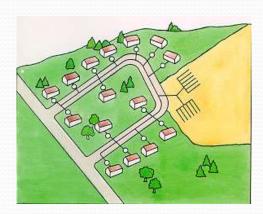
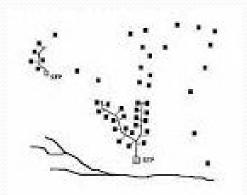


Decentralized Domestic Wastewater Treatment in Thailand





Pannapat Chuncharoensook Director of Wastewater Management Department 2

Wastewater Management Authority

333 Lao Peng Nguan Building, 24th Fl. Vibhavadi Rangsit Road, Chomphon, Chatuchak Bangkok 10900, Thailand

E-mail: pannapat.c@wma.mail.go.th Website: http://www.wma.or.th



Table of Contents

- Thailand Environmental Laws
- Central Domestic Wastewater Treatment Plant in Thailand
- Surface Water Quality in 2018
- Current Situation of Domestic Wastewater in Thailand
- On-Site Treatment Facilities and Central Domestic WTP
- Capacity of Septic Tank
- Wastewater Management Authority (WMA)
- WMA Projects
- Small Scale Wastewater Treatment System
- WMA Future Steps



Thailand Environmental Laws



The Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act

B.E. 2535 (1992)

consists of

(1) Air and Noise Pollution

- (2) Water Pollution
- (3) Other Pollution and Hazardous Waste

Download document





Central Domestic Wastewater Treatment Plant in Thailand



Thailand Population = 69	.04 million
Total Provinces	76
Total Local Governments	7,852
Total Owner of Central Domestic WTP	91 (1.16% of Total Local Governments)
Total Central Domestic Wastewater Treatment Plant	105
Location of 105 Central Domestic Wastewater	Download picture
Treatment Plants	ENV CATE

Surface Water Quality in 2018

The results of testing water quality from

- 59 majors rivers
- 6 standing water sources

	A NOW I THE WAY									
	Water Quality	Surface water resources in each region (WQLDO)								
Index (WQI)		Northern region	Central region	Northeastern region	Eastern region	Southern region	Per- centage			
	Excellent (91-100)	1	æ	8	ı	r	0			
	Good (71-90)	Mae change(mu.s)+ Lf*7343) Ing(m4.57) Kok(************************************	Khwae Noi ^(183,430) Khwae Yai ^(174,530) Kui Buri ^(174,53) Upper Phetchaburi ^(73,58) Pran Buri ^(73,5,5)	Lam Chee (102,416) Songkram (114,41) Loe(174,21) Nong Han(190,419) Oon(101,42) Ch(184,7,41) Lampao (174,419) Siew(174,210) Phong (174,310)	Welu ^(71,6,7) +	Upper Tapi ^(PO,E,S) Phum Duang ^(TM,E,O) + Upper Pattani ^(PO,E,O) + Lower Pattani ^(PO,E,O) + Pak Phanang ^(PO,E,O) + Songkhla Lake ^(PO,E,O) + Sai Buri ^(TM,E,O)	45			
H				Mun						
	Fair (61-70)	Kwan Phayao ^(69,6,7) Ping ^(64,2,3) Nan ^(63,4,8) Yom ^(61,2,8)	Upper Chao Phraya ^(10,5,2) Upper Tha Chin ^(45,5,4) Central ChaoPhraya ^(84,5,2) Mae Klong ^(10,5,2) Pa Sak ^(47,5,1) Noi ^(40,6,1) Lower Petchabun ^(46,4,6)	Upper Lamtakong ⁶⁷⁴⁶¹⁻	Chanthabuni ^(10,6,1) Trat ^(16,5,2) Lower Phangrad ^(85,6,9) Nakhon Nayok ^{(66,3,0)+} Upper Rayong ^{(82,3,0)+} Lower Rayong ^{(62,2,0)+} Bang Pakong ^(61,3,0) Prasae ^(69,3,0) Prachinbuni ^(63,6,6)	Chumphon (64,5,4) Trang (65,5,4) Thale Noi (66,5,5) Thale Luang (66,6,5) Lower Tap(170,5,6) Lower Lang Suan (66,7,5) Upper Lang Suan (66,7,5)	43			
	Poor (31-60)	Kuang ^(m,s,4)	Central Tha Chin ^(57,5,4) Lower Chao Phraya ^(57,1,5) Lower Tha Chin ^(64,5,6) Sakae Krang ^(59,2,4) Lopbun ^(59,2,4)	Lower Lamtakong ^(ol.t.s)	Upper Phangrad ^{149,5,0)}	-	12			
	Very poor (0-30)	-	-	-	-	-	0			





Current Situation of Domestic Wastewater in Thailand

Pollution Sources: Residential, Markets, Offices, Hotels etc.

7,852 Local Governments

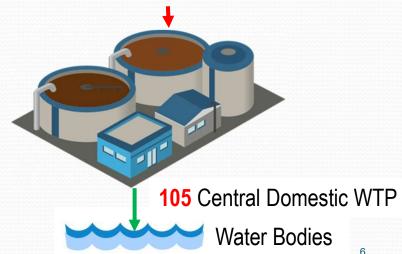
Quantity 9.50 million (100%) m³/day

7,761 Local Governments

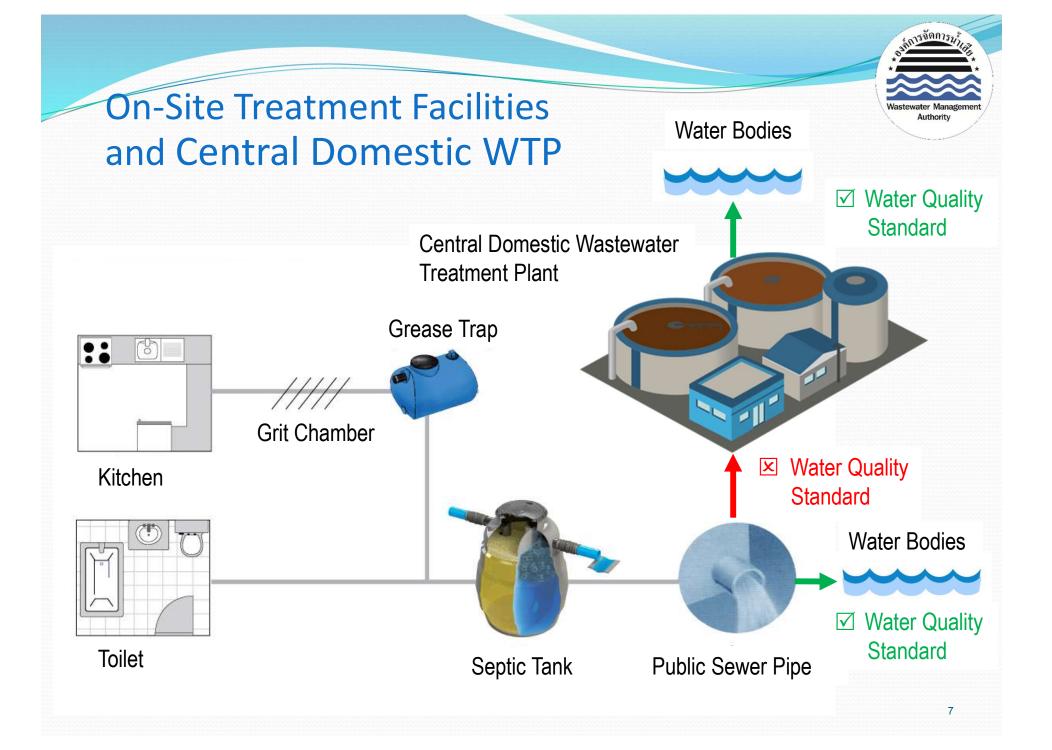
6.30 million (66.32%) m³/day

91 Local Governments

3.20 million (33.68%) m³/day



Water Bodies

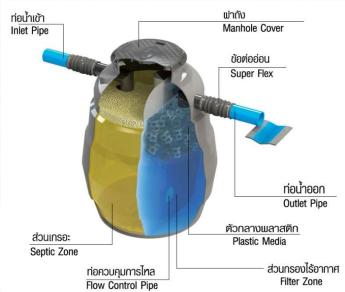




Capacity of Septic Tank

Ipcd = litre per capital per day

Sources : Aqua Nishihara Corporation limited



	จำนวนผู้ใช้ (Au) Population										
şu	บ้านพักอาศัย Residential		สำนักงาน Office		โรงเรียน / มหาวิทยาลัย University รวมทุกส่วน		โรงงาน Factory รวมทุกส่วน		โรงงาน Factory เฉพาะสุขา		riovonns Canteen
Model	sounnatou 200 lpcd	เฉพาะส้วม 80 lpcd	sounnatou 80 lpcd	เฉพาะส้วม 60 lpcd	sounnatou 80 lpcd	เฉพาะส้วม 60 lpcd	ส้วมตักราด 50 lpcd	ส้วมชักโครก 80 lpcd	สัวมตักราด 40 lpcd	ส้วมชักโครก 60 lpcd	เฉพาะส้วม 20 lpcd
AP-1200	3	8	8	10	8	10	13	8	16	10	32
AP-1600	5	11	11	14	11	14	17	11	22	14	44
AP-1800	6	12	12	16	12	16	19	12	24	16	48
AP-2000	7	14	14	18	14	18	22	14	28	18	56
AP-2230	7	15	15	20	15	20	24	15	30	20	60
AP-3000	8	20	20	27	20	27	32	20	40	27	80
AP-4000	10	26	26	34	26	34	41	26	52	34	104
AP-5000	13	33	33	44	33	44	52	33	66	44	132
AP-6000	16	40	40	53	40	53	64	40	80	53	160



Wastewater Management Authority (WMA)

State enterprise established under the Royal Decree Establishing the Wastewater Management Authority B.E. 2538 (1995) on 15th August 1995

The organization previously operated under the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE) and was transferred to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) on 3rd October 2002.

Recently, WMA is administered under the Ministry of Interior (MOI) since 23rd November 2018.

WMA vision

Manage domestic wastewater to meet the water quality standard with sustainability within the year 2026



WMA Projects

- (1) Long term project to provide wastewater treatment system rehabilitation and management to 25 local governments. (26 of 105 existing Central Domestic Wastewater Treatment Plants)
- (2) Construction and management of 19 small scale wastewater treatment systems. (19 local governments)
- (3) Operation and management of wastewater treatment system in the project areas under Royal Initiatives. (7 systems of 4 local governments and 1 organization)



Water Bodies

WMA Projects

Pollution Sources: Residential, Markets, Offices, Hotels etc.

7,852 Local Governments

Quantity 9.50 million (100%) m³/day

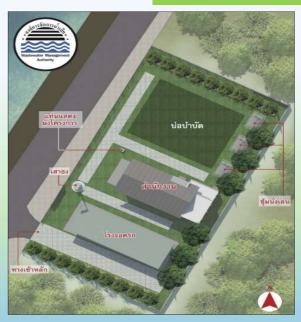
7,761 Local Governments 6.30 million (66.32%) m³/day (2) WMA Projects (1) 105 Central Domestic WTP

Water Bodies



Small Scale Wastewater Treatment System

Conceptual Design











- ☑ Public acceptance
- ☑ Water Quality Standard
- ✓ Water reuse
- ☑ Decentralized



Sequential Batch Reactor (SBR)



Pumping Station

Influent



Bar Screen



Wastewater Pump





Pumping Station

Influent



Bar Screen



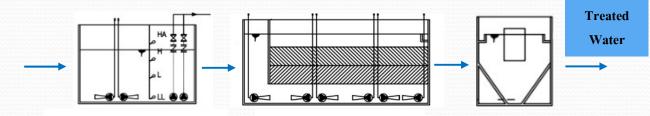
Wastewater Pump



Activated Sludge/Fixed Film



Underground Structure



- (1) Equalization Tank
- (2) Aeration Tank
- (3) Sedimentation Tank

Return Sludge

WMA Future Steps

- (1) Expand Wastewater Management Area.
- (2) Construction and Management of 764 small Scale Wastewater treatment Systems. (448 local governments)

	Water Quality	Surface water resources in each region (WQLDO)								
Index (WQI)		Northern region	Central region	Northeastern region	Eastern region	Southern region	Per- centage			
	Excellent (91-100)	ı	æ	8	1	·	0			
	Good (71-90)	Mae change(mu.s)+ Lif*74x3) Ing(m4.x7) Kok(r1.x4)+ Wang(r1.x2)+ Bueng Boraphet(r1.x4)+	Khwae Noi ^(183,430) Khwae Yai ^(174,530) Kui Buri ^(174,53) Upper Phetchaburi ^(73,58) Pran Buri ^(73,5,5)	Lam Chee (102,0.16) Songkram (114,0.1) Loei (114,0.1) Nong Han (103,0.1) Oon (103,0.2) Chi (104,0.3) Lampao (174,0.3) Siew (144,0.3) Phong (145,0.1) Millin	Welu ^(71,6,7) +	Upper Tapi ^(PO,E,S) Phum Duang ^(TM,E,O) + Upper Pattani ^(PO,E,O) + Lower Pattani ^(PO,E,O) + Pak Phanang ^(PO,E,O) + Songkhla Lake ^(PO,E,O) + Sai Buri ^(TM,E,O)	45			
	Fair (61-70)	Kwan Phayao ^(89,6,7) Ping ^(64,5,3) Nan ^(63,6,4) Yom ^(61,5,2)	Upper Chao Phraya ^(NLS,2) Upper Tha Chin ^(KS,5,4) Central ChaoPhraya ^(KS,2) Mae Klong ^(TO,5,2) Pa Sak ^(KT,5,1) Noi ^(KS,5,1) Lower Petchabun ^(KS,6,6)	Upper Lamtakong ^{87,68} -	Chanthaburi ^(70,4,1) Trat ^(66,5,2) Lower Phangrad ^(85,6,9) Nakhon Nayok ^{(66,3,0)+} Upper Rayong ^{(62,3,0)+} Lower Rayong ^{(62,2,0)+} Bang Pakong ^(62,3,0) Prasae ^(69,8,6) Prachinburi ^(64,6,4)	Chumphon ^(MA,S,A) Trang ^(MA,S,A) Thale Noi ^{MA,S,A} Thale Luang ^(MA,S,A) Lower Tapi ^{MA,S,A} Lower Lang Suan ^(M,S,A) Upper Lang Suan ^(M,S,A)	43			
	Poor (31-60)	Kuang ^(sa,s,4)	Central Tha Chin ^(57,54) Lower Chao Phraya ^(57,1,5) Lower Tha Chin ^(66,5,6) Sakae Krang ^(59,4,7) Lopbun ^(59,2,4)	Lower Lamtakong ^(ol,1,0)	Upper Phangrad ^{149,5,0)}	-	12			
Very poor (0-30)		- 2	-	-	-	-	0			

