

Notification of the Ministry of Public Health

Selection Criteria for Sanitary Landfill Locations

B.E.2560 (A.D.2017)

Whereas it is deemed expedient to prescribe selection criteria for sanitary landfill locations for the benefit of constructions and designs of a landfill in which waste disposal can be effectively conducted without causing any impact to public health and environment.

By virtue of the provision of Clause 23 (1) of the Ministerial Regulation on Hygienic General Waste Disposal B.E.2560 (A.D.2017), the Minister of Public Health issues this Notification, as follows.

Clause 1. This Notification shall be referred to as “Notification of the Ministry of Public Health on Selection Criteria for Sanitary Landfill Locations B.E.2560 (A.D.2017)”

Clause 2. This Notification shall come into force one hundred eighty days following that of its promulgation in the Government Gazette.

Clause 3. In this Notification,

“sanitary landfills” means a landfill that is built based on engineering principles to control impact that may cause to health, environment and safety. The construction starts from selection of locations, infrastructure designs, liner installation, leachate collection, leachate treatment, landfill gas management, rain protection system, pollution control, vector control, control of dust, smell, noise, vibration and nuisances, emergency management, and environmental inspection, including waste quantity records, prevention of on-site hazardous waste disposal, landfill cell arrangement control, landfill capacity control, daily waste compaction and post management;

“archaeological site” means any archaeological site in accordance with the Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art and National Museums Act;

“preservation zone” means a preservation zone in accordance with the Enhancement and Conservation of National Environment Quality Act, a national

reserved forest in accordance with National Reserved Forest Act, that is determined to be preserved forest areas, community forest, and preserved mangrove forest area, including areas prescribed by the cabinet to be a preserved mangrove forest zone, or preserved areas for raw water resources used for water supply;

“drainage basin” means drainage basins in accordance with the Enhancement and Conservation of National Environment Quality Act;

“drainage basin layer 1” means a drainage basin layer 1 in accordance with the Enhancement and Conservation of National Environment Quality Act;

“drainage basin layer 2” means a drainage basin layer 2 in accordance with the Enhancement and Conservation of National Environment Quality Act;

“wetland” means a wetland in accordance with the Enhancement and Conservation of National Environment Quality Act;

“public water resources” means,

(1) river, canal, brook, swamp, stream, groundwater, lake, territorial sea and other water resources;

(2) government’s water resources that can be used by people or are reserved for people or are accessible by people;

(3) water resources provided by the government of which people can make use;

“water resources particularly used for the benefit of the kingdom” means water resources that are built or developed by the government and the use are for the benefit of government agencies, local administrative organizations, or those under the supervision and monitoring of government agencies or local administrative organizations.

Clause 4. Sanitary landfills shall not be allowed to operate upon the following areas:

(1) drainage basin layer 1 and drainage basin layer 2;

(2) preservation zones;

(3) wetlands of international importance and national importance as prescribed by corresponding organizations;

(4) natural resources that should be preserved;

(5) areas that have risk of landslide and flash flood as announced by the Department of Mineral Resources;

(6) prohibited areas in accordance with the Town Planning Act;

(7) areas that are prohibited to construct factories upon in accordance with the Factory Act;

(8) areas that are prohibited to construct any building upon in accordance with the Building Control Act;

(9) areas that obstruct the flow of a waterway, and areas that are possible for water erosion;

(10) areas that develop large cracks as announced by the Department of Mineral Resources, including areas that have holes and unstable areas.

Clause 5. Sanitary landfills shall not be located in a close proximity to the following places, locations, or areas:

(1) less than 5,000 meters from the runway edge;

(2) less than 1,000 meters from the domain of an archaeological site, drainage basin layer 1 and drainage basin layer 2, preservation zones, natural resources that should be reserved, community, except for the location within a proximity agreed by the community;

(3) less than 700 meters from people's shallow and deep wells and raw water resources of water industry;

(4) less than 100 meters from public water resources, water resources particularly used for the benefit of the kingdom, natural water resources, large cracks as prescribed by the Department of Mineral Resources, rock holes and unstable areas.

Clause 6. Sanitary landfills shall possess the following features:

(1) set upon one sheet of land with sufficient area;

(2) an area that the ground of the designed landfill is located at least 1 meter higher than the highest level of underground water. If the gap is below 1 meter, there shall be a measure to prevent contamination of the underground water in accordance with sanitary principles;

(3) not being a flood risk area based on the flood history within 30 years, except that there are preventive systems or measures to prevent the waste from being swept out of the landfill;

(4) an area that natural soil layers or rock layers are stable enough to support weight and high volume of waste in accordance with engineering principles.

Piyasakol Sakolsatayadorn
Public Health Minister