

Episode 56PP January 26, 2024. New York State PurpleAir monitors. Newsletters, U K Clean Air Night.

In Episode 56PP 1) a Guardian article 1/26/2024 on wood stove pollution, 2) a PurpleAir newsletter on a New York State effort to hand out PurpleAir monitors in many counties of New York State, 3) highlights from an Environment and Human Health Incorporated (EHHI) newsletter article about some Scottish pediatricians' report on the health effects of wood burning on children, 4) highlights from the New York Times Climate Forward newsletter with excerpts from two articles about climate change, the first titled "We are all climate economists now" 5) and an article on delay of C2C natural gas drilling by the Biden administration, with possible climate benefits, according to activists, and 6) Richard Branson writing in a newsletter on ensuring that technology and innovation makes us happier. These excerpts are followed by 7) a Humboldt County, California opinion letter to the editor stating that attention to wood burning pollution's adverse effect on Health and Wellness is "missing", 8) Headlines from the United Kingdom and its Clean Air Night on January 24, 2024 and 9) Headlines from outside the United Kingdom.

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2024/jan/26/domestic-wood-burners-having-a-deadly-impact-in-outside-areas> 1) Guardian article 1/26/2024. Domestic wood burners having a deadly impact in outside areas Deaths due to wood-burning stoves are comparable to those of 'black summer' bushfires, says Australian study January 26, 2024. Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization. Scientists are starting to count the health cost of heating our homes with wood. [One study](#), in Canberra in Australia, has found that deaths from everyday exposure to smoke from wood burners is comparable with those during the unprecedented "black summer" bushfires of 2019/2020. A professor who is also a director of the Healthy Environments and Lives ([Heal](#)) National Research Network, described winter in the city of Canberra: "When I take my two boys to play basketball outdoors in winter, or when we walk the dog before dinner, there is always a smell of wood smoke in the air." [Separate](#) research has [estimated](#) that 284 Londoners are dying early each year due to outdoor air pollution from solid-fuel heating. In Greece, many people switched from oil to wood heating during the country's financial crisis in winter 2012-2013. [A study](#) in Thessaloniki found about 200 extra deaths due to the resulting increases in air pollution. [Measurements in homes](#), including those in the UK, show that stoves and fireplaces [increase particle pollution indoors](#). This adds to pollution from other sources, including cooking and tobacco smoking, but it is less studied compared with outdoor exposure. A recent [study of 50,000 women](#) in the US showed a [43% greater](#) chance of lung cancer for those people who used wood heating compared with those who did not. Increased cognitive impairment, a common symptom of dementia, has also been found in people who use solid-fuel heating in several countries, including [China](#) and [Ireland](#). Two researchers from the University of Lisbon have been estimating how much heating a home with a wood stove or fireplace shortens the lives of the occupants. Doctor Nuno Martins explained what prompted [their research](#): "The idea came from hearing a [podcast](#) that had Guardian columnist George Monbiot as a guest. We found that there wasn't much data on how much particle pollution was released by wood-burning equipment into homes. The main message is to replace wood-burning equipment completely."

2) PurpleAir newsletter. January 25, 2024. Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization. From the article This is what Cornell Cooperative Extension aimed to do when it expanded New York's air quality network with PurpleAir Flex. It distributed one air quality monitor to each of the 28 counties that don't have an air quality monitoring system for particle pollution. To date, CCE has installed [PurpleAir Flex in all 28 counties](#): Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Herkimer, Jefferson, Livingston, Madison, Montgomery, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Tioga, Washington, Wayne, Wyoming, and Yates. They have also connected the air quality monitors to the [AirNow Fire and Smoke Map](#). Case Study: How PurpleAir Helps Monitor New York Air Quality. December 18, 2023. Topic: New York Air Quality Industry: Air Quality, Air Quality Technology Website: PurpleAir.com Overview. While you can't control the air, you can gather data on your air quality. That way, you can take informed measures to minimize your exposure to air pollution. This is what Cornell Cooperative Extension aimed to do when it expanded New York's air quality network with PurpleAir Flex. It distributed one air quality monitor to each of the 28 counties that don't have an air quality monitoring system for particle pollution. In this air quality case study, we dive into the history of air quality in New York and its present air quality achievements. We're also covering Cornell's PurpleAir project to empower New Yorkers to take data-driven action on their air quality. The Hazy History of Air Quality in New York While New York is now known as the Big Apple, it was once the most polluted city in the United States. In the 1950s, New York air quality was so toxic that it was [often compared to the Great London Smog](#), which caused

thousands of deaths. It also led the state government to establish the [country's first air pollution control laws](#) and the creation of the Air Pollution Control Board. However, New York City again experienced hazardous levels of air pollution in [1962-1963 and 1966](#). The air pollution in 1966 was notably the worst, gaining the nickname “killer smog.” Residents alive during this period remember that they had to [wash the pollution from their bodies](#) just after a few minutes of staying outside. They also recall how a dusty haze enveloped the city and limited visibility. The U.S. Department of Health estimated that the 1966 killer smog [increased the death rate by 24 deaths per day](#). Additionally, the New York Times linked [168 deaths to the event](#). Prompted by these events, the U.S. government passed the [Air Quality Act in 1967](#) and the Clean Air Act in 1970. On the state level, New York State set [air quality standards in 1964](#), setting limits on the air pollutants: [Particle pollution](#). It also installed an air quality monitoring station at the [Harlem Courthouse in 1966](#).

What Caused the Air Pollution in New York? After World War II, New York and the rest of America experienced a population and economic boom. In the 1940s, the State of New York only had [13,479,142 residents](#). By the 1960s, this number soared to 16,782,304—a 24% increase. This meant that there was a greater demand for resources, like electricity, that was mainly from [coal-burning power plants](#). Additionally, automobiles were skyrocketing at that time, as [car sales quadrupled](#) between the 1940s and 1950s. By 1965, there were 11.1 million new cars, trucks, and buses in the country. However, there were no air quality regulations in place. As such, these [vehicles emitted](#) hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxides, and other toxic gases, depending on the make, model, and fuel. Worse, New York was a [major manufacturing center during this period](#), producing anything from sugar and oil to pharmaceutical drugs and machines. This also meant high levels of hazardous aerosols and deadly substances. In addition to this, New York was experiencing [temperature inversion](#) during the 1960s killer smog. Consequently, air pollution from all the sources listed above was trapped for longer periods of time, worsening the air quality.

Air Quality in New York Today. New York air quality today has improved by leaps and bounds. According to the [New York City Community Air Survey](#), the following air pollutants have decreased since 2009: Fine particulate matter (PM2.5) by 40%. Additionally, the [American Lung Association](#) has awarded the majority of the counties under the New York State with air quality monitoring stations a passing grade: 75% of the counties with Ozone monitors have either an A or B grade. 56% of the counties with particle pollution monitors have a passing grade. Despite the New York air quality progress today, much still needs to be done. The American Lung Association notes that out of the 62 counties in the State of New York, only 14 are tracking particle pollution. More than that, New York City still faces problems from its [primary sources of air pollution](#): . Wood burning, Electric energy generation.

How Cornell University is Helping New York Air Quality with PurpleAir Air Quality Monitors. When Canada's wildfire painted the New York skyline yellow last [June 2023](#), many realized that we still needed to continue fighting against air pollution. And Cornell University was one of the institutions that rose to the occasion. The [Cornell Cooperative Extension](#) (CCE) is a part of Cornell University that aims to implement lessons learned inside the classroom into real-world situations. It does this by connecting students and educators with communities across the state of New York. In doing so, they hope to help improve lives, local businesses, towns, and cities. As such, when it discovered that 28 of the 62 New York counties didn't have an air quality monitor that tracked PM2.5, it established an [air quality program](#) to provide each county with one [PurpleAir Flex](#). [PurpleAir air quality monitors](#) are widely recognized in the scientific community for their hyper local and highly accurate air quality data. Not only that, but they also have one of the most comprehensive air quality networks that can easily be accessed through its free online [air quality map](#). With it, individuals and communities can make data-driven decisions that can reduce their exposure to air pollution. In fact, an [air quality study on wildfires](#) found that people are more likely to take preventive action against wildfire smoke when they have easy access to the air quality data in the area. Another benefit of the PurpleAir air quality monitors is that the Environmental Protection Agency uses their air quality data for the [Fire and Smoke Map](#). The map serves as a vital resource for areas affected by wildfire smoke. By providing the 28 counties with a PurpleAir Flex monitor, CCE aims to strengthen New York's air quality network. At the same time, they hope to provide New Yorkers with real-time information, so they can make timely data-driven decisions. **To date, CCE has installed PurpleAir Flex in all 28 counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Herkimer, Jefferson, Livingston, Madison, Montgomery, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Tioga, Washington, Wayne, Wyoming, and Yates. They have also connected the air quality monitors to the AirNow Fire and Smoke Map.** The CCE air quality project was developed with the help of Ecosystem Health in College of Veterinary Medicine, the Cornell Atkinson Center for Sustainability, and the New York State Association for County Health Organizations. “The next time we have wildfires and smoke – and it will happen again – all of us will be very glad that these sensors are in place. Now,

we'll get more localized, tangible, complete and readily accessible information," explains [Keith Tidball](#), assistant director of CCE and a senior extension associate. About PurpleAir. Since being founded in 2018, PurpleAir has dedicated itself to providing highly precise air quality monitors that track hyper-local air quality levels in real time. In doing this, PurpleAir is empowering community scientists and helping to facilitate social change through accessible air quality data for all. By working together, everyone is more informed and able to make changes in their local communities. Glasgow doctor: wood burning stoves are harming children. 3)United Kingdom, Scotland. Environment and Human Health, Incorporated (EHHI) Newsletter. January 25, 2024. RAWSEP View: Environment and Human Health, Inc. (EHHI) is a ten-member, science-based non-profit organization composed of physicians, public health professionals and policy professionals.. <https://www.heraldscotland.com/news/24070129.glasgow-doctor-fashion-wood-burners-harming-children/> The Herald. January 24, 2024. The middle class fashion for installing wood-burning stoves as an alternative home heating source is creating harmful air pollution that damages children's health, a doctor has warned. Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization. Research increasingly shows lighting fires in the homes is the largest source of harmful small particulate matter air pollution in the UK, which is particularly harmful to children. a Glasgow-based consultant paediatrician said the increasing number of wood-burners in affluent areas is causing families to unwittingly contribute to air pollution. Research increasingly shows lighting fires in the homes is the largest source of harmful small particulate matter air pollution in the UK, which is particularly harmful to children. Wood-burning stoves are the focus of this year's campaigning Clean Air Night, which is supported by The Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health (RCPCH). Research carried out for the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs showed wood-burners are increasingly a middle class purchase. Almost half bought by people in the upper AB social grades. Clean Air Night, on Wednesday, is organised by the environmental charity Global Action Plan, with support from English local authorities but is a UK-wide endeavor. The charity, as well as the health issues around wood-burning, is also sharing the message that the burners are an expensive way to heat a home, more so than gas boilers or heat pumps. New York Times Climate Forward Newsletter January 25 2024 highlighting two New York Times articles. 4)Texas, San Antonio. 'We're All Climate Economists Now' [https://www.nytimes.com/2024/01/23/business/economy/climate-change-economics.html?campaign\\_id=54&emc=](https://www.nytimes.com/2024/01/23/business/economy/climate-change-economics.html?campaign_id=54&emc=) With climate change affecting everything from household finances to electric grids, the profession is increasingly focused on how society can mitigate carbon emissions and cope with their impact. The New York Times article author attended three days of back-to-back paper presentations to absorb the latest economics research. January 23, 2024. Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization. A major economics conference this month included a paper on wildfire smoke. In early January in San Antonio, dozens of Ph.D. economists (heard) brand-new research on how climate change is affecting everything. Nearly every block of time at the Allied Social Science Associations conference — a gathering of dozens of economics-adjacent academic organizations recognized by the American Economic Association — had multiple climate-related presentations. the proliferation of climate-related papers was a welcome development for an associate professor of real estate finance and sustainability at York University in Toronto. There were papers on how wildfire smoke strains household finances. Others analyzed the impact of higher temperatures on factory productivity. According to the president of the American Finance Association, half the papers were about environmental investing. the incoming president of the American Economic Association, chose an environmental economist at the University of Chicago to deliver the conference's keynote lecture. He focused on the global challenge of shifting to renewable energy and the potential to alleviate air pollution that is particularly deadly in developing countries like India and Indonesia. Heather Boushey, a member of the White House Council of Economic Advisers (moderated) a panel on the macroeconomics of climate change and said "We're all climate economists now." Research going back decades has forecast the toll that warming will take on gross domestic product and extrapolated from that a calculation for how much a ton of carbon emissions should be taxed. Setting a cap on carbon emissions and creating a market for trading permits failed in 2009 under the weight of determined opposition. In recent years, a different approach has emerged: granting incentives for clean energy production, which pays more attention to political realities and the equitable distribution of costs and benefits. Newcomers to the field are learning how to wrangle geospatial data from weather satellites, temperature sensors and historical rainfall records. EconJobMarket.org, shows that 5.5 percent of ads mentioned the phrase "climate change" in 2023. That was up from 1.1 percent (in 2013). The U.S. government has been embedding climate priorities in government agencies

since President Biden took office in 2021. Climate impacts are now part of the cost-benefit analysis of new regulations, factored into economic growth projections and reflected in budget forecasts. The Inflation Reduction Act didn't set a price on carbon, which economists had advocated for decades. But a research scholar at Columbia University's Center on Global Energy Policy, thinks its tools (need to cushion) the impact for communities that depend on fossil fuel production.

5) Louisiana. Cameron. A huge win for activists puts climate on the 2024 agenda. Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization. This is just what the climate activists wanted. The White House is delaying a decision about approving a new natural gas megaproject in order to more fully consider its impact on the climate. The contentious Calcasieu Pass 2 project, known as CP2, would allow the United States — already the world's biggest natural gas exporter — to ship much more liquefied natural gas overseas. Climate activists have rallied for months to block the project on the Louisiana coast, arguing that it would lock in dependence on fossil fuels beyond what the climate can bear. In delaying the approval process for CP2, the White House is directing the Energy Department to consider all greenhouse gas emissions associated with the project — not just its construction. That could include emissions associated with drilling for and transporting the fuel, a change would also affect other pending natural gas terminals. But if Trump is elected, his administration seems certain to approve CP2. Biden is only delaying consideration of CP2, rather than rejecting it outright. And it's possible the administration could approve the project after the election. But Republicans are already gearing up to make the president's energy policies a campaign issue. "This move would amount to a functional ban on new L.N.G. export permits," Senator Mitch McConnell of Kentucky, the Republican leader, said on the Senate floor yesterday. The United States is already producing and exporting so much natural gas. Capacity is set to nearly double over the next four years, even without CP2. 6) Richard Branson's Newsletter. January 25, 2024. [Richard Branson Newsletter. January 25, 2024.](#) [Ask Richard: How can we ensure technology and innovation makes us happier?](#)

Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization. In 2024, I thought this question (prompted by [Mohammed Yunus Vhora](#)) would be nice to address in my first newsletter of the year. As Mohammed eloquently put it: "technology and innovation has been created by man to make things faster, better, cheaper, or within reach... Whilst all the outcomes are being realised, it feels that we are not necessarily happier, more free, content, or improving ourselves. It sometimes feels like [technology] is having an adverse impact on our lives..." (Richard Branson's response): The focus of technology and innovation should always be about bettering society, bringing people together, and making our lives more seamless. I think the key is to set boundaries. set limits on how much time you spend on social media, take regular breaks from technology, and get outdoors as much as you can. Embrace technology that frees up your time, instead of wasting it. Find technology that makes you feel more connected to people, instead of more alone. From a business or entrepreneurial perspective, it's important to use technology effectively. Ask yourself, will this make my life easier and will it elevate the customer experience? it drive the business forward? Will it took me 20 minutes to figure out how to turn the lights off! At breakfast the next day, I was relieved to realise my team members had the same experience, so I didn't feel quite so old. at a [100% Human at Work](#) Gathering in Sydney, the director of the [Centre for the New Workforce](#) whose work focuses on hybrid work and generative AI spoke, so it was fascinating to [read his thoughts](#) on how we can adopt AI in the workplace and use it to realise our human potential. we mustn't forget to slow down, to question things and to reflect on what we want to achieve and what makes us happy. Let's focus on the technology and the AI that drives scientific discoveries, advances wellbeing, and brings us closer together. Not a bad New Year's resolution to take on-board.

7) California, Humboldt County. ['Missing' | Mailbox | North Coast Journal](#) wood burning. There's information about the MJA study on the website of Doctors and Scientists Against Wood Smoke Pollution. Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization. Editor: A health-related topic that's important to Humboldt County was missing from the Jan. 18 "Health and Wellness" issue. The U.S. Census has recognized Humboldt as being among the top counties in the country for use of wood heating. This is, without a doubt, creating a serious public health problem here, but it goes unrecognized. A large, and growing, body of research makes it clear that this widespread reliance on wood stoves contributes to our concerning health statistics. The fine particles and toxins emitted by wood stoves have been linked to a wide variety of serious health outcomes. Awareness here — not just in Humboldt, but nationwide — is still low, but it's growing elsewhere. For example, the cover of the January 15 issue of the *Medical Journal of Australia* states, "Wood heaters and health: Cozy but pernicious." This accompanies a peer-reviewed study inside

that recommends a phaseout of wood stoves in Australia based on their link to premature deaths. It's a difficult topic to talk about here. But when we discuss our country's public health challenges, we need to include wood burning. There's information about the *MJA* study on the website of Doctors and Scientists Against Wood Smoke Pollution: [dsawsp.org/resources/blog](https://dsawsp.org/resources/blog). 8) Headlines from the United Kingdom. United Kingdom, Air Quality News. [Clean Air Night 2024 - The Enlightening Shining a light on the truth about wood burning](#) Air Quality News. Hours before the first Clean Air Night officially began, Global Action Plan released this video, highlighting the dangers of, and misconceptions. United Kingdom, BBC. [UK Clean Air Night campaign shines light on wood burning - BBC](#) Experts are highlighting the harms of burning wood but a stove manufacturer disputes the claims. United Kingdom, Blackburn. [Clean air campaign highlights wood burning pollution problems - Yahoo News UK](#) Blackburn with Darwen Council is backing a campaign to raise awareness of the impact wood burners have on air pollution. United Kingdom, Brixton. [Lambeth air pollution campaign group Mums For Lungs raises concerns about domestic Brixton Buzz](#). The nature of these complaints was not recorded, council officials being unable to say whether they related to smoke from wood burning stoves. The smell of wood burning in our neighbourhood has become a daily occurrence and at times enters my children's bedroom despite keeping the windows. United Kingdom, Cornwall. [Handyman Hints: It might be time to go for gas | Cornwall Standard-Freeholder](#) Wood-burning stoves are at least 50 per cent more efficient than fireplaces because they're airtight. An airtight stove enables the smoke and heat. Standard-Freeholder column explaining the advantages of a gas-fuelled fireplace over a wood-burning one. United Kingdom, The Guardian. [Questions over £22bn in UK billpayer cash handed to wood-burning firms - The Guardian](#) Many green campaigners, scientists and MPs are fiercely opposed to burning wood pellets that they claim damages natural ecosystems and increases. Energy companies have been handed £22bn in billpayer-backed subsidies to burn wood for electricity despite being unable to prove the industry. United Kingdom, Scotland, Glasgow. [Glasgow doctor: Fashion for wood burners harming children | The Herald](#) The middle class fashion for installing wood-burning stoves as an alternative home heating source is creating harmful air pollution that damages. Research increasingly shows lighting fires in the homes is the largest source of harmful small particulate matter air pollution in the UK, which is. United Kingdom, Hertfordshire. [Hertfordshire County Council funds anti-wood burning campaign - Yahoo News](#) Global Action Plan is urging people to avoid using wood burners because of the environmental damage. "The uncomfortable truth is that lighting fires in our homes has become the largest source of small particle air pollution in the UK," said Raj Visram United Kingdom. Hertfordshire. [Hertfordshire County Council funds anti-wood burning campaign - BBC News](#) "On top of this, burning wood produces more carbon dioxide than coal or gas." The group said wood burners were also a more expensive form of heating. United Kingdom, Lancashire. [People with wood burning stoves across East Lancashire urged to clear the air - Lancs Live](#) Wood burning can be more expensive, is less environmentally-friendly than other forms of heating and can have a negative effect on people's. Wood burning can be more expensive, is less environmentally-friendly than other forms of heating and can have a negative effect on people's. United Kingdom, London. ['I'm worried about my children's health': Councils failing to clamp down on wood burning complaints](#) South London Press. Wood burning has now overtaken traffic as one of the biggest sources of one of the most harmful types of air pollution, tiny particles known as PM2.5 United Kingdom, Oxford. [Lockdown air quality boost in Oxford helped 41% reduction in adult asthma - Medical Xpress](#) PM2.5 levels. "This is an important study to help us better understand "Elevated levels of nitrogen dioxide, PM2.5 and PM10 contribute towards. United Kingdom, Pembroke. [Handyman Hints: It might be time to go for gas - Pembroke Observer](#) Not that I've succumbed to the cries from the anti-wood burning activists, or those who see owners of wood fireplaces and wood-burning stoves as evil contributors to air quality, but from what I've been observing lately, burning wood is kind of a thing of the past. United Kingdom. Watchdog issues major warning on (wood) biomass burning, referring to Drax. [UK Government watchdog issues major warning on biomass burning - NRDC](#) Recent analysis by Cut Carbon Not Forests shows that relying on bioenergy will undermine the UK's energy security because it relies on imports of wood. United Kingdom. Yahoo. [Clean air campaign highlights wood burning pollution problems - Yahoo News UK](#) It is run by Global Action Plan, which campaigns for cleaner air across the UK. Burning wood in closed stoves and open fires causes air pollution. In. United Kingdom, Yorkshire. [Clean Air Night to promote awareness of smoke pollution - Yorkshire Bylines](#) The first ever Clean Air Night aims to shine a light on the uncomfortable truth about wood burning. 9)Headlines from outside the United Kingdom. World. Wood Burning not sustainable. [Wood-burning sustainability cannot be proven, government report finds - Proactive Investors](#) wood pellets used in power stations and the environmental impact of burning them. Burning wood releases as much or sometimes more CO2 into the. [dsawsp.org/resources/blog](https://dsawsp.org/resources/blog) California, Redwood City. [Firefighters respond to battery fire inside a Google](#)

[office building in Mountain View](#) Redwood City Pulse. Firefighters entered the one-story building saw smoke More Fire/Wildfire. Air district strongly discourages wood burning over New Year's. Colorado, Boulder County. [Agriculture and Irrigation Ditch Burning Planned January 29 through April 30](#) Boulder County . Smoke from prescribed fires may affect your health. The Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment Wood Smoke and Health webpage and the. Hawaii. [State Steps Up Air Quality Testing As Debris Removal Proceeds In Lahaina - Civil Beat](#) The air monitors around Lahaina and Olowalu measure fine particulate matter called PM 2.5. The monitors are designed to register particles that. Illinois, Chicago. [Chicago's Mayor Introduces Clean Buildings Ordinance to Phase Out Fossil Fuels in New](#) Lexology. Wood burning stoves for cooking purposes;; Combustion engines used for transportation purposes (i.e. indoor garages are permitted). Under this. Massachusetts, Boston. [How to fake a fireplace - The Boston Globe](#) wood-burning one requires serious construction and money, if it's just those comforting vibes that you're after - and not necessarily the genuine. Pennsylvania, Parkesburg. [Keystone Valley Fire Department](#) wood burning stove. Ambulance 8-1's crew stood by for the safety of the fire personnel on scene. The incident was placed under control a short. Utah. [Search for air quality solutions continues at annual Utah Tech Week event - FOX 13 News](#) "Specifically with PM 2.5 you know, we have highly elevated B readings during the winter, you know, known as winter inversions and then during the. Vermont. Randolph. ['Heartbreaking' Blaze at Grange - The White River Valley Herald](#) Herald of Randolph. The largest remaining Grange in Vermont was heavily damaged in a weekend fire after its wood-burning furnace malfunctioned. smoke was rolling out. Washington, DC. [How to build a fake fireplace - The Washington Post](#) While installing a real, wood-burning one requires serious construction and money, if it's just those comforting vibes that you're after — and not. Canada, British Columbia, Comox Valley. [Winter air quality remains concern for coastal communities with small improvements](#) My Comox Valley Now. wood-burning appliances. The Comox Valley adds they do not monitor However, they add the best way to lower particulate is to lower wood smoke. However, they add the best way to lower particulate is to lower wood smoke. The district offers up to \$1,800 for switching from a woodstove to a heat Canada, Manitoba, Winnipeg. [Letters: January 25, 2024 - Winnipeg Sun](#) Guilbeault has expanded his green campaign to banning wood-fired pizza joints. What is next? Will he ban wood-burning fireplaces or wood-burning. Canada, Quebec, Montreal. [Poilievre 'undermining science' by ridiculing pizzeria pollution monitors: minister](#) Montreal Gazette. One of the dangerous components of wood smoke is fine particulate matter (PM), which when inhaled causes cardiopulmonary illnesses such as heart. [Tory leader ridicules federal effort to monitor pollution from pizzerias - Montreal Gazette](#) "Wood-fired ovens are a big health concern in many dense neighbourhoods. By turning the NPRI work into ridicule, is Mr. Poilievre mocking the 6, [Poilievre 'undermining science' by ridiculing pizzeria pollution monitors: minister](#) Montreal Gazette. wood-smoke pollution wood smoke. "Wood-fired ovens are a big health concern in many dense. [Conservative leader ridicules federal effort to monitor pollution from pizzerias - SaltWire](#) particulate matter (PM 2.5) and 0.5 tonnes per year for coarser (PM 10). "Compliance promotion campaigns such as this one are often successful in. Australia. [Council rejects sauna at Aussie beach over 'offensive odour' - Yahoo News](#) Smoke 'could be toxic', council says. Northern Beaches council said in their assessment that "wood smoke contains noxious gases" including "carbon. Iran. [Prediction of atmospheric PM2.5 level by machine learning techniques in Isfahan, Iran](#) Nature. PM2.5, particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 µm, as one of the predominant pollutants in the air, has attracted wide. India, Delhi. [Delhi turns into 'gas chamber', air quality in 'severe' category - The Shillong Times](#) Anand Vihar station was in the 'severe' category at 8 a.m. with PM 2.5 at 411. [Delhi Turns into Gas Chamber as Air Quality Plummet to 'Severe' Levels | Weather.com](#) weather.com The Anand Vihar station was in the 'severe' category at 8 a.m. with PM 2.5 at 411 India. [Delhi Weather: 42 International, 77 Domestic Flights Delayed Amid Dense Fog Today - Times Now](#) The Anand Vihar station was in the 'severe' category at 8 a.m. with PM 2.5 at 411. India. [How Delhi's rural neighbours can help clean up smog, pollution - The Statesman](#) According to the System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting And Research (SAFAR), the concentration of both PM 2.5 and PM 10 in the environment. PM2.5 and Covid Lockdown. [Improved lockdown air quality led to fewer asthma admissions - Nursing in Practice](#) Elevated levels of nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter 2.5 Nitrogen dioxide levels dropped by 26.7 per cent, levels of PM 2.5 by 33.5 per cent.

