Waste (WS)

Recycling Program for University Waste

Huachiew Chalermprakiet University (HCU) has identified one of six strategic issues of the university's work plan for efficient, sufficient, and environmentally friendly university management in accordance with good governance principles. It has emphasized resource management, energy, and the environment by carrying out the activities for all relevant sectors to work together and create good awareness. Their activities could provide a good environment and make a good atmosphere both inside and outside the organization to reduce pollution and uptake the benefit the organization and society.

The waste management at HCU has been classified into three categories: organic waste, inorganic waste, and toxic waste. Waste management is carried out by following the process guidelines according to 3R principle: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle. Reduce means to minimize the amount of waste we create. Reuse refers to using items more than once. Recycle means putting the waste to a new use instead of throwing it away.



Organic waste:

Figure1 Production of compost from dry leaves and organic waste



Figure 2 Production of bio-fermented water from food waste of fruit and vegetable peels



Figure 3 Making biofertilizers from tree branches and leaves



Figure 4 Decorate the garden with other garbages such as tree trunks and large branches

Organic waste. All organic waste was used for treatment/re-use as follows:

1. <u>Making composts</u>. The university has given policy to daily workers, garden workers to bring dry leaves (1,500 kg) and food scraps from consumers (1,440 kg collected from food waste dumps in the canteen) to reproduce the compost. The fresh leaves from broken branches ormowed grass (1,000 kg) were crushed, dried, and mixed with soil for planting trees and making compost. These composts had brought back to nourish the flowers ornamental plants in the university to reduce costs and decrease the use of chemical fertilizers continuously (Figure 1).

2. <u>Bio-fermented water</u>. The food waste, fruit, and vegetable peels (120 kg) are fermented into bio-fermented water to produce a dishwashing liquid and floor cleaning substance for housewives for cleaning in the premises of the university (Figure 2).

3. Bio-Fertilizer. A gardener has been assigned to make a bio-fertilizer from twigs and leaves (Figure 3).

4. <u>Landscaping, garden</u>. Reused large branches (5,000 kg) were used to decorate the garden, field, and flower garden inside the university (Figure 4)



Inorganic waste:

Figure 5 Reuse paper sorting box



Figure 6 Recycling waste sorting station



Figure 7 Total waste sorting station



Figure 8 Project for UHT recycle box



Figure 9 Examples of UHT boxes collected



Figure 10 Example of thank-you letter from the UHT Recyclable Box Project



Figure 11 Iron/Metal Conduction used for making arches and supporting trees

Inorganic waste. It was used for treatment/return to benefit as follows:

1.<u>Classification of inorganic waste</u>. The university arranges for waste separation from the beginning by

• Determining the sorting point for 1-side and 2-side reuseable paper for other types of paper such as exam paper, carton boxes, which will be collected and sent to relevant agencies for further processing.

• Determining the collection point for recycling waste and dispose of general waste that located in the building area thoroughly

2. <u>Generating income from the sale of recyclable waste</u>. The relevant staff will collect various types of waste from departments and faculties to the separate garbage station which will be classified into color paper, black and white paper, cardboard, plastic, iron/metal, and glass bottle. Once collected in a reasonable amount, the company will arrange selling it for further recycling.

3. <u>Donation to benefit for UHT milk cartons</u>. There has been a campaign for both staff and students to collect UHT boxes for recycling project.

4 . <u>Invention and use for steel/metal</u>. Some steel and metal have been recycled to make arches and support trees.

Toxic wastes:



Figure 12 E-waste dumping point in the university

Toxic wastes: They are treated/re-used as follows:

• Small e-waste has a point for disposal, with boxes placed in various places in the university and coordinated with the Company Mobile Network , Telecommunication Company, Advanced Info Service Public Company Limited /AIS Q12 to organize by collecting once.

Program to Reduce the Use of Paper and Plastic on Campus



Figure 13 LessPaper system



Figure 14 Double-sided printing policy program



Figure 15 Routine to research for reducing the use of black HDPE plastic bags



Figure 16 The university collaboration with C.P. ALL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED to organize a campaign to use cloth bags instead of plastic bags







Figure 17 The University participating in "Proud not to use plastic bags" campaign with Lotus express (Soi Mantana branch)







Figure 18 The University participating in a campaign to ban single-use plastic bags under the Sustainable University Network (SUN Thailand)



Figure 19 Examples of crafts from waste materials (Innovative report on the invention of equipment from laboratory waste, faculty of science and technology (2020), such as (a) wind shield made form card board, (b) scoop/funnel made from plastic bottle for chemical waste delivery and dishwashing liquid/sponge container, (c) scotch tape dispenser made from styrofoam box and rubber tube reel, (d) sign made from carton box, (e) pen/pencil holder made from plastic and paraffin reel, (f) and thermometer container made from printer ink box.



Figure 20 Making tip and pipette waste container, as well as soaking container for glass slides after direct smear and finding helminth eggs

The university policies and projects to reduce the use of paper and plastic through various departments are as follows:

- 1. **Intranet system:** a computer network for sharing information and requesting to use meeting rooms and services within the organization. In addition, the university has an online leave system that can be accessed using the intarnet.
- 2. **LessPaper System:** an electronic document system, which the departments/faculties have started using since April 27, 2020, resulting in a reduction in the use of paper.
- 3. **Doku Wiki program** used in HCU Library for Document management system, document storage for teamwork collaboration and reduce paper, for example, meeting records among the heads of the departments, e-Meeting record including collecting all documents and other information in the meeting.
- 4. Double-sided printing policy program to reuse one sided printer paper
- 5. **Developing routine to research (R2R)** from reducing the use of black HPDE plastic bags (garbage bag) in garden service.
- 6. Collaboration with other organizations to support reduce and reuse campaigns of plastic bags. In 2018, the university has collaborated with C.P. ALL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED to organize a campaign to use cloth bags instead of plastic bags. In 2 0 1 9, the university also joined the campaign "Proud not to use bags" with Lotus Express, Soi Manthana branch and joined the Sustainable University Network of Thailand (SUN Thailand) to ban single-use plastic bags.
- 7. **Recycling the paper and plastic waste materials** from the faculty of Science and Technology laboratory, for example, wind shield made from cardboard, scoop/funnel made from plastic, bottle for chemical waste delivery and dishwashing liquid/sponge container, scotch tape dispenser made from Styrofoam box and rubber tube reel, sign made from carton box, pen/pencil holder made from plastic and paraffin reel, thermometer container made from printer ink box and recycling plastic bottles to tip and pipette waste container, as well as soaking container for glass slides after direct smear and finding helminth eggs. These lead to reduce waste, environmental problems and are beneficial to laboratory teaching and operations.

Toxic Waste Treatment



Figure 21 Hazardous waste sorting point



Figure 22 Example of temporary storage point of chemical hazardous waste



Figure 23 Recycle Engineering Co., Ltd. provides the chemical waste disposal service



Figure 24 Temporary storage point of infectious waste



Figure 25 Trend Inter Trade Co., Ltd. provides the infectious waste disposal service

Toxic Waste Treatment

- There is a hazardous waste sorting area for electronic waste including light bulbs, and batteries. The waste is collected and stored until it is picked up by an authorized company. For larger items of electronic waste, we will coordinate with the Subdistrict Administrative Organization for collection.
- Chemical waste is kept in the laboratoryor an appropriate location in each faculty. When collecting a certain quantity, each faculty will report the amount of waste to the division of supplies. The Division of Supplies assesses the quantity and coordinates with Recycle Engineering Co., Ltd. to provide chemical waste disposal service with the appropriate method.
- Infectious waste will be stored in the refrigerator until the company comes to collect.
- Trend Inter Trade Co., Ltd. provided the infectious waste disposal service with the infectious waste incinerator system. This company is certified for quality ISO 9001: 2015 by scheduling to collect the waste on a monthly basis.

Sewage Disposal



Figure 26 The underground sewage disposal within HCU (Areas 1 and 2) and the implementation of the treated water

Huachiew Chalermprakiet University's wastewater treatment system for Area 1 (HCU 1) consists of seven separately run underground treatment units installed underneath its seven buildings together with the anaerobic wastewater treatment system installed underneath 13 buildings within the area, while the sewerage system for Area 2 (HCU 2) is made into a centralized one in which the wastewater from a total of seven buildings flows underground into a shared treatment system.

These systems allow for recycling activities in which, most wastewater will be treated and reused through downcycling, i.e., reuse of water in activities requiring lower water quality. The treated water is mainly used for watering plants. If there is any remaining water, it will be used to wash the road surface and use in the cooling system of the air conditioning system(after chlorination).

Moreover, our university submits monthly wastewater treatment report to Bang Chalong Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Samut Prakan Province. Sludge separation of both areas is pumped out every 3 months by an external contractor (Sa-Ard Dee Part., Ltd.) and is disposed by Song Khlong Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Chachoengsao Province at a sanitary landfill.