

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF VOLATILE ORGANIC
COMPOUNDS EMITTED FROM ASPHALT PAVEMENT**

Submitted By

Rokya Ibrahim Khalifa Ibrahim

B.Sc. of Science (Chemistry), Faculty of Science, Sohag University, 2007

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
Of
The Requirement for the Master Degree
In
Environmental Sciences

Department of Environmental Basic Sciences
Institute of Environmental Studies and Research
Ain Shams University

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APPROVAL SHEET

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Abstract

Hot mix(asphalt (HMA) is a major construction material used for paving roads, airport runways, and parking lots. During HMA preparation, a massive amount of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) is emitted from the hot asphalt mixtures, creating a potential health risk to on-site workers. This thesis presents the results of a study in which air samples were collected at multiple locations and time points of several projects during HMA pavement application and were subsequently characterized for their concentrations by using gas analyzer. After testing the VOCs samples the concentration increase from 130ppb to 1843ppb. that the majority increasing of VOCs was after asphalt pavements Although the individual concentrations of the identified chemicals were found to be below various exposure limits, their collective effect on human health remains unknown and may not be ignored.

KEYWORDS:

Asphalt; Volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

List of Contents

Title	Page No.
List of Tables	III
List of Figures	V
List of Abbreviations	VII
Introduction	1-2
Aim of study	3
Review of literature	4-45
2.1.1. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)	4
2.1.2 Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) according to hydrocarbons	4
2.1.3 Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in urban regions	5
2.1.4. Identifying Sources of Volatile organic compounds	7
2.1.5. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) as a main contributor in air pollution	10
2.1.6. VOCs as a source of Indoor and outdoor air pollution	11
2.1.7. Activities increase VOCs levels	12
2.1.8. Chemical fingerprinting	13
2.1.9. Assessment of exposure to VOC Mixtures	14
2.1.10.1. Determinants of VOC Exposures	15
2.1.10.2 Volatile Organic Compound Optical Fiber Sensors	16
2.1.10.3. VOCs, environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) tracers, and perfluorocarbon tracers (PFTs)	23
2.1.10.4. Significance of VOC Exposures	24
2.1.10.5. VOC Monitoring and Exposure Assessment	26
2.1.10.6. HIGH EXPOSURES	26
2.1.11. Exposure to volatile organic compounds in healthcare settings	27

Title	Page No.
2.1.12. Testing the single-pass VOC removal efficiency of an active green wall using methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	28
2.2.1.1. Identifying asphalt applications as a point source emitter of volatile organic compounds	30
2.2.1.2. Characteristics of volatile organic compounds emission profiles from hot road bitumens	32
2.2.2.1 Asphalt as a Source of Ozone Pollution	33
2.2.2.2. The Fate of Pollutants in Porous Asphalt Pavements, Laboratory Experiments to Investigate Their Potential to Impact Environmental Health	34
2.2.3.1. Health Effects of Asphalt	36
2.2.3.2. Respirable Crystalline Silica Exposures During Asphalt Pavement	37
2.3. Gaseous Air Pollutant and it's specific Health aspects	39
2.3.1.1 Sulphur dioxide	39
2.3.1.2 Health Effects from Sulfur Dioxide	40
2.3.2.1 Nitrogen dioxide	41
2.3.2.2. Health Effects from Nitrogen Oxides	42
2.3.3.1. Carbon monoxide	43
2.3.3.2. Health Effects from Carbon Monoxide	44
Material and Method	46-52
Results	53-70
Discussion	71-74
Conclusion	75
Recommendations	76
Summary	77-79
References	80-106

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
1	Concentration of Air Pollutant in Maryoutia before and immediately after asphalt	53
2	Concentration of Air Pollutant in El Zomour before and immediately after asphalt	54
3	Concentration of Air Pollutant in El Orouba before and immediately after asphalt	55
4	Concentration of Air Pollutant in El Orouba before and immediately after asphalt	56
5	Collection table for Concentration of VOC in the four areas of study before and after asphalt	57
6	Collection table for Concentration of NO ₂ in the four areas of study before and after asphalt	58
7	Collection table for Concentration of H ₂ S in the four areas of study before and after asphalt	59
8	Collection table for Concentration of SO ₂ in the four areas of study before and after asphalt	60
9	Collection table for Concentration of CO in the four areas of study before and after asphalt	61
10	VOC in maryoutia street	62
11	VOC in El Zomour street	62
12	VOC in El Orouba street	62
13	VOC in Feisal street	62

Table No.	Title	Page No.
14	Difference in Concentration of VOC in Feisal in winter season and El Zomor in summer season before and after asphalt representing temperature effect	63
15	CO in Feisal street before and after asphalt paving	66
16	H2S in Feisal street before and after asphalt paving	67
17	NO2 in Feisal street before and after asphalt paving	68
18	SO2 in Feisal street before and after asphalt paving	69

List of Figures

Fig No.	Title	Page No.
1	Principal fields where VOC sensors have many applications, and species usually measured. Decreasing polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons emission from bitumen using alternative bitumen production process	20
2	Map showing sampling sites in Faisal Street Giza Area	46
3	Map showing sampling sites in El Maryoutia Street Giza Area	47
4	Map showing sampling sites in El Zomour Street Giza Area ...	48
5	Map showing sampling sites in El Orouba Street Giza Area	48
6	Aeroqual's tportabletair Picture	49
7	Showing Different Gas Sensors	50
8	comparison between VOC Maryoutia Street before and after asphalt paving	63
9	comparison between VOC Zomour street before and after asphalt paving	64
10	comparison between VOC in El Orouba street before and after asphalt paving	64
11	comparison between VOC in Feisal before and after asphalt paving	65
12	Concentration of VOC in Feisal in winter season and El Zomor in summer season after asphalt representing temperature effect	65
13	Concentration of VOC in maryotia in spring during 30 min after asphalt representing increasing concentration with time ...	66

Fig No.	Title	Page No.
14	comparison between CO in Feisal before and after asphalt paving	67
15	comparison between H2S in Feisal before and after asphalt paving	68
16	comparison between NO2 in Feisal before and after asphalt paving	69
17	comparison between SO2 in Feisal before and after asphalt paving	70

List of Abbreviations

Definition	Acronym
1,4-dichlorobenzene	1,4-DCB
Anderson-Darling	A-D
Air exchange rate	AER
Akaike information criterion	AIC
Bayesian information criterion	BIC
Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes	BTEX
Cumulative distribution function	CDF
Carbon tetrachloride	CTC
Dirichlet process mixture	DPM
Expectation maximization	EM
Environmental Protection Agency	EPA
Environmental tobacco smoke	ETS
Generalized extreme value	GEV
Inter-quartile range	IQR
Kolmogorov-Smirnov	K-S
Kruskal-Wallis	K-W
Linear mixed-effects model	LMM
Mean absolute error	MAE
Methylene chloride	MC
Method detection limit	MDL
Mobile examination center	MEC
Multiple imputation	MI
Maximum likelihood estimate	MLE
Mean squared error	MSE
Methyl tert-butyl ether	MTBE
National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey	NHANES

Definition	Acronym
National Human Activity Pattern Survey	NHAPS
Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment	OEHHA
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon	PAH
polybrominated diphenyl ether	PBDE
Tetrachloroethylene (or perchloroethylene)	PERC
Particulate matter ≤ 2.5 μm in aerodynamic diameter	PM _{2.5}
Positive matrix factorization	PMF
Reduction in residual variance	R ²
Reference concentration	RfC
Relationships of Indoor, Outdoor, and Personal Air	RIOPA
Schwarz Bayesian Information Criterion	SBC
Trichloroethylene	TCE
total volatile organic compound	TVOC
Unit risk factor	URF
Volatile organic compound	VOC
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	NIOSH

Introduction

Introduction

Hot mix (asphalt is a major construction material used for paving roads, airport runways, and parking lots. During HMA preparation, a massive amount of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) is emitted from the hot asphalt mixtures, creating a potential health risk to on-site workers. The purpose of this research was to determine the origins of the majority of ambient VOCs detected in Giza government in March, August, October and December of 2017 in Maryoutia Street, El Zomor street, Orouba street and Feisal street respectively. A preliminary study was conducted to determine whether they were being emitted from an industrial point source, or if personal vehicles were the source of most of the ambient VOCs. Initial findings showed that the greatest amount of constant VOCs came from neither of these alleged sources. Samples taken from sites before and immediately after pavement.

After testing the VOCs from the four areas samples it was determined that the majority of increase of VOCs was after asphalt pavements, ruling out personal vehicles from school traffic as the major source.

Furthermore, (this research shows that newly applied asphalt may continue to release VOCs after the initial pour; making asphalt a very important factor to consider when testing for ozone precursor of Ozone formation is generally a photochemical reaction. In the stratosphere ultraviolet radiation in sunlight adds energy to a stable two-atom oxygen molecule, causing the bonds to break. This results in two unbound oxygen atoms with a free electron each. If one of these free oxygen atoms encounters a standard oxygen molecule, it may bind to produce a molecule with three oxygen atoms. This molecule is ozone. The majority of ozone production in the troposphere however, occurs when sunlight