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Air Burners Notes on Dioxin, Furan and Metals Emissions Related Issues in Animal Carcass Incineration by Air Burners Air Curtain Incinerators

It is understood that dioxin is a cancer hazard to people and may cause other health problems in humans.

Dioxin is formed by burning chlorine-based chemical compounds with hydrocarbons. The major source of dioxin in the environment (95%) comes from incinerators burning chlorinated wastes. Dioxin pollution is also affiliated with paper mills which use chlorine bleaching in their process and with the production of Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) plastics.

There is no precursor that Air Burners air curtain incinerators release any detectable levels of dioxin, furans or metals from animal carcass incineration with clean untreated wood waste to support combustion:

Based on extensive studies carried out in the late eighties and nineties (primarily as part of waste to energy incinerator permitting in the eastern US - Ref. Milan Kluko: 312-332-4434, E-Mail: kluko@aol.com, co-author of relevant studies), the following conditions, all of which exist with the use of Air Burners systems incinerating carcasses:

1. Over-oxygenation of fire
2. Very turbulent environment in firebox
3. Very high temperatures (1,200°C -1,500°C or 2,200°F - 2,800°F)
4. Very long retention time

Animal carcasses may contain very low chlorine-based chemicals, some minerals as bones and tissue contain naturally. No published evidence available would suggest any concerns from emissions upon incineration of animal carcasses (without plastic materials), especially at incineration temperatures of 1,800EF (982EC for more than 1 second. Air Burners systems far surpass that standard.

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