Kulikowska, D., Kaczowka, E., Kuczajowska-Zadrozna, M. Nitrification of Landfill Leachate Ammonia Nitrogen in a Two-stage Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor. *Ochrona Srodowiska* 2010, Vol. 32, No. 2, pp. 49–52.

Abstract: The aim of this work was to ascertain how the loading of the two-stage moving bed biofilm reactor (MBBR) with ammonia nitrogen influences the rate, efficiency and products of the nitrification process. It was found that at a 1.1 gNH₄⁺/m²d load the efficiency of ammonia nitrogen oxidation at the 1st stage totaled 93%. To achieve complete nitrification (with ammonia nitrogen concentration in the effluent lower than 1 gNH₄⁺/m³), it was necessary to make use of a two-stage MBBR. The increase of the MBBR load to 2.0 gNH₄⁺/m²d caused the effluent concentration of ammonia nitrogen to rise to the level of 33.4 gNH₄⁺/m³, which is equivalent to approx. 86% efficiency of nitrification. With the MBBR load of 2.8 gNH₄⁺/m²d and 3.8 gNH₄⁺/m²d, the efficiency of ammonia nitrogen oxidation was similar (about 70%), but the final products of the process were different. At 2.8 gNH₄⁺/m²d, the value of the $[NO_2^-]/([NO_2^-]+[NO_3^-])$ ratio was 0.16, and increased to 0.99 at the load of 3.8 gNH₄+/m²d. This finding indicates that with the MBBR load of 3.8 gNH₄⁺/m²d, phase II of nitrification was inhibited, and that the predominant product of ammonia nitrogen oxidation was nitrites. It was furthermore found that the rate of nitrification in the single-stage MBBR (1st treatment system) increased with the increase in the MBBR load (from 1.0 gNH₄⁺/m²d to 2.4 gNH₄⁺/m²d); in the two-stage MBBR (2nd treatment system) nitrification rate was substantially lower.

Keywords: Landfill leachate, ammonia nitrogen, nitrification, Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor (MBBR).