

Episode 56K G e. Part 5 If Episodes 56K G a through d are challenged, baseline can be established by PurpleAir Map region data.

See Part 1. Episode 56K G a. EPA Airnow Maps are like one Sensor on a PurpleAir PM2.5 Monitor map. $((PA \times 0.5140) + 1.8304)$

See Part 2. Episode 56K G b. Ring Cameras catching "Porch Pirates" are like one Sensor on a PurpleAir PM2.5 Monitor map.

See Part 3. Episode 56K G c. Radar Guns catching automobile speeders in a neighborhood with a speed limit are like one Sensor on a PurpleAir PM2.5 Monitor map.

See Part 4. Episode 56K G d. Breathalyzer Tests (breath alcohol tests) catching automobile drunk drivers in a neighborhood with a speed limit are like one Sensor on a PurpleAir PM2.5 Monitor map.

This is Part 5. Episode 56K G e. If Episodes 56K G a through d are challenged in court, baseline can be established by PurpleAir Map region data. In turn, Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates could challenge use of a baseline in court.

If the above 4 analogies cited as reasons for using PM2.5 monitors as evidence are challenged in court, average baseline readings above zero in the regional portion of a PurpleAir map can serve as a baseline above zero for one PurpleAir PM2.5 Monitor's reading used to shut down an indoor wood burner, if there is a court order for a baseline, if a law has been passed (ordinance, state law or federal law) or grant project has established a program for exchange of a wood stove for a Heat Pump, and reward of a Heat Pump to the near neighbor whose PurpleAir Monitor has detected exceedance of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) by nearby indoor wood burning.

Putting aside the indoor residential wood burning emissions contribution to climate change from both PM2.5 and CO2 emissions, indoor residential wood burning PM2.5 pollution that invades the yards and infiltrates the homes of near neighbors changes a relatively safe neighborhood with some existing routine PM2.5 levels above zero PM2.5 to unlivable levels. Indoor wood burning changes the air in the yards of near neighbors from relatively clean to an airspace of menace and harm above baseline for the neighborhood. Pollution levels if the area is also a place where wildfires and industry already bring PM2.5 levels above zero on a routine basis should still be measured, and indoor wood burning that brings the PM2.5 level above safe levels should be stopped and the indoor wood burning permanently shut down for the health and safety of near neighbors. PM2.5 above safe limits, no matter if indoor wood burning contributes only partially to unsafe levels, still endangers near neighbors, and risks their lives, no matter what the combination of sources of pollution. Baseline level calculation by the EPA in the past (exact method of calculation unknown to this writer) may be slightly more sophisticated than those that could be done by measuring average regional baseline level in an area of the United States that is routinely above zero, are not rocket science and neither are \$100,000 E P A official PM2.5 monitors in comparison to \$229 resident owned PurpleAir PM2.5 monitors. Both kinds of calculations accurately and reliably indicate when baseline PM2.5 is above zero, and since both kinds of PM2.5 sensors indicate accurately and reliably when PM2.5 levels are above "safe" PM2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) limits, adding a baseline calculation in cases where the readings are taken in an already highly polluted environment can be accurately ascertained by a simple regional average calculation, if required by court order, although using a baseline may be challenged by groups such as Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates Corporation, a 501c3 organization. Artificially inserting subtracted baselines may compromise the ability of ordinary American to gain their right to clean air, by ignoring true PM2.5 levels by subtracting a baseline PM2.5 amount from the true polluting, unsafe PM2.5 level.. Resident user owned \$229 PurpleAir i.5 monitors are now placed alongside \$100,000 PM2.5 monitors on Environmental Protection Agency (E P A) maps of Smoke and Fire <https://fire.airnow.gov/> as well as on the PurpleAir PM2.5 map <https://map.purpleair.com/>

Conversion PA MAP to AirNow MAP data	25 ug/m3 2024? 24 hour standard NAAQS PM2.5	35 ug/m3 2023 24 hour standard NAAQS PM2.5	8 ug/m3 2024? annual standard NAAQS PM2.5	12 ug/m3 2023 annual standard NAAQS PM2.5
PA	46.8077	66.2629	13.7338	21.5159
AirNow	25	35	8	12

The World Health Organization (W H O) annual PM2.5 standard is 5 micrograms per cubic meter. Bringing the PM2.5 "safe" standard down to 8 in the United States would bring the U S "safe" standard nearer to the W H O standard.

What is the purpose of the E P A AirNow Maps of Smoke and Fire. This summer of 2023 millions of Americans had their airspace invaded by wildfire smoke from Canadian wildfires. AirNow Maps of Smoke and Fire were consulted to find if outside air was safe to exercise in or so unsafe that people were advised to stay inside their sealed homes and use air purifiers to cleanse the air which seeped into even well-sealed homes.

Welcome America in 2023 to the world of near neighbors of indoor residential wood burners, whose wood burning smoke infiltrates the yards of near neighbors, and infiltrates near neighbors' homes, if homes are not tightly sealed or if doors or windows are opened. Up to now, PurpleAir PM2.5 monitors have been used only to inform residents of the air quality of their yards, neighborhoods, regions, states, and nation. Some United States states, and regions have chosen to use data taken directly from AirNow Maps of Smoke and Fire to issue requests that citizens stop all indoor residential wood burning or stop only certain forms of indoor residential wood burning until AirNow Maps readings reach a certain lower level of PM2.5 pollution. Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates would like PurpleAir PM2.5 monitor data to be used as evidence of the level of PM2.5 pollution entering near neighbors' yards (location of monitors in near neighbors' yards used as either "measurement at the stack" if near neighbor's monitors are placed very close to the wood burning stack or "fenceline measurement" if near neighbor's monitors are placed slightly farther away). Any PM2.5 monitor has to be placed hyper-locally to catch and measure the smoke from an indoor wood burner. \$100,000 EPA PM2.5 monitors are fewer in number than resident owned PurpleAir PM2.5 monitors. \$100,000 EPA PM2.5 monitors are also placed usually near industrial facilities to catch PM2.5 emissions from industry. PurpleAir PM2.5 monitors in the yards of near neighbors are usually hyper-localized near indoor residential wood burners. Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates (RAWSEPresidents) believes there need to be more, and more hyper-localized PM2.5 monitors near indoor residential wood burners.

Wood smoke is 90% PM2.5, particulate matter of 2.5 micrometer size, the perfect size to infiltrate the human lung, setting off a cascade of human health problems and early deaths. Wood burning emits more PM2.5 and CO2 than the fossil fuel coal burning. Wood burning emits 450 times the PM2.5 than the fossil fuel Natural Gas burning. Heat Pumps emit no appreciable level of PM2.5. In 2023 there are Heat Pumps that work at 40 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates is writing a grant to hand of PurpleAir PM2.5 monitor to any near neighbor of an indoor residential wood burner whose smoke enters the near neighbors' yard and sickens the near neighbor. If the near neighbor's PM2.5 monitor shows PM2.5 levels above NAAQS that evidence should be enough to shut down the indoor residential wood burner. Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates is writing the 2nd part of the grant to offer heavily subsidized Heat Pumps to any near neighbor who complains of the wood smoke entering their yard and would like a Heat Pump. Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates would also like to offer heavily subsidized Heat Pumps to indoor residential wood burners who end their wood burning forever in exchange for a Heat Pump. RAWSEPresidents would like this grant-funded pilot project to serve as a template for the federal government to pass laws, or state or local government pass laws to hand out PurpleAir PM2.5 monitors, use the monitors as the basis for shutting down PM2.5 polluting indoor residential wood burners, and offer heavily subsidized Heat Pumps in return for turning in indoor residential wood burners and pledging not to burn wood residentially again. The next 5 parts of this 10 part series are.

Part 6. Episode 56K G f. argument for use of NAAQS standards for PM2.5 for wood stove emissions rather than certification of wood stoves.

Part 7. Episode 56K G g. argument for "Parallel track" use of NAAQS standards alongside continuation of flawed EPA wood stove certification.

Part 8. Episode 56K G h. what a to g have to do with grant proposal by Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates Corporation, a 501c3 organization.

Part 9. Episode 56K G i. What PurpleAir Users Groups could do to support RAWSEPresidents grant.

Part 10. The unscientific myth of "carbon neutrality" of wood burning explains why wood smoke pollution is not controlled.