Jaruwan Junsod 2006: Solid Waste Landfill Leachate Treatment by Subsurface Flow

Constructed Wetland. Master of Engineering (Environmental Engineering), Major Field:

Environmental Engineering, Department of Environmental Engineering. Thesis Advisor:

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ISBN 974-16-2305-4

This study was performed to compare the removal efficiencies of organic matters and

total nitrogen in landfill leachate treated by horizontal(HSF) and vertical(VSF) subsurface flow

constructed wetland. Cattails (Typha angustifolia) were used as macrophytes. The influent

parameters of fresh and old leachate were controlled: TCOD 5,848-12,816 mg/L, TN 144-366

mg/L and TCOD 474-5,069 mg/L, TN 107-1,454 mg/L, respectively. Each system had varied

hydraulic loading rates (HLR) of 1, 2.8 and 5.6 cm/d. It was found that treatment of organic

matters in terms of BOD and COD in fresh leachate giving higher removal efficiencies than that

in old leachate at every HLR in both systems. Furthermore, the optimum HLR of the HSF system

for treatment both fresh and old leachate were 2.8 and 1 cm/d which the removal efficiencies

were 97-99% and 58-71%, respectively. For total nitrogen removal, it shows that treatment of

fresh leachate (43% removal) and old leachate (46% removal) were not much different, and at

HLR 1 cm/d gave the highest nitrogen removal efficiency in both leachate.

For the VSF system, the HLR of 1 cm/d was the optimum operating condition for

treatment of total nitrogen in fresh leachate (55% removal) which gave better efficiency than the

HSF system's. However, in case of old leachate, (27% removal) the VSF system gave lower

efficiency than that in the HSF system. In conclusion, the HSF had higher efficiencies than the

VSF system in treatment of fresh leachate (TCOD removal > 90%; TN removal 43%) which the

optimum HLR was 1 cm/d. This system can be applied for treatment landfill leachate having the

characteristics closely to the leachate used in this experiment (TCOD < 12,000 mg/L).

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Student's signature

Thesis Advisor's signature