Fighting smoke with smoke: Prescribed burning and human health

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Sydney December 26th 2001



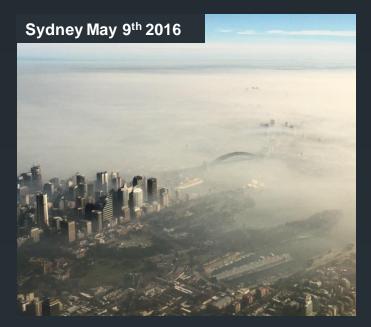




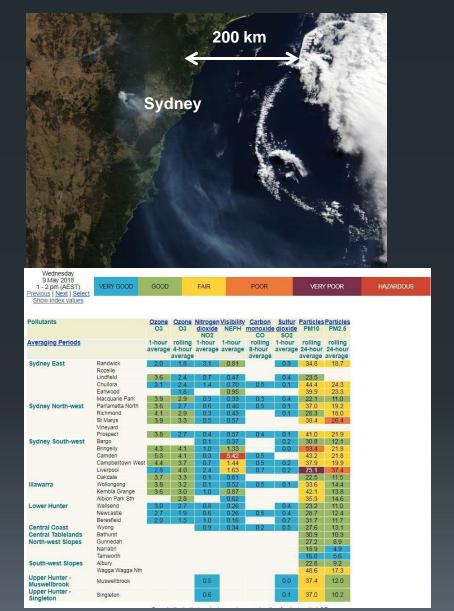


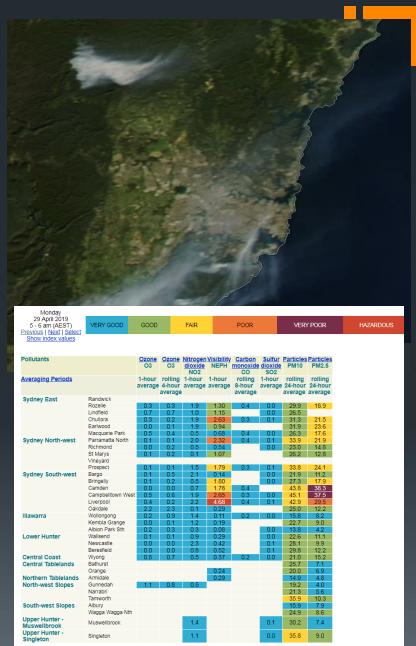
OEH Bushfire Research Hub

Planned burns and poor air quality in NSW





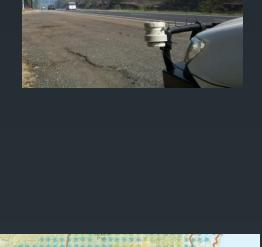


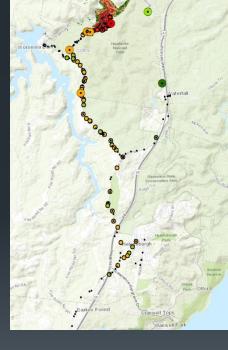


The OEH Bushfire research hub project: The trade-off between prescribed and wildfire smoke

- \$900k funding over 5 years from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage
- Measuring particulate emissions from prescribed and wildfires
 - Fine-scale spatial measurements
 - Exploring the causes of variability of emission factors
 - Measuring fuel consumption in prescribed and wildfires
- Analysis of historical smoke patterns from individual fires
- Evaluating smoke dispersion modelling
- Ultimately scenario modelling with different levels of prescribed burning

Currently 9 months into the project



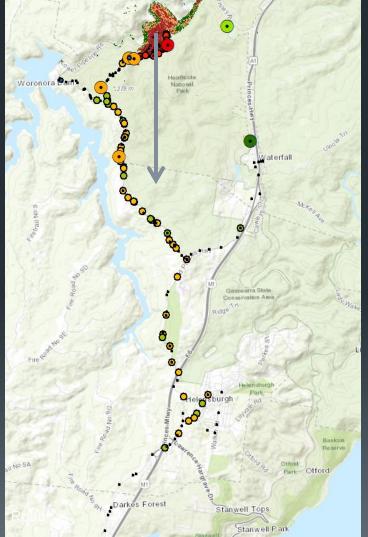




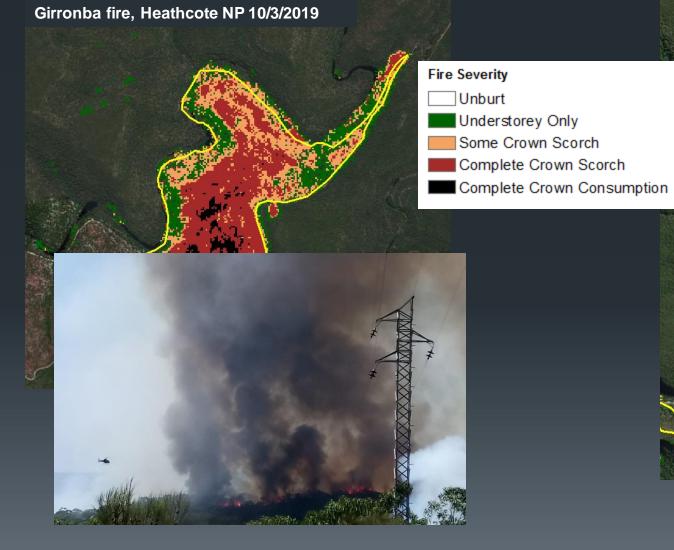
Spatial patterns in smoke

Wilsons Creek 138 ha, 17/4/2019 PM25 24 .100000 - 8.000000 17.000001 - 25.000000 25.000001 - 100.000000 100.000001 - 225.399994

Girronba 98 ha, 10/3/2019



Variation in emissions







Fuel Consumption

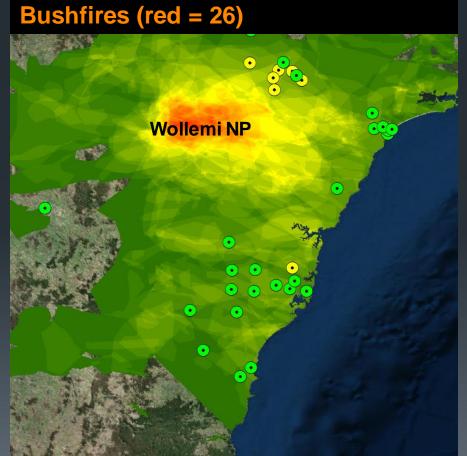
So far, pre-fire fuel measured in 16 fires, post in 2

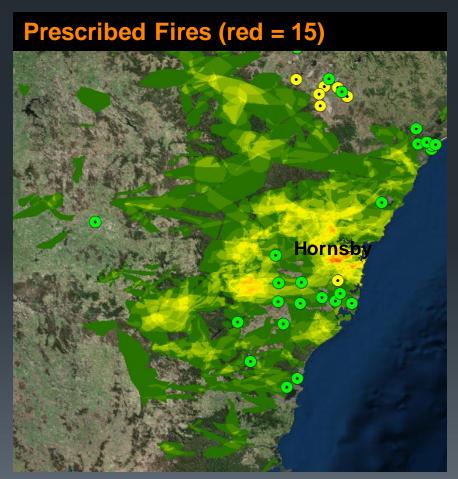


Smoke Plumes observed on MODIS imagery

(Steph Samson)



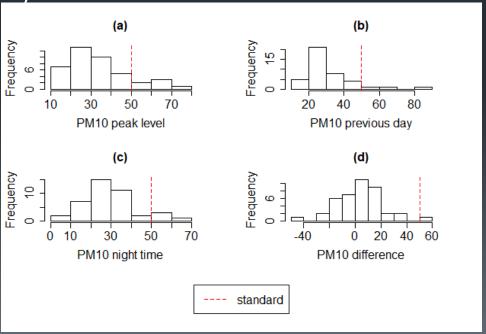




Study 4: Air Quality Under the Plume

(Simin Rahmani student project)

- Examined 256 plumes mapped from MODIS and 126 from radar n= (382)
- 68 cases where a mapped plume was above a NSW AQ monitor (41 radar, 27 MODIS)
- 10 cases were HR burns
- Mean increase in PM10 ~ 8 μgm⁻³ cf day before
- 12 cases where PM10 > 50 µgm⁻³ for at least 3 hour period
- 1 HR burn caused night-time inversion with PM10 (212 μgm⁻³)



Components of Air Quality in Auburn:

(Maximilien Desservettaz)

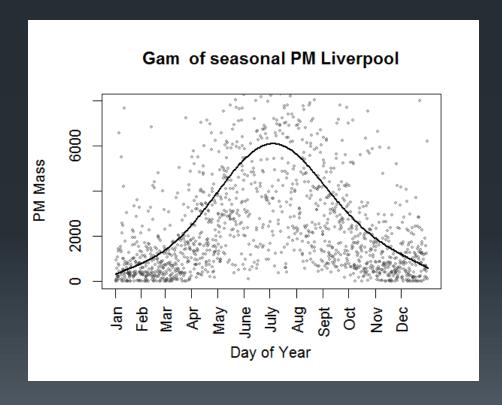
- Open Path Fourier Transform Spectrometer project
- Examined pollutants from 1 year of air quality data from Auburn, Sydney
- Compared 42 Domestic Wood Heating days and 4 Prescribed Burning days
- Found heaters had larger impact

Table 2. 1h averaged enhanced levels above background ($1h\Delta C$) and total enhanced levels ($\sum \Delta C$) from domestic wood heating and hazard reduction burns events, as measured at the Auburn site between June and September 2017.

	Domestic Wood Heating		Hazard Reduction Burns	
	average 1h∆C	Σ 1h Δ C (42 events)	average 1h∆C	$\sum 1 h\Delta C$ (4 events)
CO ₂ (ppm)	35	17,500	36	6,797
CO (ppb)	412	208,000	420	74,354
CH ₄ (ppb)	466	235,000	499	93,700
CH ₃ OH (ppb)	2	1,130	4	779
NH ₃ (ppb)	4	1,880	4	784
C_2H_2 (ppb)	2	829	1	288
C_2H_4 (ppb)	4	1,900	4	651
C_2H_6 (ppb)	8	4,280	12	2,210
CH ₂ O (ppb)	2	942	3	581
NO (ppb)	38	17,800	32	6,370
NO ₂ (ppb)	15	7,040	19	3,510
NOx (ppb)	52	24,400	50	9,680
$PM_{2.5} (\mu g/m^3)$	12	5,820	23	3,870
$PM_{10} (\mu g/m^3)$	14	7,300	26	4,560
SO ₂ (ppb)	1	536	1	214

Initial Analysis of Historical Air Quality Data

ANSTO Ion Beam Analysis
Biomass burning PM2.5 mass



PM2.5 from OEH Air Quality Network data Association between exceedance and temperature inversion

