



Country: Thailand

Web Address: https://www.nstru.ac.th

[3] Waste (WS)

[3.1] 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) Program for University Waste (WS.1)

The university focuses on waste treatment and recycling as a key factor in creating a sustainable environment. The university promotes and creates shared responsibility in the organization. In addition, there is a policy and budget for waste management in order to achieve the zero waste goal and waste management plan.

















3R project to manage waste in the university

The university has implemented a waste recycling program which helps students and staff easily decide what can and cannot be recycled (plastic, paper, glass, aluminum) into the same container. Makes it more convenient for operators and also promotes the recycling of electronic waste and old batteries, old light bulbs. It should not be thrown into general trash because it contains high concentrations of toxic chemicals and heavy metals.













The university carries out activities to promote waste separation within the university and the use of waste for benefit.

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[3] Waste (WS)

[3.2] Program to reduce the use of paper and plastic on campus (WS.2)

The university has encouraged all staff and students to reduce plastic use within the university. We requested the cooperation from store operators on campus, which got a lot of good feedback on it. Meanwhile, we have issued a lot of campaigns as follows:



• The university supports a paperless system to reduce the use of paper in daily work. Can greatly reduce paper use. This means that universities can reduce their carbon footprint and help the planet.

• The university encourages the selection of materials to replace the use of black bags for collecting waste from various university activities.









• The university supports reducing and eliminating the use of plastic bags. Turn to using alternative materials





• The university encourages store operators to reduce the use of plastic drinking glasses and to use reusable drinking glasses.











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[3] Waste (WS)

[3.3] Organic waste treatment

Type of organic waste	Total Produced (ton)		
- grass, leaves, branches	120		
- food waste	12		
- etc.	6		









Daily waste collection and waste management processes

Grass scraps, leaves, and branches from cleaning and decorating various places within the university will be collected and made into compost for use in nourishing various trees within the university. Food scraps will be taken back by staff to make pet food.





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[3] Waste (WS)

[3.4] Total volume organic waste treated

	amuount (ton)				
Type of waste	total	reduced	reused	down-cycled	up-cycled
organic	138	15	93	45	78
- grass, leaves, branches	120	12	90	30	78
- food waste	12	2	2	10	-
- etc.	6	1	1	5	-

Leaves, branches, and grass obtained from waste management operations within the university are composted to make fertilizer for use in planting ornamental plants to decorate various places within the university.













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[3] Waste (WS)

[3.5] Organic Waste Treatment (WS.3)

More than 75 percent of the organic waste in campus are absolutely leaf-scraps, and twigs, which we effectively utilized by crushing, composting and re-using to nourish trees on campus. About 15 percent came from food waste, causing by trading, which allowed the villagers to use for feeding their own animals. The rest at 10% do not go through any treatment process.

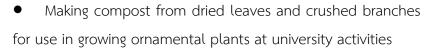


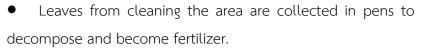




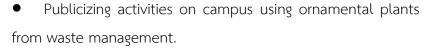
























The university has designated cafeterias and various shops. The university has made a cooperation agreement to dispose of waste through waste filters. and collect and send it to the university for garbage collection.













Composting from dry leaves and Crushed Tree Branches





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[3] Waste (WS)

[3.6] Total volume inorganic waste produced

Type of inorganic waste	Total Produced (ton)
- paper	48
- soft plastic	36
- hard plastic	24
- etc	12



The university has implemented a waste management project which will separate waste that can be sold to a waste recycling plant, allowing the amount of waste on campus each day to be separated by type.





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[3] Waste (WS)

[3.7] Total volume inorganic waste treated

	amuount (ton)				
Type of waste	total	reduced	reused	down-cycled	up-cycled
inorganic non-toxic	120	25	97	-	-
- paper	48	5	43	-	-
- soft plastic	36	8	29	-	-
- hard plastic	24	7	17	-	-
- etc	12	5	8	-	-



















From the implementation of the university's waste management project, the amount of waste that can be separated is easy to manage correctly and is a guideline to promote activities that can respond well to the university's policy.





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[3] Waste (WS)

[3.8] Inorganic waste treatment (WS.4)

The university manages waste for recycling. There is a waste separation campaign. This paper is reused and recycled through industrial processes. Plastic is recycled through industrial processes. General waste is disposed of through city processes.





waste management

































Increasing incentives for separating waste before entering the waste disposal process.





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[3] Waste (WS)

[3.9] Total volume toxic waste produced

Type of toxic waste	Total Produced (ton)		
- electronics	0.5		
- lab. Chemicals	1		
- etc			

Hazardous waste is collected and waiting for proper disposal.



















The university has implemented an energy conservation project in which fluorescent light bulbs will be replaced with LED light bulbs. Tubes used during the replacement project will be stored in an orderly manner awaiting proper disposal.





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[3] Waste (WS

[3.10] Total volume toxic waste treated

	amuount (ton)				
Type of waste	total	reduced	reused	down-cycled	up-cycled
toxic	1.5	0.1			
- electronics	0.5	0.01			
- lab. Chemicals	1	0.09			
- etc	-	-			

The university has implemented an energy conservation project. Encourage the use of LED light bulbs to replace the original fluorescent bulbs. To help save more electricity both inside the building and outside the building.







The university places importance on the implementation of the waste management project.

The project can manage the process of adding value to various types of waste to add as much value as possible.





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[3] Waste (WS)

[3.11] Toxic Waste Treatment (WS.5)

The University placed importance on disposal of toxic waste, which causing by experiments in science laboratories. Then, we use standard collection and destruction processes.

To start from waste management within the building and all laboratory by sorting, collecting, storing, and disposal to reduce the impact that may occur to operational officials, including the environment.

All toxic waste that has been sorted and preserved, then will be eliminated by professional companies.









































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[3] Waste (WS)

[3.12] Sewage Disposal (WS.6)

Set standards for controlling wastewater drainage from the community's combined wastewater system. Announcement of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Subject: Setting standards for controlling wastewater drainage from community wastewater systems.

By virtue of Section 55 of the National Environmental Quality Promotion and Preservation Act, B.E. 2535 (1992), which is an Act that contains certain provisions regarding the restriction of individual rights and freedoms, which Section 29 together with Section 33, Section 38, Section 41 and Section 43 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand Provided that this can be done by virtue of the provisions of the law. Minister of Natural Resources and Environment

The waste water in the university is caused by the general use of various buildings. Each building will have a standard wastewater treatment system before being discharged into the public drain and public pathway on the campus by adding of oxygen to the water for natural water treatment. There are the water quality checks regularly. From being aware of wastewater treatment, we have reused wastewater treatment systems and will add them to future buildings to reduce public wastewater discharges in the future.

















Building wastewater treatment system









Adding oxygen to water for water treatment and using treated water for natural benefits



















Treating natural water and checking water quality regularly and encouraging students to organize activities to take care of water sources.