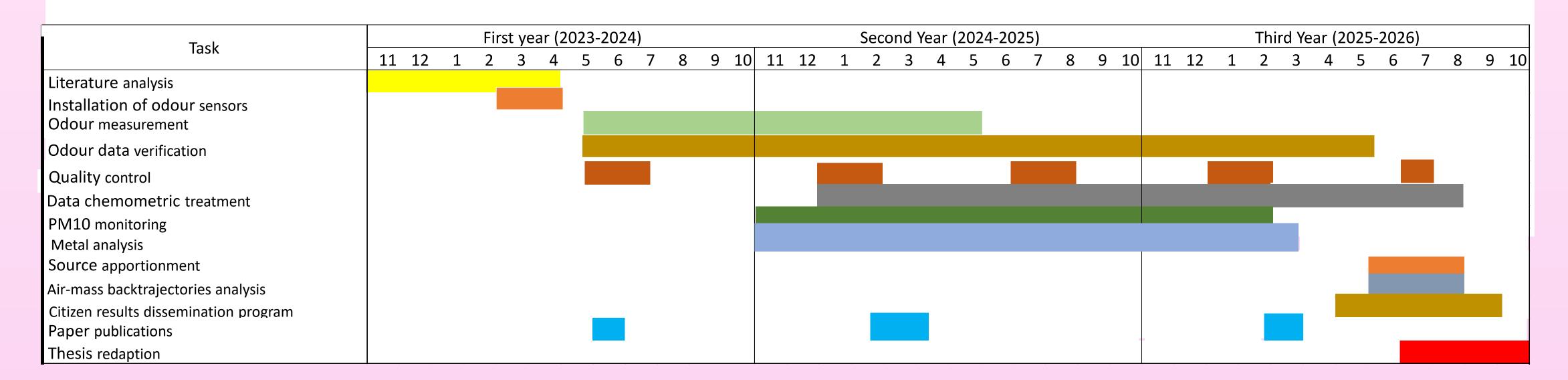
Corso di Dottorato di Ricerca in Scienze della Vita e dell'Ambiente, Ciclo XXXIX WEB PLATFORM FOR DISPERSION MODEL IN ORDER TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF EMISSIONS GENERATED AT THE WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL PLANT" Celeste Napolitano

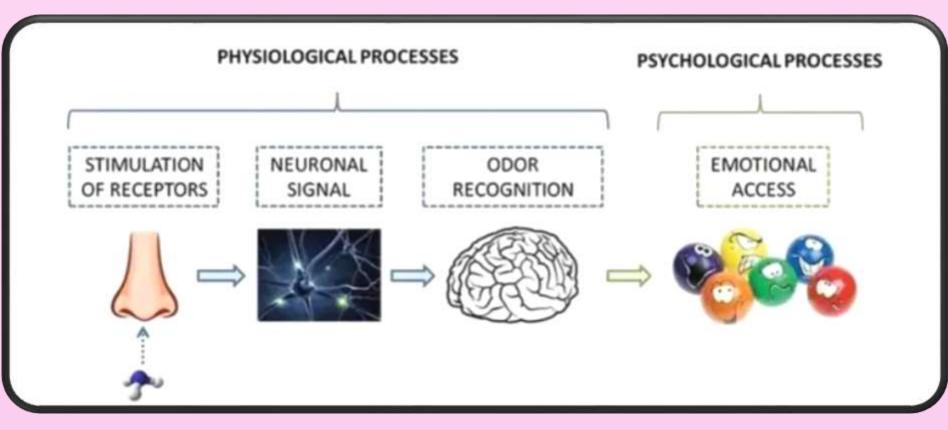
DiSVA, Chimica Analitica Ambientale

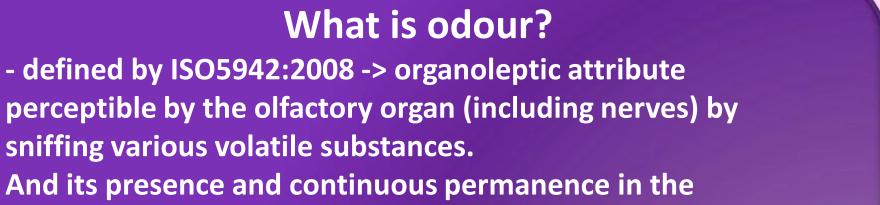
Tutor: Prof.ssa S. Illuminati



To position and use of odour measurement sensors in a landfill site to reduce emissions in the nearby city centre
To acquire data from odour measurements and limit values from waste processing through the use of air monitoring cabins installed in the vicinity of the landfill site







-Odour is the property of a substance, or rather a mixture of substances, dependent on their concentration, capable of activating the sense of smell and triggering the sensation of odour (Brennan, 1993; Belgiorno et al., 2009)- atmosphere, leads to an increase in atmospheric pollution defined as: any modification of the atmospheric air, due to the introduction ... of one or more substances ... such as to impair or constitute a danger to human health or the quality of the environment ... or compromise the legitimate uses of the environment. (D.Lgs 152/2006 as amended).





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How to find out the presence of odours?

Olfactometric analyses: consider the reference standard UNI EN 13725:2004 -> evaluation of odour emission with dynamic olfactometry and that of odours from point sources, areal sources with outward flow and areal sources without outward flow.

Which instruments to use?

Air monitoring cabins

EDA 2000 software-> real-time and continuous data acquisition

Monitored parameters: NH3 and H2S (mg/m3)-> responsible for odorous emissions from waste processing Unit of measurement: European odorimetric unit (EUO) the quantity of odorant(s) which, when evaporated in 1 m3 of neutral gas under normal conditions, provokes a physiological response (detection threshold) from a test group equivalent to that provoked by a European reference odour mass (EROM), evaporated in 1 m³ of neutral gas under normal conditions.

Future perspectives:

- Chemical-physical study of the odorous measurements described in the prerequisites, in compliance with the legislation updated to 2023;

-Creation of an efficient and promptly updated dispersion model of the odorous substances released into the atmosphere, in which the characteristics of the emissions relative to the sources, the meteorological data of the specific areas under examination and the relative gas concentration data must be considered;





-Involving citizens in reporting odours in the city to ensure an improvement of urban air quality.