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KEY WORD : PAPER / RECYCLING

NILUBON OUMNOI : FEASIBILITY STUDY OF RECYCLING PAPERS : A CASE STUDY : SALAYA SANITATION AREA, PHUTTHAMONTHON DISTRICT, NAKHON PATHOM PROVINCE, THAILAND. THESIS ADVISOR : SOMPONG THONCHAI, M.Sc., SUCHADA CHUNSANIT, Ph.D. SOMSRI DAOCHAI, M.Sc. 98 p. ISBN 974-589-183-5

This study was a survey study for feasibility of recycling papers. The survey examined the quantity and type of used paper, methods of used paper management from direct source (bank, academic, office, store and household) and benefit cost of collected used paper for mill. Data were collected in Salaya sanitation area, Phutthamonthon district, Nakhon Pathom province.

The results showed that in garbage the quantity of used paper that could be recycled to be raw material for paper is about 70,149 kg./year or 0.005 percent of total wastepaper used in 1997. Dumping, incinerating, selling and reuse were major methods of used paper management. There was a small amount of selling lost because some documents were classified as confidential and a paper cutting machine was not available, and/or there were no responsible staff and lack of space for collected papers. The benefit cost of used paper collecting among street scavengers was 0.42 and at junk shops it was 1.31.

The results of this study show that if collection of unused paper had a system, expenses in waste management would be reduced by 15,606 baht, saving 1,403 trees (from being chopped down), and 1,038,061.4 - 1,167,701 mega joules of energy. Moreover, a value of about 278,267 baht is presently lost, but could be realized if good collection practices such as separating used paper from contaminants and moisture, and sorting by type of paper were used.