

Episode 56UM June 6, 2024. UK 'Painting with light' illuminates photo evidence of air pollution.

In Episode 56UM, 1)California. California awards \$6.3 million to businesses, programs to cut fire risk on overgrown land. RAWSEP View: Wood can be composted to usable soil, which is inflammable. 2)Nevada, South Lake Tahoe. Forest Service to conduct understory burn near South Lake Tahoe. 3)New Jersey, Somerville. Stubborn Fire Sweeps Through Stores/Apartments on Main Street Somerville. TAPinto, Acrid smoke and the stench of burning wood permeated the block between Bridge Street and Division Street. 4)New Mexico, Indios. Indios Fire: Daily update, 6/5/24. NM Fire Info. On Forest Road 77, crews continued to use machinery to cut vegetation into small wood chips and “mop up” burning material near control lines. 5)North Dakota, Jamestown. Jamestown ordinance could include making it infraction to illegally burn materials. 6)Vermont, Barre. Biomass threat. Letters. timesargus.com Many people near active biomass sites, wood pellet plants and wood-burning power plants suffer from respiratory illnesses and must wear masks or leave their windows closed to keep dust out, and a huge percentage of the communities near these sites are communities of color or low-income. 7)Australia, Tasmania. Wood heater smoke is still a major air polluter, but Tassie researchers are working to fix it. 8)United Kingdom, Birmingham. 'Painting with light' illuminates photo evidence of air pollution. University of Birmingham. 9)United Kingdom, Scotland. Deputy First Minister Kate Forbes rebuffs wood stove ban review was her idea. The Scotsman. The government is to review its ban on wood burning stoves, but Kate Forbes insists this wasn't her idea. 10)Latvia. Latvia objects to EC plans to limit traditional meat smoking. LSM, smoke flavorings. Latvia is one of the few EU Member States that still smokes meat, fish, and cheeses using the traditional method of wood smoke. 11)Nepal. Poisoning children at school - Nepali Times. Nearby, pollution monitoring equipment found the concentration of suspended particulate matter smaller than 2.5 microns (PM2.5) in the school that morning at 211µg/m³. Inside classrooms, the monitor read 126µg/m³ on average all day. 12)PM2.5 and urban statistics. Decomposing PM 2.5 concentrations in urban environments into meaningful factors: Sustainable cities and communities, Statistics Explained, 1)California. California awards \$6.3 million to businesses, programs to cut fire risk on overgrown land. RAWSEP View: Wood can be composted to usable soil, which is inflammable. Record Searchlight. But there has to be a use for the wood that is mostly unsuitable to mill into lumber, such as tree branches, smaller trees growing in dense thickets, 2)Nevada, South Lake Tahoe. Forest Service to conduct understory burn near South Lake Tahoe. TahoeDailyTribune.com Smoke from prescribed burns, wildfire or wood burning stoves may hang low to the ground at night and in the early morning due to a phenomenon known as. 3)New Jersey, Somerville. Stubborn Fire Sweeps Through Stores/Apartments on Main Street Somerville. TAPinto, Acrid smoke and the stench of burning wood permeated the block between Bridge Street and Division Street. Police worked to keep the street clear. 4)New Mexico, Indios. Indios Fire: Daily update, 6/5/24. NM Fire Info. On Forest Road 77, crews continued to use machinery to cut vegetation into small wood chips and “mop up” burning material near control lines. 5)North Dakota, Jamestown. Jamestown ordinance could include making it infraction to illegally burn materials. Jamestown Sun. The Jamestown Fire Department has seen property owners illegally burning furniture, creosoted wood and other materials when it responds to. 6)Vermont, Barre. Biomass threat. Letters. timesargus.com Many people near active biomass sites, wood pellet plants and wood-burning power plants suffer from respiratory illnesses and must wear masks or leave their windows closed to keep dust out — and a huge percentage of the communities near these sites are communities of color or low-income. Forest biomass is made by cutting down forests, turning the trees into wood pellets, and burning the pellets to produce electricity on an industrial scale. Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization. Companies that do this claim they only use woody material that is no longer viable. That’s not true. And, according to the Natural Resources Defense Council, power plants that burn biomass emit 150% more climate-wrecking carbon pollution than those burning dirty coal. Many people near active biomass sites, wood pellet plants and wood-burning power plants suffer from respiratory illnesses and must wear masks or leave

their windows closed to keep dust out — and a huge percentage of the communities near these sites are communities of color or low-income. This is a grave environmental injustice. Please urge your members of Congress to treat biomass for what it really is: a threat to our climate, wildlife, forests, air quality and the communities where polluters set up shop. A West Newbury resident. 7)Australia, Tasmania. Wood heater smoke is still a major air pollutant, but Tassie researchers are working to fix it. RAWSEP View: It would be easier to switch everyone to Heat Pumps, which now work down to 40 degrees below zero, than to trade old wood stoves for new wood stoves, which still have high PM2.5 emissions. The Ecodesign wood burning stove, the cleanest wood burning appliance in the United Kingdom emits 450 times the PM2.5 as a natural gas furnace and emits 2.8 times the CO2 and PM2.5 as the fossil fuel coal burning. Most relevant statement in RAWSEP's View: "2)the latest standards (for wood burning appliances) themselves don't tell you how much pollution goes into the air. They're good for comparing heaters. They're not good at telling us how polluting the wood heater is, and they're not fit for purpose in protecting health because that's what we need now. 3) even the standards we've got that aren't fit for purpose, aren't enforced. The last audit was 2007." ABC, Participants in the interview. 1)Presenter for the Program. More from Tasmania Mornings. 2) Professor Fay Johnston is public health physician and environmental epidemiologist who heads the environmental health research group at the Menzies Institute for Medical Research. Her main research areas include the health impacts of wood smoke and aeroallergens, and interventions for protecting health from airborne hazards. She leads the Centre for safe Air and co-leads the Air Quality Impact Priority of the Sustainable Communities. She established a partnership to create a new facility - FireLab3 comprising bioenergy, emissions and flammability testing research labs. Her team developed AirRater, a real-time environmental and symptom surveillance system designed to support self-management for people with health conditions sensitive to outdoor airborne hazards like smoke. Keywords: Hobart, Launceston, Heating and Cooling, Air Pollution. Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization. Transcript. Fay Johnston: I haven't got a lot of good news to report on trends in air quality. The trends aren't really changing. Leon Compton: we've got much more efficient wood heaters. the newer ones just don't allow you to burn them as low or potentially as smokey overnight. beyond that, we're not doing much to improve our air quality from our fires. Fay Johnston: 1)Older wood burning appliances. Most of the 1.3 million wood burning heaters in Australia are older. Wood burning heaters last forever. 2) the latest standards themselves don't tell you how much pollution goes into the air. They're good for comparing heaters. They're not good at telling us how polluting the wood heater is, and they're not fit for purpose in protecting health because that's what we need now. When they were developed, they were developed for a different purpose. 3) even the standards we've got that aren't fit for purpose, aren't enforced. The last audit was 2007. 70 per cent of the heaters audited had mechanical modifications. Even though we do have standards, how well are those standards being introduced? We don't know because we haven't done an audit. Leon Compton: subsidizing people with old emissions technology into making the switch over to a more efficient kind of wood heater, won't be cheap. Fay Johnston: We are in Australia. In New Zealand, they changed the regulations in Canterbury. Within five years there were 10 or 20 different wood burning appliance models on the market. The price is now comparable to a standard wood heater, for an ultra-low emission burner. 8)United Kingdom, Birmingham. 'Painting with light' illuminates photo evidence of air pollution. University of Birmingham. PM 2.5 150 - 200 micrograms per cubic meter. Researchers and artists Air pollution varying dramatically between locations in Ethiopia - a kitchen. 'Painting with light' illuminates photo evidence of air pollution - Phys.org PM 2.5 150 - 200 micrograms per cubic meter. Credit: Robin Price. The team used low-cost air pollution sensors to measure PM mass concentrations. Light painting photography makes particulate matter air pollution visible – Nature. The PM2.5 hourly average value measured at the regulatory Automatic Urban and Rural Network monitoring site for the same time was 24 micrograms per cubic meter. 9)United Kingdom, Scotland. Deputy First Minister Kate Forbes rebuffs wood stove ban review was her idea. The Scotsman. The government is to review its ban on wood burning stoves, but Kate Forbes insists this wasn't her idea.

Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization. June 5, 2024. The Scottish Government is to review the new regulations which came into force in April. At the time, Deputy First Minister Forbes spoke out against the (wood burning ban in new construction) proposals, but now denies she ordered the review. Deputy First Minister Forbes said that Gillian Martin is the climate action minister and inherited it after the Bute House Agreement was dissolved. 10)Latvia. Latvia objects to EC plans to limit traditional meat smoking. LSM, smoke flavorings. Latvia is one of the few EU Member States that still smokes meat, fish, and cheeses using the traditional method of wood smoke. 11)Nepal. Poisoning children at school - Nepali Times. Nearby, pollution monitoring equipment found the concentration of suspended particulate matter smaller than 2.5 microns (PM2.5) in the school that morning at 211 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Inside classrooms, the monitor read 126 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ on average all day. Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization. Nepal's National Ambient Air Quality Standard considers PM2.5 concentration of 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 24 hours as 'healthy'. But the World Health Organization says it must not exceed 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, and says anything over this is unsafe. At the adjacent Ratna Park measuring station, the Air Quality Index (AQI) that morning was 179 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Air pollution kills more people than all other natural and manmade disasters in Nepal every year. Last year, an estimated 42,100 people died of respiratory issues. Toxic air cuts 4.6 years off the average Nepali's lifespan, in the Tarai the figure is a shocking minus 7 years. Garbage and agricultural waste burning is another contributor to toxic air in urban Nepal, even though it is prohibited by law. The National Statistics Office's 2022 study showed that 1 million tons of waste is produced annually in the country's municipalities, of which 22,750 tons (2.2%) are incinerated. The National Agricultural Census 2022 found that 3 million tons of agricultural residue is burned every year, 90% of it in the Tarai. Clean air is a Constitutional right of Nepalis, but Tek Bahadur Bogati, who moved to Kathmandu from Okhaldhunga, constantly worries about his son whose studies have suffered because of frequent hospitalization which has drained the family's savings. Says Bogati: "They told me it was due to dirty air, but where in Kathmandu is it clean?" 12)PM2.5 and urban statistics. Decomposing PM 2.5 concentrations in urban environments into meaningful factors: Sustainable cities and communities, Statistics Explained, European Commission, European Union. Pollutants such as fine particulate matter (PM2.5) suspended in the air reduce people's life expectancy and can lead to or aggravate many chronic. Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization. Meteorological conditions, traffic conditions and urban spatial layouts can be summarized as the three major influencing factors on urban PM2.5 concentration variation. However, only a few researchers build PM2.5 estimation model considering all of the three factors.