Dioxins & Incineration

Dr Paul Connett

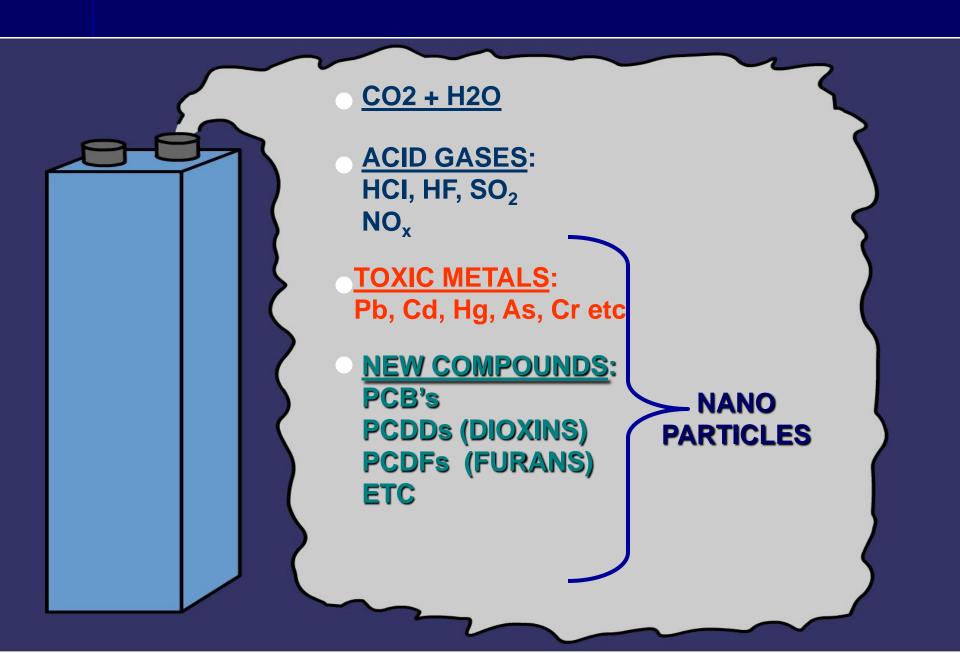
Professor Emeritus of Chemistry St Lawrence University, Canton, NY

Paul@AmericanHealthStudies.org

OUTLINE

- Dioxins & incineration:
- A) history
- B) chemistry
- C) biology
- D) health threat

AIR EMISSIONS



■ 1960s, 1970s Most people hear of dioxins in relation to use of Agent Orange in Vietnam

- 1960s, 1970s Most people hear of dioxins in relation to use of Agent Orange in Vietnam
- 1949 1976 dioxins produced in industrial accidents in plants making 2,4,5 Trichlorophenol. Most famous Seveso, Italy in 1976.

- 1960s, 1970s Most people hear of dioxins in relation to use of Agent Orange in Vietnam
- 1949 1976 dioxins produced in industrial accidents in plants making 2,4,5 Trichlorophenol. Most famous Seveso, Italy in 1976.
- 1977 dioxins found in trash incinerator emissions (Olie et al)

- 1960s, 1970s Most people hear of dioxins in relation to use of Agent Orange in Vietnam
- 1949 1976 dioxins produced in industrial accidents in plants making 2,4,5 Trichlorophenol. Most famous Seveso, Italy in 1976.
- 1977 dioxins found in trash incinerator emissions (Olie et al)
- 1977 -'85 Engineers argue that dioxin problem solved by running incinerator furnaces at high temps. They were wrong

- 1960s, 1970s Most people hear of dioxins in relation to use of Agent Orange in Vietnam
- 1949 1976 dioxins produced in industrial accidents in plants making 2,4,5 Trichlorophenol. Most famous Seveso, Italy in 1976.
- 1977 dioxins found in trash incinerator emissions (Olie et al)
- 1977 -'85 Engineers argue that dioxin problem solved by running incinerator furnaces at high temps. They were wrong
- 1985 Ozvacic et al. find dioxins formed after the furnace.

 Biggest source of dioxin is from food, particularly animal fat.

- Biggest source of dioxin is from food, particularly animal fat.
- Biggest source of dioxin entering food chains = combustion

- Biggest source of dioxin is from food, particularly animal fat.
- Biggest source of dioxin entering food chains = combustion
- Medical, municipal and hazardous waste incineration, backyard burning (PVC), Fires (PVC), copper recycling (PVC), metal smelting

- Biggest source of dioxin is from food, particularly animal fat.
- Biggest source of dioxin entering food chains = combustion
- Medical, municipal and hazardous waste incineration, backyard burning (PVC), Fires (PVC), copper recycling (PVC), metal smelting
- 1990's better dioxin control from incineration. Many plants retrofitted and older plants closed down.

DIOXINS The chemical structures

3 families

- 3 families
- PCBs

- 3 families
- PCBs
- PCDFs (furans)

- 3 families
- PCBs
- PCDFs (furans)
- PCDDs (dioxins)

Benzene

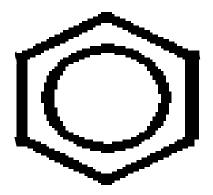
$$\begin{array}{c}
H \\
C \\
C \\
C \\
C \\
C
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
H \\
C \\
C \\
C \\
H
\end{array}$$

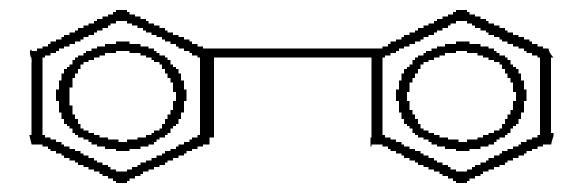
$$\begin{array}{c}
H \\
C \\
C \\
C \\
H
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
H \\
C \\
C \\
C \\
H
\end{array}$$

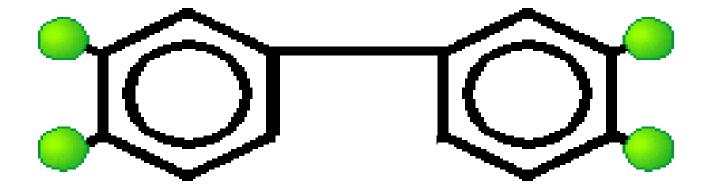
$$\begin{array}{c}
H \\
C \\
C \\
C \\
H
\end{array}$$



BENZENE

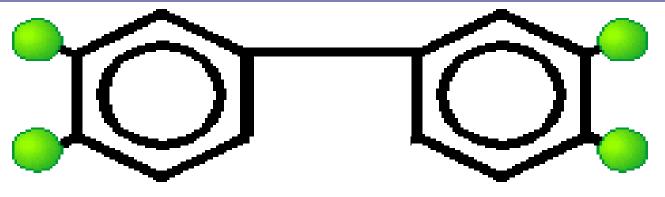


BIPHENYL



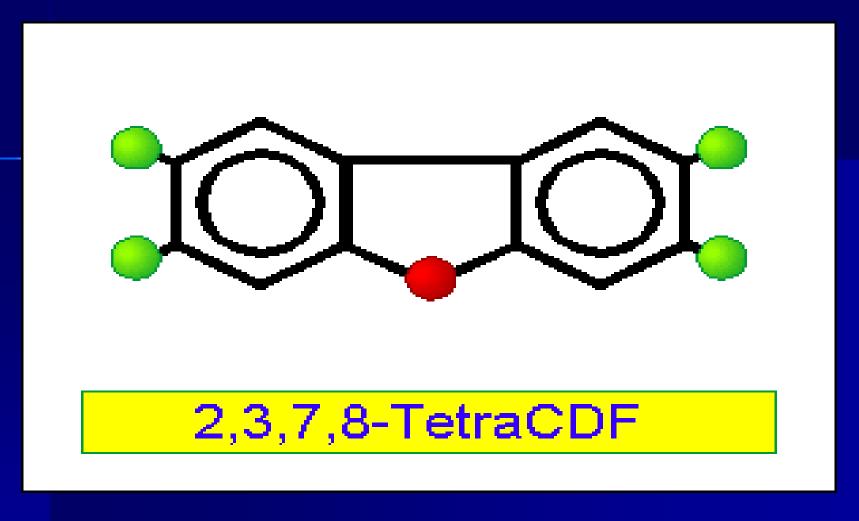
One of 209 PCBS

Polychlorinated biphenyls

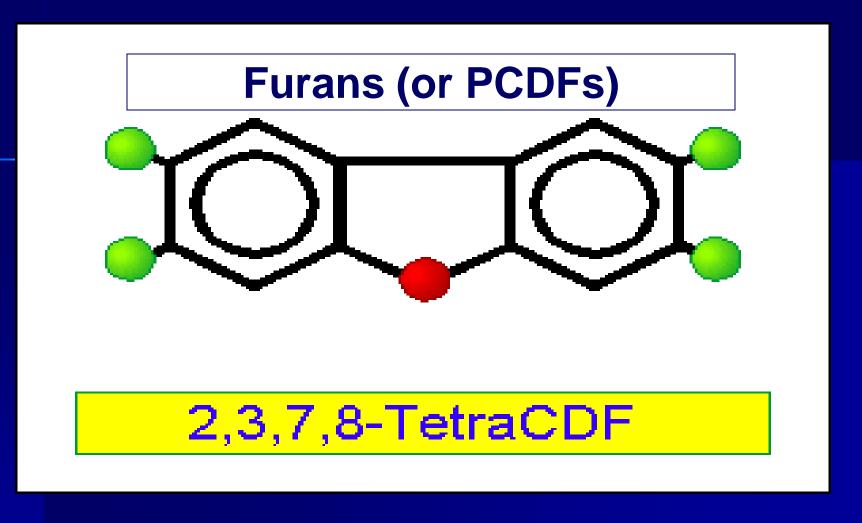


One of 209 PCBS

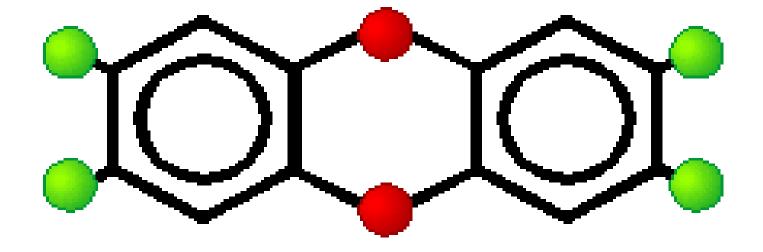
PCBs = a family of compounds in which chlorine atoms are substituted for hydrogen at 1 to 10 positions of BIPHENYL.



Furans (or PCDFs) have an oxygen atom forming a five membered ring (the furan) between the two benzenes of PCBs. There are 135 furans.



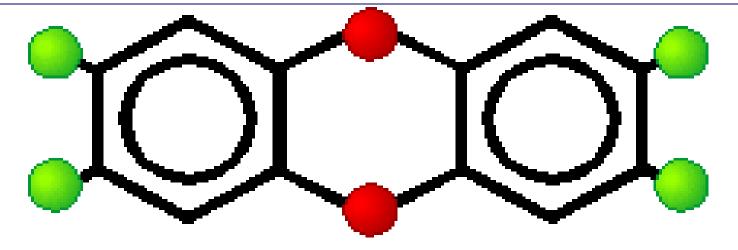
Furans (or PCDFs) have an oxygen atom forming a five membered ring (the furan) between the two benzenes of PCBs. There are 135 furans.



2,3,7,8-TetraCDD

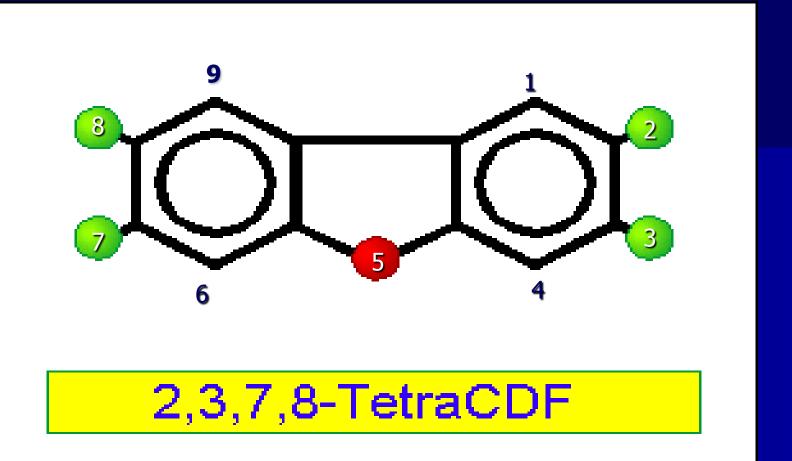
Dioxins (or PCDDs) have two oxygen atoms linking the two benzene rings, forming the dioxin ring. There are 75 dioxins.

Dioxins (or PCDDs)



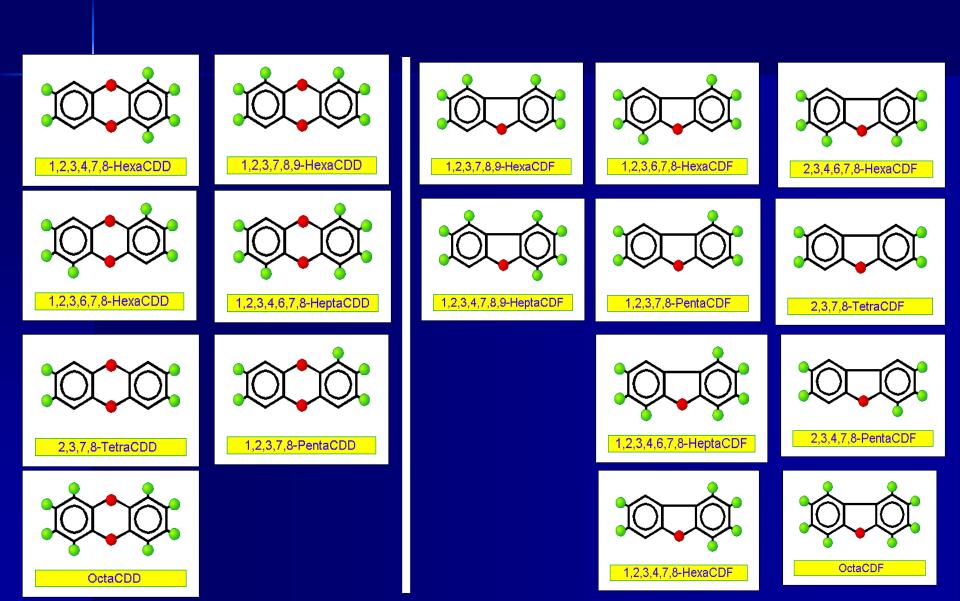
2,3,7,8-TetraCDD

Dioxins (or PCDDs) have two oxygen atoms linking the two benzene rings, forming the dioxin ring. There are 75 dioxins.



2,3,7,8-TETRA CHLORO DIBENZO FURAN

There are 17 extremely toxic dioxins and furans. They have chlorine at the 2,3,7 and 8 positions: 7 Dioxins and 10 Furans



PBBs (poly brominated biphenyls)

- PBBs (poly brominated biphenyls)
- PBDFs (poly brominated dibenzo furans)

- PBBs (poly brominated biphenyls)
- PBDFs (poly brominated dibenzo furans)
- PBDDs (poly brominated dibenzo dioxins)

- PBBs (poly brominated biphenyls)
- PBDFs (poly brominated dibenzo furans)
- PBDDs (poly brominated dibenzo dioxins)
- PBCDDs and PBCDFs (mixed brominated and chlorinated dibenzo dioxins and furans)

Other Dioxin like compounds

- PBBs (poly brominated biphenyls)
- PBDFs (poly brominated dibenzo furans)
- PBDDs (poly brominated dibenzo dioxins)
- PBCDDs and PBCDFs (mixed brominated and chlorinated dibenzo dioxins and furans)
- PBDPE (poly brominated diphenyl ethers)

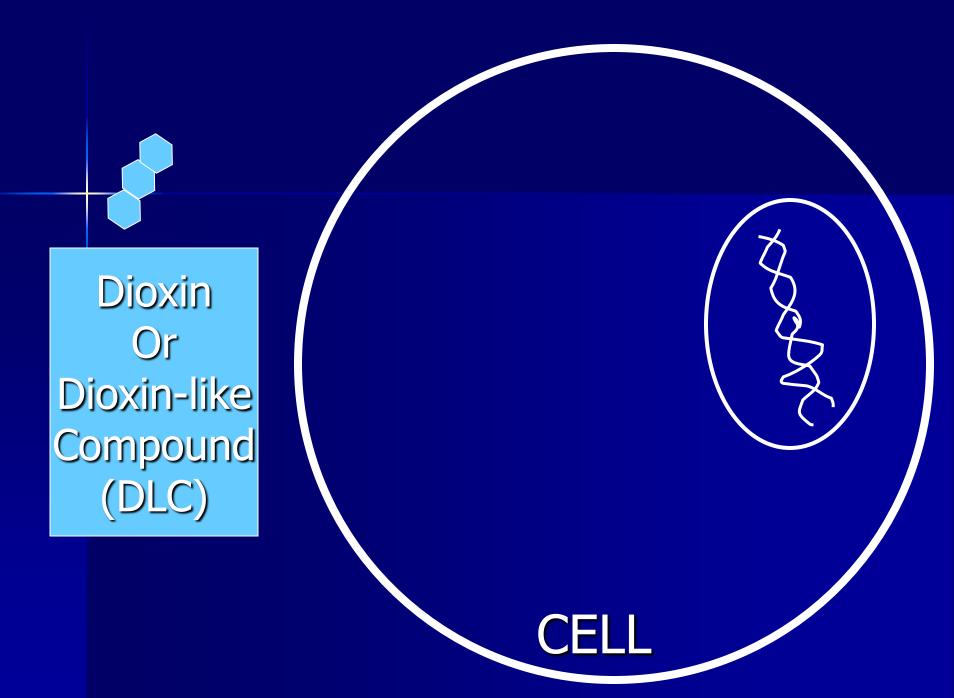
Other Dioxin like compounds

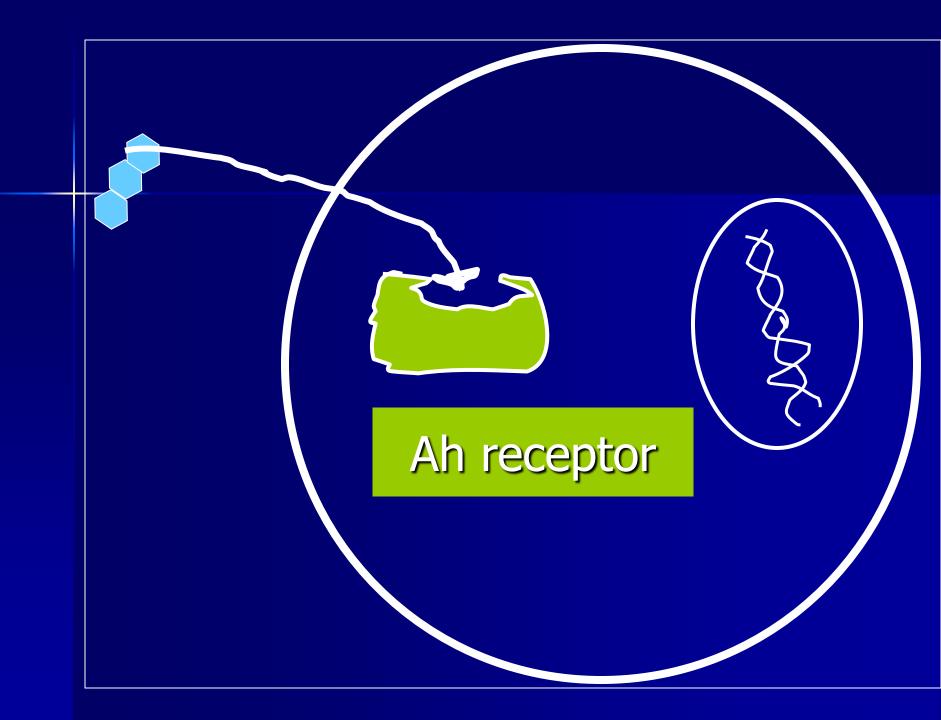
- PBBs (poly brominated biphenyls)
- PBDFs (poly brominated dibenzo furans)
- PBDDs (poly brominated dibenzo dioxins)
- PBCDDs and PBCDFs (mixed brominated and chlorinated dibenzo dioxins and furans)
- PBDPE (poly brominated diphenyl ethers)
- Poly brominated and chlorinated napthelenes

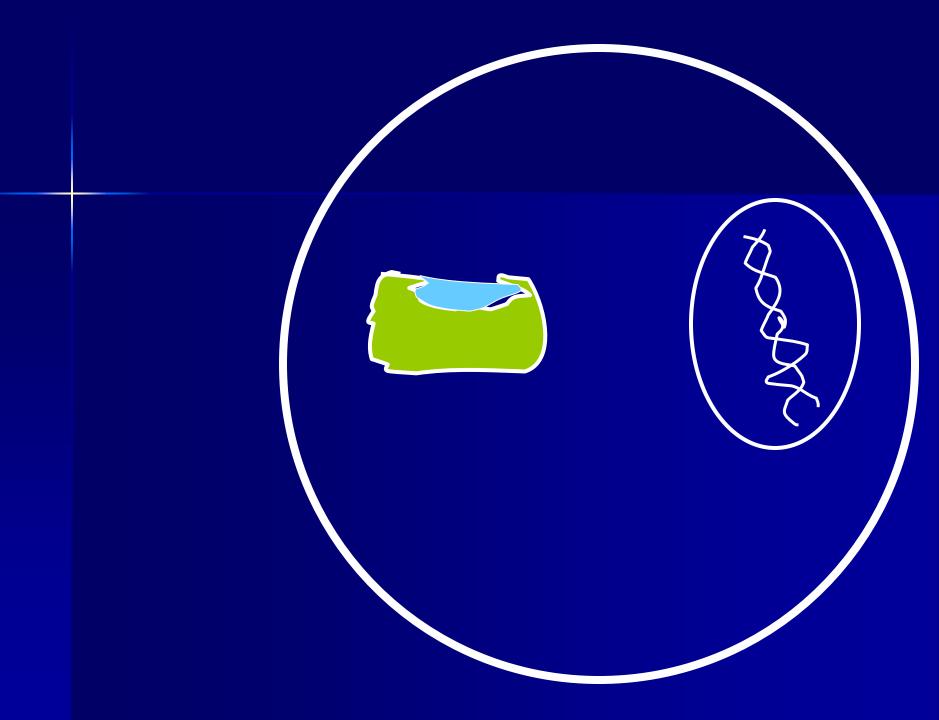
Other Dioxin like compounds

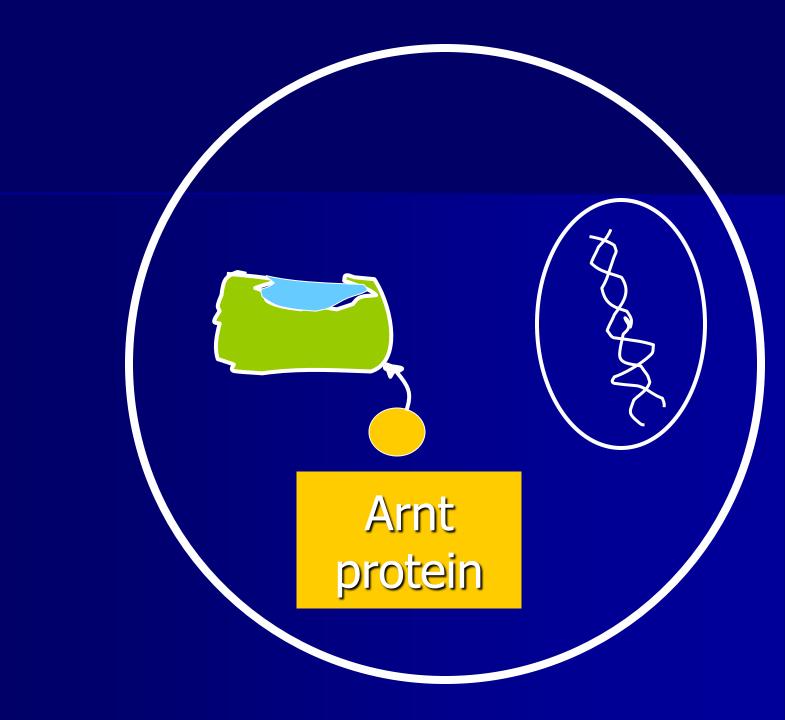
- PBBs (poly brominated biphenyls)
- PBDFs (poly brominated dibenzo furans)
- PBDDs (poly brominated dibenzo dioxins)
- PBCDDs and PBCDFs (mixed brominated and chlorinated dibenzo dioxins and furans)
- PBDPE (poly brominated diphenyl ethers)
- Poly brominated and chlorinated napthelenes
- Nitrogen and sulfur analogues!

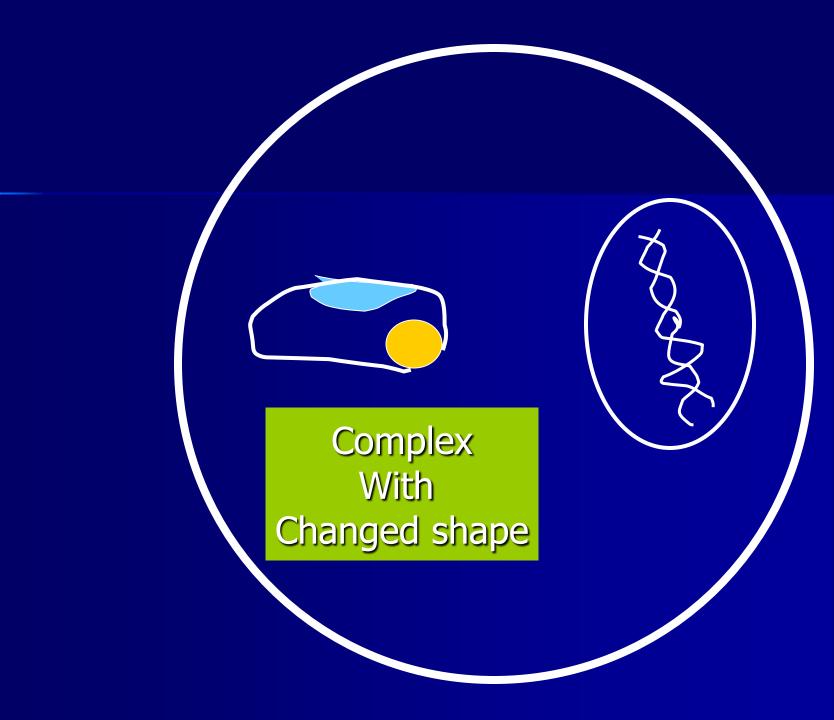
The biology

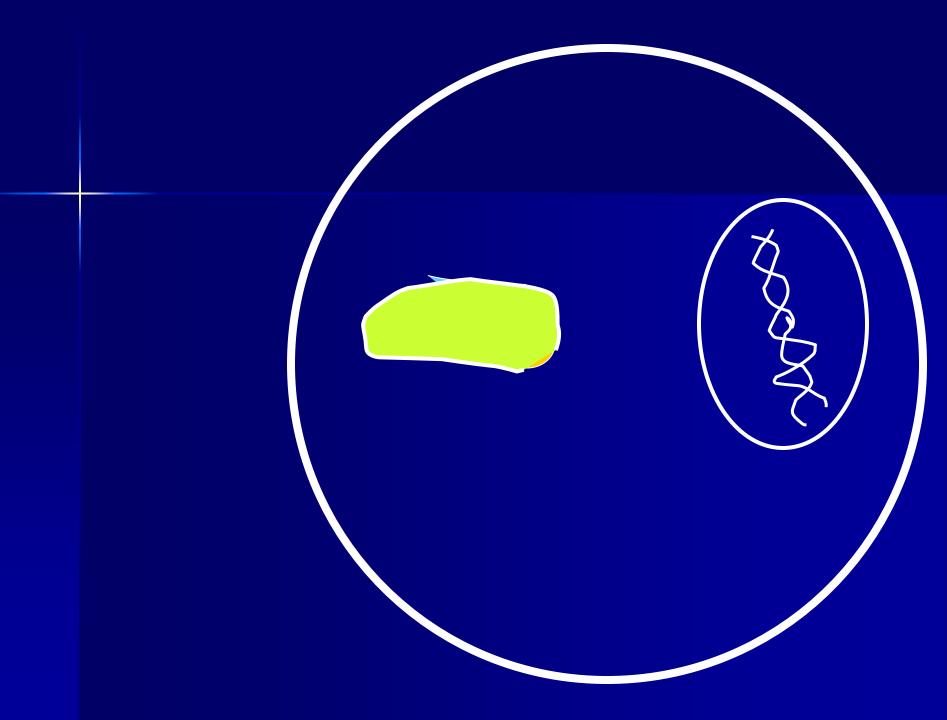


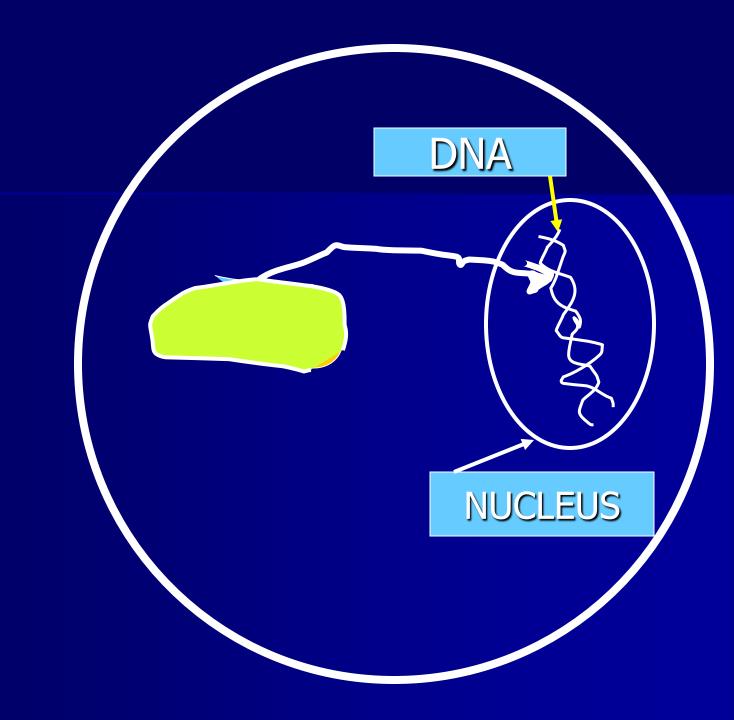


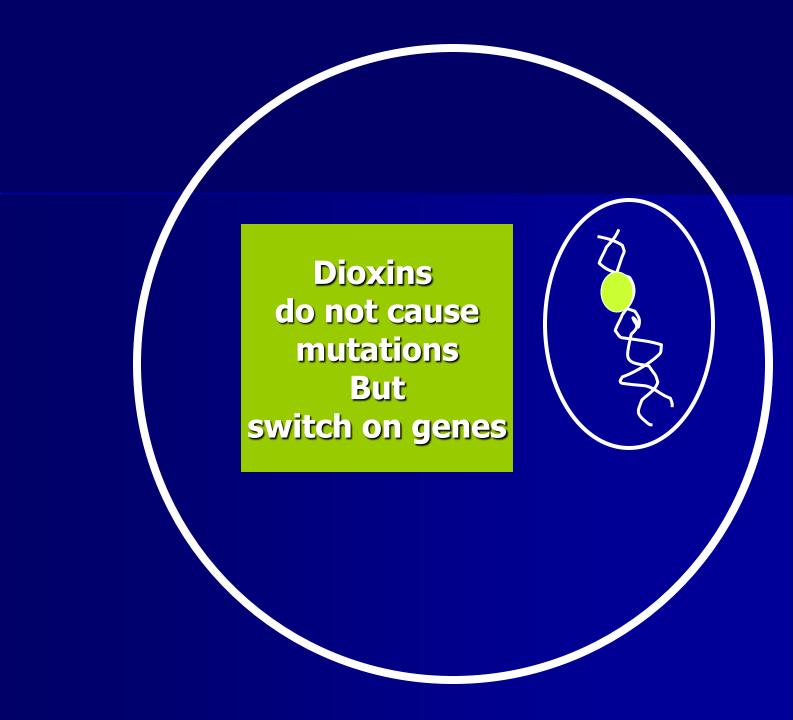


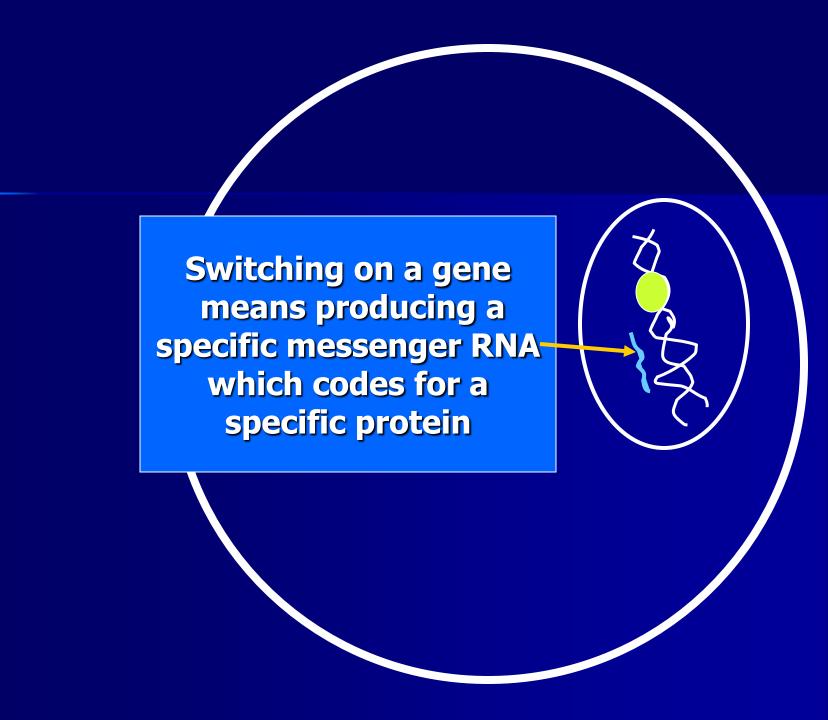


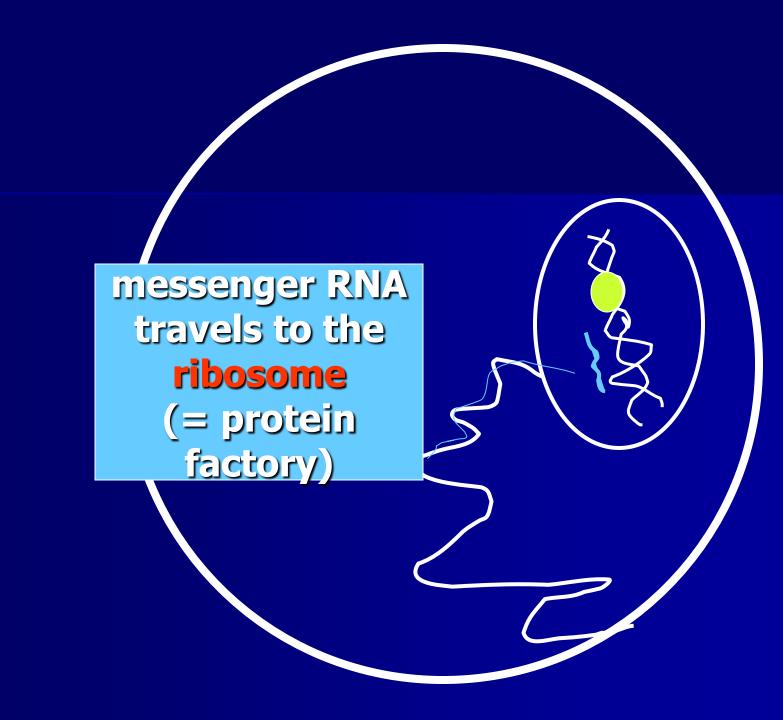


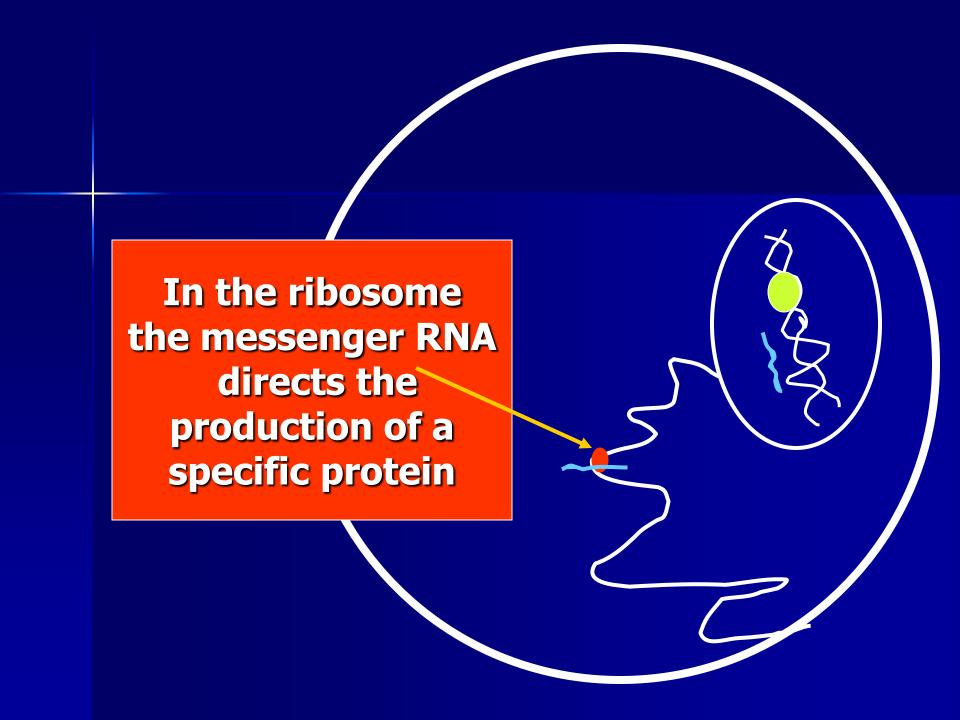


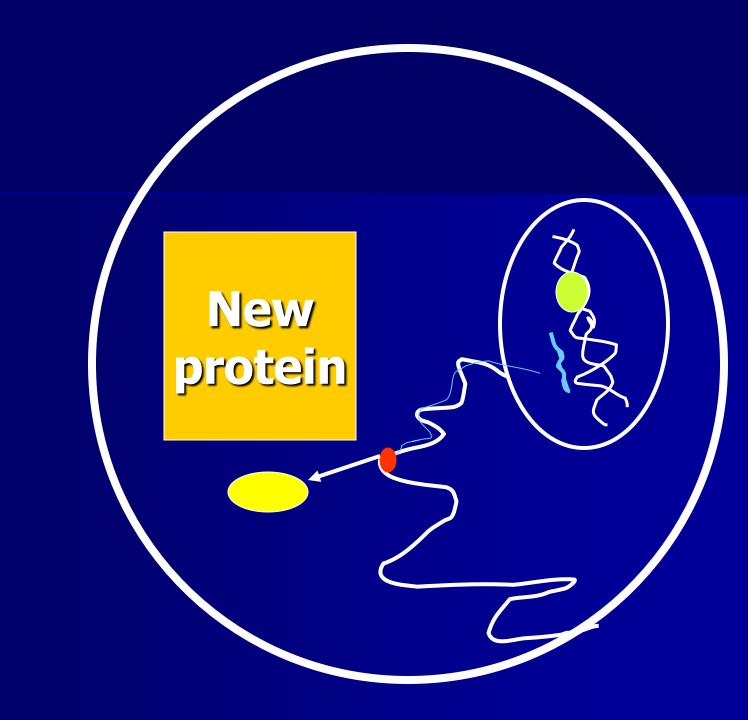


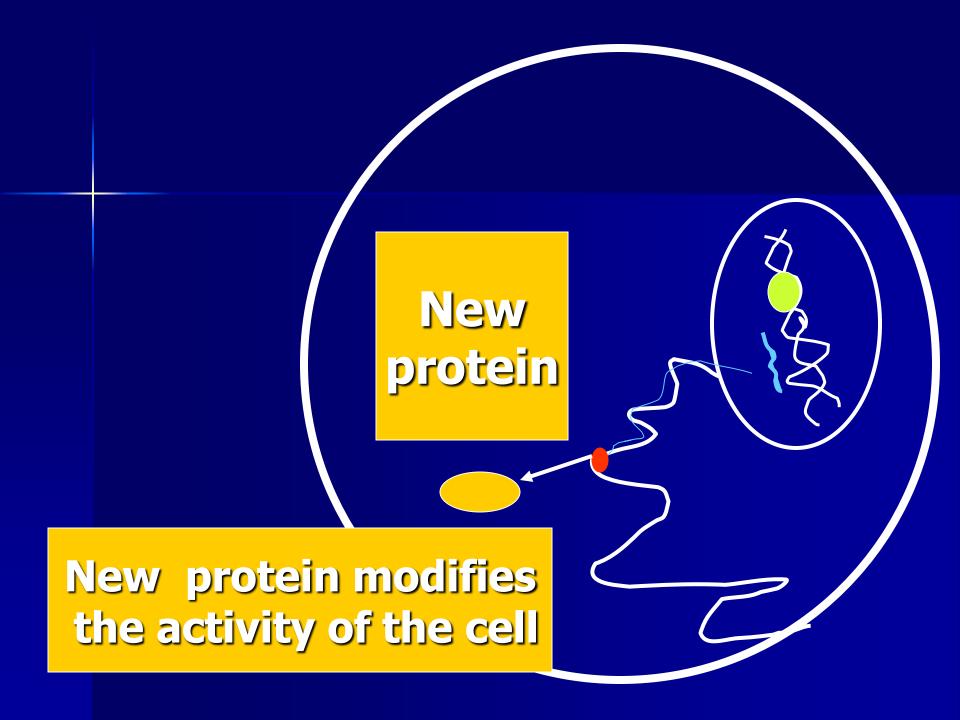


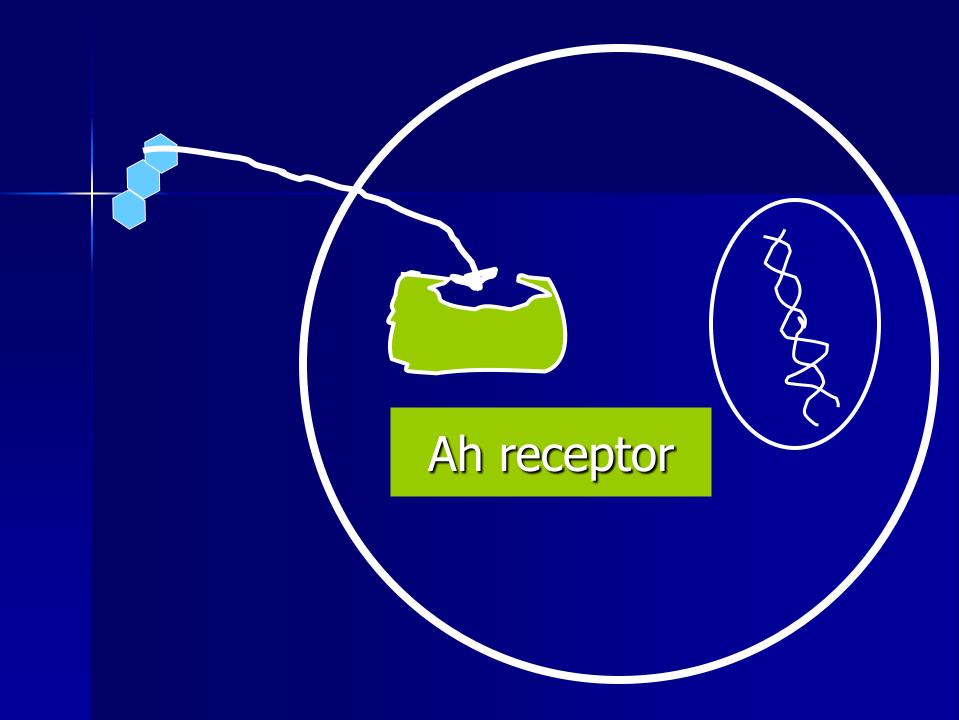


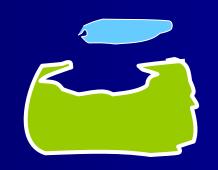




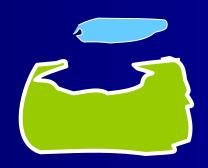








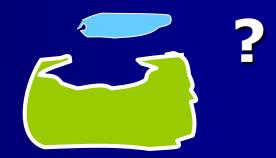
1) After 30 years of research scientists do not know what it is in the cell for. They have not identified its normal ligand or function.



1) After 30 years of research scientists do not know what it is in the cell for. They have not identified its normal ligand or function.



1) After 30 years of research scientists do not know what it is in the cell for. They have not identified its normal ligand or function.



2) The Ah receptor appears in evolution at the same time as the backbone appears in fish. Every species above invertebrates has the Ah receptor.

Dioxins accumulate in animal fat. One liter of cows' milk gives the same dose of dioxin as breathing air next to the cows for EIGHT MONTHS (Connett and Webster, 1987).

- Dioxins accumulate in animal fat. One liter of cows' milk gives the same dose of dioxin as breathing air next to the cows for EIGHT MONTHS (Connett and Webster, 1987).
- In one day a grazing cow puts as much dioxin into its body as a human being would get in 14 years of breathing (McLachlan, 1995)!

- Dioxins accumulate in animal fat. One liter of cows' milk gives the same dose of dioxin as breathing air next to the cows for EIGHT MONTHS (Connett and Webster, 1987).
- In one day a grazing cow puts as much dioxin into its body as a human being would get in 14 years of breathing (McLachlan, 1995)!
- Dioxins steadily accumulate in human body fat. The man cannot get rid of them BUT A woman can...

- Dioxins accumulate in animal fat. One liter of cows' milk gives the same dose of dioxin as breathing air next to the cows for EIGHT MONTHS (Connett and Webster, 1987).
- In one day a grazing cow puts as much dioxin into its body as a human being would get in 14 years of breathing (McLachlan, 1995)!
- Dioxins steadily accumulate in human body fat. The man cannot get rid of them BUT A woman can...
- ...by having a baby!

- Dioxins accumulate in animal fat. One liter of cows' milk gives the same dose of dioxin as breathing air next to the cows for EIGHT MONTHS (Connett and Webster, 1987).
- In one day a grazing cow puts as much dioxin into its body as a human being would get in 14 years of breathing (McLachlan, 1995)!
- Dioxins steadily accumulate in human body fat. The man cannot get rid of them BUT A woman can...
- ...by having a baby!
- Thus the highest dose of dioxin goes to the fetus and then to the new born infant via breastfeeding...

Dioxins act like fat soluble hormones

- Dioxins act like fat soluble hormones
- Disrupt at least six different hormonal systems: male and female sex hormones; thyroid hormones; insulin; gastrin and gluocorticoid.

- Dioxins act like fat soluble hormones
- Disrupt at least six different hormonal systems: male and female sex hormones; thyroid hormones; insulin; gastrin and gluocorticoid.
- Linda S. Birnbaum (Health Effects Research Laboratory, US EPA) Developmental Effects of Dioxins Environmental Health Perspectives, 103: 89-94, 1995

H.J. Pluim et al., <u>The Lancet</u>, May 23, 1992.
 (Volume 339, 1303)

- H.J. Pluim et al., <u>The Lancet</u>, May 23, 1992.
 (Volume 339, 1303)
- Examined 38 new born babies, divided them into 2 groups:

- H.J. Pluim et al., <u>The Lancet</u>, May 23, 1992.
 (Volume 339, 1303)
- Examined 38 new born babies, divided them into 2 groups:
- Low-exposed (mothers had average 18.6 ppt dioxins in milk fat, range 8.7 - 28)

Effects of dioxins on thyroid function of new born babies

- H.J. Pluim et al., <u>The Lancet</u>, May 23, 1992.
 (Volume 339, 1303)
- Examined 38 new born babies, divided them into 2 groups:
- Low-exposed (mothers had average 18.6 ppt dioxins in milk fat, range 8.7 - 28)
- High-exposed (mothers had average 37.5 ppt dioxins in milk fat, range 29 - 63)

Effect of Dioxins on Neonatal Thyroid Function after Low-exposure and High-exposure at various ages

		nLow- exposure n(mean)	nHigh- exposure n(mean)	n P *
n At birth	n T4	n 122.5	n 134.3	n 0.071
	n T4/TBG	n 0.240	n 0.232	n 0.45
	nTSH	n 10.4	n 11.9	n 0.58
n1 week	n T4	n 154.5	n 178.7	n 0.006*
	n T4/TBG	n 0.291	n 0.332	n 0.006*
	nTSH	n 2.93	n 2.56	n 0.51
n11weeks	n T4	n 111.1	n 122.2	n 0.033*
	n T4/TBG	n 0.220	n 0.247	n 0.040*
	nTSH	n 1.81	n 2.50	n 0.044 *

Our Stolen Future How Man-made Chemicals are Threatening our Fertility, Intelligence and Survival

Theo Colborn
John Peterson Myers
Dianne Dumanoski
1994

WE WANT DIOXIN



OUT OF OUR BABIES!

Dioxins and Dioxin-like Compounds in the Food Supply

Strategies to Decrease Exposure

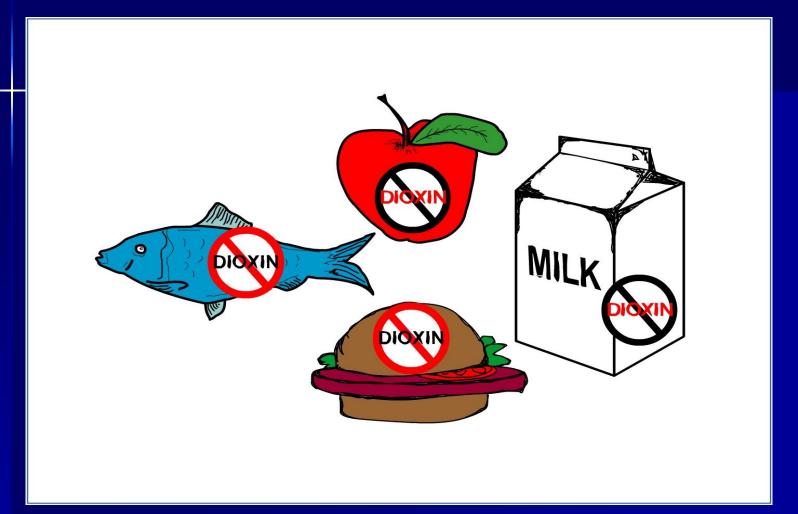
July 1, 2003

Fetuses and breastfeeding infants may be at particular risk from exposure to dioxin like compounds (DLCs) due to their potential to cause adverse neurodevelopmental, neurobehavioral, and immune system effects in developing systems...

In the committee recommends that the government place a high public health priority on reducing DLC intakes by girls and young women in the years well before pregnancy is likely to occur.

- In the committee recommends that the government place a high public health priority on reducing DLC intakes by girls and young women in the years well before pregnancy is likely to occur.
- (by) Substituting low-fat or skim milk, for whole milk, (and)... foods lower in animal fat...

WE WANT DIOXIN



OUT OF OUR FOOD!

Do not build incinerators within 50 km of food production - particularly grazing animals

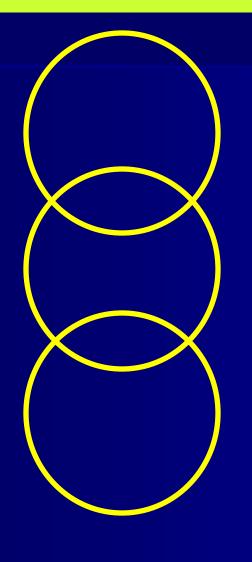
Promoters say that modern incinerators have solved the dioxin problem, but have they?

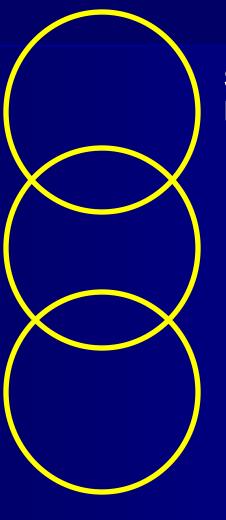
 When PVC was fed into the high-temperature melter, a significant quantity of PCDD/Fs, cadmium and lead was emitted.

- When PVC was fed into the high-temperature melter, a significant quantity of PCDD/Fs, cadmium and lead was emitted.
- Wet scrubbing with rapid quenching, as well as a low temperature two-step fine filtration, or both of them together cannot effectively control the volatile metal species and gas-phase PCDD/Fs.

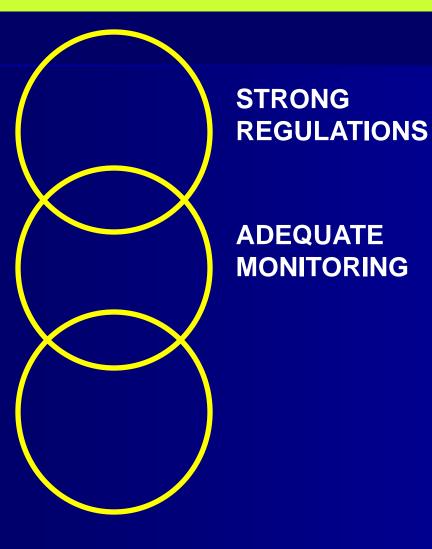
- When PVC was fed into the high-temperature melter, a significant quantity of PCDD/Fs, cadmium and lead was emitted.
- Wet scrubbing with rapid quenching, as well as a low temperature two-step fine filtration, or both of them together cannot effectively control the volatile metal species and gas-phase PCDD/Fs.
- The removal of PVC from the feed waste stream must also be effective to reduce the emissions of the PCDD/Fs, cadmium and lead species.

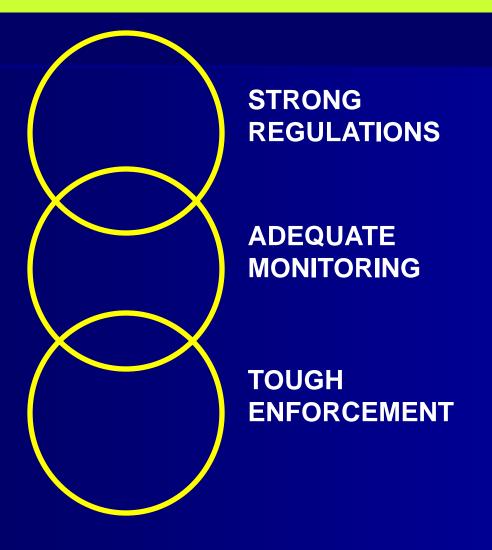
While modern incinerators have reduced dioxin emissions there is no real accountability in most countries

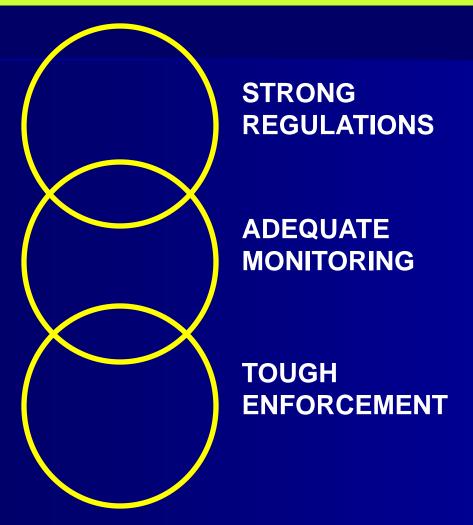




STRONG REGULATIONS







IF ANY LINK IS WEAK THE PUBLIC IS NOT PROTECTED

"Even if we made incineration safe we would never make it sensible. It simply does not make sense to spend so much money destroying resources we should be sharing with the future." (PC)

DIFFERENT TIMES DEMAND DIFFERENT QUESTIONS

20th CENTURY

WASTE MANAGEMENT

" How do we get rid of our waste efficiently with minimum damage to our health and the environment?"

21st CENTURY

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

"How do we handle our discarded resources in ways which do not deprive future generations of some, if not all, of their value?"

DIFFERENT TIMES DEMAND DIFFERENT QUESTIONS

20th CENTURY

WASTE MANAGEMENT

SAFETY

21st CENTURY

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

"How do we handle our discarded resources in ways which do not deprive future generations of some, if not all, of their value?"

DIFFERENT TIMES DEMAND DIFFERENT QUESTIONS

20th CENTURY

WASTE MANAGEMENT 21st CENTURY

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

SAFETY

SUSTAINABILIY

Incineration is not sustainable

3 families

- 3 families
- PCBs

- 3 families
- PCBs
- PCDFs (furans)

- 3 families
- PCBs
- PCDFs (furans)
- PCDDs (dioxins)