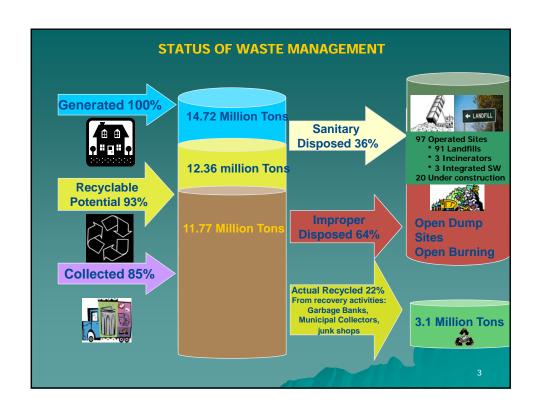
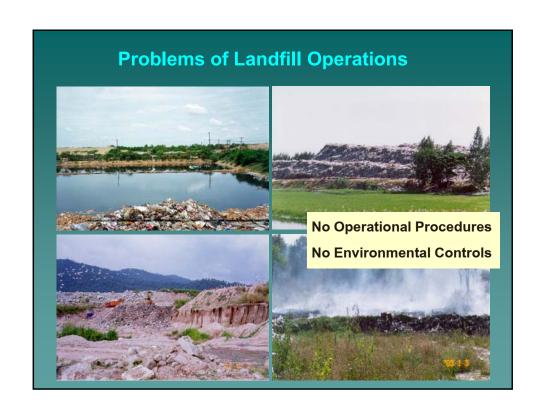


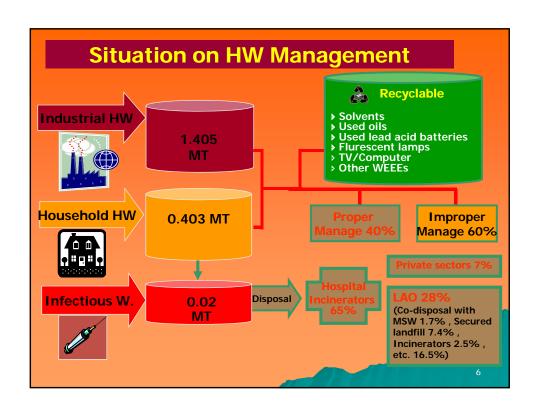
Presentation Outlines

- ♦ Status Quo of Waste Management
 - **►MSW:** Waste Quantities, Compositions, Recovery and Disposal, Problems
 - ♦ HW: Waste Quantities, Compositions, Recovery and Disposal, Problems
- ♦ National Policy and Plan
- Organizational Roles Related to Waste Management
- Schemes of Waste Management
- Q&A









Problems of Poor Facilities













Hazardous Waste Definition by Thai Laws

Industrial HW

The Notification of the ministry of industry on Disposal of wastes or unusable materials B.E. 2548 (2005)

- ♦HW means wastes that contain or contaminate with hazardous materials or exhibit the hazardous characteristics including flammable, corrosive, reactive, toxic, or having the specified constituents.
- HW means wastes listed in the Annex.

Hazardous Waste Definition by Thai Laws

Example of Industrial HW

- ◆ Spent halogenated solvents: Tetrachoroethylene, Tricholroethylene, Methylene chloride,
- Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations
- Condensed light ends, spent filters and filter aids, and spent desiccant wastes from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons
- Wood preservation: Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving processes that use Creosote and/or Pentachlorophenol
- Spent filter cartridges from product purification from the product of 1,1-Dimethylhydrazine from Carboxylic acid hydrazine

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Hazardous Waste Definition by Thai Laws

Infectious Waste

Regulation of MOPH B.E. 2545 (2002)

The term "infectious waste" includes:

- **Body parts or carcasses** of human and animal from surgery, autopsies and research
- Sharps, such as needles, blades, syringes, vials, glass wares, slides and cover slides
- Discarded materials contaminated with blood, blood components, body fluids from humans or animals, or discarded live and attenuated vaccines, such as cotton, other cloths and syringes
- Wastes from wards as specified by MOPH



National Policy and Plan

Social Strategies

- To promote participation between public sectors, private sectors and public awareness to reduce waste and to increase the utilization of organic wastes and recyclable wastes

Economic Strategies

- To promote the investment of private sectors in using clean technology for goods production, waste treatment and disposal management. In addition, taxation might be used (if necessary) as a tool for reducing wastes generated from production process

National Policy and Plan (Cont.)

Legal Strategies

◆ Establish laws and revise existing laws and regulations as well as emphasize on law enforcement in order to make various steps of waste management more effective

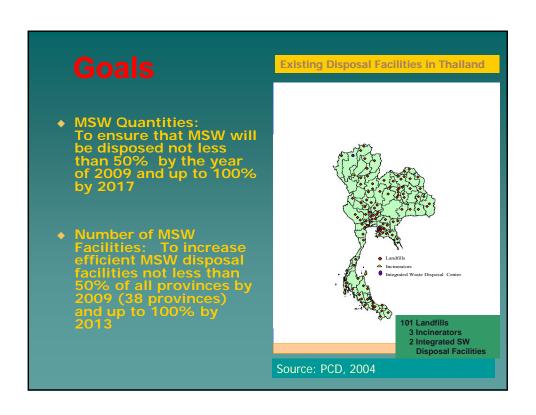
Supportive Strategies

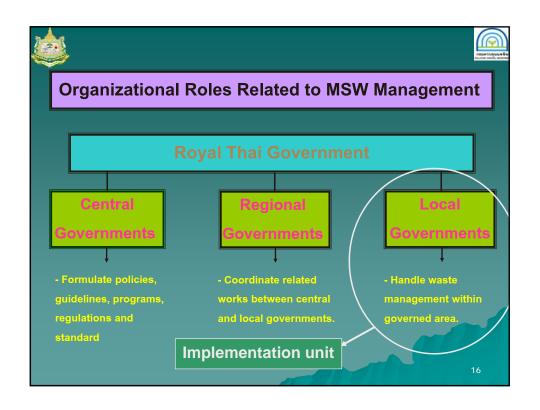
◆ To support the research and development of appropriate technology for producing environmental friendly products and products made from recycled materials

Policies Proposed to Cabinet in 2005



- Waste separation and utilization
- Share disposal facilities (Cluster)
- Encourage integrated
 technologies and waste to energy
- Private involvement for investment and operation









Central Governments

- 1) Pollution Control Department (PCD)
 - Provide recommendations on the technical preparation of MSW Management policy.
 - Develop guidance/guidelines and processes
- 2) Department of Environmental Quality Promotion (DEQP)
 - Promote and disseminate information pertaining to MSW management.
- 3) Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP)
 - Prepare policies and prospective plans.
 - Administer the Environmental Fund.

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Central Governments



- 4) Department of Local Administration (DOLA)
 - Administer the finances of Local Government Organizations.
 - Provide support for the preparation of Local Development Plans.
- 5) Public Health Department
 - Issue ministerial regulations to stipulate service charges.





Local Governments

- Handle waste management within governed areas.
- There are 4 categories of local administrative organizations.
 - 1) Municipality
 - 2) Sub-district Administrative Organizations (SAO)
 - 3) Provincial Administrative Organizations (PAO)
 - 4) Special Administrative Areas (Bangkok and Pattaya City)

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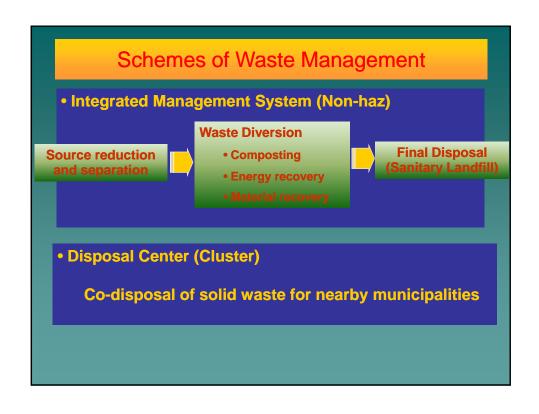
Associated Laws & Regulations for MSW Management

Waste management is responsibility of local government.

- The Constitution
- Public Health Act. B.E.2535 (A.D.1992)
- Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act. B.E.2535 (A.D.1992)
- Municipality Act. B.E.2496 (A.D.1953)
- Sub-District Council & Local Administrative Organizations
 Act. B.E.2537 (A.D.1994)
- Provincial Administrative Organization Act. B.E.2542
- Decentralization to LAO Act. B.E.2542 (A.D.1999)

Legal obligations on hazardous waste handling			
Waste Type	Key Legislation	Relevance	Authorities
Industrial Waste (Hazardous & Non- Hazardous Waste)	Major laws: Factory Act 1992 (FA), Industrial Estates Act 1992 (IEA), Hazardous Substance Act 1992 (HSA) Relevant Laws: Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act 1992 (NEQA)	-Empower MOIn & IEAT to set up and enforce the criteria & stds for controlling the HW management -Establish the EIA system applied for high pollution industries & central treatment facilities as well as empower MNRE & NEB to set up the ambient & amission stos.	-MoIn, IEAT
Infectious Waste (generated from hospitals or clinics)	Major laws: Public Health Act 1992 (PHA), Determining Planning and Staging of Decentralization Act 1999 Relevant Laws: NEQA	-Specify LAO's responsibilities to provide the proper waste management services including the infectious waste and household HW management -Set up emission std. for IW incinerator as a pollution paint source	-MoPH, LAO

	haza	Legal obligations on hazardous waste handling		
Waste Type	Key Legislation	Relevance	Authorities	
Radioactive Waste	Major laws: Atomic Energy for Peace Act 1961 Amended in 2008 Relevant Laws: -	-Empower OAP and the National Committee on Atomic Energy for Peace to set up and enforce the criteria & stds for controlling the nuclear & radiation material as well as the radioactive waste	-MoST (OAEP)	
Laboratory Waste	Major laws: Factory Act 1992 Relevant Laws: -	-Empower MoI & IEAT to set up and enforce the criteria & stds for controlling the HW management -Set up the certified system for chemical laboratory including the lab waste management	-Moin (DIW)	
Hazardous Waste (from community incl. e-waste)	Major laws:	-As mentioned above -Set up the criteria for controlling the import of used e-products and confidence.	-MOPH -AO -MNRE -MoIn	







Useful Websites ◆ Pollution Control Department (PCD) http://www.pcd.go.th ◆ Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) http://www.onep.go.th ◆ Department of Environmental Quality Promotion (DEQP) http://www.deqp.go.th ◆ Public Health Department (PHD) http://www.anamai.moph.go.th ◆ Department of Local Administration (DOLA) http://www.thailocaladmin.go.th ◆ Ministry of Natural Resources and Environments (MNRE) http://www.mnre.go.th

Useful Websites Department of Industrial Works (DIW) http://www.diw.go.th Ministry of Industry http://www.industry.go.th Department of Agriculture (DOA) http://www.doa.go.th Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) http://www.moph.go.th Department of Atomic Energy for Peace (OAEP) http://www.oaep.go.th

