

It all adds up to cleaner air



Air Quality and Wood Burning Stoves

The EPA issued standards in 1988 regulating the manufacturing and sale of wood burning stoves with the goal of reducing air pollution. EPA-certified stoves reduce smoke emissions by 90% and increase heating efficiency.¹ According to Oregon's Department of Environmental Quality:

There are two kinds of approved wood burning stoves: "catalytic" stoves and "non-catalytic" stoves. Catalytic stoves use a ceramic catalyst inside the firebox to assist with the burning of waste-gases (smoke). Non-catalytic stoves use a combination of sophisticated baffles and air supply designs to burn waste gasses efficiently. Both design approaches do the job. In general, catalytic stoves are a little more efficient initially than non-catalytic stoves, but catalysts deteriorate over time and need to be replaced every 2-4 years to ensure good performance.²

In order to improve air quality and save money on heating fuel, it is recommended that anyone with a woodstove manufactured before 1988 replace their current unit with an EPA-certified woodstove or with an alternative heating source (e.g. pellet, natural gas). A list of certified stoves can be found at www.epa.gov/woodstoves/. Tax credits of 30% of the purchase value can be claimed for stoves bought between January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2010.³

As an alternative to replacing an entire existing unit, older stoves may be able to be retrofitted with a catalytic combustor (also called catalytic converter or catalytic damper). Several brands of combustors include the CAT-1000⁴, Riteway Uni-Com⁵ and Catalytic Damper Corp's Intensifire. You can find combustors by brand of stove at www.woodstovecombustors.com.

¹ www.epa.gov/woodstoves/

² www.deq.state.or.us/aq/burning/woodstoves/101.htm

³ www.hpba.org/consumers/hearth/tax-credit-information/hpba-tax-credit-faq-fact-sheet

⁴ Available at <u>www.woodmanspartsplus.com</u>

⁵ Available at <u>www.inandoutlifestyles.com</u>