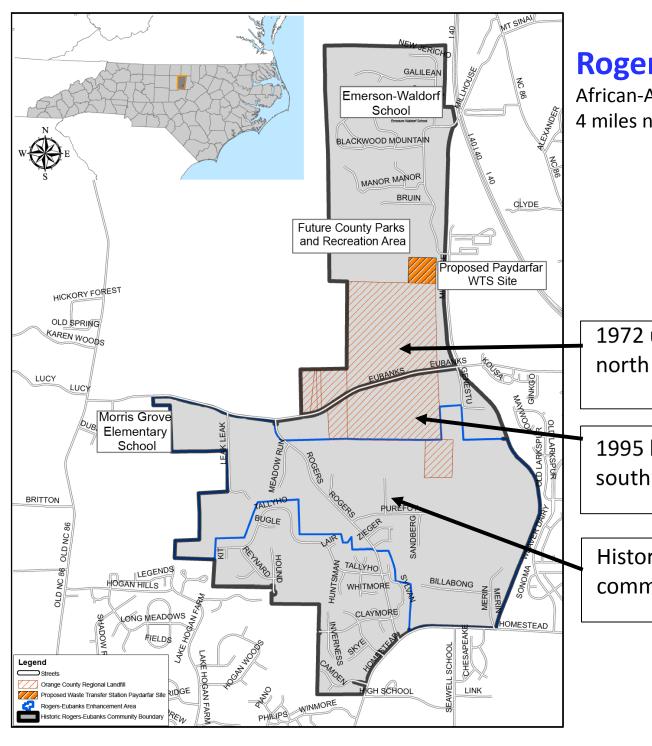




Municipal solid waste, public health, and environmental justice

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Rogers-Eubanks Road

African-American community 4 miles north of UNC campus

1972 unlined landfill sited north of Eubanks Rd

1995 lined landfill sited south of Eubanks Rd

Historic Rogers-Eubanks community

Concerns related to MSW landfills in Rogers-Eubanks community

- Odor and air quality, stress, and health
- Lack of safe water and sewer infrastructure
- Drinking and surface water contamination
- Cancer, diabetes, liver and kidney failure
- Illegal dumping
- Buzzards and vermin
- Safe closure of landfill
- Truck traffic
- Noise

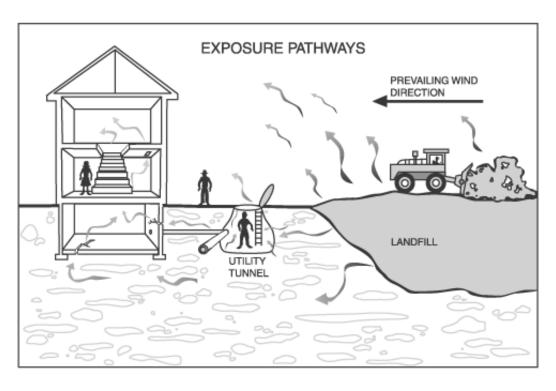






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Landfill malodor and health



- Decomposition of organic wastes in landfills produces a complex mixture of gases
- Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S): distinct rotten egg smell, associated with anaerobic decomposition process in landfills
- Relative to methane and carbon dioxide, landfills produce small amounts of H₂S
- H₂S is marker of complex mixture of odorant and irritant chemicals
- Previous landfill odor and health studies had limited environmental measures



Organizing for community-driven research



Research questions and design

- •What is the ambient level of H₂S in community bordering a landfill?
- What is the frequency and intensity of reported landfill odor?
- What is the relationship between:
 - -H₂S and odor?
 - -Odor and changes in daily activities, stress, negative mood states, and irritant and physical symptoms?
- Longitudinal study design of acute outcomes:
 - Adults (≥18 yr) within 0.75 mi of Orange County, NC regional landfill
 - Recorded landfill odor and rated symptoms 2x-daily (morning & evening) for 14 d
 - Concurrently, H₂S recorded in community every 15 min

Single point monitor (SPM)





Thermo 450C SO₂-H₂S analyzer

Analysis approach

- Repeated measures of acute/transient events
- Each participant serves as own control (fixed/ time-invariant characteristics)
- Fixed effects linear regression models:
 - Adjusted for time of day (morning/evening) of diary record
- Effect measure modification by wind direction:
 - Northerly towards community
 - Otherwise

Twice daily diary – landfill malodor

Day	1:	M	ORNI	NG

Part II. Go inside. Complete Steps 4-7

STEP 4. Record time when timer goes off after 5 minutes outside. Be sure to use the study clock when you record the time.



Circle AM or PM
AM
PM

STEP 5. Describe odor when you were outside. During the 5 minutes that you spent outside, did you notice any odor from the landfill? If no, check none, and proceed to Step 4. If yes, check the box that best describes the level of odor from the landfill during the 5 minutes you spent outside, describe what the odor smelled like, and mark whether the odor was continuous or came and went.

None ▼	faint	moderate	strong	very strong	Please describe what the odor smelled like.	Was the odor continuous or did it come and go?
						Continuous
						Come and go

Twice daily diary – mood states

Day 1:	MORNING

STEP 6. Record feelings. How do you feel now? Check the box that best describes how you feel after spending 5 minutes outside. Important: If you do not have any of the feelings described below, please mark not at all. There should be a box marked for every feeling described in the table.

	not at all	a little	moderate	a lot	extreme
	▼	•	▼	•	lacktriangle
Stressed?					
Nervous or anxious?					
Gloomy, blue or unhappy?					
Angry, grouchy or bad-tempered?					
Confused or unable to concentrate?					

Twice daily diary – physical symptoms

Day 1:	MORNING
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STEP 7. Record symptoms. Do you currently have any of the following symptoms? Check the box that best describes the extent to which you are experiencing each symptom, if at all. <u>Important</u>: If you do not have a symptom, please mark *none*. There should be a box marked for every symptom listed.

	none	mild ▼	moderate ▼	severe V		none	mild ▼	moderate ▼	severe
Excessive cough					Ringing in ears				
Runny nose or congestion					Burning, tearing, or irritated eyes				
Sore throat					Burning or irritated nose				
Difficulty breathing					Burning or scratchy throat				
Loss of appetite					Skin irritation or redness				
Nausea or vomiting					Ulcer or boils on skin				
Diarrhea					Round patches or scaly areas on skin (coin-sized)				
Trouble urinating					White or moist areas on skin				
General ill feeling					Rash with spots or bumps				
Fever or chills					Itching				
Headache								П	П
Light headed or dizzy					Other symptom	Please des	cribe sympt	tom:	

What is frequency and intensity of H₂S and reports of landfill odor?

Demographics (24 participants)

- Median age: 55 yr (18-78 yr)
- 96% African-American
- 50% female
- 58% grew up near landfill

H₂S and odor measures

- $-1-h \text{ avg H}_2\text{S}$: 0.22 ppb (0–2.30 ppb)
- H₂S present: 586 (72%) diary periods
- Odor reported: 213 (26%) diary periods

	N (%)
Total no. of diary records	900 (100)
Total no of odor ratings	820 (91)
No odor	607 (67)
Faint odor	103 (11)
Moderate odor	45 (5)
Strong odor	57 (6)
Very strong odor	8 (1)

Is there an association between H₂S and landfill odor?

	No. of	1-hour mean			
	records	H_2S (SD)	Beta *	SE	t-Value
H ₂ S (ppb)	817	0.22 (0.27)	0.3	0.11	2.75
Wind direction (Toward community)	153	0.36 (0.36)	0.67	0.19	3.5
Wind direction (Otherwise)	664	0.19 (0.24)	0.08	0.14	0.58

^{*}Fixed effects linear regression models adjusted for time of day (morning/evening) of diary record. SD=standard deviation; SE=standard error.

What is the relationship between landfill malodor and symptoms?

		Odor as a binary
	No. of	variable
Outcome	records	OR (95% CI)
Had to change daily activities		
because of landfill odor	817	10.2 (3.8, 27.3)
Did things differently because		
of landfill odor	819	8.6 (3.4, 22.0)
Mood states		
Stressed	817	2.1 (1.2, 3.8)
Angry, grouchy, bad-tempered	819	3.9 (1.8, 8.5)
Weary, bushed, exhausted	818	1.8 (0.8, 4.0)
Gloomy, blue, unhappy	818	3.1 (1.6, 6.1)
Nervous or anxious	819	2.5 (1.3, 5.0)
Active, energetic, peppy	819	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)
Mucous membrane irritation		
Burning eyes	818	5.3 (2.5, 11.6)
Burning nose	818	5.0 (2.5, 10.2)
Burning throat	818	3.3 (1.5, 7.1)
Upper respiratory		
Cough	820	2.0 (1.0, 3.9)
Difficulty breathing	820	1.9 (0.9, 4.2)
Runny nose	820	2.6 (1.4, 4.9)
Sore throat	820	1.9 (0.8, 4.2)
General ill feeling	820	2.7 (1.1, 6.6)
Headache	820	3.3 (1.5, 7.4)
Dizzy or lightheaded	818	4.1 (1.3, 12.5)

Alteration of daily activities:

ORs range: 8.6, 10.2

Stress & neg. mood states:

ORs range: 1.8, 3.9

Lack of association

Mucous membrane irritation:

ORs range: 3.3, 5.3

Upper respiratory:

ORs range: 1.9, 2.6

Other symptoms:

ORs range = 2.7, 4.1

Relationship between landfill malodor and grouped symptom categories

	No. of	Binary odor
Index variable	records	OR (95% CI)
Alteration of daily activities	819	11.5 (4.4, 30.5)
Negative mood states	819	4.9 (2.6, 9.1)
Upper respiratory	820	3.9 (2.2, 7.0)
Mucous membrane irritation	818	3.7 (2.0, 7.1)
Gastrointestinal	820	1.0 (0.4, 2.5)

Does landfill odor impact daily activities as a function of H₂S?

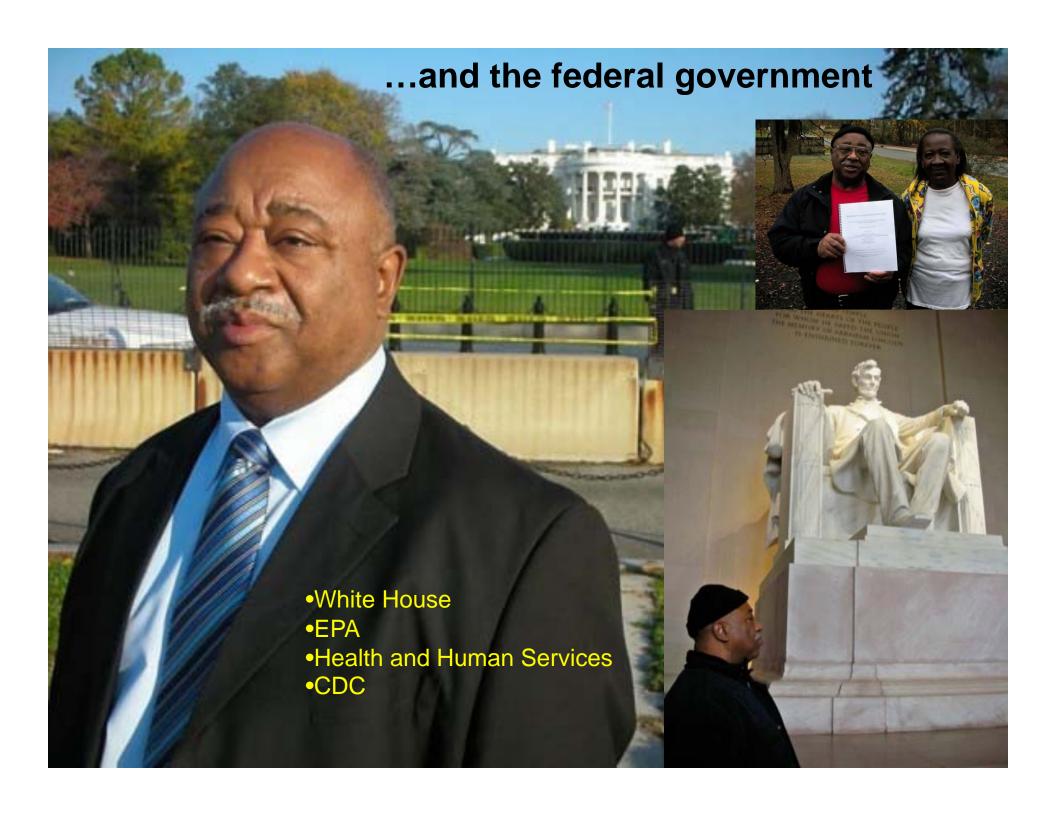
			Did activities differently	Changed activities
	No. of	1-hour mean	because of odor	because of odor
	records	H_2S (SD)	OR [*] (95% CI)	OR [*] (95% CI)
$H_2S < 0.15 \text{ ppb (median)}$	404	0.01 (0.03)	1	1
$H_2S \ge 0.15 \text{ ppb (median)}$	413	0.42 (0.25)	4.1 (1.2, 14.4)	2.7 (0.8, 9.0)

^{*}Fixed effects logistic regression models adjusted for time of day (morning/evening) of diary record. SD=standard deviation; CI=confidence interval.

Landfill malodor and environmental justice

- Reported odor should be a better measure of the complex mixture of air pollutants than H₂S measurements
- There could be correlated errors in reporting of odor and symptoms, which may bias effect estimates of the relation between odor and symptoms
- Was little change in relation between odor and symptoms after adjustment for H₂S
- Longitudinal design controls bias from fixed characteristics of individuals (measured or unmeasured)
- There is strong evidence of health & health-related quality of life impacts of landfill malodor in a disproportionately Black community bordering a regional landfill





Public health impact of landfill malodor: NC, US, & globally

- NC: Solid waste facilities (n=419) are unequally distributed by class and race (Norton, EHP 2007)
- US: Over 3,500 municipal solid waste landfills
 - Longitudinal odor and health study design in other communities
 - Include H₂S as well as other air pollutants (PM, mercaptans, VOCs)
 - Measures of FEV & PEF
- Globally: <u>China Blasts Rubbish Dumps With Deodorant</u>
 - Beijing's 17.6 million residents produce 18,400 tons of household garbage daily, dumped in 13 landfills around the city

http://news.sky.com/skynews/Home/Strange-News/Beijing-Blasts-Rubbish-Dumps-With-Deodorant-Cannons-As-Weather-Causes-More-Waste-To-Rot/Article/201004415616406?f=rss

What's the solution?

Reducing volume & toxicity of waste or shifting the burden to developing nations?

- Is India a global trash can?
 - http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Is-India-a-global-trash-can-/articleshow/5851954.cms
- 2008: 40 containers of 'mixed wastepaper' from the US confiscated after found to contain municipal waste of an ecotoxic nature
- 2009: Nine containers of toxic waste from Malaysia, Barcelona and Jeddah imported by Excel Trading Corporation, Sree Jayajothi Cement and Harbour Petro Chem seized
- Mar 2010: 20 containers of trash from French colony Reunion and Greece imported by Sripathi Paper and Boards confiscated

Community-driven research partnership

- Rogers-Eubanks Neighborhood Association (RENA)
- Undergraduate and graduate students:
 - UNC Epidemiology
 - UNC Environmental Sciences and Engineering
 - UNC Daniel A. Okun student chapter of Engineers Without Borders (EWB)
 - Institute for the Environment

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