

**Social Impact of Odor Induced by Municipal
Solid Waste Treatment Facilities in Ho Chi Minh
City**

11
12
13
14
15
16

ABSTRACT

Landfills are mostly used to manage solid waste in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. Due to inappropriate administration, there have been numerous issues over the years relating to odor and leachate. The purpose of this study is to explore the impact of odor stemming from Da Phuoc landfill site on surrounding areas. A questionnaire survey was administered through face-to-face interviews with 409 residents living in the affected areas. The findings of this study indicate that the odor perception of residents significantly influences their attitudes towards waste disposal sites. The results show that odor affects not only the region around municipal solid waste (MSW) but regions more than 7 km away as well. The obtained data indicates that the odor emanating from the MSW disposal site negatively affects the daily life of many residents. This study is an effort to finding a solution to reduce the impact of odor generated from the landfill site on nearby residential areas.

17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26

Keywords: Odor perception; landfill site; municipal solid waste; Vietnam

27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34

1. INTRODUCTION

Municipal solid waste (MSW) management centers have an adverse impact on the environment [1,2,3]. They contaminate the environment in two main ways: (i) contaminated gas and metals seep into the air, water, and soil from the degradation and treatment of wastes; (ii) garbage disposal causes many problems like noise, litter, dust, vermin, odor, and damage to productive agriculture and historic sites. Therefore, evaluating the influence of MSW management on the environment is a critical task. This task is challenging as many factors such as odor dispersion on nearby landscape, meteorology, and atmosphere, the residence size and educational level of the residents, and weather per season need to be considered.

Gas emissions from the MSW, such as bacteria, odor, and particles, can significantly disturb the neighboring inhabitants. Hence, a few studies on the odor effect of MSW centers were carried out in many territories such as the US, Europe, Japan, and Korea. Qualitative evaluation of the odor effects on residences is often performed by using survey questionnaires to give a standardized assessment [4,5,6,7]. Recently, some surveys targeted three critical points, including the odor effect on health, wellbeing, and how the odor effects are influenced by residents' recognition.

35
36
37
38

However, such studies have not been conducted intensively in Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC), Vietnam, where the waste degradation is much faster and has a more significant impact on the environment due to the tropical weather. HCMC is the largest city in the south of Vietnam, not only in terms of population but also economy. The HCMC population was

39 approximately 8,444,600 people in 2017, living within an area of 2,061.2 km². The HCMC
40 residents produce 8,175 tons of solid waste per day that contains 6,700-7,000 MSW with
41 1.02 kg/capita/day [8]. The amount of MSW annually increases by 98,338 tons. A significant
42 portion of the MSW originates from households, schools, hotels, and restaurants. The MSW
43 treatment in the HCMC is mostly landfilling. Around 86% of the solid waste is treated at the
44 two main landfills, Da Phuoc and Phuoc Hiep, and the remaining 14%, which mainly consists
45 of paper, plastic, and metal, is recycled. Unfortunately, the MSW treatment at the HCMC
46 centers, especially in the area shown in Fig. 1, currently causes many environmental
47 consequences such as leachate and bad odor. However, these consequences have not
48 been adequately addressed in order to find solutions for them.

49
50 Human reactions to the odors are subjective and changeable. The odor perception is
51 influenced by several personal factors (such as awareness, sensitivity, ability to cope, and
52 previous experience with odors). Personal perception also has a connection to other
53 environmental stressors, socio-economic conditions, and disruption in the activities of
54 residents [9,10]. Moreover, the responses of people are influenced by the characteristics of
55 the odor, such as frequency, intensity, duration, and odor quality [9]. The odor dispersion,
56 concerning odor emissions, wind direction, topography, weather conditions, and the distance
57 from odor sources, affects the load of the environmental odor in a particular area [11,12,13].
58

59 Residences close to the waste disposal area probably have broader concerns about the
60 health and environmental impacts [14]. There is a growing awareness of the environmental
61 impact of MSW disposal facilities. Additional reported evidence of the effects on the health of
62 MSW management zones could result in an increased perception of the risk to nearby zones
63 [15]. Therefore, the public's concerns, perceptions, and attitudes about the MSW treatment
64 play an essential role in the final decision on the plant and the location of a new SWM facility
65 [16,17]. When given sufficient information on the possible impacts and benefits of new MSW
66 facilities on the environment, residents readily support their construction [17]. Otherwise,
67 they raise a strong opposition which cannot be avoided [18].
68

69 Besides, the effects of distance to hazardous waste sites have been studied in developing
70 countries. Non-sanitary waste treatment centers were classified into two different groups: (i)
71 those within 50 meters of residences and (ii) those outside 50 meters of residences in a site
72 in Sierra Leone [19]. In their study, Al-Khatib et al. (2014) asked the interviewees whether
73 they were opposed to the building of a MSW management facility within one kilometer of
74 their homes [20]. Another questionnaire study examined how interviewees, living within and
75 beyond 250 meters of a dump site in Nigeria, perceived the health impacts of solid waste
76 dumping [21]. The effect of the distance and the changes in the perception of communities
77 through the distance of a site were investigated in Thailand [22]. The results of this study
78 indicate that younger people are more interested in the impact of the sites than elderly
79 respondents, and respondents with higher education are more aware of the impact.
80

81 Furthermore, the distance of the living area from the sites has a significant influence on how
82 much the odors of landfills impact the residents. A study addressed the concerns of the poor
83 communities living near the landfill in Hanoi, Vietnam [23]. Their findings indicated that
84 financial compensation should be paid to residents living within a 1 km radius of the landfill
85 instead of only within a range of 500 m, as referenced in a policy applicable in Japan. This
86 study suggests that environmental law in Vietnam should allow residents to join the process
87 of landfill siting in order to have a better understanding of their concerns related to the
88 surrounding landfills. However, previous studies have not focused on the maximum distance
89 of perceived odor or the odor irritation reported by the communities surrounding MSW
90 management facilities. Therefore, the objective of this study is to investigate the odor effects

91 with regard to the concerns and perceptions of the residences in the HCMC, as well as the
92 residents' attitudes and reactions to the waste treatment facilities in the HCMC by distance.
93

94 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

95

96 2.1 Characteristics of the MSW facility

97

98 The study area is described in Fig. 1. The Da Phuoc waste treatment facility was built in
99 2007 in the southeast area of the HCMC. This waste treatment facility was designed with
100 three functions: (i) a recycling processing plant with advanced technologies, (ii) a
101 composting plant, and (iii) sanitary landfilling. The waste treatment facility receives 5,200
102 tons of waste every day.
103

104 2.2 Study area

105

106 The questionnaire survey was conducted through face-to-face interviews with households in
107 the four areas located near the waste treatment site, with a distance of less than 3 km (area
108 1), 3-5 km (area 2), 5-7 km (area 3), and over 7 km (area 4) from the border of the waste
109 disposal facility. As shown in Fig. 1, area 1 is located in the Da Phuoc commune of Binh
110 Chanh District, area 2 is located in the Nhon Duc commune of Nha Be District, area 3
111 is located in the Phuoc Kien commune of Nha Be District, and area 4 is located in Phu My
112 Ward of Phu My Hung urban area (district 7).
113

114
115
116
117
118
119

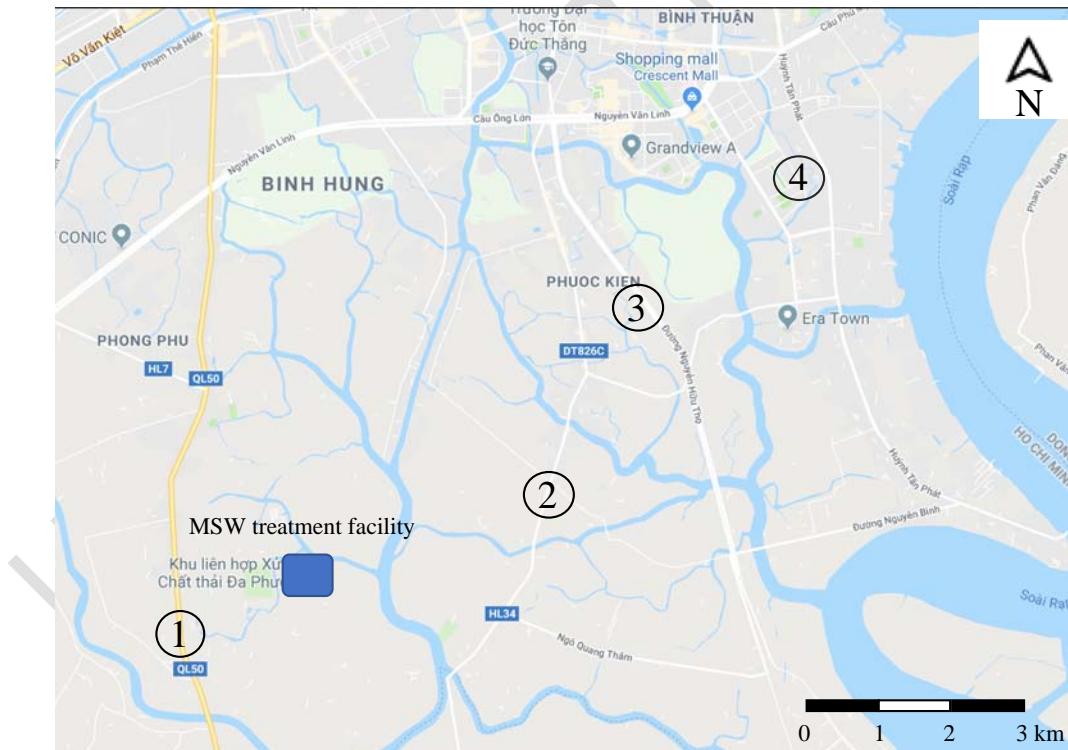


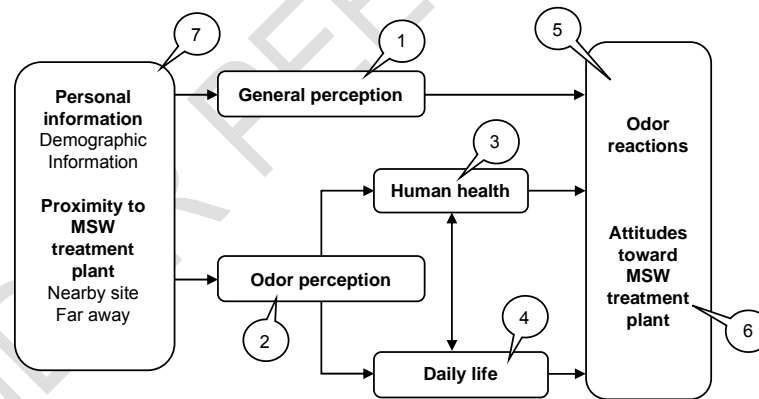
Fig. 1. Location of study area. Source: Google map.

120 **2.3 Data collection and analysis**

121

122 The survey questionnaire consists of 7 main sections. The questionnaire structure is shown
123 in Fig. 2. These factors include the general perception of environmental pollution (Q1-Q3),
124 perception of odors (Q4-Q13), health (Q14-Q17), assessment of the impact of daily life
125 activities (Q18-Q23), people's actions to cope with odors (Q24-Q28), attitudes towards MSW
126 facilities (Q29-30), and questions regarding demographic status. Questions 1-3 focus on the
127 general perception of environmental pollution: "Are there any pollution-related issues in your
128 residential area?" (yes, no, don't know); "If yes, what is the principal source?" (industrial
129 activity, landfill site, vehicular traffic, construction activity); and "What problems do you
130 face?" (odor, noise, dust/gas emission from vehicles, flies, others). Questions 4-13 are
131 concerned with the odor perception; "time of year the odor becomes worse," "frequency,
132 duration, type of odor," "odor level," "factors affecting odor emission," and "intensity of odor
133 emission." Questions 14-17 are concerned with health issues that include the following
134 aspects: "concerns" about odor, "health affected," and "symptoms" at the time the
135 respondents noticed the odor. Questions 18-23 cover the annoyance felt by residents due to
136 the odor affecting their daily life in "daily activities," "studying/working," "business activity,"
137 and "outdoor activities" (not at all, a little bit, moderately, very, extremely). Questions 24-28
138 are concerned with the residents' reactions to the odor emission posed in the fourth part.
139 Information is thus collected with respect to "measures to reduce odor effects," "used face
140 mask for outdoor activities" (yes, no), "inform government staff about odor problem," "inform
141 landfill manager about odor problem," and "if respondents were to move, would they move"
142 (to another location in this area, to another location outside this area, don't know). The
143 survey was conducted from October to December, 2018. A total of 409 samples were
144 collected, which consisted of 82, 70, 112, and 145 samples corresponding to areas 1, 2, 3,
145 and 4, respectively.

146



147

148

149

150

Fig. 2. Hypothetical diagram of cause–impact structure

151 Chi-square test was performed to test significant relationships between
152 questionnaire components. Factor analysis was used to investigate the correlation
153 between variables and find latent factors. All the analysis were performed in SPSS 25 and
154 MS Excel softwares.

155

156

157

158

159

160 **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

161

162 **3.1 Demographic profile**

163

164 The socio-demographic profile results of the respondents are described in this section.
165 There is no significant difference between the number of male and female respondents. In
166 terms of the level of education, the people residing in a region over five kilometers from the
167 MSW treatment facility have a higher education level (undergraduate degree or above), as
168 compared to the people within a five-kilometer range. Respondents over the age of 30
169 accounted for 85.8%. In respect to the number of years the respondents have lived in an
170 area, 50% of the respondents stated that they had been living in area 1 for over 10 years.
171 On the other hand, more than 50% of respondents from areas 2, 3, and 4 stated that they
172 had been living there for less than 5 years. With regard to the type of dwelling, the results
173 show that 90.2% and 80% of the respondents of areas 1 and 2, respectively, lived in
174 detached houses. Meanwhile, 67.9% and 69% of the respondents of areas 3 and 4 lived in
175 apartments.
176

177 **3.2 Odor perception**

178

179 The human nose is able to recognize odors at a lower concentration than gas
180 chromatography for some elements [24]. Odor perception depends on several conditions
181 such as atmospheric conditions, subjective awareness, and influence of different odors
182 [25,26,27]. The one also depends on the personal physical state [28]. In this subsection, the
183 overall results of the questions concerning odor perception, such as frequency, duration,
184 level, intensity, and factors affect odor emission are discussed. We found that odor
185 perception was influenced by wind direction and seasonal changes in the study area. These
186 results revealed that 46.2%, 33.3%, and 20.5% of the respondents noticed that the worst
187 odor occurs from June to August, from September to November, and from March to
188 December, respectively. The respondents stated that odors become worse by distance to
189 the landfill site, depending on the time of year, as shown in Fig. 3. It may explain that the
190 studied area, which has a tropical monsoon, has two typical weather characteristics that
191 directly influence the odor dispersion. The first one is the high temperature throughout the
192 two distinct seasons: the dry season from November to April and the rainy season from May
193 to October. The second one is the wind direction, which changes from month to month: (i)
194 Southeast or in the southern direction from January to May, (ii) West or Southwest direction
195 from June to September, and (iii) Northeast direction from October to December. Due to the
196 change in the wind direction, it is easy to understand why a part of the respondents agreed
197 that the odors became worse from June to November.
198

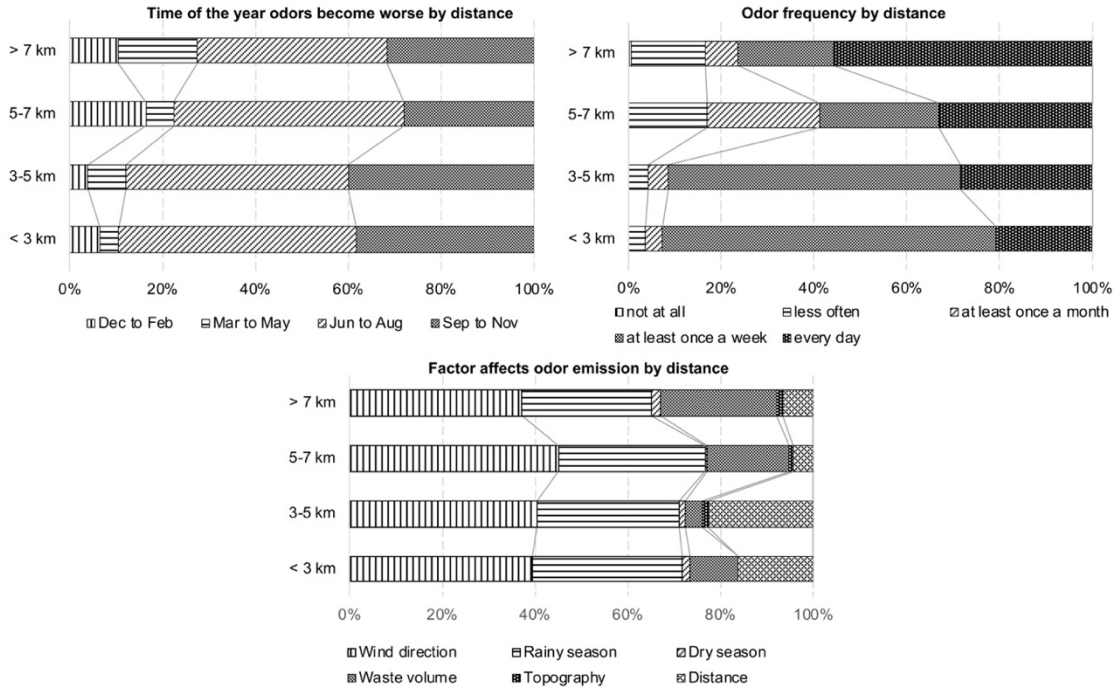


Fig. 3. Odor perception: time of the year odors become worse by distance, odor frequency by distance, factor affects odor emission by distance (Source: compile from field survey 2018)

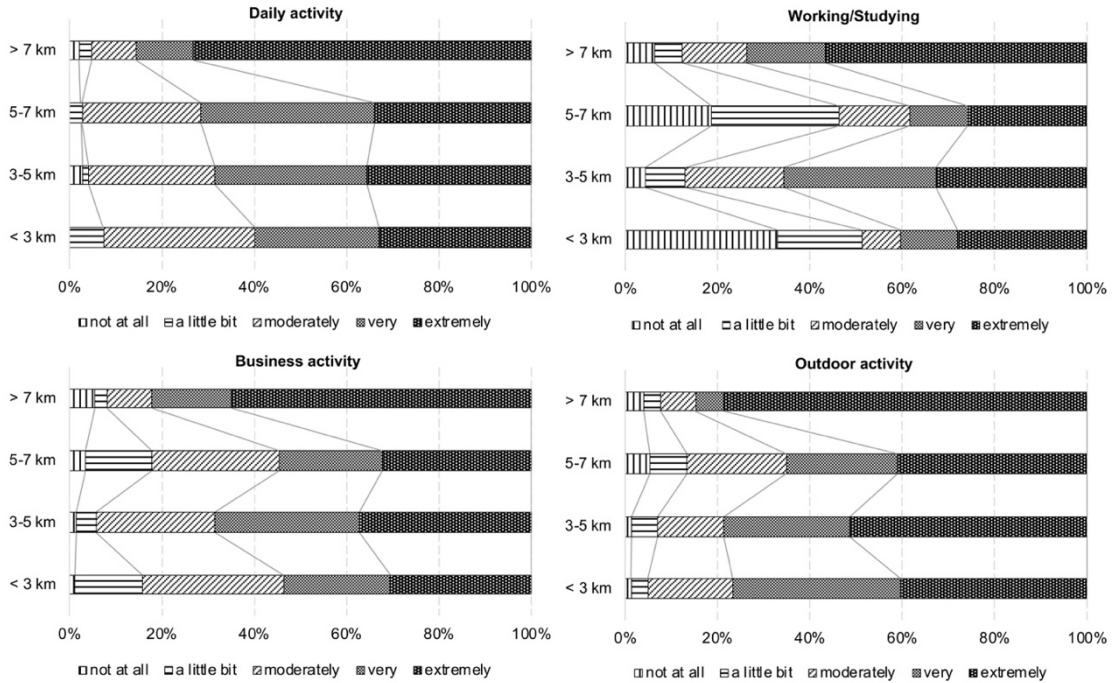
199
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
207
208
209
210
211
212
213
214
215
216
217
218
219
220
221
222
223
224
225
226
227
228
229
230

The odor frequency of “at least once a week” ranked the highest (39.6%), followed by “every day” (33.3%), “less often” (11.7%), “at least once a month” (10.5%), and “not at all” (0.2%). For odor duration, the results indicated that the highest rank was “1–4h” (32.5%), followed by “30 min–1h” (26.2%), “> 4h” (24.7%), “10–30 min” (13.9%), and “< 10 min” (2.7%). The impact of the odor frequency by distance to the landfill site is shown in Fig. 3. The most affected factor was wind direction (40.1%), followed by rainy season (30.1%), waste volume (16.8%), distance (10.7%), dry season (1.4%), and topography (0.7%). During the survey, 41.8% of interviewees reported that they felt “extremely annoyed” by the odor, and 57.7% reported that the intensity of odor had increased over the past two years. Furthermore, 63% of respondents reported that the odor type was offensive. The impact factors of the odor emission by distance to the landfill site is shown in Fig. 3.

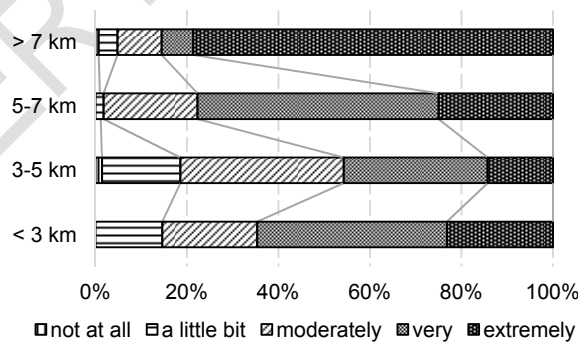
3.3 Annoyance of daily life and human health effects

Odor emission from MSW treatment facility potentially adopts a negative effect on human health [29,30]. Odor level strongly influences the relationship between exposure and annoyance. It also affects the association between exposure and symptoms [9]. The previous studies indicated that odor causes a large number of complaints from the community related to industrial [31,32]. It is suggested that odor annoyance instead of perception causes symptoms [33]. The characteristic odor contributes to the formation of annoyance, resulting in headache, respiratory problems, eye, nose and throat symptoms, nausea, etc. The results of this study are consistent with previous studies. In particular, the results showed that a majority of the respondents (86.1%) thought that the MSW treatment facility reduced their quality of life. Their daily activities, business activities, studying or working activities, and outdoor activities were “extremely” affected, accounting for 47.9%, 38.4%, 44.3%, and 56%, respectively. The concerns regarding daily life activities by distance

231 to the landfill site is indicated in Fig. 4. Around 53.3% of respondents “extremely” expressed
 232 their feelings towards the odor. The results indicate that up to 82.9% of the respondents had
 233 health-related concerns, and 84.6% of them reported that the odor affected their entire
 234 family. The symptoms that people encountered were predominantly nausea (15.7%) and
 235 shortness of breath (15.5%). The odor concerns of respondents by distance to the landfill
 236 site is shown in Fig. 5.
 237



238
 239
 240
 241 **Fig. 4. Daily life concerns (Source: compile from field survey 2018)**



242
 243
 244
 245 **Fig. 5. Odor concern by distance (Source: compile from field survey 2018)**

246 It is clear to say that the odor effects decrease due to increasing distance [22,34,35].
 247 However, the results of this study show that people felt more annoyed in zone 4, as seen in
 248 Fig. 5. This might be because the odor dispersion is from MSW management facility to zone
 249 4 (cluster of high-rise buildings). Odor dispersion does not occur in lower floors of the high-
 250 rise building areas because the wind speed is proportional to the height of the buildings [36].
 251 In the meantime, odor dispersion is easier on the higher floor due to high wind speed.

252 Therefore, odor effect does not decrease within this area. The above observation can be
 253 explained by residents' awareness, educational level, and dwelling type. Because
 254 differences of demographics and lifestyle may generate changes of reactions to
 255 environmental odors except at very high or very low concentrations [37,38]. It is possible that
 256 the respondents of area 1, due to being exposed to the odor perpetually, may have gotten
 257 used to it since long-term exposure of odors may lead to decrease the ability to detect them
 258 [39]. The concerned ones are mostly farmers and workers who have to earn money for a
 259 living. Meanwhile, most respondents in area 4 have higher incomes and are interested in
 260 environmental issues. They also are worse at detecting odors, which leads to aversion and
 261 negative behaviors when they detect odors [28].
 262

263 3.4 Odor reactions and attitudes toward MSW management facility

264
 265 Perception of odor does affect what response that odor probably evokes, and, on the
 266 contrary, odors induce changes in behavior and feeling when a person believe to smell
 267 them despite their presence [40,41,42,43]. Table 1 indicates the results of the people's
 268 reaction towards the waste treatment facility. About 58% of the respondents close their
 269 windows when they notice the odor, while 0.3% (2 out of 409) of them leave their home for a
 270 while. A total of 74.8% of people use masks when they need to go outside and 60.6% of
 271 respondents inform the government staff about the odor impacts. Also, 21.8%, 12%, and
 272 5.6% of respondents answered "plan to inform," "not inform," and "no idea." Regarding the
 273 question of informing the landfill manager about the odor impacts, 49% of respondents
 274 selected "inform," followed by 28.1%, 18.8%, and 3.2% of respondents who selected "plan to
 275 inform," "not inform," and "no idea," respectively.
 276

277 **Table 1. Odor reactions**

278

Items	Frequency (%)
Used a face mask for outdoor activities	
Yes	306 (74.8)
No	96 (23.5)
Don't know	7 (1.7)
Inform government staff	
Inform	248 (60.6)
Plan to inform	89 (21.8)
Not inform	49 (12.0)
No idea	23 (5.6)
Inform landfill manager	
Inform	204 (49.9)
Plan to inform	115 (28.1)
Not inform	77 (18.8)
No idea	13 (3.2)

279
 280 The results relating to people's attitude towards the waste treatment facility are shown in
 281 Table 2. When asked about the merits and demerits of the waste disposal site, a majority of
 282 respondents rated "bad" (67.2%) while only 21% of them rated "good." Also, 52.3% of the
 283 respondents stated that the assessment result of the management of the garbage disposal
 284 facility is "very bad."
 285

286
 287
 288
 289

290
291

Table 2. Attitude towards MSW management facility

Items	Frequency (%)
Positive or negative aspects	
Good	86 (21.0)
Bad	275 (67.2)
Don't know	48 (11.7)
Landfill management rating	
Very good	2 (0.5)
Good	11 (2.7)
Fair	64 (15.5)
Bad	118 (28.9)
Very bad	214 (52.3)

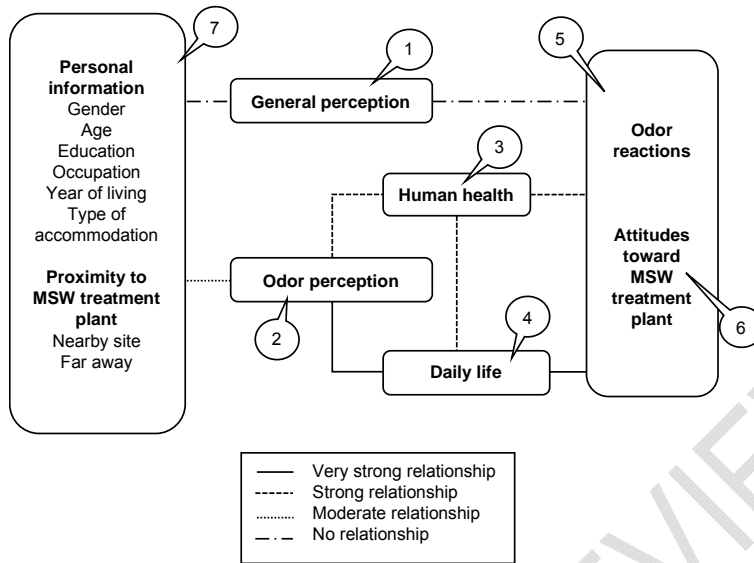
292
293
294

3.5 Relationships between the cause – impact structure

295 A series of chi-square tests were implemented to determine significant relationships between
296 the questionnaire components. The inter-connected lines of questionnaire sections in Fig. 6
297 imply the characteristics of their relationship. Significant relationships were observed
298 between the residents' daily life and their odor-related reactions and attitudes towards the
299 MSW treatment plant via chi-square tests. The solid lines in Fig. 6 indicate these
300 relationships. Moreover, there is an insignificant relationship between the odor level of the
301 odor perception section and the distance to the landfill site of the demographic status
302 section. The round dotted line represents the relationship between the two sections
303 mentioned above. Furthermore, the square dotted lines were used to denote significant
304 relationships of residents' odor perception, daily life, odor reactions, and attitudes towards
305 MSW treatment plant with human health. That is because only two questions regarding
306 human health (odor concern and health affected) were correlated with those sections.
307 Finally, there is an insignificant relationship between residents' general perception and
308 demographic profile, odor reactions, and attitudes towards the MSW treatment plant. The
309 long dashed-dotted lines denote the relationships.

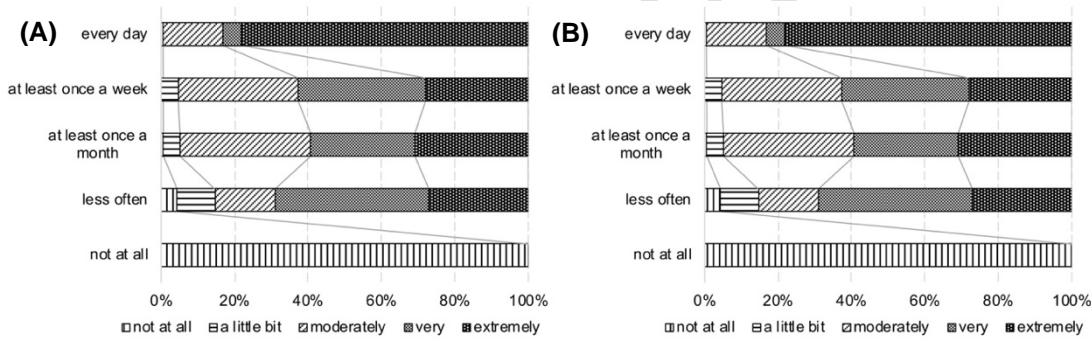
310
311
312
313
314
315
316

Fig. 7A shows the relationship between odor frequency and the residents' annoyance levels in daily affairs. The results revealed that residents' annoyance is strongly related to the odor frequency. The result of the relationship between residents' annoyance and their given rating of the landfill site is shown in Fig. 7B. The respondents who experienced extreme annoyance poorly evaluated the landfill site.



317
318
319
320

Fig. 6. The relationship between questionnaire parts



321
322
323
324
325
326
327

Fig. 7. Relationship between odor frequency and residents' annoyance of daily activity (A), and relationship between residents' annoyance of daily activity and rating of landfill (B) (Source: compile from field survey 2018)

328
329
330
331
332
333
334
335
336
337
338
339
340
341
342

3.6 Factor analysis

Factor analysis was used to explore the potential structure of the variables in questions 1-30, based on the correlation criteria. It is used to discover, validate, and compare the number of factors in the research model with the actual data. The purpose of this analysis is to investigate the correlation between variables and find key factors for future research. In the exploratory factor analysis, the extraction method used is the Principal Component Analysis method and Varimax rotation method with Kaiser Normalization. As a result, there are four components shown in Table 3.

343
344

Table 3. Component loadings of concerned items by factor analysis (N=197)

Item	Component			
	1	2	3	4
Work or studying	0.86	0.29	0.04	0.11
Business activities	0.82	0.17	0.03	0.04
Daily activities	0.78	0.37	0.05	0.11
Outdoor activities	0.78	0.32	0.08	-0.03
Worried about the odor	0.77	0.30	0.04	0.16
Property value	0.69	0.16	0.08	0.05
Odor frequency	0.64	-0.03	0.20	0.08
Used a face mask for outdoor activities	0.59	-0.14	0.02	-0.14
Positive or negative aspects	0.30	0.73	0.02	-0.08
Landfill management rating	0.32	0.71	0.09	0.21
Deterioration of environmental quality	0.03	0.65	0.30	0.07
Inform landfill manager	0.11	0.07	0.87	0.00
Inform government staff	0.11	0.21	0.82	0.08
Odor intensity	0.21	-0.12	0.01	0.85
More odor or more sensitive	-0.10	0.28	0.08	0.79
Eigenvalue	5.79	1.75	1.34	1.08

345

346

347

348

349

350

351

352

353

354

355

356

357

358

359

360

361

362

The first component is named “nuisance” due to the high loadings, including the annoyances of “work/studying,” “business activity,” “daily activities,” “outdoor activities,” “odor frequency,” “worried about odor impact,” “property value,” and “used a face mask for outdoor activity.” “Attitudes toward MSW treatment facility” is the second component that consists of “positive or negative aspects,” “landfill management rating,” and “deterioration of environmental quality.” “Action to cope with odor impacts” is the third component consisting of “inform landfill manager” and “inform government staff.” The fourth component is termed “perception of odor intensity,” which includes “odor intensity” and “more odor or more sensitive.”

The standard error of regression (REGR) factor score 1 and 2 by distance, the standard error of REGR factor score 1 and 3 by distance, the standard error of REGR factor score 1 and 4 by distance, and the standard error of REGR factor score 3 and 4 by distance are indicated in Fig. 8. The results showed that respondents in area 4 (> 7 km) had a higher awareness of perception of odor intensity and attitude toward MSW treatment facility than other regions in terms of a nuisance as seen (Fig. 8A, 8B). Meanwhile, respondents in zone 2 had the lowest results of the nuisance, attitude toward MSW treatment facility, perception of odor intensity, and action to cope with odor impacts as seen Fig. 8.

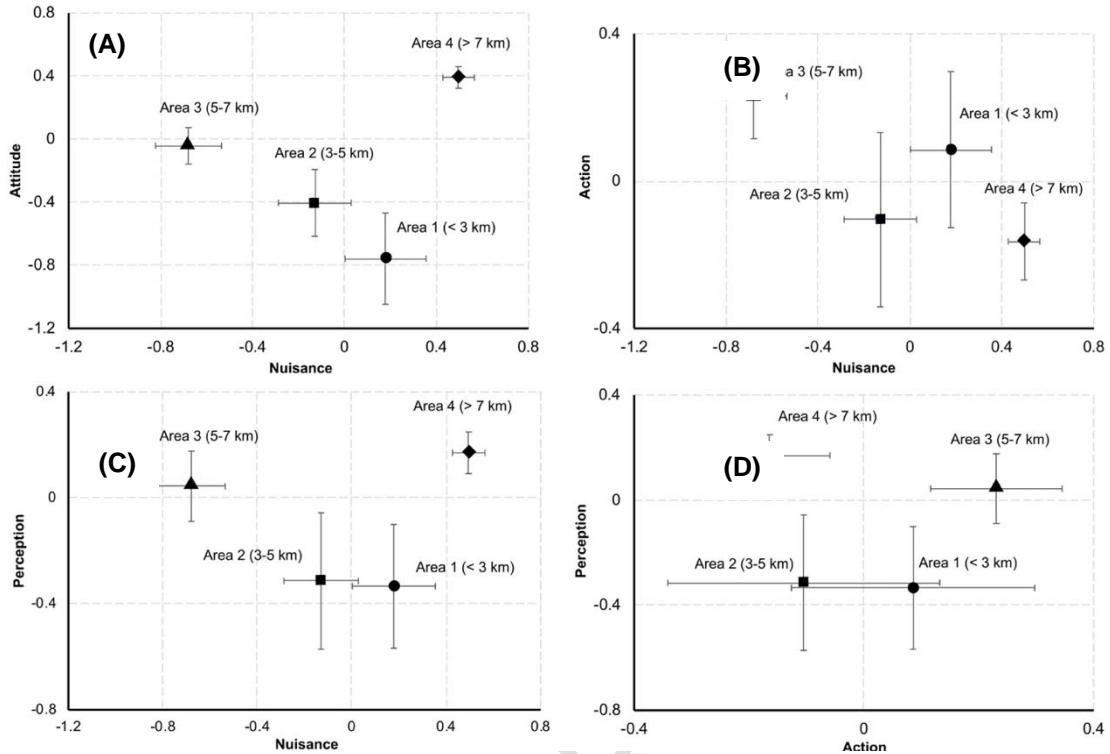


Fig. 8. The standard error of REGR factor scores: nuisance and attitude (A), nuisance and action, nuisance and perception (C), action and perception by distance (D) (Source: compile from field survey 2018)

363
 364
 365
 366
 367
 368
 369
 370
 371
 372
 373
 374
 375
 376
 377
 378
 379
 380
 381
 382
 383
 384
 385
 386
 387
 388
 389
 390

4. CONCLUSION

In this study, we have investigated the impact of the odor emission on the residents as well as their perceptions, reactions, and attitudes towards the MSW treatment facility. There are several findings which have been observed in our study. Firstly, it can be seen that residents' attitudes toward the landfill site are strongly influenced by their perception about odor. This perception is affected by weather conditions, such as seasonal wind and rain. Secondly, it is found that not only are the area near the MSW management facility influenced by the odor effects but also areas more than 7 km away. In other words, most residents living more than 7 km away from the landfill site felt more annoyed than those living less than that. Thirdly, the collected data provide insights into how the odor from the MSW disposal site negatively changes the residents' daily life. Particularly, the respondents who experienced more annoyance tend to poorly evaluate the landfill site. This is a good start to find solutions for odor improvement in order to reduce its impact on residences. Finally, four principal components have been obtained by using factor analysis. They are identified as "nuisance," "attitudes towards MSW treatment facility," "reactions to deal with odor impact," and "perception of odor intensity." The combination of questionnaire survey and measurement of odor can be considered in future research to achieve greater efficiency in assessing the impact of odor on the community.

391 **ETHICAL APPROVAL**

392

393 This work was approved by Tokyo Institute of Technology Research Ethics Committee.

394

395 **COMPETING INTERESTS**

396

397 Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

398

399

400 **REFERENCES**

401

402 1. El-Fadel M, Findikakis AN, Leckie JO. Environmental Impacts of Solid Waste
403 Landfilling. *J Environ Manage.* 1997;50(1):1-25. doi:10.1006/JEMA.1995.0131

404 2. Lisk DJ. Environmental effects of landfills. *Sci Total Environ.* 1991;100(C):415-468.
405 doi:10.1016/0048-9697(91)90387-T

406 3. Rabl A, Spadaro J V., Zoughaib A. Environmental impacts and costs of solid waste: a
407 comparison of landfill and incineration. *Waste Manag Res.* 2008;26(2):147-162.
408 doi:10.1177/0734242X07080755

409 4. Sarkar U, Hobbs SE. Odour from municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills: a study on
410 the analysis of perception. *Environ Int.* 2002;27(8):655-662.
411 <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11934115>. Accessed May 10, 2019.

412 5. Sarkar U, Longhurst PJ, Hobbs SE. Community modelling: a tool for correlating
413 estimates of exposure with perception of odour from municipal solid waste (MSW)
414 landfills. *J Environ Manage.* 2003;68(2):133-140. doi:10.1016/S0301-4797(03)00027-
415 6

416 6. Johnson BN, Sobel N. Methods for building an olfactometer with known concentration
417 outcomes. *J Neurosci Methods.* 2007;160(2):231-245.
418 doi:10.1016/j.jneumeth.2006.09.008

419 7. Hayes JE, Stevenson RJ, Stuetz RM. Survey of the effect of odour impact on
420 communities. *J Environ Manage.* 2017;204:349-354.
421 doi:10.1016/j.jenvman.2017.09.016

422 8. Verma RL, Borongan G, Memon M. Municipal Solid Waste Management in Ho Chi
423 Minh City, Viet Nam, Current Practices and Future Recommendation. *Procedia*
424 *Environ Sci.* 2016;35:127-139. doi:10.1016/J.PROENV.2016.07.059

425 9. Sucker K, Both R, Winneke G. Adverse effects of environmental odours: Reviewing
426 studies on annoyance responses and symptom reporting. *Water Sci Technol.*
427 2001;44(9):43-51.

428 10. Nimmermark S. Odour influence on well-being and health with specific focus on
429 animal production emissions. *Ann Agric Env Med* 2004, 11, 163–173. 2004;3(3):163-
430 173. doi:10.24189/ncr.2018.040

431 11. Che Y, Yang K, Jin Y, Zhang W, Shang Z, Tai J. Residents' concerns and attitudes
432 toward a municipal solid waste landfill: Integrating a questionnaire survey and GIS
433 techniques. *Environ Monit Assess.* 2013;185(12):10001-10013. doi:10.1007/s10661-
434 013-3308-y

435 12. Sakawi Z, Sharifah, Mastura SA, Jaafar O, Mahmud and M. Community Perception
436 of Odor Pollution from the Landfill. *Res J Environ Earth Sci.* 2011;3(2):142-145.
437 <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/5aae/5ccc25f7b06d9cb5158158a43a6229166ec7.pdf>
438 f. Accessed May 10, 2019.

439 13. Naddeo V, Zarra T, Oliva G, Chiavola A, Vivarelli A. Environmental Odour Impact
440 Assessment of Landfill Expansion Scenarios: Case Study of Borgo Montello (Italy).
441 *Chem Eng Trans.* 2016;54:73-78. doi:10.3303/CET1654013

442 14. Aatamila M, Verkasalo PK, Korhonen MJ, et al. Odour annoyance and physical
443 symptoms among residents living near waste treatment centres. *Environ Res.*

- 444 2011;111(1):164-170. doi:10.1016/j.envres.2010.11.008
- 445 15. Vrijheid M. Health effects of residence near hazardous waste landfill sites: a review of
446 epidemiologic literature. *Environ Health Perspect*. 2000;108 Suppl(Suppl 1):101-112.
447 doi:10.1289/ehp.00108s1101
- 448 16. Al-Yaqout AF, Koushki PA, Hamoda MF. Public opinion and siting solid waste
449 landfills in Kuwait. *Resour Conserv Recycl*. 2002;35(4):215-227. doi:10.1016/S0921-
450 3449(01)00111-2
- 451 17. De Feo G, De Gisi S, Williams ID. Public perception of odour and environmental
452 pollution attributed to MSW treatment and disposal facilities: A case study. *Waste
453 Manag*. 2013;33(4):974-987. doi:10.1016/j.wasman.2012.12.016
- 454 18. Rahardyan B, Matsuto T, Kakuta Y, Tanaka N. Resident's concerns and attitudes
455 towards Solid Waste Management facilities. *Waste Manag*. 2004;24(5):437-451.
456 doi:10.1016/j.wasman.2003.11.011
- 457 19. Sankoh FP, Yan X, Tran Q. Environmental and Health Impact of Solid Waste
458 Disposal in Developing Cities: A Case Study of Granville Brook Dumpsite, Freetown,
459 Sierra Leone. *J Environ Prot (Irvine, Calif)*. 2013;04(07):665-670.
460 doi:10.4236/jep.2013.47076
- 461 20. Al-Khatib IA, Ajlouny H, Al-Sari' MI, Kontogianni S. Residents' concerns and attitudes
462 toward solid waste management facilities in Palestine: A case study of Hebron
463 district. *Waste Manag Res*. 2014;32(3):228-236. doi:10.1177/0734242X14521684
- 464 21. Felicia Babs-Shomoye1 RK. *Namakemono Ga Miteta*. 2. Vol 2. Shūeisha; 2004.
465 <http://www.jphdc.org/index.php/jphdc/article/view/81>. Accessed May 10, 2019.
- 466 22. Srangriwong A, Olapiriyakul S, Yenradee P. Asia - Pacific Journal of Science and
467 Technology Factors influencing public perception and impact distance of a municipal
468 solid waste dumpsite in Thailand. 2018:1-13.
- 469 23. Tuan NQ, MacLaren VW. Community concerns about landfills: A case study of
470 Hanoi, Vietnam. *J Environ Plan Manag*. 2005;48(6):809-831.
471 doi:10.1080/09640560500294228
- 472 24. Rappert S, Müller R. Odor compounds in waste gas emissions from agricultural
473 operations and food industries. *Waste Manag*. 2005;25(9):887-907.
474 doi:10.1016/j.wasman.2005.07.008
- 475 25. R. Noble,* P. J. Hobbs, A. Dobrovin-Pennington, T. H. Misselbrook and AM.
476 Atmospheric Pollutants and Trace Gases. 2001;(i):760-767.
- 477 26. Davoli E, Gangai ML, Morselli L, Tonelli D. Characterisation of odorants emissions
478 from landfills by SPME and GC/MS. *Chemosphere*. 2003;51(5):357-368.
479 doi:10.1016/S0045-6535(02)00845-7
- 480 27. Gallego E, Soriano C, Roca FX, Perales JF, Alarcón M, Guardino X. Identification of
481 the origin of odour episodes through social participation, chemical control and
482 numerical modelling. *Atmos Environ*. 2008;42(35):8150-8160.
483 doi:10.1016/j.atmosenv.2008.08.004
- 484 28. Dalton & Dilks. *ODOR, ANNOYANCE AND HEALTH SYMPTOM IN A RESIDENTIAL
485 COMMUNITY EXPOSED TO INDUSTRIAL ODORS*. South Camden Citizens in
486 Action. 1997; 1-21.
- 487 29. Luginaah IN, Martin Taylor S, Elliott SJ, Eyles JD. Community reappraisal of the
488 perceived health effects of a petroleum refinery. *Soc Sci Med*. 2002;55(1):47-61.
489 doi:10.1016/S0277-9536(01)00206-4
- 490 30. Elliott SJ, Cole DC, Krueger P, Voorberg N, Wakefield S. The power of perception:
491 Health risk attributed to air pollution in an urban industrial neighbourhood. *Risk Anal*.
492 1999;19(4):621-634. doi:10.1023/A:1007029518897
- 493 31. Harrison EZ, Oakes SR. *Features INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED HEALTH
494 INCIDENTS ASSOCIATED WITH LAND APPLICATION OF SEWAGE SLUDGES*.
495 Vol 12.; 2002. <http://cwmi.css.cornell.edu/Sludge/Newsolutions.pdf>. Accessed June
496 18, 2019.

- 497 32. Wakefield S, Elliott SJ. Environmental risk perception and well-being: effects of the
498 landfill siting process in two southern Ontario communities. *Soc Sci Med.* 2000;50(7-
499 8):1139-1154. doi:10.1016/S0277-9536(99)00361-5
- 500 33. Cavalini PM. Industrial odorants: The relationship between modeled exposure
501 concentrations and annoyance. *Arch Environ Health.* 1994;49(5):344-351.
502 doi:10.1080/00039896.1994.9954985
- 503 34. Furuseth OJ, Johnson MS. Neighbourhood attitudes towards a sanitary landfill: a
504 North Carolina study. *Appl Geogr.* 1988;8(2):135-145. doi:10.1016/0143-
505 6228(88)90029-X
- 506 35. Aatamila M, Verkasalo PK, Korhonen MJ, et al. Odor annoyance near waste
507 treatment centers: A population-based study in Finland. *J Air Waste Manag Assoc.*
508 2010;60(4):412-418. doi:10.3155/1047-3289.60.4.412
- 509 36. Chen YC, Bundy D, Hoff S. Modeling the variation of wind speed with height for
510 agricultural source pollution control. *ASHRAE Trans.* 1998;104(Pt 1B):1685-1691.
- 511 37. Bliss PJ, Schulz TJ, Senger T, Kaye RB. Odour measurement - factors affecting
512 olfactometry panel performance. *Water Sci Technol.* 1996;34(3-4-4 pt 2):549-556.
513 doi:10.1016/0273-1223(96)00595-1
- 514 38. Dalton P. Odor perception and beliefs about risk. *Chem Senses.* 1996;21(4):447-458.
515 doi:10.1093/chemse/21.4.447
- 516 39. Dalton P, Wysocki CJ. The nature and duration of adaptation following long-term
517 odor exposure. *Percept Psychophys.* 1996;58(5):781-792. doi:10.3758/BF03213109
- 518 40. Schiffman SS, Sattely Miller EA, Suggs MS, Graham BG. The effect of environmental
519 odors emanating from commercial swine operations on the mood of nearby residents.
520 *Brain Res Bull.* 1995;37(4):369-375. doi:10.1016/0361-9230(95)00015-1
- 521 41. Knasko SC, Gilbert AN, Sabini J. Emotional State, Physical Well-Being, and
522 Performance in the Presence of Feigned Ambient Odor1. *J Appl Soc Psychol.*
523 1990;20(16):1345-1357. doi:10.1111/j.1559-1816.1990.tb01476.x
- 524 42. Knasko SC. Ambient odor's effect on creativity, mood, and perceived health. *Chem*
525 *Senses.* 1992;17(1):27-35. doi:10.1093/chemse/17.1.27
- 526 43. Rotton J. Basic and Applied Social Psychology Affective and Cognitive
527 Consequences of Malodorous Pollution. 1983;(February 2015):37-41.
528 doi:10.1207/s15324834basp0402
529