**Supplementary Material**

**Supplemental Table 1: Search terms used in the scoping review.**

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| **Database** | **Search terms used** | **Additional constraints** |
| PubMed | ("health" OR "public health") AND ("forest fires" OR "bush fires" OR "wildfires" OR "wildfire") AND ("long term" OR "long-term") | Search was narrowed to between the years 2011 and 2021. |
| Embase | ("health" OR "public health") AND ("forest fires" OR "bush fires" OR "wildfires" OR "wildfire") AND ("long term" OR "long-term") | Search was narrowed to between the years 2011 and 2021; search was constrained to “academically rigorous studies.” |
| Cochrane Review | \*fire  | This search was simplified to a single keyword when additional searches failed to return any results. |

**Supplemental Table 2: Glossary of Industry-Specific Terms**

Aeolian dust Fine sediment which is transported by wind, often deposited in a different geographic location.

Anthropogenic sources Sources of air pollution which result from human activity. These generally refer to air pollution caused by the combustion of fossil fuels.

General circulation model Numerical models which represent the physical processes in the atmosphere as an effect of changes in temperature.

Greenhouse gas Any gas which is trapped in the atmosphere and absorbs and emits radiant energy, causing what is known as a “greenhouse effect”, where heat becomes further trapped within the atmosphere.

Hazardous air pollutants Pollutants which are suspended in the air, and are known to cause cancer and other serious health effects. Specifically, this refers to the 187 hazardous air pollutants recognized by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as of June 11, 2021.

Particulate matter Solids or liquids suspended in the air. The subscript following PM denotes the maximum diameter of the particulate matter, in micrometers. For example, PM2.5 is particulate matter with a diameter of 2.5 micrometers or smaller.