

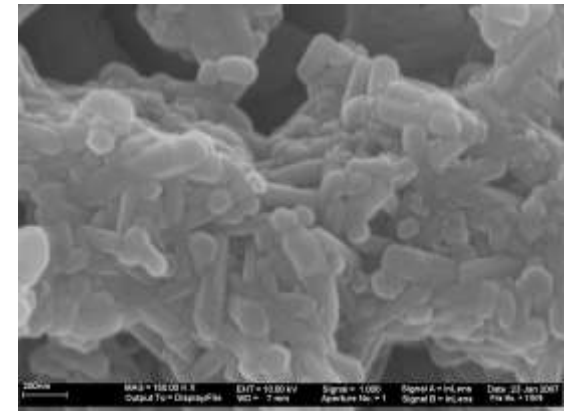
Development of a measurement method for health effects of PM-emissions from biomass combustion and evaluation of results achieved

Mitteleuropäische Biomassekonferenz 2011
Graz, 27.01.2011

Volker Lenz, Torsten Schröder



1. Background
2. PME and human health
3. Status of German research projects
4. First results
5. Outlook

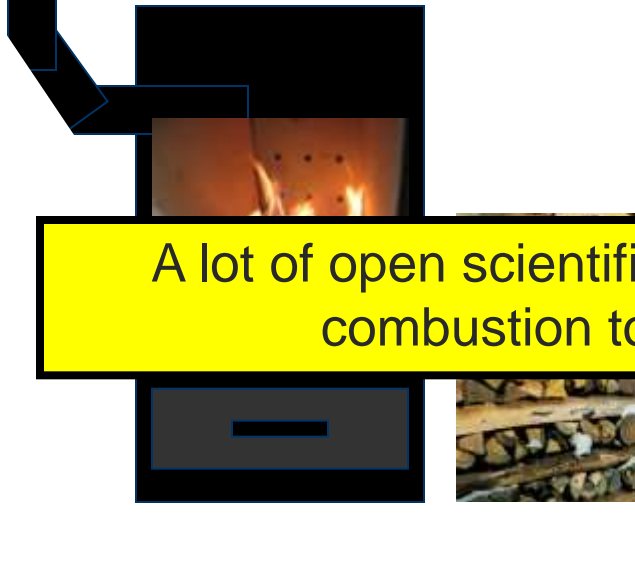
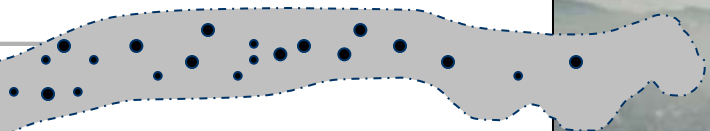




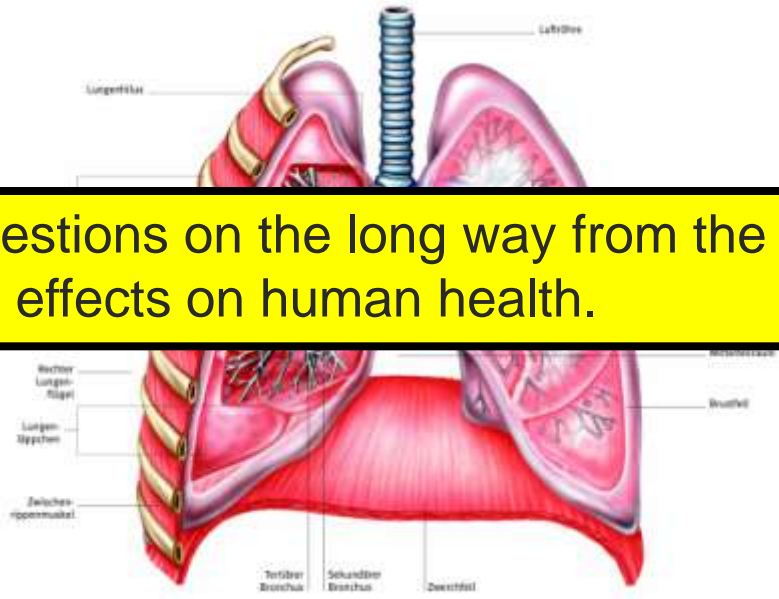
- Particles in the atmosphere **effect human health!**
- PME from biomass combustion (especially small scale furnaces) have an **increasing contingent** among the total PM immissions.
- Effect of PME from biomass combustion **depends on the quality of combustion** – differentiation is necessary!
- Until now **no standardized test method** for the toxicological relevance of the PME of biomass combustion furnaces is available.

 **A method for standardized toxicological studies is necessary!**


PME and human health



A lot of open scientific questions on the long way from the combustion to the effects on human health.

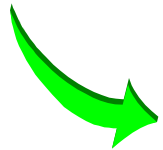




- **Measurements of particles** in the atmosphere of the city of Augsburg were done during heating periods 2006/2007 and 2007/2008.
 - **Potassium** was identified as a good **tracer** for PME from small scale biomass combustion.
 - **Significant relations** between biomass combustion and **PM** concentrations and **Benzo[a]pyren** concentrations were investigated.
 - Studies on effects on the human health are missing.
-  **Correlation between biomass combustion and PM and B[a]P concentrations are possible.**



- **Laboratory research** (IFK) in 2008 and 2009 on toxicological relevance of particles from a **pellet stove** and a **wood log boiler** with an **exposition system** (KIT).
- **Dilution** of the flue gas by **1:10 with 80°C** hot air and afterwards **cooling to 30°C**; **separation** of particles bigger than **1 µm**; conditioning in exposition system and collecting the particles on transwells to do toxicological studies.
- Deposition could be proofed. Effects on human cells were only weak – in most cases not significant.
- Experiments with collected particles from the flue gas and submerge contacts showed some significant effects.



In principle the exposition system is working, but the deposition rate as well as the sensitivity of the cell systems has to be increased.



Status of German research projects DBFZ, Leipzig (BMU)



- **DBFZ** project coordination and measurements on biomass furnaces and precipitators.



Technologie- und
Förderzentrum

- **TFZ** measurements on stoves.



- **KIT** construction of an improved exposition chamber.



- **IFT** doing experiments characterising the emissions and to check the aging of emissions in a climate chamber.



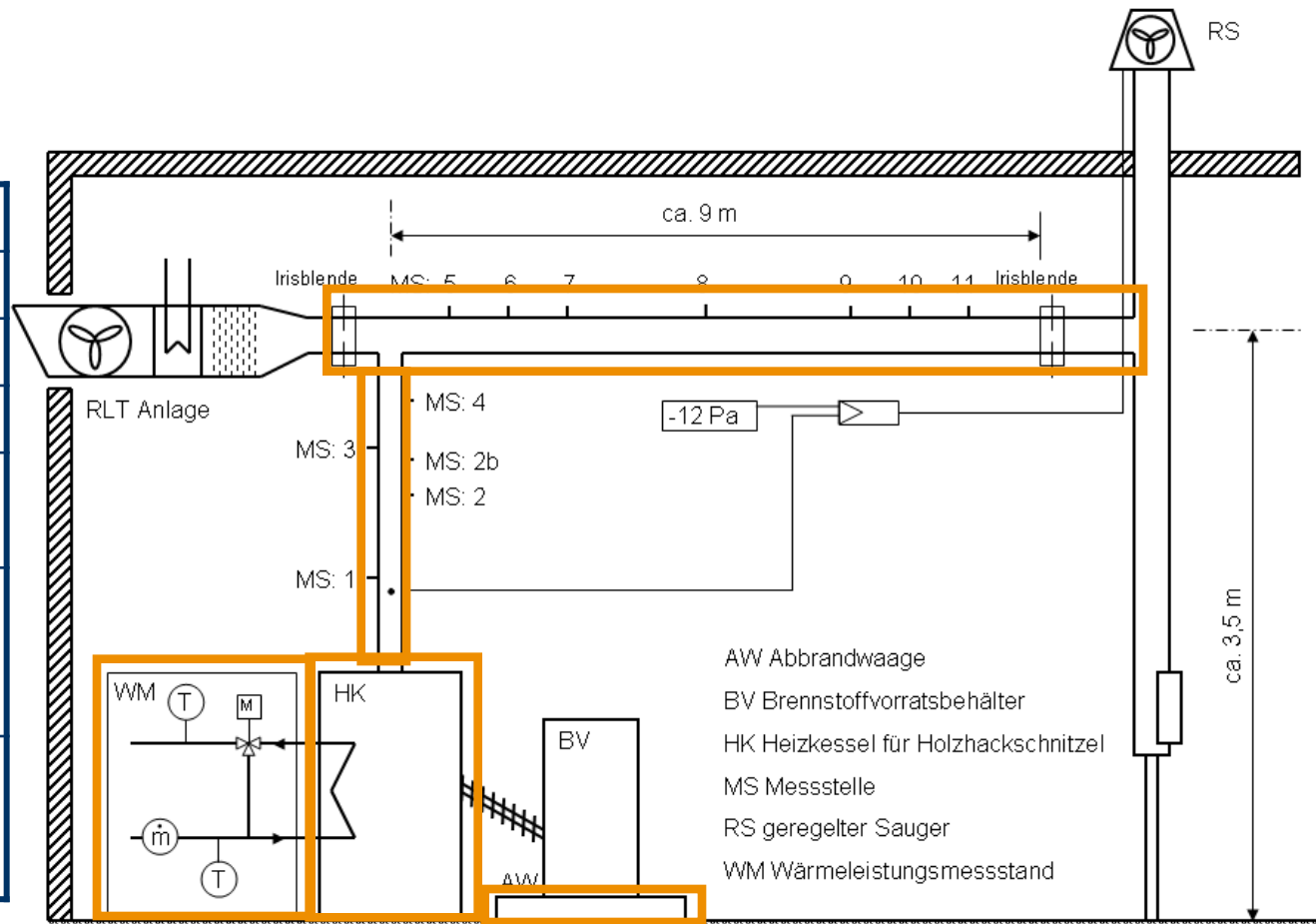
- **Uni Konstanz** together with **TUHH** analysing the particles and developing test sets for toxicological research on PME.



Work in progress - first results on the following slides.



Basic data	
Creation	2010
DR	1:2 – 1:8
Load	20 – 75 kW
Reproducibility of fuel input	100 g
Inaccuracy of efficiency measuring	< 3 %
Number of possible probes	21 + 5



Skizze: DBFZ, T. Schröder

- AW Abbrandwaage
- BV Brennstoffvorratsbehälter
- HK Heizkessel für Holzackschnitzel
- MS Messstelle
- RS geregelter Sauger
- WM Wärmeleistungsmessstand



Fotostrecke für die Gravimetrische Gesamtstaubmessung entspr. SOP TK-02

DBFZ Deutsches BiomasseForschungsZentrum gemeinnützige GmbH

Standardized Measuring Procedures

Vorbehandlungsschritte

01	Planfilterentfernen	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gut reinigen - Ultraschallbad (5 min), Laugwasser abspülen - mit destilliertem Wasser abspülen 		

02	Trocknung 180°C 20 min	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Filterhalter in den Trockenschrank legen - Filterhalter 20 min bei 180°C trocknen 		

03	Filter in Halter einsetzen	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - abgerundete Platte verwenden - Planfilter in Halter einlegen - Halter mit Nummerieren (gleiche Nummer wie Planfilterhalter) 		

04	Filter und Planfilterhalter in Wägelkammer >2h	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Filter und Halter in Wägelkammer durchlöchern und >2h lagern - Anzahl der 2h >4mal legen - Gewicht und Nummer erfassen (Zonen-Tabelle) Nach Messung - anschließend in Edelstahlwanne lagern 		

Vorbereiten der Sonde

05	Sonde einbauen	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bestimmung des Kennzeichens - Sonde zu Beginn des Versuchs einsetzen - Nennleistung der Messstation auf 80°C einstellen 		

06	Sonde befüllen	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - befüllen, Absaugverbrauch protokollieren - Leckageprüf (Luftfließen-CD) führen - Druck und Temperaturmessern anschauen 		

Durchführung der Messung

07	Noch vor Beginn der Absaugung	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abgasstrommessung zur parallelen Gasmessung anschauen - Messzeitintervallen 15-30 Minuten 		

Nachbereitung

08	Messung beenden	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entnahme Absaugschlauch, Klappverschluss, Filterkopf - Protokollierung - Filterkopf in Petroleolie 		

10	10 h Wägelkammer	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lagerung Filter Halter mind. 10h in Wägelkammer - ggf. geordnete Anfertigung der Proben - Abwiegen bei ersten Abwägungen → SOP TK-02 		

11	Planfilter verpacken	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - falls Analysen erforderlich sind Filter entnehmen und verpacken - dazu in Aluminumbüchse einbringen - Beschriften → bei PAH Analysen im Gefäßschrank - → bei sonst. Analysen: Auftrag Analytiker 		

12	Sonde spülen	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mit ca. 2l re. Wasser und 2l re. H₂O abb. - nachfolgen Analysevorschrift - weitere Infos siehe weitere SOP 		

Redaktion

DBFZ Deutsches BiomasseForschungsZentrum gemeinnützige GmbH

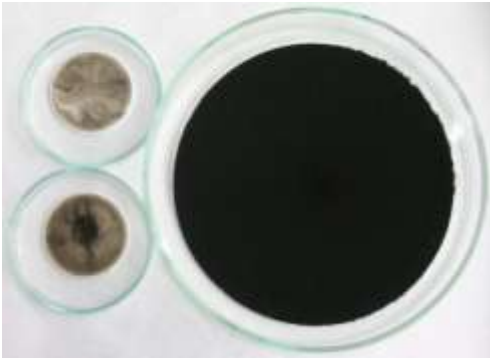
Stand: 15. Juli 2018

Bearbeitung: Torsten Schröder

Hinweis: Die hier beschriebenen Schritte ersetzen nicht das Studium der SOP TK-02, insbesondere den Bereich des Staubgehaltes

in Abg.

150 mm plane filters by TFZ



One filter allows all the necessary analysis.



collection equipment



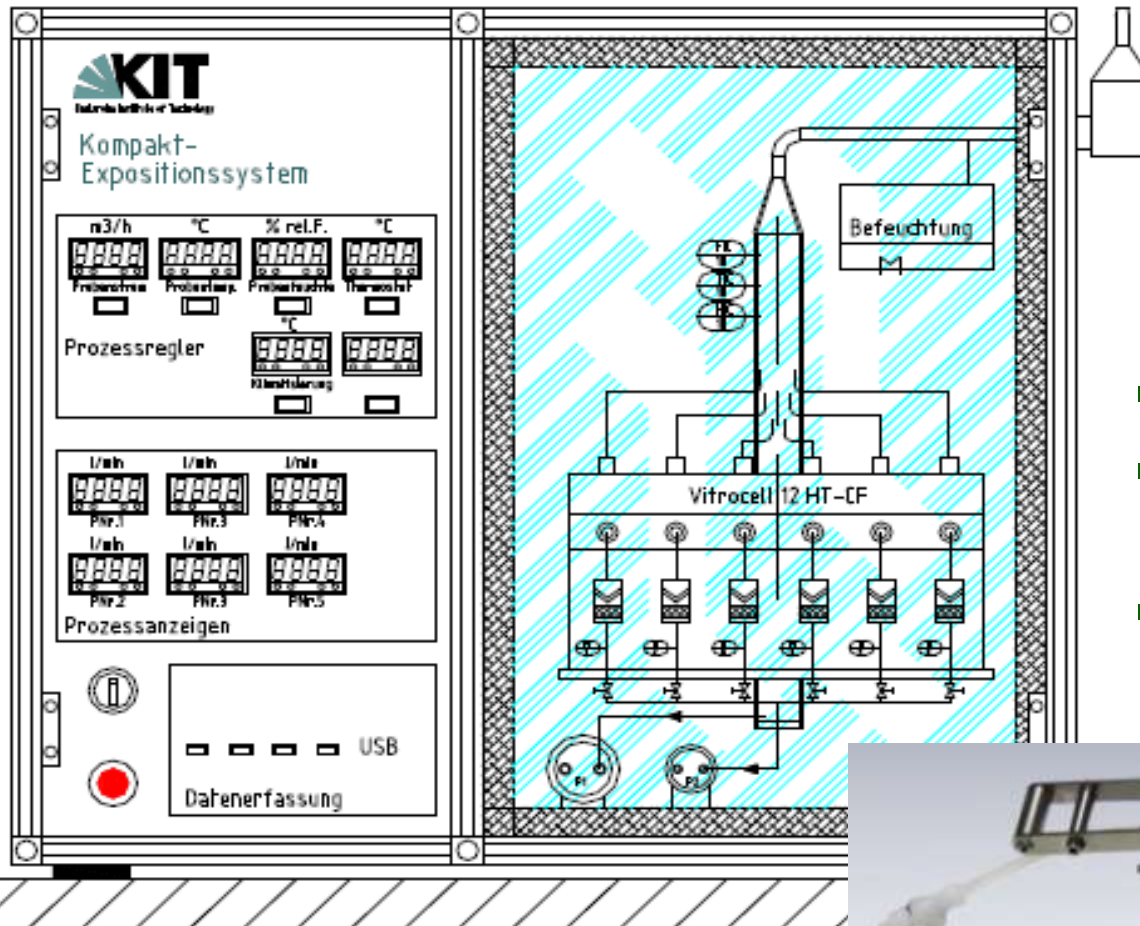
loaded filter



stamping plate with special knife

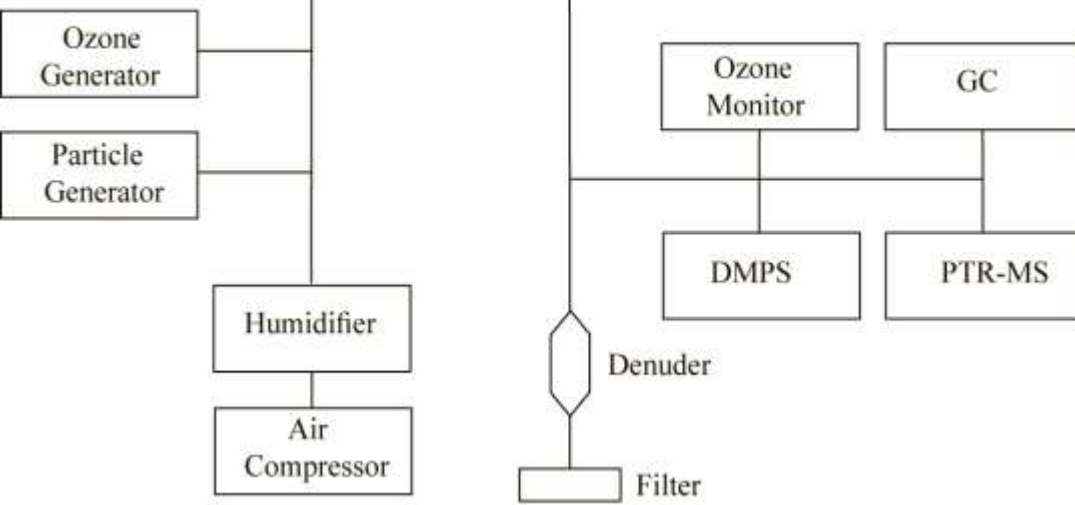
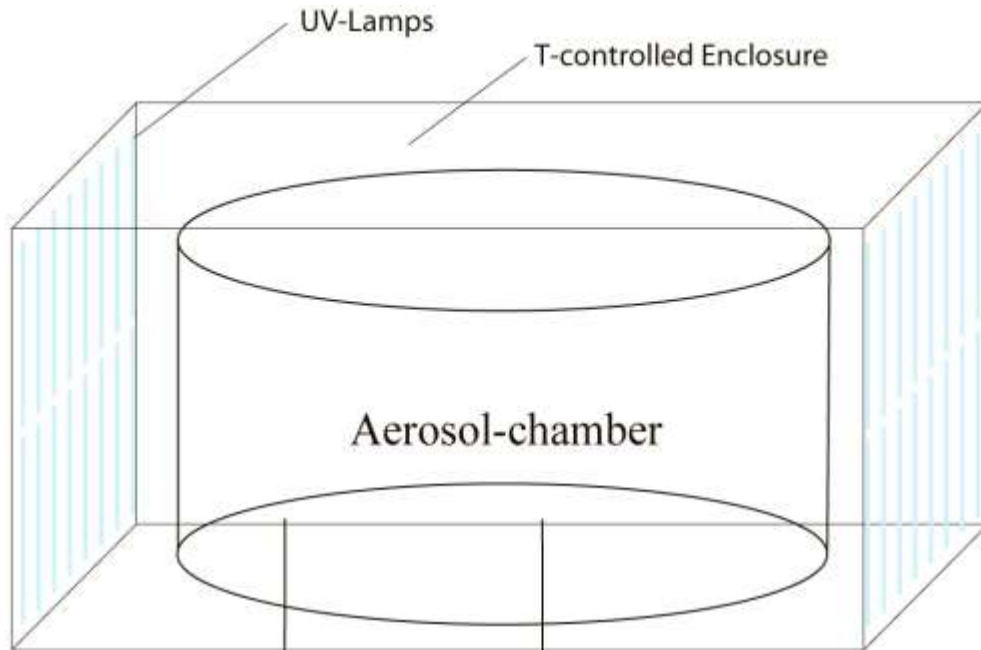


stamped segment

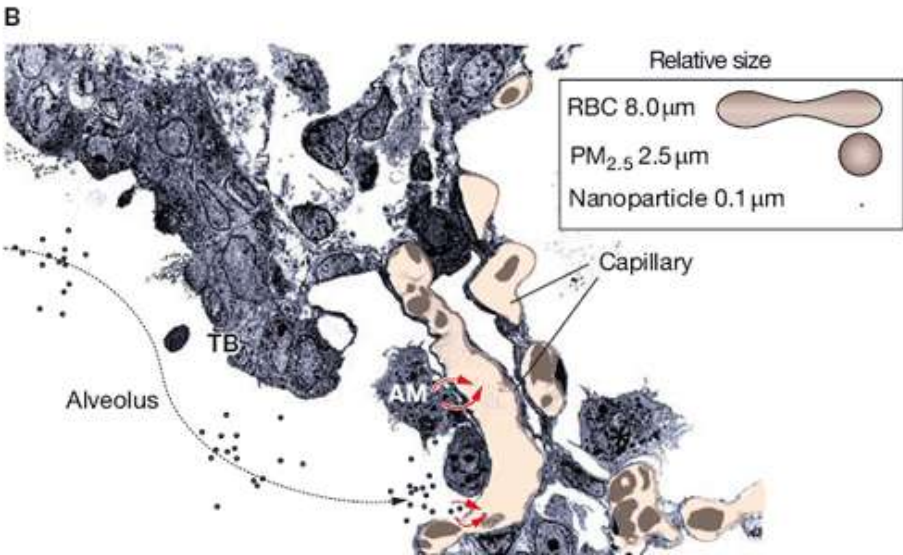
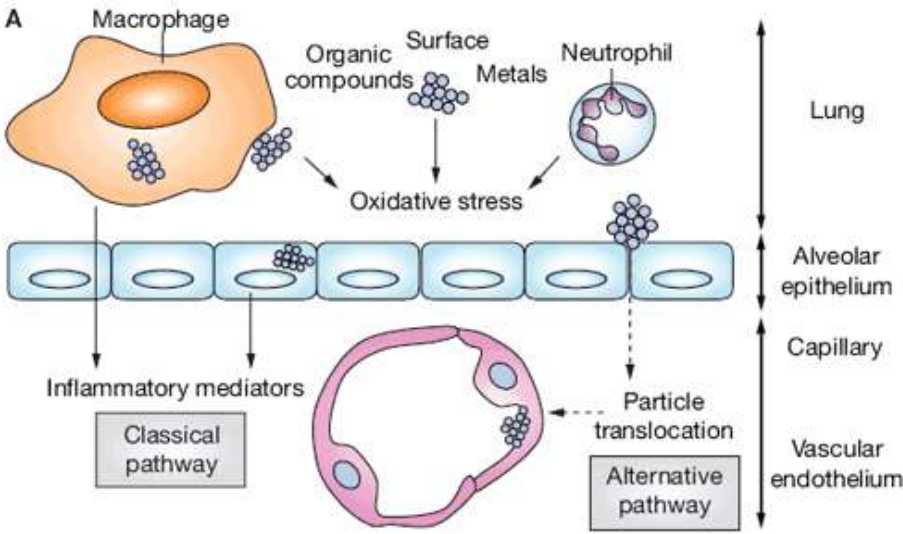


- VITROCELL-Modul 12 HT
- 6 probes with 12 mm cartridges (12 well)
- Micro-balance integrated





Basics of human-toxicological analysis



```

    graph TD
      A[PM, DEP, Quartz] --> B["Reactive species  
(B[a]P, Quinones, Nitroaromatics,  
Carbonyls, Precursors)"]
      B --> C["Target  
(Covalent Attachment, ROS generation)"]
      C --> D["Nuclear factors  
(e.g. NF-kappaB)"]
      C --> E["Transcription factors  
(e.g. AP-1)"]
      D --> F["Cytokines & Chemokines"]
      E --> G["Gene Products  
(e.g. Protective Enzymes, CYP1A1  
GSTsynthase, Q reductase...)"]
      F --> H[INFLAMMATION]
      G --> I[ACTIVATION / INACTIVATION]
  
```

Verändert nach:
http://cfpub.epa.gov/nceer_abstracts/INDEX.cfm?fuseaction=display.abstr.actDetail/abstract/8457/report/2001

Test set



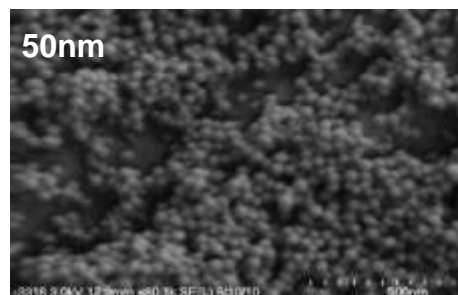
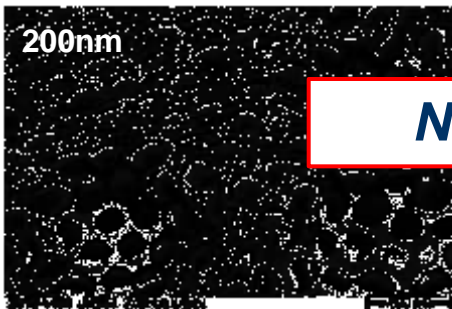
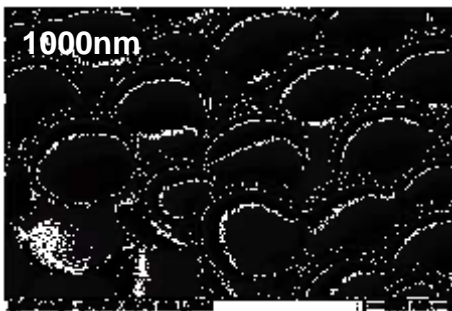
Test System	Exposure	Effect
<i>In vitro</i> cell culture (A549/THP-1) Mono- & co-culture	Suspension; air/liquid interface	Specific parameters of cyto- and genotoxicity, Inflammation, metabolism and signal transduction
Umu-test (ISO 13829)	Suspension; air/liquid interface	Detection of genotoxic effects
Bacteria contact test (DIN 38412-48 ISO/WD 10871)	Suspension; air/liquid interface	Inhibition of dehydro- genase activity; Screening of unspecific effects
<i>C. elegans</i> contact test (ISO/CD 10872)	Invertebrate test at the air/ liquid interface	Interpretation of bio- markers for detection of effect mechanisms

Source: Cooperation partners, current investigation, Poster IAC 2010, Helsinki

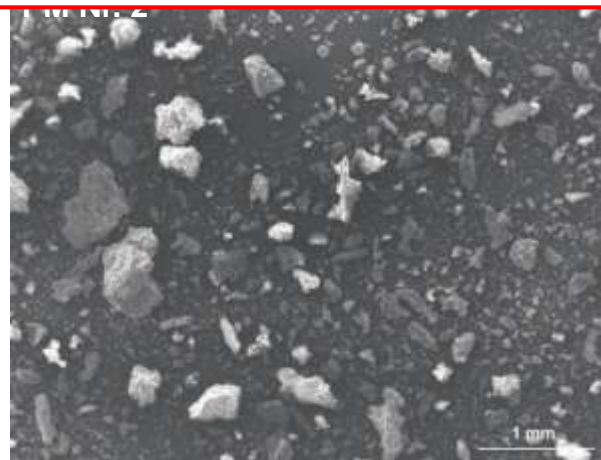
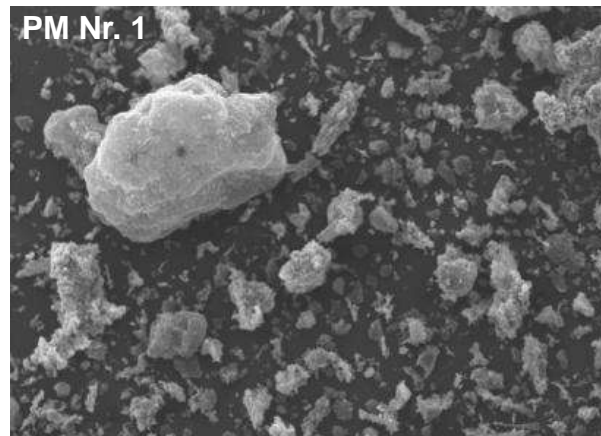
Identifying influence of physical properties of the particles



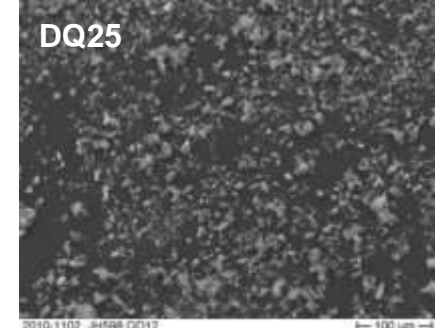
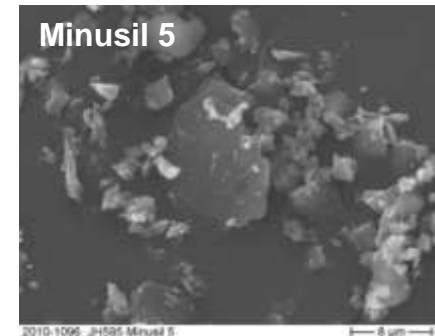
Polystyren-particle



PME



quartz

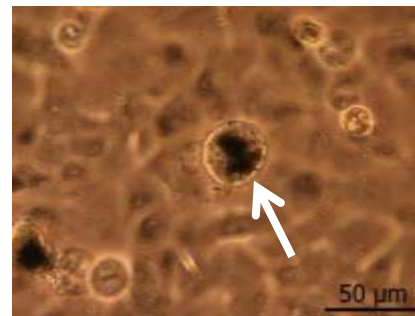
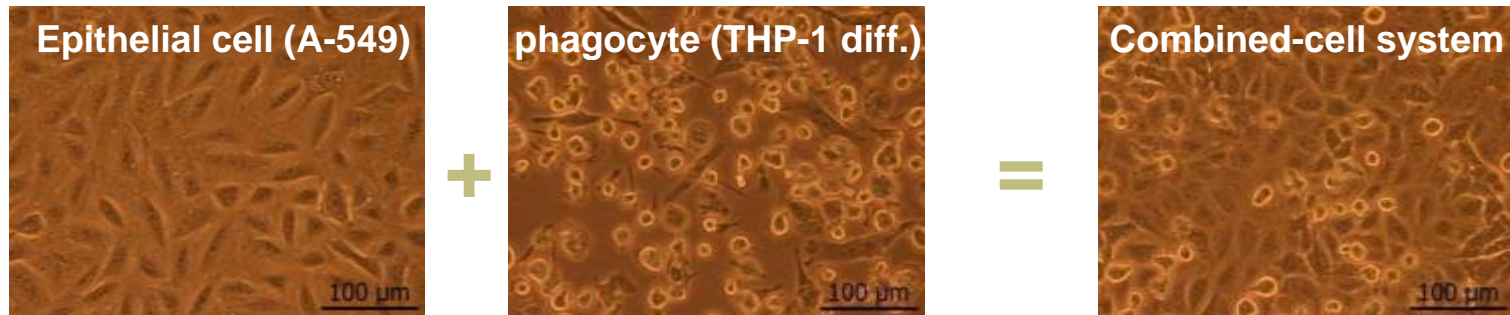


No information about agglomeration!



Aim: Arranging a combination of different cells

Reason: Try to get nearer to reality. Combined cell systems react differently in comparison to mono-cell-systems.





Master thesis: „particle size - dependent phagocytosis in A-549 und THP-1 cells *in vitro*“, Cassandra Derreza-Greeven

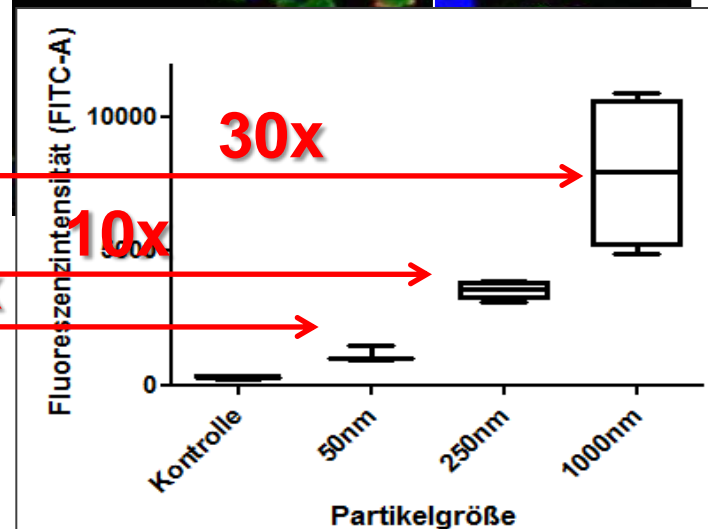
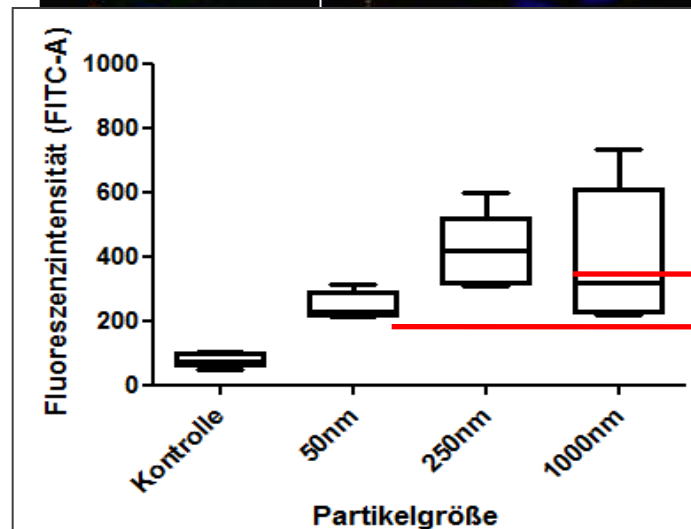
Aim: Quantifying of incorporation and research on possible incorporation mechanism

1000 nm

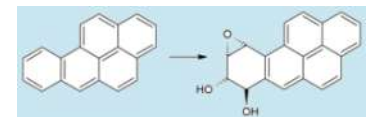
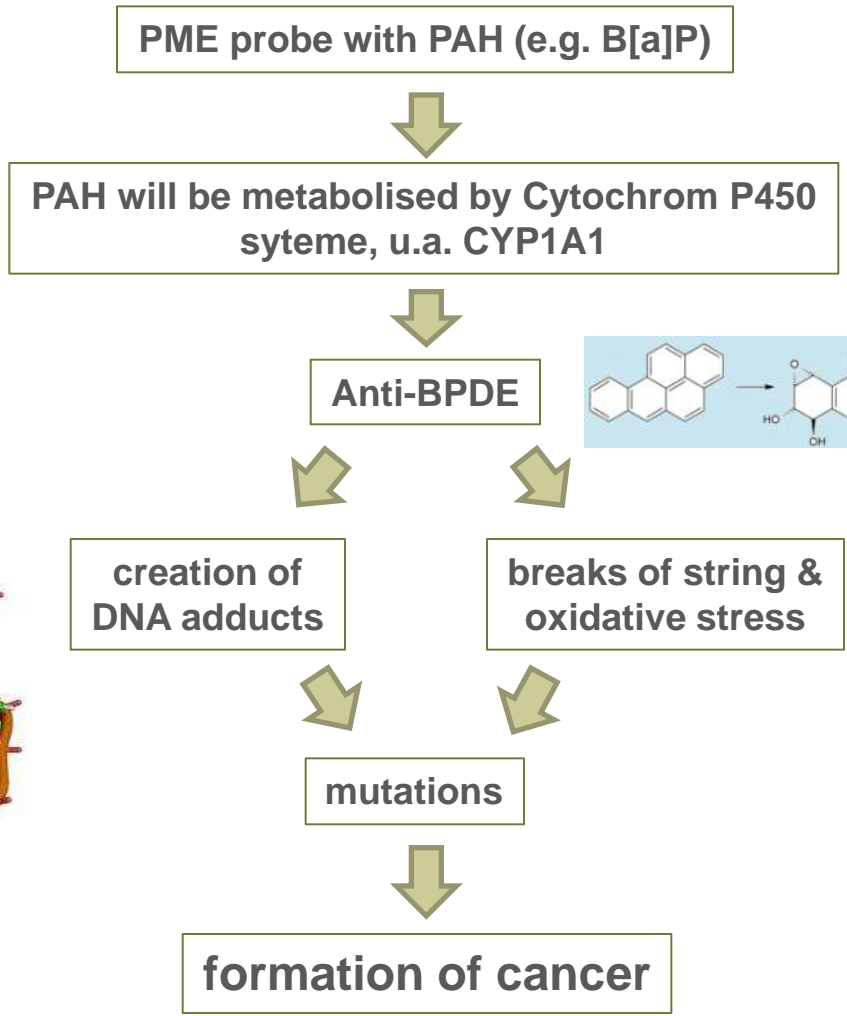
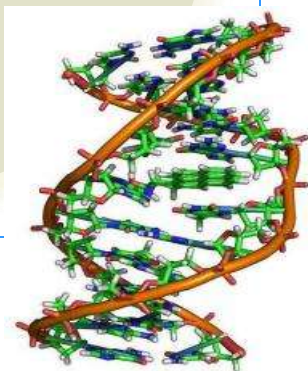
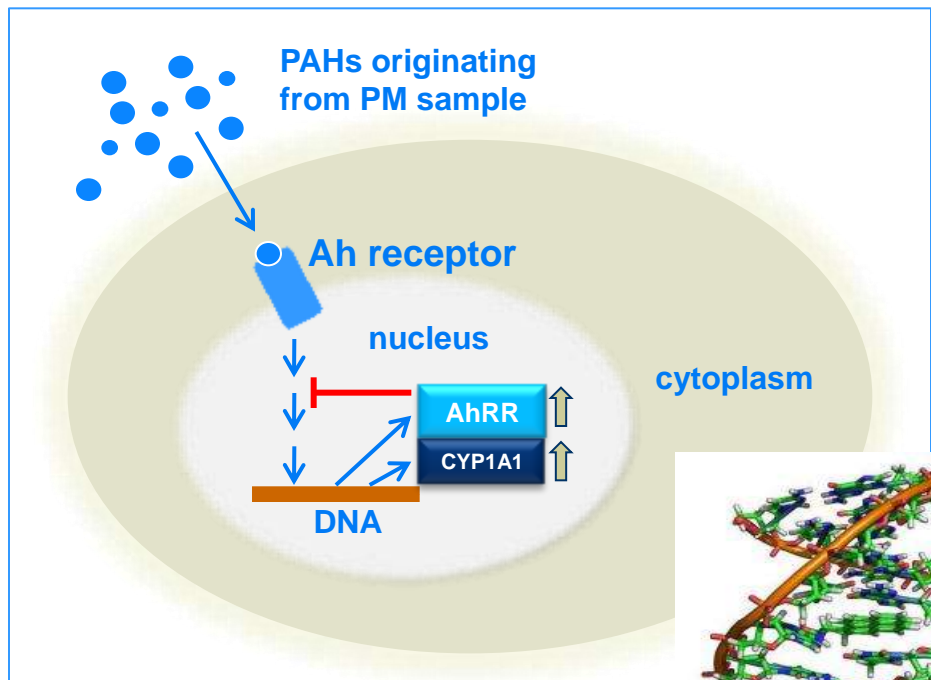
epithelial cell

macrophage

→ Incorporation by macrophages more efficient
 → Epithelial cells prefer 250 nm particles

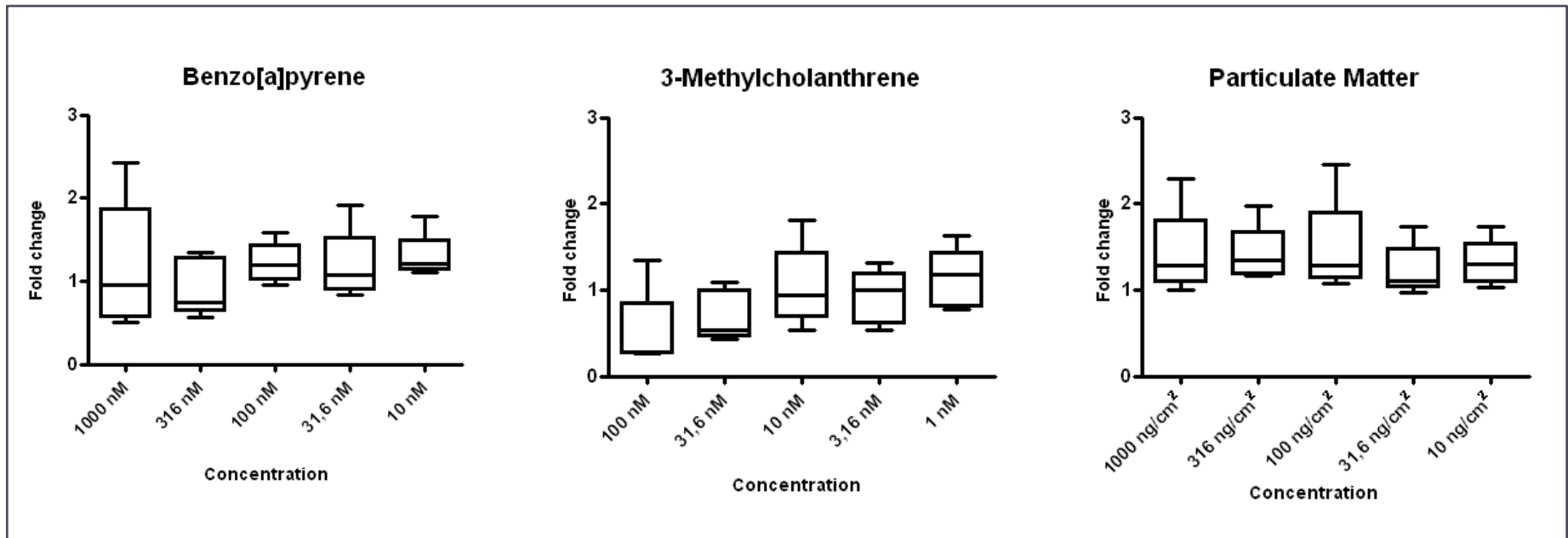


- 24h exposition with 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$
- median of 10.000 counts



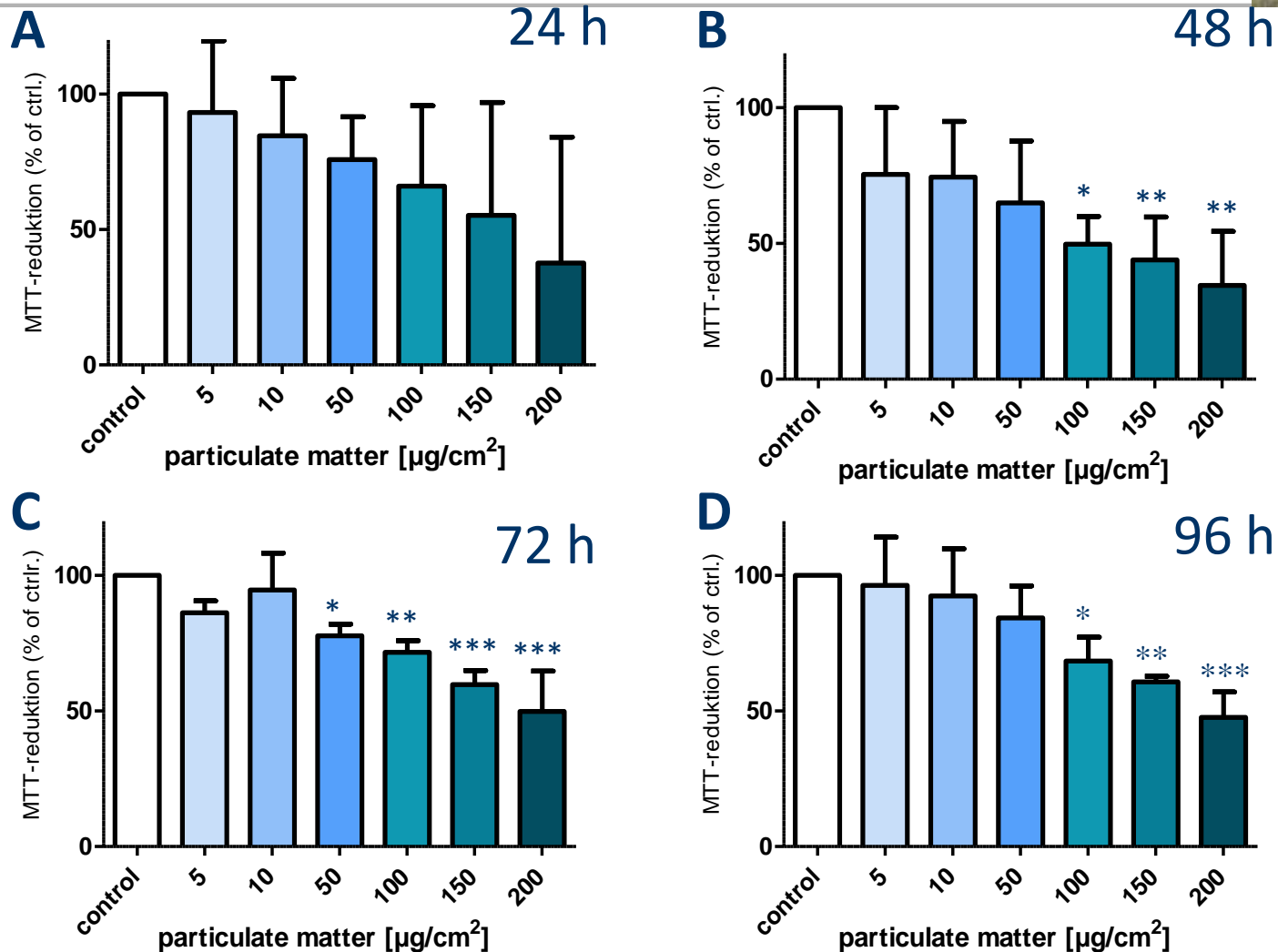


activity of CYP1A1, an important enzyme of metabolism of contaminants



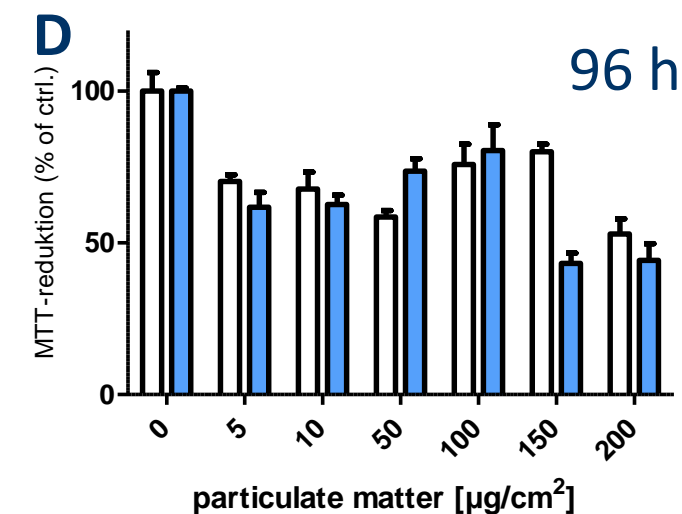
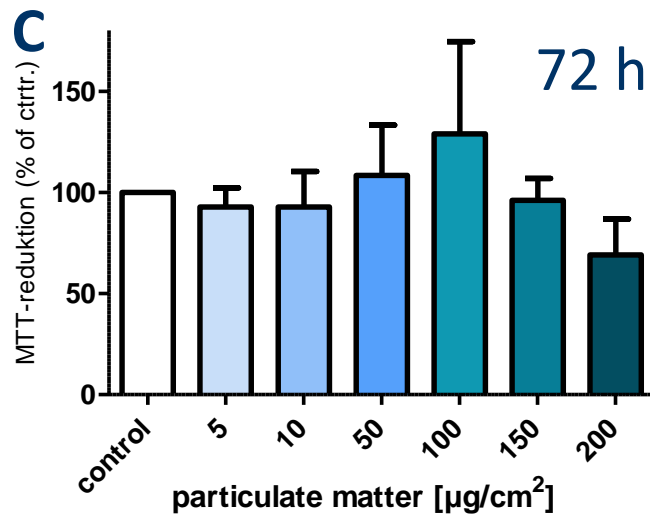
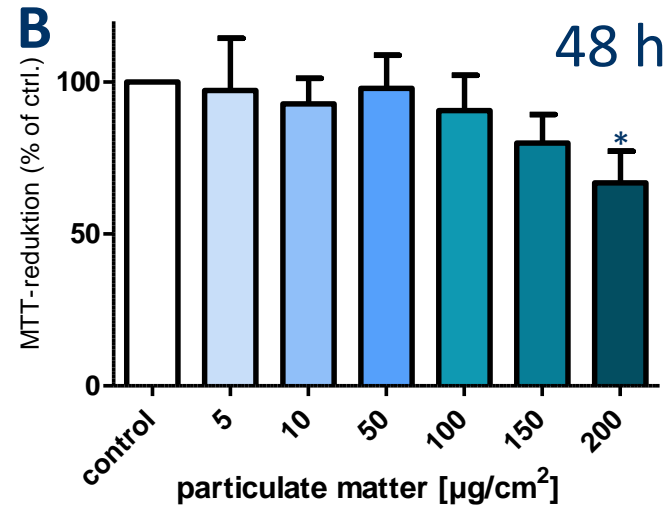
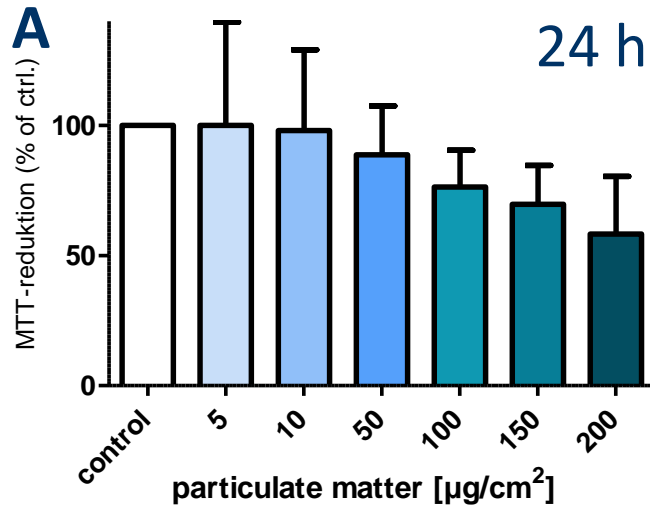
Source: Cooperation partners, current investigation

Cell toxicity by PME in A-549 cells



MTT-reduktion in A-549 Zellen nach 24 h (A), 48 h (B), 72 h (C) und 96 h (D) Exposition mit Feinstaub. Vergleich zur Kontrolle. Mittelwert \pm Standardfehler. Statistische Analyse mit one-way-ANOVA und Dunnet's test. $n=3$. *** p -value < 0.001, ** p -value < 0.01; * p -value < 0.05

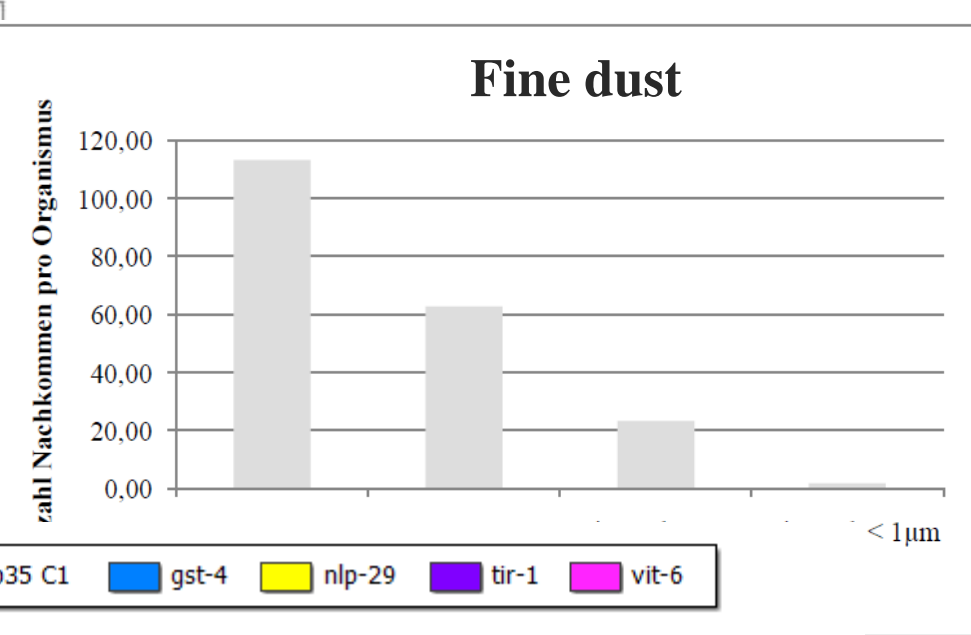
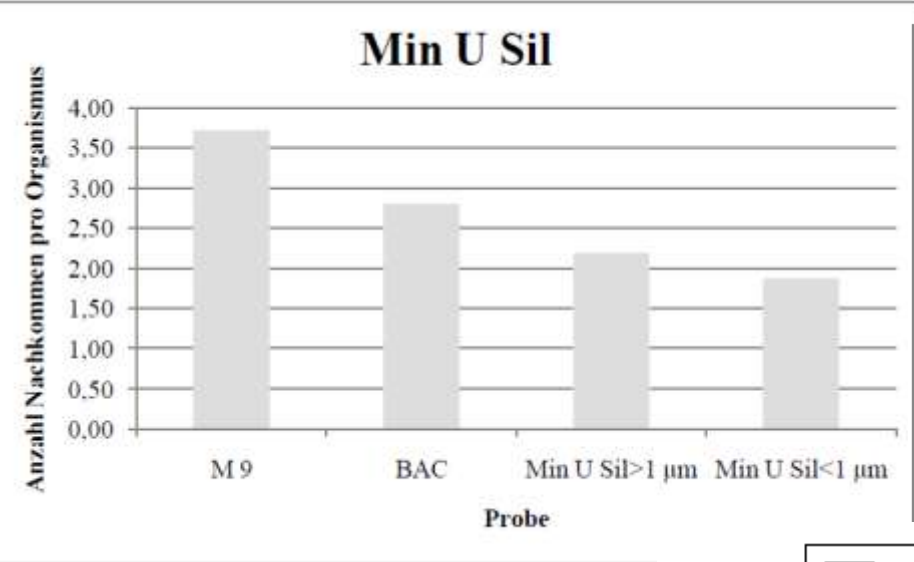
Cell toxicity by PME in THP-1 cells



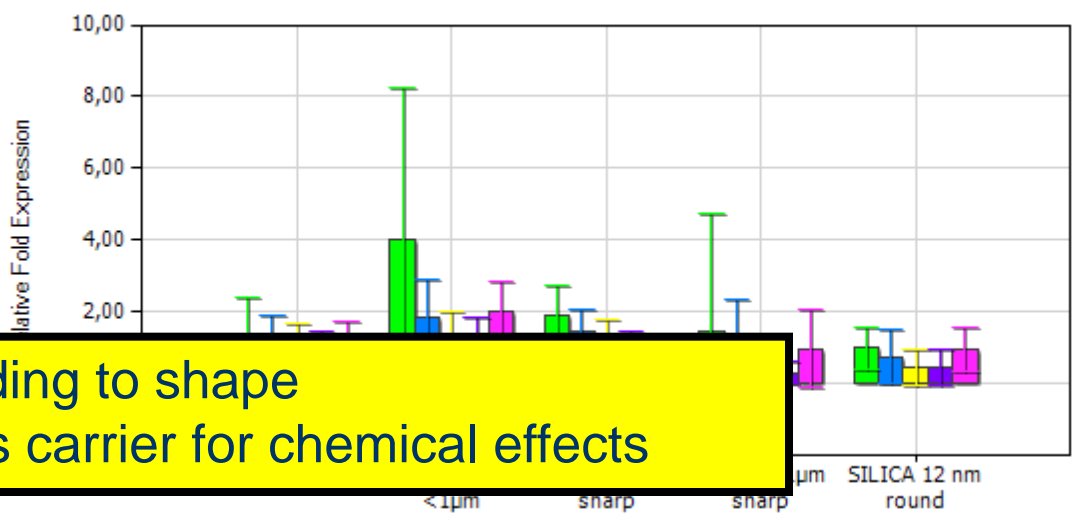
MTT-reduktion in THP-1 Zellen nach 24 h (A), 48 h (B), 72 h (C) und 96 h (D) Exposition mit Feinstaub. Vergleich zur Kontrolle. Mittelwert \pm Standardfehler. Statistische Analyse mit one-way-ANOVA und Dunnet's test. $n=3$ für (A), (B) und (C), $n=2$ für (D). * p -value < 0.05

Nematode-test according to ISO 10872

End point: reproduction

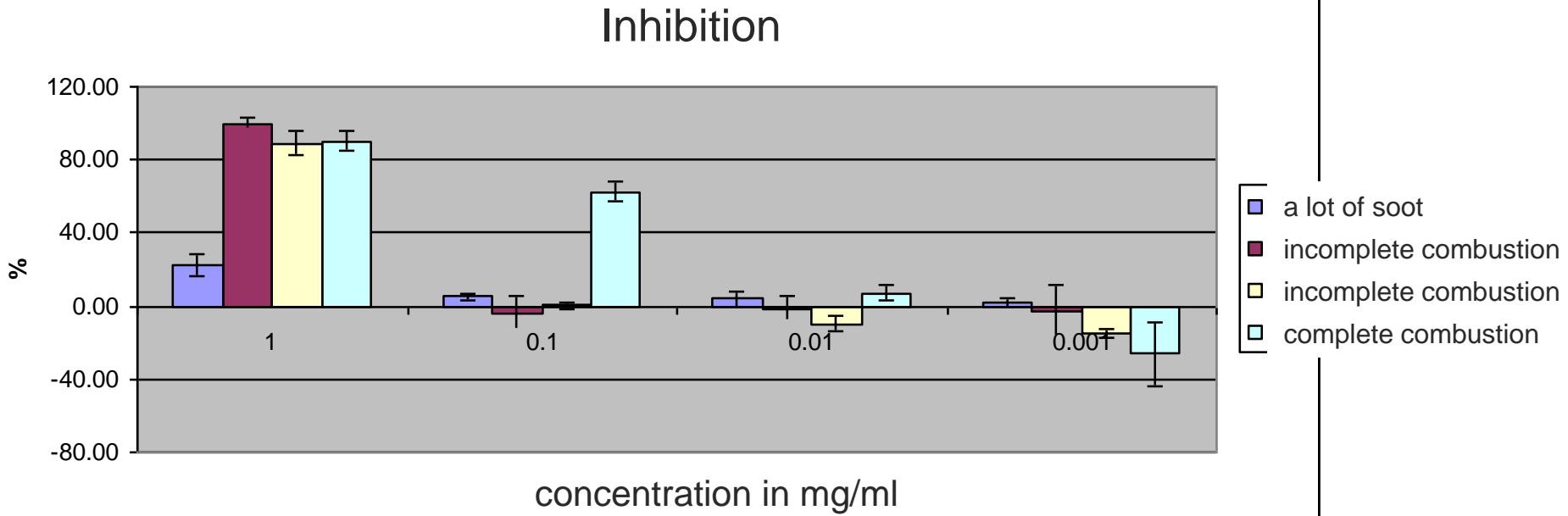


under development:
genetic nematode-
test



→ No effect according to shape
→ Fine particles as carrier for chemical effects

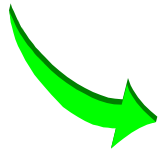
Bacteria contact test (cytotoxicity): first results



- No correlation with PAH
- salt concentration?
- in future also Umu- and YES-test



- Establishing an **improved exposition system** together with a method of conditioning the flue gas.
- **Establishing a biological test system** to describe the toxicity of the emissions together with a method to get the probes.
- **Development of indicators** to get a first idea of the toxicity by chemical and physical characterisation of the particles and than doing measurements with the biological test sets only at important points of development or for type testing.



Final Results will be presented and discussed at different conferences in 2012.



**Thank you for your
attention.**

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