

ภาคผนวกที่ 3

สรุปผลการศึกษา HAZOP ของโครงการ

รายงานผลการดำเนินงานตามแผนบริหารจัดการความเสี่ยงตามรายงานการวิเคราะห์ความเสี่ยงจากอันตรายที่อาจเกิดจากการประกอบกิจการโรงงาน ประจำปี 2566

บริษัท พีทีที อาซาฮี เคมิคอล จำกัด
นิคมอุตสาหกรรมดับบลิวเอชเอตะวันออก (มาบตาพุด)

เลขที่ 8 ถ.พังเมืองเฉพาะ 3-1 ต.ห้วยโป่ง อ.เมืองระยอง จ.ระยอง
โทรศัพท์ 038-974800 โทรสาร 038-974801

รายงานการวิเคราะห์ความเสี่ยงจากอันตราย ที่อาจเกิดจากการประกอบกิจการโรงงาน

วันที่จัดส่งรายงานฉบับล่าสุดให้ กรอ. : 13 กันยายน 2566
วันที่แจ้งผลการพิจารณารายงานฉบับล่าสุด : 29 กันยายน 2566

สรุปผลระดับความเสี่ยงที่ได้ ดังนี้

1. ระดับความเสี่ยงสูง	-	รายการ
2. ระดับความเสี่ยงที่ยอมรับได้	172	รายการ
3. ระดับความเสี่ยงเล็กน้อย	-	รายการ

และจัดทำแผนบริหารจัดการความเสี่ยง ดังนี้

1. แผนงานลดความเสี่ยง	-	แผน
2. แผนงานควบคุมความเสี่ยง	172	แผน



วันที่จัดส่งรายงานผลการปฏิบัติตามแผนฯ ล่าสุดให้ กนอ. : 26 ธันวาคม 2565

the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13].

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 100% (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 15% in 1997 (Health Survey for England 1997). In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 15% in 1980 to 23% in 1994 (Flegal et al. 2002).

Obesity is a complex condition, with many causes. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The most common cause of obesity is a combination of a diet high in calories and a sedentary lifestyle. Other causes include genetic factors, hormonal imbalances, and certain medications. Obesity is a major risk factor for many chronic diseases, including heart disease, diabetes, and cancer.

There are many ways to prevent and treat obesity. The most effective way to prevent obesity is to maintain a healthy diet and an active lifestyle. If you are already obese, losing weight can help reduce your risk of developing chronic diseases. There are many weight loss programs available, including diet, exercise, and medication. It is important to choose a program that is safe and effective for you.

Obesity is a complex condition, but it is not a life sentence. With the right diet and lifestyle changes, you can lose weight and improve your health. If you are struggling with obesity, talk to your doctor about the best way to lose weight. There are many resources available to help you, including dietitians, exercise instructors, and support groups.

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