

ภาคผนวก ข.29

การดำเนินการโครงการอนุรักษ์การได้ยินของโครงการ

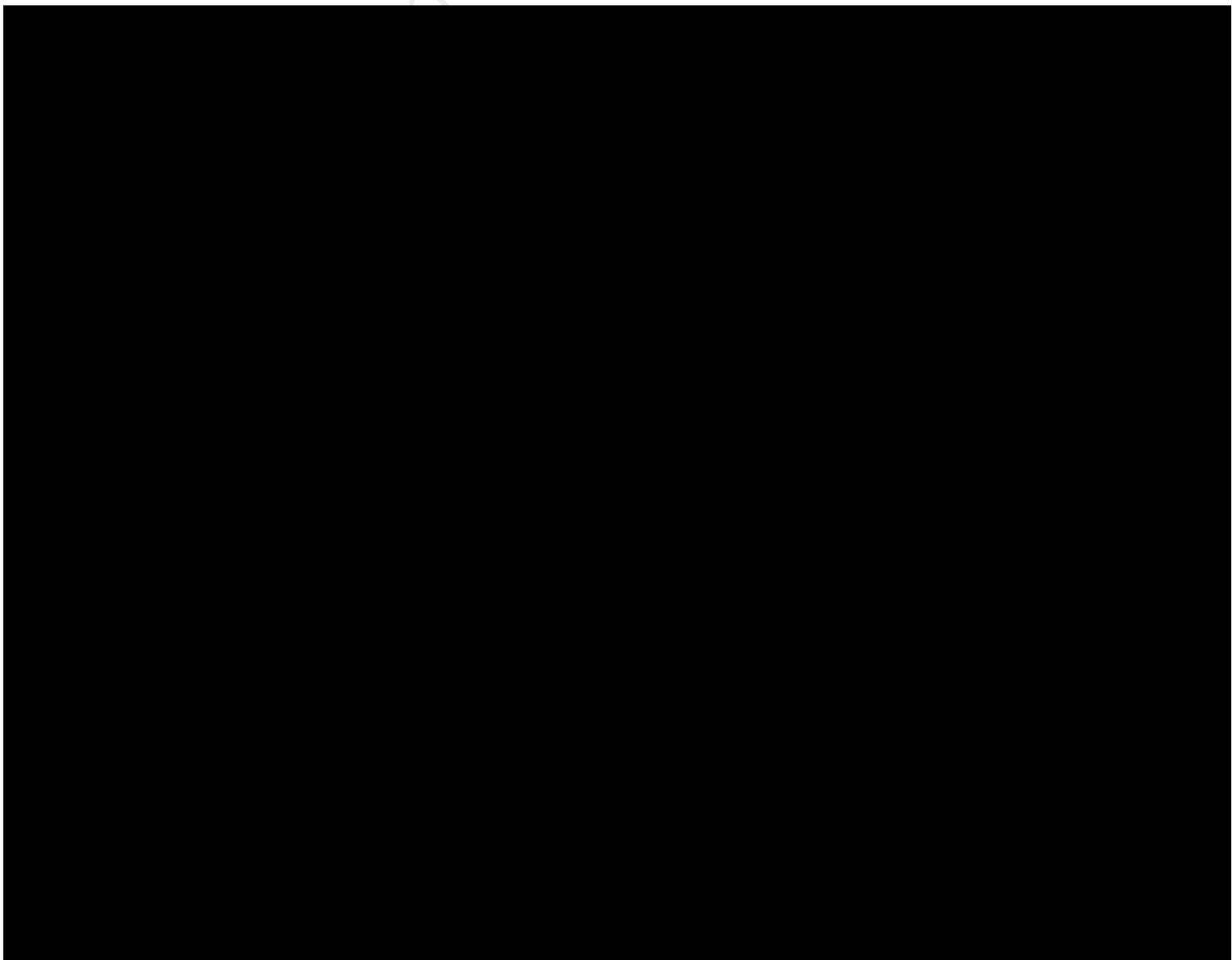
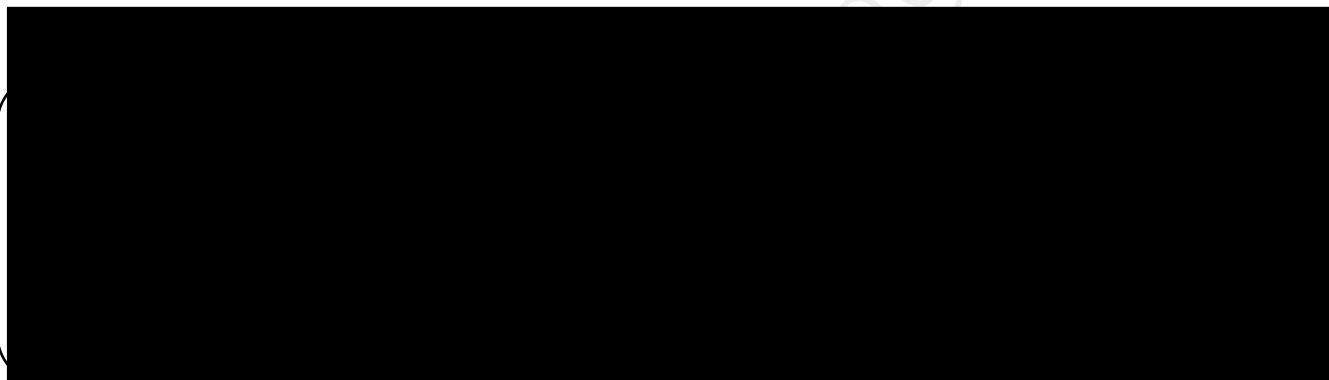
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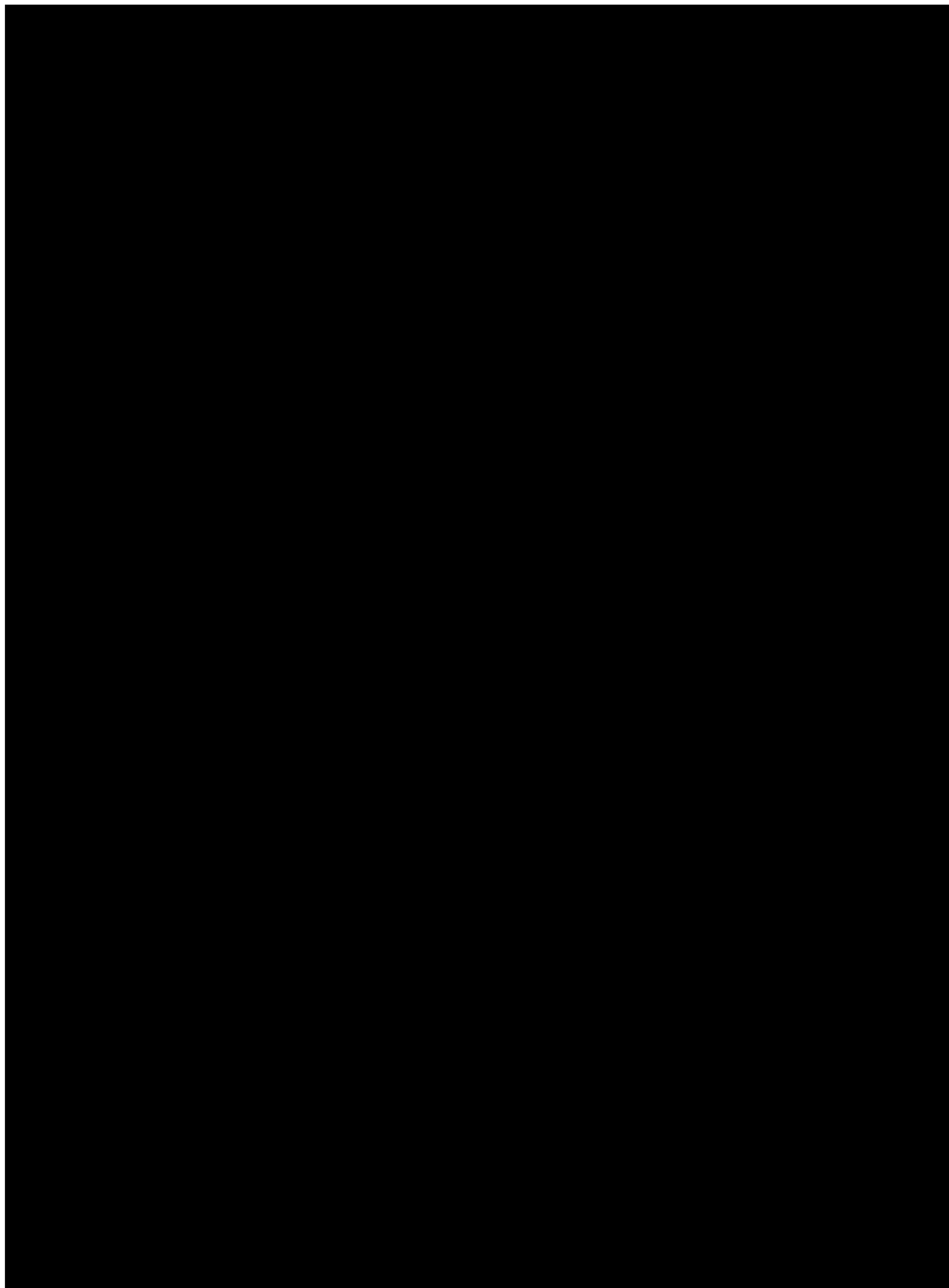
เอกสารจัดทำโครงการอนุรักษ์การไถ่ยืม

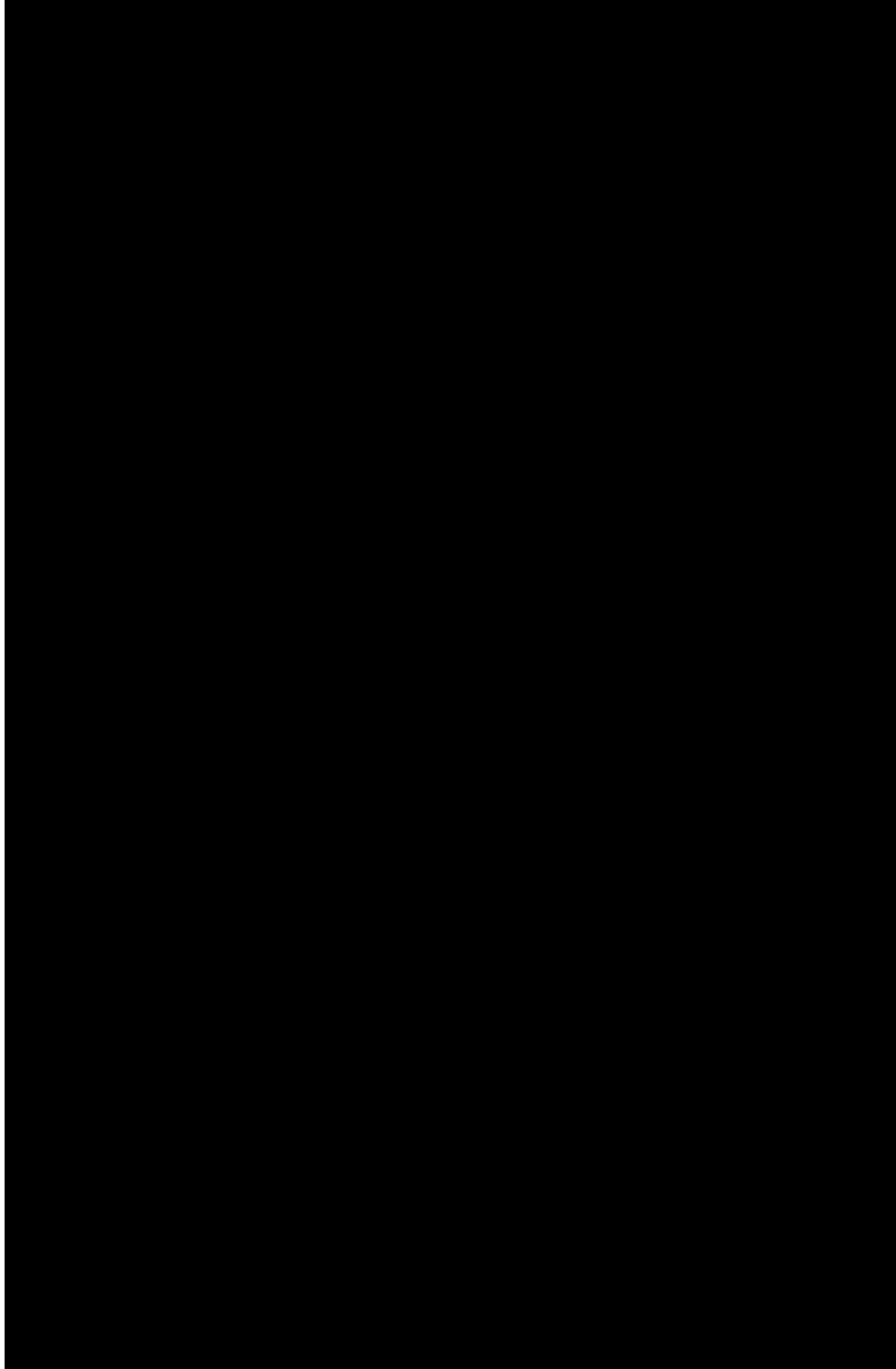


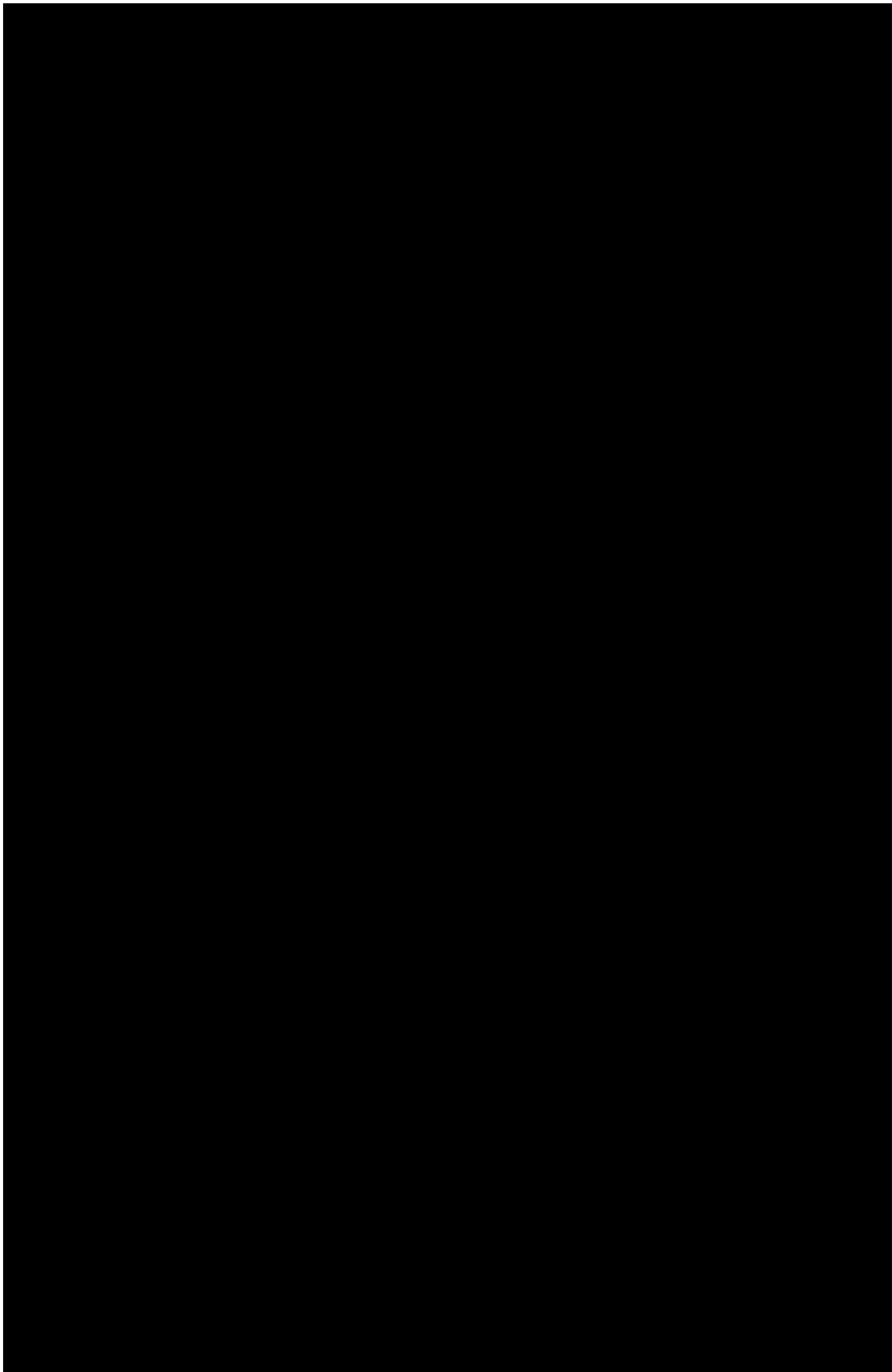
บริษัท พีทีที โกลบอล เคมิคอล จำกัด (มหาชน)

Occupational Health Management









the first of these is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in urban areas. This has led to a concentration of people in a few large cities, which has in turn led to a number of problems. One of the most serious is the lack of adequate housing. In many of these cities, the housing is of very poor quality and is often overcrowded. This leads to a number of health problems, including the spread of infectious diseases. Another problem is the lack of adequate sanitation. In many of these cities, there is no proper sewage system, and the waste is often dumped in the streets. This leads to a number of health problems, including the spread of infectious diseases. A third problem is the lack of adequate employment opportunities. In many of these cities, the majority of the population is engaged in low-paying, unskilled work. This leads to a number of social problems, including poverty and crime.

The second of the main problems facing the country is the lack of adequate infrastructure. This includes a number of things, such as the lack of adequate roads, bridges, and public transportation. This makes it difficult for people to travel between different parts of the country, and it also makes it difficult for businesses to operate. Another problem is the lack of adequate electricity. In many parts of the country, there is no electricity at all, and in other parts, the electricity is of very poor quality. This makes it difficult for people to live and work, and it also makes it difficult for businesses to operate. A third problem is the lack of adequate water supply. In many parts of the country, there is no access to clean water, and in other parts, the water is of very poor quality. This makes it difficult for people to live and work, and it also makes it difficult for businesses to operate.

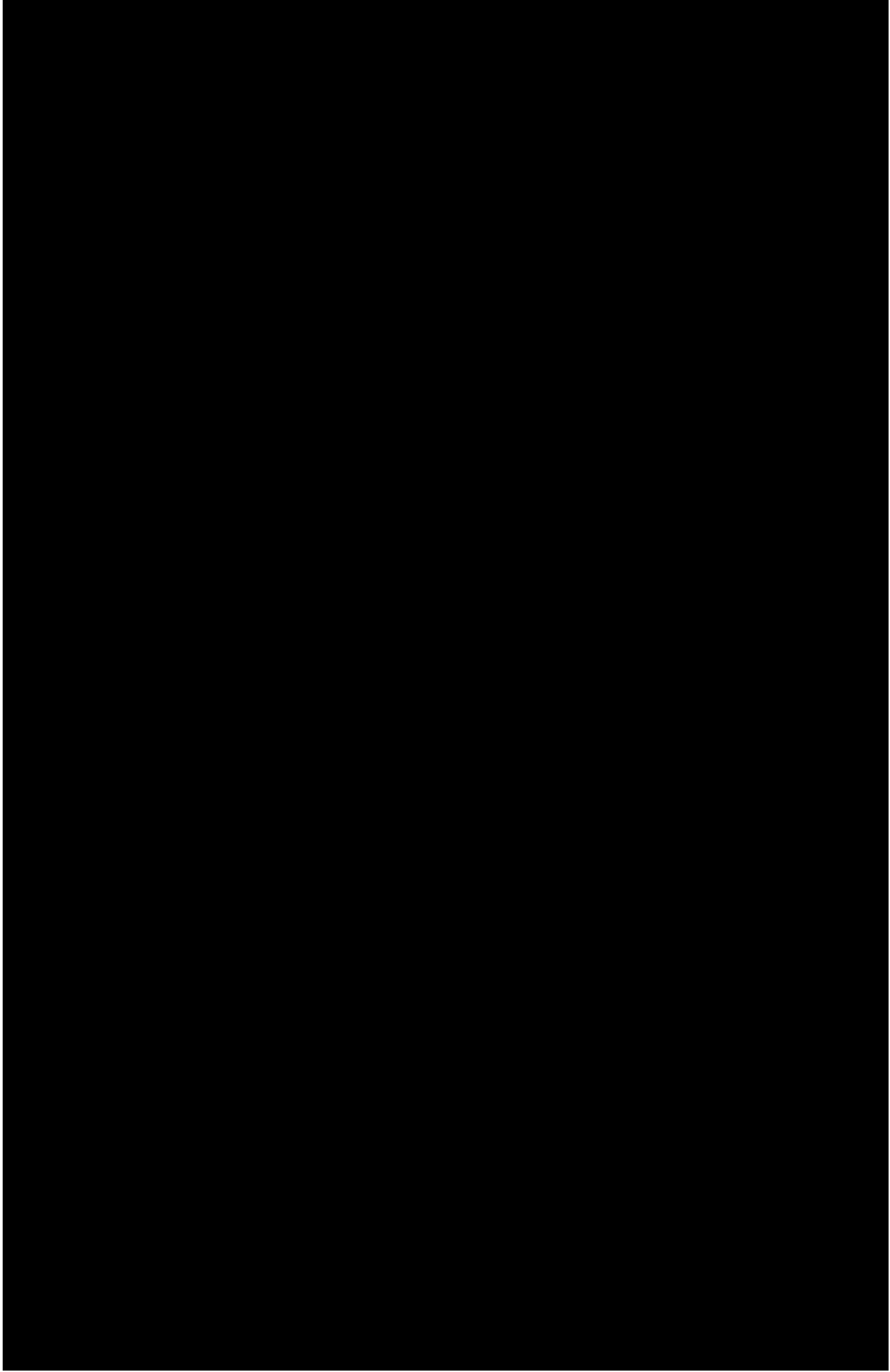
The third of the main problems facing the country is the lack of adequate education. This includes a number of things, such as the lack of adequate schools, teachers, and textbooks. This makes it difficult for children to receive a good education, and it also makes it difficult for adults to learn new skills. Another problem is the lack of adequate vocational training. In many parts of the country, there is no vocational training available, and in other parts, the training is of very poor quality. This makes it difficult for people to learn the skills they need to get a good job, and it also makes it difficult for businesses to find the workers they need. A third problem is the lack of adequate research and development. In many parts of the country, there is no research and development being done, and in other parts, the research is of very poor quality. This makes it difficult for the country to develop new technologies and products, and it also makes it difficult for businesses to stay competitive.

The fourth of the main problems facing the country is the lack of adequate health care. This includes a number of things, such as the lack of adequate hospitals, doctors, and medicines. This makes it difficult for people to get the care they need, and it also makes it difficult for businesses to operate. Another problem is the lack of adequate mental health care. In many parts of the country, there is no mental health care available, and in other parts, the care is of very poor quality. This makes it difficult for people to get the care they need, and it also makes it difficult for businesses to operate. A third problem is the lack of adequate public health measures. In many parts of the country, there are no public health measures in place, and in other parts, the measures are of very poor quality. This makes it difficult for the country to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, and it also makes it difficult for businesses to operate.

The fifth of the main problems facing the country is the lack of adequate social services. This includes a number of things, such as the lack of adequate housing, food, and clothing. This makes it difficult for people to live, and it also makes it difficult for businesses to operate. Another problem is the lack of adequate social security. In many parts of the country, there is no social security available, and in other parts, the social security is of very poor quality. This makes it difficult for people to live, and it also makes it difficult for businesses to operate. A third problem is the lack of adequate social justice. In many parts of the country, there is no social justice, and in other parts, the social justice is of very poor quality. This makes it difficult for people to live, and it also makes it difficult for businesses to operate.

The sixth of the main problems facing the country is the lack of adequate environmental protection. This includes a number of things, such as the lack of adequate laws, regulations, and enforcement. This makes it difficult for the country to protect its environment, and it also makes it difficult for businesses to operate. Another problem is the lack of adequate environmental education. In many parts of the country, there is no environmental education available, and in other parts, the education is of very poor quality. This makes it difficult for people to learn about the environment, and it also makes it difficult for businesses to operate. A third problem is the lack of adequate environmental research. In many parts of the country, there is no environmental research being done, and in other parts, the research is of very poor quality. This makes it difficult for the country to understand the environment, and it also makes it difficult for businesses to operate.

The seventh of the main problems facing the country is the lack of adequate international relations. This includes a number of things, such as the lack of adequate diplomatic relations, trade relations, and cultural relations. This makes it difficult for the country to interact with other countries, and it also makes it difficult for businesses to operate. Another problem is the lack of adequate international law. In many parts of the country, there is no international law available, and in other parts, the international law is of very poor quality. This makes it difficult for the country to interact with other countries, and it also makes it difficult for businesses to operate. A third problem is the lack of adequate international cooperation. In many parts of the country, there is no international cooperation, and in other parts, the international cooperation is of very poor quality. This makes it difficult for the country to interact with other countries, and it also makes it difficult for businesses to operate.



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more undernourished. One of the main reasons is that the world's population is growing very rapidly. In 1990, there were 5.3 billion people in the world. By 2000, there will be 6.1 billion people in the world. By 2010, there will be 6.9 billion people in the world. By 2020, there will be 7.6 billion people in the world.

Another reason why the world's population is becoming more undernourished is that the world's food supply is not keeping pace with the world's population growth. In 1990, the world's food supply was 1.8 billion tonnes. By 2000, the world's food supply will be 2.1 billion tonnes. By 2010, the world's food supply will be 2.4 billion tonnes. By 2020, the world's food supply will be 2.7 billion tonnes.

A third reason why the world's population is becoming more undernourished is that the world's food is not being distributed evenly. In 1990, 1.8 billion people in the world were undernourished. By 2000, 2.1 billion people in the world will be undernourished. By 2010, 2.4 billion people in the world will be undernourished. By 2020, 2.7 billion people in the world will be undernourished.

There are a number of ways in which the world's population can be made more food secure. One way is to increase the world's food supply. This can be done by increasing the world's agricultural production. This can be done by increasing the world's agricultural productivity. This can be done by increasing the world's agricultural efficiency.

Another way to make the world's population more food secure is to distribute the world's food more evenly. This can be done by increasing the world's food security. This can be done by increasing the world's food stability. This can be done by increasing the world's food access.

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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 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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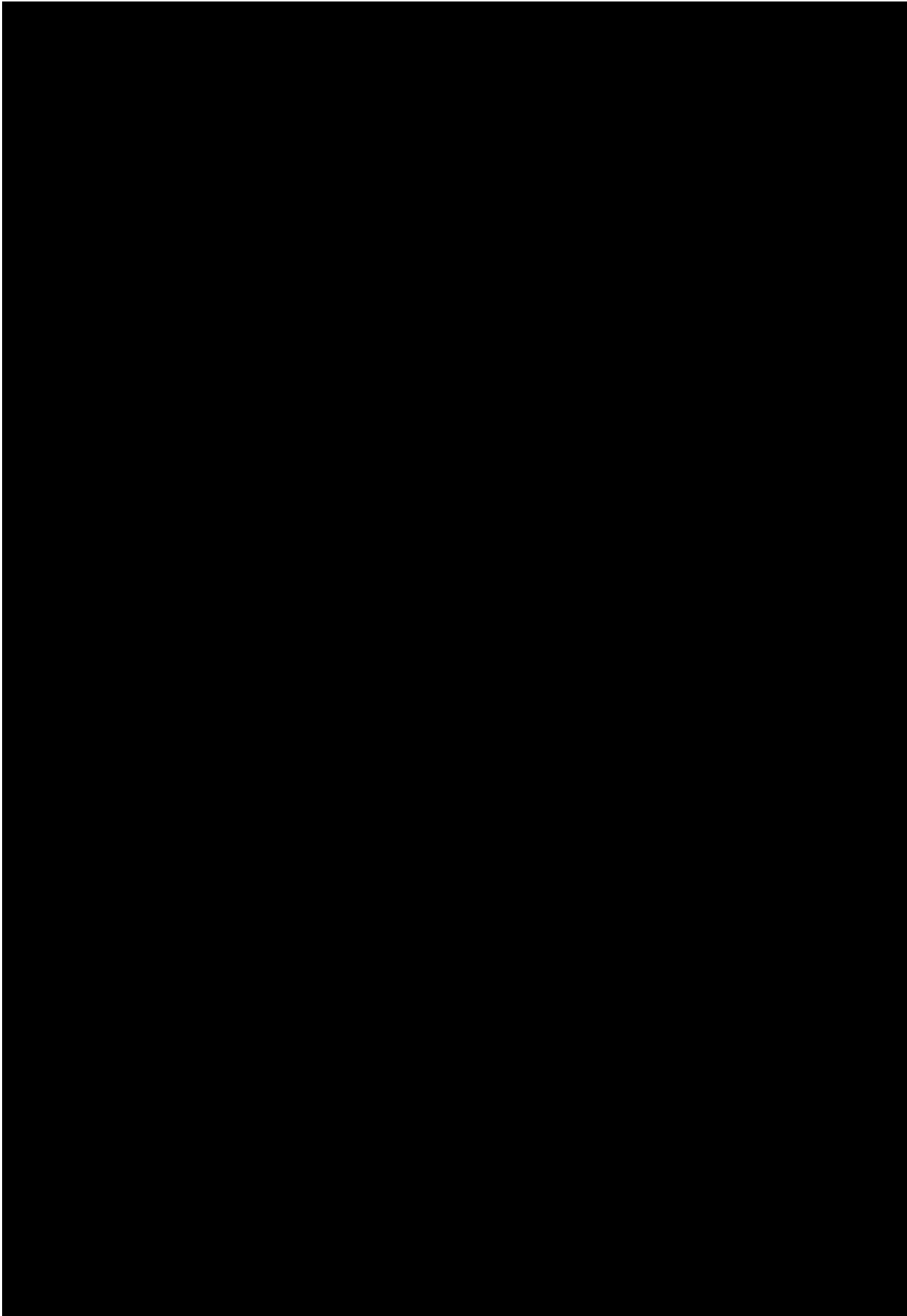
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more undernourished. First, the world's population is growing rapidly, and the number of mouths to feed is increasing. Second, the world's population is becoming more urbanized, and the demand for food is increasing. Third, the world's population is becoming more affluent, and the demand for food is increasing. Fourth, the world's population is becoming more mobile, and the demand for food is increasing. Fifth, the world's population is becoming more educated, and the demand for food is increasing.

There are a number of ways in which the world's population can be fed. First, the world's population can be fed by increasing the production of food. Second, the world's population can be fed by increasing the distribution of food. Third, the world's population can be fed by increasing the consumption of food. Fourth, the world's population can be fed by increasing the quality of food. Fifth, the world's population can be fed by increasing the quantity of food.

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