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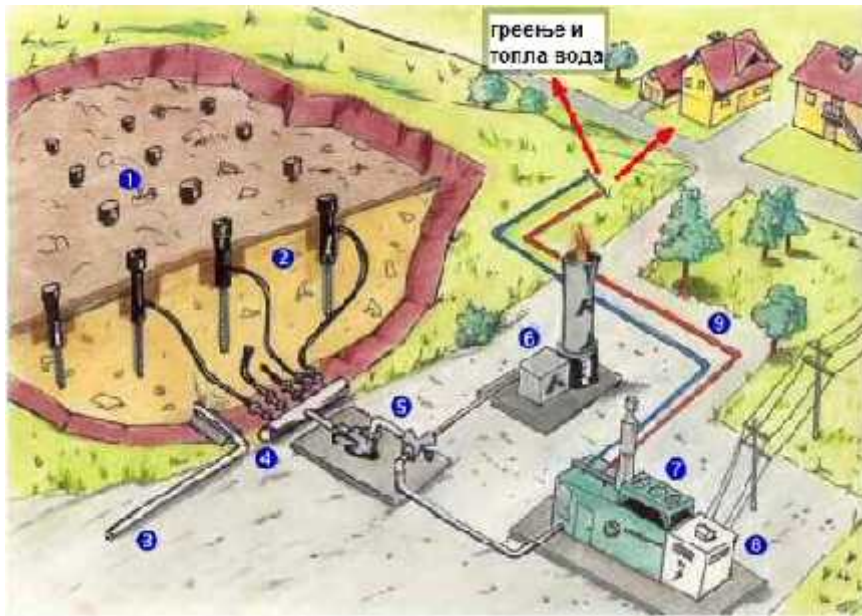
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(CH₄) 35-60%



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 8- , 9-)

Figure 1. Model of Anaerobic sanitary landfill
 (1-landfill, 2-gas pipes (probes), 3-pipe for collecting the leachate, 4-gas collector, 5-compressor for collecting gas, 6-burner, 7-gas engine, 8-transformer station, 9-heating and hot water)

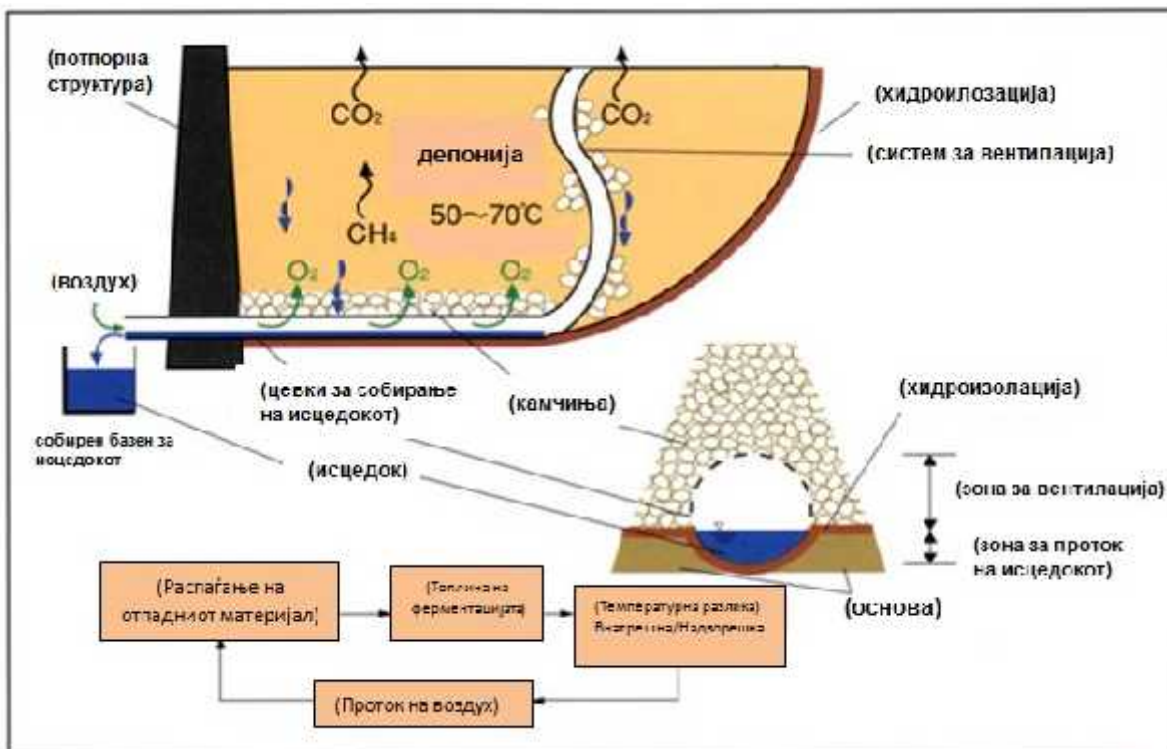
8.2.



1.

: Weifang (Shandong),
: (Ampang Jajar)

Figure 1. Example of technical transfer from anaerobic to semi-aerobic landfill
left China: City of Weifang (Shandong Province),
right Malaysia: (Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)



2. Figure 2. Model of Semi-Aerobic sanitary landfill

⁵ Matsufuji, Kouji, (2007) - Caution for Application of "Fukuoka Method" (Semi-Aerobic Landfill Technology), Prepared by Japanese International Cooperation Agency - Kyushu International Center (page5)

9.

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9.1.

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3000 mm,
500 mm.

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1.

Table 1. Environmental conditions of the landfill layers for aerobic microorganisms

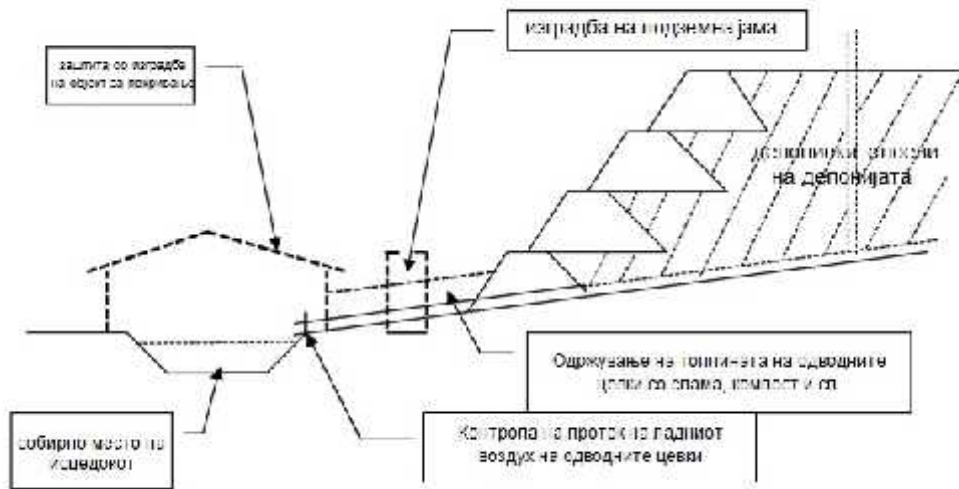
Содржина / Content	Граници на овозможен раст / Limits of possible growth
Концентрација на кислород / Concentration of oxygen	> 1%
Содржина на влага / Moisture content	20-60%
pH	5-9
Температура / Temperature	15-40°C

9.2.

15°C

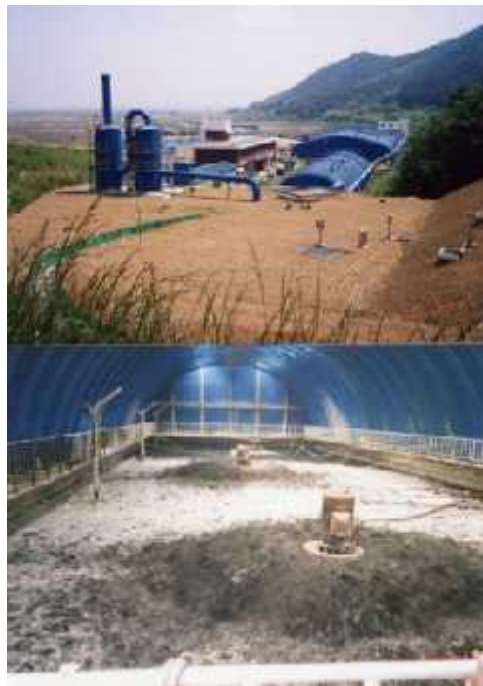
15-40°C,

15°C



4.

Figure 4. Measures to be taken in areas where there are low temperature

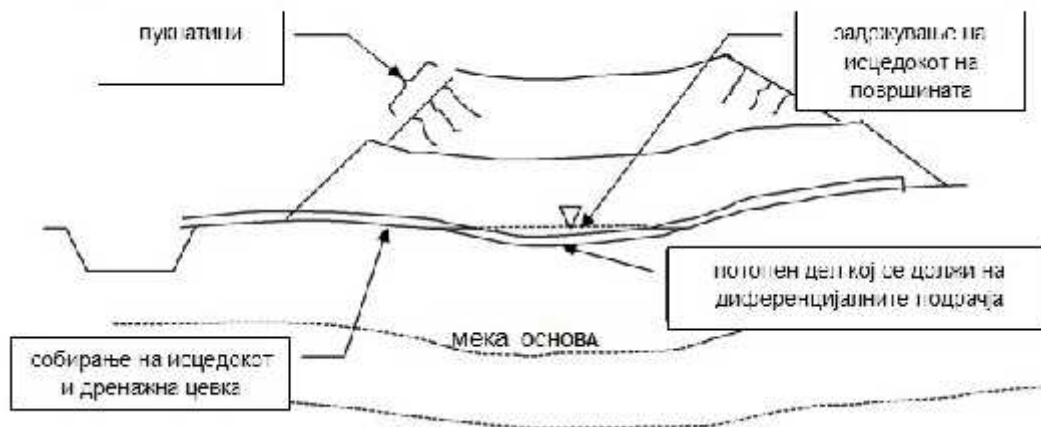


5.

(: Pusan, -)

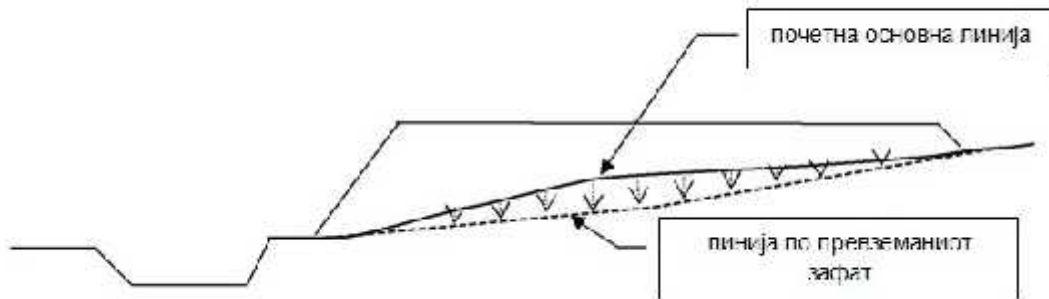
Figure 5. Closed facility for leachate treatment (South Korea: Pusan, semi-aerobic landfill)

9.3.

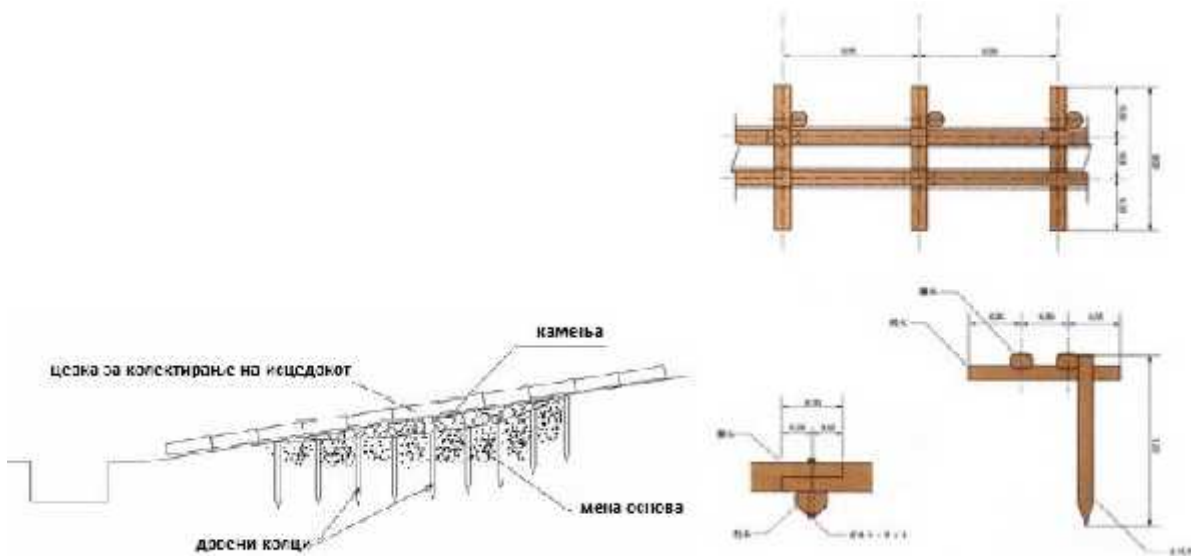


6.
Figure 6. Problems that may occur in the soft ground

(1.5-2m)



7.
Figure 7. Counter-measures undertaken on soft ground



8.
Figure 8. Example of improvement of soft foundation by placing piles



9.

(Ampang Jajar ,)

Figure 9. Setting the piles using a backhoe (Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)



10.

(Ampang Jajar ,)

Figure 10. Sprinkle with stones between wooden stakes for stability from sinking (Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)



11.

(Ampang Jajar ,)

Figure 11. Installation of leachate collection pipes in strengthening the foundation (Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)

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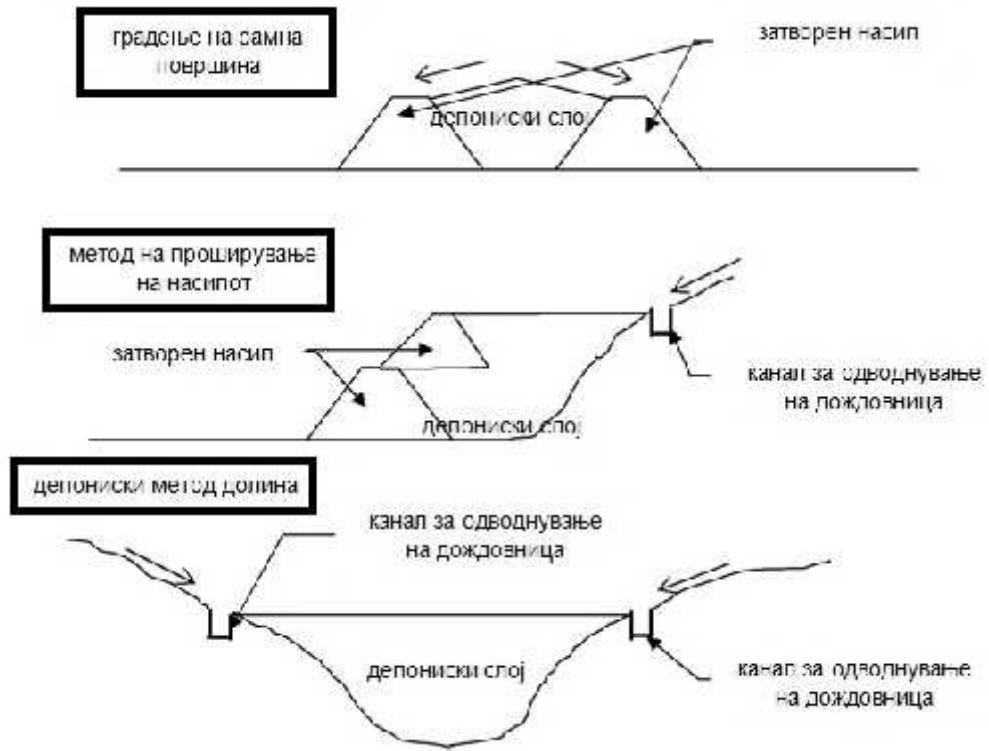
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12.
Figure 12. Form of sanitary landfill for the flow of rainwater

9.5.



13.

(Ampang Jajar ,)

Figure 13. Example of the use of bamboo as a pipe for collecting the leachate
(Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)



14.

(Kahrizak , -)

Figure 14. Example of using bricks and making sump for collecting leachate
(Kahrizak Landfill, Tehran-Iran)



15.

(Kahrizak , -)

Figure 15. Example of the use of used tires as material for protection of the ventilating pipe (Kahrizak Landfill, Tehran-Iran)



16.

(Kahrizak , -)

Figure 16. Example of using old barrels as a material to protect the ventilation pipes (Kahrizak Landfill, Tehran-Iran)

9.6.

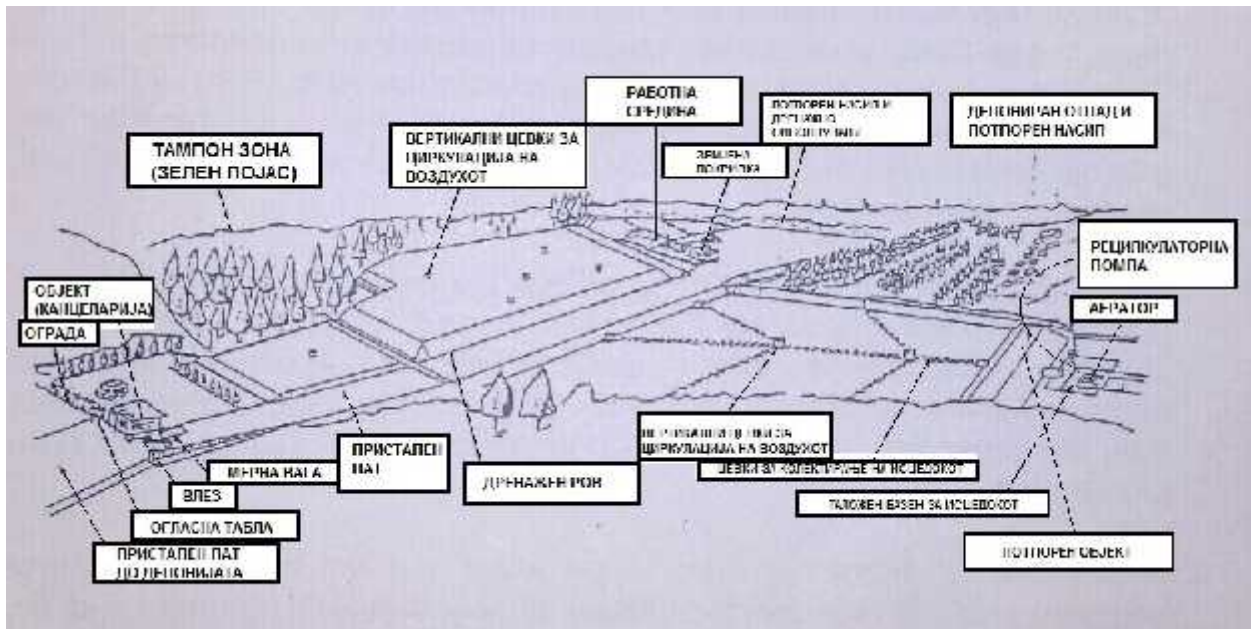
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17.

Figure 17. The concept of facilities and components of the sanitary landfill

⁶ "A Road to Sanitary Landfill Vol.2" - "Structure and Characteristics of Technical Guideline on Sanitary Landfill" In cooperation with: Fukuoka University, Fukuoka City Environment Fondation, Japan Publisher: Fukuoka City Environment Fondation, Japan, 1988-1990 (page53)

10.1.

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18.

Figure 18. Construction of retaining facilities on the sanitary landfill

10.1.1.



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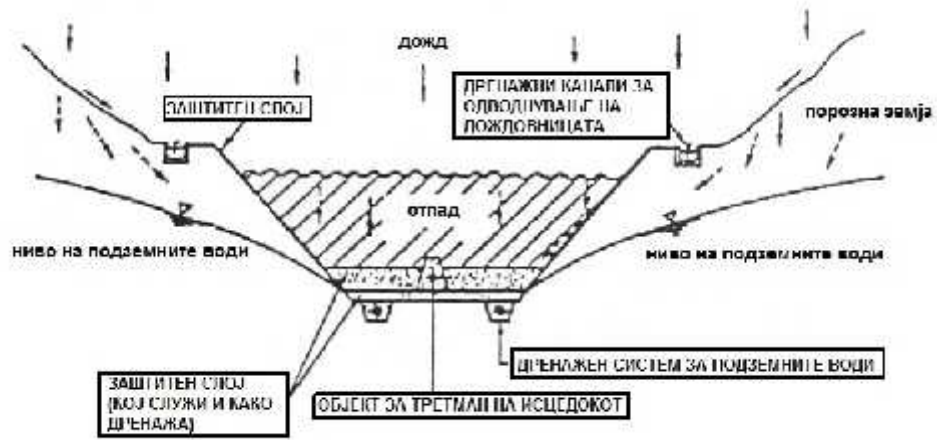


19.
Figure 19. Construction of liner facility on the sanitary landfill

15-30cm,
 20m.

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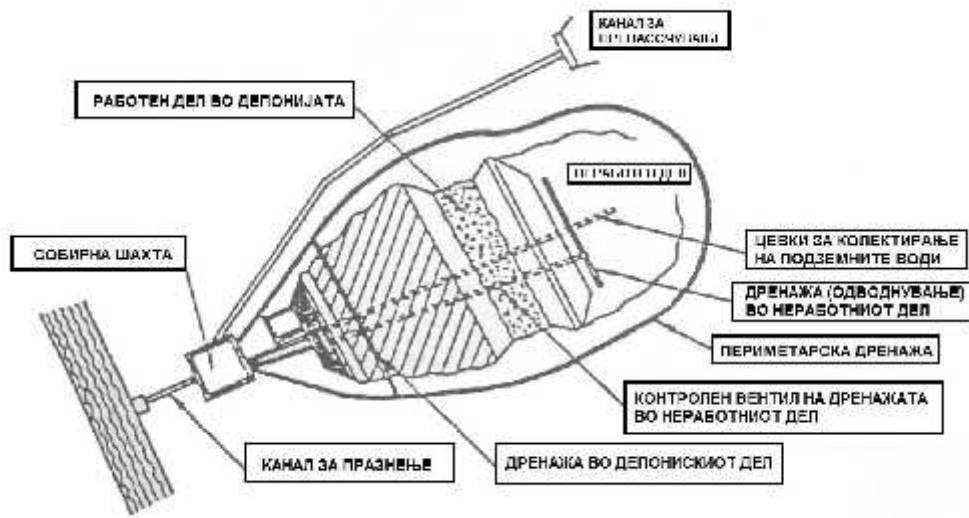
(30-50mm



22. ()⁷
Figure 20. Concept of the liner facility

10.3.

⁷ "A Road to Sanitary Landfill Vol.2" - "Structure and Characteristics of Technical Guideline on Sanitary Landfill" In cooperation with: Fukuoka University, Fukuoka City Environment Fondation, Japan Publisher: Fukuoka City Environment Fondation, Japan, 1988-1990 (page112)



21.
Figure 21. The concept of drainage facilities

10.3.1.

1-2%.



22.
Figure 22. Perimeter drainage of the sanitary landfill

10.3.2.



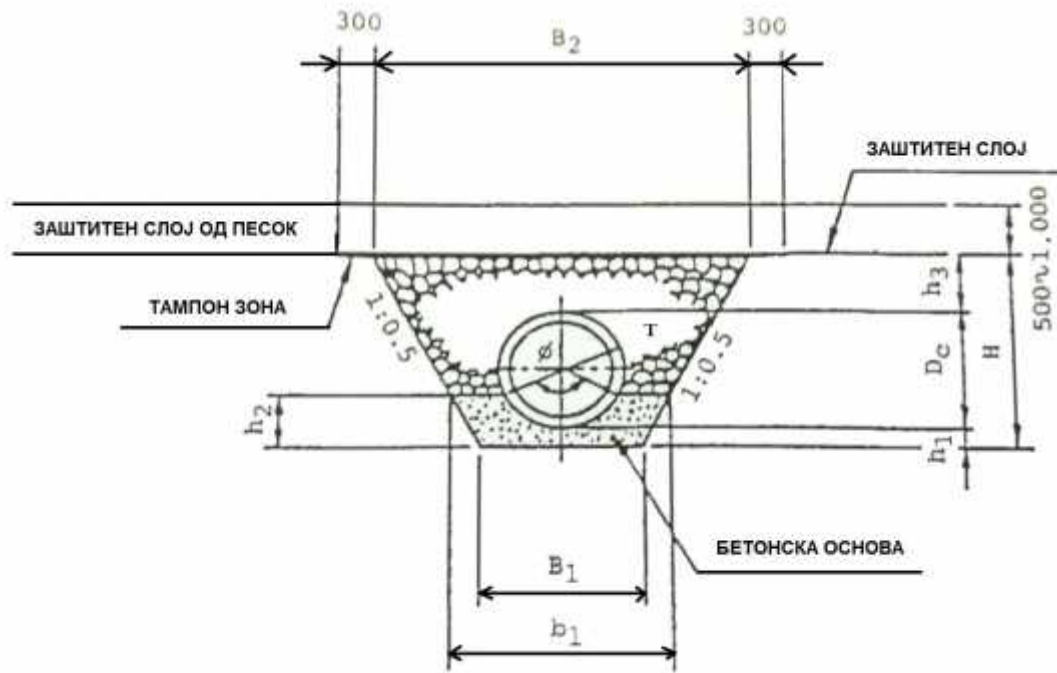
23.
Figure 23. Construction of drainage with drainage ditch

10.3.3.

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10.4.

30cm



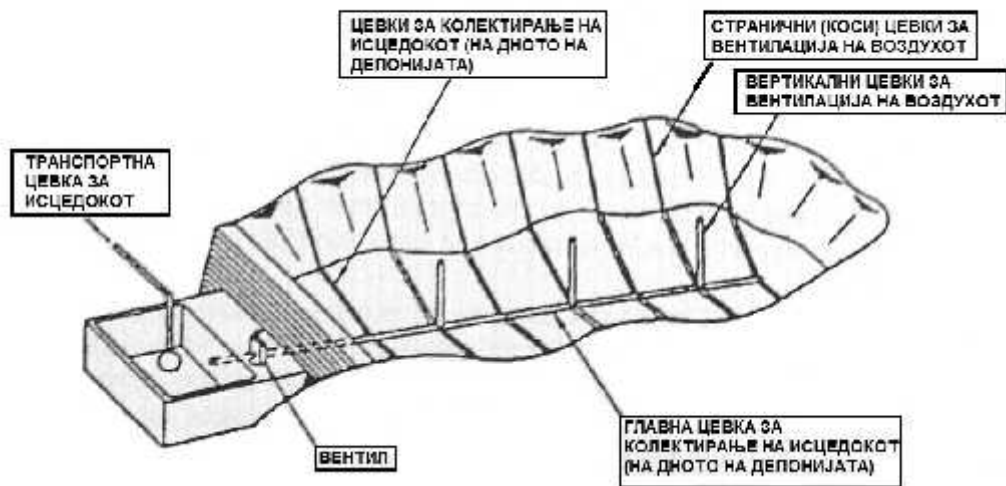
24. 8
Figure 24. Cross-section of underground water drainage facility

2.
Table 2. Dimensions of underground water drainage pipes

\emptyset	Type of pipe	T	D _c	B ₁	B ₂	H	b ₁	h ₁	h ₂	h ₃
1000	Perforated pipe (mm)	82	1164	1500	3614	2114	1991	200	491	750
600	-II-	50	700	1000	2600	1600	1325	150	325	750
300	-II-	30	360	700	1960	1280	890	100	190	750

⁸ "A Road to Sanitary Landfill Vol.2" - "Structure and Characteristics of Technical Guideline on Sanitary Landfill" In cooperation with: Fukuoka University, Fukuoka City Environment Foundation, Japan Publisher: Fukuoka City Environment Foundation, Japan, 1988-1990 (page127)

10.5. ()



25.

Figure 25. Construction of leachate collection pipes and gas venting pipes with retention pit outside landfill



26.

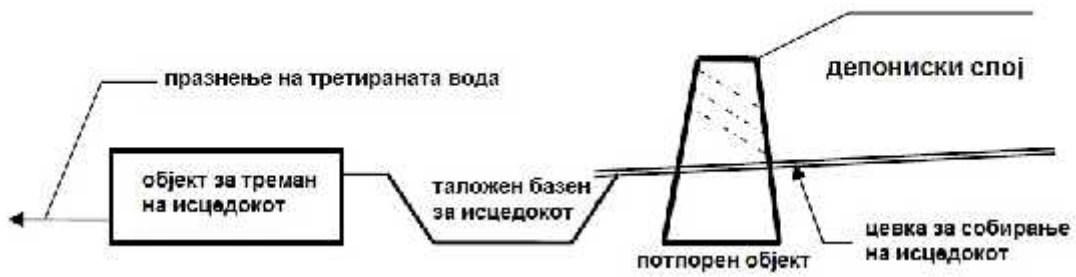
Figure 26. Construction of leachate collection pipes and gas venting pipes with retention pit inside landfill



27.

Figure 27. Open discharge pipe of leachate in to the retention pit

10.5.1.



28.

Figure 28. Method of natural flow of leachate



29.

Figure 29. Method of pit-pump (out of side) of leachate



30. ()
Figure 30. Method of pit-pump (in-side) of leachate

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3.
Table 3. Comparison of different methods of removing the leachate

	Construction costs /	Operating costs /	Maintenance and Control /
Method of natural flow of leachate /		(=0)	
() / Method of pit-pump (out of side)			
() / Method of pit-pump (in-side)			



31.

(Ampang Jajar ,)

Figure 31. Method of natural flow of leachate (Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)



32.

(Busetsugaura , -)

Figure 32. Method of pit-pump of leachate (Busetsugaura landfill, Fukuoka-Japan)

10.5.2.

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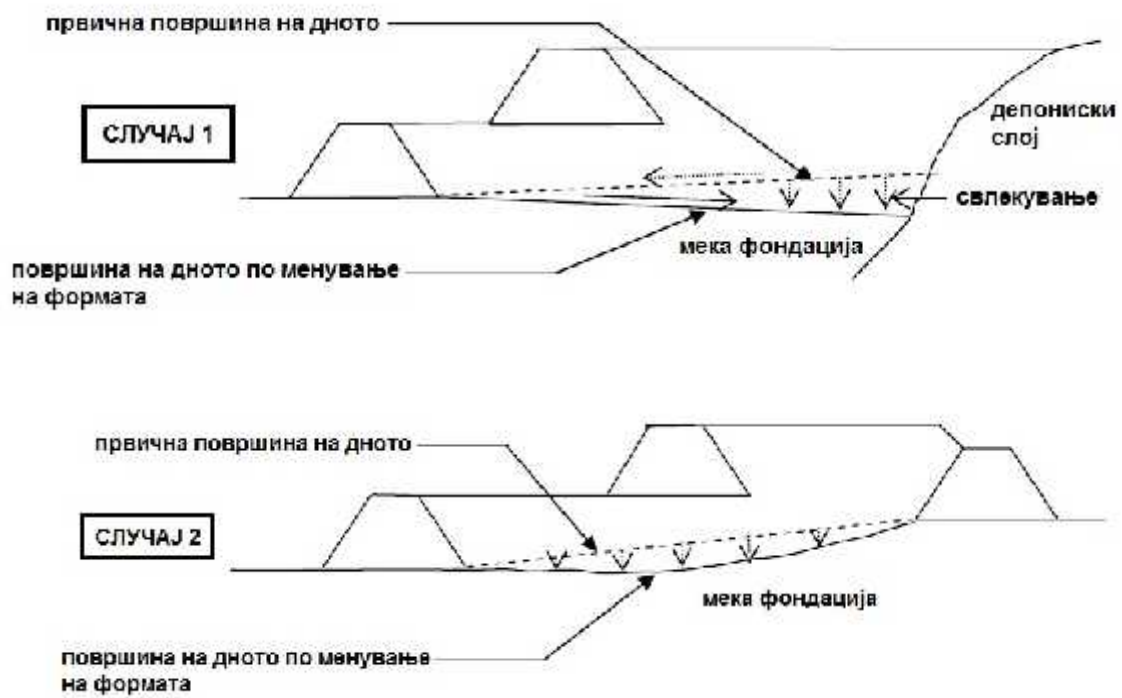
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4. ()
Table 4. Steps (levels) of sanitary landfills

Methods of basic operations, facilities	1 / Level 1	2 / Level 2	3 / Level 3	4 / Level 4

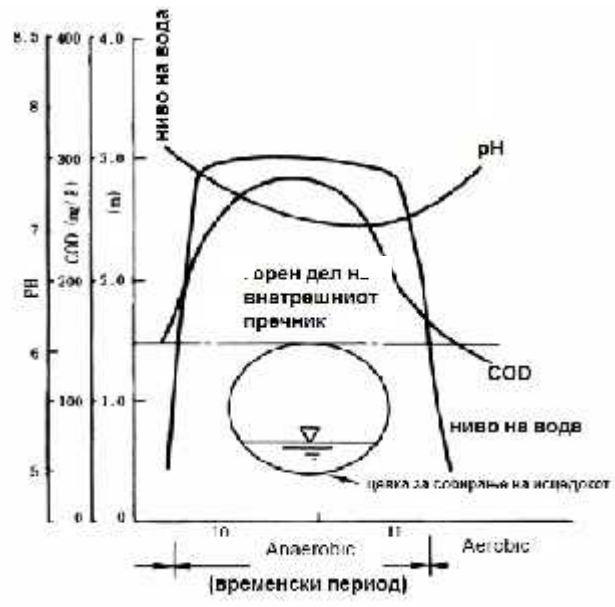
10.5.3.



33.

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Figure 33. Defect of the leachate discharge pipe gradient due to settling of foundation



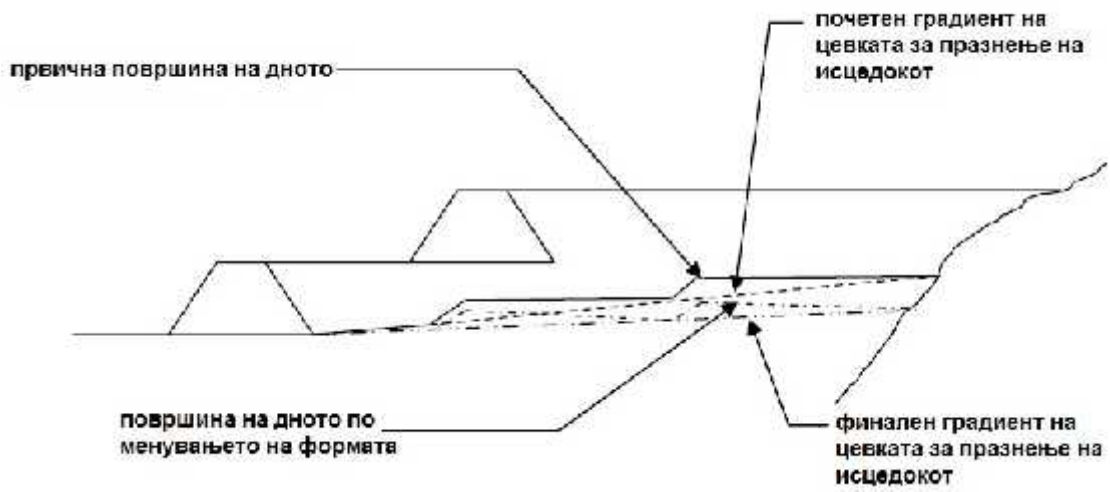
34. Figure 34. Change of leachate quality with retaining time

COD

pH

3%

3-6%,



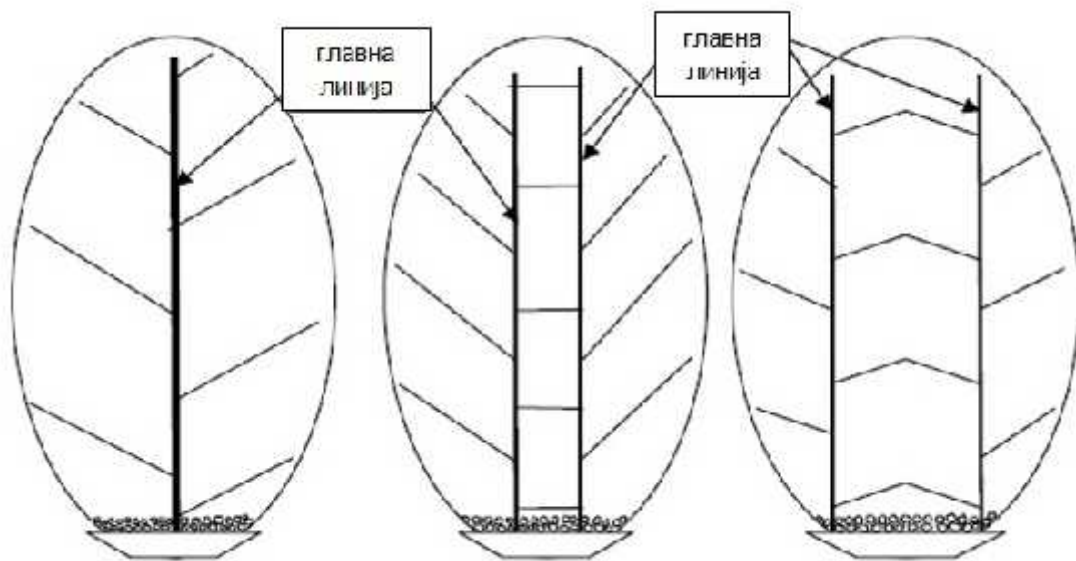
35.
Figure 35. Countermeasure for settling of foundation

10.5.4.

600mm,

450mm.

600mm



36.

Figure 36. Different models for installation of leachate collecting pipes



37.

(Busetsugaura , -)

Figure 37. Placement example of leachate collection discharge pipes (Busetsugaura landfill, Fukuoka-Japan)



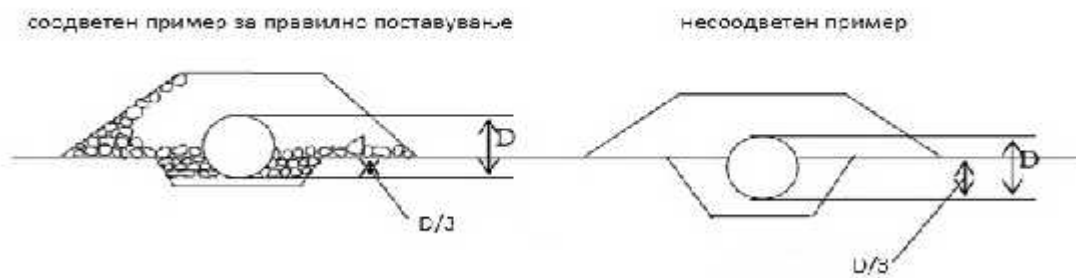
38.

(Nakata , -)

Figure 38. Placement example of leachate collection discharge pipes (Nakata landfill, Fukuoka-Japan)

10.5.5.

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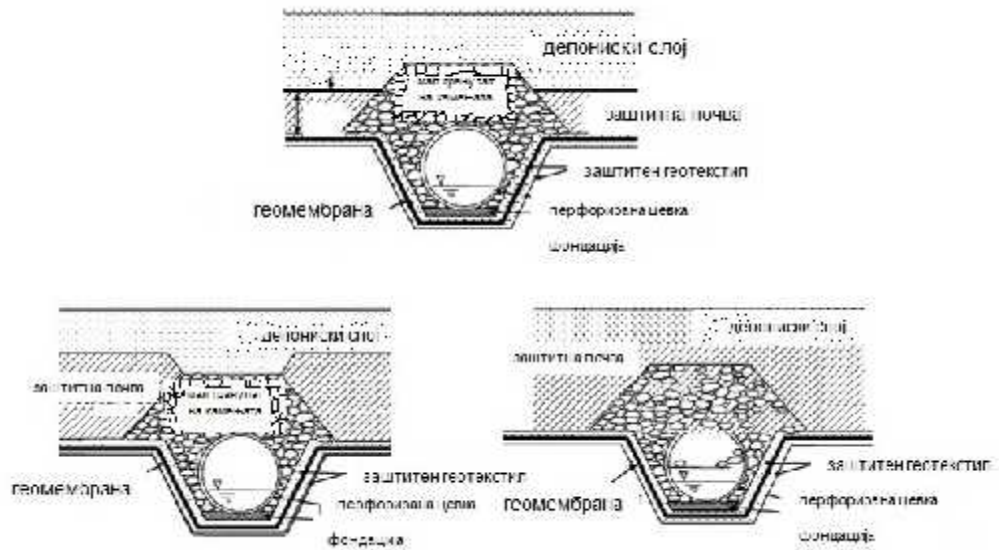


39.
Figure 39. Placement examples of leachate collection discharge pipes



40.

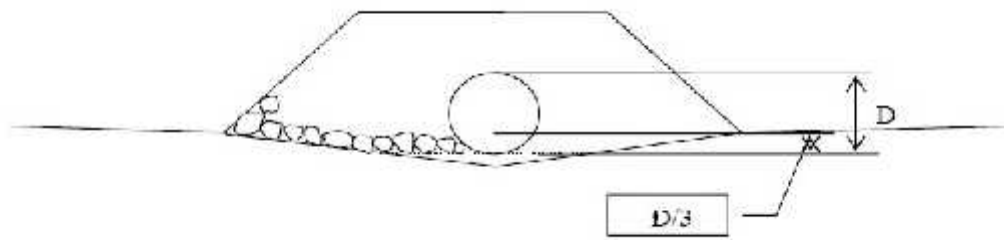
Figure 40. Good example of leachate collection facilities and good example of main leachate collection pipe



41.

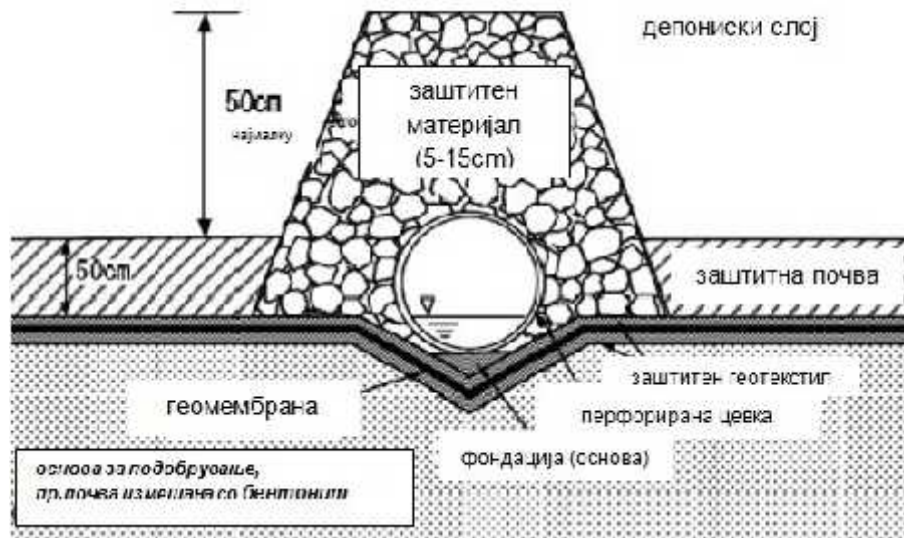
Figure 41. Bad example of main leachate collection pipe

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42.

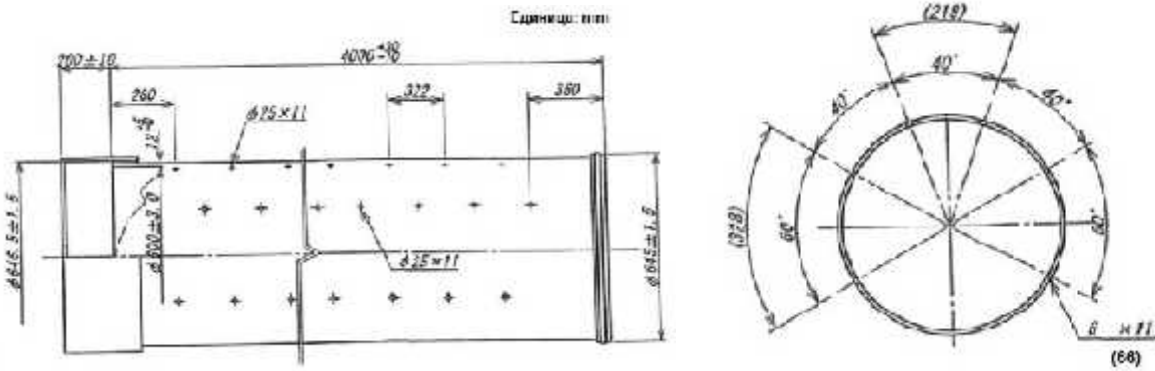
Figure 42. Improvement example for placement of water seepage collection discharge pipe



43.

Figure 43. Improvement example for placement of water seepage collection discharge pipe

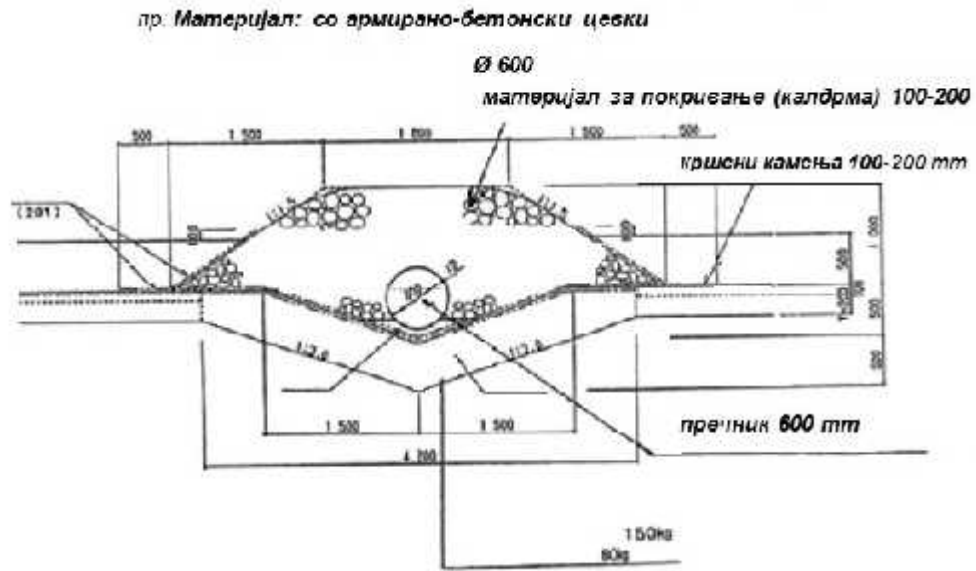
10.5.6.



44. Figure 44. Perforations in leachate collection discharge pipes (Main line)



45. (Kahrizak , -)
 Figure 45. Suitable placement example for ensuring perforation areas stay open (Kahrizak Landfill, Tehran-Iran)



46. ()

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Figure 46. Leachate collection discharge pipe standard cross section diagram

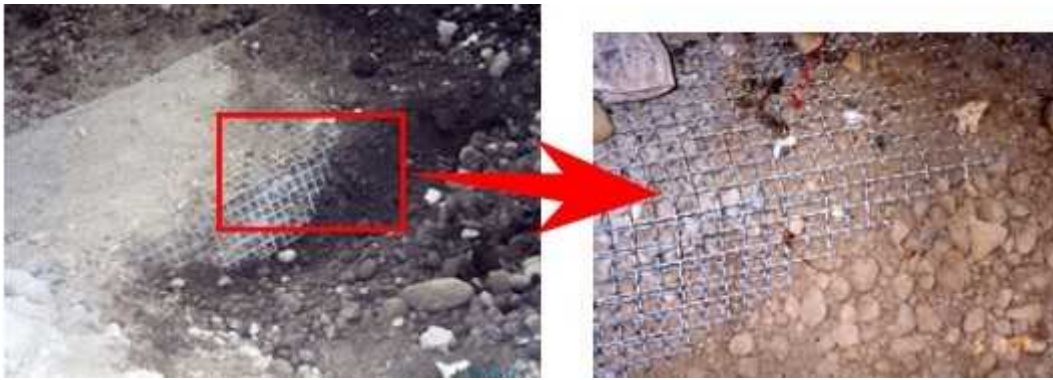
10.5.7.

⁹ Matsufuji, Kouji, (2007) - Caution for Application of "Fukuoka Method" (Semi-Aerobic Landfill Technology), Prepared by Japanese International Cooperation Agency - Kyushu International Center (page35)



47.
Figure 47. Measures of protection with steel plates

10.5.8.



48.

Figure 48. Plugging of leachate collection discharge pipes

10.5.9.

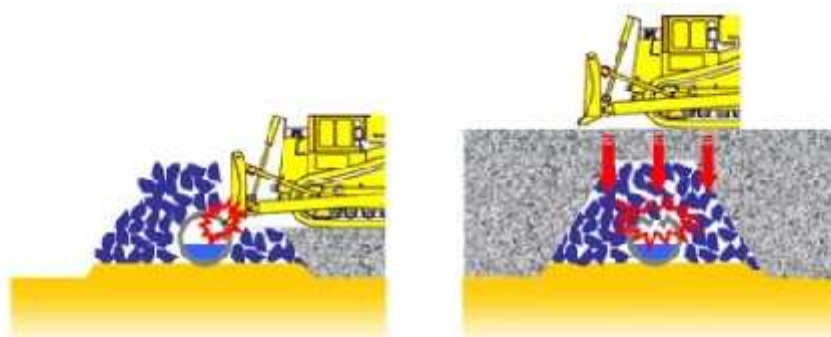
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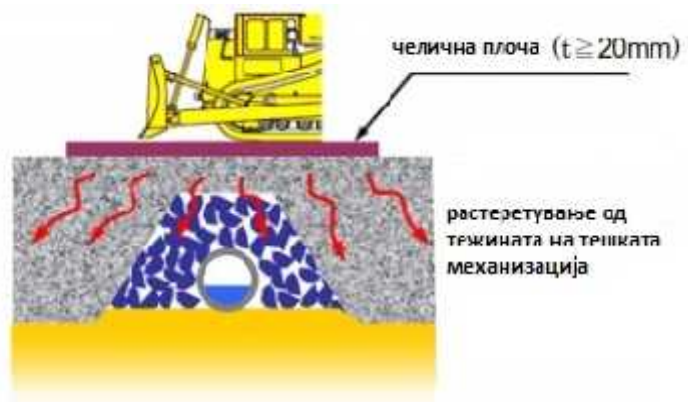


а) Штета поради контакт со тешката механизација

б) Штета поради кинетички оптеретувања од тешката механизација

49.

Figure 49. Damage of leachate collection discharge pipes of the initial layers of landfill



50.

Figure 50. Measure to protect leachate collection pipe in case of thin first waste layer

10.5.10.

10-15

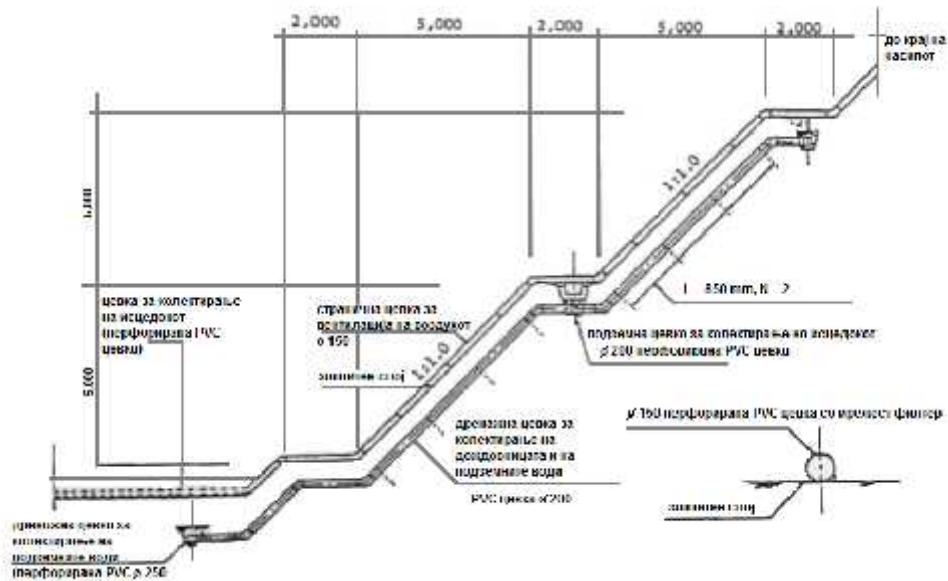
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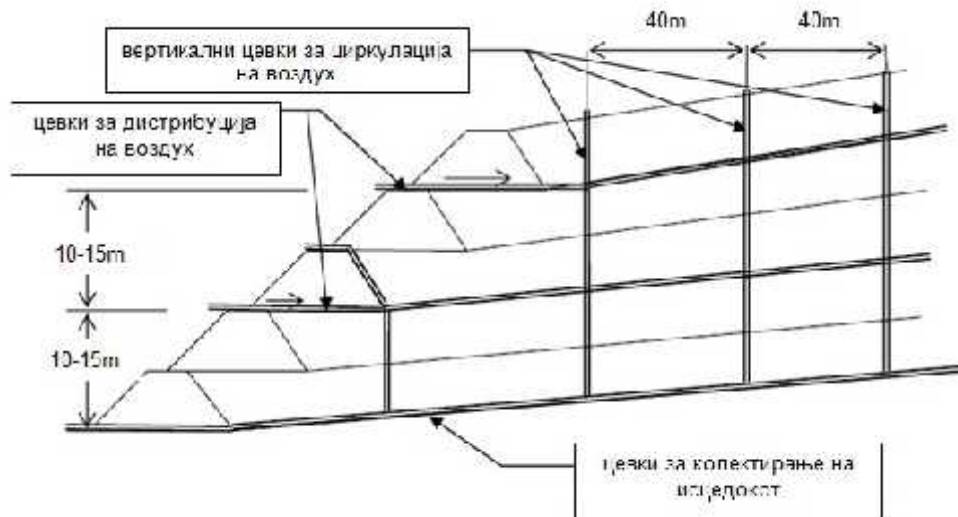
51. (Nakata , -)
Figure 51. Installation example of inclined gas venting pipes
 (Nakata Landfill, Fukuoka-Japan)



52.

Figure 52. Structure of inclined gas venting pipes

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53.

Figure 53. Illustration of application of air introduction pipes in the case that the landfill height is high

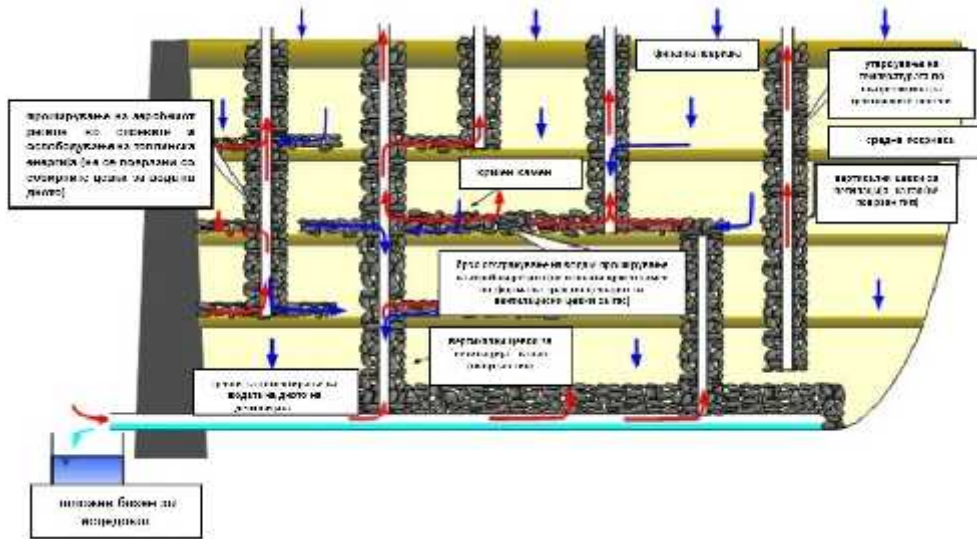
¹⁰ "A Road to Sanitary Landfill Vol.2" - "Structure and Characteristics of Technical Guideline on Sanitary Landfill" In cooperation with: Fukuoka University, Fukuoka City Environment Fondation, Japan Publisher: Fukuoka City Environment Fondation, Japan, 1988-1990 (page141)



54.

(: Kahrizak , : Nakata)

Figure 54. Installation example of vertical gas venting pipes (Left: Kahrizak Landfill, Tehran, Iran, Right: Nakata Landfill Fukuoka, Japan)



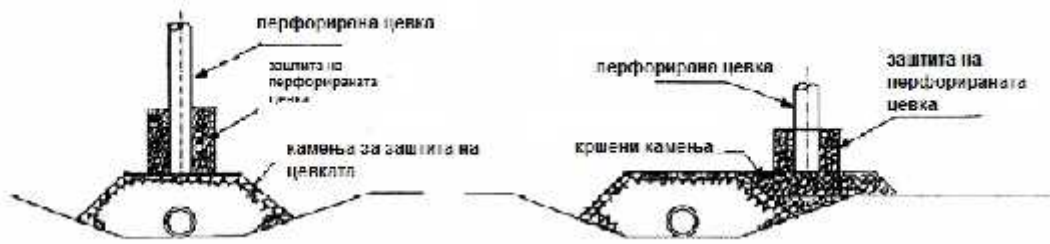
55.

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Figure 55. Diagram of gas venting pipes

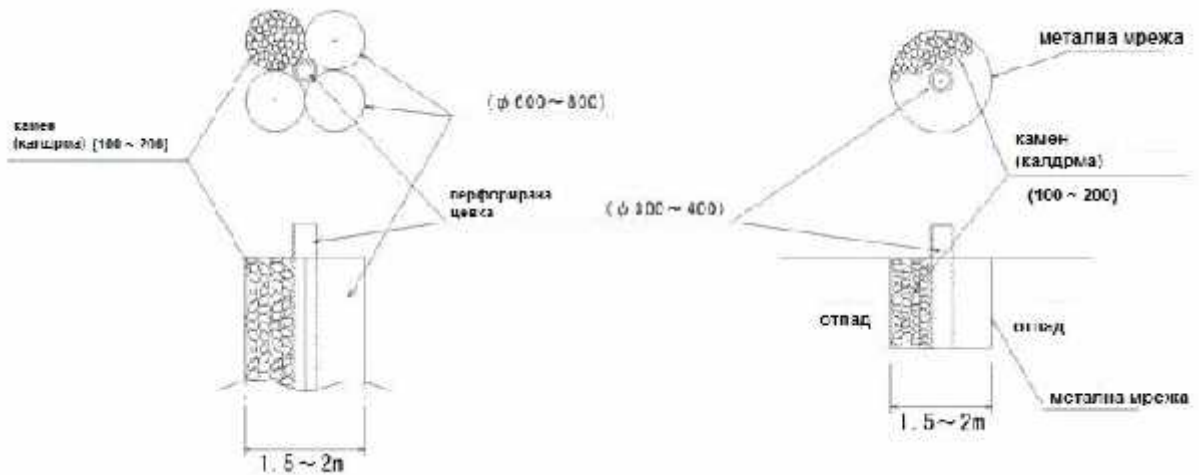
10.5.11.

¹¹ Matsufuji, Kouji, (2007) - Caution for Application of "Fukuoka Method" (Semi-Aerobic Landfill Technology), Prepared by Japanese International Cooperation Agency - Kyushu International Center (page61)



56.

Figure 56. Structure of gas venting pipes



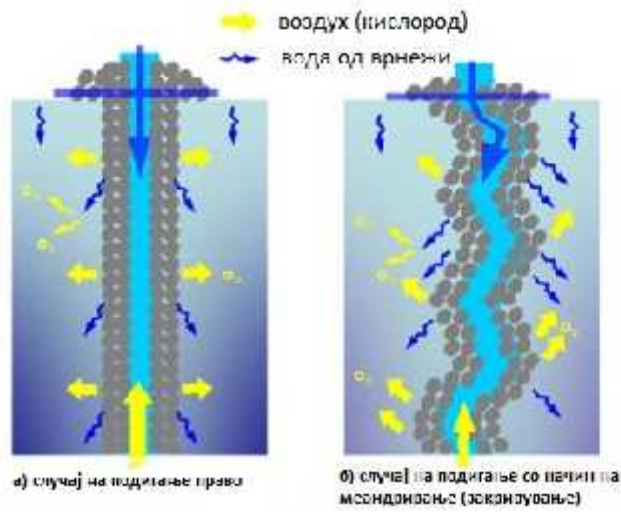
57.

Figure 57. Gas venting pipe production standard dimensions

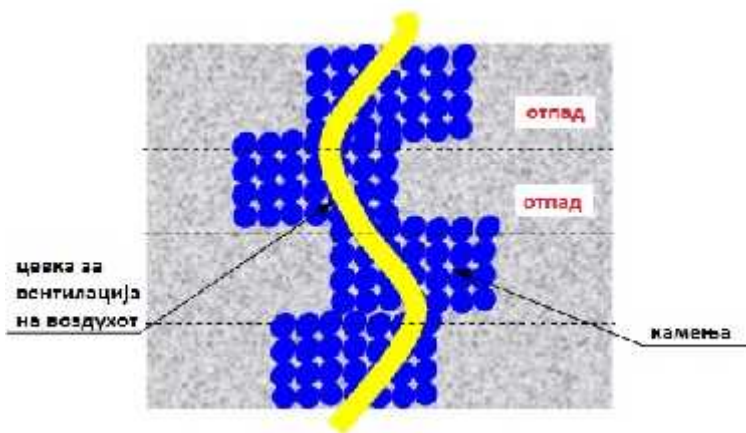
10.5.12.

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50cm. 10cm 1m 20m



58. Figure 58. Supply of oxygen through the gas venting facilities



59.

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Figure 59. Implementation example of raising in a meandering manner

10.5.13.

(3m)

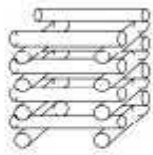


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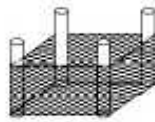
Figure 60. Bad examples for the operation of ventilation pipes (when waste is crowded and when pipe is buried)

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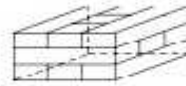
50cm



тип со двојно
вкрстување



тип со челична
мрежа



габионски тип



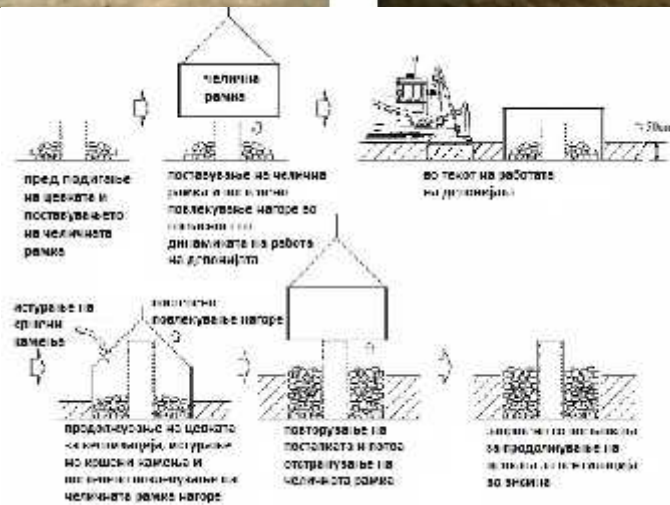
тип со отпадни гуми



61.

Figure 61. Types of construction of vertical ventilation pipes

10.5.14.



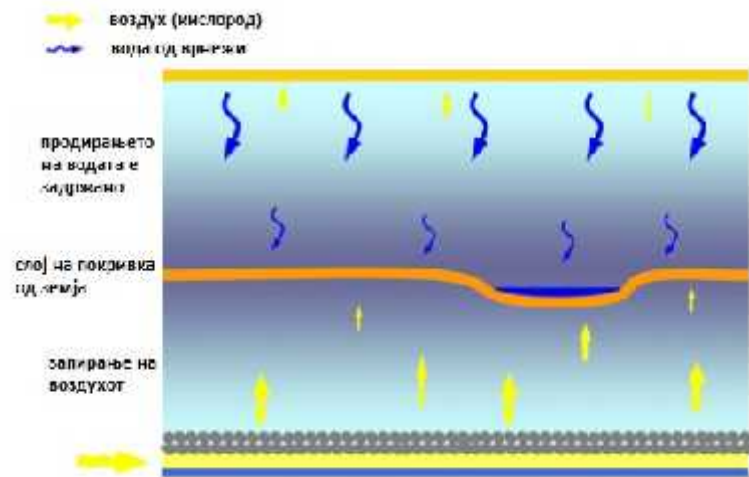
62.

(Nakata , -)

Figure 62. Post construction type gas venting facility (Nakata Landfill, Fukuoka-Japan)

10.5.15.

20m



63.

Figure 63. Bad effect of material covering the soil with a lower coefficient of permeability

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64.

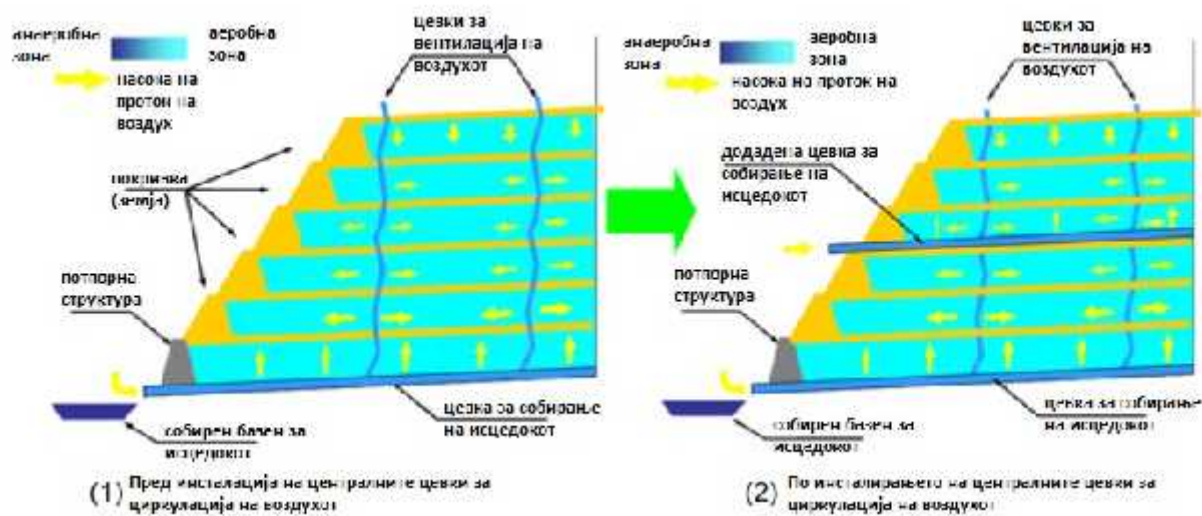
(:Weifang, Shandong)

Figure 64. Trench extraction wastewater for the normal flow of air from the landfill layer
(China: City of Weifang, Shandong Province)

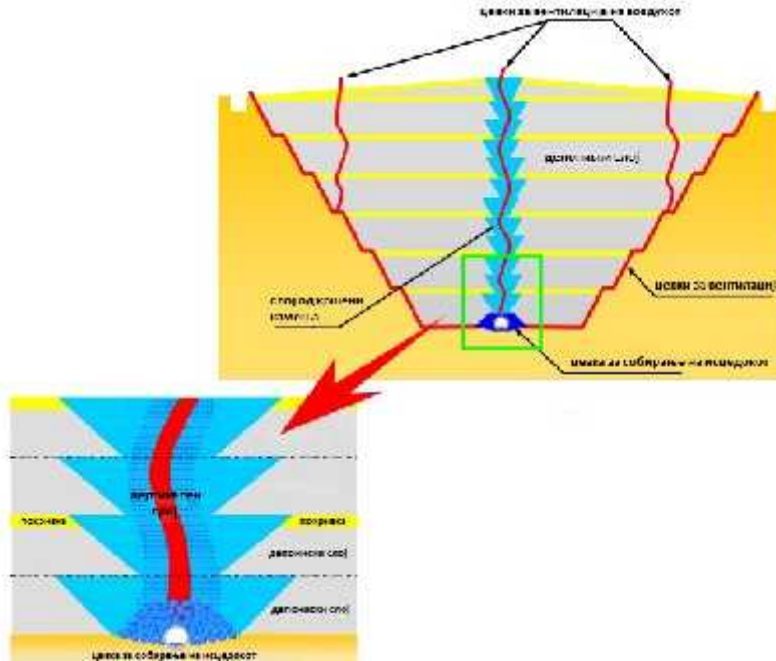
(1)

20m.

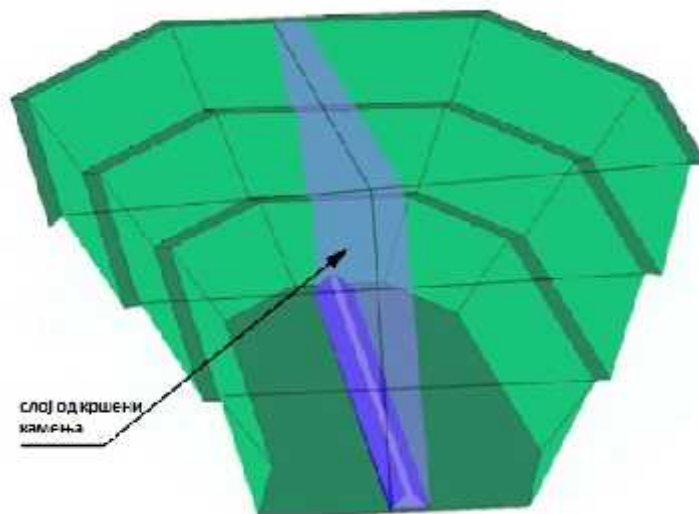
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65. Figure 65. Aerobic and anaerobic areas in semi-aerobic method



66.
Figure 66. Cross-section of a layer of crushed stones



67.
Figure 67. Diagram of a vertical layer of broken stones

12

¹² Matsufuji, Kouji, (2007) - Caution for Application of "Fukuoka Method" (Semi-Aerobic Landfill Technology), Prepared by Japanese International Cooperation Agency - Kyushu International Center (page58)

10.6.

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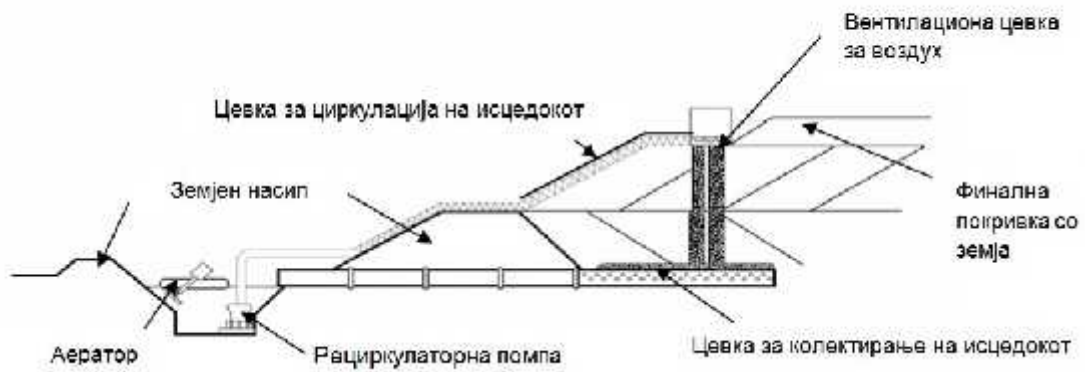
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10.6.1.

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68.

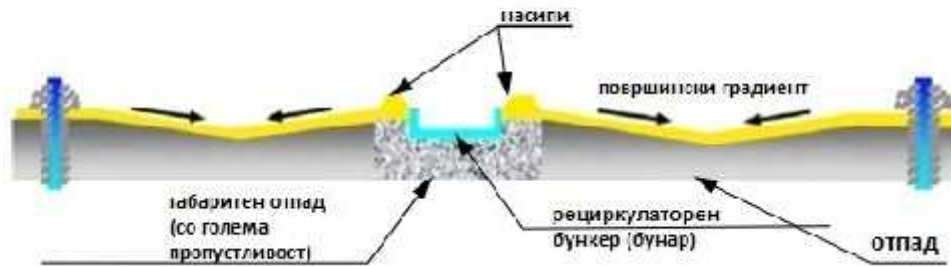
Figure 68. Recirculation semi-aerobic landfill system with aerator

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✓



69. ()
Figure 69. Recirculation pit installation



Промена на исцедокот со присуството на кислород



3/Oct/2005



5/Nov/2005

70. 1 () (Ampang Jajar ,)
Figure 70. Purification of leachate circulation through (change of leachate after 1 month of work) (Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)



71. (Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)
Figure 71. Example of circulation of leachate (Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)



72. (Hashimoto Landfill, Japan)
Figure 72. Example of circulation of leachate (Hashimoto Landfill, Japan)



73. () (Tafaigata landfill, Samoa)
Figure 73. Circulation pit (Tafaigata landfill, Samoa)

10.6.2.

. pH

6-8.

()

(Fe)

(H₂S) ()

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(, ,)

CO₂,

CH₄, H₂S.

(DO)

10.6.3.

5

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(BOD);

(COD)

(SS).



74.

13

Figure 74. Circulation and treatment of leachate in the semi-aerobic method of sanitary landfill

10.6.4.

BOD, COD,

13 "A Road to Sanitary Landfill Vol.1" - "Design and Operation of Sanitary Landfill" In cooperation with: Fukuoka University, Fukuoka City Environment Fondation, Japan Publisher: Fukuoka City Environment Fondation, Japan, 1988-1990 (page44)

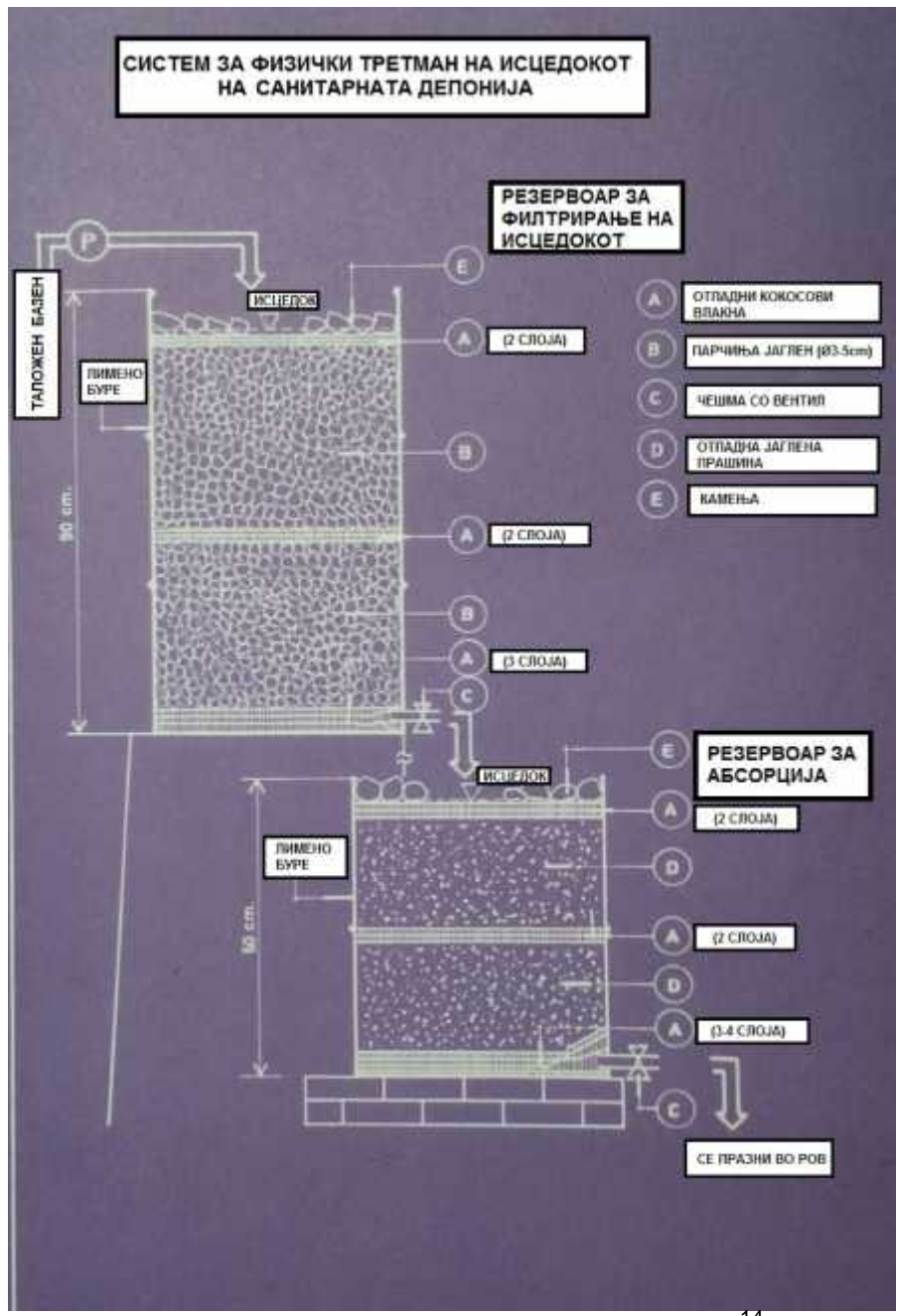
10.6.5.

-

(CC),

(-coli),

COD,



75. Figure 75. Physics treatment of leachate

14 "A Road to Sanitary Landfill Vol.1" - "Design and Operation of Sanitary Landfill" In cooperation with: Fukuoka University, Fukuoka City Environment Fondation, Japan Publisher: Fukuoka City Environment Fondation, Japan, 1988-1990 (page45)

10.6.6.

(BOD)

(BOD)

(DO-dissolved oxygen)

(BOD)

(BOD).

5. (BOD)
Table 5. Treatment methods and Removal of BOD

	(1) (1) Biological Treatment	(2) (2) Activated Carbon	(3) (3) Flocculation
Principle Action			15
Effectiveness	(20 mg/l)	20 mg/l (	(SS) BOD

10.6.7.

(COD)

()

()

6. (COD)
Table 6. Treatment methods and Removal of COD and colour

	(1) (1) Flocculation	(2) (2) Activated Carbon	(3) (3) Biological treatment	(4) (4) Ozone oxidation
Principle Action	“ ”			COD
Effectiveness	COD 10,000			

10.6.8.

7

(),

7.

Table 7. Treatment methods and Removal of Heavy Metal

	(1) () (1) Flocculation (Alkali Method)	(2) (2) Absorption	(3) () (3) Flocculation (with additive)
Principle Action			
Effectiveness	(mg/l)		

10.6.9.

8.

Table 8. Treatment methods and Removal of nitrogenous compound

	(1) (1) Biological treatment	(2) (2) Absorption
Principle Action		
Effectiveness		

10.6.10.

(SS)

9

9.

(SS)

Table 9. Treatment methods and Removal of Suspended Solid (SS)

	(1) (1) Sedimentation	(2) (2) Filtration
Principle Action		(SS)
Effectiveness	mg/l (SS)	mg/l (SS)

10.
 (- 3, - 2, - 1, - 0)
Table 10. Advantages and disadvantages of leachate treatment method
 (Most Suitable - 3, Suitable - 2, Least Suitable - 1, Not applicable - 0)

	BOD	COD	SS	T-N		
()	3	2	1	1	1	1
	3	2	1	1	1	1
	3	2	1	1	1	1
	3	2	3	1	1	1
	3	2	1	3	1	1
/	2	3	3	1	3	2
	1	1	3	0	1	0
	3	3	2	1	3	2
	0	2	0	0	3	0

11.

11.1.

11.2.

2-3

30-60 cm,

1-3%,

15-30 cm

() .

200 ,

()

()



76. Figure 76. Area Method

10.3.

30-120

, 1-2

5-8

30-60cm

1-3%



77.
Figure 77. Trench Method

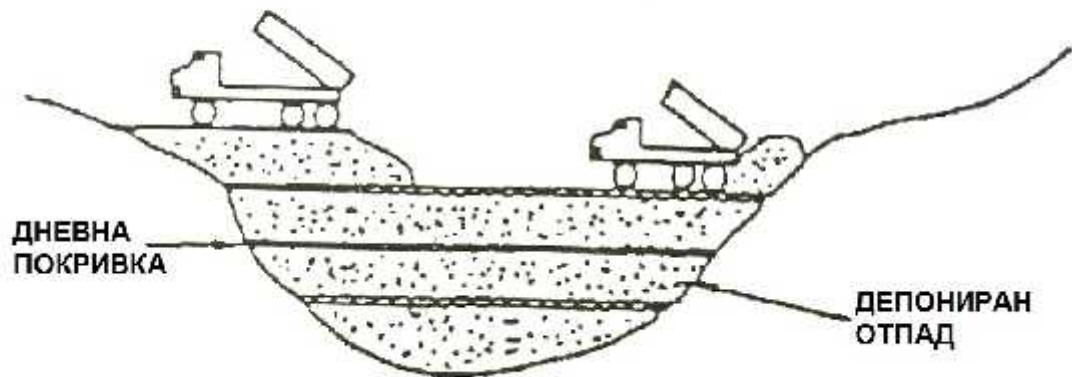
11.4.



78.
Figure 78. Elevation disposal method

11.5.

11.5.1.



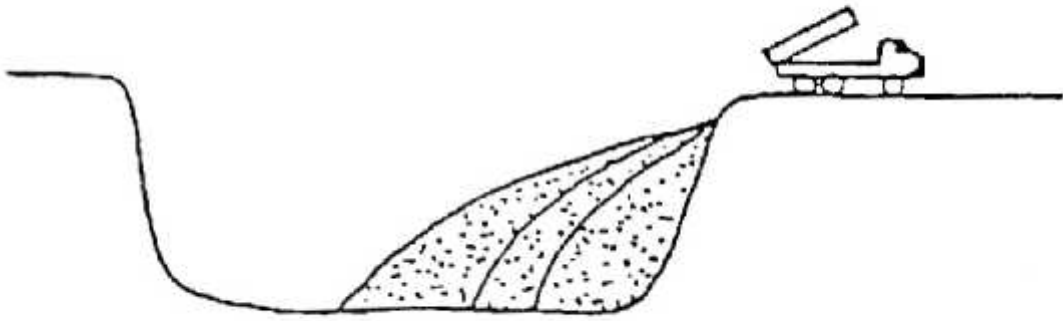
79.
Figure 79. Sandwich Method

11.5.2.



80.
Figure 80. Cell Method

11.5.3.



81.
Figure 81. Dumping Method

12.



82.

(, ,)
Figure 82. Machinery required for the sanitary landfill
(Bulldozer, Compactor, Dredge and Scraper)

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2,3

14.

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14.1.

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83.

16

Figure 83. Weighbridge on sanitary landfill

14.2. ()

14.3.

14.4.



84.

17

Figure 84. Facility for washing and disinfecting vehicles

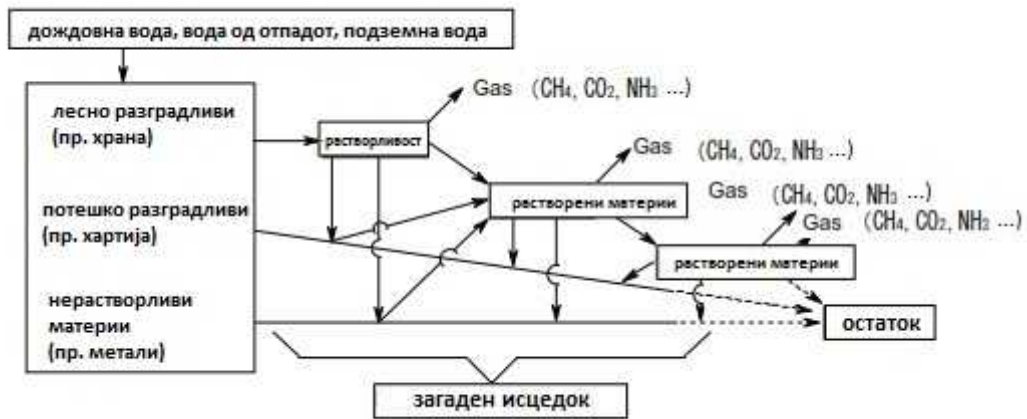
15.

16.

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CH₄, CO₂, H₂S, pH BOD ,
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, CO₂
BOD ()
pH
)
BOD ()
pH
)
BOD ()
pH
)
BOD ()
pH

CH₂S

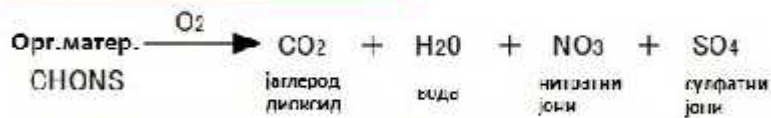
j NH₃.



85.

Figure 85. Decomposition of waste in landfill

<< Аеробно разложување >>



- ★ Чисто разложување
- ★ Разложувањето е брзо (да се зголеми енергетската ефикасност)

<< Анаеробно разложување >>



- ☆ Генерирање на проблематични материјали
Метан (експлозивни), Водород сулфид (миризливи и токсични гасови)
миризливите сулфидни јонски како што се поглаби масни киселини
- ☆ Разложувањето е многу споро
Списокена генерирана состојба ацидификација предизвицана од продукција
на масни киселини и активноста на микроорганизмите се намалува

86.

Figure 86. Overview of aerobic and anaerobic decomposition

16.1. pH BOD

16.1.1. pH

pH

pH

pH

pH

0,2-0,4.

16.1.2.

BOD

BOD

BOD

(1)

BOD , pH

4-6.

(2)

(3)

BOD

, pH

pH

CO₂

CO₂

pH

8.

(4)

BOD

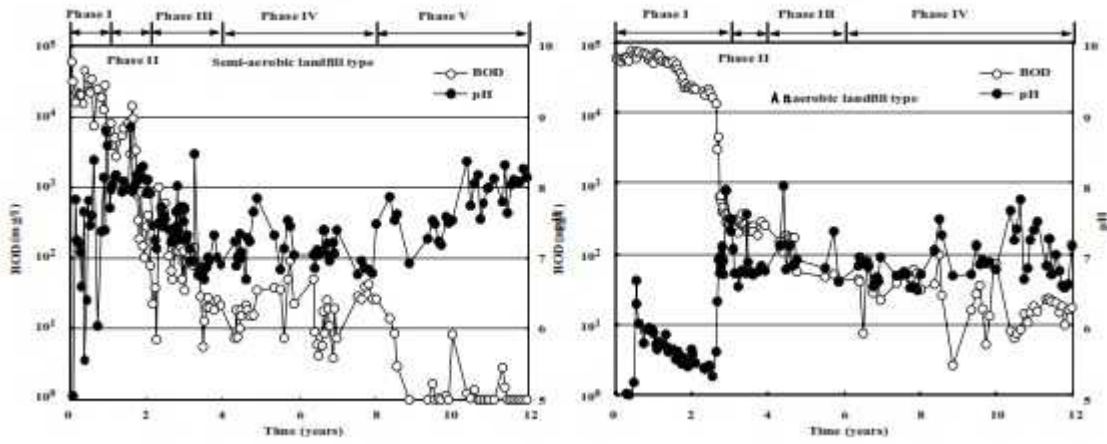
pH

BOD
(5).
7-8

10mg/L

pH

CO₂



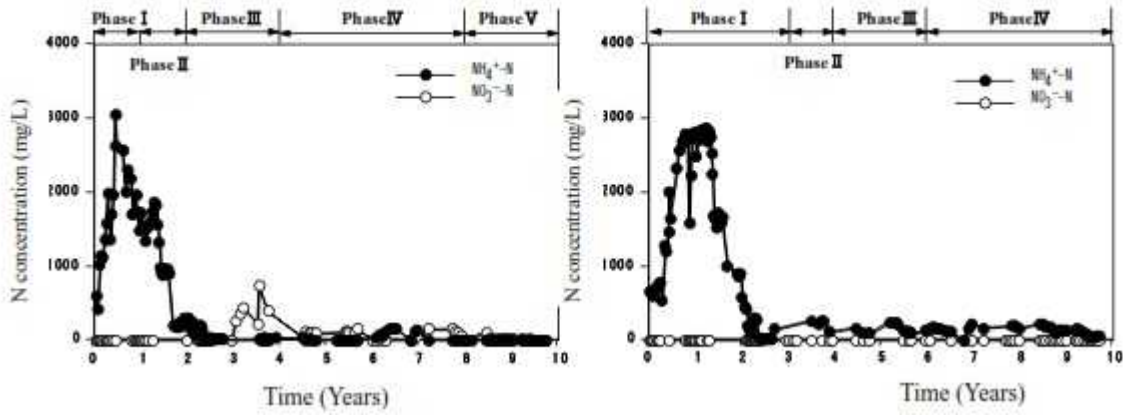
87.

pH BOD

Figure 87. pH and BOD concentration variation with time

16.2.

pH



88.

Figure 88. NH_4^+-N and NO_3^--N concentration variation with time

16.3.

pH

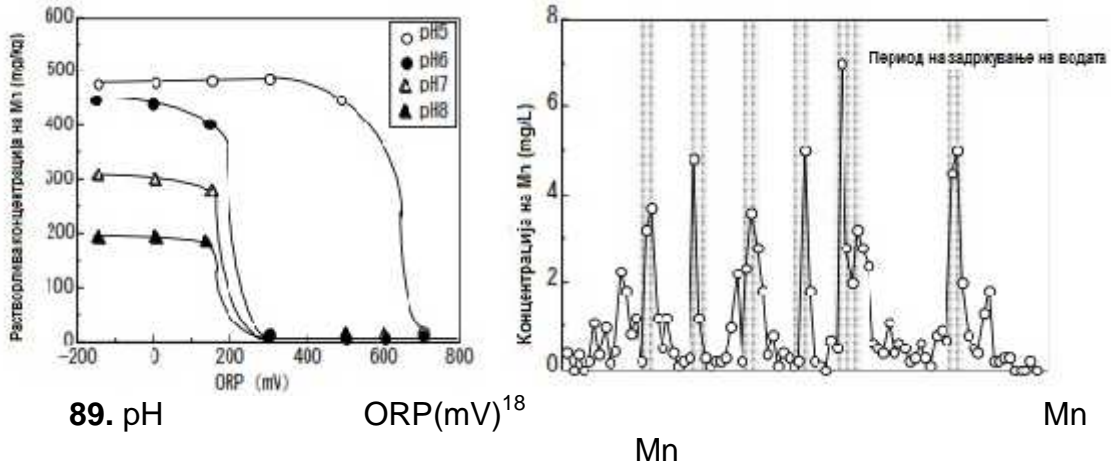


Figure 89. pH and ORP(mV) value and influence the solubility of Mn in the soil and increase the concentration of Mn based on the retention of water in the landfill layer

16.4.

(CH₄)

(CO₂)

(CH₄)

(CO₂)

(CH₄),

(CO₂).

¹⁸ ORP (" mV, millivolt: 1/1,000 of a volt, ()

LEL



90.

LEL

Figure 90. Device for measuring flammable landfill gas LEL catalytic and infrared sensors

(6) : CH₄ 0

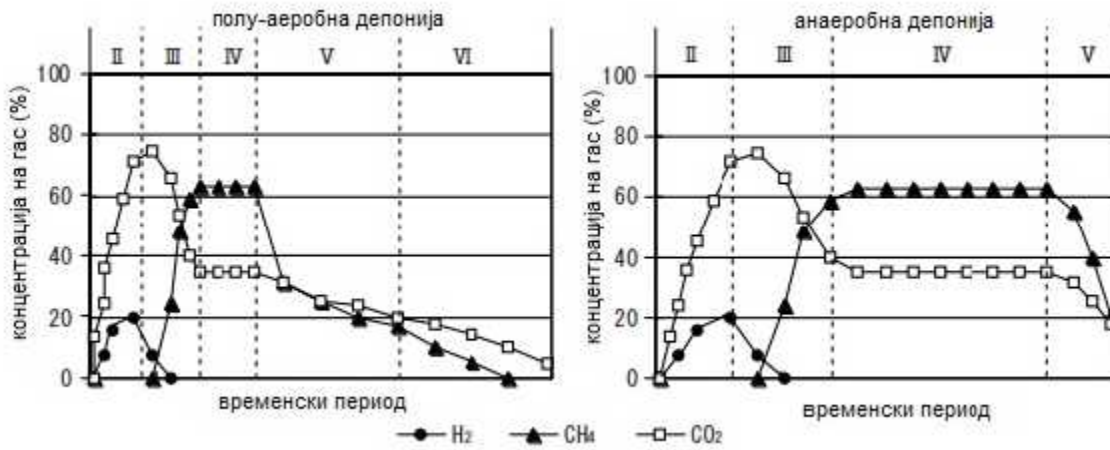
(5 6): CH₄/CO₂ < 2

(4): CH₄/CO₂ > 2

CH₄/CO₂ = 1, CO₂

CH₄ CO₂, CH₄ CO₂ (4)

CH₄ CO₂ (5)



91. **Figure 91.** Landfill product gas composition changes

16.5.

(H₂S)

(H₂S)

(CH₃SH)

(H₂S)

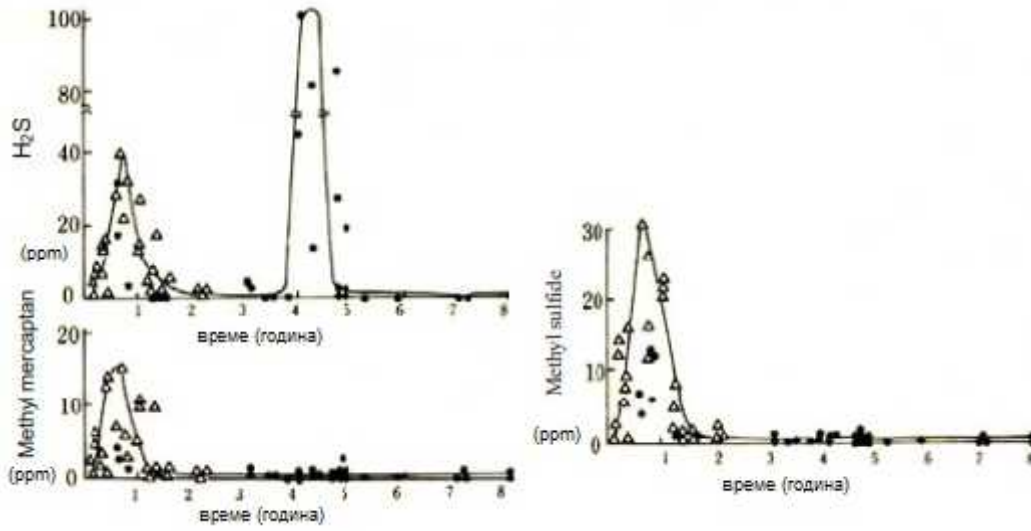
(CH₃SH).

(H₂S) (CH₃SH)

H₂S

H₂S

H₂S,

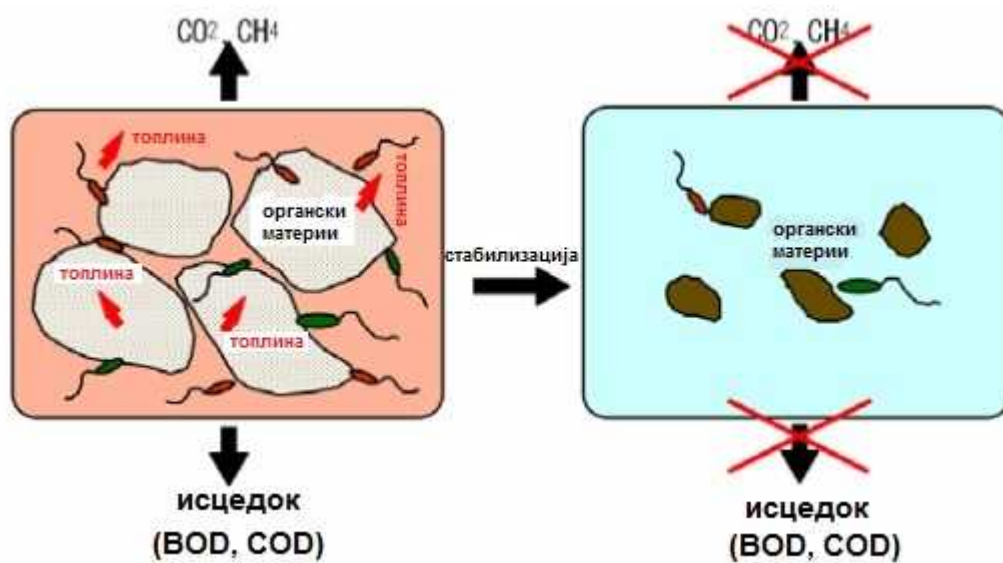


92. (ppm)¹⁹
Figure 92. Sulfur compound generation conditions

16.6.

¹⁹ (ppm - parts per million, делови од милион)

50-70 °C.



93.

Figure 93. Conceptual scheme for stabilization of landfill

$$Q = V_L (T_L - T_w) C_p \text{ [J]}$$

T_L - [°C];

T_w - [°C];

V_L - [L];

$C_p = 4,18 \text{ [KJ/kg-K]}$

T_L -
 T_w -
 V_L -
 C_p -

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“3 (Money, Manpower and Material) Step by Step”

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➤ 3:

➤ 4:

➤ 5:

➤ 6:

➤ 7:

➤ 8:

➤ 9:

➤ 10:

➤ 11:

17.1.1.

(1)

()



94. 1 -
(Ampang Jajar ,)
Figure 94. Measure 1 - Covering the soil cover
(Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)

17.1.2.

(2)

50cm

1m



95. 2 -

(Ampang Jajar ,)

Figure 95. Measure 2 - Access road and drainage channels (Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)

17.1.3.

() (3)

1,5m

30-

50m



96. 3 -

(Ampang Jajar ,)

Figure 96. Measure 3 - Ventilation and stabilization of landfill
(Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)

17.1.4.

(4)

3-5m

10-15m.



97. 4 -
 (Ampang Jajar ,)
Figure 97. Measure 4 - Trenches and embankments of landfill
 (Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)

17.1.5.

(5)



98. 5 -
 (Ampang Jajar ,)
Figure 98. Measure 5 - Retaining embankments and slopes of landfill
 (Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)

17.1.6.

(6)



99. 6 -

(Ampang Jajar ,)

Figure 99. Measure 6 - Installed of Weighbridge on landfill
(Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)

17.1.7.

(7)



100. 7 -
(Ampang Jajar ,)

Figure 100. Measure 7 - Growth of sod and grass on landfill
(Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)

17.1.8.

(8)



101. 8 -
(Ampang Jajar ,)

Figure 101. Measure 8 - Training and Briefing (Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)

17.1.9.

(9)



102. 9 -
(Ampang Jajar ,)
Figure 102. Measure 9 - Leachate collecting and venting pipe
(Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)

17.1.10.

(10)



103. 10 -
(Ampang Jajar ,)
Figure 103. Measure 10 - Leachate collecting and venting pipe
(Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)

17.1.11.

(11)

3-5cm,

104,

105.



104.

(Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)

Figure 104. Installation of the system for physical treatment of leachate
(Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)



105.

(1- untreated, 2- after circulation and aeration, 3- after filtration system) (Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)

Figure 105. Results of the test quality of leachate(1-untreated, 2-after circulation and aeration, 3-after filtration system) (Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)

17.2.



106. (1971), () - (Nakata , -)
Figure 106. Before (1971), After (today) - (Nakata landfill, Fukuoka-Japan)



107. (1988), (1990) - (Ampang Jajar ,)
Figure 107. Before (1988), After (1990) - (Ampang Jajar Landfill, Malaysia)



108. (1996), (1998) - (Kahrizak , -)
Figure 108. Before (1996), After (1998) - (Kahrizak Landfill, Tehran-Iran)

17.3.

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“Ampang Jajar”

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“ 2011- ”,

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16.390,00 m²

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2011”-

(“

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10/13)

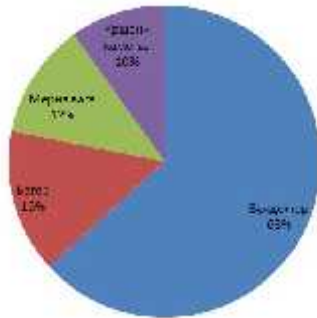
25.311 t/g (78.672 - 93.744 m³)

“ 2011- ”

40.000.000,00

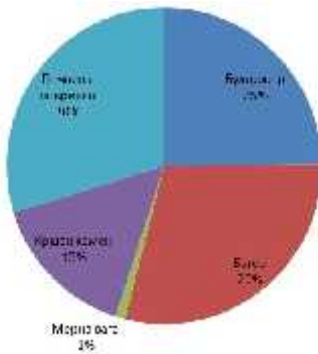
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(109)



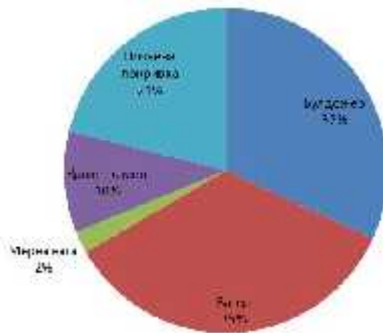
1

(1221 .)	960,00	/=	1.172.160,00
(275 .)	3500,00	/=	962.500,00
(50)	1500	/m ³=	277.500,00
		=	333.000,00
				.....= 2.745.160,00
				.....= 21.241 t/god



2

(2242 .)	960,00	/	.....=	2.152.320,00
(2420 .)	3500,00	/	.....=	8.470.000,00
(320)	1500	/m ³	.....=	1.777.500,00
			.....=	120.000,00
(3300)	3000		.....=	9.900.000,00
				.....= 22.419.820,00
				.....= 23.500 t/god



3

(1800 .)	960,00	/	.....=	1.728.000,00
(1800 .)	3500,00	/	.....=	6.300.000,00
(150)	1500	/m ³=	832.500,00
		=	100.000,00
(1400)	3000	=	4.200.000,00
			= 13.160.500,00
			= 25.311 t/god

109.

3

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Figure 109. Approximate costs in the first 3 years to build a semi-aerobic sanitary landfill

17.4.

55

1999/31/

55

“ ” ()

(2009-2015)



110.

Figure 110. Locations of dumps in R.Macedonia

21



111. . (1- , 2- , 3- , 4-)

Figure 111. Landfills in R.Macedonia (1 landfill in Sveti Nikole, 2-Landfill in Gostivar, 3-Landfill in Kocani, 4-Landfill in Kicevo)

17.4.1.

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700

900

1 km²,

80% 10%.



112.

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Figure 112. Landfill “Trestena Skala” in Stip

17.4.1.1.

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2004 .

15.04.2004

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“ ”

16.390,00 m²

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(,) (,)
)

270kg/m^3 ($21.241 - 25.311 \text{ t/g}$ (78.672 - 93.744
 m^3)
 km 200 m, “ ” 4

22



113.
Figure 113. Current situation of Landfill "Trestena Skala" in Stip

17.4.2.

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545.000

25%

100.000

26.000.000 ³

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114. “ ”
Figure 114. Landfill "Drisla" - Skopje

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115. " "

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10-15

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GEC - Global Environment Centre Foundation ()

JICA - Japan International Cooperation Agency ()

DO - Dissolved Oxygen ()

SS - Suspended Solid ()

BOD - Biological Oxygen Demand ()

COD - Chemical Oxygen Demand ()

ORP - Oxidation Reduction Potential ()

mV - millivolt: 1/1,000 of a volt ()

CH₄ -

CO₂ -

CH₂S -

NH₃ - j

H₂S -

CH₃SH -

21.

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14. , (. , .68/04, 71/04 107/07)
15. , , (. , .68/04 107/07)
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