



**FORESIGHT FOR SAFETY
SAFETY TRANSFORMATION TO THE FUTURE**

PROCEEDINGS

**The 3rd OSH Avenue International
Conference (OAIC 2024)**

28th-29th August, 2024

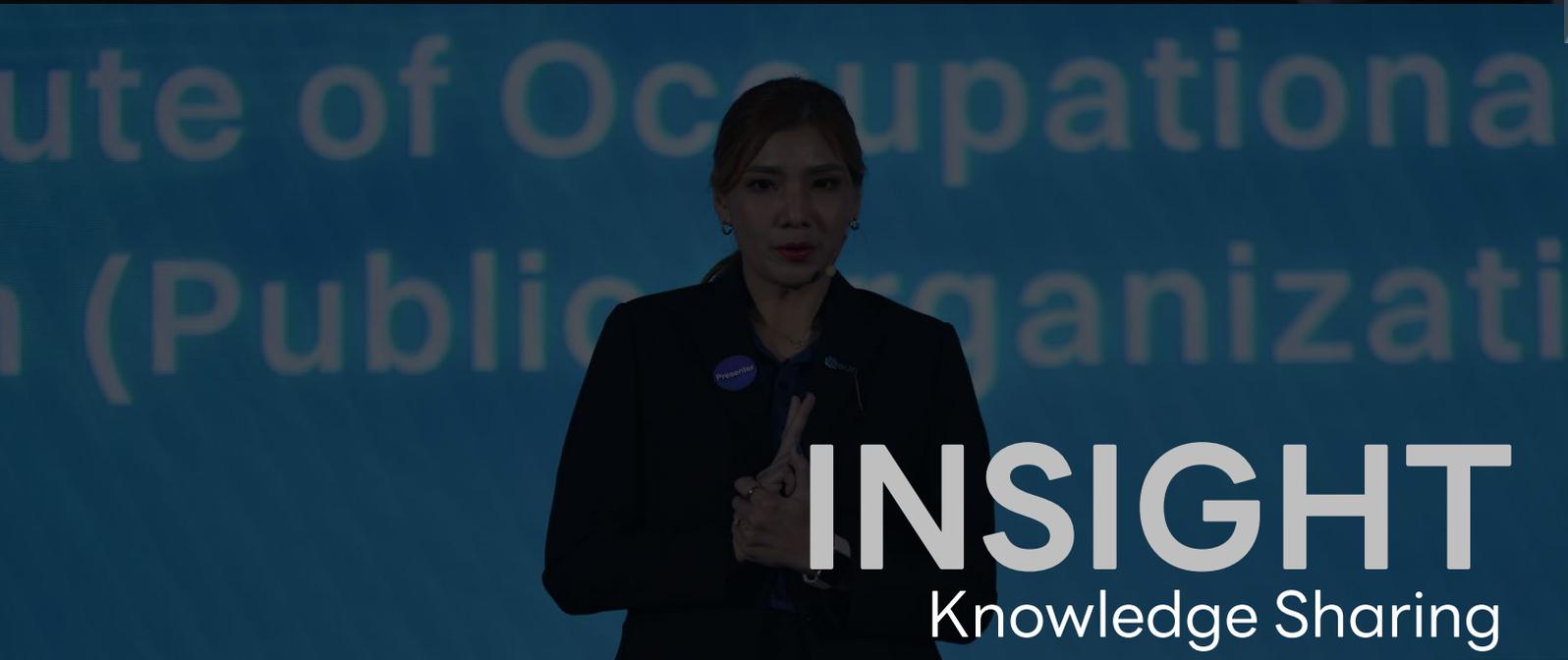
At Grand Hall, True Digital Park West, Bangkok, Thailand





INSPIRE

Keynote Speakers



INSIGHT

Knowledge Sharing



INTERACTION

Panel Discussions

PROCEEDINGS

The 3rd OSH Avenue International Conference (OAIC 2024)
“Foresight for Safety; Safety Transformation to The Future”



August 28th – 29th, 2024

Grand Hall, True Digital Park, Bangkok, Thailand

Editor

Thanawan Ritthichai, Ph.D.

Thailand Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (Public organization)

Organized by

Thailand Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (Public organization)



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Partnerships



Academic External collaborators



AGENDA

28TH AUGUST 2024

AT GRAND HALL, TRUE DIGITAL PARK, BANGKOK

ISSUE	TIME	CONTENT
SECTION OF INSIGHT		
Reactive	9.00–9.20 a.m.	OAIC1: Hazardous chemicals waste management from faculty of dentistry in Thailand university Presenter: Chawalit Chommanee, Faculty of dentistry, Mahidol university
	9.20–9.40 a.m.	OAIC2: Promotional Health Behaviors and Environmental Living of Factory Employees in Three Regions of Thailand: A 2024 Survey Presenter: Dr. Sirada Lekuthai, Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health, Thailand
	9.40–10.00 a.m.	OAIC3: Enhance effectiveness of Easy and Safe Croissant Forming Process Presenter: CPRAM CO., LTD.
Preventive	10.00–10.20 a.m.	OAIC4: Adjustment of Working Posture and Redesign Cart in Workers at Department of Keeper Material: A Case Study of a Factory Presenter: Kallaya Harnpicharnchai, Occupational Health and Safety, Faculty of Public Health, Mahasarakham University
	10.20–10.40 a.m.	OAIC5: The Study of Key Success Factors in Standard Implementation According to Occupational Safety and Health Management System (T-OSH OSHMS) Presenter: Katesuda Raksakul & Jiranan Inmanee, Thailand Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (Public Organization)
	10.40–11.00 a.m.	OAIC6: Safety and Health Integration Platform (SHIP) Presenter: Gas Separation Plants (GSPs), Rayong, PTT Public Company Limited
R-P-P	10.40–11.00 a.m.	Poster Presentation PP1 - Self-Reported Symptoms of Heavy Metal Exposure among Electronic Waste Workers in Northeastern Thailand PP2 - From Assessment to Improvement: Developing a Body Discomfort Tool for Myanmar Migrant Workers in the Thai Textile Sector PP3 - Exposure Assessment of Traffic Noise among Street Vendors in Thonburi, Bangkok PP4 - Enhancing Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) Management through Power BI Visualizations in Companies with Multiple Factory Sites PP05- The Study of Relationship between Working Posture and Muscular Fatigue of Sawing Workers, Case Study: Warin Market, Ubonratchathani
Proactive	11.00–11.20 a.m.	OAIC7: Safety Logistics Training Center Presenter: Siam Denso Manufacturing Co., LTD. and Siam Kyosan Denso Co., LTD.
	11.20–11.40 a.m.	OAIC8: Occupational Factors Affecting Falls in the Senior Workers Presenter: Boonyaporn Windee, School of Occupational Health and Safety, Institute of Public Health, Suranaree University of Technology
	11.40–12.00 a.m.	OAIC9: Occupational Health Study on Lower Back Muscular Discomfort and Associated Risk Factors in Bus Drivers: A Postural Analysis and Baseline Findings from Yangon, Myanmar Presenter: Soe Myat Yee Mon Thein, College of Public Health Sciences, Chulalongkorn University
	12.00 – 13.00 p.m.	Lunch Break / Exhibition Activities (LIVE)
(Main Stage)	13.00–13.40 p.m.	Opening Ceremony and Special Executive Speech by Phiphat Ratchakitprakarn, Minister of Labour of Thailand
SECTION OF INSPIRE		
Reactive	13.40–14.00 p.m.	Investigating Incidents of EV Charger in Business Cycle [Investigating Incident] Padsaworn Wannakarn, Chief, EV Charging Station Installation and Maintenance Department of Elex by EGAT
	14.00–14.20 p.m.	Temporary Break for Interview
	14.20–14.40 p.m.	OAIC10: Road Safety Form Older Social Innovation Speed Bump Presenter: Sumat Bunsud, Faculty of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Sisaket Rachaphat University
SECTION OF INSPIRE		
Reactive	14.40–15.00 p.m.	Driving OSH Excellence through Communication and Collaboration Bonnie Yau, Executive Director of Occupational Safety and Health Council Hong Kong SAR
	15.00–16.00 p.m.	Panel Discussion Topics: Impacts of Climate Change towards The Adaption of Digital Technology and Automation Continue Safety and Health at Work Moderator: Prof. Dr. Wantanee Phanprasit, Department of Occupational Health and Safety, Faculty of Public Health, Mahidol University Panelists: 1) Dr. Yuka Ujita - International Labour Organization (ILO) 2) Dr. Atsamon Limsakul - Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE) 3) Mr. Teerapong Raksasang - Former Vice President HSE NS BlueScope
SECTION OF INTERACTION		
Proactive	16.00–16.20 p.m.	Recent Occupational Accident Status in Japan. How to Maintain Awareness of Hazard? Komiya Hiroki, Director of Technical Support Department of Japan Industrial Safety and Health Association, Japan Industrial Safety and Health Association (JISHA)
	16.20–16.40 p.m.	"Safety is paramount" - Intense Safety Awareness in Aircraft Industry Mr. Phol Poompuang, Head of Corporate Safety, Asia Aviation PCL. (AirAsia)

AGENDA

29TH AUGUST 2024

AT GRAND HALL, TRUE DIGITAL PARK, BANGKOK

ISSUE	TIME	CONTENT
SECTION OF INSIGHT		
Preventive	9.00–9.20 a.m.	OAIC14: Positive Communication on Occupational Safety and Health Presenter: Faculty of science and technology, Bangkok Suvarnabhumi University
	9.20–9.40 a.m.	OAIC12: Development of Sitting Posture Detection for Computer Users Using Webcam System Presenter: Airada Saipim, Faculty of Public Health, Thammasat University (Rangsit Campus), Thailand
	9.40–10.00 a.m.	OAIC13: NUPP (Noo-Plod-Pai) Model Presenter: Ban Khok Lam School, Khon Kaen
	SECTION OF INSPIRE	
	10.00–10.20 a.m.	Progress and Future Development of KOSHA's Big data Platform for Industrial accident prevention [Tower of Safety Data] Mr. Dongwon Lee, Senior Manager from Digital Strategy Bureau at Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency (KOSHA)
	10.20–10.40 a.m.	Caring for Your Mental Health [Risk Management] Sarutabhandu Chakrabhandu Na Ayutaya, M.D., Executive Director of Somdet Chaopraya Institute of Psychiatry
SECTION OF INSIGHT		
Proactive	10.40–11.00 a.m.	OAIC11: Prevalence and Factors Associated with Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders among Central Sterile Supply Technician in Nakhon Si Thammarat Province Presenter: Withaya Chanchai, Department of Public Health, Major of Occupational Health & Safety Faculty of Medicine, Siam University
	11.00–11.20 a.m.	OAIC15: Assessment of health risks associated with particulate matter from traffic in the informal workers of Nakhon Ratchasima Presenter: Nawarat Namta, Institute of Public Health, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand
	11.20–11.40 a.m.	OAIC16: Ergonomic Hazard Identification on Musculoskeletal Discomfort among fire extinguisher inspectors. Presenter: Yonlada Khunburan, Faculty of Public Health, Thammasat University (Rangsit Campus), Thailand
R-P-P	11.20–12.00 a.m.	Poster Presentation PP6 - The Study of Smoke Ventilation of High Ceiling Building Case Study; Multi-Purpose Building PP7 - Prevalence and Factors Associated Occupational Noise Induced Hearing Loss among Workers in A Paper Plant Industry PP8 - Development of Application for Risk Assessment in Tapioca Starch Factory: A Case Study of A Factory. PP9 - Appsheet Application of Chemicals Handling and Storage in Hospital
Lunch Break / Exhibition Activities (LIVE)		
Reactive	12.00–13.00 p.m.	
	13.00–13.20 p.m.	OAIC18: Innovative Nitrile Glove 16-inch for Chemical Exposure and Chemotherapy to Reduce Risks of Performing Medical Procedures in Hospitals in Thailand. Presenter: Faculty of medicine, Siam university
	13.20–13.40 p.m.	OAIC19: Robots for detecting electrical leakage in water Presenter: Jintapha Thasiri, Department of Public Health, Major of Occupational Health & Safety Faculty of Medicine, Siam University
SECTION OF INSPIRE		
Proactive	13.40–14.00 p.m.	How To Get Your Workforce Engaged with Health & Safety [Continuous Improvement & Reinforce Positive Behaviors] Bagavathiperumal Pillai Subramani (Mani), Senior Hse Specialist At Chevron Oronite Pte Ltd.
	14.00–14.20 p.m.	"Trafy Fondue" Big Incident Management of Bangkok – City of Life [Incident Management] Assoc.Prof.Tavida Kamolvej, Deputy Governor of Bangkok
Reactive	SECTION OF INSIGHT	
	14.20–14.40 p.m.	OAIC20: Health Risk Assessment of Heavy Metal Exposure in Respirable Dust of Garbage Collectors In Ubon Ratchathani University Presenter: Aranya Siraboon, Occupational Health and Safety, Faculty of Science, Ubon Ratchathani University
SECTION OF INSPIRE		
Proactive	14.40–15.00 p.m.	Transformation Of Osh To Economic Acceleration Kamtorn Sheepchaisara Ph.d., Specialists
	SECTION OF INTERACTION	
	15.00–16.00 p.m.	Discussion Topics: Best Practice to promote awareness and continuous improvement to enhance social safety culture Moderator Kanthawut Boonmee, Ph.D., Director of Research and Development Division, Thailand Institute of Occupation Safety and Health Panelist 1.Assoc.Prof. Anek Siripanichkorn, Council of Engineers Thailand 2.Buncha Sritanauthakorn, Deputy Director of Thailand Institute of Occupational Safety and Health 3.Krisda Chaikui, Senior Principal PSM/HSE Asia Pacific, Chevron Technical Center
Summary of OAIC	16.00–16.20 p.m.	Creating Values of OSH through communication and collaboration Executive Director of Thailand Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (Public organization)

Editorial Statement

Message from Executive Director of T-OSH



As we gather for the 3rd OSH Avenue International Conference (OAIC 2024), I am honored to extend my warmest welcome to all participants. This year's theme, "Foresight for Safety; Safety Transformation to The Future," reflects our commitment to advancing occupational health and safety through innovative approaches and forward-thinking strategies.

The Thailand Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (Public Organization) or T-OSH, under the supervision of the Minister of Labour, is critical to studying, researching, developing, and supporting the establishment of safety standards. We are dedicated to creating knowledge and innovations that enhance safety, occupational health, and working environments. Our mission extends beyond research and development; we also provide essential services and promote collaboration between the public and private sectors to strengthen workplace safety.

Since its inception in 2022, the OSH Avenue International Conference (OAIC) has become a prestigious international forum on safety, occupational health, and working environments. Over the past two conferences, we have welcomed more than 6,500 onsite and online participants. The OAIC has become a central platform for sharing diverse knowledge on safety in Thailand, significantly contributing to implementing safety-related policies and practices that protect workers across all sectors.

This conference attracts many participants, including business executives, safety management leaders, academic experts from international networks, private sectors, universities, safety officers, scholars, and students in safety-related fields. We also encourage high-risk business establishments and members of the public interested in safety to join us. The OAIC serves as a bridge to promote safety knowledge and ensure a safer working environment for everyone.

For OAIC 2024, we have adopted the theme "**Foresight for Safety: Safety Transformation to The Future.**" This theme embodies our vision of transforming safety practices with smart technology to meet the evolving needs of workers at all levels. The conference will explore three main areas: reactive (response to incidents), Preventative (prevention), and Proactive (proactive prevention) through three key activities: Inspire—Keynote Speaker, Insight—Knowledge Sharing, and Interaction—Panel Discussion.

The OAIC 2024 promises to be an enlightening and transformative experience. Together, we will explore new horizons in safety, ensuring that our workplaces are compliant but also forward-thinking and resilient.

Nuntachai Punyasurarit

Executive Directors of Thailand Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (Public organization)

Message from the Editor

Welcome to the Proceedings of the 3rd OSH Avenue International Conference (OAIC 2024) in Bangkok, Thailand. This year, we proudly present our theme: "Foresight for Safety; Safety Transformation to the Future." Achieving an exceptional conference necessitates the meticulous selection of papers that successfully navigate a rigorous review process, ensuring that only the highest quality work is completed.

Our conference proudly presents extensive offerings this year, including 29 captivating technical research papers, ten enlightening keynote addresses, and two-panel discussion sessions. These sessions are dedicated to fostering the adoption of OSH-smartness, innovation, and transformation and addressing the challenges posed by technological disruption.

Our distinguished keynote speakers hail from esteemed organizations such as the Japan Industrial Safety and Health Association (JISHA), the Korea Occupational Safety & Health Agency (KOSHA), and the Occupational Safety and Health Council of Hong Kong. We are also honored to include insights from industry leaders such as Chevron, Thai Airasia, and government representatives, including the Bangkok Governor, the Somdet Chaopraya Institute of Psychiatry, and EGAT; their topics span a wide range of issues related to safety, health, and working environments.

A particular highlight of this year's conference is the interactive panel discussions. These sessions will delve into critical topics such as the impacts of climate change on the workforce and the role of safety culture and safety mindset in building sustainable workplace safety.

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to all our esteemed keynote speakers, panelists, committees, and academic reviewers, whose unwavering dedication to synthesizing materials and sharing their vast and profound experiences has resulted in exceptional and captivating talks. We especially thank the editorial team of the Thai Journal of Ergonomic and Journal of Safety and Environment Reviews for their academic support and collaboration.

In addition, we express our deep appreciation to all our tutorial presenters. Their remarkable endeavors have yielded interactive and outstanding tutorials catering to individuals' diverse learning requirements at various stages of their academic and professional journey, including undergraduates, graduates, and seasoned professionals alike.

We are confident that the insights and knowledge shared during this conference will significantly advance safety and health practices worldwide. Thank you for being a part of this transformative experience.

Editor

Thanawan Ritthichai, Ph.D.

Thailand Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (Public organization)



Thailand Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (Public Organization) or T-OSH is the first public organization under supervision of ministry of labour, Thailand. T-OSH was established on 22nd May, 2015 by The Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Act B.E. 2554 (A.D. 2011), In Chapter 7 Section 52.

Occupational Safety, Health and Environment ACT B.E. 2554 (A.D. 2011) dated January 17, 2554, which was effective from July 16, 2011 results in rapid activities to be proceeded and establishment of the system to cover various regulations. Especially the clause 52 of this act enforces to establish the Institute of Occupational Safety and Health within one year. The Institute for the purpose of promoting occupational safety, health and environment shall have powers and duties as follows:

- (1) To promote and solve problems concerning with occupational safety, health and environment;
- (2) To develop and support the preparation of standards to promote occupational safety, health and environment;
- (3) To operate, promote, support and jointly operate with agencies on occupational safety, health and environment, both from public and private sectors;
- (4) To conduct a research, study on promotion of occupational safety, health and environment, both on personnel and technical development;
- (5) Any other powers and duties as prescribed by the law.

FORESIGHT FOR SAFETY

SAFETY TRANSFORMATION TO THE FUTURE

"Diversities Hub of OSH in Thailand" for exchanging diverse knowledge on safety in Thailand, fostering the implementation of safety-related policies and practices to protect workers at all levels. OAIC 2024 will be themed "Foresight for Safety: Safety Transformation to The Future." which presented the concept of transforming safety into the future with smart technology by three mechanism; Reactive (response to incidents), Preventative and Proactive



Reactive



Preventative



Proactive

WITH A VARIOUS ACTIVITIES



- **Inspire** : Sharing experiences on safety from experienced individuals or renowned personalities.



- **Interaction** : Exchange of safety information on special safety issues from both domestic and international perspectives.



- **Insight** : Presentations of academic works, research findings, and safety innovations through a new format of academic seminars.



- **Exhibition** : of innovation and technology of OSH

28TH – 29TH AUGUST 2024

AT GRAND HALL, TRUE DIGITAL PARK, BANGKOK

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Section of Inspire:

keynote speakers



“ INVESTIGATING INCIDENTS OF EV CHARGER IN BUSINESS CYCLE ”

PADSAWORN WANNAKARN
Chief, EV Charging Station Installation
and Maintenance Department of Elex by EGAT



Investigating Incidents of EV Charger in Business Cycle

Padsaworn Wannakarn,

Chief, EV Charging Station Installation and Maintenance Department of Elex by EGAT

Safety in the Use of Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations is crucial because it directly involves human life. Over the past ten years, the popularity of electric vehicles (EVs) has been steadily growing. However, this growth doesn't just mean that those with financial means can buy EVs; it also requires careful planning for infrastructure, electricity supply, safety, and electricity tariffs. Thailand has set a target to produce right-hand drive EVs for export, with 30% of all vehicle production being EVs by 2030. However, the growth of EVs brings risks and safety concerns, as EVs are still a relatively new technology, and there are ongoing concerns about their safe usage.

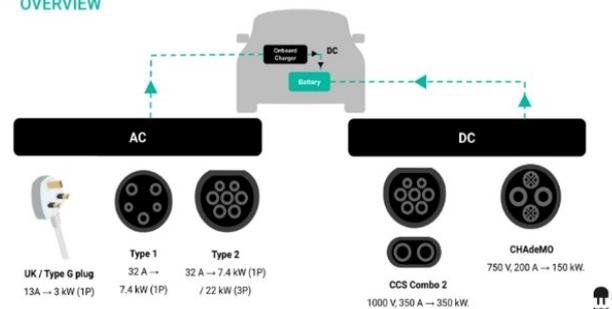
The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT), a state agency under the Ministry of Energy, has been tasked with supporting the growth of EV infrastructure in Thailand. This includes ensuring the stability of the national electrical grid and expanding EV charging stations under the "Elex by EGAT" brand. These stations are equipped with control systems that utilize communication applications. Currently, there are 197 Elex by EGAT charging stations across 68 provinces.

Risks Associated with EV Charging Stations:

1. **Electrical Risks:** There is a potential for electrical hazards to users, such as the risk of electric shock.
2. **Fire Risks:** Besides electrical hazards, there is also a fire risk at charging stations due to issues like arcing or short circuits.
3. **Safety of EV Charging Stations:**

EV charging stations are divided into two types: AC chargers used in homes and DC chargers installed along highways for long-distance travel. Proper installation of charging equipment is crucial, with a strong emphasis on installation standards and safety protocols. In Thailand, there are four modes of EV charging installation: For residential AC chargers, having the necessary knowledge for proper installation and usage and adhering to established standards

INTRODUCTION DC FAST CHARGING 1.2 Connectors OVERVIEW



“Safety is about proactive planning and careful risk management. Using charging stations requires vigilance to avoid heat-related hazards and prevent fire incidents.”

is essential. The materials and equipment must be suitable for use to prevent potential risks. To safeguard against electrical hazards, the sub-circuits supplying power to the EV charger must have the following protective measures:

- **Grounding**
- **Residual Current Device (RCD):** Type B, rated $I_{\Delta n} \leq 30$ mA, capable of cutting off all live conductors, including the neutral, with a current rating no less than the overcurrent protection rating.

MODE 1

การอัดประจุไฟฟ้าโหมด 1 หมายถึง การเชื่อมต่อไฟฟ้าของยานยนต์ไฟฟ้าเข้ากับระบบไฟฟ้าผ่านตัวรับมาตรฐาน โดยไม่มีการใช้อุปกรณ์ควบคุมและป้องกันในสาย (In-cable control and protection device: IC-CPD) และมีพิกัดกระแสไฟฟ้าไม่เกิน 16 A

หมายเหตุ ห้ามใช้การอัดประจุไฟฟ้าโหมด 1 ตาม มอก. 61851 เช่น 1-2560

รูปที่ 1 การอัดประจุไฟฟ้าโหมด 1

MODE 2

การอัดประจุไฟฟ้าโหมด 2 หมายถึง การเชื่อมต่อไฟฟ้าของยานยนต์ไฟฟ้าเข้ากับระบบไฟฟ้าผ่านตัวรับมาตรฐาน โดยมีการใช้อุปกรณ์ควบคุมและป้องกันในสาย (In-cable control and protection device: IC-CPD) และมีพิกัดกระแสไฟฟ้าไม่เกิน 32 A

รูปที่ 2 การอัดประจุไฟฟ้าโหมด 2

MODE 3

การอัดประจุไฟฟ้าโหมด 3 หมายถึง การเชื่อมต่อไฟฟ้าของยานยนต์ไฟฟ้าเข้ากับระบบไฟฟ้าผ่านเครื่องอัดประจุไฟฟ้าชนิดกระแสสลับที่ใช้จ่ายพลังงานไฟฟ้าให้กับยานยนต์ไฟฟ้าโดยเฉพาะ

รูปที่ 3 การอัดประจุไฟฟ้าโหมด 3 กรณีเชื่อมต่อประจุไฟฟ้ากับระบบไฟฟ้า

รูปที่ 4 การอัดประจุไฟฟ้าโหมด 3 กรณีเชื่อมต่อประจุไฟฟ้ากับระบบไฟฟ้า

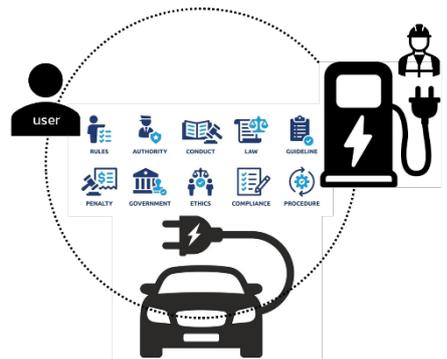
MODE 4

การอัดประจุไฟฟ้าโหมด 4 หมายถึง การเชื่อมต่อไฟฟ้าของยานยนต์ไฟฟ้าเข้ากับระบบไฟฟ้าผ่านเครื่องอัดประจุไฟฟ้าชนิดกระแสตรงที่ใช้จ่ายพลังงานไฟฟ้าให้กับยานยนต์ไฟฟ้าโดยเฉพาะ

รูปที่ 5 การอัดประจุไฟฟ้าโหมด 4

Fire Prevention and Suppression at EV Charging Stations: According to safety regulations, fire extinguishers—such as dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or other types suitable for electrical fires (Class C)—must be installed at every EV charging station. These should meet NFPA or Thai Engineering Institute (Wor Sor Tor) standards, with a minimum capacity of 6.80 kg, and be easily accessible at all times.

Factors for Safe Use of EVs: There are four key elements to ensuring the safe use of EVs: the user, the EV itself, the charging station, and risk prevention at the charging station



Emergency Response Plan: There should be a manual for dealing with fires at EV charging stations or electric vehicles, and emergency drills should be conducted at least once a year. Continuous maintenance is required, along with compliance with various standards, including EV charging station installation standards (PPE), safety standards for charging station use, and occupational safety and health standards.



“ DRIVING OSH EXCELLENCE THROUGH COMMUNICATION AND COLLABORATION ”

BONNIE YAU

Executive Director of Occupational Safety and Health Council Hong Kong SAR



Driving OSH Excellence through Communication and Collaboration

Bonnie Yau,

Executive Director of Occupational Safety and Health Council Hong Kong SAR

Driving Excellence in Occupational Safety and Health through Communication and Collaboration consists of the following key components:

1. Key Elements for Effective TV Advertising: The fundamental factors of creating a video or advertising content include creativity and thinking outside the box. The "Ah-ha effect" is highly beneficial. Humorous content is essential for attracting viewers' attention to TV advertisements, making them feel connected to the content and easily memorable. However, no matter how good the advertisement is, the content must be relevant to the audience.

2. World Health Organization's (WHO) Framework for Effective Communication:

According to WHO, effective communication should be accessible, concise, easy to understand, and target-specific. Complex communication should be avoided. Surveys, especially on media like posters, suggest that emotional cues like determination or fear can create a more significant impact. Media design should prioritize simplicity and clear visibility.



3. OSH Communication through Rapid Information Technology: The Hong Kong Department of Health organized the "10,000 Steps a Day" walking campaign using animated videos to attract the middle-aged demographic to promote health through daily walking. Communication was also carried out using APIs and social media channels. This campaign attracted many participants, illustrating how proper communication can significantly drive participation and engagement.

4. Clear and Simple Communication: In Hong Kong, heat is a recurring problem in the summer. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was tested to help workers reduce heat exposure. Equipment tested included cooling suits, portable neck fans, phase-change materials (PCMs), and ice ring neck coolers. Experiments were conducted to measure satisfaction and physiological responses, such as heart rate reduction and sweat production. Products were rated on a scale (5 stars, 4 stars) for easy understanding, and media briefings were conducted to disseminate the information broadly.

5. Collaboration: When demand increases and resources are scarce, collaboration becomes crucial. Collaboration is beneficial when organizations learn from each other. For example, organizations lacking resources may work with unions, associations, and government agencies to address challenges like space constraints while leveraging hardware, software, and systems to support SMEs. The government may provide incentives, such as certification, to help businesses grow.

6. Building Connections and Collaboration: Signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is essential for exchanging information and creating new connections. After the MOU is signed, further collaboration can be initiated through cross-regional seminars, which provide opportunities to build networks and enhance cooperation.

7. Collaboration and Integration in the Joyful and Healthy Workplace Project: According to WHO, the workplace is the best venue for health initiatives. The "Joyful and Healthy Workplace" campaign was launched in collaboration with health authorities and labor departments to promote employee health. Key steps include:

- Signing a charter of cooperation with companies.
- Offering rewards and support through workshops, webinars, and media promotion.
- Provides free health check kits for companies that sign the charter.
- Conducting education and training on health, exercise, and nutrition through seminars and one-on-one consultations.

Benefits of Collaboration:

- We create activities and competitions to promote health, such as healthy lunch contests and workplace exercises.
- We are encouraging company creativity by offering rewards for innovative ideas.

Supportation from the government:

- Health authorities send experts to study companies' challenges and recommend sustainable health programs

8. Challenges to Improving Collaboration:

- **Conflicting Interests and Differences in Values:** These issues may cause tension between parties.
- **Turf Problems:** Protecting jurisdiction and the fear of losing control can create tension and hinder cooperation.
- **Resource Consumption:** Collaboration can be resource-intensive, so it should be pursued when it's precious and beneficial.

"Recognition of safety achievements not only honors excellence but inspires others to elevate their own practices, fostering a culture of continuous improvement and safety for all."

“ RECENT OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENT STATUS IN JAPAN HOW TO MAINTAIN AWARENESS OF HAZARD? ”

KOMIYAMA HIROKI

Director of Technical Support Department of Japan Industrial Safety and Health Association (JISHA)



Recent Occupational Accident Status in Japan. How to Maintain Awareness of Hazard?

Komiyama Hiroki

Director of Technical Support Department of Japan Industrial Safety and Health Association (JISHA)

The Japan Industrial Safety and Health Association (JISHA) was established in 1964 as a public organization under the supervision of the Ministry of Labour, with the goal of promoting safety and occupational health and eliminating industrial accidents. JISHA encourages voluntary accident prevention activities at workplaces by employers and supports various initiatives related to workplace safety and occupational health, including:

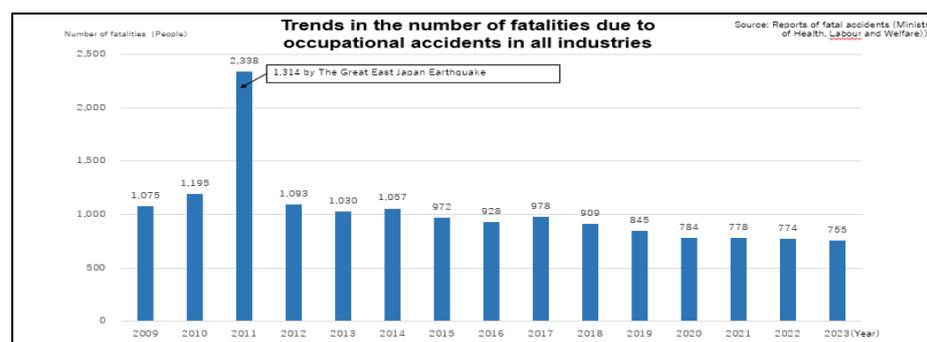
- 1) **Human Resource Development** related to safety and occupational health.
- 2) **Technical Services** for workplaces.
- 3) **Information Dissemination** through the production and distribution of occupational safety and health publications.

Additionally, JISHA holds the **National Occupational Safety and Health Convention** annually to promote exchanges between safety and health professionals nationwide, raise awareness about workplace safety and health, and support industrial accident prevention. The event also features Japan's largest exhibition of occupational safety and health equipment.

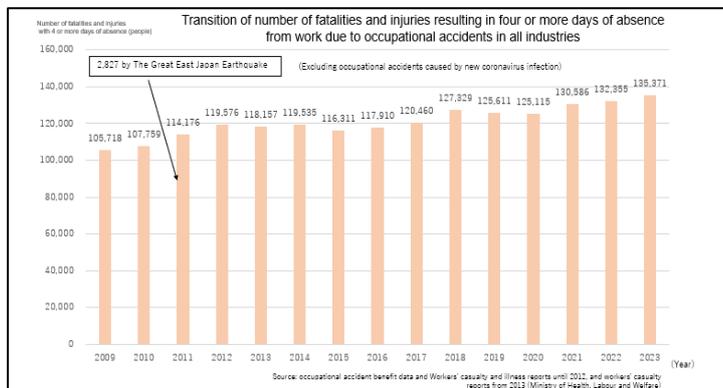
Key Issues Related to Workplace Accidents:

- 1) **Current Situation of Workplace Accidents in Japan:** The number of workplace accidents in

Japan has shown a long-term downward trend, except for 2011, when the Great East Japan Earthquake occurred.



Workplace accident prevention plans are developed every five years. The current mid-term plan outlines the priorities for the government, businesses, and workers to help reduce workplace accidents. The current plan is in its second year and covers the period from 2023 to 2027. The goal of this plan is to reduce the number of fatal accidents by at least 5% by 2027, compared to 2022.



Efforts continue to prevent serious accidents, with a focus on preventing collisions, slips and falls, traffic accidents, and machinery-related incidents. Special attention is needed to reduce the number of accidents resulting in injury or death, particularly in the service sector.

It is essential for all workers to maintain continuous awareness of safety and health and to actively work to prevent accidents by reducing the risks associated with unsafe behaviors. Senior management must establish clear policies or accident prevention measures, and workers and employers must collaborate to improve working conditions and eliminate unsafe practices.

"Improving the workplace environment and eliminating unsafe behaviors are vital steps toward preventing accidents and ensuring safety. Every effort counts in creating a secure and accident-free workplace."

2. Raising Awareness of Potential Hazards: One of the most effective hazard assessment activities in Japan is the **Pointing and Calling** method. This behavior, which has been practiced in Japan for a long time, encourages workers to focus on safety by pointing and calling out specific tasks to reinforce awareness. It is a uniquely Japanese approach to confirming safety

Implement pointing and calling to enhance safety awareness



“INTENSE SAFETY AWARENESS IN AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY”

PHOL POOMPUANG
Head of Corporate Safety, Thai AirAsia



Intense Safety Awareness in Aircraft Industry

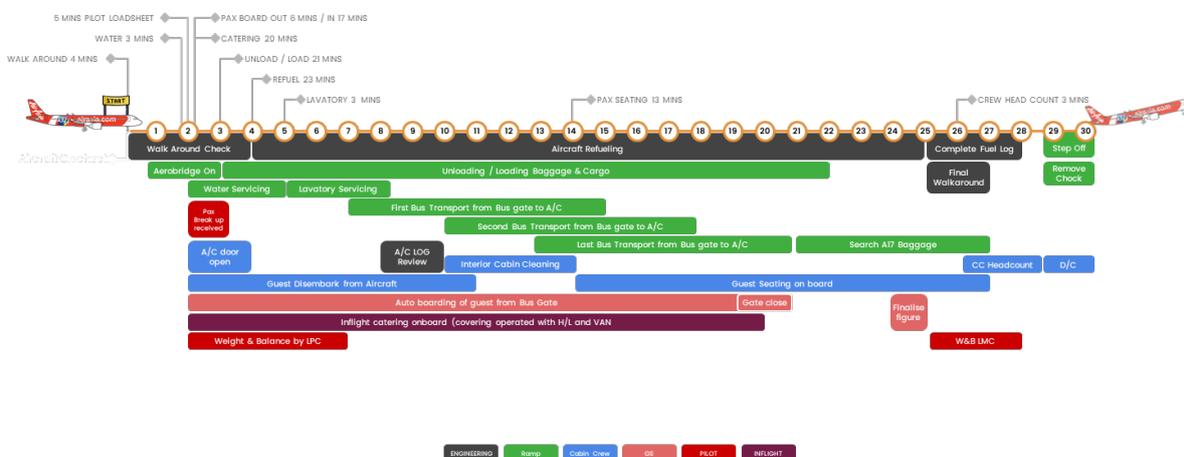
Mr. Phol Poompuang

Head of Corporate Safety, Asia Aviation PCL. (AirAsia)

AirAsia is a low-cost airline that allows passengers to travel to their loved ones or do business at reasonable prices. One of its most significant points of pride is being awarded the title of World's Best Low-Cost Airline for 15 consecutive years. In addition, AirAsia has received other accolades, such as being ranked the third most on-time airline in the world in 2022. The airline is committed to maintaining at least the same standards as in 2022. Additionally, the Airline Ratings website recognized it with the country's highest level of aviation safety in 2023.

Working in aviation comes with immense risks. When something goes wrong, it is usually severe and draws attention on social media. This is why safety is the top priority. One of the critical missions AirAsia has taken on to uphold its service standards, which is challenging and demanding, is OTP (On-Time Performance). For a low-cost airline, time is crucial—every second counts as increased costs in parking fees, wages, fuel, depreciation, and wear and tear.

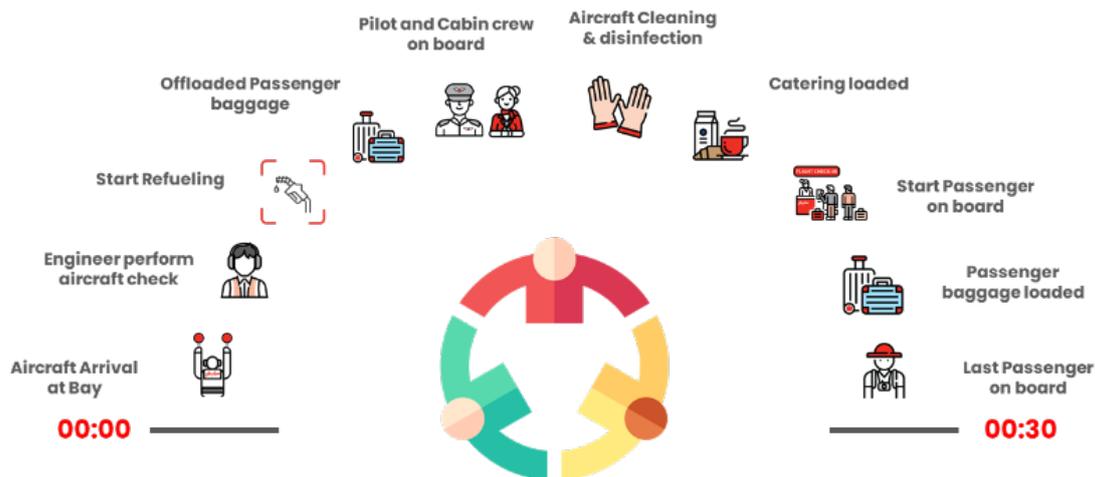
From arrival to departure



Clear procedures and actions are essential given the high workload in a limited time. It all begins with the confidence of senior management in their staff's ability to perform. Regular meetings are held across all

departments to align operations, assess risks, consider strengths and weaknesses, and ensure everyone works toward a shared goal, thus creating AirAsia's organizational culture. The most crucial element is **communication**, ensuring that operational instructions are conveyed clearly and actions are taken accordingly. In case of disruptions, staff must fully understand their mission and know what needs to be done. They must also be able to report any issues to the relevant departments for resolution.

"Effective communication and transparency with staff, combined with consistent training and clear procedures, are essential for ensuring safety and efficiency in every operation."



Another critical and fundamental issue for any airline is aviation safety. Any incident involving an aircraft is usually severe, and when flying in the air, you can't pull over to the side of the road or stop at a service station for repairs, unlike road travel. Every flight carries the potential for human error. According to statistics, each pilot makes an average of 5-10 mistakes per flight. This is why two pilots are required on every flight, so they can cross-check each other's work and divide responsibilities, reducing the average number of errors to 1-2 per flight. Most of these errors are minor, such as forgetting to turn on the lights.

AirAsia uses the Flight Data Analysis System, which collects nearly every piece of data in real-time, second by second.



This so-called black box (though it is orange for easy identification) is crucial in an accident investigation. It is equipped with a transmitter for rescue teams. After the plane lands, the data is sent to the office, where any anomalies or severe issues during the flight are reported. If necessary, immediate action is taken to prevent future incidents.

Once the data reaches the office, a team—mainly composed of pilots—analyzes it using specialized software. The analyst can review all the data, simulating the cockpit experience and even identifying information the pilots themselves may not have been aware of. The cause of the issue is determined, and a solution is identified. This information is then shared with the pilots and sent to the training department, so pilots who haven't encountered the situation can learn from it, preventing the issue from recurring.

After understanding the safety of air travel, which is deemed the safest mode of transportation due to advanced technologies and stringent regulations, one might wonder about the least secure mode of travel. Without a doubt, that would be road travel, despite having traffic rules, signals, police, and CCTV cameras. So why do accidents and fatalities remain so high? Whether current technologies and devices are sufficient—can they genuinely prevent or mitigate accidents? If they were effective, the number of accidents should decrease or even disappear.

“ PROGRESS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF **KOSHA'S BIG DATA** PLATFORM FOR INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION ”

MR. DONGWON LEE

Senior Manager, Digital Strategy Bureau
Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency
(KOSHA)



Progress and Future Development of KOSHA's Big data Platform for Industrial accident prevention

Mr. DONGWON LEE

Senior Manager from Digital Strategy Bureau at Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency (KOSHA)

KOSHA's Big data Platform

KOSHA's Big Data Platform originates from a roadmap established by the Ministry of Labour in Korea, aiming to reduce injury and fatality rates. The goal is to decrease the death rate per 10,000 workers to 0.29 by 2026. Currently, over 800 workers die from workplace accidents each year, with the death rate ranging from 0.4 to 0.5 per 10,000 workers over the past eight years. Despite the overall decline in the death rate each year, the proportion of fatalities in small businesses with fewer than 50 employees continues to rise. As for the costs, a government report shows that the cost of industrial accidents in Korea has increased by 32.8% over the past five years. The loss per injured worker is estimated to be around \$199,000, 6.4 times higher than Korea's average pre-tax annual salary in 2022, which stood at \$31,187.



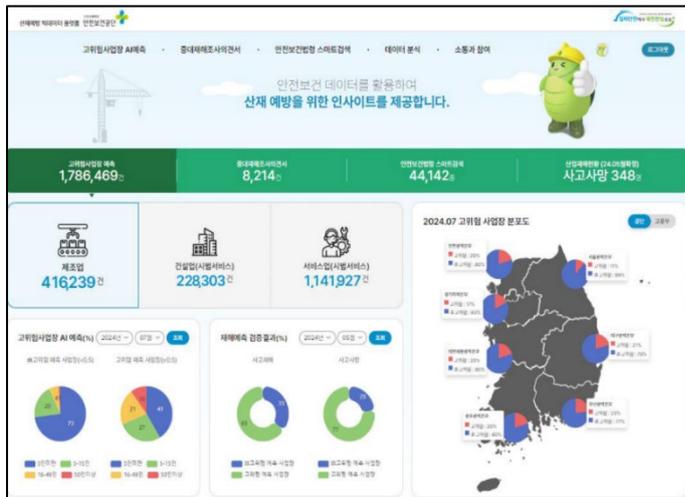
To meet the targets set by the roadmap, Big Data and AI technologies were utilized to develop a "Big Data Platform," enabling the prediction of high-risk workplaces. This platform also serves as a foundational tool for industrial accident prevention.

Big Data Platform Features:

- High-Risk Workplace Prediction: This feature involves calculating the risk rates for all workplaces monthly using AI learning models. It provides Excel downloads and mapping services for easy access to and use of resources. Once search conditions are set, relevant companies will appear. Although the data is written in

Korean, it includes company name, address, number of employees, industry type, and prediction results. Clicking on a specific workplace in the search results will provide more detailed information about that workplace.

High-Risk Workplace Prediction Model: To reduce fatalities from accidents, selecting and inspect targeted workplaces efficiently is essential. Workplace selection is based on data processing using personal knowledge and experience. A shift towards a more scientific method for workplace selection is necessary. Thus, an annual development plan was established to ensure workplaces are selected in a more scientific and effective manner.



- AI Model Development Process: Initially, workplace data is collected, including management data such as personnel, machines, materials, environment, and employment insurance obtained from workplace visits. Next, the data is prepared. Since there is a significant amount of data that needs to be included, various methods are used to fill in the gaps. Given that there are over a thousand variables fed into the model, similar variables are grouped, or derived variables are created to reduce dimensionality. Preliminary statistical analysis is performed, and unnecessary variables are

removed using various statistical techniques. To address data imbalance, repetition and multiple AI methods are used. Techniques like machine learning, deep learning, and anomaly detection are applied. Other methods, such as random search, are used to set the optimal hyperparameters. After testing several algorithms, the model's performance reached about 73%.

Safety and Occupational Health Improvement:

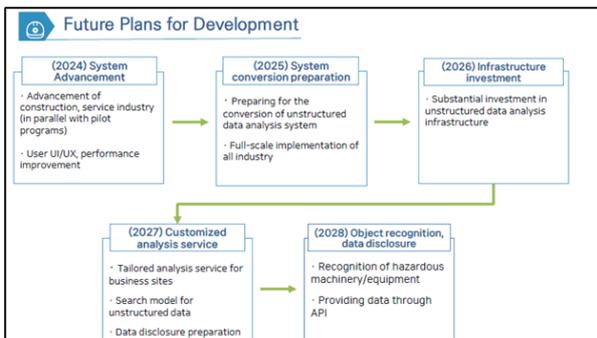
The safety and occupational health levels are expected to improve following support. High-risk workplaces must be identified, with risk levels measured on a scale from 0 to 1. When the risk level exceeds 0.5, it is designated as a high-risk workplace.

"In every decision we make, safety is the compass that leads us to a future where well-being and success walk hand in hand."

Big Data Platform Development Plan (2024-

2028): The main direction for development over the next five years is to manage unstructured data more effectively. There are plans to upgrade the prediction of high-risk workplaces and to offer services to the public. Additionally, a system will be developed to help business owners and workers easily identify workplace risk factors. As the Big Data Platform evolves, the organization aims to provide data and APIs to the public and prepare for future technologies. This includes language processing using technologies like BERT and GPT, which

are currently popular. Although still in its early stages, the platform is being developed to better address safety and occupational health issues.



The AI model also excels at classifying industries. Currently, KOSHA employees manually classify industrial accidents with an accuracy rate of around 80%. The AI model, however, can independently analyze the causes of industrial accidents. When an accident case is input, the system generates a report that includes an overview, industry type, cause, and risk mitigation measures.



“ CARING FOR YOUR MENTAL HEALTH ”

Sarutabhandu Chakrabhandu Na Ayutaya
Executive Director of Somdet Chaopraya
Institute of Psychiatry



Caring for Your Mental Health [Risk Management]

Sarutabhandu Chakrabhandu Na Ayutaya, M.D.,

Executive Director of Somdet Chaopraya Institute of Psychiatry

Mental Health Safety in the Workplace" refers to the care and prevention of mental health issues caused by workload, stress, and other factors in the work environment, aiming to maintain employees' mental stability so they can work efficiently and enjoy a good quality of life. Key issues when discussing mental health in the workplace include:

1. **Work-related stress:** Work stress is the most significant factor affecting employees' mental health. Pressure from heavy workloads, working overtime, or conflicts with colleagues can lead to stress.
2. **Work-life balance:** Achieving a balance between personal life and work is essential. A lack of time for rest or stress-relieving activities can impact mental health.
3. **Work environment:** A poor working environment, such as unsafe workplaces, unfriendly conditions, or lack of support from supervisors or colleagues, can affect mental health.
4. **Lack of support:** Insufficient support from both colleagues and supervisors can lead to feelings of isolation and anxiety, which may result in mental health issues.
5. **Mental health care:** Mental health care in the workplace can be achieved through activities like relaxation, exercise, adequate sleep, consulting a specialist, or engaging in enjoyable activities to relieve stress.

Mental Health Assessment Tools in Organizations:

1. **Mental Health Questionnaire:** This tool is used to assess levels of stress, anxiety, and depression among employees, typically including questions about their feelings and behaviors over a given period, such as the GHQ (General Health Questionnaire) or DASS (Depression Anxiety Stress Scales).
2. **Work-Life Balance Assessment:** This evaluation measures employee satisfaction with their work-life balance, which can indicate stress and potential mental health issues due to overworking.
3. **Individual Interviews:** Interviewing employees to assess mental health provides deeper insights into problems that may not be detectable through questionnaires. One-on-one conversations allow management to understand fundamental issues and find appropriate support solutions.
4. **Work Environment Assessment:** This assessment analyzes workplace factors that may impact employees' mental health, such as relationships between colleagues, support from management, and physical conditions in the work environment.

- 5. Job Satisfaction Survey:** This survey helps measure employee satisfaction with their job roles, work environment, and relationships with colleagues, directly affecting mental health.
- 6. Workplace Stress Assessment:** This tool evaluates the level of stress employees experience from their jobs, such as time pressure, excessive workload, or job uncertainty.
- 7. Organizational Mental Health Survey:** This survey includes questions on psychological support within the organization, mental health policies, and employee involvement in mental health care.

Development of Mental Health Care Applications: Features that mental health care applications should include:

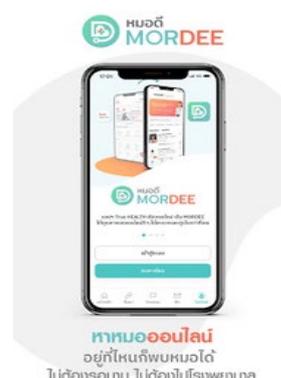
- 1. Mood Tracking:** Users can log their daily moods to analyze trends in their mental health.
- 2. Self-Help Tools:** Tools for meditation or deep breathing exercises to reduce stress and anxiety.
- 3. Stress Management:** Questionnaires or tests to measure stress levels, along with tailored advice on managing stress based on the results.
- 4. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) Training:** Programs to help users change negative thinking patterns into positive ones, with exercises for assessing and modifying behaviors that may affect mental health.
- 5. Goal Setting and Progress Tracking:** Users can set personal goals, such as getting enough sleep, exercising, or meditating, and tracking their progress with notifications when goals are achieved or when it's time to complete activities.
- 6. Social Support:** A feature that allows users to connect with friends, family, or online support groups.
- 7. Online Counseling:** A feature that connects users with licensed psychologists or therapists through chat or video calls.
- 8. Educational Content:** Articles, videos, and podcasts on mental health, stress, emotional management, and more, with regular updates to provide users with current information.
- 9. Privacy and Security:** Encryption of user data and secure access to personal information.
- 10. Notifications and Motivational Messages:** Reminders to encourage users to engage in activities that benefit their mental health, such as meditation or mood logging.

Mental health is the foundation of a thriving workplace—invest in it, and you'll see reduced absenteeism and a surge in productivity."



Happy Workplace

This application is part of the Workplace Mental Health Project, developed by the Department of Mental Health. It provides assessments and recommendations for organizations and employees to support mental health in the workplace, as well as tools to create a work environment that promotes positive mental well-being.





“HOW TO GET YOUR **WORKFORCE ENGAGED** WITH HEALTH & SAFETY”

BAGAVATHIPERUMAL PILLAI SUBRAMANI (MANI)
Senior HSE Specialist at Chevron Oronite Pte Ltd.

How To Get Your Workforce Engaged with Health & Safety [Reinforce Positive Behaviors] Bagavathiperumal Pillai Subramani (Mani)

Senior HSE Specialist at Chevron Oronite Pte Ltd.

“Relationships”: The Foundation of Success: A good relationship improves the chances of success. However, building such relationships can be challenging. The simplest and most effective way is to be open and honest with others, free from bias. Treat everyone equally, listen attentively, and respond with respect.

5-Step Approach:

- **Reward:** Look for positive observations or good things and appreciate them with simple greetings like “Good morning” or “Good afternoon” with a smile. Psychologists suggest that people will not feel offended if you highlight 15 positive things and mention only one mistake.

- **I Care:** Show genuine concern and interest in others.

- **Learning:** When we speak more than we listen, we often miss opportunities to learn. The best approach is to learn continuously. When you study, you gain new perspectives. Your opinions will evolve as you engage in conversations and understand others better.

- **Contract:** Sometimes, people perform well; encourage them to continue. If they make mistakes, help them understand why it was wrong. People don't care what you say, but they care how you say it. The choice of words and tone is crucial. Thank them afterward. Workers or colleagues will feel more welcomed rather than frustrated if these steps are followed correctly.

- **Thank You:** Express gratitude to the observers.

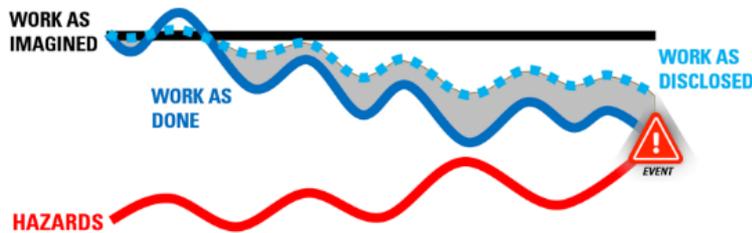
“True leadership means responding with vision, taking proactive steps to protect employees, and fostering a workplace built on safety and care.”

The Human and Organizational Performance (HOP) Concept: HOP is a concept that acknowledges human nature and anticipates human errors. It has been adopted in many countries, including the United States, Singapore, and several Asian countries. HOP emphasizes making the right actions easier and mistakes harder to commit. It shifts the perspective from seeing people as problems to be managed to viewing them as problem solvers. The fundamental principles are:

- Mistakes are normal.
- Blaming does not fix problems, and it hinders learning.

- Systems drive behavior. It's important to understand that people's actions are influenced by their environment.
- Learning is crucial and should be taken seriously.
- A leader's response is critical—it can either encourage or discourage employees from being honest.

WORK-AS-IMAGINED / WORK-AS-DISCLOSED / WORK-AS-DONE



Black Line / Blue Line: When we visit a work site, if there are poor relationships and employees are fearful, the black line represents the "perfect answer." But if there is trust, good relationships, and no fear, employees will talk about how work is actually performed in the field and the risks they face, represented by the blue line. This allows us to begin improving the process

and identify opportunities for further development.

"The most important thing is building relationships. Good relationships enhance the achievement of success. However, how do we build these relationships? That is the challenge."

Psychological Safety in the Workplace: Shift the question from "why" to "how." Use a different communication perspective. For example, ask, "Tell me about your work. How difficult is it to get things done? How feasible are your steps? How did you learn about this task? What's the worst that could happen? And how can you help us stay safe? How can I assist you?"

Leadership Response: As a leader, you must respond rather than react. A response encourages learning opportunities and supports a positive environment for systematic improvement. The world is changing with technological innovations and devices that help monitor employees. Many of these advancements reduce costs and enhance workplace safety. Therefore, don't limit yourself to traditional ideas or outdated requirements.



Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs: According to Maslow's theory of needs, when you're at the primary level, having enough can make you happy. However, as you move up the hierarchy, people seek more. Sometimes, small recognitions like a water bottle or a t-shirt can bring happiness to junior staff. But at higher levels,

the recognition must be tailored to suit the individual. It's essential to ensure that the recognition is appropriate for the person, the environment, and the culture. That is the most critical factor.

"appo deepo bhava" - be a light unto yourself



“TRAFFY FONDUE BIG INCIDENT MANAGEMENT OF BANGKOK – CITY OF LIFE”

Tavida Kamolvej
Deputy governor of Bangkok



“Traffy Fondue” Big Incident Management of Bangkok – City of Life

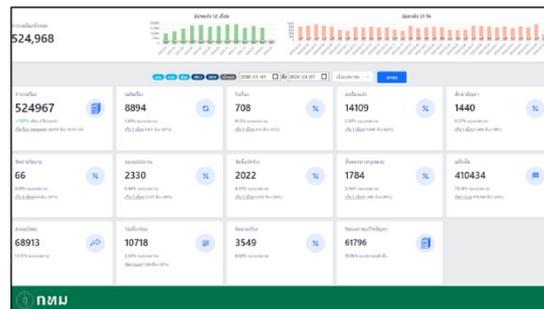
Traffy Fondue การจัดการเหตุการณ์สำคัญของกรุงเทพฯ เมืองแห่งชีวิต

Assoc.Prof. TAVIDA KAMOLVEJ

Deputy Governor of Bangkok.



Traffy Fondue is a platform developed by the National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA) that allows citizens to report daily issues in their local areas. Over the past two years, the Bangkok Governor has integrated Traffy Fondue into the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) system as a streamlined process for handling complaints and supporting various aspects such as decentralization, de-escalation, encouraging participation, promoting transparency, and accountability. In the past, if there were issues such as damaged roads that citizens wanted to report to the relevant authorities, it would usually take days or even months for the problem to be reported. However, with this platform, citizens can take photos and report issues in just 2–5 minutes. The complaint is sent directly to the district office, which receives the information immediately, as do the governor, deputy governors, and all directors. This reduces bureaucratic complexity—there is no longer a need to wait for approvals from the deputy governor or directors, allowing district offices to resolve issues independently. This system decentralizes and assigns responsibility to district offices for problem-solving.

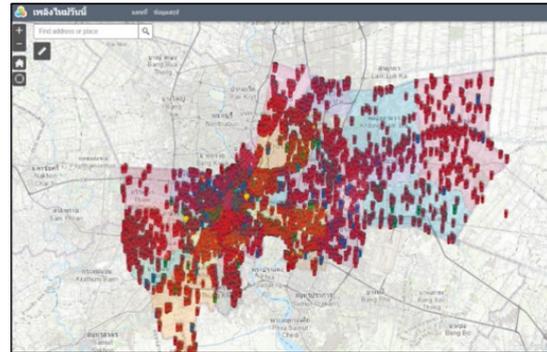


Through Traffy Fondue, spatial data (such as location-based information) has become highly valuable for managing Bangkok. The platform not only allows for reporting issues based on location but also facilitates the creation of the **Bangkok Map**. This accessible public map includes risk maps, such as flood maps, accident maps, crime maps, PM2.5 pollution maps, and traffic maps. The map also provides elevation data to highlight at-risk areas. Citizens can report daily life issues and plot them onto the risk maps. The platform can pinpoint the location of multiple incidents, such as the current 24,000 fire hydrants located throughout Bangkok. This risk map is highly beneficial for daily management, as it allows the visibility of the locations of **35,000 fire extinguishers** in community areas.

When referring to the **Emergency Alert System**, an emergency event has already occurred, and the public must be alerted about the incident. This differs from a warning system, which signals that an event is likely to occur.

These two systems are distinct. Emergency alerts utilize technology such as the **Cell Broadcast Service (CBS)**. While technology is not a significant issue, the investment in systems and the **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)** is crucial. The SOP ensures the operational safety and standardization of processes. For instance, when emergency messages are sent out to the public, the system must be capable of addressing issues within seconds.

An example would be an active shooter incident in a shopping mall. Bangkok is not the first entity responsible for handling the situation. Instead, it is the shopping mall's owners, private sector owners, and building owners. Next, the building's security system will release information which must be reliable. Otherwise, rumors could cause damage. Therefore, information must be screened first before any response is provided.



“To manage safety effectively and efficiently, every city and municipality should leverage the data at their disposal to collaborate with other agencies and use that data to fulfill common missions to create a safer environment in their areas.”

When someone spots smoke or an electrical explosion and calls 199, the system immediately dispatches a message. Fire trucks must be ready within 2-3 minutes, and response teams must arrive at the reported location within **8 minutes**. This is known as the **“8 golden minutes”**, a critical timeframe in emergencies where bodily harm could occur. For fires, 8 minutes is the maximum limit for enduring the damage. The platform helps in emergency alerts

and informs the public about areas and roads to avoid, reducing risks for those nearby. In the next phase, Traffy Fondue plans to expand its capabilities to include alerts and data reception, integrate with the BMA Doctor app, and introduce a red button for emergency medical services on the Line OA Traffy Fondue platform. Many people are familiar with alerts, which gather much information from across the country. Bangkok is working on including PM2.5 alerts and plans to incorporate alerts for fires, floods, and storms into the system soon.

EARLY WARNING การแจ้งเตือนล่วงหน้า

กทม. ลงนาม MOU ร่วมกับ LINE TH เริ่มการแจ้งเตือนปัญหาฝุ่น PM 2.5

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS) ระบบเตือนภัยฉุกเฉิน

01. ขอบเขตพื้นที่
02. ระดับสถานการณ์
03. การปฏิบัติตัว ตอบสนองต่อเหตุฯ
04. ความคืบหน้าสถานการณ์

• รุนแรงขึ้น/ ดำเนินการเรียบร้อยแล้ว

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS) ระบบเตือนภัยฉุกเฉิน

There should be a reasonable number of applications, as this could lead to confusion. Therefore, Bangkok is working to consolidate daily operations, complaints, and alert systems through Traffy Fondue, aiming for a fully managed process under the city's jurisdiction. For example, in the case of fires, messages can be sent to the public without causing disruption, confusion, or additional risks. A well-planned SOP system will ensure that all alerts are unified.

“TRANSFORMATION OF OSH TO ECONOMIC ACCELERATION”

KAMTORN SHEEPCHAIISARA PH.D.,
Specialists



Transformation of OSH to Economic Acceleration

Kamtorn Sheepchaisara, Ph.D.,

Specialist of Thailand Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

The Future of Occupational Health and Safety in the Workplace: Current Situation, based on statistics and trends in safety in Thailand, workplace accidents and illnesses have decreased by about 2 to 2.25% per year over the past three years. However, the death rate remains a critical area requiring more intensive efforts. When looking at workers absent for more than three days, a reduction of 5% has been observed, a positive trend contributing to increased productivity. When discussing occupational health and safety changes to accelerate economic growth, new tools must be considered to mitigate risks. The challenge is to maintain workplace safety and ensure compliance with regulations. When an incident occurs, the real question is whether individuals will follow the pre-established plans. Therefore, drills and simulations are crucial to prepare for potential emergencies.

"AI and robotics are reshaping workplaces, bringing new opportunities and challenges. Adapting safety and health practices is essential to harness their potential while safeguarding the future of work."

Emerging Trends and Technological Advancements

1) Remote Work and Virtual Environments: Technology integration into occupational health and safety (such as wearable technology) has become more prominent in daily life, especially over the past two years. Thailand and Southeast Asia are now focusing on developing and utilizing AI. This presents an opportunity to apply AI in workplace safety to detect and prevent potential incidents.

2) Future Challenges in Occupational Health and Safety: As the use of AI increases, human interaction may decrease, potentially leading to issues related to mental well-being.

3) Climate Change Factor: Climate change poses a significant challenge. Investors are increasingly focused on compliance with climate change adaptations and workplace safety degradation. As a result, investors may decide not to support companies or industries that fail to implement safety, occupational health, and environmental protection measures. Please comply with these requirements to avoid disinvestment and exit from financial markets. Organizations must prepare for this reality.

4) Globalization and Workforce Diversity: Managing a diverse and global workforce is critical. Labor migration is increasing in Asia, with workers moving between countries like Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and Malaysia, while many are also migrating to Singapore. This illustrates the diversity of the workforce in the region. In Europe, workers can freely travel within the EU for work, but many sectors, such as food services, manufacturing, agriculture, and construction, still require large numbers of workers. This presents a significant opportunity for Asia to supply skilled labor for these sectors.

Strategic Directions for the Future

Proactive Risk Management: Support a shift from reactive to proactive risk management strategies. Preventative measures are more cost-effective than reactive ones, which can lead to higher financial, health, and even life costs. Prevention is always the best approach.

Policies and Regulations: Emphasize updating policies and regulations to address emerging risks. This requires careful study and assurance that senior management commits to risk reduction and prevention measures.

Training and Education: Continuous training and education for workers and employers are essential.

Case Studies and Best Practices

Innovative Solutions: Present case studies of organizations that have successfully implemented innovations in occupational health and safety.

Lessons Learned: Share critical insights and lessons from these case studies, encouraging broader study and application throughout the supply chain. Company executives must act on what is observed and what can be improved. This is how full cooperation between academia, regulators, and businesses can be achieved.

Opportunities for Enhancing Occupational Health and Safety

- **Reducing Hazardous Tasks:** AI and robots can take over dangerous tasks, reducing human exposure to hazardous environments. For example, robots can handle toxic chemicals, work in extreme temperatures, or perform repetitive tasks that could lead to musculoskeletal disorders.
- **Real-Time Monitoring and Predictive Analytics:** AI-powered systems can continuously monitor workplace conditions and employee health, providing real-time data that can predict and prevent accidents. Wearable AI devices can track vital signs and detect signs of fatigue or stress, alerting workers and supervisors to potential risks.
- **Enhanced Training and Simulation:** AI-driven Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) simulations can create realistic training environments where employees can practice managing hazardous situations without real-world risks. These technologies improve learning and preparedness, leading to safer operations.

Challenges and Risks

- **New Types of Hazards:** While AI and robots reduce traditional risks, they also introduce new dangers. For instance, human-robot interactions could lead to accidents if not managed correctly. Safe collaboration between humans and machines requires robust safety protocols and continuous monitoring.
- **Cybersecurity Threats:** Reliance on AI and connected devices increases the risk of cyberattacks. A breach in the system could cause robots to malfunction or compromise safety data, posing significant risks to workers. Implementing strong cybersecurity measures is essential to protect both technology and employees.
- **Ethical and Legal Considerations:** Using AI to monitor employees raises ethical concerns regarding privacy and data protection. Employers must balance surveillance benefits with employees' rights to ensure transparency and compliance with regulations.

Strategic Directions for the Future

- **Proactive Risk Management:** Organizations should take a proactive approach to risk management, leveraging AI to identify and mitigate potential hazards before accidents occur. This includes regular risk assessments, continuous monitoring, and predictive analytics.
- **Comprehensive Training Programs:** Investing in extensive training programs integrating AI and VR technologies can prepare employees for the evolving landscape. Training should cover AI and robotic operations, safety protocols, and emergency procedures.
- **Collaboration and Standardization:** Industry-wide cooperation and developing safety standards are crucial to ensure the safe integration of AI and robotics.

Occupational health and safety will remain a top priority in the workplace and the future, ensuring people are safe and healthy across industries such as manufacturing, food and beverage, FMCG, or services.

How to Build an Economy Through Taxation on AI and Robots to Promote Occupational Health and Safety

Taxing Artificial Intelligence (AI) and robots to improve occupational health and safety is a complex issue that requires careful promotion. Possible approaches include: 1) Direct taxation on AI and robots includes income taxes, corporate taxes, and consumption taxes. 2) Special taxes, such as excise taxes. 3) Incentives for safety improvements, such as tax credits. 4) Regular monitoring and adjustments, with impact assessments to ensure the effectiveness of these measures. These measures aim to balance the benefits of AI and robots and the necessity to protect workers while ensuring fair taxation.

“CREATING VALUES OF OSH THROUGH COMMUNICATION AND COLLABORATION”

NUNTACHAI PUNYASURARIT

Executive Director of Thailand Institute of Occupational
Safety and Health (Public organization)



Creating Values of OSH through Communication and Collaboration

NUNTACHAI PUNYASURARIT

Executive Director of Thailand Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (Public organization)

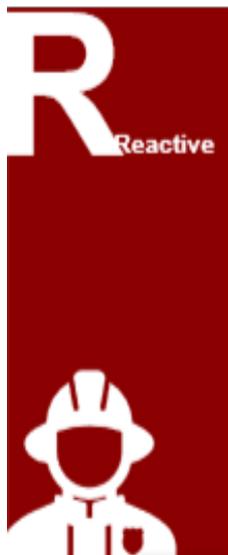
The Thailand Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (Public Organization) (T-OSH) is established to promote occupational safety and health. Its role includes promoting and addressing issues related to safety, occupational health, and the working environment. It also develops and supports the creation of standards to enhance safety, occupational health, and working conditions. Additionally, it collaborates with other safety-related organizations and conducts research promoting occupational safety and health, among other responsibilities

The Occupational Safety and Health Avenue International Conference (OAIC) has been held annually since 2021. Over this period, T-OSH has shared more than 56 research works in the safety field and over 40 technological and innovative contributions. More than 27 keynote speakers have shared their safety-related inspirations, and OAIC 2024 will build upon this foundation. The theme for OAIC 2024 is "Safety

Transformation to the Future," focusing on integrating artificial intelligence and various technologies in transforming safety practices. The key concept for the event is "Creating Values of OSH through Communication and Collaboration," emphasizing the creation of value in occupational safety and health through effective communication and collaboration. T-OSH aims to drive safety transformation towards the future by leveraging technology through three fundamental mechanisms:

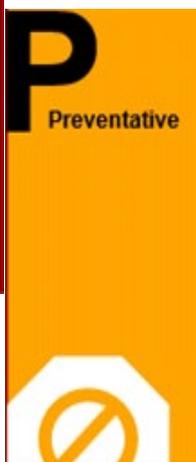
- **R-Reactive:** Responding to incidents.
- **P-Preventative:** Preventing risks.
- **P-Proactive:** Proactively addressing safety concerns.

"Globalization has led to changes in the economy, society, and other aspects, including transformations in workplace safety."



Mechanism 1: Reactive – Responding to Incidents

In creating technology to facilitate the transformation of safety practices, responding to incidents promptly involves risk reporting and safety management. Key considerations include incident management, investigation, data collection, and fostering internal and external collaboration.



Mechanism 2: Preventative – Risk Prevention

Organizations and their leaders must play an active role in identifying risks and hazards in the workplace. Developing technology to support safety prevention requires focusing on risk management, safety training technology, and safety data management.



Mechanism 3: Proactive – Proactive Prevention

Proactive prevention is essential for ensuring the long-term success of safety transformation. It also improves the efficiency of safety practices and work performance, contributing to business development and personnel growth alongside safety. Key factors in developing technology under this mechanism include continuous improvement and positive safety communication.

"Progress in safety comes from ongoing engagement and collaboration, driving the change needed to overcome challenges and shape better practices for the future."

T-OSH strives to drive the transformation of safety practices into the future, utilizing technology as a core component. The institute's mission begins with creating safety tools, including standards, guidelines, research, and innovative solutions. These efforts are directed toward key individuals responsible for implementing safety in workplaces, such as safety officers, to ensure that workers are safe in every sector.

T-OSH expects OAIC to be a key driver of safety knowledge, sharing insights and inspiring safety practices at every level. T-OSH is committed to being a central hub of diverse safety knowledge in Thailand, addressing national workplace accidents and safety challenges, contributing to the **"Sustainability of Safety in Thailand."**

We look forward to seeing you at next year's conference, which will feature comprehensive innovations, new technologies, and pioneering safety prevention strategies for workers across various sectors.

O A I C

OSH Avenue
International
Conference
2 0 2 4

Section of Interaction:

Panel discussion

R
Reactive



P
Preventative



P
Proactive



“**IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE**
TOWARDS THE ADAPTION OF
DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY
AND **AUTOMATION** CONTINUE
SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK”



MODERATOR:
ASSOC. PROF. DR. WANTANEE PHANPRASIT
Faculty of Public Health, Mahidol University

MR. TEERAPONG RAKSASANG
Former Vice President HSE
NS BlueScope

DR. ATSAMON LIMSAKUL
Department of Climate Change
and Environment (DCCE)

DR. YUKA UJITA
International Labour
Organization (ILO)

Panel Discussion Topic: "The Impact of Climate Change on Workforce Adaptation for Sustainable Work Safety"

Moderator: Prof. Dr. WANTANEE PHANPRASIT, Faculty of Public Health, Mahidol University

Panelists:

- 1) Dr. YUKA UJITA – International Labour Organization (ILO)
- 2) Dr. ATSAMON LIMSAKUL – Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE)
- 3) Mr. TEERAPONG RAKSASANG – Former Vice President HSE NS BlueScope

“Regional Strategies: The Impact of Climate Change on Workforce Adaptation for Sustainable Work Safety”

International Labour Organization (ILO) organized the **World Day for Safety and Health at Work** to raise global awareness of the importance of occupational safety and health. Held every April, this event promotes a culture of safety to reduce work-related fatalities and injuries. ILO’s reports focus on the impact of climate change on occupational safety and health (OSH), highlighting global health threats workers face. Key issues from the report include:

1. **Heat Stress:** Approximately 2.4 billion workers are affected by extreme heat, leading to the loss of around 23.3 million working hours.
2. **UV Radiation:** Around 1.6 billion workers are exposed to excessive ultraviolet radiation.
3. **Extreme Weather:** Workers face severe weather events like extreme heat, heavy rainfall, and high humidity.
4. **Air Pollution:** It directly affects workers' health and quality of life.
5. **Vector-Borne Diseases:** There is an increase in diseases spread by insects.
6. **Agrochemical Exposure:** Nearly 50-60% of agricultural workers are impacted by chemicals used in farming.

Climate change affects health and safety and endangers workers' livelihoods, particularly in agriculture and construction. Collaboration among sectors is essential to address these challenges.

The **Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE)** summarized the findings of the AR6-WGII report, focusing on heat-related risks. Climate change is increasing heat levels, becoming a significant risk, with a growing number of people affected by heat-related illnesses and deaths. The loss of working hours due to extreme heat negatively impacts labor productivity, particularly in regions with outdoor, labor-intensive work

like Southeast Asia. Projections suggest that the population exposed to heatwaves could increase 66 times by the end of the 21st century compared to the present, signaling severe climate change impacts in the region.

In Thailand, climate change has led to more frequent heatwaves, particularly in the southern and eastern regions, with an increase of 0.48 heatwave events per decade over the past 54 years. Under future greenhouse gas emission scenarios, it is projected that there will be more than 100 days annually with heat index levels above 35°C. In 2018, heat-related work hour losses amounted to 99.2 billion hours, a 3.2% increase from 2000, significantly affecting the construction sector.

The **Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE)** has strategies and measures to manage heatwave impacts under Thailand's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for public health, including:

1. Water Management
2. Public Health
3. Tourism
4. Natural Resources Management
5. Agriculture and Food Security
6. Human Settlement Security

DCCE has outlined two approaches for managing health risks from heat:

1. We are strengthening public capacity and participation in managing climate change impacts.
2. We are developing surveillance systems to monitor and predict health impacts, emergency response standards, health worker training, and technology development to manage health risks.

To address climate change-induced health risks, Thailand has developed the **Health National Adaptation Plan (HNAP)**, focusing on four key strategies:

1. We are building community resilience and self-management to cope with health threats from climate change.
2. We are integrating the capacities of all sectors to promote strong public health measures in response to climate change.
3. It is enhancing national preparedness for climate-related public health challenges.
4. We are developing the national public health system to meet international standards through technological advancement and health surveillance.

NS BlueScope Case Study:

NS BlueScope, a leader in coated and painted steel production in Thailand, has integrated sustainability into its business operations, emphasizing environmental friendliness throughout its production process. This includes reducing water usage, increasing the use of solar energy, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The company uses 100% recyclable steel, reducing the demand for raw materials. BlueScope also focuses on minimizing its environmental impact by adopting circular economy practices, such as reducing the size of steel used in construction without compromising structural strength.

Key initiatives include:

- Products supporting a low-carbon economy, such as wind turbines and solar panels.
- Modular design for disassembly and reuse.
- Using slag in concrete to replace other materials reduces environmental impact.

BlueScope's sustainability framework, **LAWWNE** (Land, Air, Water, Waste, Noise, Energy), emphasizes long-term environmental impact over short-term profits. Actions taken to protect the environment have immediate effects and improve working conditions and resource efficiency in the long term.

Key Goals for Achieving Net Zero:

1. Investing \$150 million in climate change initiatives over the next five years to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Reducing the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions by 12% in the production process.

3. Decreasing steel usage by 30% as part of sustainable production practices.

Climate Change Impacts on Health and Safety:

1. Heat Stress and Health Risks
2. Air Quality and Respiratory Issues
3. Extreme Weather Events
4. Changes in Vector-Borne Diseases
5. Mental Health Challenges

Technological Innovations:

DCCE has developed a Simple Hot Weather Warning Tool (Prototype 1) to manage heat-related health impacts, designed under the "DIY - Do It Yourself" concept. It is easy to use, affordable, and portable. Unlike traditional heat stress monitoring tools, which are expensive and complex, this low-cost tool can be used indoors and outdoors. It was tested in local areas such as Chaiyaphum, Mahasarakham, and Phuket, targeting vulnerable groups like older people and children.

A more advanced version, Prototype 2, integrates solar power and can be controlled remotely via the internet. It was tested in Mahasarakham for two months.

ILO's Tools and Approaches for Workforce Adaptation to Climate Change:

1. Supporting policy development: Governments and stakeholders collaborate to develop policies ensuring worker safety and health rights, addressing climate challenges like extreme heat and natural disasters.
2. Raising awareness: It is crucial to educate workers about their safety and health rights, particularly related to climate impacts.
3. Clear strategies and legal frameworks: Collaborative agreements between employers and workers help manage risks and promote sustainability.
4. Risk assessment: Regular risk assessments, especially in high-risk areas like outdoor work, are essential to protect workers and improve workplace safety.

These collaborative strategies are crucial to mitigating the impact of climate change on workforce safety and ensuring sustainable practices.

“
BEST PRACTICE TO PROMOTE AWARENESS
AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT TO
**ENHANCE SOCIAL
SAFETY CULTURE**”

MODERATOR KANTHAWUT BOONMEE
Ph.D., Director of Research and Development Division,
Thailand Institute of Occupational Safety and Health Panelist

**ASSOC.
PROF. ANEK SIRIPANICHKORN**
Council of Engineers Thailand

BUNCHA SRITANAUTHAIKORN
Deputy Director of Thailand Institute
of Occupational Safety and Health

KRISDA CHAIKUL
Senior Principal PSM/HSE Asia Pacific,
Chevron Technical Center

Best Practice to promote awareness and continuous improvement to enhance social safety culture

Moderator: Kanthawut Boonmee, Ph.D., Director of Research and Development Division, Thailand Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

Panelist

- 1) Assoc. Prof. Anek Siripanichkorn, Council of Engineers Thailand
- 2) Buncha Sritanauthaikorn, Deputy Director of Thailand Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
- 3) Krisda Chaikul, Senior Principal PSM/HSE Asia Pacific, Chevron Technical Center

The Role of T-OSH (Thailand Institute of Occupational Safety and Health) in Promoting Public Safety Beyond Workplace Safety

T-OSH's vision extends beyond occupational safety to embrace public safety. This expansion is crucial because safety concerns are not limited to workplaces. Businesses often extend their operations into surrounding communities and public spaces, meaning safety should cover all activities and areas. Ensuring the safety of workers leads to overall societal safety.

As an organization established to promote occupational safety, health, and environmental standards, T-OSH's mandate includes the following responsibilities:

1. Promoting and addressing safety, occupational health, and working environment issues.
2. Developing and supporting the establishment of standards for safety, occupational health, and the working environment.
3. Collaborating with other organizations in safety, occupational health, and environmental safety.
4. Conducting research on promoting safety, occupational health, and the working environment.
5. Developing knowledge and innovations related to safety, occupational health, and the working environment.
6. Providing technical services, disseminating safety-related technologies, and creating learning materials to raise public awareness.

T-OSH employs a three-concept approach to safety promotion: **MDC values (Mindfulness, Discipline, Caring)**. These shared values aim to instill safety awareness in businesses and extend into public safety culture.



MDC Values:

- **M – Mindfulness (Awareness):** Encouraging workers to stay focused and alert during work. By practicing mindfulness, workers can anticipate hazards and work safely, fostering a safe environment for everyone. Continuous mindfulness practice leads to ingrained safety behaviors, becoming part of workplace culture.
- **D – Discipline (Correct Procedures):** Adhering to proper procedures and using the right tools ensure safety in every task. Compliance with safety regulations, appropriate use of personal protective equipment (PPE), and always following the correct work methods are essential to minimizing risks.
- **C – Caring (Empathy and Concern):** Treating colleagues like family, showing compassion, and ensuring their safety and well-being helps create a supportive work environment. By showing concern for others and encouraging safe behavior, workplaces become more harmonious and safer.

Public Safety and Disaster M

Public Safety and Disaster Management:

Public safety, particularly in sectors like water, electricity, transportation, and road safety, is vital. While specific laws addressing public safety are still being developed, there is an ongoing effort to create guidelines, such as Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). For example, recent construction-related accidents highlight the need for better safety measures. The engineering council has found that safety standards are often lacking in significant projects. The goal is implementing practical safety measures, reporting incidents, and raising awareness.

Key public safety laws and disaster responses include the following:

1. Dust Control: Construction sites must have barriers to control dust, and proper measures for material transportation and concrete mixing are required.
2. Scaffolding and Support Structures: Standards must be set for scaffolding, and safety ratios should be followed.
3. Cranes: The use of cranes must follow specific guidelines, and regular inspections are mandatory.

The Engineering Council has updated its ethical code, ensuring that engineers do not create hazardous environments. Safety is now a priority in construction meetings, leading to reduced accidents in building projects.

Public Safety Strategy:

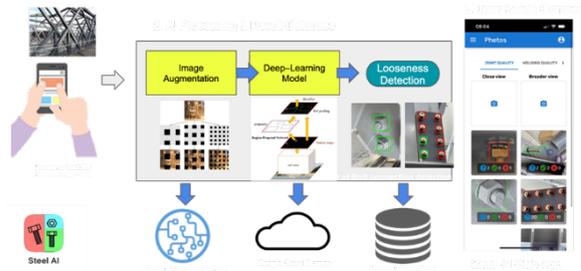
T-OSH has integrated the MDC values into a safety model for both workplaces and public spaces:

1. Mindfulness Leadership: Encouraging mindfulness and awareness in leadership roles.
2. Caring Relationships: Building empathetic and caring relationships between individuals and between people and their surroundings.
3. Disciplined Behavior: Promoting disciplined safety practices.
4. Technology and AI: Leveraging artificial intelligence for enhanced safety measures.

T-OSH's Public Safety Vision aims to be a central coordinating body, integrating safety efforts across sectors. By leveraging the strengths of various stakeholders, T-OSH seeks to create collaborative safety standards that extend beyond the workplace to benefit the entire community.

Recommendations for Public Safety:

The Engineering Council has proposed recommendations for public safety that include collaboration across sectors and adopting AI technologies, such as Detection for Modular Steel Construction Bolt Looseness. This approach emphasizes the use of AI to detect safety risks in construction.



Examples of Private Sector Contributions to Public Safety:

- Breaking the Safety Mold: Innovating new approaches to achieve zero accidents.
- Creating a Culture of Safety: Encouraging leadership to integrate passion, commitment, and communication into safety practices.
- Leading by Heart: Combining management systems with a human-centered approach to safety, fostering a culture where safety is prioritized not just for compliance but because it reflects deep-rooted values.

By focusing on technological advancements and human-centered leadership, T-OSH aims to drive safety improvements across all sectors, fostering a safer and more sustainable society for everyone.

Section of Insight:

Knowledge sharing

R Reactive



P Preventative



P Proactive



[OAIC 01]

Hazardous Chemicals Waste Management from Faculty of Dentistry in Thailand University.

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Abstract

The Faculty of Dentistry at Mahidol University has been managing hazardous waste generated from various activities within the faculty. The collection and management of chemical waste from internal departments have been ongoing since 2011. Data was collected from 2021 to the present, focusing on the segregation of different types of waste in addition to the 19 categories of waste managed by the Center for Occupational Safety, Health, and Environmental Management, Mahidol University, the chemical waste segregation data for 2021 included a total of 1,070 kilograms of waste. This was categorized as 580.5 kilograms of mixed solvents, 40 kilograms of highly toxic waste, 209.9 kilograms of solid chemicals, 24.6 kilograms of unknown waste, 42.7 kilograms of contaminated containers, and 172.3 kilograms of contaminated materials. In 2022, the total chemical waste was 3,696 kilograms, which included 625.7 kilograms of mixed solvents, 108 kilograms of acid-base waste, 127.4 kilograms of highly toxic waste, 654.4 kilograms of solid chemicals, 272 kilograms of unknown waste, 1,537.7 kilograms of contaminated containers, and 370.6 kilograms of contaminated materials. In 2023, the total chemical waste was 1,828.8 kilograms, categorized as 518.3 kilograms of mixed solvents, 40.1 kilograms of acid-base waste, 104.2 kilograms of highly toxic waste, 378.6 kilograms of solid chemicals, 214.5 kilograms of unknown waste, 545 kilograms of contaminated containers, and 28.1 kilograms of heavy metals.

Keywords: chemicals; chemical waste; dentistry



[OAIC 04]

Adjustment of Working Posture and Redesign Cart in Workers at Department of Keeper Material: A Case Study of a Factory

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Abstract

Ergonomics problems are a common cause of injuries, accidents and illness. The automotive factory produce various types of automotive electronic components. Most of department distribute plastic to the production line by workers and their used human force and cart. The objectives of this study were to ergonomics assessment and management in workers at department of keeper material. 12 workers were collected data between November 13th, 2023 – March 8th, 2024. Data were collected by a questionnaire. Rapid Entire Body Assessment (REBA), photo and video recordings of work behavior are used to assess ergonomic risk. And Push pull gauge used to test the force that used from the cart and compare before and after the redesign them. The results of the study found that most working postures as moderate level of risk (4-7) and high level of risk (8-10). This shows that most work postures should be corrected immediately. Risk was managed by adjusted working postures and redesign cart to reduce ergonomic risks for workers. After improved, the risk level can be reduced by 1-2 levels. It has been shown that designing and improving appropriate working postures can reduce the risk of postures. The problem solving of ergonomics are combination. There are consist ergonomics knowledge promotes efficiency, safety, and comfort in workplace, creating good relationships between workers, tools and the work environment.

Keywords: Adjust working postures; Redesign cart; Rapid Entire Body Assessment (REBA)

1. Introduction

Ergonomics problems are a common cause of accident, injuries and leads to pain. That problems also effect to ability to work too. In modern industry, employees may rise stress both physical and mental, it is caused by many factors. Employees who do this type of work often experience aches and pains in their muscles, ligaments, and joints, which are caused by using the same body parts repeatedly. Working in a way that goes against nature work by exerting more movement than normal. These symptoms, once they occur, often do not go away and will progressively get worse.

The factory that in this study produce various types of automotive electronic components. Most of department distribute plastic to the production line by workers, such as department of production Assy and production SMT. Disbursing staff for the production line is the keeper material. Most of the workers in department of keeper material are female, and there was a regular problem of employees resigning from work in this department due to work postures, excessive pushing, bending, and lifting. The traditional method has no proper work posture design, keeper material workers may have ergonomic problems. From the survey, that found muscle pain and backpain in keeper material workers which were caused by working posture and cart. Therefore, in this study interested to risk assessment in ergonomics problems in keeper material workers. The objectives are 1) to find risk factors for ergonomics risk in department of keeper material. 2) to assess risks and injuries that may

occur from employees' working postures. 3)to suggest guidelines for reduce injuries to the musculoskeletal system due to improper working postures. And 4) to provide employees with knowledge and understanding of dangers and prevention.

2. Materials and methods

In this study, 12 workers from department of keeper material were collected data between November 13th, 2023 – March 8th, 2024. Data were collected by a questionnaire. Rapid Entire Body Assessment (REBA), photo and video recordings of working posture and work behavior are used to assess ergonomic risk. Push pull gauge used to test the force that used from the cart and compare before and after the redesign them.

3. Results

3.1 General information and fatigue information of workers in department of keeper material.

The results of found that, samples were divided into equal numbers of males and females, with 50.0%, an average age was 31.2 years, an average weight was 67.8 kilograms, an average height was 166.1 centimeters, work experience of less than 3 months, an average was 16.7, more than 3 months but not more than. 1 year average was 25.0, more than 1 year but not more than 5 years average was 41.7, more than 5 years but not more than 10 years average was 8.3, and more than 10 years average was 8.3. Details are shown in the table. 1

Table 1 Shows the number and general percentage of samples. (n=12)

General information	Number	percentage
Gender		
Male	6	50
Female	6	50
Age		
21-30	6	50
31-41	6	50
Weight		
50-59	1	8.3
60-69	6	50
70-79	1	8.3
Height		
150-155	1	8.3
156-160	2	16.7
161-165	3	25.0
166-170	5	41.7
Upper175	1	8.3
Experience working in this department		
less than 3 months	2	16.7
More than 3 months but not more than 1 year	3	25.0
More than 1 year but not more than 5 years	5	41.7
More than 5 years but not more than 10 years	1	8.3
more than 10 years	1	8.3

In part of illness history, it was found that 100% have no congenital disease and experience pain and fatigue occurring in various parts of the body. The most answer is lower back and feet/ankles averaged were16.7%, details as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 shows the number and percentage of illness history of sample. (n=12)

Illness history	Number	percentage
Congenital disease	12	100
Without		
Pain and fatigue that occur in various parts of the body.		
neck	1	8.3
shoulder	1	8.3
upper back	1	8.3
lower back	2	16.7
hand/wrist	1	8.3
Hip/Thigh	1	8.3
knee	1	8.3
calf	2	16.7

In part of symptoms of pain and fatigue in the past 6 months. It was found that workers were in pain. The average muscle fatigue was as high as 83.3%. The activities that resulted in workers having the highest symptoms of pain and fatigue were moving work tools, lifting, bending, and turning, with an average was 41.7%. For moderate was pushing carts, braking, bending and lifting, and adding materials, averaging as 25.0%. Frequency of pain, the highest workers fatigue was infrequently, averaging as 75.0%. Moderate was frequent, averaging as 16.7%, duration of pain, workers fatigue was while working and after work, the average was 50%. And when employees had symptoms of pain and fatigue, they received the highest treatment at the hospital, average as 41.7%. Moderate was letting it heal on its own, average as 33.3%. Details are as shown in Table 3.

Table 3 shows the number and percentage of workers' muscle load. (n=12)

Muscle workload from work	Number	percentage
For the past 6 months I have had pain and fatigue.		
Without	2	16.7
Yes (specify)	10	83.3
Activities that cause employees to experience symptoms of pain and fatigue.		
Without	1	8.3
Moving the workpiece, lifting, bending, turning	11	41.7
Pushing a wheelchair, braking, curves	3	25.0
Lifting, moving, and adding materials	3	25.0
Frequency of pain and fatigue		
Once in a while	9	75.0
Frequent	2	16.7
Regularly every time there is work	1	8.3
Time in pain and fatigue		
while working	6	50.0
After work	6	50.0
When employees have symptoms of pain and fatigue, they receive treatment at		
Company hospital room	2	16.7
Hospital	5	41.7
Consult a pharmacist at a drug store.	1	8.3
Let it heal on its own.	4	33.3

3.2 Ergonomic risk assessment results

From the ergonomic risk assessment of 3 groups of working postures of Keeper Material workers, it was found that in the group of pushing postures, there were ergonomic risks at the moderate level. A potential danger to workers was that in department of keeper material may have muscle pain in their arms, back and torso. From working posture that repeated, pulling or pushing of the plastic cart and the frequency of pulling and pushing during process. However, the height of the handle position for pulling or pushing of cart affects to ability and the force that used. In part of bowing posture, ergonomic risk was at moderate level potential dangers to workers, may be pain in the arms and lower back. In cast the frequency in the group of repeated bending postures may cause low back pain and effect to and spinal. In part of lifting posture, risk was at moderate level, potential dangers to workers depends on many factors, such as the frequency of working in various posture and the working environment. As shown in figure 1



Figure 1 showing the working posture of the workers in department of keeper material

3.3 Ergonomics risk management

For risk management could divide in 2 parts, 1. Working posture adjustment and 2. redesign the cart, the result as below;

3.3.1 Working posture adjustment

1) First step, worker should bend forward 0 – 20 degree Keep elbows slightly bent or at hip level. Feet slightly apart to increase the force of pushing the cart.

2) While pushing, worker should keep their backs straight. Elbows slightly bent or at hip level. Do not twist or turn while pushing.

3) Bending and lifting plastic containers from shelves. Insert the porter's cart filled with boxes into the cart with the back straight. Turn body in order to put the empty box into the cart. Do not twist. Bend knees slightly and place the empty box in the cart.

4) Bend knees, lean forward slightly and firmly hold the plastic container.

5) Rotate the body in sequence and suitably according to the direction of the box rack in the production process.

6) Take the material box into the straight arm manufacturing process. Do not twist and turn.



Figure 2 shows the change in working posture.

3.3.2 Redesign cart to reduce ergonomic risks for workers

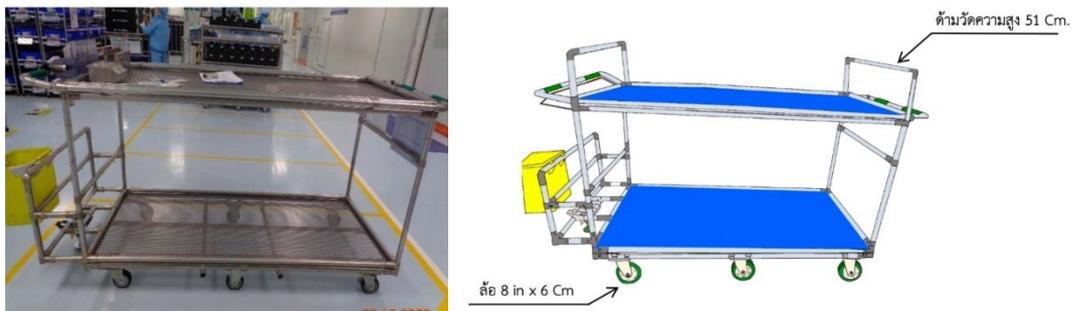


Figure 3 shows (a) The original cart (b) A sketch of the redesign cart.

Redesign cart aim to reduce ergonomic risks by uses basic structure from traditional cart. The additional design points were the height handle and handbrake. And there were a changed in the materials used in assembling the cart in 2 parts. These include a clear anti-static PVC sheet and 6-inch x 8-centimeter wheels. From testing the force of pushing and pulling the cart between the 4-inch x 6centimeter cart wheels, which the old model, and the 6-inch x 8-centimeter cart wheels. which new model. Using a tensile force meter to test 2 types of carts. 1.) a small cart, the weight of the cart including the plastic box is approximately 100 kilograms. and 2.) a large cart, the weight of the cart including the plastic box is approximately 140 kilograms. Small cart with wheels size 6-inch x 8-centimeter can reduce the force used to push on average. 33.1%. Large cart with wheels size 6-inch x 8-centimeter can reduce the force used to push by an average of 39.4%. The test results were shown in Table 4.

Table 4 shows a comparison between the type of the cart and the size of the cart wheels.

Wheel size	Cart weight including plastic		force used
	size	weight	
4 inches x 6 centimeters	small cart	100 kg	96.3 newtons
	large cart	140 kg	117.6 newtons
6 inches x 8 centimeters	small cart	100 kg	61.9 newtons
	large cart	140 kg	83.9 newtons

4. Discussion

From a study, risk assessment of ergonomics in 12 workers in department of keeper material, it was found that, in each posture there was a high risk of the body or back, arms and wrists, which was consistent with the fatigue questionnaire data and Rapid Entire Body Assessment (REBA). Therefore, it was importance to improve in work to reduce the risks that occur. In this study. Improvement consists in the working posture and improved the design of the cart. In addition to designing and improving the work stations of keeper material workers, approach of the work system must be considered to be appropriate according to ergonomic principles by Thailand Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (Public Organization), As follows: 1) Avoid working for a continuous period of time. Provide employees with adequate break time. 2) Reduce redundant or repetitive work, such as avoiding lifting materials up or down repeatedly. 3) Exercise the body. Stretch your muscles to reduce ergonomic risks

Applying ergonomics principles to design and improve working postures and redesigning cart appropriately can help to reduce the problem of muscle fatigue. Because the design was based on standards for measuring proportions. In addition, establishments should bring other measures to help to reduce ergonomic problems, such as providing employees with adequate break time, physical exercise, stretching muscles, etc. Business establishments should give importance to adopting guidelines for reducing fatigue in various areas. This will be a direct benefit to workers. The reduction of the risk will be able to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of production even further.

5. Conclusion

The problem solving of ergonomics are combination. There are consist ergonomics knowledge promotes efficiency, safety and comfort in workplace, creating good relationships between workers, tools and the work environment. In this study, the intensity of the work using the right tools including working postures and appropriate cart. From the result of data collection, they shown most working postures had a medium risk level of 4-7 and a high-risk level of 8-10. This shown that most working postures should be corrected immediately. After improved working posture and redesign, the risk level can be reduced by 1-2 levels, showing that designing a suitable working posture can reduce the risk of working posture. Workers can work efficiently and reduce errors in work. It also increases the quality of working too. In the future, should use more tool as electromyography to confirm the result of improvement.

6. Acknowledgments

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7. Conflict of interest

There is no conflict of interest in this study.

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[OAIC 05]

The Study of Key Success Factors in Standard Implementation according to the Occupational Safety and Health Management System (T-OSH OSHMS)

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Abstract

The Thailand Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (Public Organization) or T-OSH has been promoting workplaces to participate and implement the T-OSH's standard namely Occupational Safety and Health Management System or T-OSH OSHMS and all those voluntary workplaces successfully passed an audit and certified the standard certification by T-OSH. Recently, some workplaces weren't interested in surveillance and recertification audit and also made decision to withdraw from the program every fiscal year. Therefore, this study aims to find out the key success factors in standard implementation according to the T-OSH OSHMS in order to collect the essential information for improving the ways of work to encourage some more workplaces to voluntarily participate in this standard because it's useful to ensure that they are following the local law at the same time. The questionnaire was created to collect data with sample group for those who have been voluntarily participated this program during fiscal year in 2022 - 2023, this study is considered an independent variable for five factors e.g., effectiveness, interested parties, management, learning and development and external factors. The result shows that the most of key success factor that is top management; most of them attach great importance in term of safety first and fully support the necessary resources e.g., budget and human resources, etc. and then further factors are followed by interested parties, management and legal compliance respectively. The least of key success factors are trade competition and organizational reputation and last but not the least, the barrier to achieve the certification that is the limited number of persons in charge of T-OSH OSHMS.

Keywords: Key Success Factor, T-OSH OSHMS



[OAIC 08]

Occupational Factors Affecting Falls in The Senior Workers

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Abstract

The main objective of this cross-sectional analytical study was to examine the factors related to the risk of falls among elderly in Baan Kao Nuae, Village No.12, Sakaerat Sub-district, Pak Thong Chai District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province, Thailand. The research sample consists of elderly, both male and female, aged between 60 and 85 years. Data was collected through interviews, and the research tools used for data analysis included descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression to identify the factors associated with falls among the senior workers. The study found that the different levels of floors in the working area had an impact on fall risk, with an odds ratio of 7.364 (95% CI=1.451-37.386). Slippery floors were also associated with a higher fall risk, with an odds ratio of 8.861 (95% CI=1.519-51.693). Similarly, working areas with clayey soil had a higher fall risk, with an odds ratio of 5.193 (95% CI=1.312-20.548), and working areas with pits or holes were associated with a higher fall risk, with an odds ratio of 8.891 (95% CI=1.570-50.341). Therefore, it is recommended to modify the work environment in these areas by eliminating area levels, slippery floors, clayey soil, and potholes to reduce the risk of falls among senior workers. The findings of this study can be used to design fall prevention programs for senior workers in Sakaerat Sub-district, Pak Thong Chai District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province.

Keywords: Senior workers, Fall, Occupational factors

Highlights

- Falls are a major cause of mortality in the elderly.
- Personal factors are not correlated with falls among senior workers.
- Occupational factors influence falls among elderly laborers.
- Modifying the workplace environment can reduce the risk of falls among senior workers.

1. Introduction

The World Health Organization (WHO) states that between 2015-2050, the proportion of the global population aged over 60 years is projected to nearly double (WHO, 2022). This demographic shift has significant implications for the economic and social structures worldwide, particularly in the context of the labor force. As elderly increasingly participate in the workforce, age-related physical deterioration and declines in various systems can lead to an increased risk of falls (WHO, 2007). According to a WHO report in 2021, falls are a major global public health concern. Each year, over 684,000 people die due to falls, making it the second leading cause of unintentional injury-related deaths, after road traffic accidents. More than 80% of these fall-related deaths occur in low and middle income countries, including regions like the Asia-Pacific and Southeast Asia, including Thailand. This accounts for approximately 60% of all fall-related deaths. Notably, the majority of severe fall-related injuries, affecting over 37.3 million people globally, require medical attention each year, and these injuries tend to be more severe in the elderly population compared to younger individuals (Sterling, 2001). In Thailand, the summary



report of the results of the assessment of fall prevention in the elderly in 2023 showed that 12.60 percent of the elderly had experienced a fall in the past year, and of this number, 60.18 percent were injured from falling (Department of Disease Control, 2024). Therefore, WHO observes that falls are becoming a major threat to the overall health of the elderly population worldwide (WHO, 2021).

Falls among the elderly can be attributed to various factors, including internal bodily factors, external environmental factors, social factors, and psychological factors, among others. External environmental factors related to work conditions are particularly significant contributors to falls, as they can create various risks. Examples include slippery floors, poorly designed workspaces, or inadequate lighting (Chase et al., 2012). Although there have been numerous studies investigating factors related to falls in the elderly, there is still limited research on occupational factors, especially regarding the influence of the work environment on falls among the elderly. Given the mentioned issues, researchers conducted a study to explore the occupational factors associated with falls among senior workers in Thailand. The goal of this research was to provide senior workers with knowledge, understanding and empower them to be vigilant about potential falls in their workplace.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Subjects

The population in this research consists of elderly individuals of both genders, aged from 60 to 85 years, who reside in Village No.12 Baan Kao Nuea, Sakaerat Sub-district, Pak Thong Chai District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province. There were a total of 109 people. When calculating the sample size using the Krejcie & Morgan (1970) sample size determination method, a total of 86 individuals were identified as the sample group. However, when considering the selective sampling of elderly individuals who voluntarily consented to participate in the research, the inclusion criteria were as follows: (1) aged between 60 and 85 years, (2) employed, (3) not bedridden, (4) able to communicate with the researchers. The exclusion criteria were as follows: (1) participants who could not provide the scheduled information, (2) participants who refused to participate in the research, (3) participants who experienced unforeseen events while participating in the research. After applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria, a total of 60 individuals were included in the sample group.

2.2 Study Design

This study is a cross-sectional analytical study conducted from March to July 2023 to investigate the relationship between occupational factors and falls among senior workers in Thailand, specifically in Village No.12 Baan Kao Nuea, Sakaerat Sub-district, Pak Thong Chai District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province. The study population included male and female elderly individuals aged between 60 and 85 years who were still engaged in the workforce in Thailand in the aforementioned location. Data was collected through interviews, which were designed by the researchers based on a literature review and relevant research documents. The data collection was divided into three parts: (1) personal factors, including gender, age, body mass index, vision, and Underlying disease; (2) occupational factors, including occupation, workplace, work area (condition of the working area, e.g. different levels of floors, slippery floors, narrow area), lighting conditions at the workplace, and duration of work; (3) falls among senior workers in the past 12 months. The interview questionnaire's quality and alignment with the research objectives were validated by three experts through the calculation of the Item-Objective Congruence (IOC) value.

2.3 Ethics

This research project, under the ethical approval of Suranaree University of Technology with project code EC-66-56

2.4 Analysis of data

The data analysis was conducted using both Descriptive Statistics and Inferential Statistics. Descriptive Statistics were employed to analyze personal data, occupational factors, and falls among senior workers, in order to study the mean, percentage, standard deviation, minimum, and maximum values. On the other hand, Inferential Statistics were used to analyze the factors related to work that influence falls among senior workers. Binary logistic regression was employed, and variable selection was performed using the Backward Wald Test, with a 95% confidence interval and a statistical significance level set at 0.05.

3. Results

3.1 descriptive statistics

The explored using a research interview questionnaire were the personal factors and occupational factors influencing falls among senior works with a sample group of 60 individuals.

The personal factors of senior workers were found that the majority of senior workers were female, accounting for 61.67%, while males made up 38.33% of the sample. The average age was 67 years (S.D. = 5.77), with the youngest in the sample being 60 years old and the oldest being 81 years old. In terms of body mass index (BMI) among the sample group, the majority fell into the 'Obese' category at 35%, followed by 'Normal' at 31.67%, 'Overweight' at 20%, 'Obese Class 2' at 8.33%, and 'Underweight' at 5%. Regarding Underlying disease, the sample group was divided into those without any underlying disease, accounting for 38.33%, and those with Underlying disease, accounting for 61.67%. Among those with underlying disease, 31.67% had one underlying disease, 26.67% had two underlying diseases, and there were two individuals (3.33%) with three underlying diseases. Regarding vision, it was found that 41.67% of senior workers had unclear vision, while 58.33% had clear vision.

Regarding the occupational factors of senior workers, the majority were engaged in agricultural occupations, accounting for 30%, followed by casual labor at 28.33%. Furthermore, there were those who worked as homemakers/ caregivers (15%), livestock farming (10%), childcare (8.33%), sales (3.33%), skilled labor, caretaking for the sick/elderly and car mechanic (1.67%). As for the type of footwear worn while working, the majority of the sample group wore sandals, accounting for 41.67%, followed by boots at 31.67%, followed by sneakers, and going barefoot at 15% and 11.67%, respectively. In terms of the workplace environment, 45% of the senior workers worked in shaded areas, while 55% worked in open areas. Adequate lighting was reported by 83.33% of the participants. Concerning the work area, 26.01% worked on uneven surfaces, while 18.50% worked on slippery floors. Additionally, there were participants who reported working in areas with holes, clay soil, water accumulation, obstructed pathways, sloping terrain, and narrow pathways, with percentages of 13.29%, 12.14%, 12.14%, 10.40%, 5.78%, and 1.73%, respectively. Regarding the number of workdays, 65% worked 7 days a week, a working time of 8 hours per day, accounting for 30%. And breaks during work are uncertain, accounting for 60%.

Data on falls among senior workers in the past 12 months, where 50% have experienced falls, while the other 50% have not. The majority of falls occurred only once in the past 12 months, accounting for 63.33%. These falls were mostly related to work, at 53.33%. The primary cause of falls was dizziness/vertigo, accounting for 37.74%, followed by slips and trips at 24.53%. Most falls resulted in minor injuries (bruises, pain, abrasions), at 56.67%, and the majority required a week or more for recovery, at 53.33%.

3.2 Statistics

From the occupational factors data of senior workers with a total of 60 individuals, the researchers divided the falling incidents into two groups. These groups consist of 30 senior workers who have experienced falls and 30 senior workers who have not. The variables were analyzed using binary logistic regression statistics. Crude odds ratios (Crude OR) for personal factors affecting falls among senior workers are presented in Table 1. Crude OR values for occupational factors affecting falls among senior workers are presented in Table 2. Additionally, adjusted odds ratios (Adjusted OR) are presented with details in Table 3

Table 1. The crude analysis of personal factors affecting falls among senior workers

Factors	Falls		Crude OR (95%CI)	P-value
	Never falls	Falls		
Gender				0.151
Men	14 (60.87)	9 (39.13)	Ref.	
Female	16 (43.24)	21 (56.76)	2.346 (0.732-7.521)	
Age				0.670
60 – 69 years	24 (54.55)	20 (45.45)	Ref.	
Over 70 years	6 (37.50)	10 (62.50)	1.340 (0.349-5.146)	
Body mass index				0.253
Normal	9 (40.91)	13 (59.09)	Ref.	
Abnormal	21 (55.26)	17 (44.74)	0.488 (0.143-1.668)	
Vision				0.928
Clear vision	18 (51.43)	17 (48.57)	Ref.	
Unclear vision	12 (48.00)	13 (52.00)	0.950 (0.312-2.896)	
Underlying disease				0.698
Healthy	12 (52.17)	11 (47.83)	Ref.	
Underlying disease	18 (48.65)	19 (51.35)	1.254 (0.400-3.926)	

*P-value ≤ 0.05

From Table 1, it can be observed that when conducting a crude analysis using Binary logistic regression analysis: enter for personal factors affecting falls among senior workers, all 5 variables were included, and none of the variables had a p-value ≤ 0.05, indicating that none of the 5 variables had a significant impact on falls among senior workers.

Table 2. The crude analysis of occupational factors affecting falls among senior workers

Factors	Falls		Crude OR (95%CI)	P-value
	Never falls	Falls		
Workplace environment				0.154
Shade area	15 (45.45)	18 (54.55)	Ref.	
Open area	15 (55.56)	12 (44.44)	0.188 (0.019–1.874)	
Lighting				0.291
Adequate lighting	24 (48.00)	26 (52.00)	Ref.	
Inadequate lighting	6 (60.00)	4 (40.00)	0.385 (0.065–2.267)	
Work area				
Area levels				0.022*
No	11 (73.33)	4 (26.67)	Ref.	
Yes	19 (42.22)	26 (57.78)	7.439 (1.333–41.501)	
Slippery floors				0.012*
No	17 (60.71)	11 (39.29)	Ref.	
Yes	13 (40.63)	19 (59.37)	17.376 (1.860–162.309)	
Narrow area				0.346
No	23 (58.97)	16 (41.03)	Ref.	
Yes	7 (33.33)	14 (66.67)	2.827 (0.326–24.510)	
Clayey soil				0.041*
No	23 (58.97)	16 (41.03)	Ref.	
Yes	7 (33.33)	14 (66.67)	15.710 (1.113–221.849)	
Barricade				0.388
No	22 (53.66)	19 (46.34)	Ref.	
Yes	8 (42.11)	11 (57.89)	2.133 (0.383–11.891)	
Potholes				0.008*
No	21 (58.33)	15 (41.67)	Ref.	
Yes	9 (37.50)	15 (62.50)	26.188 (2.375–288.809)	
Steep areas				0.030*
No	25 (50.00)	25 (50.00)	Ref.	
Yes	5 (50.00)	5 (50.00)	13.796 (1.290–147.547)	
Alley				0.227
No	28 (49.12)	29 (50.88)	Ref.	
Yes	2 (66.67)	1 (33.33)	10.956 (0.226–530.738)	

*P-value ≤ 0.05

From Table 2, it can be seen that when conducting a preliminary analysis using Binary logistic regression analysis: enter, all 10 variables were included, and there were 5 variables with a p-value ≤ 0.05. These variables include different levels of floors, smooth floors, clay soil, potholes, and sloped areas.

Table 3. The multivariate analysis of occupational factors affecting falls among senior workers

Factors	Adjusted OR (95%CI)	P-value
Work area		
Different levels of floors		0.015*
No	Ref.	
Yes	7.346 (1.451–37.386)	
Slippery floors		0.015*
No	Ref.	
Yes	8.861 (1.519–51.693)	
Clayey soil		0.019*
No	Ref.	
Yes	5.193 (1.312–20.548)	
Potholes		0.014*

Factors	Adjusted OR (95%CI)	P-value
No	Ref.	
Yes	8.891 (1.570–50.341)	
Steep areas		0.058
No	Ref.	
Yes	6.469 (0.940–44.535)	

*P-value ≤ 0.05

From Table 3, when analyzing the multivariate analysis of occupational factors affecting falls among senior workers by entering all 10 variables into the multivariate analysis using the Backward stepwise : wald, it was found that in step 6, there were 4 variables significantly related to falls among senior workers with a statistical significance (p-value ≤ 0.05). These variables include different levels of floors, slippery floors, clayey soil, and potholes.

4. Discussion

From interviewing data on personal factors and occupational factors affecting falls among senior workers was found that,

4.1 Personal factors

Gender does not have a statistically significant relationship with falls among senior workers, with a p-value at 0.05 (p-value = 0.151). This finding is contradicts the study by Lim et al. (2022), which suggested that females are more likely to experience falls than males due to lower muscle mass in females, resulting in weaker leg muscles compared to males. The discrepancy in findings may be due to the fact that as individuals age, both females and males may experience similar declines in mobility and muscle strength. Additionally, the different body shapes and physical structures of females and males in both groups may have contributed to the divergent results. Age also does not have a statistically significant relationship with falls among senior workers, with a p-value of 0.670.

Age does not have a statistically significant relationship with falls among senior workers, with a p-value at 0.05 (p-value = 0.670). This finding contradicts the study by Mazloomi Mahmoodabad (2018), which suggested that age is correlated with falls among the elderly. The discrepancy in findings may be due to the fact that some elderly individuals, regardless of their age, may experience falls or not, depending on individual factors, context, physical condition, or other related factors. Therefore, falls may not solely depend on age.

Body mass index (BMI) does not have a statistically significant relationship with falls among elderly laborers, with a p-value at 0.05 (p-value = 0.253). This finding is consistent with the study by Jeon (2013), which found that BMI negatively affects falls among elderly individuals. Those with higher BMI levels may engage in various activities less frequently, leading to an increased fear of falling. It is possible that some elderly individuals with normal weight may experience falls or not, and similarly, some overweight individuals may experience falls or not, depending on individual factors, context, physical condition, or other related factors. Therefore, falls may not solely depend on BMI.

Vision does not have a statistically significant relationship with falls among senior workers, with a p-value at 0.05 (p-value = 0.928). This finding contradicts the study by Ambrose et al. (2013), which suggested that visual abnormalities are related to falls. The discrepancy in findings may be due to the fact that some elderly individuals, regardless of their visual clarity, may experience falls or not, similar to how some elderly individuals with clear vision may experience falls or not. Falls may be influenced by various factors such as muscle strength issues, balance problems, floor characteristics, or other related factors more than visual impairment. Therefore, falls may not solely depend on vision.

Underlying disease do not have a statistically significant relationship with falls among senior workers, with a p-value at 0.05 (p-value = 0.698). This finding contradicts the study by Chang et al. (2015), which suggested that underlying disease are a risk factor for falls in the elderly. They specifically identified diseases like cerebral vascular disease and arthritis as higher risk factors for falls in both males and females. The discrepancy in findings may be attributed to differences in the study populations, leading to differing results.

4.2 Occupational factors

The factor "different levels of floors in the work area" is statistically significantly correlated with falls among senior workers, with a p-value at 0.016. This finding aligns with the study conducted by Songthap et. al. (2023), which stated that falls often occur when stepping up or down from different floor levels, especially stairs. During these transitions, there may be various causes, primarily related to the decreased strength of various muscle groups in the body, especially the leg muscles,

along with reduced physical activity. This can lead to a lack of strength when lifting the leg to step up or down from different floor levels, resulting in an inability to reach the upper level of the floor or experiencing weakness in the legs and knees, leading to instability. Additionally, it may also be due to issues with misjudging distances, leading to missteps and ultimately resulting in falls.

The presence of a slippery floor (Adjusted OR 8.861; 95% CI 1.519–51.693, $p = 0.015$) is statistically significantly associated with falls among senior workers, with a p -value at 0.05. This finding is consistent with the study conducted by Sophonratanapokin et al. (2012), which stated that household environmental factors are related to the risk of falls, particularly smooth floors (OR 1.39; 95% CI 1.21–1.59, $p = 0.000$). A slippery floor can potentially lead to slipping and falling incidents, as it is a significant contributor to loss of balance, ultimately resulting in falls. In the case of elderly individuals, falls often occur more frequently, partly due to the effects of aging, which can lead to the deterioration of various bodily systems, resulting in balance issues. Balance is a coordinated effort of multiple systems within the body

The presence of clayey soil in the workplace is statistically significantly associated with falls among senior workers, with a significance level of 0.05 (p -value = 0.019). This is because the majority of senior workers working in areas with clayey soil are engaged in agricultural occupations. This finding aligns with the study conducted by Waruntorn Jongrungratsakul and colleagues (2019), which focused on a sample group of agricultural workers in clayey soil areas. The findings are consistent with the notion that rice farmers, in particular, are prone to work-related injuries, primarily due to slip and fall incidents in their work environments. Therefore, the sample group closely resembles the characteristics of elderly individuals engaged in agricultural occupations.

The presence of potholes the workplace is statistically significantly associated with falls among senior workers, with a significance level of 0.05 (p -value = 0.014). This finding is consistent with the study conducted by Intraratsamee et. al. (2020), which indicates that homes with pit-like features pose a potential risk that may lead to accidents or falls among the elderly. This is because areas with such depressions in the ground can result in uneven floor levels, increasing the risk of tripping and subsequent falls. Furthermore, age-related issues may contribute to problems with gait and balance, ultimately leading to stumbles and falls.

The presence of Steep areas in the workplace is not statistically significantly associated with falls among senior workers, with a significance level of 0.05 (p -value = 0.058). This finding is consistent with the study conducted by Rodseeda (2018), which suggests that the external environment around the home is of great importance to the elderly. This is because most elderly individuals often engage in various activities outside the home, such as sweeping leaves, collecting dried laundry, running errands, or visiting temples. If the pathways they regularly use have slopes, it can increase the risk of accidents due to slipping and may lead to falls. The reason for the difference in study outcomes could be attributed to variations in the characteristics of outdoor spaces where the elderly engage in activities. In most cases, these outdoor areas may not have sloped terrain, eliminating the risk factors associated with such terrain. Alternatively, it could be due to differences in the elderly populations studied, leading to varying study results.

5. Conclusion

In the study of factors affecting falls among senior workers was found that out of the 60 senior workers, there were four occupational factors that contributed to falls. These factors were different levels of floors, slippery floors, clay soil, and potholes.

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[OAIC 09]

Occupational Health Study on Lower Back Muscular Discomfort and Associated Risk Factors in Bus Drivers: A Postural Analysis and Baseline Findings from Yangon, Myanmar

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Abstract

Low back pain (LBP) is a common occupational health issue among professional drivers and a leading cause of disability and economic loss worldwide. In Myanmar, the health and safety of public transportation bus drivers have received little attention. This study aimed to assess the prevalence of lower back discomfort (LBD), evaluate ergonomic risk levels, and identify factors associated with LBD among Ankai bus drivers in Yangon. A cross-sectional analytic study was conducted with 134 drivers from two purposively selected bus companies in the Yangon region from February to March 2022. Participants were selected using simple random sampling from each bus line. Data were gathered using structured questionnaires, including the Rapid Upper Limb Assessment (RULA) and the Cornell Musculoskeletal Discomfort Questionnaire (CMDQ). Key variables included age, BMI, smoking status, physical activity, driving duration, and work duration. Multivariate binary logistic regression was used for statistical analysis. The study found that 58% of drivers experienced severe LBD, 32% had moderate LBD, and 10% reported mild LBD. Notably, 79.9% of driving postures were categorized as RULA action level 3, indicating the need for prompt ergonomic interventions. Protective factors for severe LBD included the use of smokeless tobacco (AOR=0.11, 95% CI=0.02-0.61) and being of normal weight (AOR=0.075, 95% CI=0.01-0.55) or overweight (AOR=0.15, 95% CI=0.02-0.96). Risk factors included physical inactivity (AOR=14.83, 95% CI=3.86-56.97), a RULA trunk score ≥ 3 (AOR=17.94, 95% CI=4.18-76.92), and a RULA B score ≥ 5 (AOR=29.32, 95% CI=7.00-122.84). Due to the high prevalence of severe LBD and concerning RULA scores, implementing comprehensive ergonomic interventions and incorporating workplace exercise programs into daily routines is strongly recommended to prevent and control LBD.

Keywords: lower back discomfort; Ankai; bus drivers; ergonomic; Rapid Upper Limb Assessment.



[OAIC 10]

Adapting lifestyle for Safer and Healthier Life New Risk Road Safety Form Older Social Innovation Speed Bump.

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Abstract

Safety evaluation management systems, engineering social innovation road transport operator safety case studies from Students University is the qualitative research to analyze the relationship between factors of road accidents in new risk factor from Smart Security Digitals five pieces and older five speed bump inbounds company(university). The determining factors that contribute to road accidents of humans (ergonomics driver and socioeconomics), motorcycle (engineering and PPE) and road (law and risk) using the principle of risk assessment of Haddon Matrix and Why - Why analysis to diagnose the issue. To be able to bring education to the design management system of deliveries by older social innovation that are safe for small operators to new risk. Results Smart Security Digitals cameras significant in monitoring behavior between camera and humans, from analyzing the roots of the accident in the freight transport operators, Reactive was originate from the operator system to manage security new safe, processed, and Preventative prepared students' recognition. Proactive Ergonomics muscle new effects safe to opponens pollicis, flexor pollicis brevis, abductor pollicis brevis and adductor pollicis.

Keywords: Safety, Road Safety, Smart Security Digitals Cameras, Social Innovation Speed bump and Haddon Matrix



[OAIC 11]

Prevalence and Factors Associated with Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders among Central Sterile Supply Technicians in Nakhon Si Thammarat Province

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Abstract

This cross-sectional descriptive study investigated the prevalence and ergonomic risk factors associated with musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) among central supply workers in hospitals under the Ministry of Public Health in Nakhon Si Thammarat Province. The sample consisted of 142 Central Sterile Supply Technicians from 23 hospitals. Data were collected using a questionnaire adapted from the Standardized Nordic Questionnaire. The study found that the 12-month prevalence of MSDs was 70.4%, with the most common areas affected being the lower back (86.6%) and upper back (66.9%). Additionally, female workers were found to be 6.04 times more at risk than their male counterparts (95% CI 2.403-15.179), and lifting medical instruments and pushing equipment weighing more than 20 kilograms posed a 10.44 times higher risk compared to lifting less than 20 kilograms (95% CI 2.236-46.165). Therefore, it is recommended to adjust the working conditions in each department by improving engineering controls such as designing adjustable chairs and tables, providing training on proper work postures, teaching muscle stretching exercises during breaks, and continuously evaluating ergonomic factors to prevent and reduce work-related MSDs in central supply departments.

Keywords: Prevalence and Factors; Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders; central supply workers



[OAIC 12]

Development of Sitting Posture Detection for Computer Users Using Webcam System, Thailand

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Abstract

Computers are widely used in various fields of work, such as offices, industry, transportation, and education. The sitting in an awkward posture for a prolonged time may lead to musculoskeletal diseases (MSDs), especially, neck, shoulders, back and arms. This study is a quasi - experimental research aimed to develop of sitting posture detection for computer users using webcam system. This study deals with the proposal and realization of the system motion detection camera models, selecting webcams for their cost and compatibility with any computer. The development starts with data preparation and feeding the data into the ResNet50 model to train the system. A three - part of the system generated process that included video acquisition, processing, and user notification. They open the website and log in to the system and perform specific posture like prolonged sitting, looking down, leaning forward and measure the angle in each posture by goniometer to train the system. This study was carried out among 68 computer users, with calculated from a previous study. Their work activities being a webcam's video or picture as input and alerts users with inappropriate sitting posture. Data analysis was performed and presented using frequency and percentage. The results indicated the system can detect the deviation of body parts in a work area while a worker performing a task with 89.71% accuracy and give the user real-time feedback based on the three levels of healthy in ergonomics. Study results revealed inappropriate sitting postures when working in computer workstation. The findings from the current study suggest that should be testing effectiveness and validation of motion posture detection systems.

Keywords: Motion Posture Detection, Computer work, Webcam, Prolonged sitting, Ergonomics intervention

[OAIC 14]

Positive Communication on Occupational Safety and Health

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Abstract

Positive Communication Handbook for Safe Work is a handbook that contains communication concepts, theories and positive communication to show the importance of communication and both positive and negative results from ineffective communication. It also demonstrates how positive communication can enhance safety management, occupational health, and other departments. The handbook includes activities to practice using creative language and I-Messages in safety and occupational health communication. These activities aim to foster a positive work atmosphere where personnel feel valued and motivated to engage in appropriate, correct, and safe behaviors. This is the use of more motivation and less use of coercion or control by rules and regulations. It focuses on using positive communication to foster a sense of camaraderie, highlight the importance of safe work, and encourage cooperation. The manual aims to motivate and encourage personnel at all levels to adopt and promote safe work practices.

Keywords: Manual, Positive Communication, Safe Work



[OAIC 15]

Assessment of Health Risks Associated with Particulate Matter Exposure from Traffic in the informal workers of Nakhon Ratchasima

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Abstract

Particulate matter (PM) from traffic, including PM10 and PM2.5, is a significant health concern, particularly for informal workers who work in densely populated urban areas with high traffic volumes. The purpose of this study was to determine the health risks associated with particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) exposure among informal workers including motorcycle/delivery drivers, street vendor and security guard in Mueang, Nakhon Ratchasima. This assessment was conducted through a cross-sectional descriptive survey. Data collection focused on high-risk locations among informal workers in Nakhon Ratchasima, characterized by traffic congestion. A total of 111 informal workers were randomly selected for the study. The methodology consisted of three main components: 1) Particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) concentration measurements obtained from the Pollution Control Department; 2) Health risk assessment questionnaire; and 3) Health risk assessment using the methodology of the US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA). The findings indicated that the majority of the studied population (55.86%) were female, with an average age of 38.02 ± 16.56 years. Additionally, the results revealed that approximately 7% of participants used respiratory protective equipment, specifically N95 masks. The 95th percentile of PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations in 2023 were 0.068 mg/m³ and 0.044 mg/m³, respectively. The 95th percentile Hazard Quotient (HQ) for non-carcinogenic effects of PM10 was 1.05, with 8.11% above acceptable values (HQ > 1), and the 95th percentile HQ of PM2.5 was 1.47, with 18.02% above acceptable values. Notably, the group of drivers (e.g., motorcycle/delivery drivers) had the highest HQ value. These findings highlight the need to implement mitigations for high-risk informal workers exposed to particulate matter, such as limiting exposure duration and employing adequate respiratory protection, such as N95 masks. Furthermore, advocating for policies promoting the use of green energy in vehicles is crucial.

Keywords: Health risk assessment, Informal workers, PM10, PM2.5, Traffic



[OAIC 16]

A preliminary study on ergonomic hazard identification toward musculoskeletal discomfort among fire extinguisher inspectors in one industrial factory, Samut Prakan province, Thailand

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Abstract

Manual fire extinguisher inspections are performed any activity that requires a person to use force to push, pull, lift, lower, carries, or holds an object. These tasks may be exposed to the ergonomics hazards during performing activities with related to musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs). This study aimed to identify working postures among fire extinguisher inspectors. A preliminary cross-sectional survey was completed by 20 fire extinguisher inspectors in one factory. Data were collected using questionnaires including demographic data, self-reported musculoskeletal discomfort and the Rapid Entire Body Assessment (REBA). Descriptive statistics were used to identify ergonomic hazards of reported musculoskeletal discomfort. The results revealed that all the participants were men with the average age of 33 ± 6 years. The highest prevalence rates of musculoskeletal discomfort were observed in the upper arm (95.00%), followed by pectoralis major (50.00%) and lower back (45.00%). Based on the final REBA scores, 70.00% of working postures were very high risk level which the further investigate and implement change. The results demonstrated that ergonomics interventions might be implemented to maintain ergonomic hazards. Harmful postures were identified during fire extinguisher inspections activities. Therefore, Safety practices and proper lift devices are paramount for workers to prevent muscular injuries. Further investigation is needed for the adoption of ergonomics intervention to reduce musculoskeletal injuries during fire extinguisher inspections.

Keywords: Fire Extinguisher; Manual material handling; well-being; muscle fatigue; Ergonomics



[OAIC 19]

Robots for Detecting Electrical Leakage in Water

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Abstract

When a flood occurs, many people suffer because of “electrical current leakage”, which can cause life-threatening danger. Several organizations have produced water electrical leakage detectors, but these typically feature a long PVC pipe design. Users must enter the water and immerse the device which is unsafe and could result in electrocution. Department of Public Health, Major of Occupational Health and Safety conceived the idea of designing a high-quality, safe, and easy-to-use robot for detecting electrical leakage in water in order to reduce the risk of fatalities from electrical shocks. This affordable robot was designed to be user-friendly, safe, and suitable for situations involving electrical leakage in water which can be controlled from up to 100 meters away from the hazardous area and emit sound and light signals when electrical leakage is detected. We simulated the circumstance of 220V electrical leakage in water under supervision of safety officer for testing the device. The results revealed that our device emitted a loud sound and lighted up to alert user when electrical leakage was detected within the range of 1-1.5 meters, and showed different colors of light signals depend on the amount of electrical current detected. This can ensure the risk reduction of fatalities from electrical shocks as the users themselves can detect electrical leakage away from the hazardous area.

Keywords: Robots, Electrical Leak Detector in Water, Electrical leak in water



R Reactive

A white icon of a hard hat, positioned at the bottom of the red bar.

P Preventative

A white icon of a gear, positioned at the bottom of the orange bar.

P Proactive

A white icon of a curved arrow pointing upwards and to the right, positioned at the bottom of the dark blue bar.

[OAIC 03]

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เจ้าของผลงาน CPRAM CO., LTD

สรุปผลงานโดยย่อ

ปรับปรุงกระบวนการผลิตสินค้ากลุ่มครีวของก์แช่แข็งพร้อมอบ โดยสร้างสายการผลิตใหม่จากการนำเครื่องจักรที่ไม่ได้ใช้งาน มาทำการปรับปรุงพัฒนาอุปกรณ์บล็อกใบมีดสามเหลี่ยมแทนการทำงานด้วยคนจากขั้นตอนการใช้มีดตัดแผ่นแบ่งโด โดยออกแบบปรับปรุงจะคำนึงมุ่งเน้นด้านความปลอดภัยเป็นหลัก พบว่าสามารถป้องกันโอกาสการเกิดอุบัติเหตุ และความเสี่ยงที่จะเกิดความสูญเสียกับอวัยวะ เกิดเป็นอุบัติเหตุชั้นหยุดงาน จากการโดนบาด / ตัดได้ เป็น 99.5 % พร้อมสามารถผลิตสินค้าได้อย่างมีคุณภาพ

Keywords อุบัติเหตุ , ความปลอดภัย , มีดบาด, ครีวของก์

[OAIC 06]

ชื่อผลงาน Safety and Health Integration Platform (SHIP)

เจ้าของผลงาน Gas Separation Plants (GSPs), Rayong, PTT Public Company Limited

สรุปผลงานโดยย่อ

เนื่องจากโรงแยกก๊าซธรรมชาติระยองมีการบริหารจัดการผู้รับเหมาที่เข้ามาปฏิบัติงานในพื้นที่อย่างต่อเนื่อง ตั้งแต่กระบวนการอบรมความปลอดภัยก่อนเริ่มงาน การควบคุมการเข้าออกพื้นที่ของบุคคล อุปกรณ์ ยานพาหนะที่จะนำเข้าเขตโรงงาน แต่ยังคงพบประเด็นปัญหาในการควบคุมและการปฏิบัติตามระบบ จึงส่งผลให้ในช่วง 2 – 3 ปีที่ผ่านมาพบประเด็นปัญหาต่าง ๆ จึงมีการนำระบบเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศเข้ามาช่วยในการบริหารจัดการ กำกับดูแล และติดตามบุคคล อุปกรณ์ ยานพาหนะ ตั้งแต่กระบวนการก่อนเข้าพื้นที่ ระหว่างปฏิบัติงานในพื้นที่ และควบคุมจนจบกระบวนการทำงาน ภายใต้ระบบ Safety and Health Integration Platform (SHIP)

Keywords Lean Process, Increase Productivity, More Safety and Security



[OAIC 07]

ชื่อผลงาน ศูนย์การเรียนรู้ด้านความปลอดภัยของระบบการขนส่งภายในบริษัท (Safety Logistic training center)

เจ้าของผลงาน Siam Denso Manufacturing Co., LTD. and Siam Kyosan Denso Co., LTD.

สรุปผลงานโดยย่อ

เป็นศูนย์การเรียนรู้ด้านความปลอดภัยและพัฒนาทักษะเกี่ยวกับการใช้รถในการขนส่งชิ้นงานภายในบริษัทให้กับพนักงาน อาทิ การจำลองสถานการณ์การขับรถยก รถแมลงน้ำ โดยนำเทคโนโลยีที่ทันสมัย มาใช้ในการจำลองสถานการณ์ในการปฏิบัติงานจริง เพื่อให้พนักงานสามารถเข้าใจและมองเห็นภาพการปฏิบัติงานที่เสมือนจริง ในกรณีที่เกิดความผิดปกติ หรือเหตุการณ์ที่มีความเสี่ยงในการเกิดอุบัติเหตุต่าง ๆ เพื่อช่วยให้สามารถเข้าใจสถานการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นได้อย่างถูกต้องและไม่เกิดอุบัติเหตุในระหว่างปฏิบัติงาน

Keywords ศูนย์การเรียนรู้และพัฒนาทักษะการใช้รถขนส่งชิ้นงานภายในบริษัท, ป้องกันอุบัติเหตุจากการขนส่งชิ้นงาน, VR Forklift

[OAIC 13]

ชื่อผลงาน NUPP Model "หยุดปลอดภัย โมเดล"

เจ้าของผลงาน โรงเรียนบ้านโคกลำม สำนักงานเขตพื้นที่การศึกษาประถมศึกษาขอนแก่น เขต ๑

สรุปผลงานโดยย่อ

การศึกษาที่มีความสำคัญต่อการพัฒนาประเทศ ในฐานะเป็นกระบวนการหนึ่งที่มีบทบาทโดยตรงต่อการพัฒนาทรัพยากรมนุษย์ให้มีคุณภาพสอดคล้องกับความต้องการและทิศทางของประเทศ การพัฒนาบุคคลให้มีความเจริญงอกงามทุกด้านให้ผู้เรียนเรียนดี มีความสุข ซึ่งการสร้างความปลอดภัยให้แก่ผู้เรียนเป็นสิ่งสำคัญ เพราะความปลอดภัยเป็นปัจจัยที่ส่งผลกระทบต่อคุณภาพการเรียนรู้ของนักเรียน การพัฒนาทรัพยากรบุคคลให้ประสบผลสำเร็จตามเป้าประสงค์ขึ้นอยู่กับความสุขและการมีชีวิตที่ปลอดภัยทั้งภายในและภายนอกสถานศึกษา จำเป็นที่จะต้องมีการดำเนินงานที่มีประสิทธิภาพเข้มแข็ง ตลอดจนการได้รับความร่วมมือจากทุกภาคส่วนจะสามารถร่วมมือกันสร้างภูมิคุ้มกัน องค์ความรู้ และทักษะแก่นักเรียนเพื่อให้นักเรียนได้รับความปลอดภัย ใช้ชีวิตอย่างปลอดภัยมีความสุขได้ ให้โรงเรียนมีแนวทางปฏิบัติที่ขับเคลื่อนงานความปลอดภัยในสถานศึกษาอย่างเป็นระบบ สร้างความตระหนักในการเฝ้าระวังภัยในสถานศึกษาให้ความรู้ความเข้าใจแก่ผู้รับผิดชอบผู้มีส่วนเกี่ยวข้อง ให้มีความพร้อมสามารถป้องกันและแก้ไขสถานการณ์ โดยดำเนินงานพัฒนานวัตกรรม“NUPP. Model”(หยุดปลอดภัย โมเดล) N (Nation) 5 (เครื่องมือช่วยความร่วมมือ) 1.เครื่องมือสร้างการป้องกัน สร้างความเข้าใจ 2).เครื่องมือการเข้าถึง การค้นหา 3).เครื่องมือร่วมพัฒนาสร้างภูมิคุ้มกัน และรักษา 4). เครื่องมือเฝ้าระวังภัย ระบุเหตุ ปรากฏ 5).เครื่องมือการบริหารจัดการ U (Union) ประสานงาน ประสานใจ มีส่วนร่วมให้เกิดความมั่นคงและยั่งยืนตามบริบทของสถานศึกษา โดยดำเนินการด้วยวงจร PDCA ..P (Plan) ศึกษาสภาพปัจจุบัน/ปัญหา/ความต้องการ การบริหารจัดการเกี่ยวกับความปลอดภัยในโรงเรียน กำหนดแนวทางการสร้างความปลอดภัย D (Do) ดำเนินการกิจกรรมสถานศึกษาปลอดภัย โครงการ กิจกรรม และการสร้างเครือข่าย C (Check) ตรวจสอบประเมินผลการใช้งานนวัตกรรม A (Act) ปรับปรุงพัฒนา นำเสนอและเผยแพร่การดำเนินงาน P (Performance Agreement) การบริหารอย่างเป็นระบบในด้านการพัฒนาสถานศึกษา กำหนดนโยบาย มาตรฐาน และการประเมินผล ในการสร้างความปลอดภัยในสถานศึกษา ระยะเวลาดำเนินงาน ปีการศึกษา 1 ตค 2565 – 30 กย.2566

ผลการดำเนินงาน โรงเรียนมีนวัตกรรมในการบริหารจัดการด้านความปลอดภัยที่เป็นระบบ มีมาตรการความปลอดภัยที่ครอบคลุมทุกมิติ ทั้งด้านความปลอดภัย อาชีวอนามัย และสภาพแวดล้อม ผู้เรียนมีความปลอดภัยและเรียนรู้ได้อย่างมีความสุข อยู่ในสังคมได้อย่างมีความสุข คณะครูและบุคลากรทำงานด้วยความปลอดภัย มีสภาพแวดล้อมที่เอื้อต่อการจัดการเรียนการสอน โรงเรียนมีการบริหารจัดการสถานศึกษาปลอดภัยอย่างเป็นระบบแบบมีส่วนร่วม มีภาคีเครือข่ายความร่วมมือที่เข้มแข็ง สร้างความสัมพันธ์กับเครือข่ายผู้ปกครอง ชุมชนในท้องถิ่นอย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ ชุมชน และหน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้องมีส่วนร่วมในการจัดกิจกรรม ซึ่งปัจจัยความสำเร็จ มาจากการสนับสนุนจากโรงเรียน ผู้บริหารสถานศึกษาและคณะครูและบุคลากรทางการศึกษา นักเรียน ผู้ปกครอง ชุมชน คณะกรรมการสถานศึกษา หน่วยงานรัฐและเอกชน ทั้งหน่วยงานภายในและภายนอก ร่วมสนับสนุนกิจกรรม เช่น การสนับสนุนวัสดุอุปกรณ์ วิทยากร งบประมาณทั้งทางตรงและทางอ้อมในการพัฒนานวัตกรรม โรงเรียนได้เผยแพร่ผลงานกิจกรรม เช่น ผ่านเสียงตามสาย กิจกรรมหน้าเสาธง เพ็ชร์บุค เว็บไซต์สถานศึกษา การประชุมผู้ปกครอง การประชุมคณะกรรมการสถานศึกษา ซึ่งได้รับผลตอบรับและข้อคิดเห็นในทางที่ดี ได้รับกำลังใจที่จะนำนวัตกรรมไปต่อยอดและพัฒนาให้ดีขึ้นต่อไปได้ในอนาคต

Keywords หยุดปลอดภัย

[OAIC 18]

ชื่อผลงาน นวัตกรรมถุงมือไนไตรขนาด 16 นิ้วสำหรับการสัมผัสสารเคมีและยาเคมีบำบัดเพื่อลดความเสี่ยงขณะทำการทางการแพทย์ในโรงพยาบาลในประเทศไทย

เจ้าของผลงาน Dr. Withaya Chanchai, Faculty of Medicines, Siam University

สรุปผลงานโดยย่อ

ถุงมือไนไตรเป็นถุงมือที่ผลิตมาเป็นทางเลือกอีกหนึ่งชนิดหนึ่งที่น่ามาใช้ทดแทนถุงมือชนิดยางพาราเนื่องจากมีความทนทานและสามารถป้องกันการฉีกขาดขนาดใหญ่ได้เป็นอย่างดีนอกจากนั้นถุงมือไนไตรยังเป็นที่ใช้งานอย่างแพร่หลายในอุตสาหกรรมทางการแพทย์ได้แก่ ถุงมือสำหรับการตรวจวินิจฉัยโรค ถุงมือที่ใช้กับงานทันตกรรม ถุงมือที่ใช้กับงานห้องปฏิบัติการ ถุงมือที่ใช้กับงานเคมีบำบัด และนอกจากนั้นยังสามารถนำไปใช้ในอุตสาหกรรมอื่นได้อีกมากมาย อาทิ อุตสาหกรรมอาหาร เครื่องดื่ม อุตสาหกรรมยานยนต์ อุตสาหกรรมเครื่องจักร โรงกลิ้ง โรงเหล็ก อุตสาหกรรมกระดาษ

นอกจากนั้นถุงมือไนไตร ยังผลิตมาจากยางสังเคราะห์กลุ่ม Acrylonitrile-butadiene หรือ Butadiene Rubber จากโครงสร้างที่มีการสังเคราะห์จึงมีความแข็งแรง ทนต่อความร้อน การฉีกขาด และทนต่อสารละลาย เช่น กรด เบส แอลกอฮอล์ น้ำมัน และสารละลายไฮโดรคาร์บอนต่างๆ ลักษณะถุงมือไนไตรในปัจจุบันเป็นลักษณะไม่ผสมแป้ง ดังนั้นถุงมือไนไตรสำหรับในทางการแพทย์จึงเป็นรุ่นผลิตภัณฑ์ถุงมือไนไตรที่ไม่ผสมแป้งเนื่องจากเป็นถุงมือที่ใช้จับอุปกรณ์ทางการแพทย์ต่างๆ หรืออุตสาหกรรมที่เกี่ยวข้องหากมีการผสมแป้งจะทำให้หยิบจับไม่สะดวก ชนิดไม่มีแป้งจะใช้ตามห้องปฏิบัติการ ห้องล้างเครื่องมือแพทย์หรือโรงงานอิเล็กทรอนิกส์ หรือห้องทดลองเป็นส่วนใหญ่เนื่องจากต้องผ่านกระบวนการขจัดแป้งออก ทำให้ถุงมือชนิดนี้คือจะไม่มีแป้งอยู่ในถุงมือ เพื่อไม่มีผงแป้งรบกวนใส่ในงานที่เราทำ ก็จะไม่มีความเสี่ยงไปสัมผัสสารเคมี เพื่อไม่ให้เกิดการทดลองที่ทำการมีผงแป้งรบกวนไปในการทดลองหรือร่วงลงไปในสารเคมีได้

โรงพยาบาลเป็นหน่วยงานหนึ่งในโรงพยาบาลที่เป็นหน่วยงานสนับสนุนวัสดุและอุปกรณ์ทางการแพทย์สำหรับใช้ในโรงพยาบาลทั้งหมด โดยในขั้นตอนการล้างเครื่องมือทางการแพทย์ก่อนนำไปทำให้ปราศจากเชื้อจะต้องมีการสัมผัสสารเคมีมากมายได้แก่ Glutaraldehyde Solutions, Hydrogen Peroxide Solutions, Hydrogen Peroxide Peracetic Acid Solutions, Ortho-phthalaldehyde Solutions, Sodium Hypochlorite Solutions ซึ่งเป็นสารเคมีที่มีผลกระทบต่อผิวหนังและยังส่งผลถึงการสัมผัสของมีคมในระหว่างการล้างเครื่องมือทางการแพทย์ในโรงพยาบาลอีกด้วย

จากเหตุผลดังกล่าวคณะผู้จัดทำเล็งเห็นว่าถุงมือไนไตรที่ใช้อยู่ในโรงพยาบาลเป็นขนาดที่ไม่เหมาะสมและไม่สามารนำมาเป็นอุปกรณ์ป้องกันอันตรายส่วนบุคคลได้ จึงมีการคิดค้นนวัตกรรมเพื่อความปลอดภัยในการผลิตและทดสอบถุงมือทางการแพทย์ชนิดไนไตรขนาด 16 นิ้ว (406.4 มม.) และมีความหนาถึง 6 มม. เพื่อส่งผลทำให้ประสิทธิภาพในการทำหัตถการต่างๆในโรงพยาบาลรวมทั้งใช้งานล้างเครื่องมือแพทย์ในหน่วยงานจ่ายกลางมีความปลอดภัยจากการสัมผัสสารเคมีในระหว่างการใช้งานและความคล่องตัว มีความกระชับมือและน้ำไม่กระเด็นเข้าไปในระหว่างการปฏิบัติงาน นอกจากนี้ยังมีจุดเด่นในเรื่องความแข็งแรงของถุงมือไนไตร ความยืดหยุ่นสูง กระชับมือจึงเหมาะต่องานที่ต้องการความละเอียดในขั้นตอนการล้างเครื่องมือแพทย์ด้วยมือในการหยิบจับอุปกรณ์ที่มีขนาดเล็ก หรือต้องการความระมัดระวังสูง ความยาวของถุงมือเพียงพอเหมาะแก่ป้องกันการสัมผัสในงานล้างอุปกรณ์เคมีภัณฑ์ในห้องปฏิบัติการ และเพิ่มปุ่มตรงปลายของถุงมือเพื่อป้องกันความสิ้นของถุงมือแบบเดิมให้ตรงปลายของถุงมือเวลาสัมผัสกับน้ำจะทำให้สะดวกต่อการหยิบจับและไม่ลื่น ซึ่งส่งผลให้นำไปสู่การป้องกันการเกิดอุบัติเหตุขณะปฏิบัติงานได้มากขึ้น

Keywords ถุงมือไนไตรขนาด 16 นิ้ว, การสัมผัสสารเคมีและยาเคมีบำบัด, ความเสี่ยงขณะทำการทางการแพทย์ในโรงพยาบาลในประเทศไทย

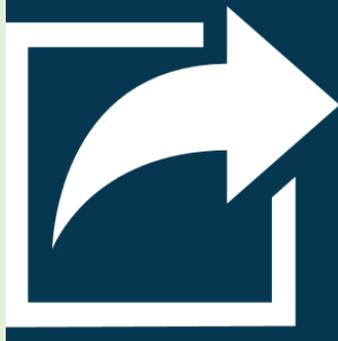
R Reactive



P Preventative



P Proactive



[PP 01]

Self-Reported Symptoms of Heavy Metal Exposure among Electronic Waste Workers in Northeastern Thailand

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Abstract

Occupational exposure to low levels of heavy metals may cause symptoms and health effects in electronic waste (e-waste) workers. The goals of this study were to investigate symptoms of heavy metal exposure among e-waste workers, as well as factors associated with their self-reported symptoms. A cross-sectional study was conducted among 164 e-waste workers in Ubon Ratchathani province, Thailand. Data were collected using an interviewer-administered questionnaire. The most common symptoms reported in the week preceding the interview were muscle pain (56.7%), followed by excessive sweating (36.6%), skin rash (34.8%), headache (29.3%), and numbness in hands and feet (26.2%). A binary logistic regression analysis revealed that muscle pain was significantly associated with working more than 8 hours per day (OR=2.1; 95%CI=1.1-4.0), working more than 6 days per week (OR=2.1; 95%CI=1.1-4.1), eating or drinking in the working area (OR=4.6; 95%CI=2.4-8.9), and wearing a mask (OR=0.3; 95%CI=0.1-0.9). Excessive sweating was significantly associated with working more than 6 days per week (OR=2.4; 95%CI=1.2-4.9) and eating or drinking in the working area (OR=3.1; 95%CI=1.6-6.0). Skin rash was significantly associated with working more than 8 hours per day (OR=2.3; 95%CI=1.2-4.5), taking a bath immediately after working (OR=0.3; 95%CI=0.2-0.6), and changing clothes immediately after working (OR=0.4; 95%CI=0.2-0.8). Numbness in the hands and feet was significantly associated with eating or drinking in the working area (OR=4.1; 95%CI=1.9-9.0) and wearing a mask (OR=0.3; 95%CI=0.1-0.7). Good personal hygiene practices may reduce the health effects of heavy metal exposure in e-waste workers.

Keywords: e-waste, symptom, heavy metal, occupational exposure

[PP 02]

From Assessment to Improvement: Developing a Body Discomfort Tool for Myanmar Migrant Workers in the Thai Textile Sector

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Abstract

This study focused on developing a Myanmar-language body discomfort tool for assessing musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) among migrant sewing workers in Thailand—a demographic particularly vulnerable to ergonomic hazards due to prolonged sitting postures. The project began with the translation of a well-established Thai body discomfort assessment tool into Myanmar. A rigorous translation methodology was employed to ensure linguistic accuracy, which was essential given the diverse backgrounds of the migrant workers.

The translated tool underwent pilot testing with 15 Myanmar migrant workers in Thai garment factories, allowing for essential refinements based on direct feedback from participants and effectively addressing the specific ergonomic risks they encounter daily. The evaluation process emphasized qualitative feedback to assess the tool's applicability and effectiveness in identifying ergonomic risks related to MSDs.

The outcomes from this pilot testing led to the development of a tailored Kiken Yochi Training (KYT) program, specifically designed to instill proper ergonomic practices among workers. The program emphasized critical postures such as sitting with a straight back, avoiding hunching shoulders, maintaining knees at right angles, and keeping feet flat on the floor. It included interactive sessions and visual materials tailored to the linguistic needs of the workers.

This study underscores the importance of linguistically adapted ergonomic assessment tools in enhancing occupational health and reducing MSD incidence among migrant workers. By integrating a body discomfort assessment tool with targeted KYT ergonomic training, the research demonstrates a practical approach to improving workplace safety in the textile industry.

Keywords: Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs), Body discomfort tool, Myanmar Workers, Textile Industry



[PP 03]

Exposure Assessment of Traffic Noise among Street Vendors in Thonburi, Bangkok

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Abstract

The objective of the study was to assess the level of exposure that street food vendors experience to traffic noise. We achieved this by recording the L_{max}, L_{min}, and L_{eq} values during the two-hour period from 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. when street food vendors set up their stalls and comparing these values with the traffic volume during the same period on weekends and working days in three areas of Thonburi District, Bangkok. These areas consist of Lat Ya Road (Wongwian Yai), which contained 136 stalls; Itsaraphap Road (Ban Khaek Intersection), which contained 191 stalls; and Thet Thai Road (Talat Phlu), which contained 125 stalls. The study's findings showed that the proportion of each vehicle type in all three regions was similar. Motorcycles comprised the highest number, followed by four-wheel cars, three-wheelers, and buses, in that order. The Ban Khaek Intersection had the highest number of motorcycles (average 4,063), while Wongwian Yai had the highest number of cars (average 2,838). The total number of vehicles was lower on weekends than on workdays. The three areas did not show any significant differences in their average noise levels (the average noise level ranged from 74.30 to 77.64 decibels). The highest noise level in the Lat Ya Road area ranged from 89.5 dBA to 103.9 dBA. The noise level of traffic did not differ between working days and weekends. Consequently, roadside occupations to traffic noise that is not at a noise level that affects hearing, but rather at a level that causes annoyance. This exposure has the potential to result in later-onset diseases and illnesses because of stress and annoyance, which would require further health monitoring.

Keywords: Noise exposure; Traffic Noise; Street Vendors

1. บทนำ

ปัจจุบันปัญหามลพิษทางเสียงจากการจราจรในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครกำลังทวีความรุนแรงขึ้น อันมีผลสืบเนื่องมาจากการเจริญเติบโตทางเศรษฐกิจที่ก่อให้เกิดการขยายตัวของเมือง การก่อสร้างปรับปรุงโครงสร้างพื้นฐานต่างๆ ขึ้นมากมาย เช่น ระบบขนส่งมวลชนขนาดใหญ่ การพัฒนาโครงข่ายเชื่อมโยงเส้นทางการจราจรต่างๆ เป็นต้น ประกอบกับกรุงเทพมหานครเป็นเมืองหลวงของประเทศทำให้มีจำนวนประชากรเพิ่มขึ้นอย่างรวดเร็ว ทั้งประชากรที่มีอยู่ในทะเบียนสำมะโนประชากร และประชากรแฝง จากเหตุผลดังกล่าวก่อให้เกิดการเพิ่มขึ้นของจำนวนรถยนต์ และรถจักรยานยนต์ บนท้องถนน ดังข้อมูลจากสถิติจำนวนรถยนต์ที่จดทะเบียนในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครในปี พ.ศ. 2565 จำนวน 928,692 คัน ส่วนในปี พ.ศ. 2566 มีรถยนต์ที่จดทะเบียนใหม่ในกรุงเทพมหานครถึง 967,297 คัน (กรมการขนส่งทางบก, 2567)

กลุ่มผู้ประกอบการอาชีพริมทาง แม่ค้า พ่อค้า แผงลอย หรือหาบเร่ มักจะเลือกตั้งร้านบริเวณที่มีประชาชนเข้าถึงง่าย และการสัญจรที่คับคั่ง เพื่อให้สามารถขายสินค้าได้ในปริมาณมาก (Khan, 2017) ผู้ประกอบอาชีพในบริเวณเหล่านี้จึงมีโอกาสได้รับสัมผัสเสียงรบกวนจากการสัญจรไปมาของยานพาหนะได้ ใน 3 พื้นที่ เขตธนบุรี กรุงเทพมหานคร ได้แก่ ถนนลาดหญ้า (วงเวียนใหญ่), ถนนอิสรภาพ (แยกบ้านแขก) และถนนเทอดไท (ตลาดพลู) เป็นพื้นที่ที่มีปริมาณการจราจรจำนวนมาก เนื่องจากเป็นพื้นที่ที่มีการคมนาคมสะดวก และยังเป็นเส้นทางแยก ส่งผลให้เกิดปัญหาเสียงการจราจรในพื้นที่ด้วยท่าเลของการตั้งร้านริมทางที่ติดกับเส้นทางการจราจรจึงอาจส่งผลให้ผู้ประกอบอาชีพริมทางมีโอกาสสัมผัสเสียงรบกวนและเกิดผลกระทบต่อสุขภาพได้

ผลกระทบที่ก่อให้เกิดปัญหาต่อสุขภาพจากเสียงการจราจร (Singh et al., 2018) ในด้านความรำคาญ ทำให้เกิดอาการหงุดหงิด มีอาการเครียด (Onmek et al., 2024) รุ้สึกรบกวนขณะสนทนา ทำให้การสื่อสารด้วยการพูดต้องใช้เสียงที่ดังกว่าปกติ การติดต่อสื่อสารผ่านทางโทรศัพท์เข้าใจกันได้ยาก (Bodin et al., 2015) บริเวณย่านการค้าจึงอาจทำให้การติดต่อซื้อขายสินค้าและการติดต่อทางธุรกิจเป็นไปด้วยความยากลำบาก ประชาชนที่อาศัยริมทางจราจรที่มีระดับเสียงสูง และต่อเนื่อง มักมีอาการหูหนวกหรือหูตึงเนื่องจากการพูดจาสื่อสารติดต่อกันไม่รู้



เรื่อง (Hegewald et al., 2020) ในด้านอาการนอนไม่หลับหรือนอนหลับได้ยากขึ้น อาจปลุกให้ตื่นแล้วทำให้หลับลงอีกได้ยาก หรือทำให้การหลับสนิทเปลี่ยนมาเป็นหลับตื้นๆ ทำให้มีอาการเพลียและเหนื่อยง่ายกว่าปกติ (Perron et al., 2016) นอกจากนั้นเสียงที่เกิดขึ้นในทันทีจะทำให้จิตใจและประสาทอ่อนไหว ซึ่งเสียงที่ดังๆหยุดๆและระดับเสียงสูง จะทำให้เกิดความรำคาญมากกว่าเสียงที่ดังติดต่อกันสม่ำเสมอ (Klompaker et al., 2019) และในด้านโรคหรือการสูญเสียการได้ยิน ผู้ที่ได้รับเสียงเกินกว่า 70 dBA เป็นเวลา 40 ปี จะทำให้ความสามารถในการได้ยินลดลง 5 dBA (Ding et al., 2019) ความบกพร่องทางการได้ยินจากมลพิษทางเสียงจากการจราจร จะเพิ่มขึ้นตามความถี่ของยานพาหนะที่เพิ่มขึ้น (Geetha Veliah, 2020)

จุดมุ่งหมายของงานวิจัยนี้เพื่อทำการศึกษาระดับเสียงจากการจราจร ของผู้ประกอบการอาชีพริมทาง ในเขตธนบุรี กรุงเทพมหานคร ซึ่งสามารถนำไปเป็นข้อมูลในการประเมินระดับความเสี่ยงและผลกระทบที่ก่อให้เกิดอันตรายต่อสุขภาพจากการสัมผัสเสียง และนำไปเป็นแนวทางในการวางแผนเพื่อเฟิร์วทางสุขภาพต่อไป

2. วัสดุและวิธีการ

2.1 ขอบเขตการวิจัย

การวิจัยครั้งนี้เป็นการศึกษาเชิงพรรณนา เพื่อประเมินการรับสัมผัสเสียงรบกวนจากการจราจร ในผู้ประกอบการอาชีพริมทาง พื้นที่เขตธนบุรี กรุงเทพมหานคร โดยเก็บตัวอย่าง 3 พื้นที่ ได้แก่ ถนนลาดหญ้า (วงเวียนใหญ่) จำนวน 136 ร้าน ระยะที่ตั้งแผง 550 เมตร ถนนอิสราภาพ (แยกบ้านแขก) จำนวน 191 ร้าน ระยะที่ตั้งแผง 500 เมตร และถนนเทอดโก (ตลาดพลู) จำนวน 125 ร้าน ระยะที่ตั้งแผง 170 เมตร ทำการตรวจวัดระดับเสียงสะสมตลอดระยะเวลาที่ตั้งแผง ตั้งแต่เวลา 17.00 – 19.00 น. เป็นเวลา 2 ชั่วโมง ในช่วงเดือนตุลาคม – ธันวาคม ปี 2566 โดยบันทึกค่า L_{max} , L_{min} , L_{eq} เปรียบเทียบกับมาตรฐานระดับเสียงสูงสุด ร่วมกับการบันทึกปริมาณการจราจรแบ่งตามประเภทยานพาหนะ ได้แก่ รถสามล้อ รถจักรยานยนต์ รถยนต์ และรถยนต์มากกว่า 4 ล้อ เปรียบเทียบกันระหว่างวันหยุดและวันทำงาน

2.2 เครื่องมือการวิจัย

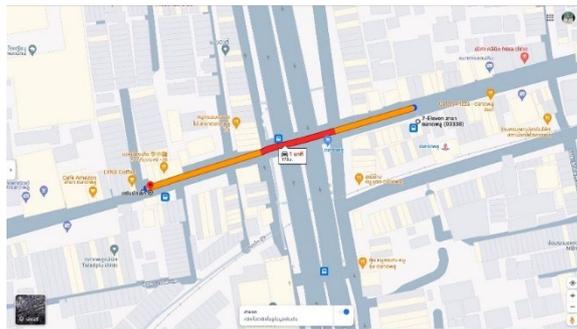
- 1) เครื่องวัดเสียง Noise Dosimeter (Larson Davis 706RC Serial: 17991)
- 2) แบบฟอร์มบันทึกข้อมูลระดับเสียง
- 3) แบบฟอร์มบันทึกข้อมูลปริมาณการจราจร
- 4) โปรแกรม IBM SPSS Statistics 27



ภาพที่ 1 แผนที่ระบุจุดตรวจวัดระดับเสียง ถนนลาดหญ้า (วงเวียนใหญ่) (Google, ม.ป.ป.)



ภาพที่ 2 แผนที่ระบุจุดตรวจวัดระดับเสียง ถนนอิสราภาพ (แยกบ้านแขก) (Google, ม.ป.ป.)



ภาพที่ 3 แผนที่ระบุจุดตรวจวัดระดับเสียง ถนนเทอดโก (ตลาดพลู) (Google, ม.ป.ป.)

2.3 การเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูล

- 1) ศึกษาข้อมูลพื้นที่ตั้งร้านค้าแผงลอย จำนวนร้านค้าแผงลอย และคัดเลือกพื้นที่ที่ต้องการเก็บตัวอย่าง
- 2) จัดทำแผนที่กำหนดเส้นทางและกำหนดจุดตรวจวัด

จุดที่ 1 ถนนลาดหญ้า (วงเวียนใหญ่) จำนวน 136 ร้าน ระยะที่ตั้งแผง 550 เมตร

จุดที่ 2 ถนนอิสราภาพ (แยกบ้านแขก) จำนวน 191 ร้าน ระยะที่ตั้งแผง 500 เมตร

จุดที่ 3 ถนนเทอดไท (ตลาดพลู) จำนวน 125 ร้าน ระยะที่ตั้งแผง 170 เมตร

ทำการตรวจวัดระดับเสียงสะสมตลอดระยะเวลาที่ตั้งแผง ตั้งแต่เวลา 17.00 – 19.00 น. เป็นเวลา 2 ชั่วโมง โดยบันทึกค่า

L_{max} , L_{min} , L_{eq}

3) ใช้ A-Weighting และการถ่วงน้ำหนักเวลาแบบ fast การวัดระดับเสียงใช้การทำงานอัตโนมัติ ตั้งค่าคุณสมบัติของการวัด ช่วงตัวตรวจจับค่าพีค 80 ถึง 146 ระดับ Leq, Max และ Peak จะถูกจัดเก็บในช่วงเวลา 1, 5, 15, 30 หรือ 60 วินาที แสดงผลระดับเสียงออกมาเป็นค่า L_{max} , L_{min} , L_{eq} โดยการวัดและบันทึกระดับเสียงตั้งค่าให้มีการเก็บข้อมูล 2 ชั่วโมง โดยการติดตั้งเครื่องสูงจากระดับพื้น 1.2 เมตร โดยในรัศมี 3.50 เมตร ตามแนวราบรอบไมโครโฟนต้องไม่มีกำแพงหรือสิ่งอื่นใดที่มีคุณสมบัติในการสะท้อนเสียง กีดขวางอยู่ (Mobasser, 2014)

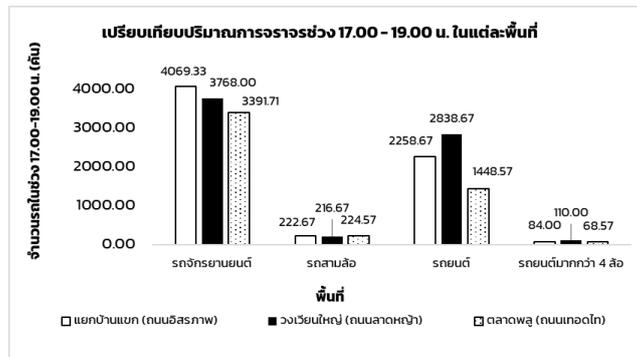
4) ปริมาณการจราจรแบ่งตามประเภทยานพาหนะ ได้แก่ รถจักรยานยนต์ รถสามล้อ รถยนต์ และรถยนต์มากกว่า 4 ล้อ โดยทำการสุ่มตัวอย่างโดยนับจำนวนรถใน 10 นาทีแรกของทั้งสองชั่วโมง (17.00 - 17.10 น. และ 18.00 - 18.10 น.) และนำมาคำนวณปริมาณ ปริมาณรถใน 1 ชั่วโมง (Majumder, 2023)

2.4 การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล

วิเคราะห์ข้อมูลโดยใช้สถิติเชิงพรรณานำเสนอค่าระดับเสียงด้วยค่าเฉลี่ย ค่าต่ำสุด ค่าสูงสุดแต่ละพื้นที่ ใช้สถิติเปรียบเทียบระดับเสียงทั้งสามพื้นที่ ระดับเสียงระหว่างวันหยุดและวันทำงาน และใช้สถิติหาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างระดับเสียงกับปริมาณจราจร โดยใช้โปรแกรม IBM SPSS Statistics 27 ในการวิเคราะห์

3. ผลการศึกษา

3.1 เปรียบเทียบปริมาณการจราจรช่วง 17.00 – 19.00 น. ในแต่ละพื้นที่ (ถนนอิสรภาพ, ถนนลาดหญ้า และถนนเทอดไท)



ภาพที่ 4 เปรียบเทียบปริมาณการจราจรช่วง 17.00 – 19.00 น. ในแต่ละพื้นที่

ตารางที่ 1 ผลการเปรียบเทียบปริมาณรถแต่ละชนิดกับทั้ง 3 พื้นที่ โดยใช้ One-way ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
รถจักรยานยนต์	Between Groups	1808109.21	2.00	904054.61	2.35	0.12
	Within Groups	8464283.43	22.00	384740.16		
	Total	10272392.64	24.00			
รถสามล้อ	Between Groups	283.25	2.00	141.62	0.02	0.98
	Within Groups	161189.71	22.00	7326.81		
	Total	161472.96	24.00			
รถยนต์ (4 ล้อ)	Between Groups	7613256.05	2.00	3806628.02	21.64	<0.05
	Within Groups	3869309.71	22.00	175877.71		
	Total	11482565.76	24.00			
รถยนต์ (มากกว่า 4 ล้อ)	Between Groups	7115.25	2.00	3557.62	3.28	0.06
	Within Groups	23893.71	22.00	1086.08		
	Total	31008.96	24.00			

ตารางที่ 2 ผลการเปรียบเทียบปริมาณรถแต่ละชนิดกันทั้ง 3 พื้นที่ โดยใช้ One-way ANOVA Post Hoc Tests – LSD

Dependent Variable	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
รถจักรยานยนต์	1.00 2.00	301.33	292.40	0.31	-305.07 907.73
	1.00 3.00	677.61 [*]	312.59	0.04	29.35 1325.89
	2.00 1.00	-301.33	292.40	0.31	-907.73 305.07
	2.00 3.00	376.29	312.59	0.24	-271.98 1024.56
	3.00 1.00	-677.61	312.59	0.04	-1325.89 -29.35
	3.00 2.00	-376.29	312.59	0.24	-1024.56 271.98
รถสามล้อ	1.00 2.00	6.00	40.35	0.88	-77.68 89.68
	1.00 3.00	-1.90	43.14	0.97	-91.36 87.56
	2.00 1.00	-6.00	40.35	0.88	-89.68 77.68
	2.00 3.00	-7.90	43.14	0.86	-97.36 81.56
	3.00 1.00	1.90	43.14	0.97	-87.56 91.36
	3.00 2.00	7.90	43.14	0.86	-81.56 97.36
รถยนต์ (4 ล้อ)	1.00 2.00	-580.00 [*]	197.70	0.01	-990.00 -170.00
	1.00 3.00	810.09 [*]	211.35	0.00	371.79 1248.40
	2.00 1.00	580.00 [*]	197.70	0.01	170.00 990.00
	2.00 3.00	1390.09 [*]	211.35	0.00	951.79 1828.40
	3.00 1.00	-810.09 [*]	211.35	0.00	-1248.40 -371.79
	3.00 2.00	-1390.09 [*]	211.35	0.00	-1828.40 -951.79
รถยนต์ (มากกว่า 4 ล้อ)	1.00 2.00	-26.00	15.54	0.11	-58.22 6.22
	1.00 3.00	15.43	16.61	0.36	-19.01 49.87
	2.00 1.00	26.00	15.54	0.11	-6.22 58.22
	2.00 3.00	41.42 [*]	16.61	0.02	6.99 75.87
	3.00 1.00	-15.43	16.61	0.36	-49.87 19.01
	3.00 2.00	-41.42 [*]	16.61	0.02	-75.87 -6.99

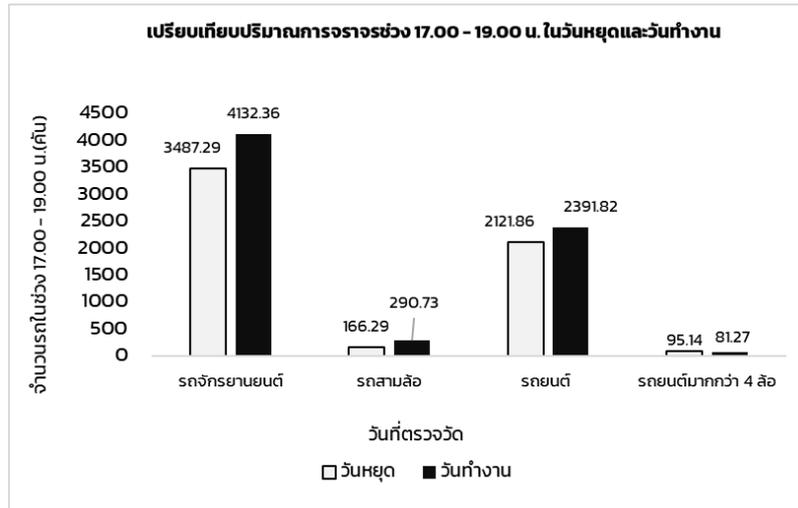
*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

1 บ้านแขก; 2 วงเวียนใหญ่; 3 ตลาดพลู

ภาพที่ 4 แสดงผลค่าเฉลี่ยของปริมาณการจราจรช่วงเวลา 17.00 – 19.00 น. ในพื้นที่ถนนอิสราภาพ ถนนลาดหญ้า และถนนเทอดไท โดยแบ่งเป็น 4 ประเภท ได้แก่ จำนวนรถจักรยานยนต์ จำนวนรถสามล้อ จำนวนรถยนต์ และจำนวนรถยนต์มากกว่า 4 ล้อ พบว่า จำนวนรถจักรยานยนต์ในพื้นที่ถนนอิสราภาพเท่ากับ 4,069.33 คัน ในพื้นที่ถนนลาดหญ้าเท่ากับ 3,768 คัน ในพื้นที่ถนนเทอดไทเท่ากับ 3,391.71 คัน จำนวนรถยนต์ในพื้นที่ถนนอิสราภาพเท่ากับ 2,258.67 คัน ในพื้นที่ถนนลาดหญ้าเท่ากับ 2,838.67 คัน ในพื้นที่ถนนเทอดไทเท่ากับ 1,448.57 คัน จำนวนรถสามล้อในพื้นที่ถนนอิสราภาพเท่ากับ 222.67 คัน ในพื้นที่ถนนลาดหญ้าเท่ากับ 216.67 คัน ในพื้นที่ถนนเทอดไทเท่ากับ 224.57 คัน จำนวนรถยนต์มากกว่า 4 ล้อในพื้นที่ถนนอิสราภาพเท่ากับ 84.00 คัน ในพื้นที่ถนนลาดหญ้าเท่ากับ 110.00 คัน และในพื้นที่ถนนเทอดไทเท่ากับ 68.57 คัน เมื่อเปรียบเทียบค่าเฉลี่ยปริมาณการจราจร จำนวนรถจักรยานยนต์และรถยนต์มีจำนวนสูงกว่า รถสามล้อ และรถยนต์มากกว่า 4 ล้อ ตามลำดับ ตารางที่ 1 การทดสอบความแตกต่างของปริมาณการจราจรในแต่ละพื้นที่ที่มีความแตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยยะสำคัญทางสถิติ (one way ANOVA) (p-value < 0.05) ตารางที่ 2 เมื่อนำตัวแปรแต่ละคู่มาเปรียบเทียบ โดยใช้ One-way ANOVA Post Hoc Tests – LSD ผลที่ได้พบว่า จำนวนรถยนต์ (4 ล้อ) ของทั้ง 3 พื้นที่ที่มีความแตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยยะสำคัญทางสถิติ (p-value < 0.05) ส่วนรถจักรยานยนต์จะมีความแตกต่างกันระหว่างพื้นที่บ้านแขกและตลาดพลู และรถยนต์มากกว่า 4 ล้อ มีจำนวนและต่างกันระหว่างพื้นที่วงเวียนใหญ่และตลาดพลู (p-value < 0.05)

1.2 เปรียบเทียบปริมาณการจราจรช่วงเวลา 17.00 – 19.00 น. ในวันหยุดและวันทำงาน

ภาพที่ 5 แสดงผลค่าเฉลี่ยของปริมาณการจราจรช่วงเวลา 17.00 – 19.00 น. ในวันหยุดและวันทำงาน โดยแบ่งเป็น 4 ประเภท ได้แก่ จำนวนรถจักรยานยนต์ จำนวนรถสามล้อ จำนวนรถยนต์ และจำนวนรถยนต์มากกว่า 4 ล้อพบว่า จำนวนรถจักรยานยนต์ในวันทำงานเท่ากับ 4,132.36 คัน ในวันหยุดเท่ากับ 3,487.29 คัน จำนวนรถยนต์ในวันทำงานเท่ากับ 2,391.82 คัน ในวันหยุดเท่ากับ 2,121.86 คัน จำนวนรถสามล้อในวันทำงานเท่ากับ 290.73 คัน ในวันหยุดเท่ากับ 166.29 คัน จำนวนรถยนต์มากกว่า 4 ล้อในวันหยุดเท่ากับ 95.14 คัน และในวันทำงานเท่ากับ 81.27 คัน จำนวนรถจักรยานยนต์และรถยนต์มีจำนวนสูงกว่า รถสามล้อ และรถยนต์มากกว่า 4 ล้อ ตามลำดับ ตารางที่ 3 เมื่อเปรียบเทียบค่าเฉลี่ยปริมาณการจราจรระหว่างวันหยุดและวันทำงาน โดยใช้ t-test พบว่า จำนวนรถจักรยานยนต์ รถสามล้อ และรถยนต์ (มากกว่า 4 ล้อ) ในวันทำงานจะมีปริมาณมากกว่าในวันหยุดอย่างมีนัยยะสำคัญทางสถิติ (p-value < 0.05)



ภาพที่ 5 เปรียบเทียบปริมาณการจราจรช่วง 17.00 - 19.00 น. ในวันหยุดและวันทำงาน

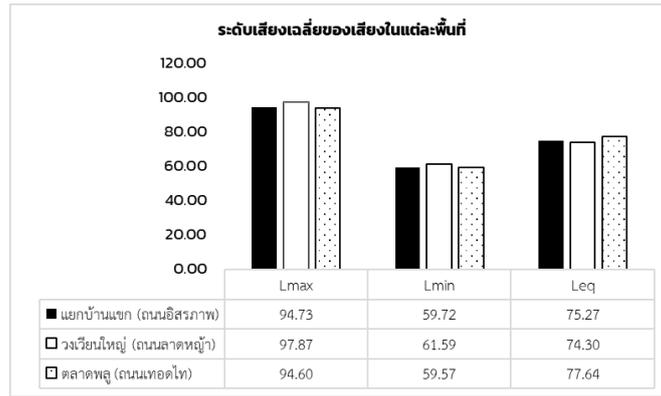
ตารางที่ 3 เปรียบเทียบปริมาณรถแต่ละประเภทในวันหยุดและวันทำงาน

ประเภทรถ	วัน	Mean	SD	T-test	p - value
รถจักรยานยนต์	วันหยุด	3,487.28	571.86	-2.765*	0.01
	วันทำงาน	4,132.36	588.01		
รถสามล้อ	วันหยุด	166.28	40.65	-5.762*	< 0.05
	วันทำงาน	290.72	66.77		
รถยนต์ (4 ล้อ)	วันหยุด	2,121.85	561.95	-0.967	0.34
	วันทำงาน	2,391.81	832.36		
รถยนต์ (มากกว่า 4 ล้อ)	วันหยุด	95.14	37.93	0.956*	0.01
	วันทำงาน	81.27	33.33		

3.3 ระดับเสียงเฉลี่ยของเสียงในแต่ละพื้นที่ (อิสรภาพ, ลาดหญ้า, เทอดไท)

ตารางที่ 4 เปรียบเทียบความแตกต่างของระดับเสียงแบบต่างๆในวันหยุดและวันทำงานของทั้ง 3 พื้นที่โดยใช้ One-way ANOVA

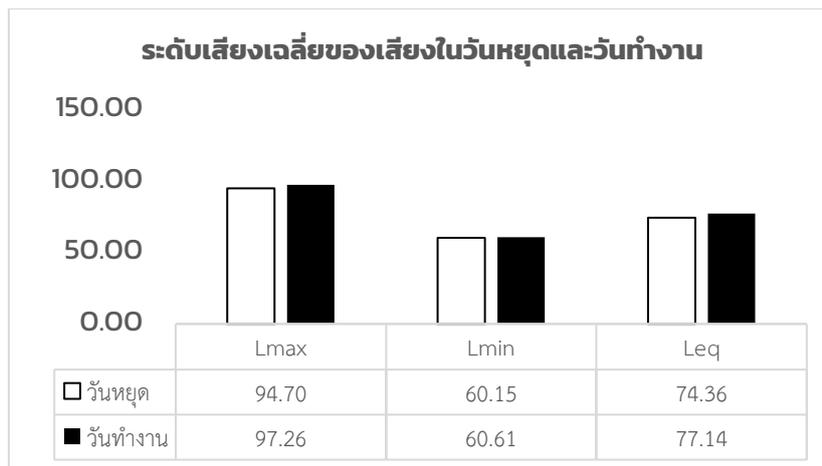
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Lmax	Between Groups	58.74	2	29.37	2.50	0.10
	Within Groups	257.98	22	11.72		
	Total	316.72	24			
Lmin	Between Groups	21.60	2	10.80	0.50	0.61
	Within Groups	467.11	22	21.23		
	Total	488.72	24			
Leq	Between Groups	45.41	2	22.70	1.774	0.19
	Within Groups	281.65	22	12.80		
	Total	327.07	24			



ภาพที่ 6 ระดับเสียงเฉลี่ยของเสียงในแต่ละพื้นที่

ภาพที่ 6 แสดงผลค่าเฉลี่ยของระดับเสียงในแต่ละพื้นที่ ได้แก่ ถนนอิสรภาพ ถนนลาดหญ้า และถนนเทอดไท พบว่า ค่าเฉลี่ยของระดับเสียงเฉลี่ยในพื้นที่ถนนอิสรภาพเท่ากับ 75.27 dBA (L_{Max} 94.73 dBA, L_{Min} 59.72 dBA) ในพื้นที่ถนนลาดหญ้าเท่ากับ 74.30 dBA (L_{Max} 97.87 dBA, L_{Min} 61.59 dBA) ในพื้นที่ถนนเทอดไทเท่ากับ 77.64 dBA (L_{Max} 94.60 dBA, L_{Min} 59.57 dBA) เมื่อเปรียบเทียบระดับค่าเฉลี่ยในพื้นที่ถนนเทอดไทสูงกว่าระดับเสียงเฉลี่ยในพื้นที่ถนนอิสรภาพและถนนลาดหญ้าตามลำดับ และการเปรียบเทียบ ANOVA พบว่า ค่าเฉลี่ยของระดับเสียงทั้ง 3 พื้นที่ ไม่มีความแตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ

3.4 ค่าเฉลี่ยของระดับเสียงการจราจรในวันหยุดและวันทำงาน



ภาพที่ 7 ระดับเสียงเฉลี่ยของเสียงในวันหยุดและวันทำงาน

ตารางที่ 5 เปรียบเทียบความแตกต่างของระดับเสียงแบบต่างๆในวันหยุดและวันทำงานโดยใช้ T-test

ประเภท	วัน	Mean	SD	T-test	p-value
Lmax	วันหยุด	94.69	3.34	-1.8418	0.08
	วันทำงาน	97.26	3.62		
Lmin	วันหยุด	60.15	5.62	-0.2475	0.81
	วันทำงาน	60.61	2.76		
Leq	วันหยุด	74.36	4.39	-1.9728	0.06
	วันทำงาน	77.14	1.70		

ภาพที่ 7 แสดงผลค่าเฉลี่ยของระดับเสียงการจราจรในวันหยุดและวันทำงาน ค่าเฉลี่ยของระดับเสียงเฉลี่ยในวันหยุดเท่ากับ 74.36 dBA (L_{Max} 94.70 dBA, L_{Min} 60.15 dBA) ในวันทำงานเท่ากับ 77.14 dBA (L_{Max} 97.26 dBA, L_{Min} 60.61 dBA) เมื่อเปรียบเทียบระดับค่าเฉลี่ยในวันทำงานสูงกว่าระดับเสียงเฉลี่ยในวันหยุด ตารางที่ 5 การเปรียบเทียบ T-Test พบว่า ค่าเฉลี่ยของระดับเสียงวันหยุดและทำงาน ไม่มีความแตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ

4. อภิปรายผลการศึกษา

จากผลการศึกษาได้ ในช่วงเวลา 17.00 – 19.00 น. ซึ่งเป็นเวลาที่ร้านค้าแผงลอยมาตั้งแผงขายอยู่ริมถนนทั้ง 3 พื้นที่ และเป็นช่วงเวลาที่มิโอกาสที่จะได้รับสัมผัสเสียงจากการจราจร ที่อาจส่งผลกระทบต่อสุขภาพในการทำงาน โดยผลการศึกษาที่ได้พบว่า พื้นที่ทั้ง 3 รูปแบบจำนวนและชนิดของรถแต่ละประเภทเป็นไปในทิศทางเดียวกัน ปริมาณรถจักรยานยนต์เป็นจำนวนสูงสุด รองลงมาคือรถยนต์ 4 ล้อ และ พบว่ามีรถสามล้อและรถยนต์มากกว่า 4 ล้อในปริมาณเล็กน้อย โดยผลจากการศึกษาของ Sancho et al. (2017) พบว่าเสียงดังจากระยะจักรยานยนต์ มีค่าเฉลี่ยอยู่ที่ 85.8 ± 0.50 dBA รถยนต์หนึ่งส่วนบุคคลที่มีเสียงเฉลี่ยอยู่ที่ 79.8 ± 0.22 dBA รถบัสและรถบรรทุกขนาดใหญ่ มีความดังเสียง เท่ากับ 89.1 ± 0.18 dBA และ 86.6 ± 0.13 dBA ดังนั้นในทั้ง 3 พื้นที่ที่ทำงานศึกษาจึงมีความเสี่ยงที่ผู้ประกอบการอาชีพค้าแผงลอยจะมีโอกาสได้รับสัมผัสเสียงจากรถจักรยานยนต์และรถยนต์ 4 ล้อ ในระดับที่ก่อให้เกิดความรำคาญและใกล้เคียงกับระดับที่อาจจะเป็นอันตรายต่อการได้ยินได้ (มากกว่า 85 dBA (Saylor et al., 2019)) ทั้งนี้ปัจจัยที่เกี่ยวข้องกับความดังเสียงของรถ จำเป็นที่จะต้องพิจารณาถึงปัจจัยอื่น ๆ ร่วมด้วย ได้แก่ ชนิดของรถ (ความแตกต่างของเครื่องยนต์) (Sancho et al., 2017) ความเร็วในการขับขี่ (Attenborough & Van Renterghem, 2021) และประสิทธิภาพในการทำงานของเครื่องยนต์ (Seif ea al., 2016) เมื่อเปรียบเทียบการจราจรในช่วงวันหยุดและวันทำงาน พบว่าในวันทำงานมีปริมาณรถ มากกว่าในวันหยุด ยกเว้น รถสามล้อที่ปริมาณใกล้เคียงกัน ซึ่งเป็นผลมาจากปริมาณที่ตั้งของร้านค้าริมทางทำการศึกษานั้นเป็นพื้นที่ที่มีเส้นทางในการเชื่อมต่อจุดสำคัญต่างๆในบริเวณฝั่งธนบุรี ได้แก่ การใช้ถนนอโศกและถนนลาดหญ้าเป็นเส้นทางไปสู่อำเภอไฟการจราจรที่มีขนาดใหญ่ทำให้มีจำนวนรถมากกว่าพื้นที่ถนนอื่น และเป็นพื้นที่ถนนใกล้เคียงกับพื้นที่สถานศึกษา (Property Scout, 2562) ที่มีนักศึกษาจากมหาวิทยาลัยของรัฐบาลอยู่ใกล้กับเส้นทางดังกล่าว จึงมีจำนวนนักศึกษาและประชากรพักอาศัยอยู่บริเวณใกล้เคียงจำนวนมาก (Engchuan, 2023) มีการตั้งร้านอาหารร้านแผงลอยอยู่บริเวณพื้นที่ริมถนน และมีห้างสรรพสินค้าขนาดใหญ่ จึงมีการใช้เส้นทางจราจรจราจรมากขึ้น ทำให้มีจำนวนรถจักรยานยนต์ รถยนต์ สูงสุดในพื้นที่ถนนอโศก ถนนลาดหญ้า

ผลการตรวจวัดระดับเสียงเฉลี่ย (L_{eq}) ในพื้นที่ถนนอโศก ถนนลาดหญ้า และถนนเทอดไท พบว่า พื้นที่ถนนเทอดไทมีระดับเสียงเฉลี่ยสูงสุด และระดับเสียงเฉลี่ยในวันทำงานสูงกว่าวันหยุด เนื่องจากมีตลาดขนาดใหญ่อยู่ใกล้เคียงกับพื้นที่ถนนเทอดไท ซึ่งมีพื้นที่เป็นสี่แยกขนาดใหญ่ เป็นแยกถนนที่มีตลาด และร้านค้าแผงลอย ทำให้ประชากรพลุกพล่านนั้นส่งผลให้เกิดเสียงดังได้มาก (Bize, 2017) และยังคงอยู่ใกล้กับบริเวณสถานีรถไฟ ทำให้มีการจำนวนประชากรจากสถานีรถไฟ (Ragetti et al., 2016) และจำนวนประชากรที่อาศัยอยู่รอบๆ (Licitra et al., 2016) พื้นที่ไปใช้ง่ายบริเวณตลาดดังกล่าวเพิ่มมากขึ้น โดยบริเวณตลาดยังอยู่ติดกับบริเวณจุดจอดรถโดยสารประจำทาง และรถสามล้อ จึงมีการใช้เส้นทางในการจราจรมากขึ้น ทำให้จำนวนรถที่หนาแน่นทั้งรถจักรยานยนต์ รถยนต์ รถสามล้อ และรถยนต์มากกว่า 4 ล้อ ส่งผลต่อระดับเสียงที่เฉลี่ยเสียงดังมากขึ้นด้วย ระดับเสียงที่เพิ่มขึ้นจากจำนวนยานพาหนะทุกชนิดเพิ่มขึ้นอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ (Cai et al., 2015) ผลการตรวจวัดระดับเสียงสูงสุด (L_{max}) ในพื้นที่ถนนอโศก ถนนลาดหญ้า และถนนเทอดไท พบว่า พื้นที่ถนนลาดหญ้ามีระดับเสียงสูงสุด และระดับเสียงสูงสุดในวันทำงานสูงกว่าวันหยุด อาจเนื่องมาจากถนนลาดหญ้าเป็นถนนไปสู่อำเภอวงเวียนใหญ่ใจกลางเขตธนบุรีที่สามารถไปสู่อำเภอสายหลักอื่นๆ และยังเป็นแหล่งชุมชน การค้า ที่มีห้างสรรพสินค้าขนาดใหญ่ มีการการตั้งร้านค้า แผงลอย ยาวตลอดเส้นทางของถนนลาดหญ้า ทำให้มีจำนวนประชากรใช้เส้นทางเป็นจำนวนมาก ส่งผลทำให้เกิดระดับเสียงสูงสุดในพื้นที่ถนนลาดหญ้า พบว่า มีระดับเสียงสูงสุดที่เป็นไปตามมาตรฐานกำหนด คือ มีค่าไม่เกิน 115 dBA (Van Kempen et al., 2018)

5. สรุปผลการศึกษา

ผลที่ได้จากการศึกษา พบว่า ปริมาณยานพาหนะที่มีจำนวนมากที่สุด คือ รถจักรยานยนต์ รองลงมา รถยนต์ และรถสามล้อ รถยนต์ มากกว่า 4 ล้อ เล็กน้อย ซึ่งรถจักรยานยนต์และรถยนต์มีจำนวนมากที่สุดในพื้นที่ถนนอโศกและพื้นที่ถนนลาดหญ้า ตามลำดับ โดยจำนวนรถยนต์ของแต่ละพื้นที่ มีความแตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ เมื่อเปรียบเทียบปริมาณการจราจรในวันหยุดและวันทำงาน พบว่า ในวันทำงานจะมีปริมาณรถทั้ง 3 พื้นที่ สูงกว่าวันหยุดเล็กน้อย แต่รถยนต์มากกว่า 4 ล้อ น้อยกว่า ระดับเสียงดังเฉลี่ย (L_{eq}), ระดับเสียงสูงสุด (L_{max}), และระดับเสียงต่ำสุด (L_{min}) ของทั้ง 3 พื้นที่ มีค่าเฉลี่ยระดับเสียง อยู่ในช่วง 75 – 77 dBA, 94 – 97 dBA และ 59 – 61 dBA ตามลำดับ ไม่มีแตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ ระดับเสียงดังเฉลี่ย (L_{eq}), ระดับเสียงสูงสุด (L_{max}), และระดับเสียงต่ำสุด (L_{min}) ในวันหยุดและวันทำงาน ไม่มีแตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ

6. เอกสารอ้างอิง

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[PP 04]

Enhancing Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) Management Through Power BI Visualizations in Companies with Multiple Factory Sites

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Abstract

Effective management and visualization of health, safety, and environmental (HSE) data are crucial for maintaining and promoting workplace safety, especially in industries with operations spanning multiple locations. Traditional tracking methods, such as spreadsheets and paper forms, often lack the clarity and immediacy necessary for proactive decision-making and risk management. Microsoft Power BI offers a transformative solution for HSE management across multiple factory sites. Workers and supervisors use Microsoft Forms to submit data on site verification and incident analysis. HSE personnel then analyze and integrate this data, which is automatically fed into Power BI, where it is visualized and further analyzed. By leveraging HSE logs, the Power BI dashboard transforms raw data into actionable insights, providing a clear, real-time view of safety performance and risks.

The dashboard categorizes incident data by type, location, reporting individual, and site verification status, all presented through intuitive visuals such as graphs, charts, and tables. Feedback from operations indicates that staff find the data analysis straightforward, with real-time updates enhancing decision-making. Management has also expressed interest in Power BI for its ability to quickly refresh data and make updates or modifications with ease. The use of this platform in HSE is highly valued for its clarity and engaging presentations, which simplify the complexities of multi-site data and highlight trends and patterns that require immediate action. These visualizations enhance the overall effectiveness of HSE efforts and reduce the workload of HSE personnel.

Keywords: Incident Report, site verification, Data Visualization, Health and Safety Management



[PP 06]

The Study of Smoke Ventilation of High Ceiling Building. A Case Study in Multi-Purpose Building

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Abstract

This research presented the study of the movement of smoke through the CFD fire model using the Pyrosim program. A high Ceiling building and a multi-purpose building was used for a case study. This building is not installed with an automatic fire suppression system and smoke ventilation. The objective was to know the spreading of the smoke when a fire occurs for improving the building's safety. By allowing the fire to take place in the middle of the hall, along the hall wall and in the corner of the hall based on the smoke control standard (EIT O32009-19) The results found that without a ventilation system, the 2 MW fire did not affect to fire escape and the 5 MW fire occurred in the middle hall and along the walls at visibility (<10 m.) and smoke layer height (< 2.5 m.) did not pass the standard. The highest smoke layer was under the ceiling at 158°C and 98.5°C respectively. Consequently, the situations have been taken to design the installment of a smoke ventilation system by natural methods (Smoke ventilation openings) caused the highest smoke layer down to 125°C and 91°C respectively. The minimum smoke layer height passed the criteria in both fire locations and the visibility of the fire along the wall passed the criteria. However, the fire in the middle of the hall was still found to have some values that did not meet the criteria. (The values from the study were closed to the standards). Therefore, the simulation results recommended to install smoke ventilation opening provides effective results that are worthwhile and cost-effective.

Keywords: Fire Dynamics Simulator, Smoke Control Standard, Smoke Ventilation

1. บทนำ

ความอันตรายเมื่อเกิดเหตุอัคคีภัยที่เป็นส่วนสำคัญทำให้เสียชีวิตได้คือควันไฟ มีผลกระทบต่อระบบหายใจของสิ่งมีชีวิต อีกทั้งยังไปบดบังการมองเห็นเส้นทางอพยพหนีไฟทำให้ไม่สามารถออกจากสถานการณ์ฉุกเฉินนั้นได้ อาคารในอดีตส่วนใหญ่ไม่ได้คำนึงถึงเรื่องการออกแบบและติดตั้งระบบระบายควันไฟกรณีเกิดไฟไหม้ จึงเป็นที่มาของการศึกษาลักษณะการเคลื่อนที่ของควันไฟภายในอาคารเพดานสูงผ่านโปรแกรมแบบจำลองเพลิงไหม้พลศาสตร์ของไหลเชิงคำนวณ (Fire Dynamics Simulator) ประยุกต์ใช้โปรแกรมในการจำลองการแพร่กระจายตัวของควัน [1] และเสนอแนะแนวทางการติดตั้งการระบายควันไฟที่เหมาะสมกับอาคาร ตามหลักการระบายควันไฟเพื่อควบคุมควันในระยะเริ่มต้นไม่ให้เกิดการแพร่กระจายตัวรวดเร็วเกินไป มองเห็นทางออกชัดเจนขึ้น ให้ผู้ใช้อาคารสามารถอพยพหนีไฟ มีอากาศในการหายใจมากขึ้นและช่วยลดอุณหภูมิภายในอาคารลง

ซึ่งการศึกษาในครั้งนี้ใช้อาคารเอนกประสงค์ ลักษณะเพดานสูง อ้างอิงการจำลองตามข้อกำหนดในมาตรฐานการควบคุมควันไฟวิศวกรรมสถานแห่งประเทศไทย (วสท.032009-19) และใช้แนวทางวิศวกรรมตามเกณฑ์ Performance-Based Fire Design ที่มีเป้าหมายและวัตถุประสงค์ด้านความปลอดภัยจากอัคคีภัย เพื่อวิเคราะห์ความเป็นอันตรายของอาคาร กรณีไม่มีระบบระบายควันไฟในปัจจุบัน จากนั้นเสนอแนะแนวทางที่เหมาะสมในการปรับปรุงอาคารเพื่อสร้างความปลอดภัยต่อผู้ใช้อาคาร โดยข้อมูลจากงานวิจัย [1] พบว่าการใช้ช่องเปิดระบายควันตามธรรมชาติสามารถช่วยลดอุณหภูมิที่สะสมของชั้นควันไฟจึงนำแนวคิดมาประยุกต์ใช้ออกแบบด้วยวิธีการการระบายควันไฟตามช่องเปิดธรรมชาติตาม NFPA 92 และ 204 ที่เหมาะสมกับลักษณะอาคารที่ทำการศึกษา ซึ่งผลลัพธ์ที่ได้จากการศึกษาจะทำให้ทราบถึงความปลอดภัยของอาคารกรณีเกิดเหตุเพลิงไหม้และสามารถนำมาเป็นข้อมูลสำหรับแนวทางการออกแบบการระบายควันไฟเพื่อสร้างความปลอดภัยให้ผู้ใช้อาคารในลำดับถัดไป



2. วัสดุและวิธีการ

ศึกษาแนวทางทางวิศวกรรมในการออกแบบการป้องกันอัคคีภัย (**Performance base Design**) [2] และงานวิจัยที่เกี่ยวกับการศึกษาการระบายควันไฟ [3,4,5] จึงได้กำหนดแนวทางในการศึกษาตามขั้นตอนดังนี้

2.1 สร้างแบบจำลองอาคาร 3 มิติ กำหนดรูปแบบการจำลองอัคคีภัย

- วิเคราะห์รายละเอียดของอาคาร

เป็นอาคารคอนกรีต โครงสร้างหลังคาเป็นเหล็กแบ่งพื้นที่ออกเป็น 2 ส่วนหลัก คือ ส่วนที่เป็นอาคารสำนักงาน 2 ชั้น และ ส่วนที่เป็นโรงยิมโถงสูง มีพื้นที่ 2,052 ตารางเมตร หน้าด้านอาคารหันไปทางทิศเหนือ มีประตูทางออกจากโถงสูง 5 ประตู (ซึ่งใช้เป็นทางหนีไฟ) และมีทางเชื่อมไปส่วนหน้าอาคารสำนักงานซึ่งมีประตูทางเข้าอาคารข้างหน้า มีลักษณะความสูงของฝ้าเพดานและหลังคาไล่ระดับตามความชัน โดยวัตถุประสงค์การใช้งานนั้นเป็นอาคารที่ใช้สำหรับรวมตัวของผู้คนจำนวนมาก เช่น จัดงานเลี้ยง สัมมนา แข่งขันกีฬา โดยอาคารหลังนี้ได้ติดตั้งระบบตรวจจับควันไฟแต่ไม่ได้มีระบบดับเพลิงอัตโนมัติ



(ก) ด้านหน้าอาคาร



(ข) ด้านหลังอาคาร

รูปที่ 1. อาคารเอนกประสงค์ที่ทำการศึกษา

- สร้างแบบจำลองอาคาร 3 มิติ
- นำข้อมูลแปลนอาคารมาวาดและกำหนดรายละเอียดต่างๆในโปรแกรม AutoCAD และขึ้นเป็นโมเดล 3 มิติ จากนั้น Import ไฟล์ .dwg เข้าสู่โปรแกรม Pyrosim กำหนดค่าหน่วยวัดเป็นเมตร และให้มีจุดกำเนิดเริ่มต้นที่ $X = 0, Y = 0, Z = 0$
- ติดตั้งเครื่องมือวัดค่าพารามิเตอร์ในโปรแกรม
 - เครื่องมือวัดอุณหภูมิ (Thermocouple)

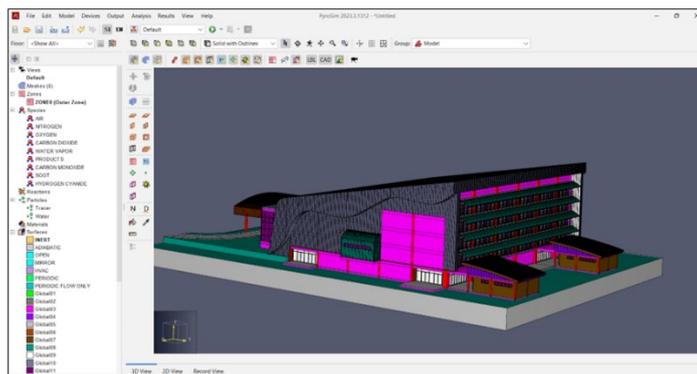
วัดอุณหภูมิตามแนวคานของหลังคา โดยติดตั้งไล่ระดับตามความสูงของโครงสร้างหลังคาและตำแหน่งเหนือจุดกองเพลิงขึ้นไป 2 เมตร ดังรูปที่ 3 (ก)

- เครื่องมือวัดชั้นความสูงของชั้นควันไฟ (Smoke Layer Height)

ติดตั้งเพื่อวัดความสูงของชั้นควันไฟบริเวณกองเพลิง มุมห้องโถง และประตูทางเข้าออกซึ่งเป็นทางสำหรับหนีไฟ ตั้งแต่พื้นถึงเพดานหลังคา ดังรูปที่ 3 (ข)

- เครื่องมือวัด Slice Plans ตามแกน

ติดตั้งตามแนวแกน X, Y และ Z เพื่อวัดระยะการมองเห็น อุณหภูมิ ความเร็วและทิศทางการไหลของควันไฟ ดังรูปที่ 3 (ค)

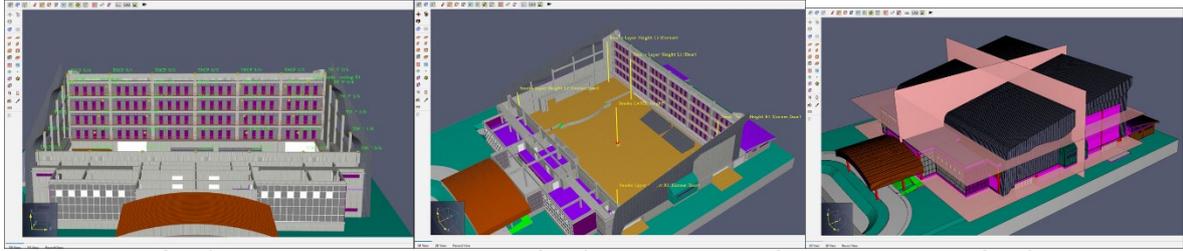


รูปที่ 2. แบบจำลองในโปรแกรม Pyrosim

กำหนดวัสดุพื้นผิวของอาคารลงในโปรแกรมเพื่อให้แบบจำลองคำนวณได้แม่นยำเสมือนจริง ดังตารางที่ 1

ตารางที่ 1. การกำหนดประเภทวัสดุพื้นผิว (Surface) ของอาคารในโปรแกรม

โครงสร้าง	ประเภทวัสดุพื้นผิว
พื้น	YELLOW PINE
กำแพง	CONCRETE
ฝ้าเพดาน	GYPSON
หลังคา	STEEL



(ก) ตำแหน่งติดตั้งเครื่องมือวัดอุณหภูมิ (ข) ตำแหน่งติดตั้งเครื่องมือวัดความสูงของชั้นคาน (ค) ตำแหน่งติดตั้งเครื่องมือ Slice Plans

รูปที่ 3. เครื่องมือวัดค่าพารามิเตอร์ในโปรแกรม

- กำหนดขนาด Mesh Size

สามารถคำนวณขนาดความเหมาะสมตามทฤษฎี [6] ได้จากสมการ (1)

$$D^* = \left(\frac{Q}{\rho C_p T_0 \sqrt{g}} \right)^{2/5} \tag{1}$$

- โดยที่
- D* = ขนาดของเซลล์ Mesh
 - Q = อัตราการปลดปล่อยความร้อนของเชื้อเพลิง (kW)
 - C_p = ความร้อนจำเพาะของอากาศ (kJ / kg.K)
 - T₀ = อุณหภูมิของอากาศโดยรอบ (K)
 - g = ค่าความเร่งจากแรงโน้มถ่วง (9.81 m/s²)

โดยการศึกษาครั้งนี้กำหนดขนาด Mesh Boundary ในโปรแกรมให้ครอบคลุมอาคารเฉพาะในส่วนโถงสูงและอาคารสำนักงานส่วนหน้า โดยมีพื้นที่ 66 x 58 x 23 เมตร โดยใช้ขนาด Mesh ที่ 0.5 เมตร เป็นจำนวนทั้งหมด 704,352 Mesh เพื่อให้เหมาะสมกับสเปคคอมพิวเตอร์ของผู้วิจัย ใช้เวลาจำลอง (CPU time) ต่อสถานการณ์ประมาณ 9-10 ชั่วโมง

2.2 จำลองการเกิดเพลิงไหม้

แบ่งการจำลองเป็นสถานการณ์ตามตำแหน่งกองเพลิง ได้แก่ กองเพลิงกลางห้องโถง กองเพลิงริมผนังห้องโถง และกองเพลิงมุมห้อง โดยกำหนดขนาดกองเพลิงที่ใช้สำหรับการออกแบบระบบระบายควันไฟตามมาตรฐานควบคุมควันไฟ วมศ. ที่ 2 MW และ 5 MW [7] กำหนดระยะเวลาในการจำลองที่ 5 นาที

ตารางที่ 2. การกำหนดสถานการณ์จำลองตามขนาดกองเพลิงและตำแหน่งของกองเพลิง

สถานการณ์	ขนาดกองเพลิง (เมกะวัตต์)	ตำแหน่งกองเพลิง
1	2 MW	กลางห้องโถง
2	5 MW	กลางห้องโถง
3	2 MW	ริมผนังห้อง
4	5 MW	ริมผนังห้อง
5	2 MW	มุมผนังห้อง
6	5 MW	มุมผนังห้อง

2.3 วิเคราะห์ผลจากการจำลอง

นำค่าที่ได้จากการจำลองมาวิเคราะห์ผลเปรียบเทียบกับเกณฑ์มาตรฐาน NFPA 130 และหลัก Performance-Based Fire Design ที่กำหนดไว้ โดยแบ่งเป็นหัวข้อดังนี้

- ระยะการมองเห็น (Visibility) ต้องมีระยะการมองเห็นไม่น้อยกว่า 10 เมตร [2]
- ความสูงของชั้นคานไฟต่ำสุดจะต้องไม่น้อยกว่า 2.5 เมตร [2]
- อุณหภูมิเฉลี่ยของช่องทางเดินที่เชื่อมสู่ทางหนีไฟ ≤ 49°C (NFPA130) [8]
- อุณหภูมิระดับชั้นคานที่ด้านบนสุดต้องไม่เกิน 200°C [2]

2.4 เสนอแนะแนวทางการปรับปรุงอาคารโดยการระบายควันตามวิธีธรรมชาติ

อ้างอิงและประยุกต์การออกแบบตามหลัก Performance-Based Fire Design , มาตรฐานการควบคุมควันไฟ วมศ.032009-19 , NFPA 92 และ NFPA 204

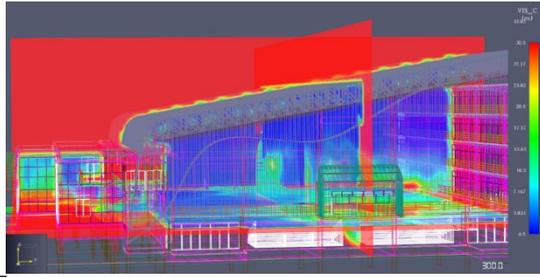
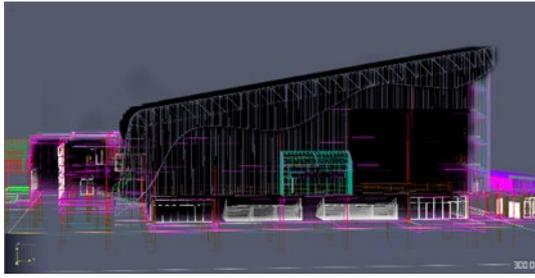
3. ผลการศึกษา

ผลจากการจำลองที่เวลา 300 วินาที กรณีปัจจุบันที่อาคารไม่ได้ติดตั้งระบบระบายควันไฟแบ่งได้ ดังนี้

3.1 ตำแหน่งกองเพลิงกลางโถง

- ระยะการมองเห็น (Visibility)

กองเพลิงขนาด 2 MW ควันไฟไม่ส่งผลกระทบต่อการณ์มองเห็น แต่กองเพลิงขนาด 5 MW ควันไฟแพร่กระจายไปที่ส่วนโถงและไหลไปปกคลุมบริเวณส่วนหน้าของอาคารทำให้ระยะการมองเห็นต่ำกว่า 10 เมตร ดังรูปที่ 5 (ก) (ข)



(ก) การแพร่กระจายของควันไฟ

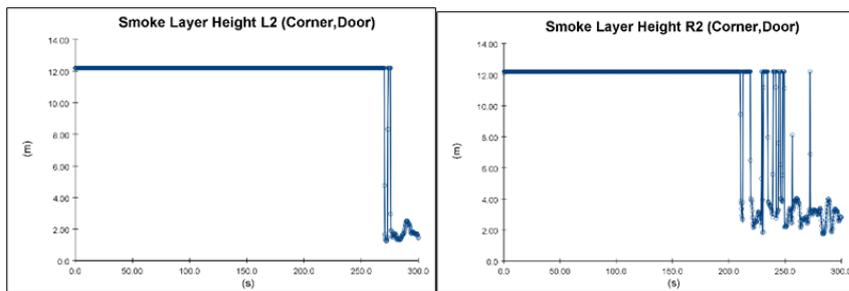
(ข) Slice plans แสดงระยะการมองเห็น

- ระยะชั้นความสูงของชั้นควันไฟ (Smoke Layer Height)

กองเพลิงขนาด 2 MW ผ่านเกณฑ์ ส่วนกองเพลิงขนาด 5 MW พบว่าบริเวณประตู L2 และ R2 มีความสูงของชั้นต่ำกว่า 2.5 เมตร ดังรูปที่ 6 (ก) (ข)

- อุณหภูมิ (Temperature)

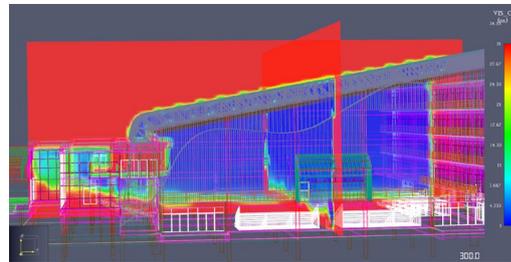
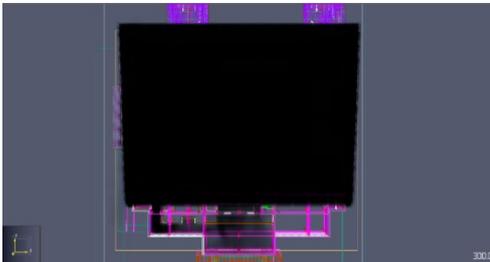
กองเพลิงขนาด 2 MW มีอุณหภูมิระดับชั้นควันบนสุด 89.5°C , อุณหภูมิระดับพื้นไม่เกิน 28.4°C และกองเพลิงขนาด 5 MW มีอุณหภูมิระดับชั้นควันบนสุด 158°C , อุณหภูมิระดับพื้นไม่เกิน 34°C



(ก) ความสูงชั้นควันไฟเหนือประตู L2(ข) ความสูงชั้นควันไฟเหนือประตู R2

รูปที่ 6. ระยะชั้นความสูงของชั้นควันไฟบริเวณประตู L2 และ R2 ของกองเพลิงกลางโถง (5MW)

3.2 ตำแหน่งกองเพลิงริมผนังห้อง



(ก) การแพร่กระจายของควันไฟ

(ข) Slice plans แสดงระยะการมองเห็น

รูปที่ 7. การแพร่กระจายตัวควันไฟและระยะการมองเห็นของกองเพลิงริมผนัง (5MW)

- ระยะการมองเห็น (Visibility)

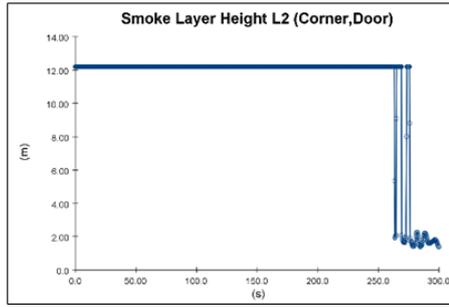
กองเพลิงขนาด 2 MW ควันไฟไม่ส่งผลกระทบต่อการณ์มองเห็น แต่กองเพลิงขนาด 5 MW บริเวณโถงสูงและส่วนสำนักงานด้านหน้าควันแพร่กระจายปกคลุมทำให้มีระยะต่ำกว่า 10 เมตร

- ระยะชั้นความสูงของชั้นควันไฟ (Smoke Layer Height)

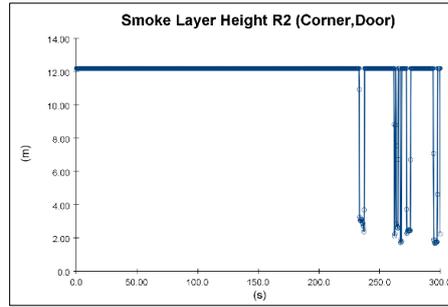
กองเพลิงขนาด 2 MW ผ่านเกณฑ์ แต่กองเพลิงขนาด 5 MW พบว่าตั้งแต่วันที่ 260 บริเวณประตูทางออก L2 และ R2 มีค่าต่ำกว่า 2.5 เมตร ดังรูปที่ 8 (ก) (ข)

- อุณหภูมิ (Temperature)

กองเพลิงขนาด 2 MW มีอุณหภูมิระดับชั้นควันบนสุด 89°C , อุณหภูมิระดับพื้นไม่เกิน 27.8°C และกองเพลิงขนาด 5 MW มีอุณหภูมิระดับชั้นควันบนสุด 98.5°C , อุณหภูมิระดับพื้นไม่เกิน 38.5°C



(ก) ความสูงชั้นควันไฟเหนือประตู L2



(ข) ความสูงชั้นควันไฟเหนือประตู R2

รูปที่ 8. ระยะชั้นความสูงของชั้นควันไฟบริเวณประตู L2 และ R2 ของกองเพลิงริมผนัง (5MW)

3.3 ตำแหน่งกองเพลิงมุมห้อง

- ระยะการมองเห็น (Visibility)

กองเพลิงขนาด 2 และ 5 MW ควันไฟไม่เป็นบดบังระยะการมองเห็น

- ระยะชั้นความสูงของชั้นควันไฟ (Smoke Layer Height)

กองเพลิงขนาด 2 และ 5 MW ระยะความสูงบริเวณประตูทางออกที่ใกล้แหล่งกำเนิดกองเพลิงมีระยะอยู่ที่ 3-5 เมตร ซึ่งเป็นค่าที่พบต่ำสุด

- อุณหภูมิ (Temperature)

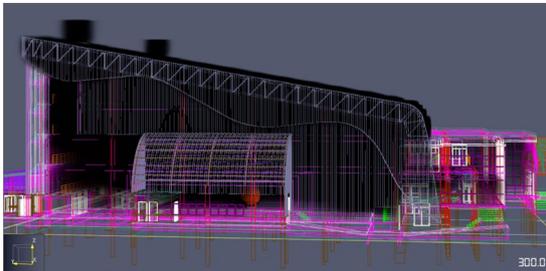
กองเพลิงขนาด 2 MW มีอุณหภูมิระดับชั้นควันบนสุด 39.5°C , อุณหภูมิระดับพื้นไม่เกิน 26.6°C และกองเพลิงขนาด 5 MW มีอุณหภูมิระดับชั้นควันบนสุด 59.5°C , อุณหภูมิระดับพื้นไม่เกิน 27.4°C

จากผลการจำลองพบว่า ขนาดกองเพลิง 5 MW ตำแหน่งกองเพลิงกลางโถงและริมผนังมีค่าระยะการมองเห็น และระยะความสูงของชั้นควันไม่ผ่านเกณฑ์ที่กำหนดไว้ จึงได้นำผลจาก 2 สถานการณ์นี้มาวิเคราะห์เสนอแนะแนวทางการระบายควันไฟด้วยวิธีการทางธรรมชาติ (ติดตั้งช่องเปิดระบายควัน) โดยให้ช่องเปิดทำงานเมื่อเครื่องตรวจจับควันไฟตรวจพบควันไฟ [9,10,11] กำหนดขนาดช่องเปิดที่ 2x2 เมตร จำนวน 2 ช่อง บริเวณใต้เพดานเหนือประตูทางออก L1 และ R1 เป็นบริเวณที่มีความสูงจากพื้นถึงเพดานสูงที่สุด ซึ่งจากผลการจำลองควันไฟไหลไปสะสมบริเวณนั้นเป็นลำดับแรก และผลที่ได้เป็นดังนี้

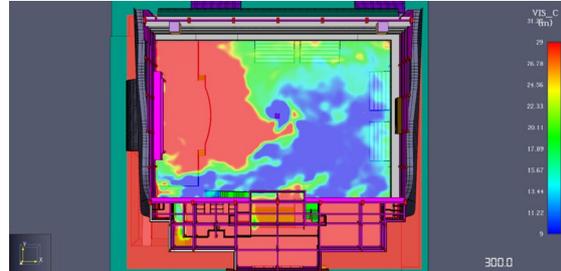
3.4 ตำแหน่งกองเพลิงกลางโถง 5 MW (ติดตั้งช่องเปิดระบายควันไฟ)

- ระยะการมองเห็น (Visibility)

พบว่าควันไฟแพร่กระจายไปส่วนหน้าของอาคารน้อยลง ทำให้บริเวณส่วนหน้าอาคารมีระยะการมองเห็นผ่านเกณฑ์ แต่บริเวณโถงมีระยะการมองเห็นบางส่วนไม่ผ่านเกณฑ์ ซึ่งมีค่าใกล้เคียงเกณฑ์ที่กำหนดไว้ (อยู่ในช่วง 9-10 เมตร) ดังรูปที่ 9



(ก) การแพร่กระจายของควันไฟ



(ข) Slice plans แสดงระยะการมองเห็น

รูปที่ 9. การแพร่กระจายตัวควันไฟและระยะการมองเห็นของกองเพลิงกลางโถง (ช่องเปิดระบายควัน)

- ระยะชั้นความสูงของชั้นควันไฟ (Smoke Layer Height)

ความสูงผ่านเกณฑ์มาตรฐานที่กำหนดไว้

- อุณหภูมิ (Temperature)

อุณหภูมิระดับชั้นควันบนสุดลดลงเหลือ 125°C , อุณหภูมิระดับพื้นลดลงอยู่ในช่วงไม่เกิน 32.2°C

3.5 ตำแหน่งกองเพลิงริมผนังห้อง 5 MW (ติดตั้งช่องเปิดระบายควันไฟ)

- ระยะการมองเห็น (Visibility)

พบว่าควันไฟที่สะสมบริเวณโถงลดน้อยลงและแพร่กระจายไปส่วนหน้าน้อยกว่ากรณีปกติ ระยะการมองเห็นผ่านเกณฑ์ไม่เป็นอุปสรรคต่อการอพยพหนีไฟ

- ระยะชั้นความสูงของชั้นควันไฟ (Smoke Layer Height)

ความสูงผ่านเกณฑ์มาตรฐานที่กำหนดไว้

- อุณหภูมิ (Temperature)

อุณหภูมิระดับชั้นควันบนสุดลดลงเหลือ 91°C , อุณหภูมิระดับพื้นลดลงอยู่ในช่วงไม่เกิน 34.5°C

4. อภิปรายผลการศึกษา

จากผลการศึกษาค้นคว้าทำให้ทราบว่าอาคารเอนกประสงค์ดังกล่าวเมื่อเกิดอัคคีภัยภายในอาคารควันไฟเริ่มสะสมบริเวณใต้เพดานตรงตำแหน่งกำเนิดของกองเพลิงแล้วไหลไปตามแนวความชันของหลังคาและสะสมหนาแน่นทั่วเพดานโถง จากนั้นควันไฟบางส่วนเริ่มไหลมาบริเวณสำนักงานด้านหน้าอาคาร ความหนาแน่นของควันไฟส่งผลกระทบต่อระยะการมองเห็นและความสูงของชั้นควันมีผลต่อการหายใจสร้างความอันตราย

ต่อผู้ใช้อาคาร แต่อุณหภูมิภายในระยะเวลา 5 นาทีที่จำลองนั้นยังไม่เป็นปัญหาต่อโครงสร้างและการอพยพของคนที่ทางหนีไฟ (ตามมาตรฐาน NFPA 130) ซึ่งเมื่อได้จำลองติดตั้งช่องเปิดระบายควันพบว่าผลที่ได้สอดคล้องกับงานวิจัยของนักวิจัย นุญมี (2554) สามารถช่วยระบายควันไฟที่สะสมในโรงส่งผลให้เพิ่มระยะการมองเห็นและความสูงของชั้นควัน ลดอุณหภูมิของควันไฟที่สะสมลง โดยกรณีต้องการผลลัพธ์ที่มีประสิทธิภาพมากขึ้นควรพิจารณาการติดตั้งพัดลมระบายควันไฟร่วมด้วย

5. สรุปผลการศึกษา

จากการจำลองทั้ง 6 สถานการณ์ ที่เวลา 5 นาที ผลที่ได้พบว่ากองเพลิงขนาด 2 MW ไม่ได้ส่งผลกระทบต่อความปลอดภัยไฟของผู้ใช้อาคาร แต่ถ้าเพิ่มขนาดของกองเพลิงเป็น 5 MW ตำแหน่งกองเพลิงกลางโถงและริมผนังมีระยะการมองเห็นและความสูงของชั้นควันอยู่ในระดับไม่ผ่านเกณฑ์ เมื่อทดลองติดตั้งช่องเปิดระบายควันตามธรรมชาติเข้าไปแล้วทำการจำลอง พบว่าสามารถลดอุณหภูมิและความหนาแน่นของควันไฟ และการแพร่กระจายของควันไฟไปยังบริเวณส่วนอื่นของอาคาร ทำให้ผู้ใช้อาคารมีเวลาในการอพยพหนีไฟมากขึ้น ดังสรุปในตารางที่ 3

ตารางที่ 3. สรุปผลการจำลอง

	กองเพลิงกลางโถง			กองเพลิงริมผนัง			กองเพลิงมุมห้อง	
	ไม่มีระบบระบายควันไฟ		ติดตั้งช่องเปิดระบายควันไฟ	ไม่มีระบบระบายควันไฟ		ติดตั้งช่องเปิดระบายควันไฟ	ไม่มีระบบระบายควันไฟ	
	2 MW	5 MW	5 MW	2 MW	5 MW	5 MW	2 MW	5 MW
ระยะการมองเห็น (ที่ความสูงจากพื้น 2 เมตร)	>14 เมตร	<4 เมตร	9-10 เมตร	>31 เมตร	<7 เมตร	>13 เมตร	>32 เมตร	>16 เมตร
ความสูงของชั้นควันต่ำสุด (ที่บริเวณประตูทางออก)	>5.5 เมตร	1.2 เมตร	>6 เมตร	>6.5 เมตร	1.5 เมตร	>6 เมตร	3-5* เมตร	>2.5* เมตร
อุณหภูมิของช่องทางเดินที่เชื่อมสู่ทางหนีไฟ (สูงสุด)	28.4°C	34°C	32.2°C	27.8°C	38.5°C	34.5°C	26.6°C	27.4°C
อุณหภูมิระดับชั้นควันสูงสุดด้านบน	89.5°C	158°C	125°C	89°C	98.5°C	91°C	39.5°C	59.5°C

* ตำแหน่งของกองเพลิงอยู่ใกล้บริเวณประตูทางออก

6. กิตติกรรมประกาศ

งานวิจัยครั้งนี้สำเร็จลุล่วงไปได้ด้วยความกรุณาช่วยเหลือและนำอย่างดียิ่งจาก ผศ.ดร.สุภัทกร พัฒนวิชัยโชติ และ รศ.ดร.สมภพ จรุงธรรมโชติ ขอขอบพระคุณอย่างยิ่ง

7. ความขัดแย้งทางผลประโยชน์

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[PP 07]

Prevalence and Factors Associated Occupational Noise-Induced Hearing Loss among Workers in a Paper Plant Industry

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Abstract

Noise is a problem encountered in industries worldwide and contributes direct effect to Hearing. Hearing loss creates communication barriers, causes errors in work and affects daily life. This study aimed to investigate the prevalence, and factors associated with occupational noise-induced hearing loss among workers in the paper plant industry. The audiometry records of 186 workers available for the period of 2015–2022 were analyzed by Frequency, Percentage, Means, Standard deviation, and Chi-square test. Assessing the risk of hearing loss using binary logistic regression analysis. The statistical significance was set at p-value < .05. The results revealed that the average noise level in the working environment of paper plant was 87.15 dBA. The prevalence of hearing loss, hearing impairment, hearing threshold shift, and percent loss of hearing were 36%, 79%, 15.1%, and 9.1%, respectively. The factors associated with hearing loss were age (p-value=0.010) and years of work (p-value=0.009). The workers aged 50 years and older were 6 times more likely to develop hearing loss than those who aged 20–29 years (95% CI: 1.76–20.17). The worker with more than 21 years of work in the paper plant were 3.3 times more likely to have hearing loss than those with 10 and less years of work experience (95% CI: 1.46–7.49). In the percent loss of hearing part, it was found that no variables could be used to statistically predict the likelihood of hearing loss. Therefore, it is an ineffective indicator for risk assessment of occupational noise induced hearing loss.

In summary, hearing loss tends to worsen with age and years of working in noisy environments. This determination becomes evident after approximately 10 years of exposure to extremely loud noise. Nevertheless, hearing loss is preventable, the industry should reduce noise in working environment by engineering control together with reduce worker exposure by task rotation. It is recommended that the industry should conduct audiometric tests annually for employees who exposed to loud noise for monitoring the risk of hearing loss.

Keywords: Hearing loss, Paper industry, Audiometric test



[PP 08]

Development of Application for Self-Risk Assessment in Tapioca Starch Factory: A Case Study in Factory

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Abstract

Effective risk management is essential in the tapioca starch industry, where factory operations are subject to various safety and environmental hazards. This study focuses on the development of a self-assessment application designed to empower workers and management in a tapioca starch factory to independently evaluate and manage risks associated with their daily operations. In this study, they have 5 types of chemicals that high risk to health. Accident statistics reporting during January to June 2024 was cause by substandard actions of workers (Lack of awareness of danger, not wearing personal protective equipment, and lack of cognitive regarding working with chemicals). The application aims to enhance safety culture by providing a tool that facilitates the regular and systematic assessment of potential hazards by the workers themselves. The self-assessment application features an intuitive interface that guides users through the process of identifying hazards, evaluating risks, and implementing corrective actions. It includes customizable checklists, real-time risk scoring, and automated reporting features, making it easy for workers to conduct assessments without the need for external auditors. The application also generates alerts for immediate risks and provides recommendations for mitigation, helping to prevent accidents and ensure compliance with industry safety standards. This case study evaluates the effectiveness of the application in improving safety practices and reducing incidents within the factory. The research analyzes user engagement, the accuracy of risk assessments, and the overall impact on the factory's safety performance. By enabling self-assessment, the application fosters a proactive approach to risk management, encouraging workers to take ownership of safety and continuously improve their work environment. The findings from this study demonstrate the potential of self-assessment tools to enhance risk management and safety culture in the tapioca starch industry, offering valuable insights for other sectors facing similar challenges.

Keywords: Risk assessment, Application, tapioca starch production

[PP 09]

AppSheet Application of Chemicals Handling and Storage in Hospital.

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Abstract

Hospitals use a wide range of chemicals for various purposes, including patient care, cleaning, disinfection, and laboratory work. Chemical handling and storage in hospitals are critical components of ensuring safety, compliance, and operational efficiency. Improper management of chemicals can lead to serious health risks, regulatory violations, and costly accidents. This study focuses on the development of an AppSheet application designed to enhance the management of chemical inventories within hospital settings. The application aims to streamline the collection, storage, and retrieval of chemical data, ensuring that information is accurate, up-to-date, and easily accessible to authorized personnel. Key features of the application include real-time inventory tracking, automated notifications for chemical expiration or reordering, and integrated access to Safety Data Sheets (SDS). The app also provides guidance on proper chemical storage practices and facilitates quick response to chemical spills through detailed emergency procedures and incident reporting tools. By leveraging AppSheet's capabilities, the application supports compliance with regulatory standards such as OSHA and EPA, while also improving the overall safety culture within the hospital. The researcher surveyed 108 chemicals, which had chemical information filled out. Storage images, quantity data and SDS are useful for users in the event of an accident involving the use of chemicals. The research includes an evaluation of the app's effectiveness in enhancing chemical management practices, with a focus on usability, safety improvements, and compliance adherence. Through user feedback and continuous updates, the application is designed to meet the evolving needs of hospital staff involved in chemical handling. This study contributes to the growing field of digital solutions in healthcare, demonstrating the potential of mobile applications to improve safety and efficiency in critical hospital operations.

Keywords: Appsheet, Chemicals, Handling, Storage





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