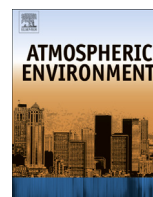




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# Particulate matter analysis in indoor environments of urban and rural primary schools using passive sampling methodology



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## HIGHLIGHTS

- Passive sampling methodology for particulate matter in indoors is proposed.
- Autumn was the season that presented higher particle masses concentrations.
- Calcium is the major indoor PM component in rural and urban classrooms.
- Soil re-suspension, traffic and chalk are the main sources of indoor PM.
- Natural ventilation is a major contributor to the variability of indoor PM.

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## ABSTRACT

Passive sampling methodology was applied to collect particulate matter (PM) in classrooms of urban and rural primary schools. The samples were taken during a year by passive deposition allowing the study of seasonal variability of the particles masses and chemical content. Chemical characterization of the collected particles was performed in order to measure its soluble ions content and elemental composition. To identify the main polluting sources, correlations between parameters and enrichment factors were studied. Higher particle masses concentrations were registered in autumn, with a mean of  $1.54 \pm 0.74 \mu\text{g day}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2}$ . The major element in the collected particles was calcium, representing 63–73% of the analyzed mass of the particles inside the urban classrooms. In the rural cluster, calcium remained the major component but with a slight lower contribution to the overall particles composition (42–46%). The calcium source was hypothesized to be the chalk used in the blackboards of the classrooms due to a strong correlation found between  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ . Soil re-suspension, traffic and other anthropogenic emission sources were also identified. Analysis showed enrichment of the particles with Br, Ca, Zn and Sb in the urban cluster and enrichment of the same elements, except for Ca, in the rural cluster. The comparison between the results from both clusters allowed the identification of classrooms with higher particles concentrations that can indicate potential indoor air quality problems (reflected by an indoor accumulation of pollutants).

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## 1. Introduction

Over the last decade, several studies have been conducted to assess the indoor air quality in schools since the importance of the indoor air quality concerning health, performance and students attendance have been demonstrated (Mendell and Health, 2005).

In fact, children spend most of their time in indoor environments leading them to a higher exposure to indoor pollutants than outdoor ones. Additionally, children breathe higher air volumes when compared to their body weight and have a lower capacity to deal with toxic chemicals, which consequently enhances their susceptibility to potential health consequences due to indoor air contaminants (Stranger et al., 2008; Selgrade et al., 2007; Canha et al., 2012a).

Health implications due to atmospheric particles pollution have been shown by epidemiological studies where correlations were

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