

Episode 56UY June 18, 2024. Iowa Environmental Council says there are not enough PM2.5 monitors.

In Episode 56UY, 1)Arizona, Flagstaff. Alert Center. Stage 2 Fire Restrictions in Effect. 2)California. In Southern California, a Wildfire That May Foreshadow a Hazardous Summer. 3)California, Fresno. Large fire along California highway, decorative wood chips cause problems. 4)California, Los Angeles. Wildfires in California trigger air quality advisories. 5)California, Los Angeles. Wildfire season keeps car wash businesses busy in Los Angeles County. 6)California, San Francisco and Bay Area. Spare the Air run expected to end after two days. 7)California, Sonoma County. California wildfires: Crews work to corral Sonoma County blaze amid evacuations, red flag warnings. 8)California. California Cities Told to Stop Burning. 9)Iowa, Ottumwa. RAWSEP View: The lack of hyper-localization of most PM2.5 monitors is addressed in this article. However, the location suggested in this article is PM2.5 monitors is near to Iowa coal plants. Hyper-localized PM2.5 monitors are needed near to Iowa individual indoor residential wood burners, and near to Iowa wood burning power plants. Wood burning emits 2.8 times the PM2.5 and CO2 as coal burning. From the article below: Data Shows Iowa Air Quality Monitoring is Insufficient to Protect Public Health. 10)Nevada, Southern Nevada. How air quality is monitored in Southern Nevada with incoming smoke from wildfires. 11)New Mexico. New York Times. June 19, 2024. Two Wildfires in New Mexico Burn Out of Control and Force Evacuations. 12)Oregon and Washington State. Columbia Gorge. Health professor shares smoke safety tips for Gorge region as wildfire season begins. 13)Washington, Yakima County. Yakima County burn ban expires. RAWSEP View: So now, indoor residential wood burning emissions begin again, to fill the brief clean air gap in air pollution between Washington State wildfires. 14)PM2.5 and aging. 15)PM2.5 and cardiovascular risk. 16)PM2.5 and research. 17)PM2.5 and satellite observations. 18)PM2.5 and wood burning compared to natural gas heating. RAWSEP View: Natural gas needs to be used, in the near future, as a bridge to the clean or cleaner energy sources of wind, solar and geothermal energy. We are not there yet at 100% clean energy availability so this natural gas bridge is still needed. This conservative opinion writer, below, takes flight from the fact that natural gas must be used as a bridge rather than, say, using the energy of 450 times PM2.5 more polluting wood burning as a bridge. Using wood burning as a backup to clean energy is absurd, of course, because wood burning emits 2.8 times the PM2.5 and CO2 as coal burning, so wood burning is much more harmful to the planet and to human health than coal burning. However, this conservative writer for a conservative publication predictably envisions using natural gas 30 years from now, no doubt rubbing his hands together anticipating the profits for the natural gas company he is associated with or which he supports. Using natural gas 30 years from now would be a nightmare scenario for everyone else on this planet, for obvious reasons. So maybe some people who still burn wood and erroneously call themselves climate advocates at the same time are wrong, but this conservative opinion writer is also wrong when he pushes natural gas for the next 30 years, in a bid to continue profiting for the few financially above human health and the need to slow climate change. Main Content. 1)Arizona, Flagstaff. Alert Center. Stage 2 Fire Restrictions in Effect. City of Flagstaff. az.gov The use of fire pits and other open flame devices without an on/off switch is prohibited. The use of charcoal and wood-fired BBQs are prohibited. 2)California. In Southern California, a Wildfire That May Foreshadow a Hazardous Summer. The New York Times. June 19, 2024. The Post fire northwest of Los Angeles has burned. Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization. over 14,000 acres and illustrates the danger of built-up vegetation after rainy winters. Firefighting crews worked over the weekend to contain the Post fire, which was burning north of Los Angeles. The Post fire, started on the afternoon of 6/15/2024 near Interstate 5 about 45 miles outside of Los Angeles. 1,200 people from the Hungry Valley campground were evacuated. Officials also closed nearby Pyramid Lake. As of the afternoon of 6/16/2024, the fire was about 2 percent contained and ranked as California's largest wildfire so far this year. On the afternoon of 6/16/2024, another fast-moving brush fire, the Max fire, ignited about 50 miles to the east of the Post fire and burned through several hundred acres near homes in Lancaster, a city of about 170,000. Lightning strikes and human accidents helped propel the

2020 wildfire season in California from bad to catastrophic. State and federal officials use prescribed burning, when conditions make them easy to contain, to reduce the amount of fuel on the ground.

3)California, Fresno. Large fire along California highway, decorative wood chips cause problems. YouTube. A large fire burning along Highway 41 in Fresno, California caused a traffic jam, as decorative wood chips made it harder for firefighters to. California, Healdsburg. California firefighters gain ground against big wildfires after hot, windy weekend. WOODTV.com smoke column during the Point Fire in Healdsburg, Calif., Sunday, June. 4)California, Los Angeles. Wildfires in California trigger air quality advisories. Here's what to do. Los Angeles Times. wood-burning stoves or cookers; spraying aerosol products; frying or broiling food; burning candles or incense; and vacuuming, unless the vacuum. 5)California, Los Angeles. Wildfire season keeps car wash businesses busy in Los Angeles County. NBC Los Angeles. Smoke from the Post Fire appears to be far reaching as well with the “Residents should also avoid burning wood in their fireplaces or firepits. 6)California, San Francisco and Bay Area. Spare the Air run expected to end after two days. Haze from Point Fire subsiding. East Bay Times. Alerts mean it is illegal to burn wood, fire logs, pellets or other solid fuels in fireplaces, wood stoves, outdoor fire pits or any other wood, 7)California, Sonoma County. California wildfires: Crews work to corral Sonoma County blaze amid evacuations, red flag warnings. San Francisco Chronicle. Fire, which officials said was affecting air quality in portions of the Bay Area. Wood burning is banned. Officials recommended avoiding exposure. 8)California. California Cities Told to Stop Burning. Newsweek. "Avoid burning wood in your fireplace or firepit and minimize sources of indoor air pollution such as candles, incense, pan-frying, and grilling. 9)Iowa, Ottumwa. RAWSEP View: The lack of hyper-localization of most PM2.5 monitors is addressed in this article. However, the location suggested in this article is PM2.5 monitors is near to Iowa coal plants. Hyper-localized PM2.5 monitors are needed near to Iowa individual indoor residential wood burners, and near to Iowa wood burning power plants. Wood burning emits 2.8 times the PM2.5 and CO2 as coal burning. From the article below: Data Shows Iowa Air Quality Monitoring is Insufficient to Protect Public Health. Ottumwa Radio. “The data shows that PM 2.5 monitors are clearly not in locations with the most significant rates of asthma. Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization Iowa Public Radio. **IEC's comments to the DNR highlight how Iowa's current monitoring system found more than 150 exceedances of PM2.5 in 2023, even with inadequate air monitoring stations.** The Clean Air Act requires every state to monitor air quality to ensure that it meets public health standards. oo much of Iowa’s asthma-causing pollution is going unmonitored by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR), especially in areas with susceptible populations, according to data from U.S. EPA’s Environmental Justice screening and mapping tool. The Iowa Environmental Council (IEC) submitted comments to the Iowa DNR urging increases and changes in the DNR’s air monitoring stations, especially for large communities suffering from increased asthma rates. These monitors are meant to detect air pollution such as fine particulate matter, or PM, that contribute to asthma. Sioux City’s air quality monitors are not placed in a location near the coal plants emitting asthma-causing pollutants. Across the state, 13 communities with at-risk populations (high asthma rates) have insufficient monitoring: Five communities have no monitoring for ozone or PM 2.5 (Ames, Burlington, Dubuque, Fort Dodge and Ottumwa) Iowa Coordinator for Moms Clean Air Force said “We urgently need more complete monitoring from the Iowa DNR in order to better understand the impact of pollution on our communities”. 10)Nevada, Southern Nevada. How air quality is monitored in Southern Nevada with incoming smoke from wildfires. 8 News NOW. PM, particulate matter measuring PM 10 and PM 2.5. 11)New Mexico. New York Times. June 19, 2024. Two Wildfires in New Mexico Burn Out of Control and Force Evacuations. Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to

Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization. June 19, 2024.

Two wildfires in Southern New Mexico that destroyed 1,400 structures, consumed over 20,000 acres and forced the evacuation of 8,000 of people from the village of Ruidoso (New Mexico), were still burning out of control. At least one person has been killed in the fires since they began on Monday. The larger blaze, the South Fork fire, was discovered around 9 a.m. 6/17/2024 in the Mescalero Apache tribal area and grew rapidly, showing “extreme fire behavior”. The South Fork fire crossed from the Mescalero Apache Reservation to U.S. Forest Service land and private land. A second blaze, the Salt Fire, was discovered a few miles away on 6/17/2024 afternoon and was still exclusively on tribal land in mostly inaccessible mountain terrain on 6/18/2024, covering nearly 5,000 acres. Both fires were zero percent contained on 6/18/2024, and the authorities were investigating what caused them. Evacuees fled to Roswell, New Mexico. The Red Cross opened four shelters, and as of 6/17/2024 had assisted 270 residents. The Governor of New Mexico declared a state of emergency in Lincoln County and the Mescalero Apache Reservation.

12) Oregon and Washington State. Columbia Gorge. Health professor shares smoke safety tips for Gorge region as wildfire season begins. Columbia Gorge News. She also noted this particulate can bond with other chemicals, explaining that burning orchard wood contains particles that bond with legacy chemicals.

13) Washington, Yakima County. Yakima County burn ban expires. RAWSEP View: So now, indoor residential wood burning emissions begin again, to fill the brief clean air gap in air pollution between Washington State wildfires. Tri-Cities/Yakima News. nonstoplocal.com Under a Stage-1 burn ban: Use of uncertified wood stoves, fireplaces, inserts and other uncertified solid fuel burning devices is prohibited.

14) PM2.5 and aging. PM2.5 and Aging Predicted to Cause 110k Early Deaths by 2050. Mirage News. A new study from the Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH) indicates that fine particulate matter, which is less than 2.5 μm in.

15) PM2.5 and cardiovascular risk. Study finds air pollution can increase cardiovascular risk for cancer patients. EurekAlert! They found that exposure to PM2.5, or fine particulates in the air, was significantly associated with higher rates of both incidence and mortality.

16) PM2.5 and research. Analysis and Trends Research Publications on Air Quality (PM 2.5) Management Strategies. IOPscience. Full Coverage.

17) PM2.5 and satellite observations. Deriving PM2.5 from satellite observations with spatiotemporally weighted tree-based algorithms. Nature. Atmospheric fine particulate matter (PM2.5) pollution is a global environmental issue that impacts human health and climate change. Satellites provide.

18) PM2.5 and wood burning compared to natural gas heating. RAWSEP View: Natural gas needs to be used, in the near future, as a bridge to the clean or cleaner energy sources of wind, solar and geothermal energy. We are not there yet at 100% clean energy availability so this natural gas bridge is still needed. This conservative opinion writer, below, takes flight from the fact that natural gas must be used as a bridge rather than, say, using the energy of 450 times PM2.5 more polluting wood burning as a bridge. Using wood burning as a backup to clean energy is absurd, of course, because wood burning emits 2.8 times the PM2.5 and CO2 as coal burning, so wood burning is much more harmful to the planet and to human health than coal burning. However, this conservative writer for a conservative publication predictably envisions using natural gas 30 years from now, no doubt rubbing his hands together anticipating the profits for the natural gas company he is associated with or which he supports. Using natural gas 30 years from now would be a nightmare scenario for everyone else on this planet, for obvious reasons. So maybe some people who still burn wood and erroneously call themselves climate advocates at the same time are wrong, but this conservative opinion writer is also wrong when he pushes natural gas for the next 30 years, in a bid to continue profiting for the few financially above human

health and the need to slow climate change. Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization.

The Washington Examiner. June 18, 2024. Washington D.C. Climate activists are wrong about which energy source reduces air pollution. Washington Examiner. pollutants when burned. When gas heating is substituted for coal or wood heating, indoor particulate pollution is reduced by 1,000 times. Green energy advocates have it exactly wrong. The adoption of gas fuels did more to reduce air pollution over the last 60 years than any other energy source. And gas consumption will continue to rise for decades to come. Climate activists are wrong about which energy source reduces air pollution.