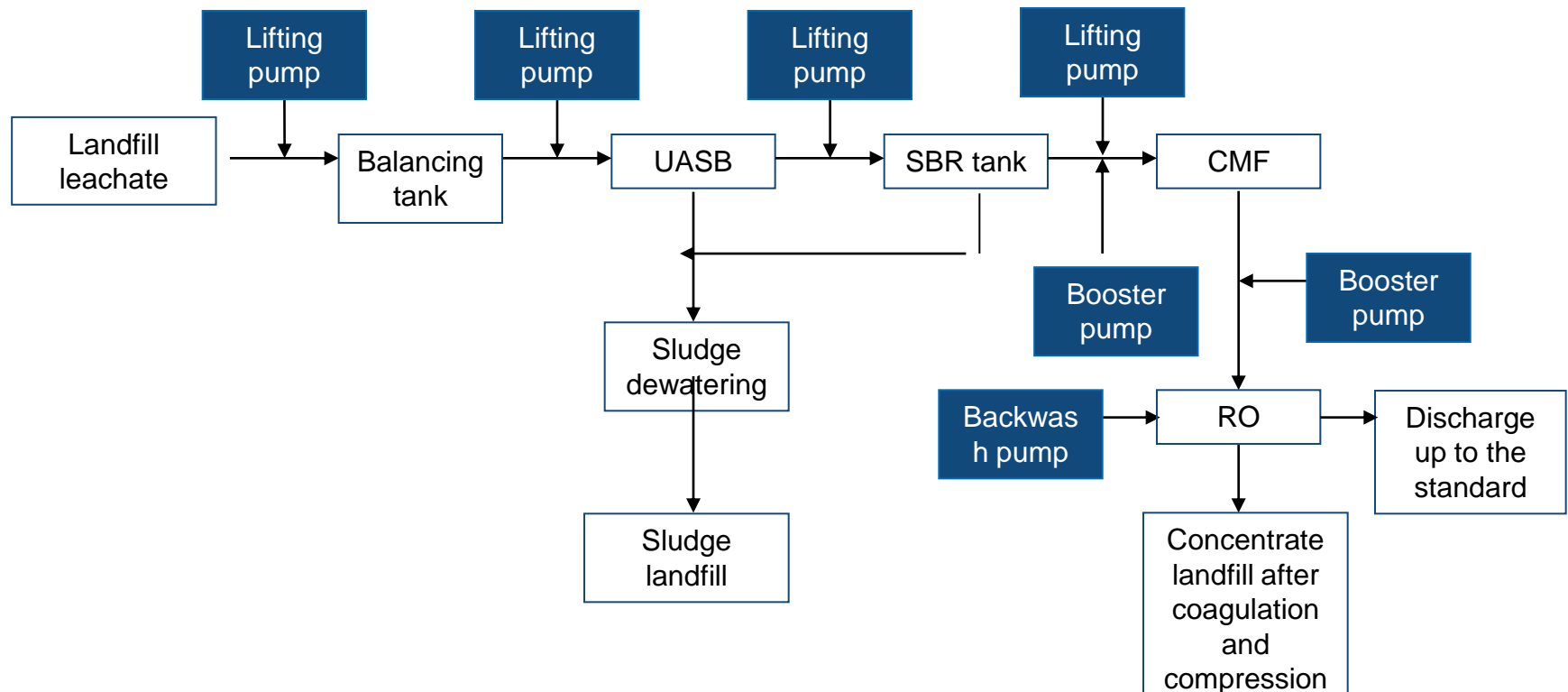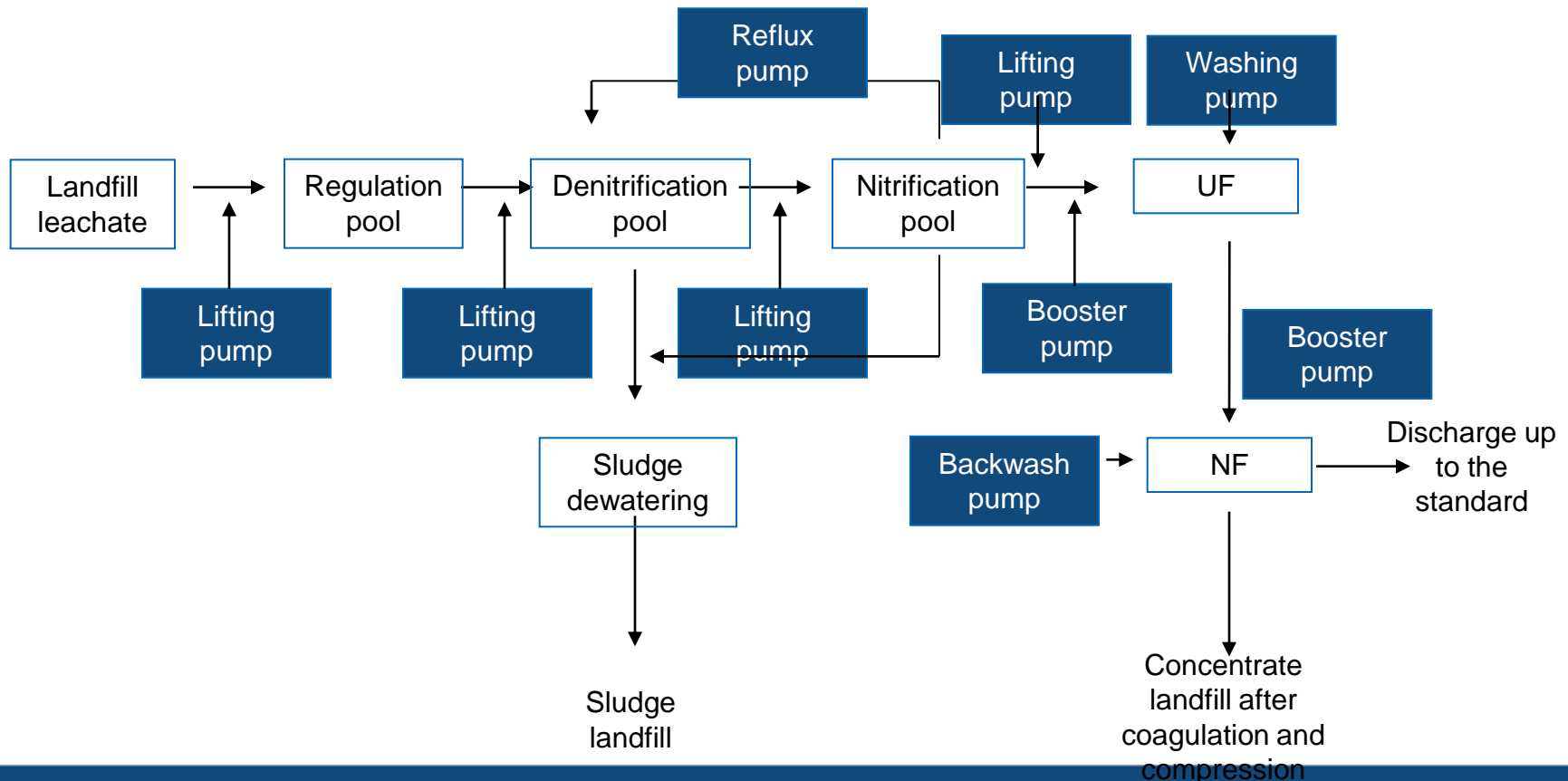# Typical Process I in Landfill Leachate

- UASB+SBR+CMF+RO
- Leachate treatment process is for waste with 2000-5000mg/L ammonia nitrogen density, adapting UASB+SBR+UF+RO process and the final effluent can meet the Standard for Pollution Control on the Landfill Site for Domestic Waste (GB 16889-2008) or first grade discharge standard in Integrated Wastewater Discharge Standard (GB8978-1996), or even the first grade discharge standard in Code for Design of Wastewater Reclamation and Reuse (GB50335-2002) for domestic water.

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Typical Process II in Landfill Leachate

- MBR+UF+NF
- This leachate treatment process has strong adaptability and can ensure the effluent stable and up to the standard under various water qualities in different seasons. The main features are:
  - The biomass concentration inside the reactor system is as high as 20g/L and can effectively remove the organic matters and ammonia nitrogen, which are hard to degrade.
  - Stable sludge with low viscosity is easy to dewater and not perishable.
  - Effluent is free of contamination

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Typical Process III in Landfill Leachate

- MVC+RO
- The process has strong resistance to impact loads and is easy to operate. As the evaporation process is a kind of pure physical separation method, which can adapt well to the changes of leachate water quality and quantity. Also the process can be started up and shut down at any time. All these features secure the easy operation when the water flow is fluctuating.
  - XXX
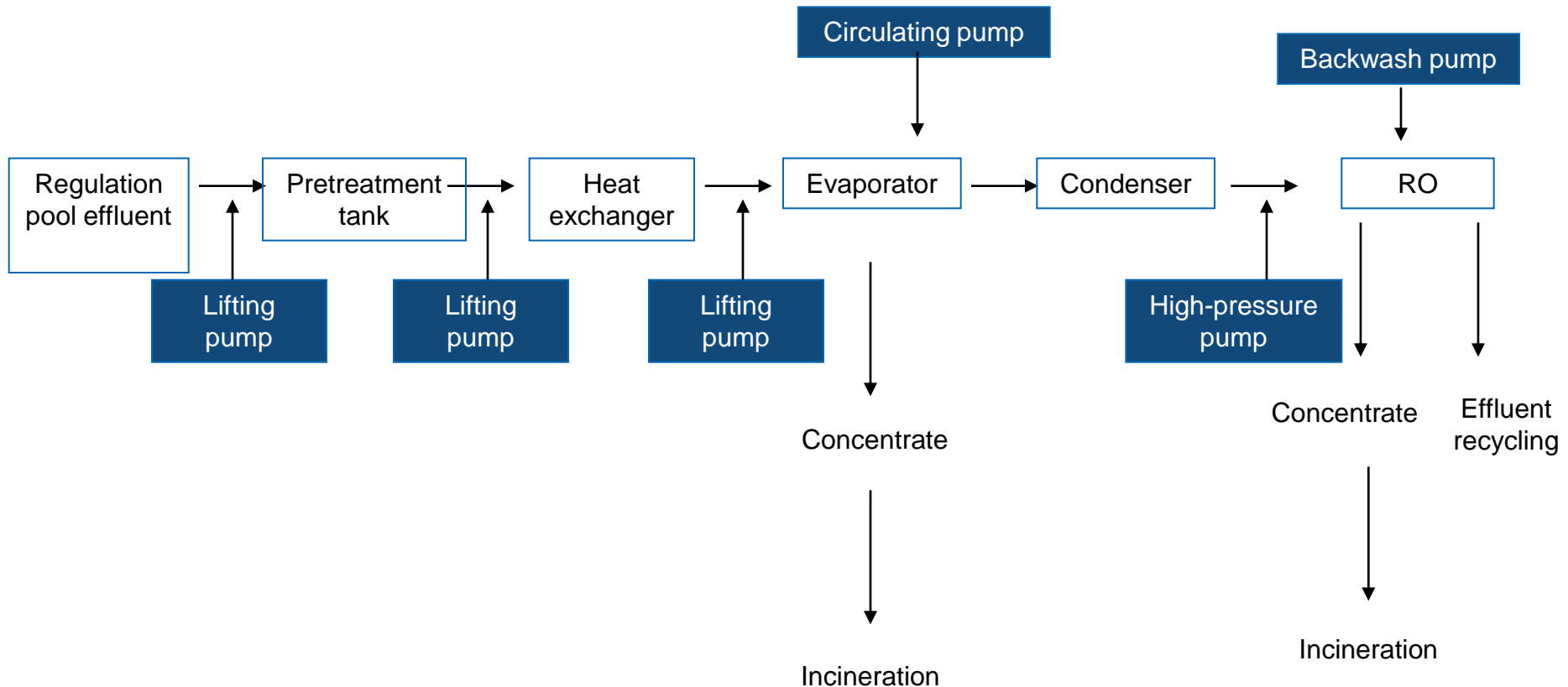
Typical Process IV in Landfill Leachate

- DT-RO
  - Pretreatment is simple without requiring any biochemical treatment unit
  - DT-RO membrane component is insusceptible to scaling and pollution, and the service life of the RO membrane is prolonged.
  - Simple installation and maintenance, convenient operation and high automation degree
  - The expandability of the DT-RO system is high, so primary, secondary or high-pressure membrane component may be added if necessary.