1,000 mg/L is unsuitable for many industrial uses. Some dissolved mineral matter is desirable, otherwise the water would have no taste. The dissolved solids concentration commonly is called the water's salinity and is classified as follows: fresh, 0-1,000 mg/L; slightly saline, 1,000-3,000 mg/L; moderately saline, 3,000-10,000 mg/L; very saline, 10,000-35,000 mg/L; and briny, more than 35,000 mg/L. Total Suspended Solid (TSS): Both organic and inorganic particles of all sizes can contribute to the suspended solids concentration. These solids include anything drifting or floating in the water, from sediment, silt and sand to plankton and algae. TSS are particles that are larger than 2 microns found in the water column. Anything smaller than 2 microns (average filter size) is considered a dissolved solid. Total Solid: Total solids are dissolved solids plus suspended solids in water. Conductivity: Conductivity is nothing but the measure of the capability of water to pass the flow of electric current. This ability of conductance is said to be directly proportional to the concentration of the ions present in the water. Chloride: Large concentrations increase the corrosiveness of water and, in combination with sodium, give water a salty taste. Hardness: Related to the soap-consuming characteristics of water; results in formation of scum when soap is added. May cause deposition of scale in boilers, water heaters, and pipes. Hardness contributed by calcium and magnesium, bicarbonate and carbonate mineral species in water is called carbonate hardness; hardness in excess of this concentration is called noncarbonate hardness. Water that has a hardness less than 61 mg/L is considered soft; 61-120 mg/L, moderately hard: 121-180 mg/L, hard: and more than 180 mg/L, very hard.Dissolved Oxygen: Required by higher forms of aquatic life for survival. Depletion of dissolved oxygen in water supplies can encourage the

(ALARM)

microbial reduction of nitrate to nitrite and sulfate to sulfide. It can also cause an increase in the concentration of ferrous iron in solution. Biological/Chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD & COD): BOD is similar in function to chemical oxygen demand (COD), in that both measure the amount of organic compounds in water. However, COD is less specific, since it measures everything that can be chemically oxidized, rather than just levels of biologically active organic matter. Aluminium: No known necessary role in human or animal diet. Nontoxic in the concentrations normally found in natural water supplies. Elevated dissolved aluminum concentrations in some low pH waters can be toxic to some types of fish. Manganese: Causes gray or black stains on porcelain, enamel, and fabrics. Can promote growth of certain kinds of bacteria that clog pipes and wells. Sodium & Potassium Large concentrations may limit use of water for irrigation and industrial use and, in combination with chloride, give water a salty taste. Abnormally large concentrations may indicate natural brines, industrial brines, or sewage. Zinc: Essential and beneficial in metabolism; its deficiency in young children or animals will retard growth and may decrease general body resistance to disease. Seems to have no ill effects even in fairly large concentrations (20,000-40,000 mg/L), but can impart a metallic taste or milky appearance to water. Zinc in drinking water commonly is derived from galvanized coatings of piping. Iron: Forms rust-colored sediment: stains laundry, utensils, and fixtures reddish brown. Objectionable for food and beverage processing.Can promote growth of certain kinds of bacteria that clog pipes and well openings. Arsenic: is toxic. A cumulative poison that is slowly excreted. Can cause nasal ulcers; damage to the kidneys, liver, and intestinal walls; and death. Recently suspected to be a carcinogen. Chlorine: chlorine comes primarily from bathing and other activities that use hot water rather than from drinking. Short term exposure irritates the eyes and lungs, and within 15 minutes of exposure victims experience coughing, shortness of breath and headaches. Regular exposure to chlorine in the home has been associated with asthma and other respiratory diseases. Cyanide: Cyanide is highly acutely toxic. It is detoxified in the liver by firstpass metabolism following oral exposure. As a consequence, exposure to a dose spread over a longer period, through a day, for example, will result in lower toxicity, or higher tolerance, than the same dose given in a single bolus dose. Nitrite: Commonly formed as an intermediate product in bacterially mediated nitrification and denitrification of ammonia and other sewage and wastes from humans and farm animals. Concentrations greater than 1.0 mg/L, as nitrogen, may be injurious when used in feeding infants. Nitrate & Nitrate-N: Concentrations greater than local background levels may indicate pollution by feedlot runoff, sewage, or fertilizers. Concentrations greater than 10 mg/L, as nitrogen, may be injurious when used in feeding infants. Phosphorus &ortho-phosphate: Dense algal blooms or rapid plant growth can occur in waters rich in phosphorus. A limiting nutrient for eutrophication since it is typically in shortest supply. Sources are human and animal wastes and fertilizers. Ammonia: Plant nutrient that

can cause unwanted algal blooms and excessive plant growth when present at elevated levels in water bodies. Sources include decomposition of animal and plant proteins, agricultural and urban runoff, and effluent from wastewater treatment plants. Lead: A cumulative poison, toxic in small concentrations. Can cause lethargy, loss of appetite, constipation, anemia. abdominal pain, gradual paralysis in the muscles, and death. Copper: Essential to metabolism; copper deficiency in infants and young animals results in nutritional anemia. Large concentrations of copper are toxic and may cause liver damage. Moderate levels of copper (near the action level) can cause gastro-intestinal distress. Cadmium: A cumulative poison; very toxic. Not known to be either biologically essential or beneficial. Believed to promote renal arterial hypertension. Elevated concentrations may cause liver and kidney damage, or even anemia, retarded growth, and death. Nickel: Very toxic to some plants and animals. Toxicity for humans is believed to be very minimal. Sulfide: The "rotten eggs" odor of hydrogen sulfide is particularly noticeable in some ground waters and in stagnant drinking-water in the distribution system, as a result of oxygen depletion and the subsequent reduction of sulfate by bacterial activity. Sulfide is oxidized rapidly to sulfate in well-aerated or chlorinated water, and hydrogen sulfide levels in oxygenated water supplies are normally very low. Sulfate: Sulfates of calcium and magnesium form hard scale. Large concentrations of sulfate have a laxative effect on some people and, in combination with other ions, give water a bitter taste. Alkalinity: A measure of the capacity of unfiltered water to neutralize acid. In almost all natural waters alkalinity is produced by the dissolved carbon dioxide species, bicarbonate and carbonate. Phenol: The presence of phenol in drinking water probably results from using contaminated surface water or groundwater as a source. Its presence in groundwater is probably the result of release to soil, often industrial releases or leachate from waste dumps, and the subsequent leaching of phenol through the soil to the groundwater. Chlorophenols are present in drinking-water as a result of the chlorination of phenols, as by-products of the reaction of hypochlorite with phenolic acids, as biocides or as degradation products of phenoxyherbicides.IARC has classified 2,4,6-trichlorophenol in Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans).Boron: Essential to plant growth, but may be toxic to crops when present in excessive concentrations in irrigation water. Sensitive plants show damage when irrigation water contains more than 670 µg/L and even tolerant plants may be damaged when boron exceeds 2,000 µg/L. The recommended limit is 750µg/L for long-term irrigation on sensitive crops. Fluoride: To produce signs of acute fluoride intoxication, minimum oral doses of about 1 mg of fluoride per kilogram of body weight were required. Concentrations above this guideline value (1.5mg/L) carry an increasing risk of dental fluorosis and that progressively higher concentrations lead to increasing risks of skeletal fluorosis. Oil & Grease: Organic toxic waste (oil and grease (O&G)) causes ecology damages for aquatic organisms, plant, animal, and equally, mutagenic and carcinogenic for human being. They discharge from different sources to form a layer on water surface that dissolved

Ecological Laboratory

~ ~ ~ Thank you so much for using our testing services ~ ~ ~



ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရေးရာဓာတ်ခွဲခန်း **Ecological Laboratory**





စိမ်းလန်းအမိမြေဖွဲ့မြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးအသင်း (Advancing Life and Regenerating Motherland, ALARM)

No.121, Corner of Shu Khin Thar Street & 7 Street, (3) Block, South Oakkalapa Township, Yangon. Tel: - 09-407496078

စာအမှတ်/Reference Number: EL (M)-R / 1070

နေ့စွဲ/Date: 5th June, 2023

ဓာတ်ခွဲစစ်ဆေးမှုအစီအရင်ခံစာ/Laboratory Analysis Report

နမူနာရာဇဝင် /Sample Profile

နမူနာအမည် /Sample Name	GW	နမူနာအမှတ် / Sample ID	နာအမှတ် / Sample ID 1070	
နေရာ (မြို့နယ်) Location (Township)	ရွှေပြည်သာ	సర్యాల్గ్రెక్ Latitude		
နေရာ (တိုင်း/ပြည်နယ်) Location (Region/State)	Yangon	လောင်ဂျီတွဒ် Longitude		
ပေးပို့သူအမည် /Sender Name	Ko Kyaw Win Han	– နမူနာကောက်ယူချိန် (နေ့၊ နာရီ)		
အဖွဲ့အစည်း /Organisation	OLIVE BRIGHT ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTION	Sampling Time (Date, Time)	26.5.2023	11:45 AM
ဆက်သွယ်ရန် /Contact	09420095445	နမူနာရောက်ရှိချိန် (နေ့၊ နာရီ) Arriving Time (Date, Time)	26.5.2023	3:20 PM

(This laboratory analysis report is based solely on the sample submitted by the customer) (ဤဓာတ်ခွဲစစ်လေးမှုအစီရင်ခံစာသည် ပေးပို့သူမုပ္ခံတောင်ခဲ့သည့်နှမှုနာကိုသာအခြေခံထားပါသည်။)

Analysis Results/စမ်းသပ်ချက်အဖြေ

စဉ်	အရည်အသွေးညွှန်းကိန်း	ရလဒ် အဖြေ	နည်းစဉ်	စံသတ်မှတ်ချက်	မှတ်ချက်
Sr.	Quality Parameter	Results	Method	Drinking Standard	Remarks
1	Total plate count (CFU/ml)		Total plate count method	0	
2	Total coliform count (MPN/100 ml) (Presumption test)	75	Most Probable Number method	0	
3	Total faecal coliform count (MPN/100ml) (Presumption test)		Most Probable Number method	0	
4	Total coliform count (CFU/ml) (Confirm test)		Eosin Methyl blue agar plate test	0	
5	Complete test for coliform bacteria		Gram staining test	-	
6	Total coliform count (CFU/ml)		3M Pate count method	0	
7	Total <i>E.coli</i> count (CFU/ml)		3M Pate count method	0	

Note: The target sample needs to test some additional tests to confirm total coliform and total faecal coliform.

စမ်းသပ်ပြီး

Tested by

စစ်ဆေးပြီး

Checked by

တာဝန်ခံ

Approved by

May Myat Nyein

Research Assistant

ALARM

May Zaw

Research Assistant

ALARM

Ni Tar Nwe

Research Scientist

ALARM





W0519 574



Technical Consultant U Saw Christopher Maurig

B Se Engg (CNI) Dip S E(Delth) Lecturer of YIT (Rend) Consultant (Y C D C), LWSE 001 Former Member (LINICEF, Water quality monitoring & Surveillance Myanmar)

Issue Date · 01-12-2012 Effective Date - 01-12-2012 issue No - 1.0/Page 1 of 1

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FORM

Client	Wanxinda (Myanmar) Travel Goods Co.,Ltd.		
Nature of Water	Drinking Water		
Location	Plot No. (157,158) Myay Taing No.49, Wartayar Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Tsc		
Date and Time of collection	16.5.2019		
Date and Time of arrival at Labor	ratory 17.5.2019		
Date and Time of commencing ex	xamination 18.5.2019		
Date and Time of completing	20.5.2019		

Results of Water Analysis

WHO Drinking Water Guideline (Geneva - 1993)

		Toolieva 1000
6.8		6.5 - 8.5
Nil	TCU	15 TCU
Nil	NTU	- 5 NTU
22	micro S/cm	
2	mg/l as CaCO ₃	500 mg/l as CaCO ₃
1	mg/l as CaCO ₃	
1	mg/l as CaCO ₃	
12	mg/l as CaCO ₃	•
· Nil	mg/l as CaCO ₃	
Nil	mg/l as CaCO ₃	
12	mg/l as CaCO ₃	
0.05	mg/l	0.3 mg/l
3	mg/l	250 mg/l
5	mg/l	
Nil	mg/l	200 mg/l
11	mg/l	1500 mg∕l
Nil	mg/l	
11	mg/l	1000 mg/l
Nil	mg/l	0.05 mg/l
Nil	mg/l	
4	mg/l	
Nil	mg/l	
0.1	ppt	
	Nil Nil 22 2 1 1 1 12 Nil Nil 12 0.05 3 5 Nil 11 Nil 11 Nil Nil 11 Nil Nil 4 Nil	Nil TCU Nil NTU 22 micro S/cm 2 mg/l as CaCO ₃ 1 mg/l as CaCO ₃ 12 mg/l as CaCO ₃ Nil mg/l as CaCO ₃ Nil mg/l as CaCO ₃ 12 mg/l as CaCO ₃ 0.05 mg/l 3 mg/l 5 mg/l Nil mg/l

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

Tested by

1901B

Approved by

000

Signature:

Zaw Hein Oo

Signature:

Soe Thit

Name:

B.Sc (Chemistry) Sr. Chemiet

15O TECH Laboratory

Name:

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

(a division of WEG Co.,Ltd.)

No.18. Lanthit Road, Nanthargone Quarter, Insein Township, Yangon, Myanmar. Ph: 01-640955, 09-73225175, 09-30339681, 01-644506, E-mail: isotechlaboratory@gmail.com, Website: weg-myanmar.com



ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော် ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီးအစိုးရ ရန်ကုန်မြိုတော်စည်ပင်သာယာရေးကော်မတီ

စိပ်ရေးရာဌာန



1800

20)770096

(၂၀၂၃/၂၀၂၄) ဘဏ္ဍာနစ် လုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်

(စက်ရုံ၊ အလုပ်ရုံ၊ သိုလှောင်ရုံသုံးစွဲရန် အထောက်အကူပစ္စည်းထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ ရောင်းချခြင်း၊ တည်ခင်းခြင်း၊ ဖြန့်ဖြူးခြင်း၊ ဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်း၊ အခြားလုပ်ငန်း)

ရန်ကုန်မြိုတော်စည်ပင်သာယာရေးကော်မတီ၊ စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးဆိုင်ရာ နည်းဥပဒေ၊ အခန်း (၂) နည်းဥပဒေ ၃(၅)အရ အောက်အမည်ပါသူတို့အား လိုင်စင်နှုန်း ၁၃၀၀၀၀၀/- ကျစ် (စာဖြင့်၊ ကျပ် တစ်ဆယ့်သုံးသိန်းတိတိ) ပေးသွင်းစေပြီး ရွှေပြည်သာ မြိုနယ်၊ ဝါးတစ်ရာစက်မှုဇုန်ရပ်ကွက် ၊ ဗိုလ်တိုက်ရွန်း လမ်း ၊ အမှတ် ၁၅၇၊၁၅၈၊ အခန်းအမှတ် - တွင် Wanxinda (Myanmar) Travel Goods Co.,Ltd အမည်ပါ အိတ်အမျိုးမျိုးမျုပ် ဆိုင်/လုပ်ငန်းအား လုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့်ပြု၍ ဤလုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်ကို ထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည်။

စဉ်	အပည်	နိုင်ငံသားစီစစ်ရေး ကတ်ပြားအမှတ်	ి రీల
OI	Mr.Wei Jian Lin	E-74425280	၁၅ဂု၊၁၅၈၊ ဝိုလ်တိုက်ချွန်းလမ်း၊ ဝါးတရာဇုန်၊ ရွှေပြည်သာ

ဤလုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်သည် **၂၀၂၄ခုနစ် မတ်လ ၃၁** ရက်နေ့တွင် သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးသည်။ ဤလုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်အား မြင်သာသောနေရာတွင် မှန်ဘောင်ဖြင့် ရှိတ်ဆွဲထားရမည်။



ဌာနမူး(ကိုယ်တပဲ)

*ပူးတွဲပါလိုင်စင်စည်းကမ်းများအား လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။

ထောက်ခံချက်



ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ရွှေပြည်သာမြို့နယ်၊ ဝါးတစ်ရာစက်မှုဇုန်၊ ဗိုလ်တိုက်ချွန်းလမ်း၊ အမှတ်(၁၅၈)ရှိ ပိုင်ရှင် ဒေါ်စန်းစန်းဝင်း၏ Steel Structure (၁)ထပ် + Mezzanine (အထည်ချုပ် စက်ရုံ) အဆောက်အအုံအတွက် မီးဘေးလုံခြုံရေးဆိုင်ရာစစ်ဆေးထောက်ခံချက် (Fire Safety Certificate – FSC) ရရှိရေး စစ်ဆေးရေးအဖွဲ့ဖြင့် ကွင်းဆင်းစစ်ဆေးဆောင်ရွက်ပြီးစီး၍ အမှုတွဲ တင်ပြခြင်းများ ဆက်လက်ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိသည်မှာ မှန်ကန်ပါကြောင်း ထောက်ခံအပ်ပါသည်။

တုံး ရေ VS အေးကျော်

ဒုတိယညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး

မိတ္တူကို

လက်ခံစာတွဲ

ြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော် ပြည်ထဲရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန မီးသတ်ဦးစီးဌာန မိုးတေးလုံ့ခြုံရေးစစ်ဆေးထောက်ခံချက် အမှတ်စဉ်(၂၁၆၉) ရက်စွဲ၊၂၀၁၉ ခုနှစ်၊ဩဂုတ်လ ၂၃ ရန်ကုန် – တိုင်းဒေသကြီး/ပြည်နယ်၊ – ရွှေပြည်သာ (၁၅၈) ⊣ပိုင်ရှင်ဦး/ဒေါ် --Steel Structure(၁) ထစ်+Mezzanine(အထည်ချစ်စက် တစ်က်မျှ အဆောက်အဦအတွက်ဤဌာန၏(၁႖–၁၂–၂၀၁၈)ရက်စွဲပါ ပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်များအား (၂၅–၅–၂၀၁၉)ရက်နေ့တွင် စစ်ဆေးသည့်အခါ ပြည့်စုံစွာဆောင်ရွက်ထားကြောင်း စစ်ဆေးတွေ့ ရှိရသည်။ ဤထောက်ခံချက်သည် စစ်ဆေးသည့်နေ့မှစ၍ (၃)နှစ်အထိသာ အကျုံးဝင်သည်။ ထို့ပြင် မီးသတ်ဦးစီးဌာနမှ အဓါအားလျော်စွာ ထပ်မံစစ်ဆေးချိန်တွင် မီးဘေးလုံခြုံရေးဆိုင်ရာ ပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်များကို လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းမရှိပါက ဤထောက်ခံချက်ကို ပြန်လည်ရုတ်သိမ်းသွားမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး အဆောက်အဦအားအသုံးပြသူ(သို့မဟုတ်)ပိုင်ရှင်သည် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံမီးသတ်တပ်ဖွဲ့ ဥပဒေအရ အရေးယူခြင်းခံရမည်။ ဤထောက်ခံချက်အား လွှဲပြောင်းသုံးစွဲခြင်းမပြုရ။ အဆောက်အဦအား မူလရည်ရွယ်ချက်မှ မှတ်ချက်။ ပြောင်းလဲအသုံးပြုပါက ထောက်ခံချက်အသစ် ထပ်မံလျှောက်ုထားရမည်။ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမျိုးချုပ်(ကိုယ်စား) (သိန်းထွန်းဦး ၊ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမျူး) *ਗ਼ਜ਼ਗ਼ਜ਼ਗ਼ਜ਼ਗ਼ਜ਼ਗ਼ਜ਼ਗ਼ਜ਼ਗ਼ਜ਼ਗ਼ਜ਼*

WANXINDA TRAVEL GOODS COMPANY LIMITED

Plot No.158, Myay Taing Plot No. (49), War Ta Yar Industrial Zone, Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar.

Date: February 27, 2024

Subject: Annual Estimated Budget for Environmental Management Plan (EMP) of Wanxinda Travel Goods Company Limited

Wanxida Travel Goods Company Limited is opened the following account with annual estimated budget for Environmental Management Plan (EMP) of Manufacturing of Various Kinds of Bags on CMP Basis.

Description	Annual Estimated Budget (MMK)
Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	11,620,000
➤ Air Pollution/ Dust Management Plan	2,000,000
 Noise Management Plan 	500,000
➤ Solid Waste Management Plan	420,000
➤ Wastewater Management Plan	1,000,000
➤ Energy Management Plan	1,000,000
➤ Occupational Safety and Health Management Plan	500,000
➤ Water Consumption Management Plan	500,000
➤ Emergency Response and Management Plan	1,200,000
➤ Fire Management Plan	500,000
➤ Environmental Monitoring Plan	4,000,000

Mr. Wei JianLin

Promoter

Wanxinda Travel Goods Co., Ltd.