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Submitter Info

Comment:	Protect the forest lands, stop wildfires before they start by cutting old trees, remove old growth, take away the fuel .. Public exposure to wildfire smoke is a concern because a large proportion of wildland fire smoke emissions is fine particulate matter (PM2.5) that can penetrate to the deepest parts of the lungs. are 2.5 micrometers in diameter or smaller, and can only be seen with an electron microscope. Fine particles are produced from all types of combustion, including residential wood burning, forest fires. December 11, 2017 The USDA Forest Service additional 27 million trees, died throughout California since November 2016, to an historic 129

	million on 8.9 million acres. The dead trees pose a hazard to people and critical infrastructure. The number of dead and dying trees has continued to rise, along with the risks to communities and firefighters. Regional Forester of the USDA Forest Service. Californias trees remain vulnerable increased wildfire threat. The USDA Forest Service focus on mitigating hazard trees and thinning overly dense forests so they are healthier and better able to survive stressors like this in the future. Fires are very large and often severe in many ecosystems of the region. In 2004, more than 5.8 million ha burned in Canada and Alaska, one of the largest fire year on record for the North American. Forest Service needs to stop the environmentalist for doing their job to protect the lands and people. Over the past 4 decades, there has been a doubling of the annual area burned across the North American regions which has ..resulted in an increase in the atmospheric emissions from fires. Fuel consumption in ecosystems with large organic deposits (peatlands and forests with deep duff layers) is highly variable, depending primarily on fuel moisture and layer thickness. Fire in these surface organic are subject to more carbon to combustion and often burn in residual smoldering combustion which results in less efficient burning and higher levels of non-CO2 trace gasses than flaming fires. New evidence indicates wildfires in the forest regions generate substantial amounts of mercury emissions (2 to 7 mg Hg-m-2 per fire event) due to the build-up in surface material over long time periods. To acquire a better understanding of the emissions generated by wildfire, the source strength must be characterized. This requires explicit knowledge of the source including: (1) area burned; (2) fuel characteristics, (3) fuel consumption; and (4) pollutant-specific emission factors. Three approaches to estimating wildfire emissions *
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Last Name:	Anonymous
ZIP/Postal Code:	
Email Address:	
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