

Woodstove Changeout Results of the Libby, Montana and Nez Perce In-Home PM_{2.5} Studies

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Libby Woodstove Changeout Program

Evaluate the impact of woodstove changeouts on residential indoor $PM_{2.5}$

Woodstoves and Indoor PM

- Residential wood combustion is the largest source of ambient $PM_{2.5}$ in many Rocky Mountain communities throughout the winter months.
- Woodstoves are also a large source of indoor $PM_{2.5}$.
- This is significant because we spend the majority of our time indoors.
- Numerous studies link $PM_{2.5}$ exposure to a variety of problems, including aggravated asthma, irregular heartbeat, and premature death in people with heart or lung disease.

2006/07 Residential PM_{2.5} Sampling Program

- Sampling focused on 21 homes containing woodstoves
- 24-hour PM_{2.5} sampling
- Pre-changeout period: Oct 2006 - Nov 2006
- Post-changeout period: Dec 2006 - Feb 2007

Residential PM_{2.5} Sampling Program cont.

- Leland Sampler / Personal Environmental Monitor (PEM) with a 37-mm quartz filter:
 - Organic Carbon / Elemental Carbon (OC/EC).
 - Chemical markers of wood smoke (i.e. levoglucosan).
- DustTrak (continuous PM_{2.5}).

Residential Sampling Equipment



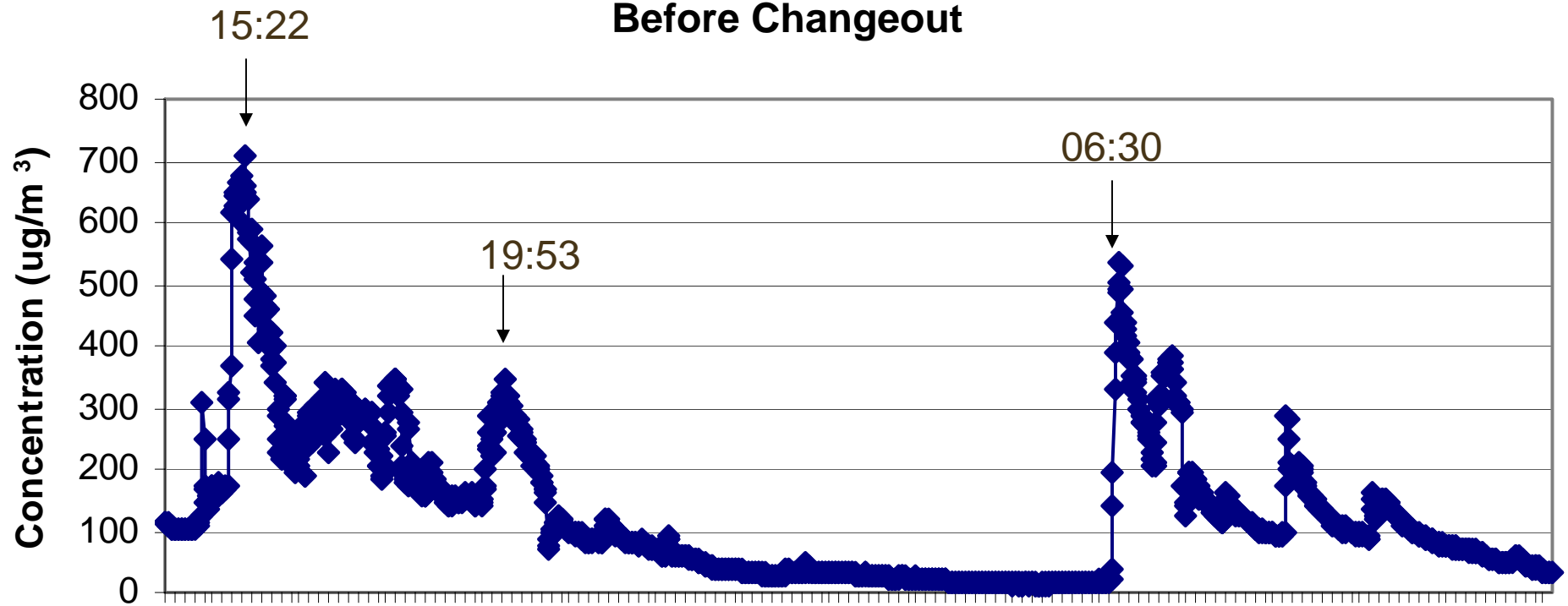
Libby Pre-Changeout PM_{2.5} Mass Results

- Avg: 53.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ is the health based standard)
- PM_{2.5} Spikes (average was 410 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
- Four of the homes had spikes above 1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, with maximum of 1255 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Libby 2006/2007 Residential PM_{2.5} Program

PM_{2.5} Mass - Home 4A

Before Changeout



Start Sampling:
10/25/06 @ 14:00

End Sampling:
10/26/06 @ 14:00

Avg = 131.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Libby Pre-Changeout PM_{2.5} Mass Results

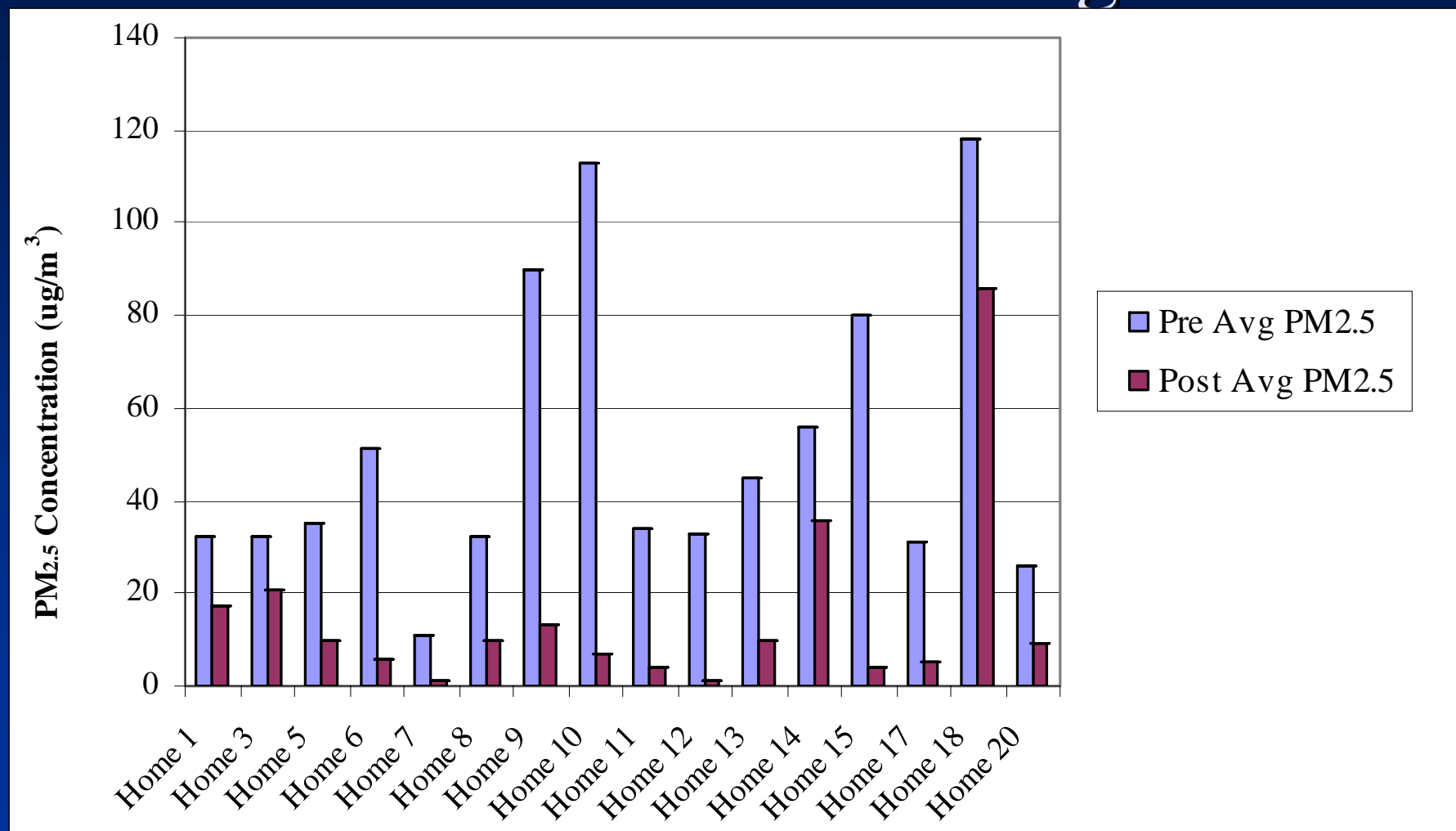
Pre-changeout average PM_{2.5} concentrations were collected within 21 homes.

Post-changeout average PM_{2.5} concentrations were collected within 16 homes.

To calculate average reductions, pre/post results were discarded for the following:

- 2A/2B: “possibly trouble getting fire lit, using new stove, chimney blocked?”
- 4A/4B: “didn’t use their new woodstove much during the 24 hours, mostly electric heat.”
- 16/16B: “went to a pellet stove”.
- 19A/19B: Residents moved.
- 21A/21B: “can't get their woodstove yet because it turns out they need a new chimney.”

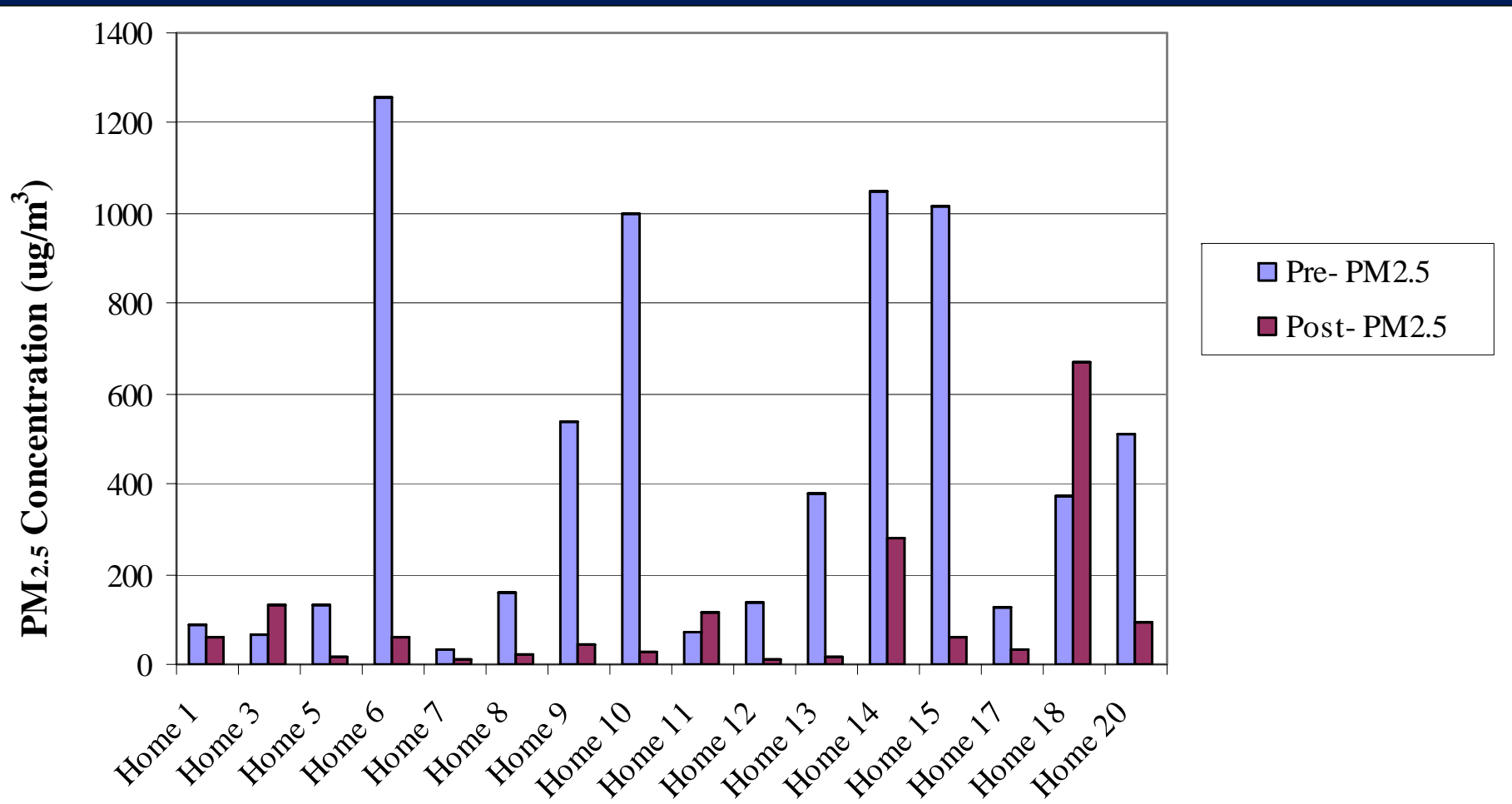
PM_{2.5} Mass Results – Pre and Post Stove Changeout



Pre-changeout avg PM_{2.5}: 53.4 ug/m³

Post-changeout avg PM_{2.5}: 15.0 ug/m³

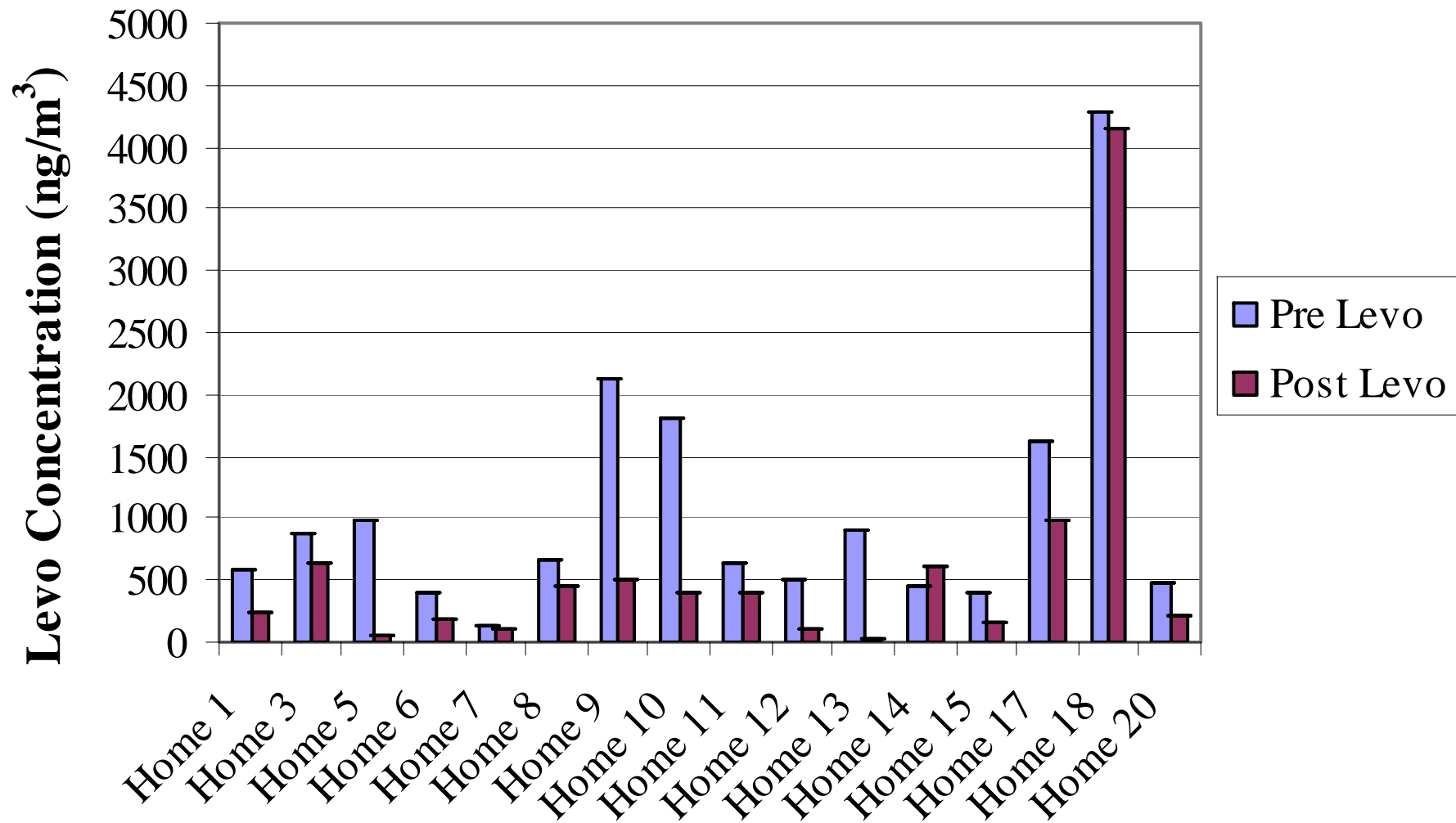
PM_{2.5} Maximum Spikes – Pre and Post Stove Changeout



Pre-changeout spike avg: 434 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Post-changeout spike avg: 103 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Levoglucosan Results



Pre-changeout avg Levo: 1049 ng/m³

Post-changeout avg Levo: 577 ng/m³

2.0% PM_{2.5}, 6.0% OC

3.8% PM_{2.5}, 4.6% OC

Results

- The average reduction in indoor PM2.5 as a result of wood stove changeouts within 16 homes: 72%
- Reduction of levoglucosan: 45%

Limitations/Considerations

- Only one 24-hour sampling period before and after changeout.
- Have not analyzed data with respect to weather conditions or evaluated how differences in activities (e.g., cooking, burning, etc) may have impact these observations.
- New users need practice on how to burn clean

Libby Health Impact Study – results coming soon

- Monitor changes in ambient PM_{2.5}
- Monitor changes in school indoor PM_{2.5}
- Track changes in reporting of symptoms and illness-related absences among students
- Evaluate impact of wood stove changeout on residential indoor PM_{2.5}



Univ of MT to do another study funded by NIH (\$2M)

- Assess improvements in quality of life and health among asthmatic children following interventions that reduce in-home wood smoke PM exposures
- Homes will receive one of these interventions:
 - Replace old stove with EPA certified stove
 - Install high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) device
 - Placebo – inactive HEPA device

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- Will measure pre and post changeout:
 - Home exposure: PM2.5 mass, chemical wood smoke markers on filters, in urine, and exhaled breath condensate. (i.e. levoglucosan)
 - Health effects: Peak flow, frequency of asthma symptoms, frequency of rescue medication usage, healthcare utilization.

Nez Perce Program Study Overview

- Recruit households
- Conduct sampling during winter months 06/07 and 07/08 in 16 households in Kamiah and Lapwai
- Conduct woodstove changeouts in summer 2007 from the older non-EPA certified stove to a new EPA certified stove
- Measure ambient PM_{2.5} mass before and after changeout
- Measure residential indoor PM_{2.5} levels before and after woodstove changeout
- Education and outreach



Nez Perce Pre-Changeout PM_{2.5} Mass Results

Within 5 homes

Avg: 80.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3 \pm 74.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Median: 47.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

PM_{2.5} Spikes - average was 924.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Maximum of 4030 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Nez Perce Changeout Program Status

- Replace 11 more stoves and get pre and post changeout readings in all 16 homes this winter heating season
- Will assess health impacts: symptoms and peak flow monitoring

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