



Pollution and Open Burning

During the winter, the smoke from domestic wood heaters causes air pollution. Wood smoke pollution affects everyone. It is bad for your health and the health of others in your community. Things you can do to prevent wood smoke pollution include burn only dry wood, never let your heater smolder overnight, keep the flame lively and bright, check to see if your chimney is smoking and have your chimney cleaned every year.

New Legislation commenced on 1 May 2006 giving Council Officers the power to issue smoke abatement notices and on-the-spot fines of \$200 to house occupiers that allow excessive smoke to be emitted from chimneys on or in residential premises. A smoke abatement notice directs a householder to undertake necessary improvements, maintenance or repairs to ensure excessive smoke is not emitted from their chimneys.

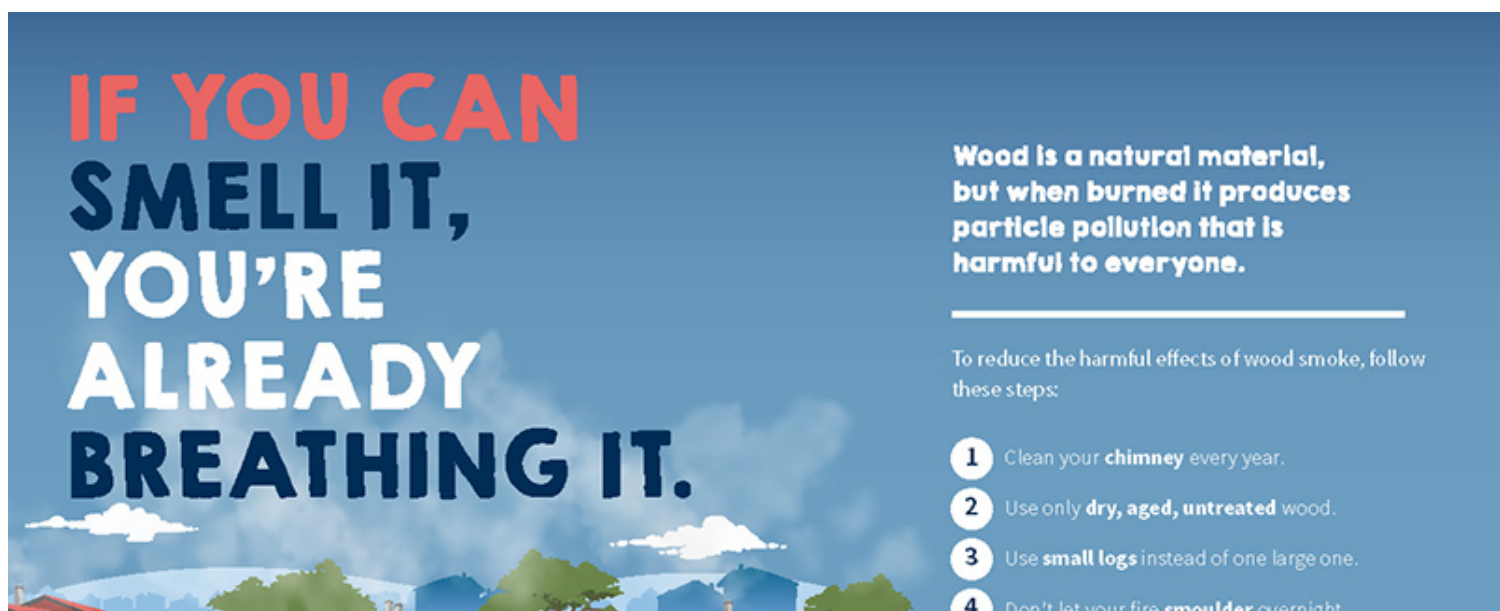
What is Excessive Smoke?

The POEO Act of 1997 defines excessive smoke as the emission of a visible plume or smoke from a chimney for a continuous period of not less than 10 minutes, including a period of not less than 30 seconds when the plume extends at least 10 metres from the point at which the smoke is emitted from the chimney.

What Causes Excessive Smoke?

Common operational causes of excessive smoke include insufficient kindling, too much firewood in the heater, turning the air control to slow burn too soon after light-up or refuelling, trying to burn a single large log, adding firewood without opening the air control, an incorrectly placed log which blocks the air supply to the base of the fire and the use of wood that is too wet. Common installation or maintenance issues that cause excessive smoke include heater flue is clogged with creosote and needs to be swept (symptoms of a clogged flue are the heater is difficult to start or smoke enters the room when the heater door is opened), flue length is too short for adequate 'draw' (the flue is an important component of the woodheater installation and needs to be long enough to draw sufficient air for proper combustion of the fuel), poor location of heater and/or flue (a woodheater will perform better in terms of both heating effectiveness and reduced smoke emissions when located towards the centre of the home and not against an outside wall) and DIY repairs such as those that leave the heater with missing components or the baffle plate incorrectly installed.

For further information call Council's Environmental Health Officer or visit the Woodsmoke Reduction Program.

An infographic with a blue background and a white smoke plume rising from a row of houses at the bottom. The text is in large, bold, sans-serif fonts. The main headline is in red and white. A sub-headline is in white. A list of four steps is on the right, each with a numbered circle icon. The background features a stylized illustration of a town skyline with green trees and blue houses under a blue sky with white clouds.

**IF YOU CAN
SMELL IT,
YOU'RE
ALREADY
BREATHING IT.**

**Wood is a natural material,
but when burned it produces
particle pollution that is
harmful to everyone.**

To reduce the harmful effects of wood smoke, follow these steps:

- 1 Clean your **chimney** every year.
- 2 Use only **dry, aged, untreated** wood.
- 3 Use **small logs** instead of one large one.
- 4 Don't let your fire **smoulder** overnight.

