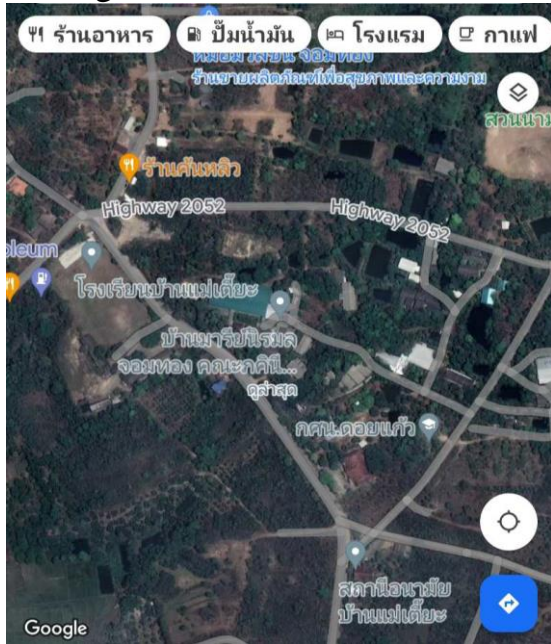
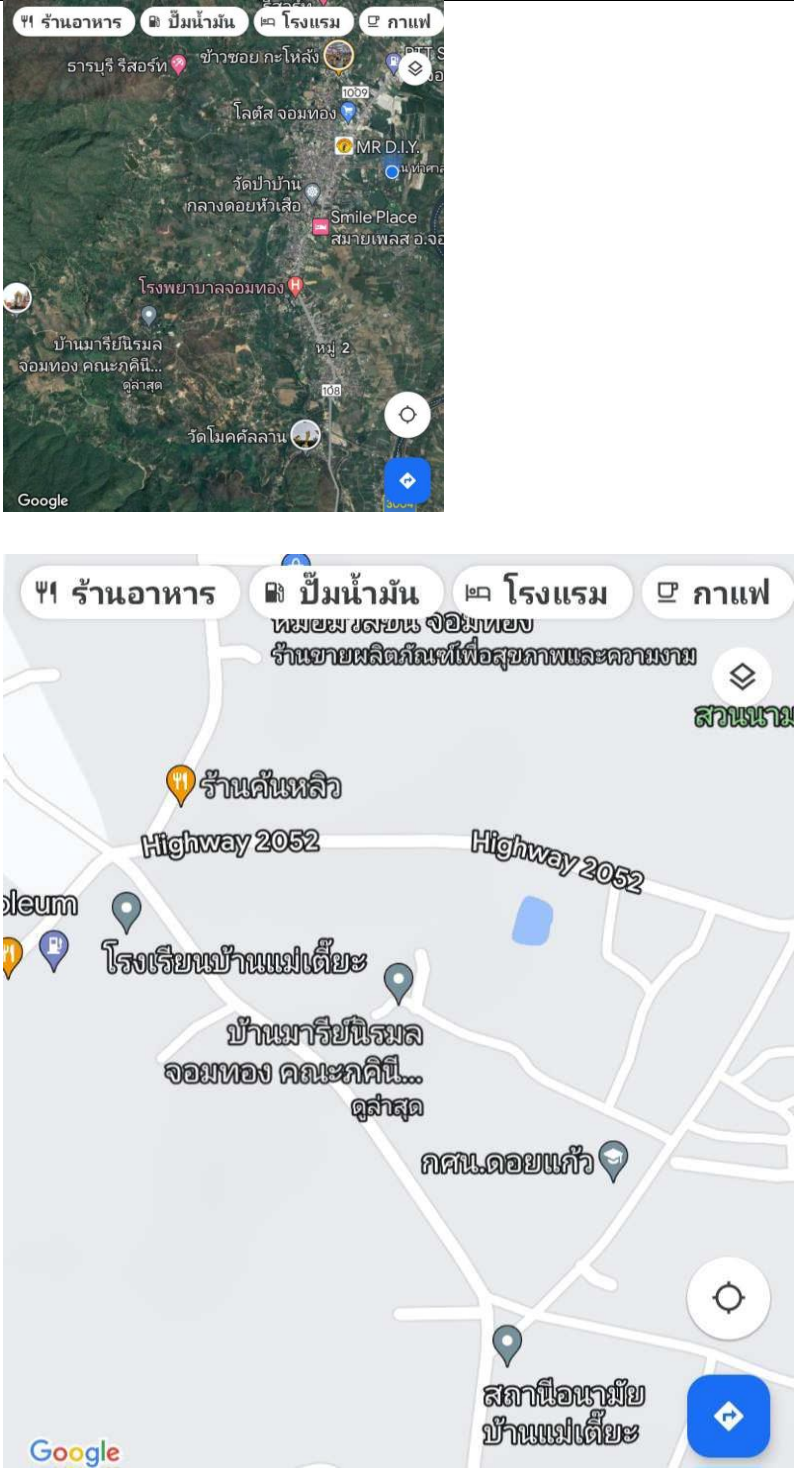


Mary Immaculate Training Centre and Retail Outlet Project Proposal

Project Code	
Project Title	Sisters of Mary Immaculate conception Training Center to help female youths from the north of Thailand Project Proposal
Project Description	<p>Finding funds for Sisters of Mary Immaculate conception Training support to have the Center be able to buy 10 sewing machines, a steam iron, 5 irons, electric system renovation in the building in order to facilitate and bring safety condition to the sewing students, 10 plastic boxes using for keeping clothes, 10 sewing chairs, Thread,/cotton for use in weaving and Travel and transportation costs, Various sewing equipment</p>
Location	<p>Sisters of Mary Immaculate conception Training Center 102 M.7 T. Doi Kaew A. Chomthong Chiang Mai Thailand</p> 

	
<p>Project Contact Person: Representative</p>	<p>Phone Number(s): +66 81020 3860 Sister Siriporn Phodchanathamrongphong, email: mojdofsiriporn@gmail.com Mr. Giovanni Dalla Rizza: helping contact with assistant from Italy Mobile: (+66 8) 218 84362 Email: g.dallarizza42@gmail.com</p>

Background	<p data-bbox="491 197 608 232">History</p> <p data-bbox="491 280 1390 701">In 1952 the Betharam priests those who were expelled from China came to Thailand with the permission of Bishop Chorine. Bangkok. There were more than 10 priests came and the Bishop assigned them all to the north. In 1953 Fr. Seginotte and Fr.Fonini went to survey the Karen villages. They used to work with the hilltribes in China. They found villages and decided to set root in Chomtong to work with this particular tribe because they could communicate with them and able to teach catechism and perform baptism. While the children can also learn Thai.</p> <p data-bbox="491 750 1390 1086">Bishop Lucien Lacoste was a Betharam bishop in China. He was also expelled. He was among the last group to leave China. When he left China le went to stay with his family for two years. He came to Thailand on 24 April 1954. When he arrived here, Bishop Chorin of Bangkok divided his diocese and asked him to take care of the northern part of the mission. He was officially appointed as Bishop of Chiangmai on 13 November. 1959.</p> <p data-bbox="491 1093 1390 1776">In order to better facilitate the mission for the Karen people, the Bishop bought a piece in Maepon which is not far from Chomthong. Fr.Seginotte and Fr.Fonini built a house for the priests, a church and a building to board boys and girls. In 1955 they moved to Maepon. Frs. Bonat and Pedepido came to help them. The number of children came to this mission center increased as the years went by. The priest trained some of the young men as catechists. Therefore Maepon is now the center for evangelization to the Karen people. Fr. Seginotte was the coordinator and Fr.Bonat was his assistant. During their time, they used Latin alphabets to write the Karen language also. This is very useful to the catechists and the priests in missionary work. Later Maepon opened a school for K – 6 students. The government gave permission for the school to be part of the Watprabhad School, Chomthong.</p> <p data-bbox="491 1821 1225 1859">3. The need for Religious help in Evangelization</p> <p data-bbox="491 1906 1390 2069">As the number of children gradually increased, Fr. Seiginotte and some priests working among the Karen people saw the need for sisters to come and help with the instructions, others did not agree and said that the time was</p>
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not yet ripe. This might be that they themselves were not well adjusted yet and thought it would be too hard for the sisters. Fr. Seginotte who was in charge of Maepon Center knew well the difficulty ahead and at the same time determined to carry out his plan. There must be sisters to take care of the girls otherwise the center could no longer accept the girls. He might have consulted with Bishop Lacoste and the Bishop might be as of the same opinion as him. The Bishop made contact with the lover of the Cross sisters who used to work with him in Tali – China and St. Paul de chatre sisters who were already in Thailand. But both congregations declined the invitation. In 1958 Before Fr. Seginotte went for home visit in France with the green light from the Bishop he prepared himself to make contact with religious congregations to come and work with the Karen people. He said to the children to pray for this intention. He met and negotiated with the Missionary Sisters of Salesian of Mary Immaculate (SMMI). They were missionaries in China before and were expelled during WWI. He told the sisters that children were praying for sisters to come and stay with them. It is, perhaps, the faith of Fr. Seginotte in God: the sisters accepted the invitation. In November 1959 three sisters came. They were Srs. Therese Jeanne and Andre both expelled from China and Sr. Marie Emmanuel from India. Sr. Emmanuel was only 25 years old. She came 3 months ahead of the other two. She lived in the house built for the sisters with two local girls. After 2 months she went to Regina caeli in Chiangmai to wait for her sisters. The other 2 sisters were from France and their ship was out of order in the middle of the journey. They went to Maepon to work when they arrived and Sr. Adre was the Mother Superior. She and Sr. Therese Jeanne had experienced a lot of suffering in China, both physically and mentally: being accused as murderers of Chinese people, etc. They began the work with children in Maepon Center where the majority were girls. There was great difficulty for the sisters in working with these children, especially language problem. But with their dedication they overcame the problems. Their love and dedication was like the seed of vocation which seeped into the hearts of the girls. As a result of that not long after the sisters started their work in the center, some teenage girls expressed their desire to join the religious life. Fr. Seginotte, the coordinator of Maepon center also thought that there should be local religious

congregation. He was not sure of it just yet, because their faith was not deep enough and their cultures encourage girls to marry at a very young age. He was pondering on divine providence and trusted in guidance of the Holy Spirit while watching the development of the situation closely. Bishop Lacoste came to Maepon not long after the sisters began their work he too, encouraged and supported the desire of the girls who showed interest in religious life.

4. Following the call

Clara Naw Lipo from a village in Maejem, Chiangmai province was one of the girls who came to learn at the Center. She came to Maepon early 1956. On 11 December 1956, Cecilia Lawa puleu from Maeto village, Amphur Maelanoi, Maehongson province received her baptism. Her Father, elder brother. Younger brother and sister all in all four members of her family and other 19 families also were baptized on that same day. January the following year, Bernadetter Beuleu Puleu, Cecilia's sister came to Maepon Center. Cecilia herself did not come. Her mother died when she was 6, being the eldest girl in the family she felt responsible for the family. She was also quite attached to her friends. In August 1957 Cecilia with her 12 friends came to the center led by Fr.pedebido. It took them 4 days and 4th nights to walk from Maeto to Maepon. It was a long journey, the first 3 nights they slept with local villages wherever, whenever they arrived at sunset. The 4th night they slept in a Buddhist Sala. They walked bare feet and because of such a long journey their feet were swollen. From time to time father had to carry some of the young ones. The missionaries' deep faith and dedication were such nourishment for the children that laid the foundation for their faith. Soon after the arrival of SMMI in 1959 the children's faith continued to grow.

Clara Naw Lipo who came for 3 years and Cecilia Lawa Puleu who came for 2 years were the first 2 candidates well demonstrated the desire to live a religious life. So Bishop Lacoste and Fr.Seginotte asked Sr. Mare Emmanuell to train and prepare them. Even though they couldn't communicate with each other because of language barriers, they used hands and heart language. When the girls still couldn't understand. Sister wrote in French and sent them to ask father. Fr.Seginotte kept a close interest and concern about the progress of these girls. He translated the

Bible and the catechism into Karen language. Fr. Bonat taught Bible and catechism to these girls. The other two elder sisters helped taught them embroidery and other domestic work as well as sharing their own experiences of missionary work in China.

After under the fathers' and sisters' careful training and guidance they were ready to commit themselves for further training which is called postulancy. The date was on 15 August 1960: the day of our Assumption of Blessed Virgin Mary. But God had other plans on 17 July 1960 Clara Naw lipo who was always seemed healthy and lively got sick. Sr. Marie Emmanuel brought her to Maccormick Hospital, Chiamai. The doctor said it was abscess in the live and she died on 24 July 1960. She was only 18 years old. They buried her at the Sacred Heart Cathedral graveyard, Chiangmai.

Cecilia Lawa Puleu and friends learned about Clara's death after Sr. Emmanuel came back from the funeral. Because in those days communication was extremely difficult, one had to goby foot to give the news. Because of their strong friendship and common belief in perusing the religious life and just about to move on to another step towards their commitment together: the untimely death of her dear friend caused Cecilia to think hard. She believed there will be other girls to join her journey. She decided to enter postulancy alone. This must be the plan of God to allow Cecilia to have a long preparation in order to be the solid foundation of the new congregation.

In 1962 SMMI sent 3 more sisters to join the group, they were Srs Jeanne, Terese Udin and Denis. The Bishop requested them to set up a vocational school for the Karen girls. The school was built by the mission near Wat-Prasin, Chiangmai. The Center was named Marina House, while Sr. Emmanuel and the other two sisters continued their mission at Maepon Center. The two centers were far apart from each other and their Superior General had great concern about them. She came to visit them once in 1960 and again in 1964.

5. Catechist Sisters of Mary Immaculate

The missionary sowed the seeds, gave them water and fertilizer, but God made them sprout and grow. As time went by there were more and more girls interested in

religious life, and they came to join Cecilia and among them was her younger sister. Though the journey towards a religious life was long and hard, these girls gained a lot of insights about their up-coming commitment. In 1963, 8 December 4 girls received their habit. Fr. Seginotte presided over the ceremony. The 4 sisters were Cecilia Lawa Puleu, Bernadette Belevu Puleu, Emma Chake and Magdalina Biye. These 4 novices were formed by Fr. Seginotte, Fr. Bonat and Sr. Marie Emmanuel. The 4 novices observed and learned from the Betharam priests about their zeal of spreading the Good News, did all kinds of works where needed, their selfless service to others and seemed to have never-ending energy. They also learned from the sisters about kindness and compassion toward others, especially children. Sr. Emmanuel, the novice director and her 2 other sisters trained them about how to carry oneself as a sister, manners and behavior: how to do house chores. These are the basic foundations of a Christian and religious life. These 3 sisters demonstrated great examples of their faith and love toward God. They also taught the girls how to pray and connect to God while working, took their poverty commitment seriously and was frugal at all times. They were also taught how to spread the Good News wherever and whenever they can. Bishop Lacoste drafted the first constitution and Sr. Emmanuel used it to train the 4 novices. Frs. Seginotte and Bonat trained them in Christian life by sharing examples of their own lives. About one year after opening of the novitiate, Sr. Emmanuel went to France in early 1965 with the intention of returning to Maepon, but due to unforeseen circumstances she did not come back: therefore, did not see the fruit of her work. Sr. Andre picked up where Sr. Emmanuel left off. Even though only 2 sisters remained, Sr. Jeanne still continued from time to time helped out at Marina House. 1965 was a year of history for the Catholic Church in Thailand. That particular year big events took place:

- 28 February 1965, the Sacred Heart Cathedral in Chiangmai was blessed and 400 Karen people attended the ceremony among others.

- The establishment of 10 dioceses in Thailand and Chiangmai was one of them

- 8 December 1965, the 4 novices took their first vow. Bishop Lacoste could not come to preside so Ft. Seginotte performed on his behalf.

- Shortly after the 4 new sisters made their first vow, Sr. Andre asked them to write a letter to the Bishop. Sr. Cecilia wrote on behalf of her group. The Bishop replied their letter together with an alarm clock as a gift which was received with deep appreciation and excitement, because it demonstrated the care and love of the Bishop for them.

After all the excitements and joy there were also sorrows

- One of the SMMI sisters left Chiangmai. She went back to France to enter a cloister order.

- Later on another SMMI sister came down ill due to her torturing in China when she was a missionary there. As her health deteriorated she had to return to France.

- Since the SMMI was not able to send replacements, the decision was to call the rest of the SMMI sisters back to France in April 1966. They were for only about 6 years, yet it was very sad to see them go especially hard for the new congregation. They had to be directly under the care of the priests in Maepon Center until the Missionary Sacred Heart of Jesus sisters arrived to Maepon Center and Marina House.

6. Birth of the new congregation

Bishop Lacoste was very encouraging and supportive of the new congregation. He was the one who drafted the first constitution with great care and very mindful of the suitability, for the life and culture of the Karen people. The former sisters used this as a guideline to train their prospective candidates. Frs. Seginotte and Bonat were responsible for Christian life education with such care and compassion on a daily basis. This new congregation was under such loving care of the Chiangmai Diocese. Because of this, the new congregation felt that, Bishop Lacoste, Frs. Seginotte and Bonat were founders of this new congregation.

There were 24 articles under the first constitution drafted by Bishop Lacoste. They were:-

1: CSMI sister are under the care of the Bishop of Chiangmai.

2: Objectives of the congregation:

a) To make the members holy

	<p>b) To spread the good news among their own tribe first before other tribes, unless sent by Bishop</p> <p>3: Way of life:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Celibacy for the sake of the Kingdom - Obey the Bishop of Chiangmai and his representatives. - Poverty by imitating the life and work of Christ. - Grow in prayer and union with the Blessed Virgin Mary let her be your mother and patron. <p>4 : Mission of congregation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - teach catechism, spread the Good News specially the children and seniors - To nurse, take care of the sick, visit and comfort the senior and the dying - take care of the church - help the priests in various activities, material and/or spiritual within the rules and regulations of religious life <p>5. Prayer life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stress on devotion for the goal of congregation - be responsible for your spiritual life without supervision - Devotion must be rooted in doing the will of God. - Devotion to the Blessed Sacrament and faithful to the sacrament of reconciliation. - Devotion to passion of Christ and every Friday make the station of the cross. - Whenever possible join in prayer with the congregation, encouraging and setting good examples. <p>Bihsop Lacoste explained to the fathers and sisters that this constitution is just like A skeleton, the core of this new congregation: but at the same time it is flexible and can be amended from time to time when necessary. Such as taking the vow of celibacy, but obedience and poverty are just promises. And vows can be renewed annually. This is to ease the burden on those who chose religious life. These commitments can help them to become holy.</p> <p>7. The growth of the new congregation 1965-1975</p>
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Shortly after the SMMI left, 3 sisters from Missionary of the Sacred Heart, Spain came to Maepon and 4 to Marina House, Chiangmai. The 3 sisters were Isaura Reija, Mare Cruz and Rosario. Father wanted one of them to be in charge and continued where the SMMI sisters left off on the formation of this new congregation. But that was not the purpose of this missionary group. They helped and trained the children at the center and taught the 4 new Karen sisters and the aspirants sewing and needle work. The 4 newly professed Karen sisters stayed at the center for 2 years. They taught catechism, looked after the children, visited and took care of old people. They also looked after the Church by preparing for all sorts of services.

Because of their commitments to Christ, the 4 newly professed sisters made quite an impression on the girls and soon they too were interested in religious life and joined the sisters. They were:

27 June 1965, Marie Joseph Cuna (Anotai) Phupasungmang came From Maehow, Changwat Maehongson and Louisa Iepo (Boonsri) Naparuengurai from Kuntai, Changwat Chiangmai.

2 February 1966, Anna Jika from Huepong, Maehongson and Helena Tuphau from Maeto, Maehongson. They left the religious life in 1975.

After Fr.Seginotte worked at the center for 2 years, he sent the sisters to help other villages as part of their mission described in the constitution. Sr. Cecilia Lawa and Sr.Magdalena Biche were sent to Maeto to look after the boarding children at the parish school. They taught catechism, looked after the church and visited the old folks. Sr.Cecilia was there for 6 years. Sr.Magdalena was transferred to another place after only one half years there. Sr.Emma came to replace her.

On 16 March 1967 Tete from Huepong became a postulant did not stay till her novice-ship. She left on 3rd November 1968. After 3 years of profession Sr.Bernadette Bule and Sr.Emma Sakri did not renew their vow and left the congregation in 1968. In 1969 there was another postulant named Camela Tete from Kumpe, Chiangmai.

On 8 December 1969 God sent 4 more postulants, they were: Marie Joseph, Louisa, Anna and Helena. In 8

December 1971 three professed except Marie Joseph. She made her professed in 25 March 1972.

We saw the beauty and growth of our new congregation under the guidance of God, Blessed Virgin Mary our patron, the Batharam fathers, the Missionary of Sacred Heart sisters. Between January 1971 – 1973 new postulants were: Maria Goretti Meubu from Rakmai Village, Maehongson: Jamu from Maelanoi, Maehongson: and AGATHA Prateep Poeepo.

8 December 1973 we received 2 more postulants: Camela Tete and Maria Goretti Meubu but left the congregation shortly after. There were other professed sisters left the congregation as well. Magdalina left after 8 years of profession. Anna Jika and Helena Depeu left in 1975. Only Cecilia Lawa, Marie Joseph Guna and Luoisa Lapu remained. These were times of great challenges but at the same time their faith and trust grew stronger in God and our Lady.

All these happenings were quite normal in the eyes of the elders, for they understood the background, faith and culture of the Karen people. Nonetheless, God used these people to spread the Good news.

HOW DOES IT WORK NOW?

Chom Thong, Chiang Mai is a Karen Congregation in northern Thailand with 55 Sisters, which also supports novices and students. There are 22 student centres connected to Congregations around the north of Thailand that the Sisters take care of. The Congregation was founded in 1953, among local Karen young women with the assistance of priests from the Congregation of Betharam, to provide catechesis in the villages along the borders of Thailand and Burma (Myanmar).

Traditional woven clothes are still worn by Karen people throughout Thailand. In many situations the younger generations are not carrying on these weaving skills. At the 22 boarding Centres currently running throughout the north of Thailand in Chiang Mai, Mae Hong Son and Tak provinces, the Sisters are

	<p>endeavouring to promote these weaving skills. Many women often approach the Sisters to help sell their products to generate income for the family. As part of the training they offer to women, including mothers, the Sisters teach this traditional weaving. Currently, they have no dedicated space to teach weaving, practice weaving, or sell their products. This project aims to construct a workshop and retail space for this traditional weaving.</p>
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Reason for Project	<p>The proposal is to construct a building to be used partly as a training centre for the teaching of weaving skills, partly as a work center where local Sisters, women and girls can create goods and partly as a retail outlet for the sale of these goods to generate further income for the Sisters and the villagers.</p> <p>This building will then be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage the elderly Sisters to participate in workshops by sharing their skills in weaving, so remaining active and contributing to the mission of the Congregation • To conduct training workshops to teach traditional weaving skills and embroidery • To extend the skills of participants to create new products such as place mats, table runners, bags, purses etc • To provide a space for women to gather and continue sharing their ideas • To provide a retail outlet for the sale of goods produced <p>To assist women to generate income and contribute to the family income</p> <p>Staff capacity building:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to effectively run the retail space and sell the products (described above), retail training will be provided for the staff. • Chom Thong prioritizes well-being for staff, including through group exercise and other ways to take care of ourselves. <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the workshop and retail building. This will be done with support from external workers and necessary technical expertise.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the construction of the building, the Sisters will work to sell the products made by the Sisters, students, and parents of the students – not only weaving products, but also candles, honey, clothing, and other items. They will also sell Christian items (such as cross necklaces). • Vocational training of women on traditional weaving. This is currently happening in whatever spaces/ areas the Sisters can find, such as sitting outside, but will be moved into the workshop once possible to do so.
Project Goals	<p>to have the Center be able to buy 10 sewing machines, a steam iron, 5 irons, electric system renovation in the building in order to facilitate and bring safety condition to the sewing students, 10 plastic boxes using for keeping clothes, 10 sewing chairs, Thread,/cotton for use in weaving ,Travel and transportation costs, Various sewing equipment</p>
Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This project is going to bring safety condition to the current girls and children live in the MICC - This project will facilitate MICC to accommodate more female youths. - The project is going to provide more education opportunity to many female youths. - This project will help the MICC to be the sewing learning center which is not only for female youths in Thailand but also for all the female who need to help.

Action Process and Project Sustainability	<div>1. Survey and find the most suitable brand and type of all desired items for using at the MICC</div> <div>2. Contact the several local electric companies for workshop design, detail and quotation</div> <div>3. Wait for the quotation and material spec from the companies.</div> <div>4. Choose the most suitable one by considering design, materials and worth for money.</div> <div>5. Submit the complete project proposal to the project owner.</div> <div>6. Present the complete project proposal to the project supporter.</div> <div>7. Start the project when it is approved and supported.</div> <div>We will try to use locally available resources, materials and contractor</div> <div>Once the project was approved and completed, it will be maintained by our staff and at our own expenses</div>																																								
Project Budget	<div>The budget of this project is 383,750 (Three Hundred Thirty-Three thousand and seven hundred fifty) Thai Baht.</div> <div><table><tr><th>No.</th><th>Brand-Model Item</th><th>Quantity</th><th>Unit Price</th><th>Total Price</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>JACK-A2B industrial sewing machine, automatic thread cutting, 8 machines,</td><td>13,000x8</td><td>= 104,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>JACK-E4S 4 lines 1 machine</td><td>17,900x1</td><td>=17,900</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>BUTTERFLY JD1197LB sewing machine, computer carrying bag, 1 machine</td><td>12,500x1</td><td>= 12,500</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>BUTTERFLY 2 pedal machines</td><td>9,500x2</td><td>= 19,000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>KAJIMA 4 and a half inch fabric cutter, 1 unit</td><td>4,300 x1</td><td>=4,300</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>SILVERS STAR 2 steam irons</td><td>2,300x2</td><td>= 4,600</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>PIN 9 inch scissors, 1 dozen</td><td>270x12</td><td>= 3,240</td><td></td></tr></table></div>	No.	Brand-Model Item	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Price	1	JACK-A2B industrial sewing machine, automatic thread cutting, 8 machines,	13,000x8	= 104,000		2	JACK-E4S 4 lines 1 machine	17,900x1	=17,900		3	BUTTERFLY JD1197LB sewing machine, computer carrying bag, 1 machine	12,500x1	= 12,500		4	BUTTERFLY 2 pedal machines	9,500x2	= 19,000		5	KAJIMA 4 and a half inch fabric cutter, 1 unit	4,300 x1	=4,300		6	SILVERS STAR 2 steam irons	2,300x2	= 4,600		7	PIN 9 inch scissors, 1 dozen	270x12	= 3,240	
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	<p>8 - Standard size cutting table 160x240cm, foldable legs, has 1 set of wheels, 18,000x1= 18,000</p> <p>9 - 2 sets of carrying bag tables 1,200x2= 2,400</p> <p>10. electric system renovation in the building = 27,810</p> <p>11. Thread, cotton, lining fabric for bag design=100,000</p> <p>12. Travel and transportation costs=50,000</p> <p>13. Various sewing equipment=20,000</p> <p>Total amount includes Vat 7%.</p> <p>Not including Vat 7%</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total 383,750 bath</p>
Project duration and Timeline.	This project will immediately start after the project is approved and the project will take about 1 month.

The bill of quantities (BOQ) for the electric system renovation

ใบเสนอราคา

ร้านวิทยากรจักร สาขา1

จำหน่ายจักรเย็บผ้าอุตสาหกรรม อุปกรณ์ตัดเย็บและอะไหล่ครบวงจร

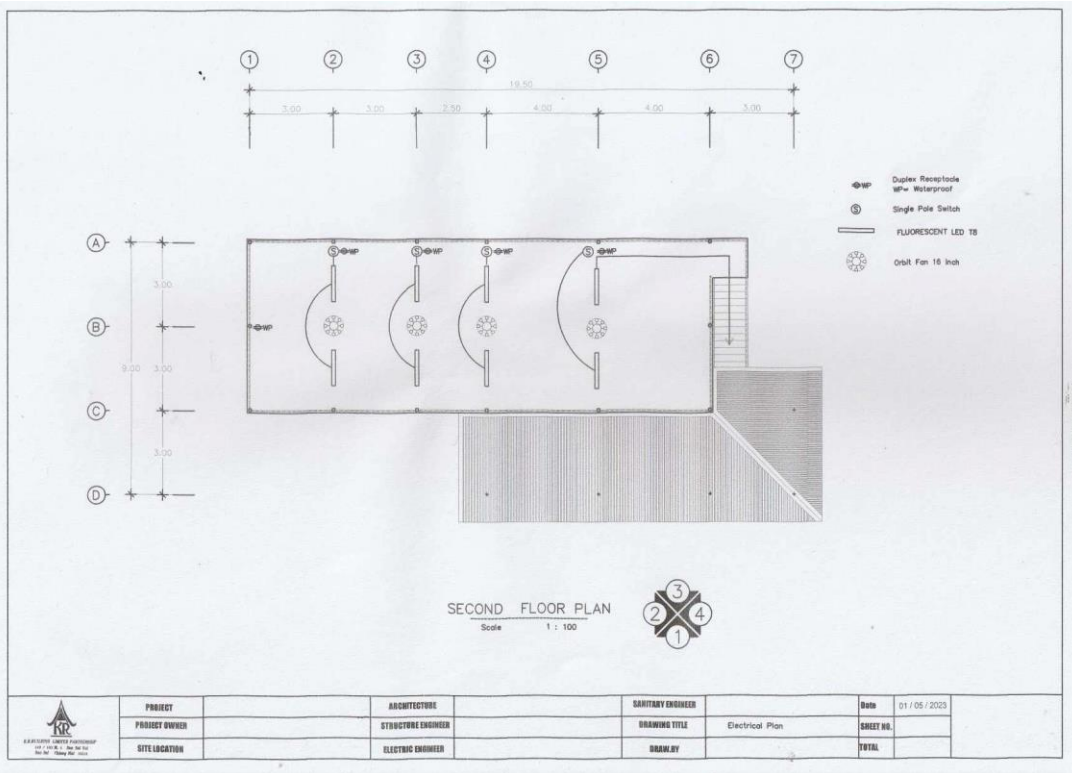
วิทยากรจักร สาขา1 ที่อยู่ 73 ม.3 ซ. - ถนน เชียงใหม่-ฮอด ต.บ้านกลาง อ.สันป่าตอง จ.

เชียงใหม่ 50120

เลขที่ผู้เสียภาษี/บัตรประจำตัวประชาชน 3501200421221 โทร.081-0297743

บริษัท	วันที่

ที่	ชื่อ-รุ่น	รายการ	จำนวน	ราคาต่อหน่วย	ราคารวม
1	JACK-A2B	จักรเย็บอุตสาหกรรม ตัด้าย อัตโนมัติ	8เครื่อง	13,000	104,000
2	JACK-E4S	จักรปัก 4 เส้น	1เครื่อง	17,900	17,900
3	BUTTERFLY- JD1197LB	จักรเย็บกระเป๋าคอม	1เครื่อง	12,500	12,500
4	BUTTERFLY	จักรทำถีบ	2เครื่อง	9,500	19,000
5	KAJIMA	เครื่องตัดผ้าขนาด 4 นิ้วครึ่ง	1เครื่อง	4,300	4,300
6	SILVERS STAR	เดวีร์คไอน้ำ	2เครื่อง	2,300	4,600
7	PIN	กรรไกรตัดผ้า 9 นิ้ว	1 โหล	270	3,240
8	-	โต๊ะตัดผ้าขนาดมาตรฐาน 160x240ซม. พับขาได้ มีล้อ	1ชุด	18,000	18,000
9	-	โต๊ะวางจักรกระเป๋าคอม	2ชุด	1,200	2,400
ยอดรวมทั้งสิ้น			<input type="radio"/> รวม Vat7%		
			<input type="radio"/> ไม่รวม Vat7%		
			รวมทั้งสิ้น		



BILL OF QUANTITY

PROJECT	:	Shop Building
TITLE		
CUSTOMER		
ESTIMATOR	:	K.R.BUILDING LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QTY.	UNIT	MATERIAL		LABOUR		TOTAL
				UNIT	AMOUNT	UNIT	AMOUNT	
1	Lighting Fixture (ดวงโคมไฟฟ้า)				-		-	-
1.1	FLUORESCENT LED T8 (หลอดฟลูออเรสเซนต์ LED T8 18W)	8	SET	450.00	3,600.00	150.00	1,200.00	4,800.00
2	Orbit Fan 16 inch (พัดลมโคมขนาด 16 นิ้ว)	4	SET	1,500.00	6,000.00	450.00	1,800.00	7,800.00
3	Low Voltage Cable (สายไฟ)				-		-	-
	- THW 1.5 sq.mm.	80	M	7.50	600.00	5.00	400.00	1,000.00
	- THW 2.5 sq.mm.	100	M	10.00	1,000.00	7.00	700.00	1,700.00
4	PVC Conduit (white)(ท่อร้อยสายไฟ)				-		-	-
	- PVC Conduit (white) dia.15 mm.	30	M	12.00	360.00	20.00	600.00	960.00
	- PVC Conduit (white) dia.20 mm.	50	M	15.00	750.00	25.00	1,250.00	2,000.00
5	Wiring Device Switch and receptacle				-		-	-
	- Single Pole Switch	4	SET	200.00	800.00	100.00	400.00	1,200.00
	- Duplex Receptacle 2P+G (WP)	5	SET	550.00	2,750.00	120.00	600.00	3,350.00
6	ACCESSORIES	1	LOT	3,500.00	3,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	5,000.00
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	TOTAL				19,360.00		8,450.00	27,810.00

Some photos of sisters, children, learning activities and their finished products

























