

FACT SHEET



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WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT

MUNICIPAL WASTE LANDFILL GASES 4/97

Introduction: Where Do Landfill Gases Come From?

Gases released from municipal waste landfills have the potential to cause odors in neighborhoods surrounding the landfill. The household and commercial wastes brought to landfills decompose over time largely through the action of bacteria. This process produces odorous gases, the amount formed depends upon a variety of factors: nature and moisture content of the waste, amount of oxygen present, and temperature inside the landfill. Less odorous gases can also be generated at landfills due to chemical reactions and due to the evaporation of chemicals put into the landfill. Any gases generated tend to rise through the landfill and reach the air above, although the rate at which this occurs is affected by landfill content and by the weather. The amount of gases emitted will vary from landfill to landfill and will be different for a single landfill at different times (e.g., due to changing weather, changing landfill content).

Once emitted into the air, landfill gases are carried on surface level winds. While this dilutes the gases with fresh air, it can also move them into the community. Naturally, wind speed and direction determine whether local residents will notice landfill odors so that the degree of the problem will vary greatly from day to day. At locations near the landfill, the worst time of the day may be early morning. This is when winds tend to be most gentle, providing the least dilution of the gas. Additionally, this early morning effect is usually greatest in fall and spring.

What is Present in Municipal Waste Landfill Gases?

Methane and carbon dioxide are the major gases produced by the bacterial decay of landfill wastes (USEPA, 1991). Methane present underground is flammable, but it is not associated with odors or hazards once emitted into the air above the landfill. Other gases produced by landfill bacteria are termed reduced sulfur gases or sulfides (e.g., hydrogen sulfide, dimethyl sulfide, mercaptans). These odorous gases give the landfill gas mixture its characteristic "rotting" smell.

Other chemicals can also be present in landfill gases, although their levels are typically very small compared to the levels of methane, carbon dioxide, and sulfides (USEPA, 1991; ERL, 1995). Many different volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) have been found in landfill gases with the amounts varying from landfill to landfill depending upon whether the landfill received wastes containing these chemicals. Also, the amounts of VOCs in landfills depend upon whether chemical reactions are occurring which either remove or create them.

What Health Effects Can Landfill Gases Cause in People Living Nearby?

Sulfides can cause unpleasant odors even at very low concentrations. These concentrations are well below the level needed to produce toxicity (Shusterman, 1992). This means that landfill odors represent more of a public nuisance than a community health hazard, with the odors not being a good indicator of whether other chemicals are present. However, for some people, simply smelling an unpleasant odor can be sufficient to create an adverse physiological response (nausea, headache, etc.). Although this situation is highly undesirable, the effects usually reverse when the odor dissipates and do not require medical attention. While there is some concern that odors might precipitate an asthmatic attack in highly sensitive people, a controlled study of asthmatics found that exposure to a high level of hydrogen sulfide (2 parts per million - ppm) did not trigger an asthmatic attack or alter respiratory function (Jappinen, 1990).

Other VOCs that might be present in landfill gas are less odorous than sulfides, and the levels that might reach surrounding homes are generally far below that which is known to cause ill effects (USEPA, 1991; ERL, 1995; CTDPH, 1996). In most cases landfills do not emit enough of these VOCs to increase their concentration above the background levels commonly found in the community. Gasoline, household products (e.g., glues, paints), and other sources in the community are usually more significant sources of these VOCs than are landfills. While this is typically the case, it should be noted that the amounts of these VOCs could vary from one landfill to the next depending upon what historically was disposed of in the landfill. At Connecticut landfills where odors have been a concern, air sampling has shown VOC levels to be minimal (CTDEGP Air Management Bureau Data).

In summary, this is general information and each landfill needs to be considered separately since they differ widely in composition. While landfill gases are not usually a significant public health hazard, the odors may, at times, be unpleasant and produce discomfort and temporary symptoms. Measures to capture landfill gases and prevent their migration to the community are warranted where odors create a persistent nuisance.

Where Can I Get More Information?

You can contact your local health director to find out more about the landfill in your town. You can also contact the Connecticut Department of Public Health to discuss the health aspects of landfill gases (860-509-7742), or the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Odor Management (860-424-3366) to discuss landfill testing and management.

Key Sources Used to Develop Factsheet:

CTDPH (1996) Health Consultation: Hartford Landfill, Review of Air Emissions Data.

Jappinen, P., et al. (1990) Exposure to hydrogen sulphide and respiratory function.

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USEPA (1991) Air Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills - Background

Information for Proposed Standards and Guidelines. EPA-450/3-90-011a.

Environmental Risk Limited (1995) Evaluation of Air Emissions at the Hartford Landfill.

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Shusterman, D. (1992) Critical review: the health significance of environmental odor pollution. Arch. Env. Health 47: 76-87, 1992.