

ภาคผนวก ข.40

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ขั้นตอนการดำเนินงานระบบอนุญาตปฏิบัติงาน (Permit to Work System)

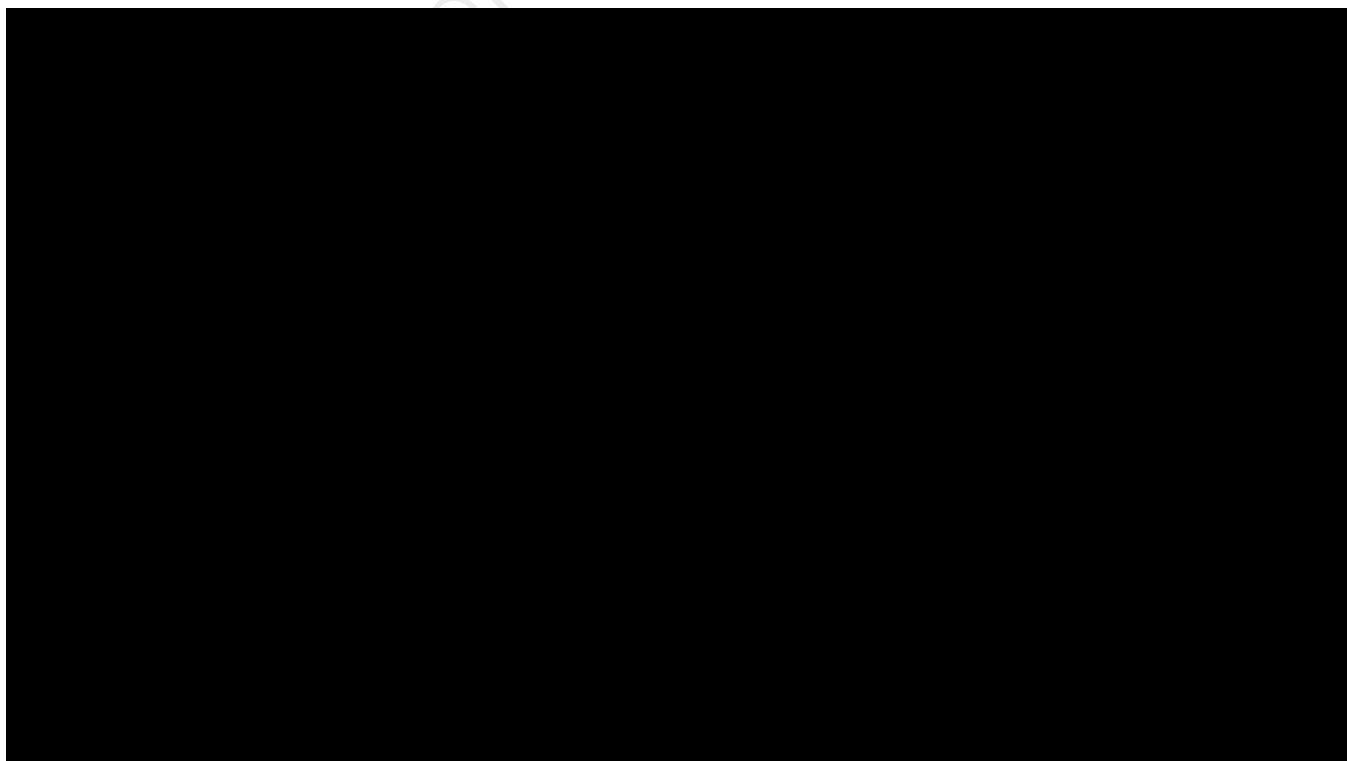


# **PTT Global Chemical Public Company Limited**

**Technical Safety and PSM**

**P-(Q-TS)-OEMS-002**

**Permit to Work System**



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995 (Department of Health 1996).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of new management practices. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

One of the key challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of new management practices. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

Another key challenge facing the public sector is the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of new management practices. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

A third key challenge facing the public sector is the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of new management practices. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

Finally, a fourth key challenge facing the public sector is the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of new management practices. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

In conclusion, the public sector is facing a number of challenges, including the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, and the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. These challenges have led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of new management practices. The aim of these initiatives is to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics, 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 15.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 8.5 million (Office for National Statistics, 2000). The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to be due to a combination of factors, including a decline in the birth rate, a decline in the death rate, and a decline in the rate of immigration.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to have a significant impact on the UK's economy and society. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to a decline in the number of people in the workforce, which will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to pay taxes. This will lead to a decline in the amount of money that is available to the government to spend on public services, including health care and education.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also expected to lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to support themselves. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to pay for their own care and support, which will lead to a decline in the amount of money that is available to the government to spend on public services, including health care and education.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also expected to lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to work. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to pay taxes, which will lead to a decline in the amount of money that is available to the government to spend on public services, including health care and education.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation, 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for the future of mental health services, which includes a focus on prevention, early intervention, and recovery. The vision is based on the principles of partnership, choice, and recovery. Partnership involves working with people with mental health problems and their families and carers to develop services that meet their needs. Choice involves giving people the opportunity to choose the services they want to use. Recovery involves helping people to live full and meaningful lives, despite their mental health problems.

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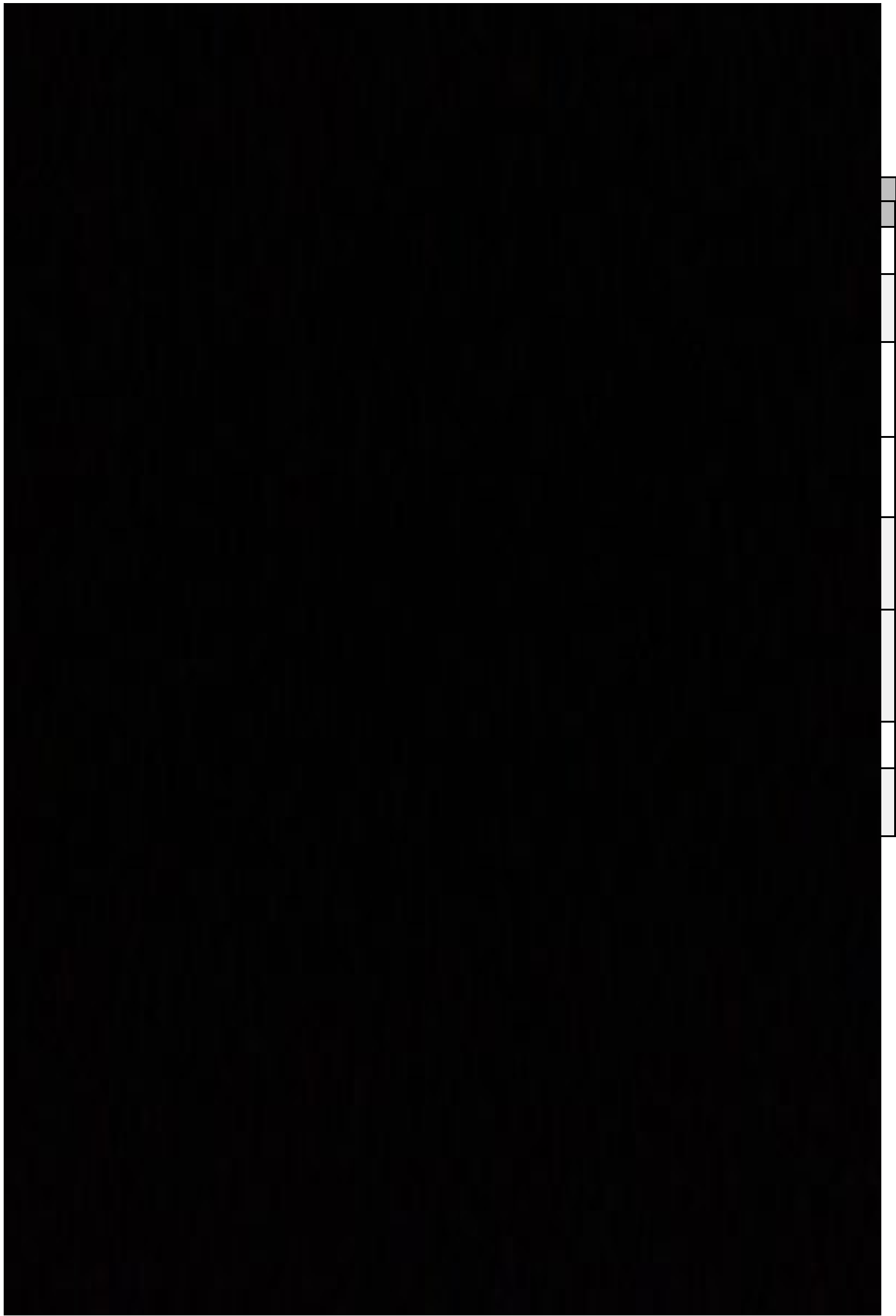
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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health and social care needs of the ageing population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified ageing as one of the major public health challenges of the 21st century (WHO 1999). The WHO has also identified the need to develop strategies to promote the health and well-being of older people (WHO 1999). The WHO has identified the need to develop strategies to promote the health and well-being of older people (WHO 1999).

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care. The Act requires health care providers to ensure that they meet the needs of the population, and to ensure that they are able to provide a high quality of care. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999 (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Service Act 1990, the Health Service Act 1997, and the Health Service Act 2000. These initiatives have led to a number of changes in the way the public sector is organised and managed, and to a number of changes in the way that care is delivered.

One of the key challenges facing the public sector is the need to improve the quality of care. This is a complex task, as it involves a number of factors, including the quality of the staff, the quality of the facilities, and the quality of the care itself. There are a number of ways in which the quality of care can be improved, including the introduction of new standards, the introduction of new training programmes, and the introduction of new monitoring systems.

Another key challenge facing the public sector is the need to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This is a complex task, as it involves a number of factors, including the availability of resources, the availability of staff, and the availability of facilities. There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be improved, including the introduction of new funding mechanisms, the introduction of new management systems, and the introduction of new monitoring systems.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased by 50% (Meltzer 1996).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop effective interventions for people with mental health problems. The development of such interventions is a complex task, and it is essential that the needs of the people who are the focus of the intervention are taken into account. This paper discusses the needs of people with mental health problems, and the implications for the development of interventions. It also discusses the role of the mental health professional in the development of interventions, and the role of the patient in the development of interventions.

The needs of people with mental health problems are complex and multifaceted. They include the need for a safe and secure environment, the need for a supportive and understanding community, the need for a meaningful and purposeful life, and the need for a sense of control and autonomy. These needs are often in conflict with each other, and it is essential that the mental health professional is able to identify and address the needs of the individual.

The role of the mental health professional in the development of interventions is to identify the needs of the individual and to develop a plan of intervention that addresses these needs. The mental health professional also has a role in the implementation of the intervention, and in the evaluation of the intervention. The role of the patient in the development of interventions is to participate in the development of the intervention, and to be involved in the implementation and evaluation of the intervention.

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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. The Department of Health (1996) has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, to improve the efficiency of the system, and to improve the financial position of the public sector. The Department of Health (1996) has also set out a number of key principles for the public sector, including the need to be patient-centred, to be transparent, to be accountable, and to be efficient.

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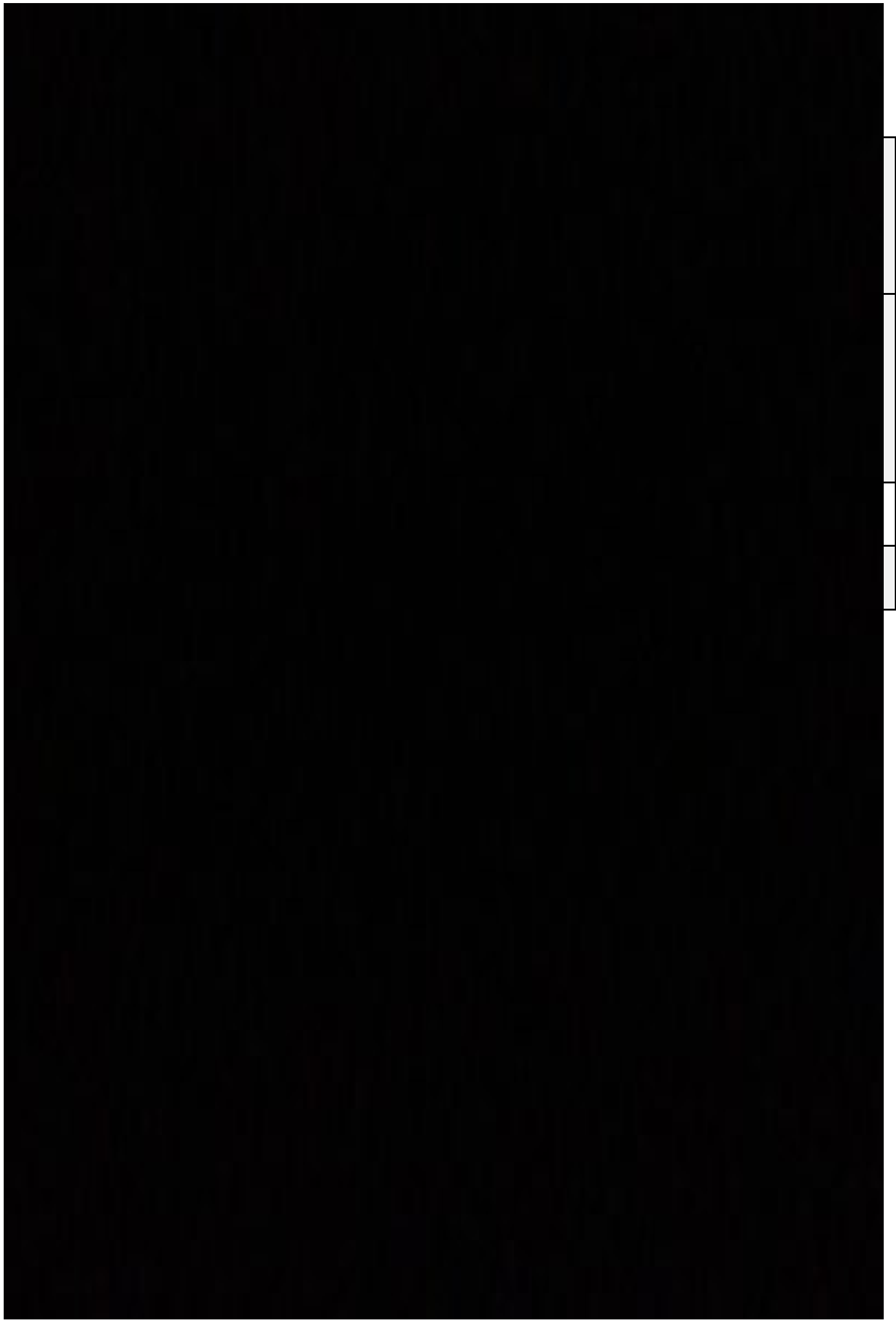
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There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to meet the needs of the population. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of the Health Care Act 1999, which sets out the framework for the regulation of health care, and the introduction of the Health Care Commission, which is responsible for monitoring and improving the quality of care in the public sector. The Health Care Commission has a number of functions, including the monitoring of the quality of care, the investigation of complaints, and the promotion of good practice.

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