

# JEOPARDY!

**RAWSEP June 13, 2024, Massachusetts, New York and  
Wisconsin**

**PLEASE CLICK TO START THE GAME!**

**JEOPARDY!**

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**JEOPARDY!**

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# JEOPARDY!




**New York State  
Wood Smoke  
PurpleAir PM2.5  
Monitors.**

**JEOPARDY!**



**A Saugus,  
Massachusetts  
PM2.5 industrial EPA  
regulatory Monitor.**

**JEOPARDY!**



**A Massachusetts  
State Senate Bill to  
take Wood Burning  
off the Renewable  
Designation.**

**JEOPARDY!**



**A Massachusetts  
Physician's comment  
connecting Wood  
Smoke and Illness.**

**JEOPARDY!**



**Requests for  
Wisconsin PM2.5  
Monitors in  
Beloit & Superior**

**JEOPARDY!**



Benefit of using many low cost PurpleAir PM2.5 monitors, in many locations, instead of using only a few \$100,000 EPA Regulatory PM2.5 monitors near only industrial sites.





I have personally suffered, and I know other members who suffer, the negative health effects of woodsmoke pollution in their own neighborhoods.

[Click here for the answer](#)



# Solution:

What did a founding member of the Hudson Valley Air Quality Coalition, in New York state, say about her personal experience with wood smoke pollution?

\$ 200





Three: one on the rooftop of a Neighborhood Center in Kingston, the second at the Poughkeepsie Library, as well as plans for a third station in Newburgh, all in New York State.

[Click here for the answer](#)



## Solution:

How many PurpleAir PM2.5 monitors has the Kingston Air Quality Initiative (KAQI) installed, or does it intend to install, in New York State?

\$ 400





PurpleAir PM2.5 monitor data is already put alongside EPA regulatory monitors on EPA AirNow Maps of Smoke and Fire, correlated to EPA monitors with a simple mathematical formula.

[Click here for the answer](#)



# Solution:



Why are many low-priced PurpleAir laser PM2.5 monitors needed in residential areas, rather than choosing another low cost, consumer PM2.5 monitor?

\$ 600





While we have no control over woodsmoke pollution coming from Canada, we can enact policies addressing locally-produced woodsmoke pollution, to protect our health.

[Click here for the answer](#)



## Solution:

Why did a founder of the Hudson Valley Clean Air Coalition, in New York State, say we should contribute to an effort to decrease indoor residential woodburning?

\$ 800



These New York State, Bard College Area, PurpleAir PM2.5 monitor statistics are found at the Center for Environmental Sciences and Humanities website.

[Click here for the answer](#)



## Solution:

Where can Bard College's 4 year  
Kingston Air Quality Initiative  
(KAQI) findings be found?

\$ 1000



Every year, we present an air-monitoring network plan for the year, we post it for public comment, and we received multiple comments about a facility here, the WIN Waste facility in Saugus, Massachusetts.

[Click here for the answer](#)



# Solution:

Why did a Mass DEP representative say  
Saugus, Massachusetts was chosen for a  
Massachusetts Department of  
Environmental Protection PM2.5 monitor  
installation?



\$ 200





The station will be able to measure particulate matter (PM) 2.5 fine particulates; coarser PM10 particulates; black carbon, which is an indicator of something “primarily like diesel smoke;” and wood smoke.

[Click here for the answer](#)



## Solution:

Why did the Saugus, Massachusetts, Board of Health vote unanimously to approve the installation of an air quality monitoring station in town?

\$ 400





The closer you're getting to the (industrial) facility, the more you're measuring the impact of that facility; the closer you're getting to residences, the more you're measuring what residents are exposed to.

[Click here for the answer](#)



## Solution:



Why is this PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitor planned to be located near a Saugus, Massachusetts industrial plant not particularly helpful in stopping polluting indoor residential wood burning?

\$ 600





The Saugus, Massachusetts equipment differs from other pieces of consumer-grade air-monitoring equipment, like the PurpleAir. “The ones that we’ll be putting in are made for regulatory decisions. The data gets collected and compared to the EPA’s health-based standards and is submitted to (the) EPA. If we’re not meeting the (health-based standards), then the state is required to take action at that point,”

[Click here for the answer](#)



## Solution:

What reason was given by the Mass DEP representative for not using PurpleAir PM2.5 data to take state action to stop the PM2.5 that is detected by a PurpleAir PM2.5 monitor?

\$ 800





Put more PurpleAir PM2.5 monitors, in more hyper-localized areas, close to indoor residential wood burning, in Massachusetts.

[Click here for the answer](#)



## Solution:

In addition to passing local ordinances against PM2.5 above NAAQS limits, what can Massachusetts residents do to win the right to clean air free of wood smoke from nearby indoor residential wood burning?

**\$ 1000**



As a physician I saw many patients suffer and die from lung disease. Wood burning was often a factor. One of the questions I'd ask of a patient with a respiratory illness was whether they used a wood stove.

[Click here for the answer](#)



# Solution:

What did the physician comment in support of Massachusetts Senate Bill S.2137, House Bill H.3211 say about wood burning and human health?



\$ 200





Make Wood Burning in  
Massachusetts ineligible for  
state government subsidies.

[Click here for the answer](#)



\$

\$

## Solution:

What would Massachusetts  
state Senate Bill S.2137, House  
Bill H.3211 do if enacted?

\$

\$ 400

\$



Adam Gomez primary (D - Hampden),  
Orlando Ramos cosponsor (D - Ninth  
Hampden), Jack Patrick Lewis  
cosponsor (D - Seventh Middlesex), and  
Joanne M. Comerford.

[Click here for the answer](#)



# Solution:

Who are the Massachusetts state legislature sponsors of Massachusetts Senate Bill S.2137 and House Bill H.3211?

\$ 600





Our money spent on higher utility rates, in the form of subsidies, should go to other non-emitting technologies under the APS such as solar hot water, air source heat pumps, and geothermal systems, instead of forcing ratepayers to pay for the expansion of large-scale wood burning.

[Click here for the answer](#)



\$

# Solution:

\$

What did the physician comment in support of Massachusetts Senate Bill S.2137, House Bill H.3211 say about wasted taxpayer subsidies for wood burning versus state money supporting truly clean energy?

\$

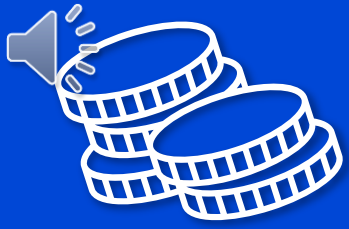
\$ 800

\$



S.2137/H.3211 will make commercial scaled and institutional heating facilities that burn wood fuels ineligible for subsidies under Massachusetts' Alternative Energy Portfolio Standard (APS).

[Click here for the answer](#)



# Solution:

How is the Massachusetts  
state Senate Bill S.2137,  
House Bill H.3211 best  
described?

\$ 1000



A child living across the street from the Clean Air Coordinator of Healthy Climate Wisconsin was recently diagnosed with asthma, and the coordinator's own daughter is displaying similar asthma symptoms, a type of respiratory condition that is likely preventable if the air is cleaned up.

[Click here for the answer](#)



# Solution:

Why did the Clean Air Coordinator of Healthy Climate Wisconsin, and former Beloit city council member, request that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WI DNR) install an EPA regulatory PM2.5 monitor in Beloit?

\$ 200





The Wisconsin DNR said the agency used to measure particle pollution in Superior, Wisconsin, but the agency currently lacks funding to support monitoring in the area.

[Click here for the answer](#)



## Solution:

A Douglas County board member expressed concern about a lack of air monitoring in Superior. Why did the Wisconsin DNR say no to a PM<sub>2.5</sub> regulatory monitor there?



\$ 400





Currently, there are 16 sites  
across Wisconsin measuring  
PM2.5 pollution.

[Click here for the answer](#)



## Solution:



Why is the only change the Wisconsin DNR is proposing is to work with the Ho-Chunk Nation to partner on adding two sites that would monitor fine particle pollution in Jackson and Monroe counties beginning in January of 2025?

\$ 600





The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WI DNR) must submit its 2025 plan for additional EPA Regulatory Monitors to the EPA by July 1, 2024.

[Click here for the answer](#)



## Solution:

When must the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WI DNR) submit its 2025 plan for adding EPA Regulatory Monitors to the EPA?

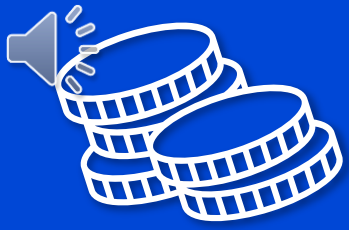
\$ 800





EPA regulatory monitors are usually located near industrial sources of pollution. EPA regulatory monitors are not usually hyper-locally located in residential neighborhoods near indoor residential wood burning sources of pollution.

[Click here for the answer](#)



## Solution:

Why are PurpleAir PM2.5 monitors better suited than EPA regulatory PM2.5 monitors to detect indoor residential wood burning pollution in Beloit and Superior, Wisconsin, for example?

**\$ 1000**



Use percentage of PM<sub>2.5</sub> over NAAQS in the yard of a near neighbor of an indoor wood burner instead of NSPS\* as proof of pollution. \*NSPS is New Source Performance Standards

[Click here for the answer](#)



\$

# Solution:

\$

Reason 1: Why not use NSPS for wood stoves to stop PM<sub>2.5</sub> air pollution affecting the health of near neighbors?

\$ 200

\$

\$



The Office of the Attorney General (O I G), Watchdog of the EPA stated in February 2023 that the EPA's NSPS wood stove certification was a failed program.

[Click here for the answer](#)



# Solution:

Reason 2: Why not use NSPS for wood stoves to stop PM<sub>2.5</sub> air pollution affecting the health of near neighbors?



\$ 400





10 U.S. State Attorneys sued the EPA in August 2023 to improve the NSPS program, but in Spring 2023 the EPA had already replied that any changes could only possibly happen in 2027.

[Click here for the answer](#)



## Solution:

Reason 3: Why not use NSPS for wood stoves to stop PM<sub>2.5</sub> air pollution affecting the health of near neighbors?

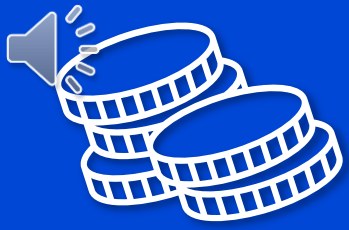
\$ 600





Go to your local Health Department, or even to the United States Department of Health and Human services.

[Click here for the answer](#)



## Solution:

Where could PurpleAir Monitor owners who are near neighbors of indoor residential wood stove burners go with their data on percentage above NAAQS?

\$ 800



PurpleAir PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitors are already used on EPA AirNow Maps of Smoke and Fire alongside \$100,000 EPA PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitors.

[Click here for the answer](#)



## Solution:

Why are PurpleAir PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitors the best resident owned monitors to use to collect data on air pollution?

\$ 1000



(PA times 0.514)  
plus 1.8304

[Click here for the answer](#)



## Solution:

What is the simple Mathematical Formula that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources uses to correlate PurpleAir PM2.5 data with \$100,000 EPA monitor data?

\$ 200





Wood burning emits 2.8  
times the CO<sub>2</sub> & PM<sub>2.5</sub>  
as coal burning.

[Click here for the answer](#)



\$

\$

## Solution:

Is the fossil fuel coal burning  
cleaner than wood burning?

\$

\$ 400

\$



Wood burning emits 450 times  
the PM<sub>2.5</sub> as the fossil fuel  
natural gas burning.

[Click here for the answer](#)



## Solution:

Is the fossil fuel natural gas  
burning cleaner than  
wood burning?

\$ 600



Wood burning emissions are 90% PM<sub>2.5</sub>, 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.

[Click here for the answer](#)



# Solution:

Are wood burning  
emissions

harmful to human health?

\$ 800





Get a PurpleAir PM2.5 monitor,  
download data, or your local Health  
Department can download PM2.5 data  
during ordinary government working  
hours.

[Click here for the answer](#)



# Solution:

What can I do to stop PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions from neighborhood indoor residential wood burning?

\$ 1000