

## CASE STUDY OF A SUCCESSFUL NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/STRATEGY

**1. The problem or issue addressed:**

To help the small and medium food subsectors reduce production cost and waste.

**2. Name of the programme:**

Development of production process for enterprise followed international standard.

**3. Timeframe:** 1 years

**Year started:** 2004

**4. Status:**    ☐ Ongoing    ☒ Completed in year **February 2005**

**5. Main objectives:**

- To achieve international standard
- To propose potential options for reducing waste and saving energy.

**6. Lead institution:** Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research. (TISTR)  
Contact person: Mrs.Sujinda Nartpinich

**7. Other implementation arrangements and stakeholders involved (public, private, NGOs, CBOs, international support, etc.):**

Ten factories in the small and medium food subsectors were selected as examples and representatives for an in-depth analysis covering size, type and location

**8. The results achieved (if possible, please address the social, economic and environmental impacts of the programme):**

The main results drawn from ten factories were annual saving potential of 10,611,400 bath.

**9. The relationship of the programme to internationally agreed goals and targets:**

Reduced waste and CO<sub>2</sub> emission as well as increased productivity

## CASE STUDY OF A SUCCESSFUL NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/STRATEGY

### 1. The problem or issue addressed:

Sulfur Dioxide problem in Mae Moh area, Lampang Province, Thailand

### 2. Name of the programme:

Air Pollution Management focusing on Sulfur Dioxide over the Last Ten Years in Mae Moh

### 3. Timeframe: 10 years

Year started: 1992

### 4. Status:      ☐ Ongoing      ☒ Completed in year 2002

### 5. Main objective:

1.1 Reduced Sulfur Dioxide in ground level at Mae Moh area

1.2 Reduced Sulfur Dioxide emission from Mae Moh power plant

### 6. Lead institution: Pollution Control Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

### 7. Other implementation arrangements and stakeholders involved (public, private, NGOs, CBOs, international support, etc.) :

1.1 Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT)

1.2 Department of health, Ministry of Public Health

1.3 Local government agency

1.4 Local people

1.5 US EPA

1.6 USAID

### 8. The results achieved (if possible, please address the social, economic and environmental impacts of the programme) :

1.1 SO<sub>2</sub> concentration in Mae Moh basin meeting the standards

1.2 Maximum hourly concentration of SO<sub>2</sub> is reduced from >3.000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> in 1992 to <350 mg/m<sup>3</sup> in 2002.

1.3 SO<sub>2</sub> emission emitted from Mae Moh power plant was reduced from greater than 150 tons/hr in 1992 to less than 11 tons/hr in 2000.

**9. The relationship of programme to internationally agreed goals and targets:**

1.1 Technical support from US EPA

1.2 Funding support from USAID

**SO<sub>2</sub> concentration at ground level in Mae Moh area during 1992-2004**

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	standards
1 Hr ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$ )	3418	2876	2241	2601	2824	2277	2293	760	453	487	341	414	249	780
24 Hr ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$ )	567	277	308	352	346	459	257	64	73	31	32	34	26	300
Annually ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$ )	57	26	28	31	23	23	14	4	2	2	3	1		100

**SO<sub>2</sub> concentration at ground level in Mae Moh area during 1992-2004**

