



Water Risk Management Programs



Dependency and Impact - related water risk assessment



Water risks assessment conducted by using WWF WRF tool

As water becomes an increasingly scarce resource, GGC has conducted risks assessment associated with **quantity** and **quality-related water risks** and **dependencies** that are relevant to our operations. These risk assessment are contained with three risk types are physical, regulatory and reputational risk. Furthermore, the **potential regulatory changes, changes in price structure** (e.g., water tariffs, withdrawal restrictions, etc.) and **impacts on local stakeholders** also be considered in this assessment to ensure that we have solid management covered diverse water related risk issues. This is to allow GGC to identify and prioritize the most to mitigate water risk. By assessing the risks related to water, GGC can plan and strategize investments to build resilience and stability for the company's business.

The WWF WRF tool's basin and operational risk assessment framework is composed of three levels:

- (1) Risk Types:** The WRF's risk assessment framework uses the well-recognized categorization of corporate water risks according to three risk types: physical, regulatory and reputational – as defined by the CEO Water Mandate
- (2) Risk Categories:** Each of the three risk types are comprised of multiple risk categories for a comprehensive coverage of different aspects within the broad risk types. For example, physical basin risk type is comprised of four risk categories: water scarcity, flooding, water quality, and ecosystem services status
- (3) Indicators:** The risk categories are informed by multiple indicators
 - a) Basin indicators: the tool contains a total of 32 basin indicators which are updated annually and sourced from trusted peer-reviewed data
 - b) Operational indicators: the tool contains a rapid or detailed operational questionnaire with a total of 10 or 22 questions respectively that are the basis for the operational indicators

GGC has conducted the water risks assessment fully followed the guidance of WWF WRF that the company should consider both key factors: (1) basin risk - the state of water surrounding a site. (2) Operational risk - how a site uses or needs water. This provides a complete picture of the water risks faced by each site, as the actual risk depends on both the basin conditions and how the site uses/impacts water. It enables companies to identify their dependencies on water resources and potential impacts to prioritize contextually appropriate actions.

WWF WRF Methodology



Remark: the legends indicated which risk category has been assessed in the

B

Basin Risk

O

Operational Risk

According to the left infographic, the risk category could further provide insights in terms of water-related impacts and dependencies that the company would need to consider to further develop the appropriate and optimized mitigation plan. Below are examples of explanation of how and which risk category would relate to the impacts or dependencies:

- **Dependency-related water risks**

- (1) **Water Scarcity** refers to the lack of sufficient available water resources for a particular region or location that need to use to meet their required water usage. Hence, water scarcity becomes the dependency for a company that they essentially rely on external water resources to meet the operation's water demands.

- **Impact-related water risks:**

- (2) **Flooding** refers to an overflowing of water onto land that is normally dry. Flood events can impact businesses' operations as well as across their value chain by causing closure of operations, supply chain disruptions and transportation or increased capital costs.

- **Future water quantities available:**

- (1) **Water Scarcity** also refers to a function of the volume of water use/demand relative to the volume of water available in a given area.

- **Future water quality available:**

- (3) **Water Quality** refers to an assessment of whether water resources are fit for human use and ecosystems alike. Poor water quality can impact business indirectly by causing ecosystems destabilization or serious health issues as well as directly through increased operating costs and as reduction in production or growth.

- **Impact on local stakeholders:**

- (10) **Biodiversity Importance** refers to an assessment of whether a basin is home to a rich, diverse and healthy ecosystem. It assessed the risk of the businesses whether they have a potential harm on the ecosystem, particularly whether each site could have any damage on the environment.
- (11) **Media Scrutiny** refers to an assessment of how stakeholders and local communities typically aware about water-related issues due to national and international media reports. It assessed the risk of the business whether they have a high potential and negative impacts on the stakeholder.

- **Future potential regulatory change at a local level:**

- (5) **Enabling Environment** refers to a measurement of existing policies, laws and plans to support water management resource implementation. It assessed whether there is infrastructure in terms of regulation and standards supports Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) for business.

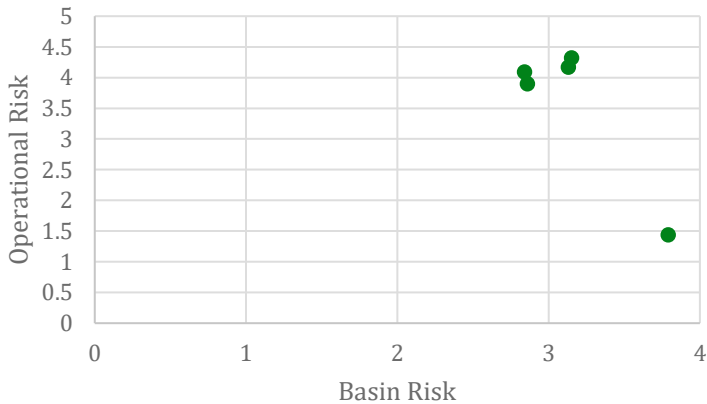
Source: [WWF WaterFilter Summary 101 guide.pdf \(kettufy.io\)](https://www.kettufy.io/WWF-WaterFilter-Summary-101-guide.pdf)

For the scope of the assessment, GGC has considered and assessed the sites covered entire value chain, which included supply chain, own operations, and customer (product use phase).

Type of Site	Location	Sites
Own Operation (2 Sites)	Rayong, Thailand (1 Site)	GGC (ME I)
	Chon Buri, Thailand (1 Site)	GGC (ME II)
Supply Chain	Rayong, Thailand (1 Site)	East Water Rayong
	Chon Buri, Thailand (1 Site)	Thai Eastern Utility
Customer	Bangkok, Thailand (1 Site)	Customer 1 (GC)

Results of the assessment: GGC has fully performed the water-related risks assessment throughout our value chain that reflects both dependency and impact indicators. GGC will identify sites locating in high risk areas as sites that receive the score assessment at least 4 out of 5. According to the result of assessment shown below, there is no site considered locating in high-risk area in all 3 categories of risk including Physical, Regulatory and Reputation risks.

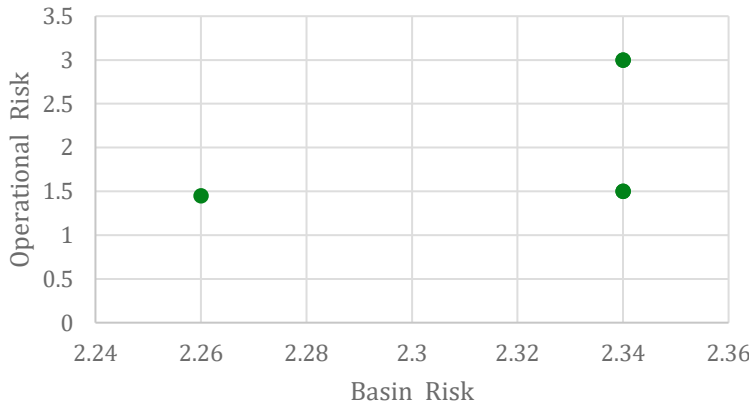
Physical Risk



The score of the Basin Risks and Operational Risks are an average of the scoring from indicators below

- 1. Water Scarcity (BRC1) (Dependency)
- 2. Flooding (BRC2) (Impact)
- 3. Water Quality (BRC3)
- 4. Ecosystem Services Status (BRC4)

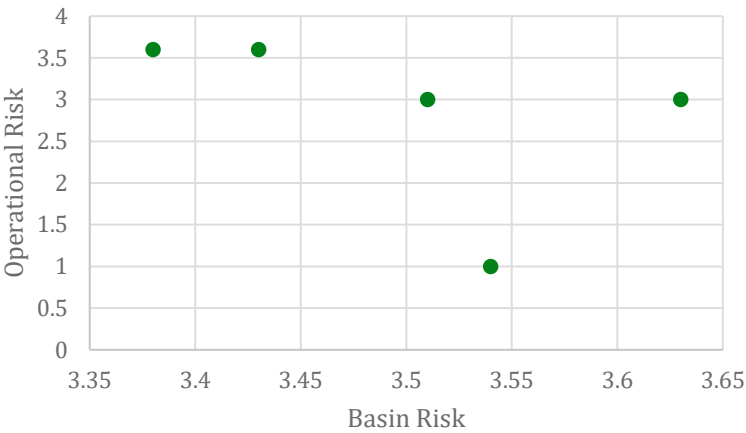
Regulatory Risk



The score of the Basin Risks and Operational Risks are an average of the scoring from indicators below

- 1. Enabling Environment (BRC5)
- 2. Institutions & Governance (BRC6)
- 3. Management Instruments (BRC7)
- 4. Infrastructure & Finance (BRC8)

Reputation Risk



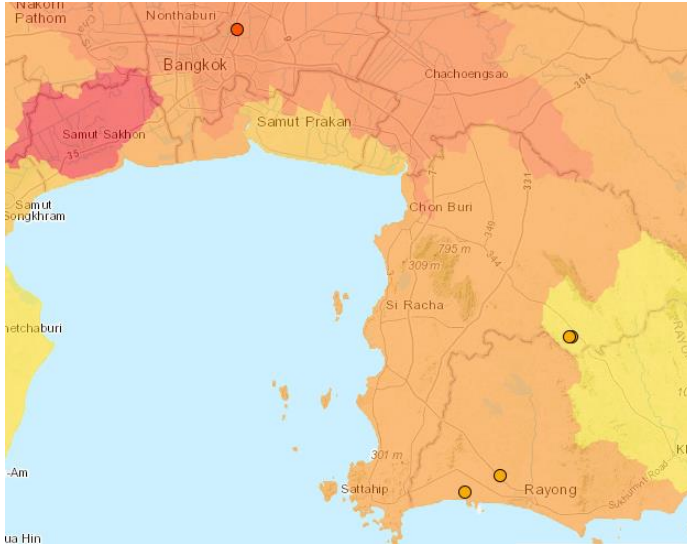
The score of the Basin Risks and Operational Risks are an average of the scoring from indicators below

- 1. Cultural Importance (BRC9)
- 2. Biodiversity Importance (BRC10)
- 3. Media Scrutiny (BRC11)
- 4. Conflict (BRC12)

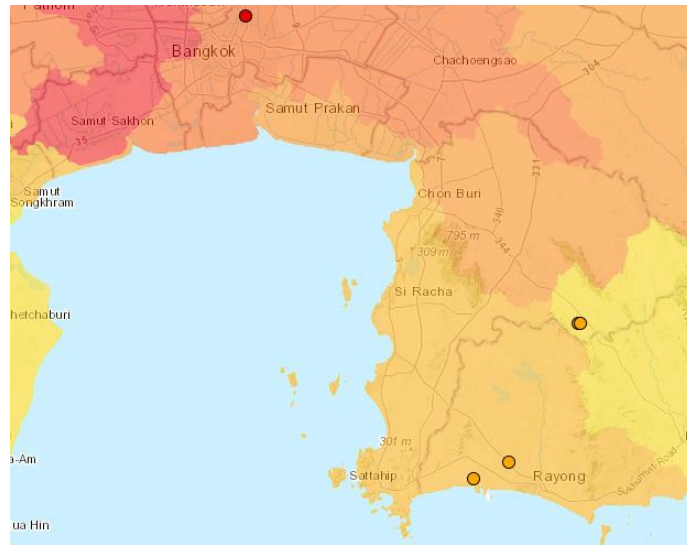


Assessment of future water quantities available and quality-related risks

Result of the Assessment on Future Water Quantity in 2030 -2050



Current trend 2030



Current trend 2050



The Future water quantity in 2030 and 2050 are evaluated by WWF water risk filter. The future water quantity focus on Basin water scarcity risk. WWF refers Water Scarcity as the lack of freshwater resources, impacting businesses through production disruptions, higher costs, and expansion limitation. The cause of water scarcity is most likely from human-driven but would be worsened by natural conditions like droughts. The analysis is calculated based on water use/demand relative to available water in an area of each year in 2030 and 2050.

The indicator that applied to assess water scarcity are Aridity Index, Water depletion, baseline water stress, blue water scarcity, Available Water Remaining, Drought Frequency Probability and Projected Change in Drought Occurrence.

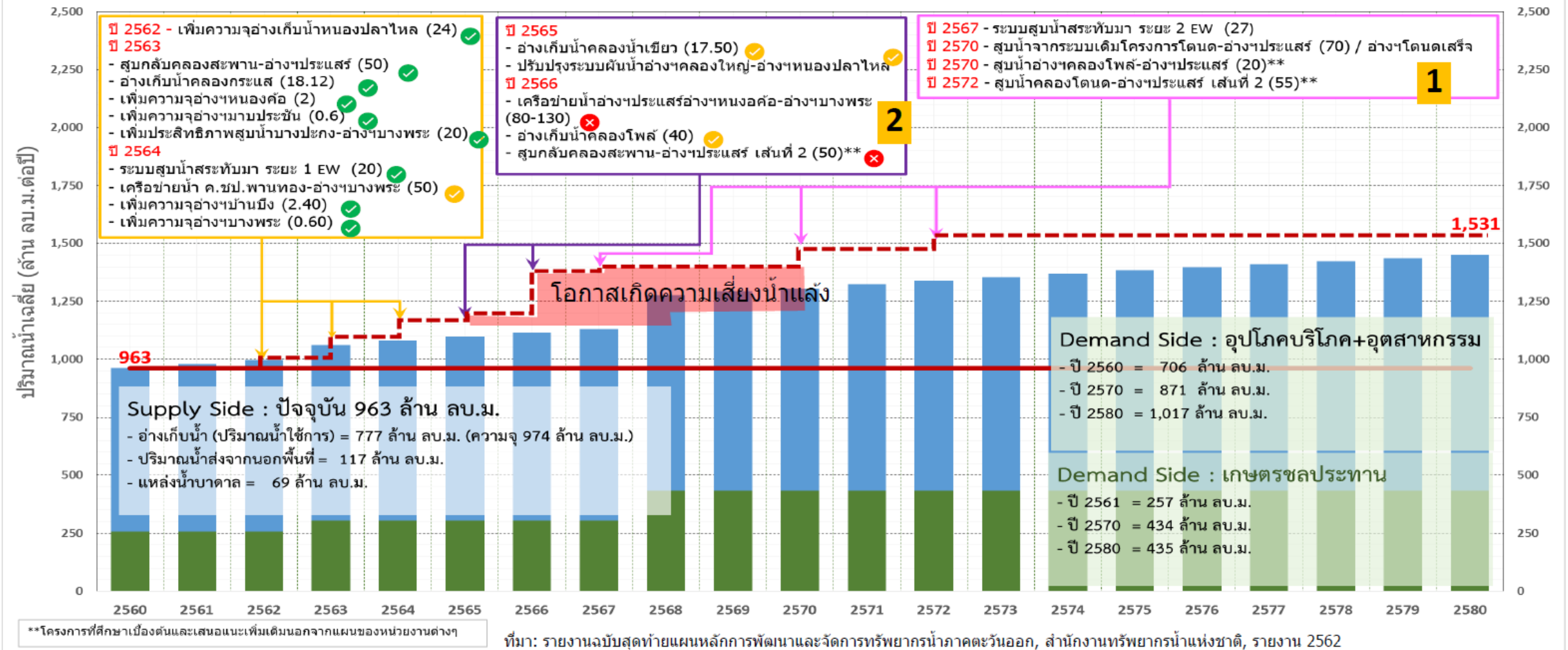
The current trend is the Pathway to define water scarcity, the reference period and scenario are show in the table below.

Scenario	Ensemble Projection
Current trend 2030	Multi-Model median centered at 2030, under RCP6.0 and SSP2
Current trend 2050	Multi-Model median centered at 2050, under RCP6.0 and SSP2

From the assessment, by 2050, the average water scarcity is projected to increase by 2.6% from 2030. This rise in water scarcity is primarily in the industrial areas of Chonburi and Rayong, likely due to high water usage. The industrial areas are most likely going to consume more water, as the business growth is predicted to be higher, resulting in production activities would heighten as well. Another contributing factor is the scenario used for analysis, RCP6.0 and SSP2, which represents "Business as Usual" and "Middle of the Road" scenario.

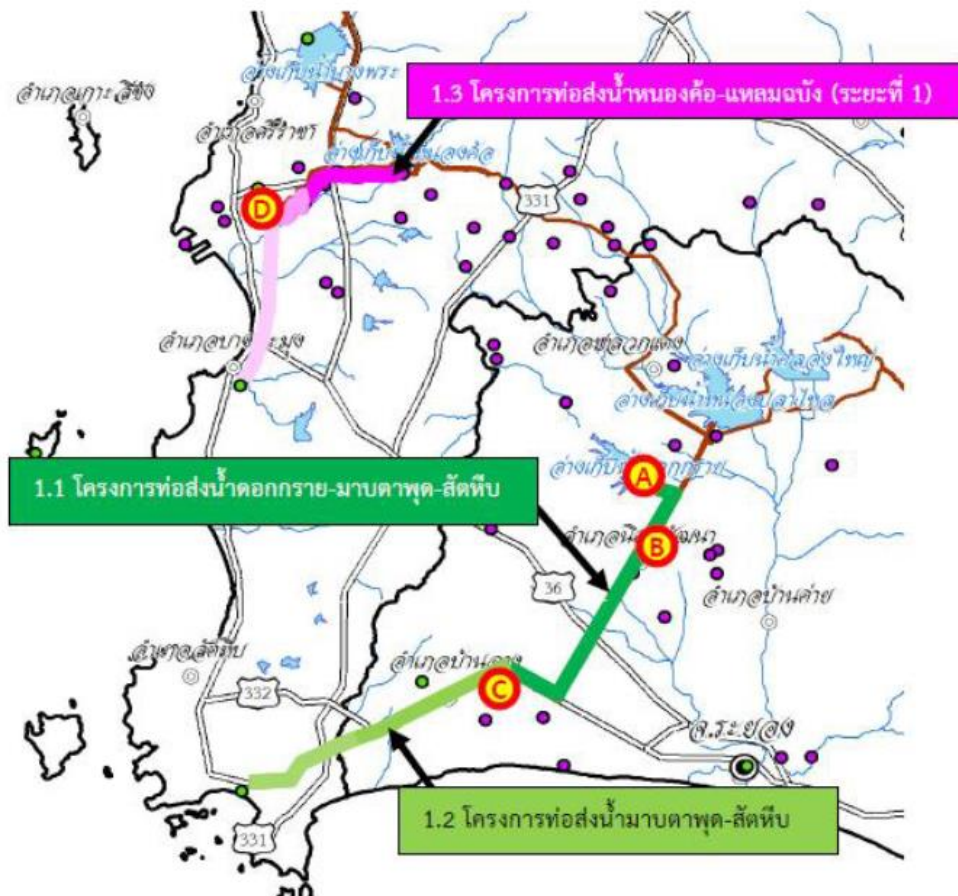
Future Water Quantity related with water storage development projects as part of the 20-year plan (in Chonburi & Rayong areas).

The Water Crisis meetings, the progress of water storage development projects in the Chonburi and Rayong areas is tracked. The total water volume from these projects is compared with the forecasted future water demand, and the potential water volume that could lead to drought situations is identified.



Risk management during the transition of service providers for water pipeline system management and operation.

East Water Resource Development and Management Company Limited, the water service provider for GGC, is required to transfer its assets to the Treasury Department. Consequently, GGC will need to change its water pipeline service provider. GGC monitoring the water pipeline service during the transition of water pipeline service providers. This is to identify potential risks and develop plans to mitigate those risks effectively.



องค์ประกอบหลักของระบบท่อน้ำสายหลักในภาคตะวันออก

1.1 โครงการท่อน้ำดอกกราย-มาบตาพุด จังหวัดระยอง

- (A) - สถานีสูบน้ำดอกกราย
- (B) - ถังยกระดับน้ำ (มาบตาพุด)
- ท่อเหล็ก ขนาด 1,350 มิลลิเมตร พร้อมอุปกรณ์ประกอบ 26.50 กิโลเมตร

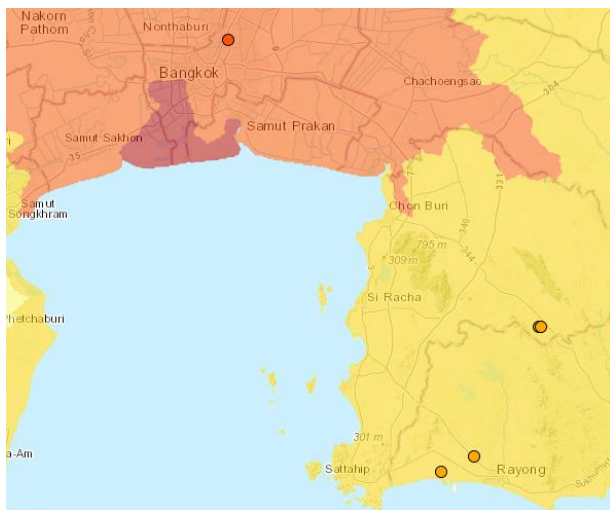
1.2 โครงการท่อน้ำมาบตาพุด-สัตหีบ จังหวัดระยอง

- (C) - ถังยกระดับน้ำ (มาบตาพุด)
- ป้อนรับน้ำดิบ
- สระรับน้ำดิบ
- สถานีสูบน้ำมาบตาพุด
- ท่อเหล็ก ขนาด 900 มิลลิเมตร พร้อมอุปกรณ์ประกอบ 8.20 กิโลเมตร
- ท่อเหล็ก ขนาด 700 มิลลิเมตร พร้อมอุปกรณ์ประกอบ 14.30 กิโลเมตร

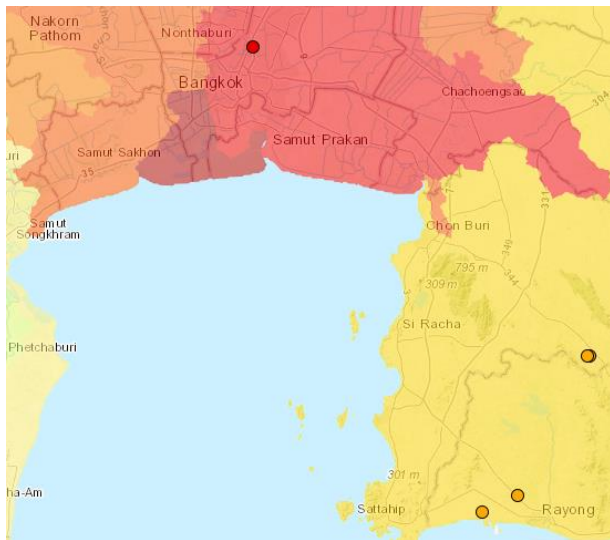
1.3 โครงการท่อน้ำหนองค้อ - แหลมฉบัง (ระยะที่ 1) จังหวัดชลบุรี

- (D) - ป้อนรับน้ำแหลมฉบัง
- ท่อเหล็ก ขนาด 1,000 มิลลิเมตร พร้อมอุปกรณ์ประกอบ 10.60 กิโลเมตร
- ท่อเหล็ก ขนาด 900 มิลลิเมตร พร้อมอุปกรณ์ประกอบ 4.40 กิโลเมตร
- ท่อเหล็ก ขนาด 600 มิลลิเมตร พร้อมอุปกรณ์ประกอบ 14.90 กิโลเมตร

Result of the Assessment on Future Water Quality in 2030 and 2050



Current trend 2030



Current trend 2050



The Future water quantity in 2030 and 2050 are evaluated by WWF water risk filter. Water quality indicates whether water resources are fit for human use and ecosystems alike. Poor water quality – water pollution – can impact business indirectly by causing ecosystems destabilization or serious health issues as well as directly through increased operating costs, and as reduction in production or growth. The indicator that applied to assess water quality are Surface water quality index, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Electrical Conductivity (EC) and nitrogen (N).

The current trend is the Pathway to define water quality, the reference period and scenario are show in the table below.

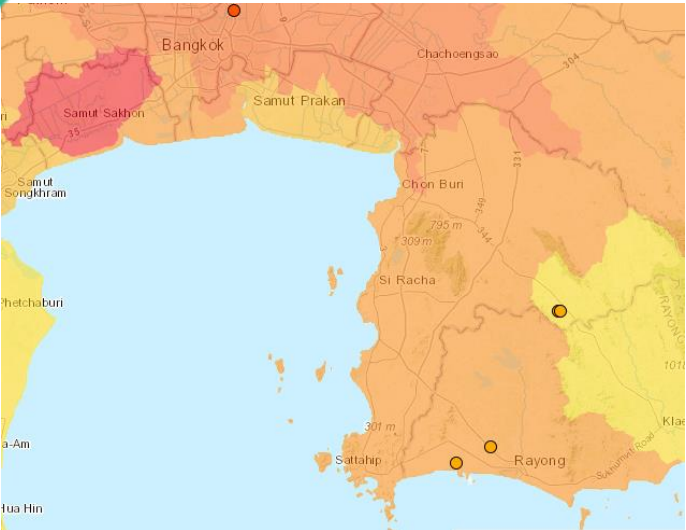
Scenario	Ensemble Projection
Current trend 2030	Multi-Model median centered at 2030, under RCP4.5/6.0 and SSP2
Current trend 2050	Multi-Model median centered at 2050, under RCP4.5/6.0 and SSP2

From the assessment, by 2050, the average water quality is projected to increase by 1.8% from 2030. The better water quality can come from the improvement of wastewater treatment technology from plant in industrial area. Moreover, the increased in the stringent of future water quality regulation can enforce companies to improve their water management and water treatment program in order to prevent any water quality related hazard to human consumption and the environment.

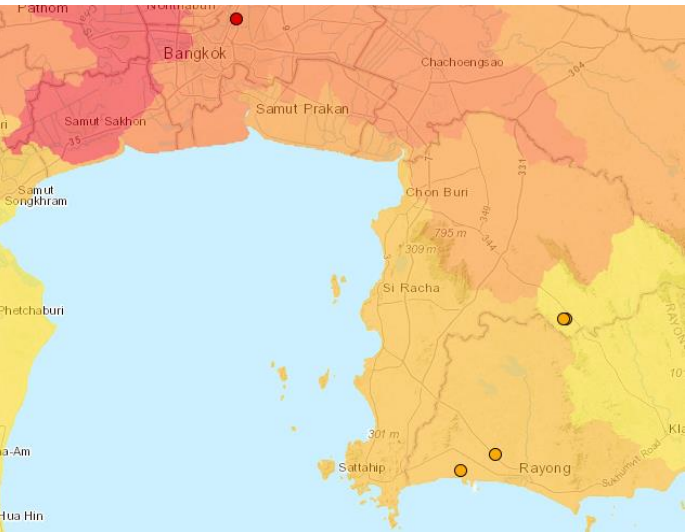


Assessment of future potential regulatory changes at a local level and Impact to local stakeholders

Result of the Assessment on Future Regulatory Change in 2030-2050



Current trend 2030



Current trend 2050



The Future water quantity in 2030 and 2050 are evaluated by WWF water risk filter. Future regulation change based on the concept that businesses succeed in stable, well-governed regulatory environments. Aligned with UN SDG 6.5.1, the assessment includes 4 risk categories, including enabling environment, institutions & governance, management instruments, and infrastructure & finance.

The current trend is the Pathway to define water quality, the reference period and scenario are show in the table below.

Scenario	Ensemble Projection
Current trend 2030	Multi-Model median centered at 2030, under RCP4.5/6.0 and SSP2
Current trend 2050	Multi-Model median centered at 2050, under RCP4.5/6.0 and SSP2

From the assessment, by 2050, the average water regulatory change is projected to increase by 15.4% from 2030. This rise in future regulatory changes is driven by increasing water demand, leading to stricter control of water usage in industrial areas. Additionally, heightened environmental awareness may contribute to the regulatory changes.

Future potential regulatory change with Government organization

Activity Plan 2024 & Progress



กรมทรัพยากรน้ำ

ขอบเขตการดูแล

- น้ำผิวดิน (นอกเขตชลประทาน)
- น้ำทะเล



กรมชลประทาน

น้ำผิวดิน (ในเขตชลประทาน)



กรมทรัพยากรน้ำบาดาล

น้ำบาดาล (ทั่วประเทศ)

ประเภทผู้ใช้น้ำ

- ประเภทที่ 1 การใช้น้ำเพื่อการดำรงชีพ (น้ำผิวดิน \leq 1 ลบ.ม./วัน หรือ น้ำบาดาล \leq 2,000 ลบ.ม./วัน/บ่อ)
- ประเภทที่ 2 การใช้น้ำเพื่อการอุตสาหกรรม (น้ำผิวดิน \leq 30,000 ลบ.ม./วัน หรือ $2,000 <$ น้ำบาดาล \leq 3,200 ลบ.ม./วัน/บ่อ)
- ประเภทที่ 3 การใช้น้ำเพื่อกิจการขนาดใหญ่ (น้ำผิวดิน $>$ 30,000 ลบ.ม./วัน หรือ น้ำบาดาล $>$ 3,200 ลบ.ม./วัน/บ่อ)

อัตราค่าน้ำ (เดิม)

ไม่เรียกเก็บผู้ใช้น้ำทุกประเภท

- ไม่เรียกเก็บผู้ใช้น้ำประเภทที่ 1
- 0.50 บาท/ลบ.ม. (อัตราเดียว) สำหรับผู้ใช้น้ำประเภทที่ 2 และ 3

- 3.5 บาท/ ลบ.ม. สำหรับพื้นที่นอกเขตการกักตุนน้ำบาดาล 70 จังหวัด
- 8.5 บาท/ ลบ.ม. สำหรับพื้นที่ในเขตการกักตุนน้ำบาดาล 7 จังหวัด และค่าอนุรักษ์น้ำบาดาล 4.5 บาท/ ลบ.ม.

อัตราค่าน้ำ (ใหม่)

- ประกาศในราชกิจจานุเบกษา 25 ม.ค. 67
- ไม่เรียกเก็บผู้ใช้น้ำประเภทที่ 1
- 0.373 บาท/ลบ.ม. (อัตราเดียว) สำหรับผู้ใช้น้ำประเภทที่ 2 และ 3

- อยู่ระหว่างการศึกษาโครงการวิจัยต้นทุนราคาน้ำ ผลการศึกษาเบื้องต้น:
- 0.78 บาท/ลบ.ม. (อัตราเดียว) สำหรับผู้ใช้น้ำประเภทที่ 2 และ 3

เรียกเก็บค่าใช้น้ำในอัตราคงเดิม

ผลกระทบกับกลุ่ม ปตท.

ประเภทการใช้น้ำ	บริษัท	ปริมาณการใช้น้ำ (ล้าน ลบ.ม./ปี)	ต้นทุนราคาไฟฟ้าที่เพิ่มขึ้น (ล้านบาท/ปี)
น้ำผิวดิน	IRPC	2.9	1.1
น้ำทะเลจากเขต	GPSC, LNG, THNK, GGC, IRPC	3,099.5	ยกเว้นค่าน้ำทะเล (1,156.1)
น้ำทะเลจากน่านน้ำภายใน	Tharol, คลังภาคตะวันออก	22.8	8.5
Total		3,125.2	9.6 (Saving 1,156.1)

การอนุญาตการใช้น้ำ และการปรับอัตราค่าใช้น้ำ ตามกฎกระทรวงฯ ตามหมวด 4 ภายใต้ พรบ.ทรัพยากรน้ำ พ.ศ.2561

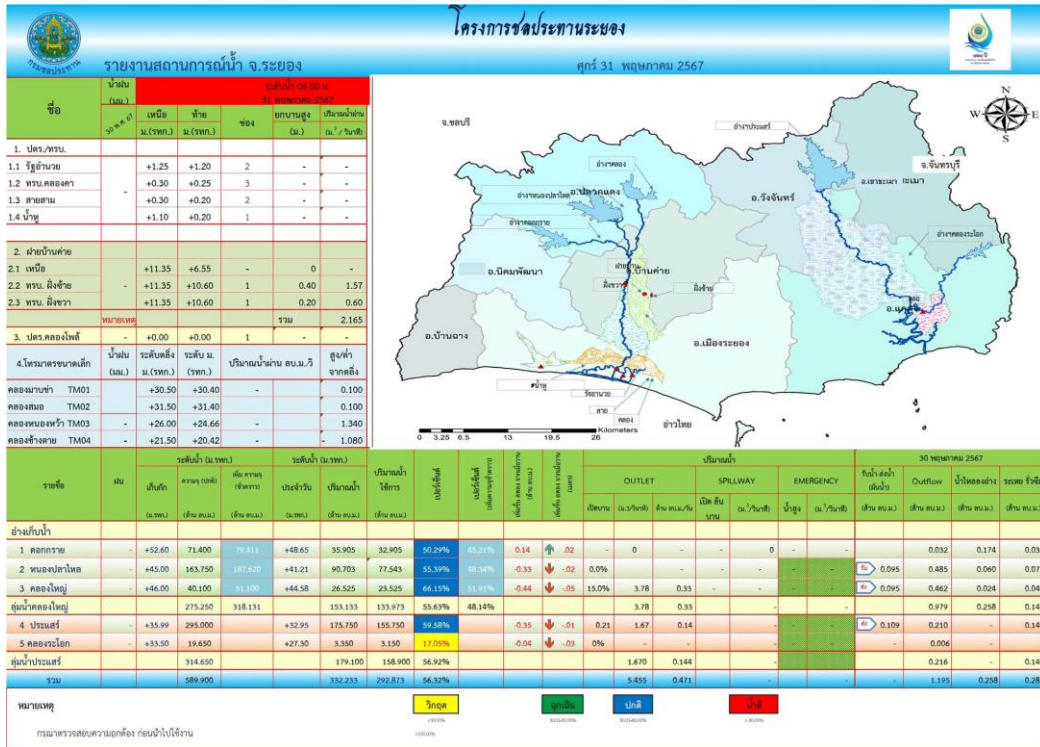
ผลกระทบต่อกลุ่ม ปตท.

- การขออนุญาตการใช้น้ำประเภทที่ 2 และ 3 และปริมาณน้ำที่จะได้รับจัดสรรใหม่ทั้งระบบ
- ค่าใช้จ่ายที่เพิ่มขึ้นจากการปรับอัตราค่าใช้น้ำ

GGC, in collaboration with PTT group, held a meeting to follow up on the implementation of water-related measures concerning the plant's location. The objective was to ensure the most efficient use of water resources. In 2024, the meeting addressed various categories of water usage as defined by the Department of Water Resources, the Royal Irrigation Department, and the Groundwater Resources Department, each with different associated costs. The discussion also covered the newly adjusted water tariff rates, which have increased from previous levels.

An impact assessment was conducted to evaluate how the revised water tariff would affect companies within the PTT Group. As a subsidiary of GC, GGC was also included in the assessment.

Water available & Quality tracking at local level



รายงานสภาพน้ำ ประจำวันที่				31 พฤษภาคม 2567			31 พฤษภาคม 2566			31 พฤษภาคม 2563		
รายชื่อ	ฝน 30 มม. ๑	ระดับน้ำ (ม.ทท.)		ระดับน้ำ (ม.ทท.)		เปอร์เซ็นต์	ระดับน้ำ (ม.ทท.)		เปอร์เซ็นต์	ระดับน้ำ (ม.ทท.)		
		ปากบึง (ม.ทท.)	ความจ (ลบ.ม) (ถัง น.ม.)	ประตูวังวัน (ม.ทท.)	ปริมาณน้ำ (ถัง น.ม.)		ปากบึง (ม.ทท.)	ความจ (ลบ.ม) (ถัง น.ม.)		ประตูวังวัน (ม.ทท.)	ปริมาณน้ำ (ถัง น.ม.)	
อ่างเก็บน้ำ												
1 ดอกทราย	-	+ 53.30	71.400	+48.65	35.905	50.29%	+49.11	39.261	54.99%	+45.02	15.635	21.80%
2 หนองปลาไหล	-	+ 45.00	163.750	+41.21	90.703	55.39%	+40.90	85.720	52.35%	+36.76	35.428	21.63%
3 คลองใหญ่	-	+ 46.00	40.100	+44.58	26.525	66.15%	+42.65	12.606	71.44%	+41.05	5.934	14.80%
ศูนย์บึงคลองใหญ่			275.250		153.133	55.63%		137.587	49.99%		56.998	20.71%
4 ประแสร์	-	+ 35.99	295.000	+32.95	175.750	59.58%	+33.54	196.360	66.56%	24.46	22.75	7.71%
5 คลองระลอก	-	+ 33.50	19.650	+27.30	3.350	17.05%	+28.28	4.904	23.63%	+26.39	2.229	11.34%
ศูนย์ประแสร์			314.650		179.100	56.92%		201.264	63.96%		24.979	7.94%
รวม			589.900		332.233	56.32%		338.851	57.44%		81.977	13.90%

วิกฤต

ปานกลาง

ปกติ

สูง

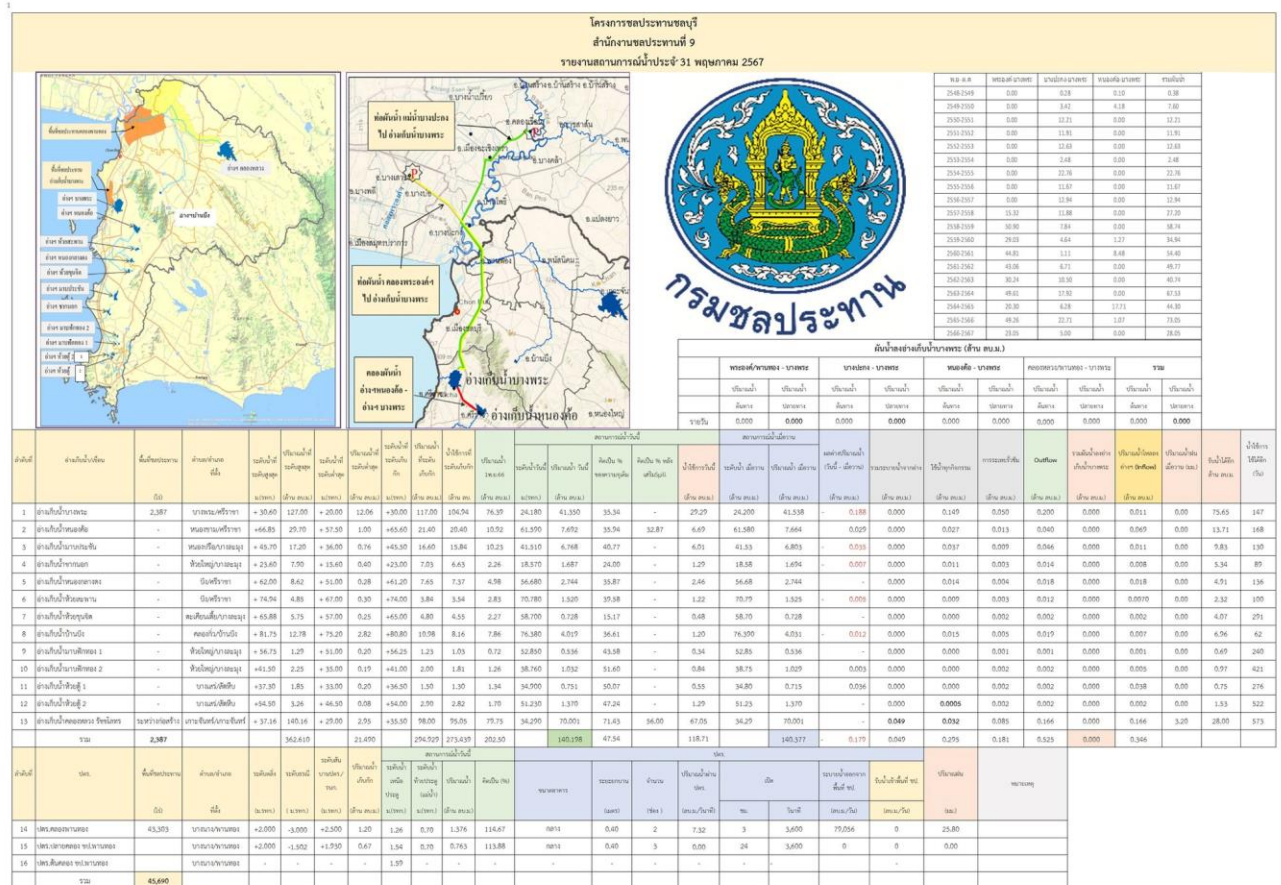
< 30.00%

30.00-50.00%

50.00-80.00%

> 80.00%

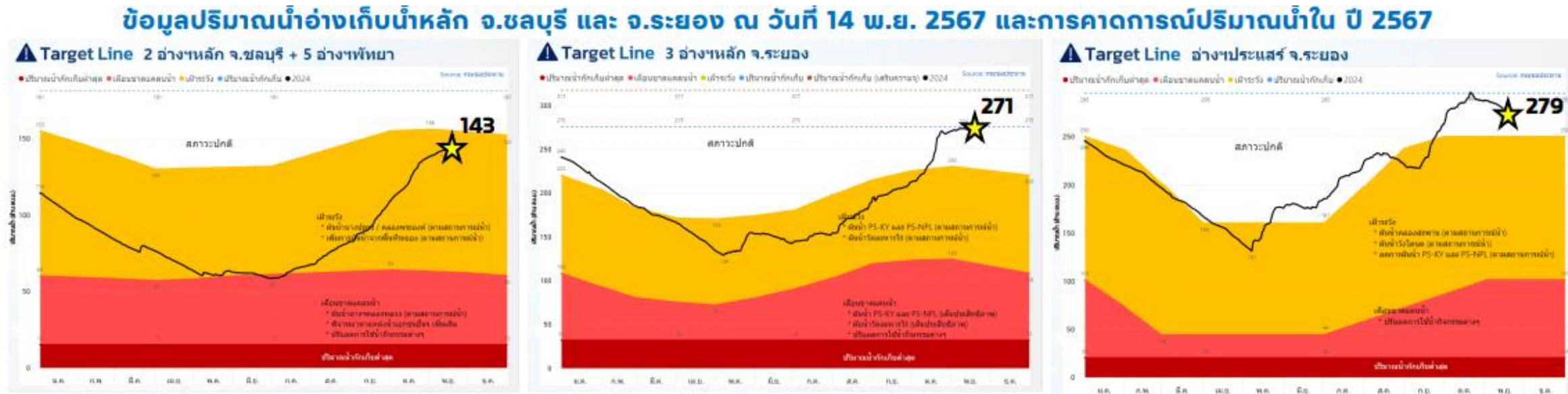
The availability and quality tracking of Chon Buri and Rayong province as reported by Royal Irrigation Department in May 2024. By showing the daily water available in reservoir and rainfall.



Impact local Stakeholder

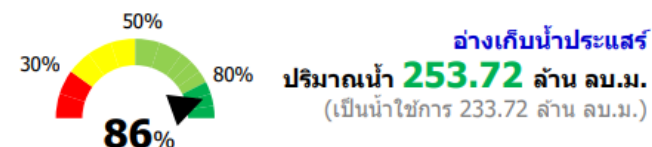
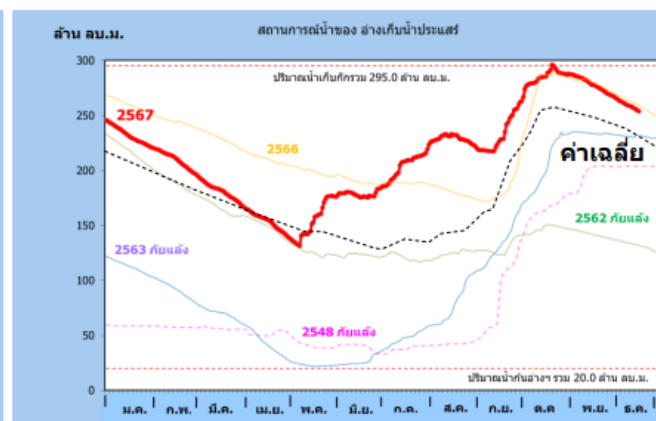
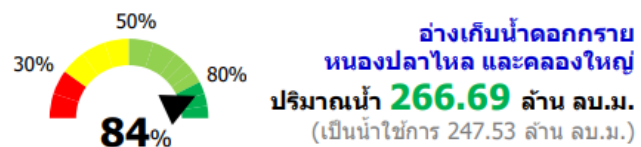
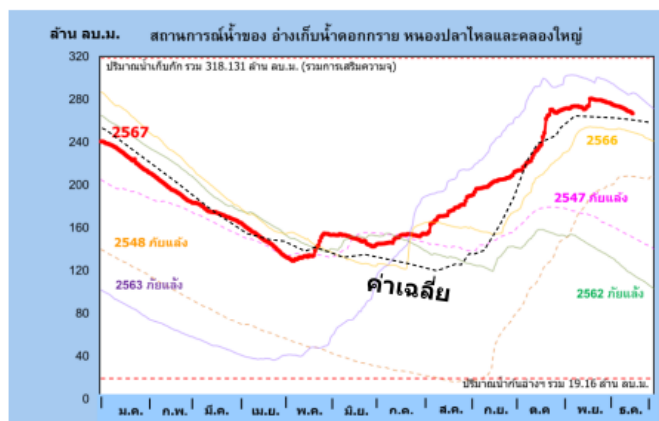
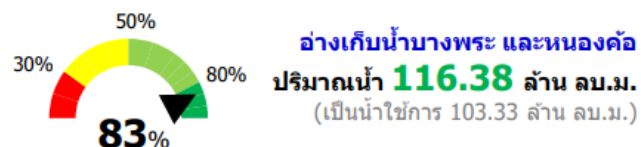
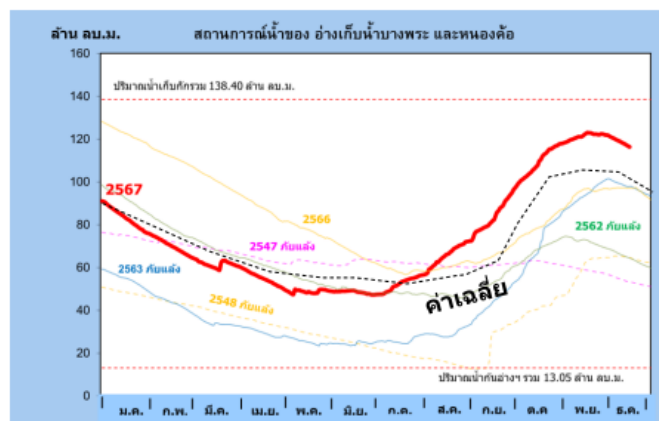
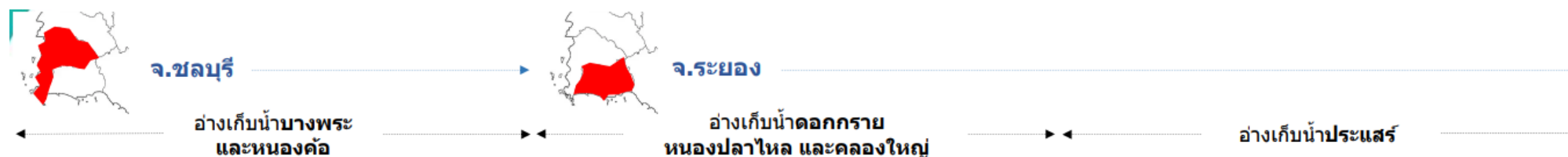
This indicates the result from sensitive analysis of reservoir in Chon Buri and Rayong Province in the main reservoir that GGC depends on namely Bang Phra Reservoir, Pra Sae Reservoir and Klong Yai Reservoir. The figure displayed on this page shows the Base Case, the worst case, and actual of volume of water in the reservoir plotted over different levels of water scarcity.

Meanwhile, GGC and companies operating in the area have identified approaches to reducing water usage and improving water management.



Impact local Stakeholder

The monitoring situation of reservoir at Rayong province Thailand in Water crisis meeting. GGC tracks the water levels in reservoirs within their operational areas and forecasts potential future water scenarios, including drought conditions by comparing the water levels with data from past years with drought situation. This analysis is used to prepare response plans to mitigate impacts on production processes and local stakeholders.



- ปริมาณน้ำ 2 อ่างฯหลัก (ชลบุรี) **สูงกว่า**ปี 2563 ปี 2566 และค่าเฉลี่ย
- ปริมาณน้ำ 3 อ่างฯหลัก (ระยอง) **สูงกว่า**ปี 2566 และค่าเฉลี่ย
- ปริมาณน้ำ อ่างฯประแสร์ **ใกล้เคียง**ปี 2566 แต่ยัง**สูงกว่า**ปี 2563 และค่าเฉลี่ย
- จากการประเมินความเสี่ยงภัยแล้ง ปี 2568 **น้ำเพียงพอ** แนวโน้มไม่เกิดภัยแล้ง

หมายเหตุ: กำหนดตามเกณฑ์กรมชลประทาน |
เกณฑ์น้ำดี >80%, เกณฑ์น้ำปกติ 50-80%, เกณฑ์น้ำฉุกเฉิน 30-50%, เกณฑ์น้ำวิกฤติ <30%



Mitigation Action Plans

Measure/ Plan to reduce water consumption of GGC

GGC establish measure to reduce the impact from water scarcity by their own operation. The measure are focus on reduce water consumption by, Clarified Water, Demin water and boiler water. The measure to reduce water consumption as following:

Clarified Water

No.	Measures
1	Reduce the usage of Clarify water by increasing the proportion of Condensate.
2	Reduce the usage of Clarify water by increasing the proportion of BD return.
3	Optimize the control values of the cooling water to reduce the blowdown rate. *Adjust control settings*
4	Set the quality specifications for Clarified water from WHA to meet GGC's requirements in order to reduce the blowdown rate.
5	Reduce water consumption form 5S activity
6	Reduce load of cooling water
7	Improve efficiency of Heat exchanger (Cooler)

Demin Water

No.	Measures
1	Reduce the use of demineralized water for washing the activated carbon in the ME plant due to RGL off-spec issues with RCS values, which require more frequent preparation and replacement of activated carbon, leading to increased use of demineralized water for backwashing.

Boiler feed Water

No.	Measures
1	Improve the BFW system to prevent damage to the control valve and reduce BFW losses.

Potential of reducing water crisis

No.	Improvement
1	Increase cycle of concentration of cooling water inject Acid chemical (H ₂ SO ₄) Note: Acid reduce the carbonate alkalinity and increase the solubility of calcium salts such as calcium carbonate by preventing the formation of carbonate (CO ₃) alkalinity and its subsequent reaction with calcium hardness to form lime scale.
2	Adjust chloride control limit by increase chloride control more than 250 mg/l
3	Use alternative oxidizing biocide with less Cl contribution e.g. xxx (check with Veolia)
4	Steam condensate management (use steam condensate replace Demin)
5	Recovery TW from fire pump test to fire water pond (water crisis of GC)
6	Use treated water from WWT unit (Final check basin) for mixing chemical at WWT instead of CLW
7	Cooling supply in air compressor 15 m ³ /hr → close valve cooling
8	Cooling supply in turbine → close valve cooling
9	Cooling supply in ME Plant during commercial shut down

Mitigation Plan in terms of Water Quantity , Water Quality, Water Pricing and Mitigation for Drought

In the Water Crisis meetings, GC and GGC specify water risks and develop a mitigation plan to reduce the impacts of water-related risks. The plan should cover risks related to water quantity, water quality, water pricing, and drought mitigation measures.

Mitigation Plan

Water Quantity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinate with the government and other industrial estates to understand the sources of water, the cost of water sources, and the plans and preparations for managing backup water sources in the event of a drought.
Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinate with the government and other industrial estates regarding water quality management plans.• Measures for inspecting water quality before it enters the industrial estate.• Accelerate the pipeline connection project to improve water quality.
Water Price	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Negotiate the management of raw water costs and the transfer of water between industrial estates.• Request clarity on the raw water pricing for the next 5 years.
Mitigation for Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinate with the government and other industrial estates to develop plans and measures for addressing drought, including ongoing monitoring and surveillance.



PTT Global Green Chemical Public Company Limited

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT : 2.4 WATER

Appendix

2.4.6 Water Risk Management Programs

Below is the full details of the assessment (WWF WRF)

Sites Name	Value chain	Basin Physical Risk	Operational Physical	Basin Regulatory risk	Operational Regulatory risk	Basin Reputational risk	Operational reputational risk
GGC (ME I)	Own Operation	3.13	4.17	2.34	3	3.63	3
GGC (ME II)	Own Operation	2.86	3.9	2.34	1.5	3.43	3.6
East Water Rayong	Supplier	3.15	4.32	2.34	3	3.51	3
Thai Eastern Utility	Supplier	2.84	4.09	2.34	1.5	3.38	3.6
Customer 1 (GC)	Customer	3.79	1.44	2.26	1.45	3.54	1

