

Mitigation of GHG Emission from Solid Waste Disposal in Thailand

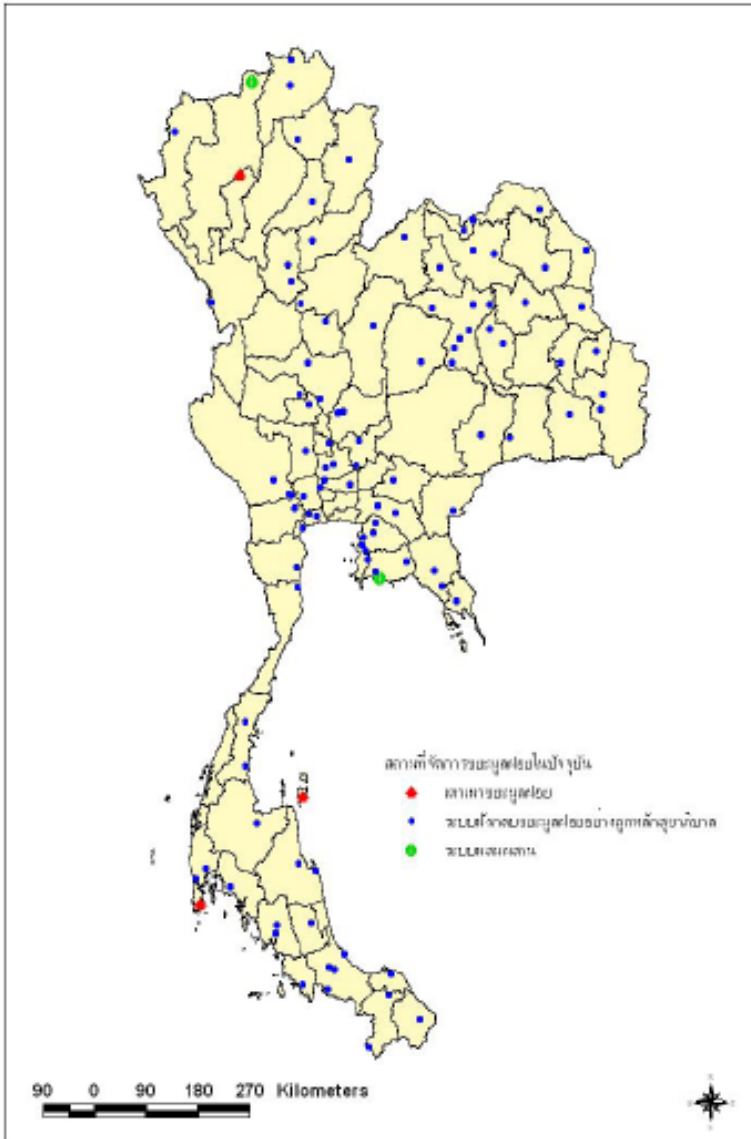
Chart Chiemchaisri

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Statistics of MSW in Thailand (2008)

Total MSW generation	41,023	tpd
- <i>Bangkok</i>	8,780	tpd
- <i>Municipalities & Pattaya</i>	14,766	tpd
- <i>Sub-district Administrative Organization</i>	17,477	tpd
Waste recycling (22.7%)	9,329	tpd
Waste disposal		
- <i>Sanitary landfill (35.5%)</i>	10,832	tpd
- <i>Open dumping (64.5%)</i>	20,862	tpd

Existing MSW Disposal Facilities

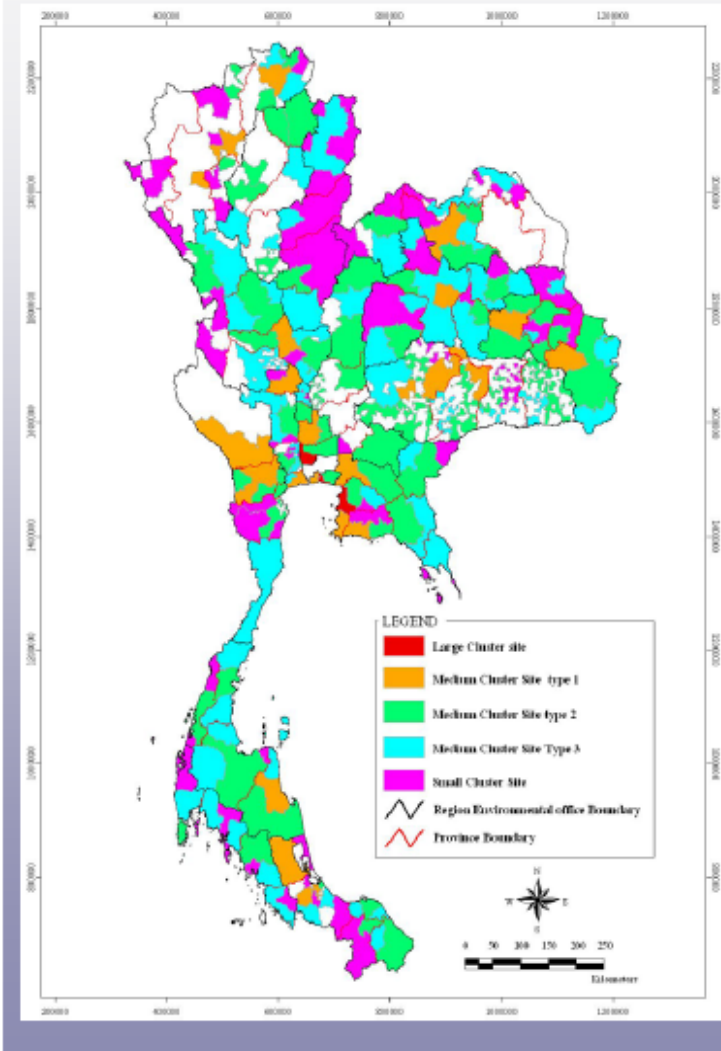


Incineration	<input type="checkbox"/> Phuket municipality (250 tpd) <input type="checkbox"/> Samui Island (75 tpd) <input type="checkbox"/> Lampoon Province (10 tpd)
Sanitary Landfill	<input type="checkbox"/> In operation 96 sites <input type="checkbox"/> Under construction/renovation 10 sites
Integrated Waste Management System	<input type="checkbox"/> Wieng Fang Municipality (150 tpd) <input type="checkbox"/> Rayong Municipality(80 tpd) <input type="checkbox"/> Chonburi Provincial Administrative Organization (300-400 tpd)

Total number of site = 927

Source: Pollution Control Department/ Kasetsart University

Cluster Organization of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities



Combination of Adjacent local Administrative Organization for handling municipal solid waste (privatization is needed)

Size of clusters	Solid waste to system (t/d)
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Large (3 clusters)	> 500
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Medium (206 clusters)	
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M1	250 - 500
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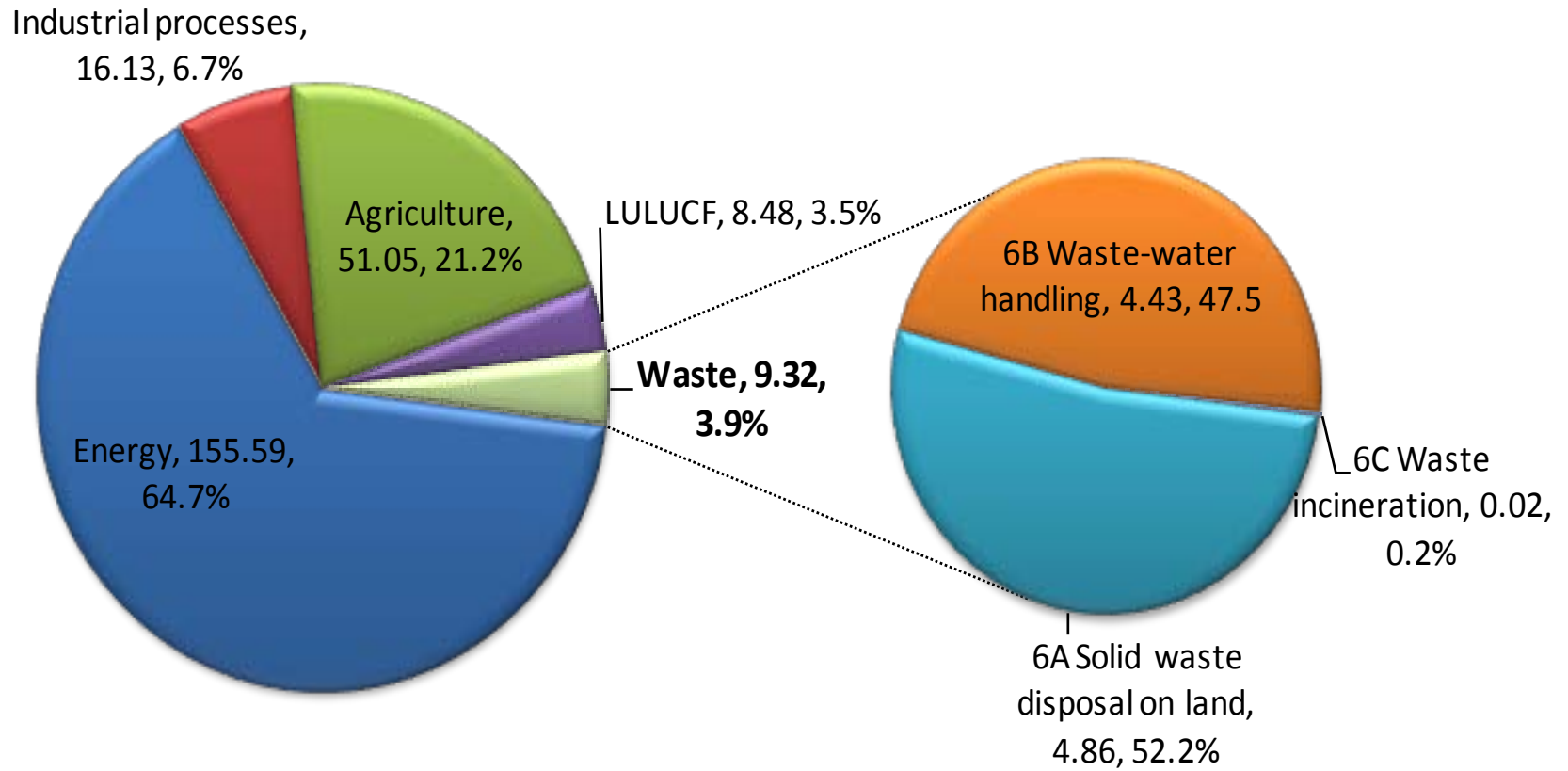
M2	100 - 250
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M3	50 - 100
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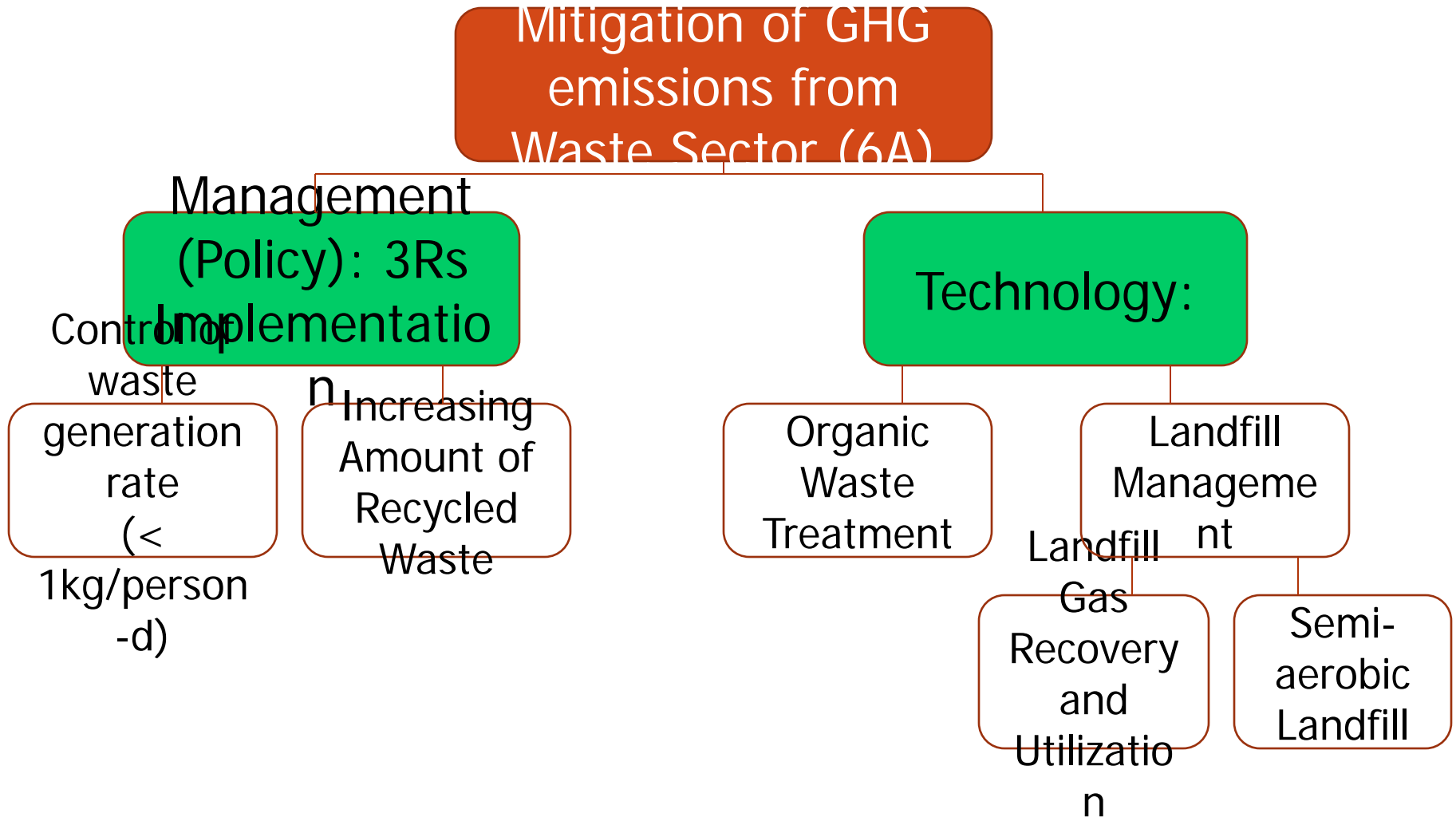
Small (90 clusters)	< 50
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GHG Emission from Waste Sector in Thailand (2000)

Emission by 'Waste Sector' (Mt CO2 eq, %)



Mitigation of GHG Emission from Waste Sector (6A)



Potentials and Limitations of GHG Mitigation Technology Options

Option	Potentials	Limitation/constraints
Organic waste treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- High fraction of organic wastes/ moisture- Possible for both on-site and centralized application	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Poor segregation/ upstream management- Lack of public participation/ interest from local authorities
LFG recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pre/post construction possible- Financial return from electricity generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Economically feasible only in large landfills- Low yield and unreliable gas production in uncontrolled /poor operation
Semi-aerobic Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Simple operation- Low investment cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Facilitating aeration into landfill under extremely wet condition (?)

Assumption for Evaluation of GHG Emissions Reduction from Mitigation Measures

Policy

- Prevention

Control of waste generation < 1 kg/person-d

- Recycling

Separation of usable and recyclable materials

- Constant recycling rate of 30%

- Increasing recycling rate (projection from current increasing trend)

Technology

Organic waste treatment (AD, Composting)

- Increasing trend to 30% of total waste amount

- Technology combination (target: 70% composting 30% AD)

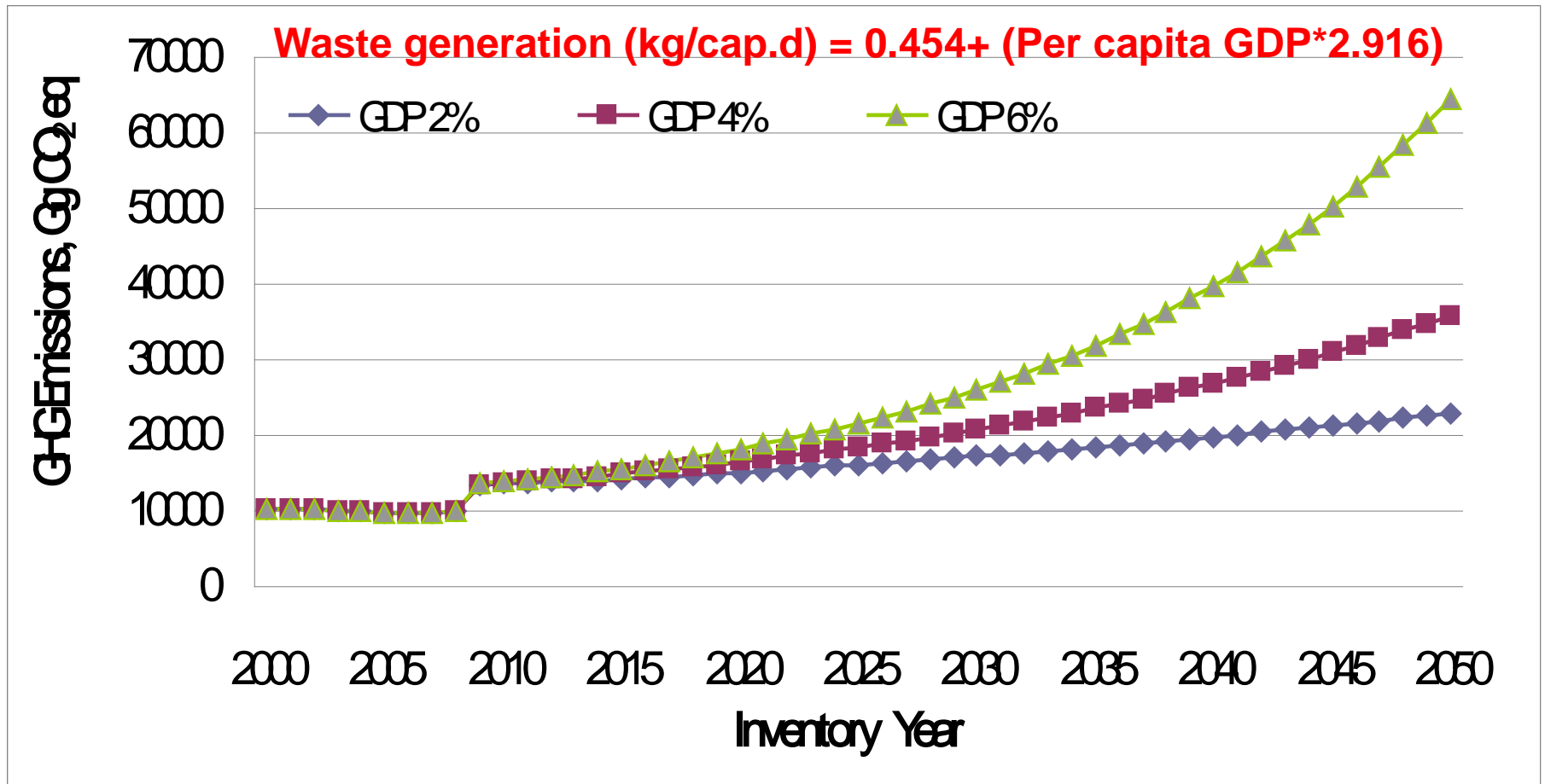
LFG utilization

- Applied in large landfills (> 1 million tons of accumulated MSW) – 5 potential sites in 2005 assumed 75% recovery

Semi-aerobic Landfill

- For other small and medium sized landfills where LFG utilization is not feasible assumed 50% GHG reduction

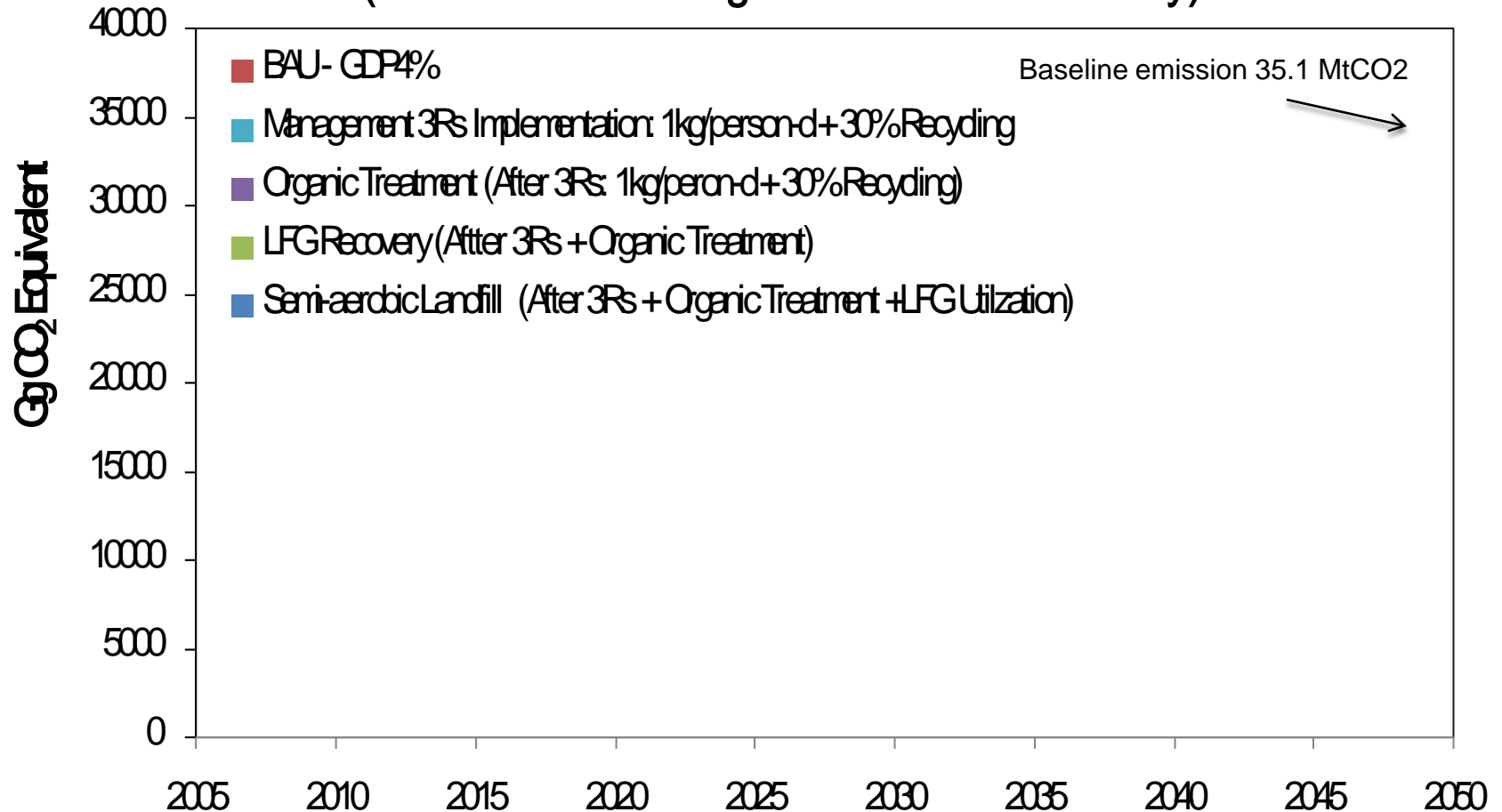
Thailand's GHG emissions: BaU scenario (6A Solid Waste disposal on land)



Remark: 1. based on GDP growth rate of 4%
 3. $DOC = 0.14$, $DOC_F = 0.77$
 5. $R = 0$

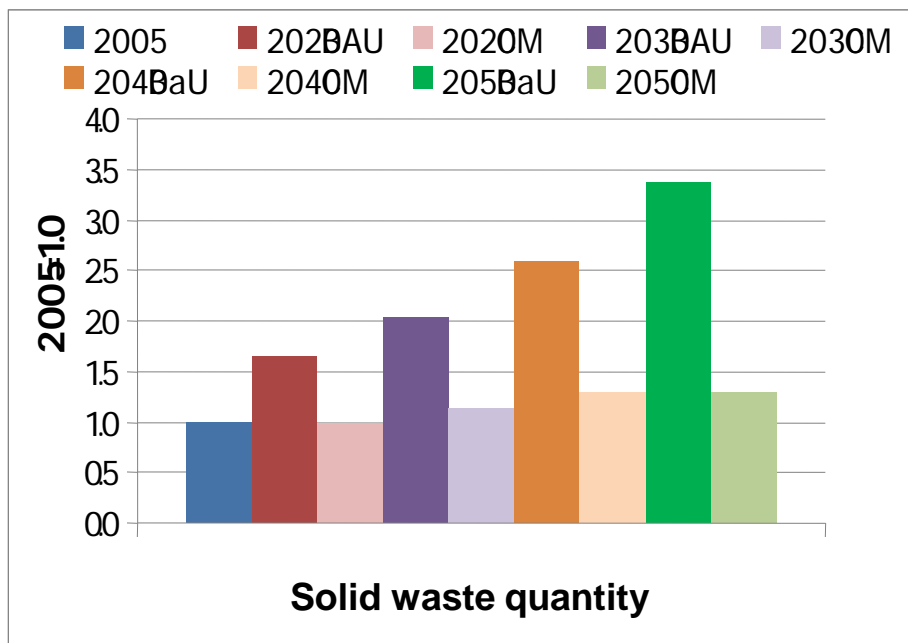
2. MCF: $LF = 1.0$, $OD = 0.4$
 4. $F = 0.53$
 6. OX: $LF = 0.17$, $OD = 0$

Thailand's project GHG emissions (from 6A): BaU vs mitigation options

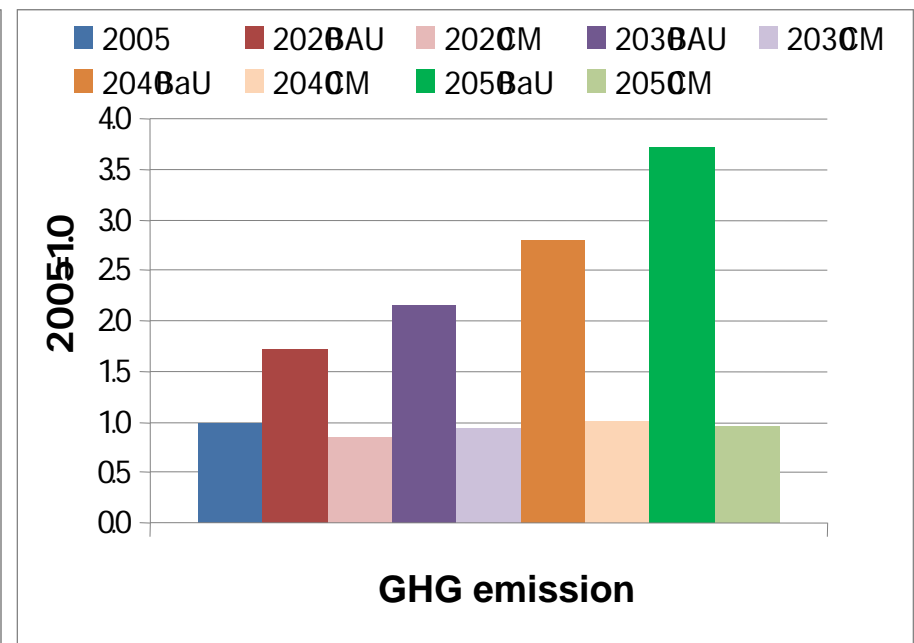


Total Emission Reduction	Inventory Year					
	2008	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Emission Reduction (MtCO ₂)	0.0	7.0	8.9	11.2	14.5	21.5
Emission Reduction (%)	0.0	50.7	53.9	54.6	56.3	65.0

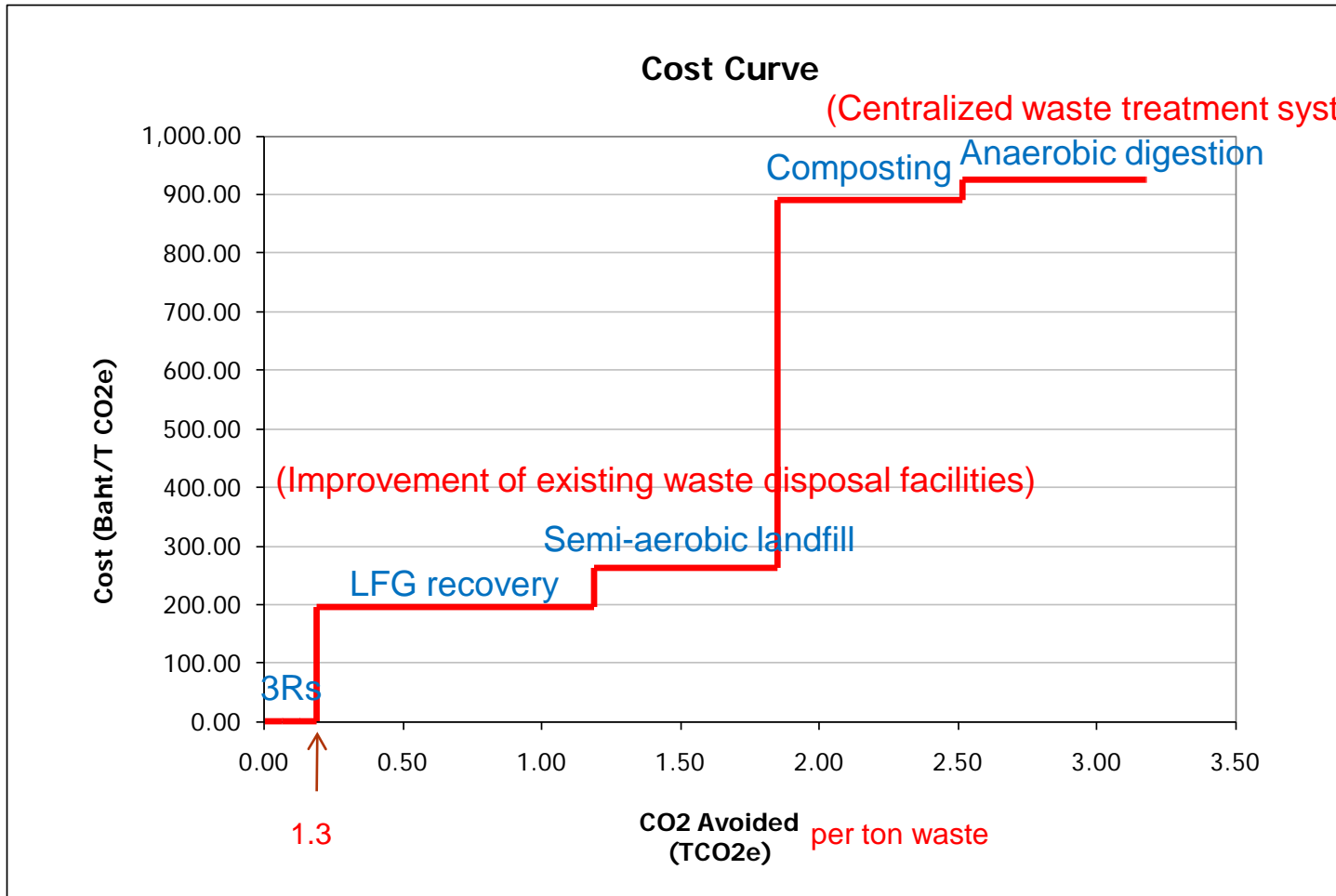
Projected solid waste quantity & GHG emissions from 2005 (base year) to 2050: Comparing between BaU and best practice cases



Solid waste quantity



GHG emission



Option Name	Tons CO ₂ Opton Potential	Tons CO ₂ Cumulative Mitigation	Baht/Ton CO ₂ Cost of Saved CO ₂	X bar	Y bar
Baseline	-	-			
Policy: 3Rs (1 kg/person-d)	0.06	0.06	0.00	(0.06)	0.00
Policy: 3Rs (30% recycling)	0.06	0.13	0.00	(0.06)	0.00
Policy: 3Rs (increasing recycling)	0.06	0.19	0.00	(0.06)	196.30
Landfill Gas Recovery and Utilizati	1.00	1.19	196.30	(1.00)	67.29
Semi-aerobic Landfill	0.66	1.85	263.60	(0.66)	626.58
Composting	0.66	2.51	890.18	(0.66)	36.34
Anaerobic Digestion	0.66	3.18	926.52	(0.66)	

Thank you for your kind attention