

The physical and chemical properties of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins have been considered in relation to prospects for their formation and destruction in incinerator environments. Detailed equilibrium and chemical kinetic considerations have been used in performing qualitative assessments. It is concluded that there are no apparent thermodynamic barriers to their destruction and that kinetic control is a dominating factor in practical incinerator environments. This analysis as well as a consideration of some existing experimental data are used to suggest some useful guidelines and to indicate research which should be carried out in the future regarding dioxin disposal.