

In Episode 56ZB Part 3,1 The Netherlands. Utrecht in the Netherlands to outlaw wood stoves by 2030. Part 3, 2 California. Poor or homeless wood burners are being given alternatives to indoor residential wood burning by the poor, or outside wood burning by the homeless, in Los Angeles. Part 3, 3 The United Kingdom and California. **RAWSEP View.** Indoor residential wood burning is a public health issue. Public health authorities should take responsibility for stopping this air polluting form of home heating. Part 3 1A The Netherlands Utrecht. City to ban wood heating. The city of Utrecht in the Netherlands plans to outlaw the use of wood stoves and fireplaces by 2030. **Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization.** The phaseout will begin in January 2025, when chimney flues will no longer be allowed in new homes. As of that month, backyard recreational wood burning, including fire pits and wood-burning pizza ovens, will also be outlawed. The wood burning phaseout is part of a larger air quality improvement plan that will also target road traffic emissions from diesels and some older vehicles. Utrecht environmental alderman Eva Oosters was quoted in an [article in the newspaper de Volkskrant](#): Air quality has a huge effect on health. And in cities, the air quality is worse than in many other places. That is why we as a city want to work seriously with this. We really want to take the steps that we can take. In response to the claim that outlawing wood burning is a restriction on people's freedoms, Alderman Oosters stated: But poor air quality also restricts freedom for some. For people who have respiratory problems, for example. We don't think it's strange anymore that we're no longer allowed to smoke in cafés. The article also quoted Inge Everhardus of the [Wood Smoke Free Foundation \(Stichting HoutrookVrij\)](#): People burn wood because they find it cozy. But is it really so cozy to sow disease and death around you? Wood burning is much more harmful than people think. Modern pellet stoves, for example, also emit a lot of fine particles, ultrafine particles and soot. 1B The Netherlands. Landing Page of Wood Smoke Free Foundation based in The Netherlands. October 20, 2024. Welcome to Wood Smoke Free Foundation. <https://houtrookvrij.nl/> **Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization.** Many Dutch people suffer from wood smoke. No wonder, since next to the many fire baskets there are about 1 million wood stoves in the Netherlands, notably the most densely populated country in Europe. Did you know that wood smoke is very unhealthy? Also for the stoker itself. It is the biggest cause of fine dust in the Netherlands! Fine particles get deep into your lungs and increase the chances of all kinds of diseases including lung disease, cardiovascular disease, cancer and dementia and it damages the development of (unborn) children. Wood smoke is increasingly proving to be a public health concern. Because wood smoke is crossing municipal boundaries, we believe the county government needs to take action. Everyone has the right to clean air, right in and around their own property. Now only the freedom of the stoker is protected. 1C The Netherlands Utrecht. Utrecht environmental alderman Eva Oosters was quoted in an [article in the newspaper de Volkskrant](#). Translated from Dutch. **Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization.** Utrecht tackles air quality: ban wood stoves and fireplaces altogether from 2030. Utrecht wants to be the

High prices. Research that municipalities with a 100% ban on wood burning may be needed to show that they are helping more than their municipality but to bring the numbers around by ending wood burning. **Why? Research shows that wood burning emits 100 times the PM2.5 as the fossil fuel natural gas burning. Wood burning emits 2.8 times the CO2 and PM2.5 as the fossil fuel natural burning. When a wood burning power plant replaces a coal burning power plant in the United Kingdom, CO2 emissions increase by 150 percent or by 4 times. Wood burning emits 50% PM2.5, particulate matter of 2.5 micrometers size, the pollutant size to infiltrate the human lung, setting off a cascade of adverse health effects and early deaths.** Wood burning emissions also contribute to accelerating climate change and a tremendous loss of wildlife as wood burning contributes to by indoor residential wood burning.



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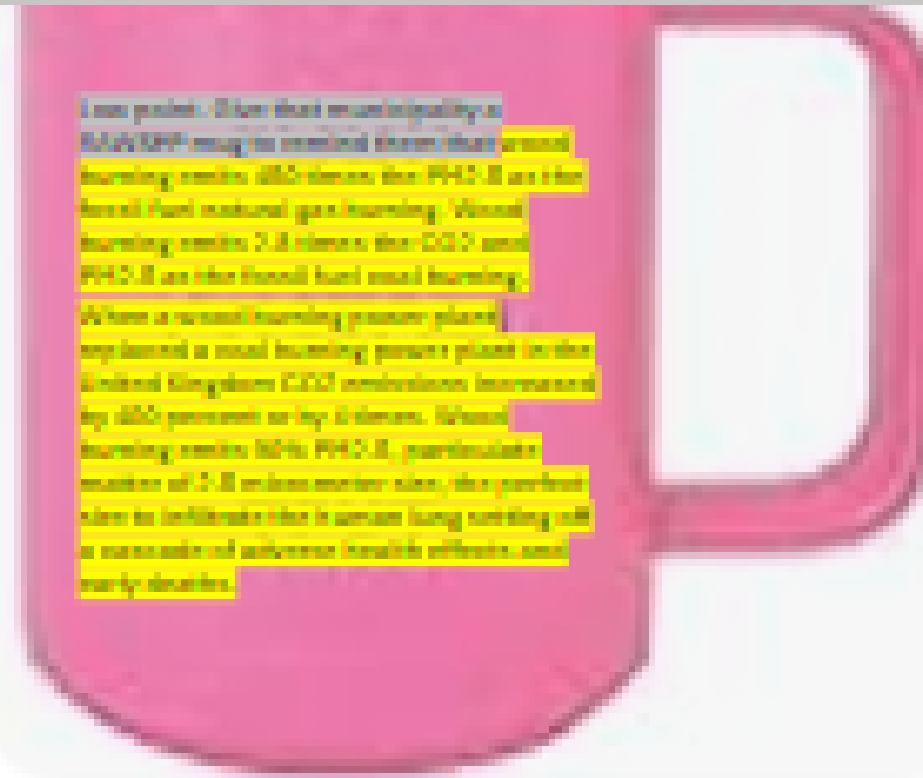


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first municipality in the Netherlands, and possibly the world, to ban the use of fireplaces and wood stoves. By 2030, the city wants to be 'wood smoke free'. By 1 January 2025, there will already be a ban on the installation of smoke ducts in new-build properties. Written by a regional correspondent for the Volkskrant in the provinces of Utrecht and Flevoland. 18 October 2024. Many people have a fireplace for entertaining, but don't realize that it can be burdensome for occupants. Many people have a fireplace for entertaining, but do not realize that occupants can have loads of it. The measures are part of a broader package of measures to improve air quality in the city. The package was announced Friday. Utrecht sets the bar high: not the 2005 World Health Organization (WHO) advisory values as an ambition, but the much lower WHO values of 2021. These advisory values relate to the amount of nitrogen dioxide and fine particles in the air. The 'notorious woodcutter' has to fear neighbors in Amersfoort – and a €400 fine. The plans are 'ambitious, but also sensible', says Utrecht environmentalist Eva Oosters. 'Air quality has a huge impact on health. And in cities, the air quality is worse than in many other places. That's why we want to get serious here as a city. We really want to take the steps we can take as well.' Health Gains. Air quality researcher Gerard Hoek of Utrecht University also calls the plans 'very ambitious'. Hoek, not involved in the municipality's policy, points out that the concentration values of harmful substances Utrecht hopes to achieve are twice as low as new European standards set this week. 'This provides a significant health benefit,' he says. Even a ban on wood burning provides a marked improvement in air quality, providing health benefits for the poor. 'But it's also a difficult measure, in terms of acceptance. People often stoke for the fun of it.' Wethouder Oosters acknowledges that some residents will get the idea that the government is restricting freedom. 'But poor air quality is also an impediment to their freedom for some. For people with respiratory problems, for example.' She also thinks it's a matter of getting used to it. 'We also no longer find it strange that we are no longer allowed to smoke in pubs.' With information, she hopes to persuade residents of the benefits of the measures. Compensation Scheme. Utrecht also takes into account residents who will be disproportionately affected by the new plans. With a complete wood burning ban, Utrecht is a forerunner in the Netherlands. The municipalities of Amersfoort, Voorst and Venray already have a partial ban. There, residents should first consult the RIVM's guidelines: in poor air quality or low wind, the fireplace is not allowed to light. Earlier, Utrecht itself decided to ban wood burning in the garden, fire baskets and pizza ovens, by 1 January 2025. Board member Inge Everhardus of the Houtrookfrj Foundation is 'pleasantly surprised' by the Utrecht plans. Her foundation has been warning about the harmful effects of wood burning for years. 'People chop wood because they find it cozy,' she says. 'But is it so pleasant to sow sickness and death around you? Part 3, 2 California. Poor or homeless wood burners are being given alternatives to indoor residential wood burning by the poor, or outside wood burning by the homeless, in Los Angeles.

**Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit organization.** The goal for case workers is to help them access their government. benefits, get the health care they need and, ultimately, find permanent housing. Many who have lived on the streets for years have lost Social Security cards, birth certificates and other crucial documents that would help them restart their lives. "I try to make sure my team knows that we've got to have compassion with everyone and understand that this is hard," said a manager of the program at Hotel Silver Lake through PATH, one of California's biggest homelessness nonprofits. At the same time, she said, she tells case workers and their clients that they should move with urgency: Politicians get replaced, funding streams shift. Inside Safe could be dismantled at any time. The program manager graduated with a master's degree in social work from the University of Southern California. She is paid about \$60,000 annually, while another case support worker makes about \$50,000 a year. In Los Angeles, where the median rent for a one-bedroom apartment is \$2,195, according to Zillow case managers do not make

enough to comfortably afford housing on their own. Many have experienced periods of homelessness themselves. Case workers help each client fill out applications for apartments, mental health care appointments, housing vouchers and identification cards. They submit the forms and follow up with government agencies by phone, text, email and sometimes in person. The \$50,000 a year case worker said he frequently accompanies clients to the Department of Motor Vehicles or other government offices. In a motel room that had been converted into an office, He tinkered with an enormous spreadsheet that tracks whether each resident has been verified as homeless by the government, whether they have identification documents whether they have disability benefits and where they are in the search for a permanent home. Case workers typically have more than 20 clients each. Some residents who have lived on the streets for years have lost crucial documents, such as their birth certificates. They rely on case workers to help them access benefits and fill out government forms. The first clients moved into Hotel Silver Lake over a year ago. Some pitched tents on their bed to get accustomed to being indoors. Just locating a vacant apartment is not enough. The \$50,000 a year case worker works with individuals who have been homeless for years and have severe mental health needs. They need housing that comes with extra support to ensure that residents do not slip back into homelessness. But, like all housing in Los Angeles, such units are scarce and have long wait lists. Securing a home often involves a roller coaster ride of hopes and disappointment. The success of Inside Safe will be defined by how many people stay off the streets for good. So far, 741 of the 3,254 people who have moved out of homeless camps through the program have found a long-term place to live, according to the city. That means that more than three-quarters of Inside Safe participants have not found permanent homes. And the cost of renting short-term rooms like those at the Hotel Silver Lake was estimated at \$110 million last fiscal year, a price tag that is unsustainable in the long run. And in recent months, a couple dozen have finally gotten the keys to places of their own, their tickets out of limbo. Part 3, 3. The United Kingdom and California. **RAWSEP View.** Indoor residential wood burning is a public health issue. Public health authorities should take responsibility for stopping this air polluting form of home heating. This effort is easier if alternatives such as Heat Pumps with Rebates are available in a municipality, or larger government unit such as a United State. From the London Wood Burning Project Facebook Page. Facebook comment from California. Speaking as someone who's been working on air quality advocacy and wood smoke issues for close to a decade, I would urge caution about approaching the neighbors, no matter how deferentially and politely and carefully. It is very common for wood-burning neighbors to respond by burning more out of spite and deliberately making the situation worse. Individual people should not be put in a position of having to beg their neighbors for unpolluted air. Ultimately, the only thing that's going to fix this problem is a phaseout of wood stoves, and to make it illegal to smoke out one's neighborhood. Reply to California comment from the London Wood Burning Project. In a smoke control area it is already illegal to emit smoke from a chimney. The relevant local authority will be able to act on a smoke complaint in a smoke control area.



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