

Supplementary Information

Source identification, apportionment and toxicity of indoor and outdoor PM_{2.5} airborne particulates in a region characterised by wood burning

Claudio Bravo-Linares^{1*}; Luis Ovando-Fuentealba¹; Sandra Orellana-Donoso¹; Silvana Gatica¹; Francisca Klerman¹; Stephen M. Mudge², Waldo Gallardo³, Jean Paul Pinaud⁴ and Rodrigo Loyola-Sepulveda⁵.

¹Instituto de Ciencias Químicas, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Austral de Chile, Valdivia, Chile.

cbravo@uach.cl

²Environmental Investigations, Menai Bridge, LL59 5YB, UK.

³Secretaría Regional Ministerial de Salud, Región de Los Ríos, Chile.

⁴Secretaría Regional Ministerial de Medio Ambiente, Región de Los Ríos, Chile.

⁵Laboratorio de Oceanografía Química, Departamento de Oceanografía, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Oceanográficas. Universidad de Concepción. Concepción, Chile.

*Corresponding Author

Table 1. The number of samples collected in each polygon across the winter periods of 2014 and 2015. Samples were collected sequentially in pairs (indoors and outdoors).

Polygon	Number of Samples	Polygon	Number of Samples	Polygon	Number of Samples
1	15	6	11	15	13
2	7	7	4	16	15
3	9	9	37	18	7
5	8	14	15		

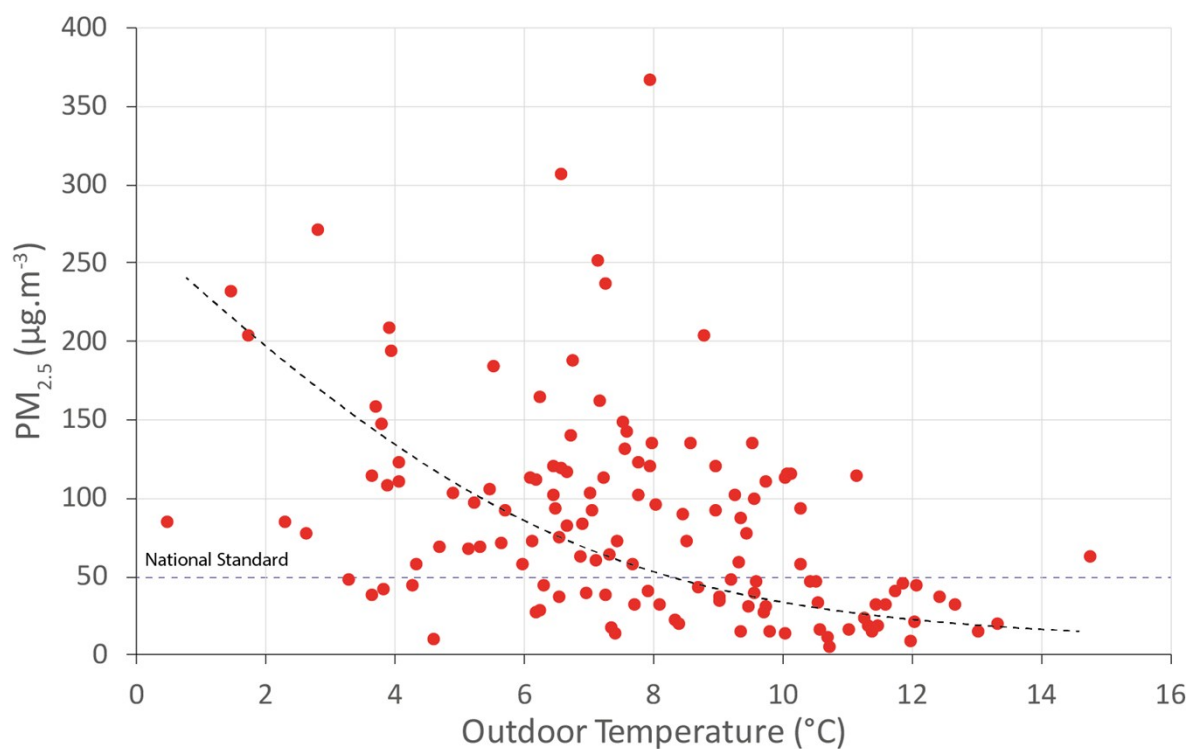


Figure 1. The outdoor $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations in response to the mean daily temperature measured at the Government monitoring station. The national limit for $PM_{2.5}$ in outdoor air in Chile is $50 \mu g \cdot m^{-3}$. The dashed line is not a fitted (regression) line but to indicate a potential trend in the results.

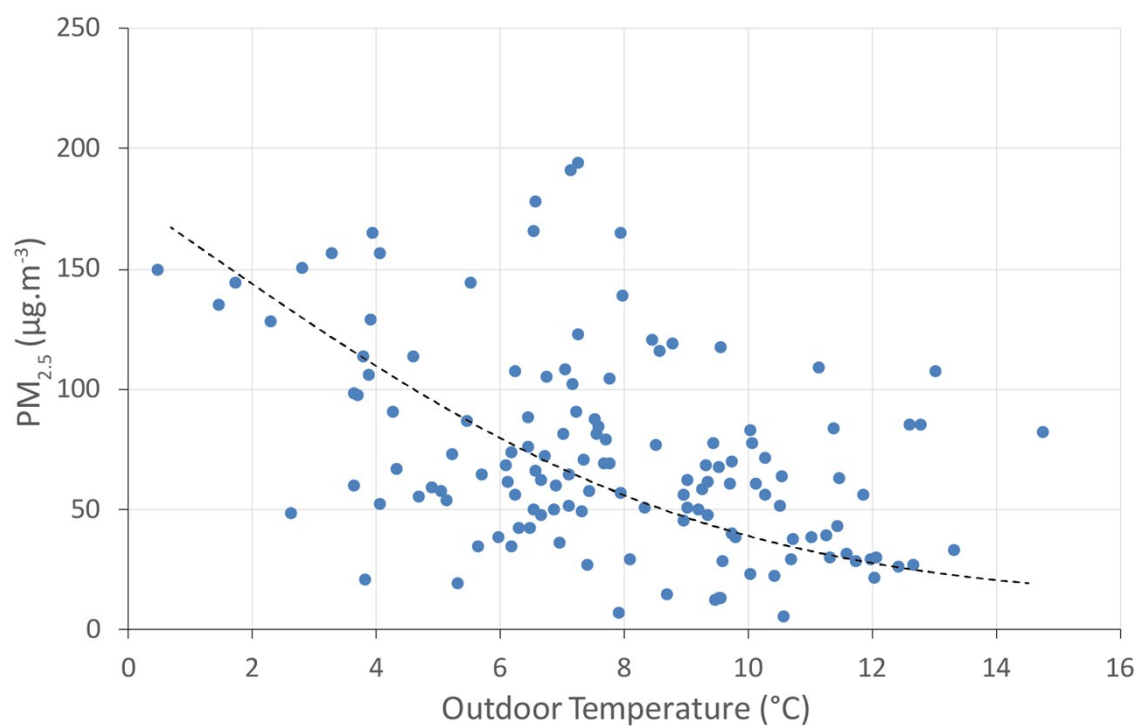


Figure 2. The indoor $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations in response to the mean daily temperature measured at the Government monitoring station. The dashed line is not a fitted (regression) line but to indicate a potential trend in the results.

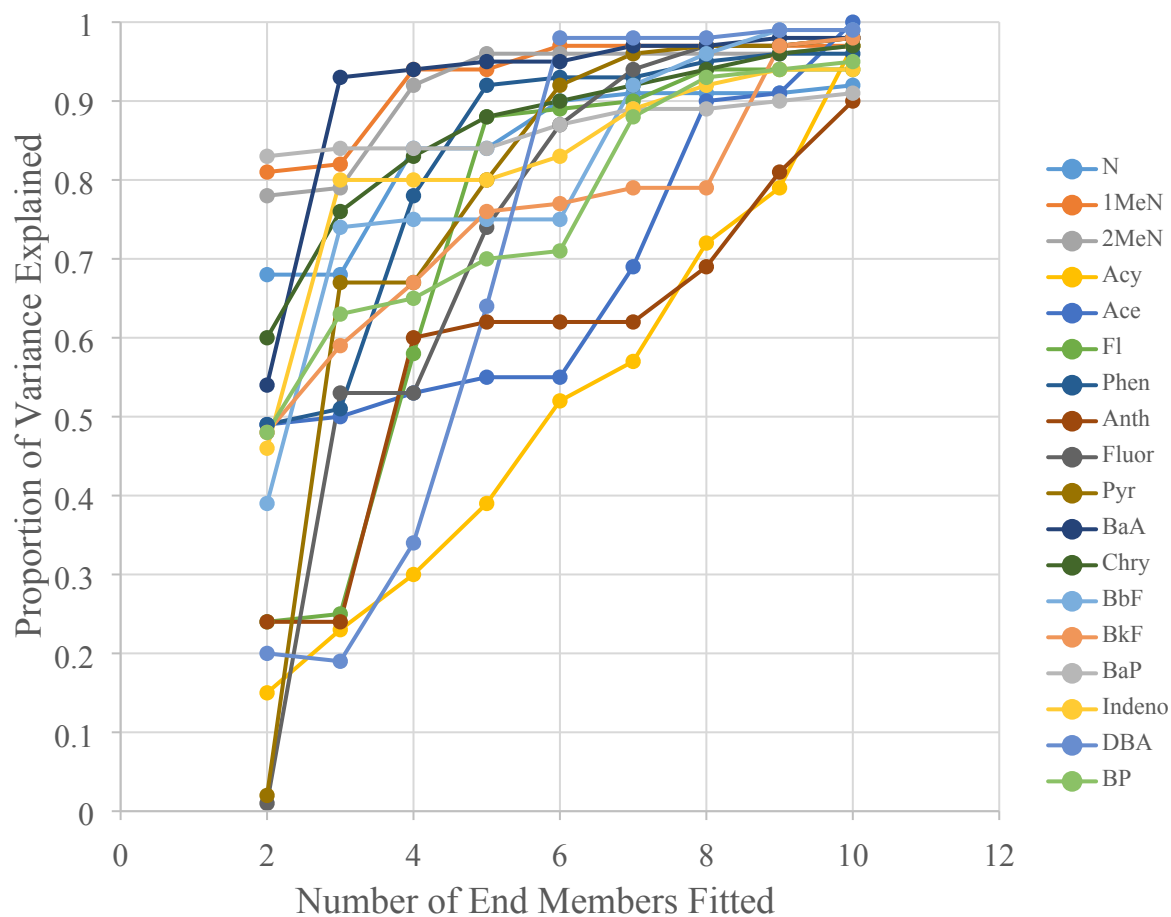


Figure 3. The proportion of variance within the outdoor air PAH dataset explain in response to an increase in End Members. PAHs are defined in the text.