
ENVIRONMENTAL Fact Sheet



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Wood Stoves and Air Pollution

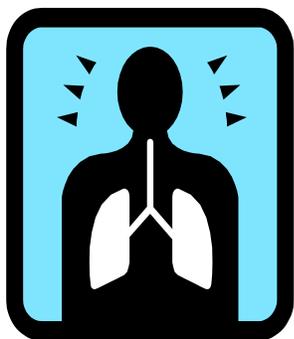
Clean Burning Wood Stoves Minimize Health Risks

Many New England households use wood as a primary heating fuel, while other households use wood stoves and fireplaces as supplementary heating sources. For many people, the sight and smell of wood smoke curling out of a chimney brings back fond memories of hearth and home. Wood is a renewable resource, unlike fossil fuels such as oil, coal and gas, which are non-renewable. In fact, if firewood is harvested in a sustainable way, woodlots can provide an abundant source of fuel for years to come.



Unfortunately, smoke and soot from wood-burning stoves and fireplaces can be a significant source of air pollution, negatively impacting public health and the environment. People can reduce the amount of smoke from their wood stoves by choosing low-emission, EPA-certified stoves, operating them properly and using seasoned firewood. This will improve combustion efficiency, reduce emissions, help protect public health and the environment, and save fuel costs.

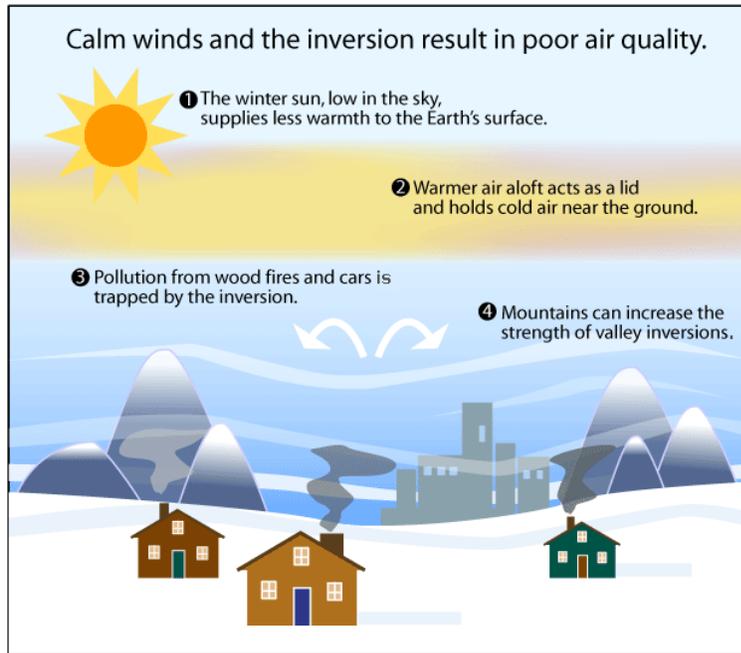
The Problem: Smoke from Wood Stoves is a Public Health Risk



The smoke produced from wood stoves and fireplaces contains over 100 different chemical compounds, many of which are harmful and potentially carcinogenic. Wood smoke pollutants include fine particulates, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds, dioxins, and furans. Breathing air containing wood smoke can cause a number of serious respiratory and cardiovascular health problems. Those at greatest health risk from wood smoke include infants, children, pregnant women, the elderly, and those suffering from allergies, asthma, bronchitis, emphysema, pneumonia, or any other heart or lung disease.

Fine particulate matter, the very small particles that make up smoke and soot, may be the most dangerous component of wood smoke pollution. The most harmful particles are those ten microns or less in diameter (a human hair is approximately 70 microns in diameter). These particles can easily be inhaled deep into the lungs, collecting in the tiny air sacs (called alveoli) where oxygen enters the blood, causing breathing difficulties and sometimes permanent lung damage. Inhalation of fine particulate matter can increase cardiovascular problems, irritate lungs and eyes, trigger headaches and allergic reactions, and worsen respiratory diseases such as asthma, emphysema, and bronchitis, which could result in premature deaths.

Pollution from wood stoves is a particular concern in the winter when cold, stagnant air and temperature inversions limit air movement. Communities located in valleys are more strongly affected.



As wood burning increases on cold, clear, calm nights, smoke is unable to rise and disperse. Pollutants are trapped and concentrated near the ground, and the small size of the particles allows them to seep into houses through closed doors and windows. We see the result of this particulate matter when it deposits as soot outside on our cars and inside on our furniture.

In addition to its potential health impacts, wood smoke contributes to the unpleasant brown haze we often experience on winter mornings. Regional haze reduces visibility and obscures our enjoyment of scenic vistas.

The air quality on cold, calm nights in low-lying valleys of New Hampshire, where air pollutants can be trapped, can be very poor. This poor air quality is a serious concern for scientists and state officials; computer models have connected 80% of the particulate matter in the air in some areas of the state to wood stoves. Although the source has been identified as wood stoves, in order to meet federal and state regulations for ambient air quality, local industries and automotive vehicles will likely have very stringent emission standards imposed on them. These emissions standards will be costly to meet and could drive local industries out of business. Therefore, to keep local businesses operating, it is important to realize the consequences of wood stove emissions and do something about it.

The Solution: Increasing Wood Stove Efficiency to Reduce Smoke

Smoke from a wood stove is generated primarily by incomplete combustion. Improving a wood stove's burning efficiency will improve the combustion process, and thus reduce the amount of smoke and harmful air pollutants released into the air. Burning efficiency is affected by both the design features of the stove, the wood source, and how it is operated and maintained. Here are some ways to improve the stove's burning efficiency, resulting in less smoke and more money savings on wood fuel costs.

Select a clean-burning stove and make sure it is the proper size

When buying a new wood stove, make sure you are purchasing an EPA-certified, clean burning, efficient model with design features that promote complete combustion. Wood stove design technologies that are desirable include advanced combustion stoves, catalytic stoves, and wood pellet stoves. Advanced combustion stoves are designed to create the conditions necessary to burn the combustion gases as they go up the chimney. Catalytic stoves contain a catalytic combustor that ignites smoke gases and particles at a lower temperature, resulting in a more complete burn of harmful substances. Wood pellet stoves burn small pellets of compressed wood by-products instead of cordwood. The pellets are fed into the stove through a hopper at a controlled rate, producing a clean optimum burn.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set standards for wood stoves in 1990 and recently updated emission standards in 2015. Stoves cannot be manufactured in the U.S. unless they meet certain emission standards for particulate matter and carry the EPA Emission Certification label.

Certified stoves reduce smoke emissions by as much as 90%, compared with conventional stoves, and are much more efficient. EPA-certified stoves often include design features that promote secondary combustion aimed at burning off dangerous chemicals and toxic substances before they leave the firebox.

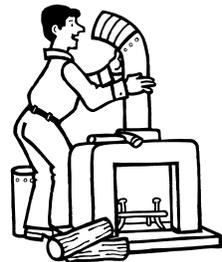
Be sure the wood stove you are using is EPA-certified, and if your wood stove is old, consider replacing it with a cleaner, more efficient model. Additionally, you may be eligible for a tax credit for the purchase of a new efficient stove to defray the cost and encourage this investment. To find out if a tax credit is available, visit the Database of State Incentives for Renewables and Efficiency website at www.dsireusa.org or contact the N.H. Office of Strategic Initiatives at (603) 271-2155. Properly used, a new stove will pay for itself over time by saving fuel and have a lifetime of 30-40 years.



EPA offers advice to consumers for purchasing wood stoves, ranging from considerations relating to installation, operation and maintenance, to determining the best size stove for your heating needs. A wood stove should be the proper size for the area being heated.

Make sure your wood stove is properly installed

All wood stoves should be properly installed to ensure tightness, safety, proper draft and efficiency. This is important both for efficiency and for maintaining good indoor air quality. Improper installation could result in more air pollution, chimney fires, or house fires. Follow the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations for flue size, clearances and connections, and consider having your wood stove installed by a certified installer. Before installation, be sure to check with your local authorities regarding building codes and permits, and notify your insurance company.



Choose the proper fuel

The best wood to use in wood burning stoves is air-dried hardwood (oak, beech, maple, elm, ash), seasoned for six to eight months prior to burning and stored under cover for protection from the weather. Wet or freshly cut ("green") wood is not energy efficient because the heat produced is used to evaporate water, rather than heat the home. The water content of a tree or freshly-cut firewood can be as high as 50%, compared with 15-20% in dry, well-seasoned wood. Burning dry wood produces a more even burn and helps prevent the formation of creosote, a highly-flammable crusty deposit that sticks to the inside walls of your chimney.

The use of properly sized split wood piece is equally important. Wood should be split to a maximum thickness of four to six inches, depending on stove size. This size increases the surface area exposed to flame, resulting in higher burn efficiency.

NEVER burn household wastes such as plastics, color newsprint, diapers, magazines, packaging materials, coated or laminated papers, or glued, painted or treated wood in a stove or fireplace. It is illegal to do so, and when burned will produce toxic fumes and the remaining ash may be hazardous. Only dry, untreated wood is acceptable to burn.

Use proper burning techniques

Efficient wood burning requires proper starting, an adequate supply of oxygen, and temperatures high enough to ensure that gases coming off the fire are burned. Start a small fire at first, with dry kindling or small pieces of clean paper and the damper open. Once the flames from the kindling just begin to subside, add several small pieces of wood, being careful not to smother the fire. The key to maintaining

a good fire is careful control of the air and fuel supply. The fire should be small enough for air to get to it, but large enough to be hot and able to burn for hours without opening the wood stove door.

A fire that is burning brightly without visible smoke is a sign of good combustion. Excessive smoke from a chimney in the middle of a burn means the smoke is not being burned in the firebox, but is going up the chimney. Never allow the fire to smolder. Smoldering fires are the worst polluters because they burn at a temperature too low for efficient combustion. The result is more smoke – unburned wood going up the chimney, wasted money. This means more air pollution and creosote deposits that could lead to a chimney fire.

In addition to checking the fire and smoke conditions, keep the wood stove properly maintained and check it frequently for leaks. When adding wood or checking the fire, open the stove's door slowly to allow the fire to burn without causing a backdraft of smoke from the stove into the room. Leaks in a stove reduce its efficiency, cause indoor air pollution and can result in a fire. Be sure to periodically check and clean the stack pipe and chimney. Follow the manufacturer's requirements for burning and cleaning of the stove. See your local fire officials for more information on maintenance of wood stoves, stacks and chimneys.

Reduce the amount of firewood burned by making your house more energy-efficient

Insulating, weather stripping, and caulking your house, and ensuring tight fitting windows and doors will reduce drafts and conserve your wood stove-heating bill. Check for any tax incentives that help you with the cost of these energy improvements.

For more information

For more information, here are a few useful links: NH Department of Environmental Services' Air Resources Division website <https://www.des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/air/cb/ceps/wba/index.htm>; the US EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/burnwise/> or the UNH Cooperative Extension's website at <http://extension.unh.edu/Energy/Heating-Wood>.