

SYNTHESIS

Wildfire Smoke Risk Messaging Jurisdictional Scan

Published: June 2024

Introduction

A jurisdictional scan was conducted to identify risk messaging during wildfire smoke events. The objective of the scan was to identify risk messaging that was common across North American public health and environmental health agencies to answer the following questions:

- Who is at risk from exposure to wildfire smoke?
- What measures can be taken to reduce exposures to wildfire smoke?
- What other precautionary measures can be taken?
- Was risk messaging based on proximity to wildfire (e.g., those in the immediate area versus those located further away)?

Background

Wildfires experienced across Canada have been growing in both number and intensity, with the 2023 wildfire season being the most destructive ever recorded.¹ In Ontario, the number of wildfires recorded in 2023 was more than double the number recorded in 2022.² Wildfire smoke was widespread throughout Ontario and communities that are not typically affected by smoke reported impacts to air quality during the 2023 season.

In keeping with PHO's mandate to provide scientific and technical support to public health professionals, a jurisdictional scan was conducted to identify risk messaging from other agencies that could be adapted for use in Ontario.

Methods

The jurisdictional scan included specific North American public health agencies that have experience addressing public concerns with wildfire smoke exposure. The agencies/jurisdictions included the following:

- **Canada:** Health Canada, British Columbia, Alberta, Quebec (resources in English), Nova Scotia, North West Territories, Environment Canada, Canadian Red Cross
- **United States:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, United States Environmental Protection Agency, California, Washington State

Searches for risk messaging were conducted directly on the websites of public health agencies and via targeted Google Searches. Search terms included: forest fire, bush fire, brush fire, wildland fire, wild fire, risk, warning, advice, messag*, communication, prevention, and advisory. Risk messaging considered in the jurisdictional scan was limited to English-language content published within the past 5 years (i.e., between 2018 and 2023). Risk messaging intended for individuals where evacuation orders have been issued was excluded from the scan.

Findings

Risk messaging addressing wildfire smoke exposures were consistent amongst various jurisdictions that were included in the scan. The following is a summary of general trends revealed in the jurisdictional scan.

At Risk Populations

Everyone who is exposed to wildfire smoke is at risk. However, some populations may be more predisposed to health effects due to increased exposure to smoke, underlying health conditions or physiology. Identification of at risk populations were consistent between different jurisdictions and include:^{3–28}

- seniors,
- pregnant people,
- infants and young children,
- people who work outdoors,
- people involved in strenuous outdoor exercise,
- people who smoke, and
- people with existing illnesses or chronic health conditions (e.g., cancer, diabetes and heart or lung conditions).

Reducing Exposure to Wildfire Smoke by Protecting Indoor Air Quality and Reducing Time Outdoors

Actions to reduce smoke exposure were consistent between jurisdictions and included advice such as:^{3–5,7–12,14,15,17,22–25,29–39}

- preventing outdoor smoke from entering your home by sealing the building envelope and reducing indoor sources of air pollution,
- creating a clean air space and ensuring access to cool air,
- limiting time spent outdoors whenever practical, and
- accessing community-based clean air spaces such as libraries, community centres and other public indoor spaces.

Portable Air Cleaners

Many jurisdictions specifically identify the use of portable air cleaners as an option to reduce wildfire smoke exposures. Messaging on portable air cleaners often include:^{25,40–45}

- the recommendation of high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters,
- placing air cleaners where you are likely to spend the majority of your time,
- following manufacturer's instructions for maintenance, and
- avoiding air cleaners that produce harmful by-products such as ozone.

- [The British Columbia Centre for Disease Control \(BC CDC\)](#), [National Collaborating Centre for Environmental Health \(NCCEH\)](#), [United States Environmental Protection Agency \(US EPA\)](#), [United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(US CDC\)](#) have factsheets and other products available that are specific to portable air cleaners.^{40,45–47}
- Resources that describe the construction and use of box fan air filters when other air cleaning options are unavailable are also available from the [BC CDC](#), the NCCEH ([review](#) and [FAQ](#)), [US EPA](#), and [Washington State Department of Health](#).^{41–43,48,49}

Use of Masks and/or Respirators

Many jurisdictions state that personal protective equipment like respirators (such as N95, KN95 or P100), if well-fitted and sealed each time they are used, could help to reduce exposure to wildfire smoke and are most effective when used as part of a multi-layered approach.^{11,24,25,50–52}

- Most jurisdictions recommend against the use of dust masks, cloth masks and medical masks as they do not offer adequate protection against wildfire smoke. These masks do not fit tightly around the face, as respirators are designed to do.
- However, BC CDC states that the use of three-layer masks may offer some protection against wildfire smoke, but are less effective than a respirator.⁵³
- The [Washington State Department of Health](#), [US CDC](#), [US EPA](#) and the [California Air Resources Board](#) (CARB) also identifies situations in which respirators may not be effective (i.e., for those with facial hair, infants and small children, and people who have difficulty breathing).^{48,51,52,54}
- Factsheets on respirator use as part of a multi-layered approach to reduce smoke exposure during wildfires are available from the [BC CDC](#), [US CDC](#), and the [US EPA](#).^{50–52}

Other Risk Messaging and Observations

- Drink lots of water to reduce inflammation and have an ample supply of medications and food in advance to limit the need to be outside during periods of intense smoke.^{3,4,55}
- Most risk messaging was written for the general public, however some messaging for public health professionals, policy makers and school administrators was also identified.^{6,10,26,42,56–58}
 - In general, risk messaging focused on short-term interventions (i.e., actions to take during a wildfire smoke event). Available long-term messaging targeted those living in wildfire prone areas and focused on pre-planning and preparation for wildfires, and investments in heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) improvements (including choosing/purchasing a portable air cleaners).^{3,17,27–29,59,60}
- We did not note triggers for action by local officials and regulators (e.g., when to make a decision to cancel outdoor activities when air quality reaches a certain level).
- Risk messaging addressed smoke exposures regardless of distance to wildfire, with the exception of seasonal wildfire planning advice (i.e., emergency preparedness) intended for people who live in areas that are known to be prone to wildfire.

Conclusions

Risk messaging around wildfire smoke exposures were generally consistent amongst the different agencies included in the jurisdictional scan. Themes and topics included identification of specific populations that may be more at-risk from wildfire smoke exposures, and advice on multiple strategies for reducing exposures to smoke by protecting indoor air, adding a commercial or DIY portable air cleaner, limiting time spent outdoors, accessing community-based clean air spaces, and using a well-fitted respirator.

The risk messaging reviewed during this scan was intended for the general public. Available messaging intended for public health professionals, policy makers and school administrators focused on pre-season preparation and capital investments to protect indoor air quality.

Additional Resources

Additional Public Health Ontario wildfire resources are available on our [website](#).

References

1. Natural Resources Canada. Canada's record-breaking wildfires in 2023: a fiery wake-up call [Internet]. Ottawa, ON: Natural Resources Canada; 2023 [cited 2024 Mar 6]. Available from: <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/simply-science/canadas-record-breaking-wildfires-2023-fiery-wake-call/25303>
2. Ontario. Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry. Forest fires [Internet]. Toronto, ON: King's Printer for Ontario; 2024 [cited 2024 Mar 6]. Available from: <http://www.ontario.ca/page/forest-fires>
3. Environment and Climate Change Canada. Wildfire smoke, air quality and your health [Internet]. Ottawa, ON: Government of Canada; 2023 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/air-quality-health-index/wildfire-smoke.html>
4. Health Canada. Wildfire smoke 101: wildfire smoke and your health [Internet]. Ottawa, ON: Government of Canada; 2021 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/publications/healthy-living/wildfire-smoke-health.html>
5. Health Canada. Guidance for cleaner air spaces during wildfire smoke events [Internet]. Ottawa, ON: Government of Canada; 2020 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/publications/healthy-living/guidance-cleaner-air-spaces-during-wildfire-smoke-events.html>
6. British Columbia Centre for Disease Control (BCCDC). Evidence review: wildfire smoke and public health risk [Internet]. Vancouver, BC: BCCDC; 2014 [cited 2023 Jul 11]. Available from: http://www.bccdc.ca/resource-gallery/Documents/Guidelines%20and%20Forms/Guidelines%20and%20Manuals/Health-Environment/WFSG_EvidenceReview_WildfireSmoke_FINAL_v3_edstrs.pdf
7. British Columbia Centre for Disease Control (BCCDC). Wildfire smoke and your health factsheet: health effects of wildfire smoke [Internet]. Vancouver, BC: BCCDC; 2021 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: http://www.bccdc.ca/resource-gallery/Documents/Guidelines%20and%20Forms/Guidelines%20and%20Manuals/Health-Environment/BCCDC_WildFire_FactSheet_HealthEffects.pdf
8. British Columbia Centre for Disease Control (BCCDC). Wildfire smoke and your health factsheet: how to prepare for the wildfire smoke season [Internet]. Vancouver, BC: BCCDC; 2021 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: http://www.bccdc.ca/resource-gallery/Documents/Guidelines%20and%20Forms/Guidelines%20and%20Manuals/Health-Environment/BCCDC_WildFire_FactSheet_HowToPrepare.pdf
9. British Columbia Centre for Disease Control (BCCDC). The burning reality of wildfire smoke and its public health impacts [Internet]. Vancouver, BC: BCCDC; 2019 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <http://www.bccdc.ca/about/news-stories/stories/the-burning-reality-of-wildfire-smoke-and-its-public-health-impacts>
10. British Columbia Centre for Disease Control (BCCDC). Guidance for BC public health decision makers during wildfire smoke events [Internet]. Vancouver, BC: BCCDC; 2014 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: http://www.bccdc.ca/resource-gallery/Documents/Guidelines%20and%20Forms/Guidelines%20and%20Manuals/Health-Environment/WFSG_BC_guidance_2014_09_03trs.pdf

11. Alberta Health Services, Environmental Public Health. Wildfire smoke and your health [Internet]. Edmonton, AB: Government of Alberta; 2023 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://myhealth.alberta.ca/Alberta/Pages/wildfire-smoke-health.aspx>
12. Alberta Health Services. Health information for air quality events [Internet]. Edmonton, AB: Government of Alberta; 2023 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.albertahealthservices.ca/news/air.aspx>
13. Government of Alberta. Wildfire smoke: OHS information for employers and workers [Internet]. Edmonton, AB: Government of Alberta; 2023 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/e5806cdb-ad57-454e-b89b-761e5286a3da/resource/60e1d36c-7e12-4f4f-a683-2df80272ec3a/download/jend-ohsorp-fi007-wildfire-smoke-2023-05-23.pdf>
14. Government of Nova Scotia. Wildfires and air quality [Internet]. Halifax, NS: Crown copyright; [2023] [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://novascotia.ca/alerts/docs/wildfires-air-quality-en.pdf>
15. Northwest Territories Health and Social Services. Wildfire smoke exposure advisory [Internet]. Yellowknife, NT: Government of the Northwest Territories; [2023] [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.hss.gov.nt.ca/en/services/environmental-health/wildfire-smoke-exposure-advisory>
16. Northwest Territories Health and Social Services. Wildfire smoke information in the Northwest Territories [Internet]. Yellowknife, NT: Government of the Northwest Territories; 2018 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.hss.gov.nt.ca/sites/hss/files/resources/smoke-warning-aug2018.pdf>
17. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Preparing for wildfires [Internet]. Atlanta, GA: CDC; 2023 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/disasters/wildfires/beforefire.html>
18. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Wildfire smoke and pregnancy [Internet]. Atlanta, GA: CDC; 2023 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/air/wildfire-smoke/pregnancy.htm>
19. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Wildfire smoke and children [Internet]. Atlanta, GA: CDC; 2023 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/air/wildfire-smoke/children.htm>
20. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Chronic conditions and wildfire smoke [Internet]. Atlanta, GA: CDC; 2022 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/air/wildfire-smoke/chronic-conditions.htm>
21. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Wildfire smoke [Internet]. Atlanta, GA: CDC. 2023 [cited 2023 Jul 13]. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/features/wildfires/index.html>
22. California Department of Public Health, Emergency Preparedness Office. Wildfires [Internet]. Sacramento, CA: California Department of Public Health; 2023 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/EPO/Pages/Wildfire%20Pages/Wildfires-.aspx>
23. California Department of Public Health. Wildfire smoke: considerations for California's public health officials [Internet]. Sacramento, CA: California Department of Public Health; 2022 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/EPO/CDPH%20Document%20Library/EOM%20Documents/Wildfire-Smoke-Considerations-CA-PHO_08-2022.pdf

24. California Air Resources Board. Protecting yourself from wildfire smoke [Internet]. Sacramento, CA: California Environmental Protection Agency; 2023 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/protecting-yourself-wildfire-smoke>
25. Washington State Department of Health. Smoke from fires [Internet]. Tumwater, WA: Washington State Department of Health; [2023] [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/air-quality/smoke-fires>
26. Washington State Department of Health. Summary wildfire smoke guidance for closing schools [Internet]. Tumwater, WA: Washington State Department of Health; 2023 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://doh.wa.gov/sites/default/files/legacy/Documents/4300/334-431-WildfireSmokeSCHOOLSsummary.pdf>
27. Washington State Department of Health. Wildfires [Internet]. Tumwater, WA: Washington State Department of Health; 2008 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://doh.wa.gov/emergencies/be-prepared-be-safe/severe-weather-and-natural-disasters/wildfires>
28. Washington State Department of Health. Improving ventilation and indoor air quality during wildfire smoke events [Internet]. Tumwater, WA: Washington State Department of Health; 2022 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://doh.wa.gov/sites/default/files/legacy/Documents/Pubs/333-208.pdf>
29. Public Safety Canada. Wildfires – get prepared [Internet]. Ottawa, ON: Government of Canada; 2022 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.getprepared.gc.ca/cnt/hzd/wldfrs-prp-en.aspx>
30. British Columbia Centre for Disease Control (BCCDC). Gear up for wildfire season [Internet]. Vancouver, BC: BCCDC; 2022 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <http://www.bccdc.ca/about/news-stories/stories/2022/gear-up-for-wildfire-season>
31. British Columbia Centre for Disease Control (BCCDC). Prepare for the worst: It's time to get ready for wildfire smoke [Internet]. Vancouver, BC: BCCDC; 2021 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <http://www.bccdc.ca/about/news-stories/stories/2021/get-ready-for-wildfire-smoke>
32. Northwest Territories Health and Social Services. Wildfire smoke and your health: air quality self-assessment method [Internet]. Yellowknife, NT: Government of Northwest Territories; 2016 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.hss.gov.nt.ca/sites/hss/files/wildfire-smoke-health.pdf>
33. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Wildfire smoke [Internet]. Atlanta, GA: CDC; 2023 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/features/wildfires/index.html>
34. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Safety during a wildfire [Internet]. Atlanta, GA: CDC; 2023 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/disasters/wildfires/duringfire.html>
35. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Infographic: be ready! Wildfires [Internet]. Atlanta, GA: CDC; 2023 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/orr/infographics/br-wildfires.htm>
36. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Stay safe during a wildfire [Internet]. Atlanta, GA: CDC; 2023 [cited 2023 Jul 13]. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/disasters/wildfires/duringfire.html>

37. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Evidence on the use of indoor air filtration as an intervention for wildfire smoke pollutant exposure: a summary for health departments [Internet]. Atlanta, GA: CDC; 2020 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/air/wildfire-smoke/socialmedia/wildfire-air-filtration-508.pdf>
38. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Wildfire smoke factsheet: reduce your smoke exposure [Internet]. Washington, DC: EPA; 2021 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.airnow.gov/sites/default/files/2021-07/reduce-your-smoke-exposure.pdf>
39. Canadian Red Cross. Wildfires: before, during & after [Internet]. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Red Cross; 2023 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.redcross.ca/how-we-help/emergencies-and-disasters-in-canada/types-of-emergencies/wildfires>
40. British Columbia Centre for Disease Control (BCCDC). Wildfire smoke and your health factsheet: portable air cleaners for wildfire smoke [Internet]. Vancouver, BC: BCCDC; 2021 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: http://www.bccdc.ca/resource-gallery/Documents/Guidelines%20and%20Forms/Guidelines%20and%20Manuals/Health-Environment/BCCDC_WildFire_FactSheet_PortableAirCleaners.pdf
41. British Columbia Centre for Disease Control (BCCDC). Wildfire smoke and your health factsheet: home-made box fan air filters [Internet]. Vancouver, BC: BCCDC; 2023 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: http://www.bccdc.ca/resource-gallery/Documents/Guidelines%20and%20Forms/Guidelines%20and%20Manuals/Health-Environment/BCCDC_WildFire_FactSheet_BoxFanAirFilters.pdf
42. National Collaborating Centre for Environmental Health (NCCEH). Do-it-yourself (DIY) air cleaners: evidence on effectiveness and considerations for safe operation [Internet]. Ottawa, ON: NCCEH; 2023 [cited 2024 May 24]. Available from: <https://ncceh.ca/documents/evidence-review/do-it-yourself-diy-air-cleaners-evidence-effectiveness-and-considerations>
43. National Collaborating Centre for Environmental Health (NCCEH). Do-it-yourself air cleaners: FAQs and additional resources [Internet]. Ottawa, ON: NCCEH; 2023 [cited 2024 May 24]. Available from: <https://ncceh.ca/resources/blog/do-it-yourself-air-cleaners-faqs-and-additional-resources>
44. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Create a clean room to protect indoor air quality during a wildfire [Internet]. Washington, DC: EPA; 2018 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.epa.gov/indoor-air-quality-iaq/create-clean-room-protect-indoor-air-quality-during-wildfire>
45. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Wildfire smoke factsheet: indoor air filtration [Internet]. Washington, DC: EPA; 2022 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.airnow.gov/sites/default/files/2022-02/indoor-air-filtration.pdf>
46. National Collaborating Centre for Environmental Health (NCCEH). Air cleaning technologies for indoor spaces during the COVID-19 pandemic [Internet]. Ottawa, ON: NCCEH; 2020 [cited 2020 Dec 10]. Available from: <https://ncceh.ca/content/blog/air-cleaning-technologies-indoor-spaces-during-covid-19-pandemic>
47. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Evidence on the use of indoor air filtration as an intervention for wildfire smoke pollutant exposure: a summary for health departments [Internet]. Atlanta, GA: CDC; 2020 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/108289>

48. Washington State Department of Health. Smoke from fires [Internet]. Tumwater, WA: Washington State Department of Health; [2023] [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/air-quality/smoke-fires>
49. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Infographic: DIY air cleaner to reduce wildfire smoke indoors: basic design [Internet]. Washington, DC: EPA; 2023 [cited 2024 May 24]. Available from: https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-08/DIY_Air_Cleaner_Infographic.pdf
50. British Columbia Centre for Disease Control (BCCDC). Wildfire smoke and your health factsheet: face masks for wildfire smoke [Internet]. Vancouver, BC: BCCDC; 2021 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: http://www.bccdc.ca/resource-gallery/Documents/Guidelines%20and%20Forms/Guidelines%20and%20Manuals/Health-Environment/BCCDC_WildFire_FactSheet_FaceMasks.pdf
51. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Wildfire smoke factsheet: protecting your lungs from wildfire smoke and ash [Internet]. Atlanta, GA: CDC; 2020 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: https://www.airnow.gov/sites/default/files/2020-10/respiratory-protection-no-niosh_0.pdf
52. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The right respirator and proper fit [Internet]. Washington, DC: EPA; 2020 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.airnow.gov/sites/default/files/2020-02/the-right-respirator-and%20proper-fit-508.pdf>
53. British Columbia Centre for Disease Control (BCCDC). Wildfire smoke and your health factsheet: respiratory protection for wildfire smoke [Internet]. Vancouver, BC: BCCDC; 2023. Available from: http://www.bccdc.ca/resource-gallery/Documents/Guidelines%20and%20Forms/Guidelines%20and%20Manuals/Health-Environment/BCCDC_WildFire_FactSheet_FaceMasks.pdf
54. California Air Resources Board. Smoke ready California [Internet]. Sacramento, CA: California Air Resources Board; 2024 [cited 2024 My 24]. Available from: <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/smokereadyca>
55. British Columbia Centre for Disease Control (BCCDC). Wildfire smoke [Internet]. Vancouver, BC: BCCDC; 2022 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <http://www.bccdc.ca/health-info/prevention-public-health/wildfire-smoke>
56. Washington State Department of Health. Wildfires and safe drinking water--prepare, respond, and recover [Internet]. Tumwater, WA: Washington State Department of Health; [2023] [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/drinking-water/wildfires-and-safe-drinking-water>
57. National Collaborating Centre for Environmental Health (NCCEH). Wildfire, smoke, and health [Internet]. Ottawa, ON: NCCEH; 2023 [cited 2024 May 24]. Available from: <https://ncceh.ca/environmental-health-in-canada/health-agency-projects/wildfire-smoke-and-health>
58. Institut national de santé publique du Québec (INSPQ). Health impacts of particles from forest fires [Internet]. Quebec City, QC: INSPQ; [2023] [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: https://www.inspq.qc.ca/sites/default/files/publications/1793_health_impacts_forest_fires.pdf
59. Government of Nova Scotia. FireSmart begins at home [Internet]. Halifax, NS: Crown copyright; 2023 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://novascotia.ca/natr/forestprotection/wildfire/firecentre/pdf/firesmart-protect-home-and-property.pdf>
60. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Stay safe after a wildfire [Internet]. Atlanta, GA: CDC; 2023 [cited 2023 Jun 30]. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/disasters/wildfires/afterfire.html>

Citation

Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario). Wildfire smoke risk messaging jurisdictional scan. Toronto, ON: King's Printer for Ontario; 2024.

ISBN: 978-1-4868-8129-1

Disclaimer

This document was developed by Public Health Ontario (PHO). PHO provides scientific and technical advice to Ontario's government, public health organizations and health care providers. PHO's work is guided by the current best available evidence at the time of publication. The application and use of this document is the responsibility of the user. PHO assumes no liability resulting from any such application or use. This document may be reproduced without permission for non-commercial purposes only and provided that appropriate credit is given to PHO. No changes and/or modifications may be made to this document without express written permission from PHO.

Public Health Ontario

Public Health Ontario is an agency of the Government of Ontario dedicated to protecting and promoting the health of all Ontarians and reducing inequities in health. Public Health Ontario links public health practitioners, front-line health workers and researchers to the best scientific intelligence and knowledge from around the world.

For more information about PHO, visit publichealthontario.ca.

© King's Printer for Ontario, 2024

