1.014 Characteristics of personal exposure to PM2.5 from household soild fuels burning in rural Guanzhong Plain, China.

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Abstract:

Household solid fuel combustion for heating and cooking in rural areas is an important source of air pollution in Northwestern China, which largely contributes to PM_{2.5} personal exposure concentrations during the cold winter. There is a general lack of understanding about the personal exposure to PM_{2.5} levels and its chemical components emitted from household heating in northwestern Chinese rural populations. In this work, personal PM_{2.5} sampling associated to indoor and outdoor fixed samplings were carried out in Guanzhong Plain in December 2016 for the purpose of characterizing personal exposure to PM_{2.5} as a function of different solid fuels used in rural households. Correlations among personal exposure, indoor and outdoor PM_{2.5} levels and their mutual ratios were computed to investigate how personal exposure to fine aerosols can be related to microenvironmental PM levels and to individual activities. Housewife's personal exposure to PM_2 5 concentration was 1.4 times higher than both indoor and outdoor values, and was related to the ignition of solid fuels for heating. Overall, the results showed that households using electric power for heating and cooking divided personal exposure to PM 2 5 by at least a factor of two. Solid fuel combustion products and related secondary formed species dominated PM_{2 5} mass in personal exposure, indoor and outdoor samples. Motor vehicle emission and various dust sources were another two main identified contributors. Our results proved that the use of clean energy could be an effective measure to reduce personal exposure levels of $\ensuremath{\mathsf{PM}}_{2.5}$ from winter heating in rural areas,, which implied that the state should speed up the upgrade of the heating equipment fleet to protect the respiratory health of rural residents in Northwestern China.