

DHSS Follow-Up Review of Air Monitoring Data from the Bridgeton Landfill Area, June 24-27, 2013

The Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) has reviewed air quality screening data collected by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) at Bridgeton Landfill from the afternoon of June 24 to the afternoon of June 27, 2013. On June 7, DHSS began issuing follow-up reviews of the daily air quality screening data on a twice-weekly basis.

On April 23, DNR began routine, twice daily, surveillance of hydrogen sulfide, benzene, and odor levels around the entire periphery of the landfill. In addition, DNR has provided continuous monitoring of reduced sulfur compounds (reported as hydrogen sulfide), sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and total volatile organic compounds (VOCs) at three fixed locations. DHSS has reviewed both sets of data to identify potential public health concerns for short-term health effects. Generally, samples are collected near the property boundary and dispersion is expected to reduce exposure downwind of the sample locations.

Odors

DNR reported moderate to strong odors at various locations north, northeast, and east of the landfill during this time period.

- Winds were predominantly from the south and southwest.
- The DNR contractor detected moderate odors northeast of the landfill on June 24, moderate to strong odors northeast of the landfill on June 25, moderate odors north and northeast of the landfill on June 26, and light odors south and southeast of the landfill on June 27 using a Nasal Ranger olfactometer.
- DHSS continues to recommend that during periods of objectionable odor, sensitive individuals should stay indoors as much as possible, avoid outdoor exercise, and seek medical advice for any acute symptoms. Symptoms associated with exposure to strong odors include headache, nausea, and fatigue. Symptoms generally associated with strong odors typically disappear once the odors dissipate.

Hydrogen Sulfide and Other Reduced Sulfur Compounds

Hydrogen sulfide concentrations were well below levels of public health concern.

- The maximum concentration of hydrogen sulfide detected was 7.2 parts per billion (ppb) during routine monitoring. Hydrogen sulfide concentrations were detected by the Jerome meter, which is highly sensitive and specific to hydrogen sulfide.
- On June 24, average concentrations of reduced sulfur compounds exceeded a health-based guideline for acute exposure to hydrogen sulfide for one hour at the AreaRAE monitoring location south of the landfill and for four hours at the monitoring location east of the landfill. These compounds are not just hydrogen sulfide but primarily another reduced sulfur compound with lower toxicity.
- For four hours on June 26, average concentrations of reduced sulfur compounds detected by the AreaRAE monitor located east of the landfill exceeded a health-based guideline for acute exposure to hydrogen sulfide. These compounds are not just hydrogen sulfide but primarily another reduced sulfur compound with lower toxicity.

Sulfur Dioxide

Average sulfur dioxide concentrations were below levels of public health concern.

- For one hour on June 24, the average concentration of sulfur dioxide was 0.01 parts per million (ppm) at the monitoring location east of the landfill. This concentration did not exceed health-based guidelines for acute exposure.

Benzene and Total VOCs

Benzene was not detected in ambient air at any of the surveillance locations around the landfill.

- Previous sampling has shown that, while several VOCs are present in the landfill source gas, benzene may be a primary VOC of public health concern.
- From 8pm on June 24 to 8am on June 26 at the monitor location east of the landfill, average total VOC concentrations exceeded a level that indicates a need for compound-specific sampling.
- DNR is performing VOC compound-specific sampling in locations upwind and downwind of the landfill on a routine basis. The laboratory results are submitted for DHSS review of public health concerns.

Carbon Monoxide

Average carbon monoxide concentrations were well below levels of public health concern.

Radiation Rates

Gamma radiation rates were well below levels of public health concern.

- Gamma radiation rates continue to be at levels that are at or near natural background levels.