

Web 57DHYAFZZFLWB April 16 2026 Escape Velocity needed is 25 thousand twenty miles per hour

In this Webisode **1** We have all been mesmerized by the recent flight of a spaceship around the moon The Escape Velocity that was needed is Twenty Five thousand twenty miles per hour **2** An article written for a Firefighters Publication recently commented on the Escape Impulse of animals from wood smoke from wildfires Animals flee and humans sensing the harm of wood smoke and have fled since the dawn of fire **3** The velocity of escape from indoor residential wood burning today is slow More hyperlocalized monitoring of air pollution from indoor residential wood burning is needed Indoor residential wood burning should be used to shut down one wood burning appliance at a time if necessary using hyperlocalized PM two point five monitor data as evidence of air pollution and shutting down wood burning appliances as an wood smoke air pollution escape response for near neighbors **4A** Wood Burning Lobbies would like to continue making profits on selling polluting wood burning appliances More public education on the harm from wood smoke must be disseminated **5** The Escape Velocity needed to break free of Wood Smoke pollution on Earth before pollution is overwhelmingly devastating to human life in general could be viewed as immeasurable at this time We must measure hyperlocal PM two point five levels in order to point out the hyperlocalized sources of wood burning air pollution and shut down those sources of air pollution in order to protect human health **6** How much Wood Smoke pollution on Earth is harmful to human health? **7** Countries most exposed to indoor residential wood burning PM two point five pollution **8** In the UK what percentage of the population is exposed to indoor residential wood burning PM two point five pollution? **9** Understanding the World Health Organization recommended limit for PM two point five **10** Air pollution from landscape fires can negatively affect human health [Main Content](#)

1 We have all been mesmerized by the recent flight of a spaceship around the moon The Escape Velocity that was needed is Twenty Five thousand twenty miles per hour We have all been mesmerized by the recent flight of a spaceship around the moon The escape velocity a spaceship needs to break free from the gravity of Earth is approximately Twenty Five thousand twenty miles per hour This is the minimum speed needed for an object to break free from the gravitational pull of the Earth without needing additional propulsion

2 An article written for a Firefighters Publication recently commented on the Escape Impulse of animals from wood smoke from wildfires Animals flee and humans sensing the harm of wood smoke and have fled since the dawn of fire Human caused wood fires are not inevitable if steps are taken to mitigate climate change which in a feedback loop causes more wildfires as we have all observed recently Fire from indoor residential wood burning is not inevitable since it can be stopped when individual responsibility is taken to stop indoor residential wood burning Can the useless and harmful human choice of burning wood for home heating be changed? Fire first burned on Earth about Three Hundred Sixty million years ago and has been shaping animal and then human behavior ever since In Australia for example bushfire smoke awakens the Gould long eared bats and fat tailed dunnarts from rest triggering escape behaviors Humans have the same escape impulse when they are near neighbors of indoor residential wood burners whose wood smoke PM two point five enters the yards of near neighbors and infiltrates the homes of near neighbors sickening the near neighbors The smell of smoke may be present even when skies appear clear Can our noses still help us make sense of this modern environmental threat? Air Quality Monitors can replace using human noses and human escape responses as warning systems acting like Canaries in a Coal Mine or Guinea Pigs to warn us of the danger from wood smoke

There are Air Quality Alerts based on Publicly held Air Quality Monitor data. Some Air Quality alerts state Smoke Pollution Alert, Public Health Notice. Air quality in your region has reached hazardous levels due to wildfire smoke. Stay indoors. Avoid physical activity outside. Use air purifiers if available. We see alerts like these more often now. When a resident owns a PurpleAir PM two point five monitor the PurpleAir reading reinforces what the nose of the resident usually has already detected from the air pollution from nearby indoor residential wood burning. The resident can stay inside and use an air purifier for the smoke already infiltrating his or her home. But why do we need such warnings and why do near neighbors have to take defensive measures? Can we not avoid air pollution from indoor residential wood burning just by not burning wood to begin with? Usually it is impossible to flee from day after day indoor residential wood smoke unless one takes the extraordinary step of selling your own home and leaving your neighborhood unless there are laws against indoor residential wood burning. How can one take action to protect oneself during a wildfire smoke incursion? How can one take action to protect oneself during continuing indoor residential wood smoke incursions? The difference between wildfire smoke and indoor residential wood burning wood smoke is that humans can stop indoor residential wood burning by taking personal responsibility for the air pollution they are creating. By stopping indoor residential wood burning the incremental PM two point five each wood burner creates can be stopped and one more trigger for wildfires stoked by climate change can be stopped.

3. The velocity of escape from indoor residential wood burning today is slow. More hyperlocalized monitoring of air pollution from indoor residential wood burning is needed. Indoor residential wood burning air pollution monitors should be used to shut down one wood burning appliance at a time if necessary using hyperlocalized PM two point five monitor data as evidence of air pollution and shutting down wood burning appliances as an wood smoke air pollution escape response for near neighbors. Near neighbors of indoor residential wood burners should not be expected to sell their homes and move away from indoor residential wood burners. The wood burners themselves need to stop wood burning. We need additional propulsion to escape from harmful air pollution at a rate that can slow or stop the ongoing harm to human health of PM two point five produced by wood burning.

4A. Wood Burning Lobbies would like to continue making profits on selling polluting wood burning appliances. More public education on the harm from wood smoke must be disseminated in response to Wood Burning Industry advertising. We may need the additional propulsion from education of the public on the dangers of permitting indoor residential wood burning. This education of the public may be able to change the trajectory of air pollution away from indoor residential wood burning that is proven to harm human health and shorten human lives. Wood burning emits Ninety Percent PM two point five which is particulate matter of two point five micrometer size which is the perfect size to infiltrate the human lung setting off a cascade of human health problems and early deaths. Wood burning by human hand is preventable. Just do not burn wood to begin with. Clean energy for home heating is available and cheaper in Twenty Twenty-Six such as clean energy from wind and solar powering an electric grid extending to all rural areas that powers entirely clean energy Heat Pumps that can also function as air conditioners in these global warming times and which can also function down to Forty degrees below zero in Twenty Twenty-Six making them useful even in cold climates. Developed countries such as the United Kingdom and the United States have the advantage over for example most countries in Africa for of affordability in developed countries of clean energy and alternatives to clean energy. The example of widespread use of wood burning in Scandinavia may be due to cultural traditions that are useless compared to modern methods of home heating. Scandinavian wood burning is harmful to human health.

is still practiced. The tradition of burning wood is as old as the Stone Age. Although an old tradition, wood burning is a useless tradition in the modern world and is a harmful tradition today to all cultures of the world. Use of wood burning for home heating or home cooking should not be a point of pride since today it is still a home heating choice that harms one's self and family as well as near neighbors and also incrementally contributes to climate change which in a feedback loop feeds additional wood burning wildfires.

4B AI Artificial Intelligence was asked if there was a Human Escape Impulse from wood burning air pollution. The response Artificial Intelligence gave was the response expected from Wood Burning Lobbies who would like to continue making profits on selling polluting wood burning appliances. Artificial Intelligence resisted the simple answer and solution to air pollution from wood burning of stopping wood burning for home heating entirely and replacing wood burning with clean energy such as Heat Pumps in Twenty-Two-Two-Six. Artificial Intelligence replied that To reduce exposure to wood burning air pollution consider these Low Escape Velocity strategies: Use cleaner heating alternatives such as electric or gas heaters. Ensure proper ventilation in your home to disperse pollutants. Avoid burning wood on days with poor air quality or high pollution levels. Use seasoned wood to minimize smoke and emissions. Install air purifiers with HEPA filters to improve indoor air quality. Stay indoors during high pollution events and keep windows closed.

5 The Escape Velocity needed to break free of Wood Smoke pollution on Earth before pollution is overwhelmingly devastating to human life in general could be viewed as immeasurable at this time. We must measure hyperlocal PM_{2.5} levels in order to point out the hyperlocalized sources of wood burning air pollution and shut down those sources of air pollution in order to protect human health. We are not measuring the amount of PM_{2.5} that is emitted in real time by each indoor residential wood burner in their own hyperlocalized area. We can measure the amount of PM_{2.5} emitted by each residential wood burner if PurpleAir PM_{2.5} monitors are hung from the eaves of houses of nearby neighbors of indoor residential wood burners whose wood smoke enters the near neighbors' yards and infiltrates their homes subsequently sickening the near neighbors. This PurpleAir Data is not routinely used to prove the level of air pollution from hyperlocalized indoor residential wood burning but that could be the solution. Use PurpleAir Monitor data to prove air pollution in order to shut down each indoor residential wood burner one wood burner at a time if necessary. Measurements have been taken in the United Kingdom testing the cleanest burning wood stove in the UK the Ecodesign wood stove. These measurements show that wood burning emits Four Hundred Fifty times the PM_{2.5} as natural gas burning. These measurements show that wood burning emits Two point Eight times the PM_{2.5} as the fossil fuel coal burning. Clean methods of home heating such as use of Heat Pumps emit no measurable PM_{2.5}. Heat Pumps run on electricity and if that electricity comes from Clean Energy Sources such as Wind or Solar supplying energy to a smart electric grid that extends to all rural areas the percentage of wood smoke pollution from home heating should decline.

6 How much Wood Smoke pollution on Earth is harmful to human health? Wood smoke pollution is harmful to human health in several ways. It releases fine particles PM_{2.5} which are linked to serious health conditions and premature deaths. Exposure to wood smoke can lead to asthma, lung infections, heart attacks, strokes, and even cancer. It contributes to household air pollution which is a major public health threat causing diseases like pneumonia and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Wood smoke is responsible for over Eight thousand six hundred premature deaths per year in the US due to its harmful effects on cardiovascular and respiratory health. Overall wood smoke pollution poses significant health risks.

7 Countries most exposed to indoor residential wood burning PM two point five pollution Central African Republic South Sudan Rwanda Burundi Niger Mali Madagascar Tanzania Uganda Guinea Bissau These countries have a high proportion of households relying on solid fuels for cooking leading to significant exposure to indoor air pollution

Developed countries most exposed to indoor residential wood burning PM two point five pollution include Oslo Norway Highest PM two point five concentration with significant health impacts

Copenhagen Denmark Noted for high PM two point five levels and health risks Helsinki

Metropolitan Area Finland Lowest PM two point five concentration among the studied cities Umea

Sweden Also has a relatively low PM two point five concentration compared to other cities These cities are particularly affected due to residential wood combustion which is a major source of fine particles in urban areas

Outside of Scandinavia and Africa what Developed Countries are most exposed to indoor residential wood burning PM two point five pollution? The analysis finds that Thirty Six percent of the world's population is exposed to levels of PM two point five pollution above the least stringent interim target of Thirty Five micrograms per cubic meter About one third which is almost two point six billion people are exposed to pollution from burning solid fuels for cooking at home **Ninety five percent of air pollution attributable deaths in adults over the age of 60** are due to noncommunicable diseases like COPD dementia diabetes heart disease and lung disease

8 In the UK what percentage of the population is exposed to indoor residential wood burning PM two point five pollution? New research raises concern about **domestic wood burning the biggest source of PM two point five in the UK** December Twenty Twenty-Four A solid fuel burning stove

A cuboidal black object with burning wood visible within The Chartered Institute of Environmental Health CIEH has chimed in with concern about emissions of fine particulate matter PM two point five caused by domestic wood burning following a new report from the Institute of Fiscal Studies IFS which warns that Twenty Nine percent of PM two point five emissions in the UK came from domestic burning of wood and other fuels in Twenty Twenty-Two This is higher proportionally than any other source and the only source of PM two **point five emissions that has increased over the period covered in the research** According to the report three quarters of the **domestic combustion emissions of PM two point five came from woodburning in Twenty Twenty-Two**

However overall the Institute of Fiscal Studies IFS research funded by the Economic and Social Research Council reports that there has been a significant drop in PM two point five emissions halving since Two Thousand Oh Three with a large and lasting drop during the COVID Nineteen pandemic Highlights of the research include that across people living in England average exposure to fine particulate matter PM two point five the most harmful air pollutant largely arising from transport **domestic woodburning** and industrial emissions fell by Fifty Four Percent between Twenty Oh Three and Twenty Twenty-Three Almost everywhere in England is now below the England Twenty

Forty target for PM two point five but still falling short of the World Health Organization recommended limit Levels of PM two point five fell dramatically during the COVID Nineteen pandemic and have remained at these lower levels since Two fifths of the decrease in PM two point five exposure over the last two decades occurred in Twenty-twenty Lower income areas have persistently higher levels of air pollution than richer areas In Twenty Twenty-Three individuals in the top Twenty Percent most deprived areas experienced Eight percent higher average PM two point five concentrations than those in the bottom Twenty percent There is no clear trend in this gap over the last two decades Ethnic minorities were exposed to levels of air pollution six percent higher than average levels for white populations in Twenty Twenty-Three down from Thirteen percent in Twenty

Oh Three The trend of growing emissions of PM two point five from domestic wood burning is

worrying and cannot continue if we are serious about protecting both the environment and public health. The Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH) is therefore reiterating its call for the UK Government to regulate the sale and use of domestic solid wood burners in urban areas where there are on-grid heating alternatives. Rather than provide heating to homes they have become typical aspirational goods which harms the quality of our air, damages the environment and threatens public health. The Chartered Institute of Environmental Health is a UK nonprofit that can be traced back to Eighteen Eighty Three when the original organization was founded and called the Association of Public Sanitary Inspectors.

9 Understanding the World Health Organization's recommended limit for PM two point five. Consider the following points: The WHO recommends a maximum annual mean concentration of Five micrograms per cubic meter for PM Two point Five. For short term exposure the recommended limit is Fifteen micrograms per cubic meter over a Twenty Four hour period. These limits aim to reduce health risks associated with air pollution. PM two point five refers to particulate matter with a diameter of two point five micrometers or smaller. Longterm exposure to PM two point five can lead to serious health issues including respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. Countries are encouraged to adopt these guidelines to protect public health and improve air quality. To address air quality concerns the World Health Organization recommends the following limits for PM two point five by Twenty Forty: Set a target annual mean concentration of Five micrograms per cubic meter for PM two point five. Encourage countries to implement stricter air quality regulations. Promote the use of cleaner energy sources to reduce emissions. Increase public awareness about the health impacts of air pollution. Support research and innovation in air quality monitoring technologies. Foster international cooperation to tackle transboundary air pollution. Global population exposure to landscape fire air pollution from Two Thousand to Twenty Nineteen.

10 Air pollution from landscape fires can negatively affect human health. Nature volume six twenty one pages five hundred twenty one to five hundred twenty nine published in Twenty Twenty-Three Abstract. Wildfires are thought to be increasing in severity and frequency as a result of climate change. Air pollution from landscape fires can negatively affect human health but human exposure to landscape fire sourced LFS air pollution has not been well characterized at the global scale. Here we estimate global daily LFS outdoor fine particulate matter PM two point five and surface ozone concentrations at zero point two five degrees multiplied by zero point two five degrees resolution during the period Two Thousand to Twenty Nineteen with the help of machine learning and chemical transport models. We found that overall population weighted average LFS PM two point five and ozone concentrations were two point five microgram per cubic meter, six point one percent of all source PM two point five and three point two micrograms per cubic meter which is three point six percent of all source ozone respectively in Twenty Ten to Twenty Nineteen with a slight increase for PM two point five but not for ozone compared with Two Thousand to Twenty Oh Nine. Central Africa

Southeast Asia, South America and Siberia experienced the highest Landscape Fire Sourced Air Pollution LFS PM two point five and ozone concentrations. The concentrations of LFS PM two point five and ozone were about four times higher in low income countries than in high income countries. During the period Twenty Ten to Twenty Nineteen Two point one eight billion people were exposed to at least one day of substantial LFS air pollution per year with each person in the world having on average Nine point Nine days of exposure per year. These two metrics increased by Six point Eight percent and two point one percent respectively compared with Two Thousand to Two Thousand Oh Nine. Overall we find that the global population is increasingly exposed to LFS air pollution with socioeconomic disparities.