Additions and Corrections

William J. Riley, Thomas E. McKone, Alvin C. K. Lai, and William W. Nazaroff: Indoor Particulate Matter of Outdoor Origin: Importance of Size-Dependent Removal Mechanisms

We regret that a transcription error occurred in conducting model calculations for the archetypal rural distribution. The information as reported in Table 2 is correct
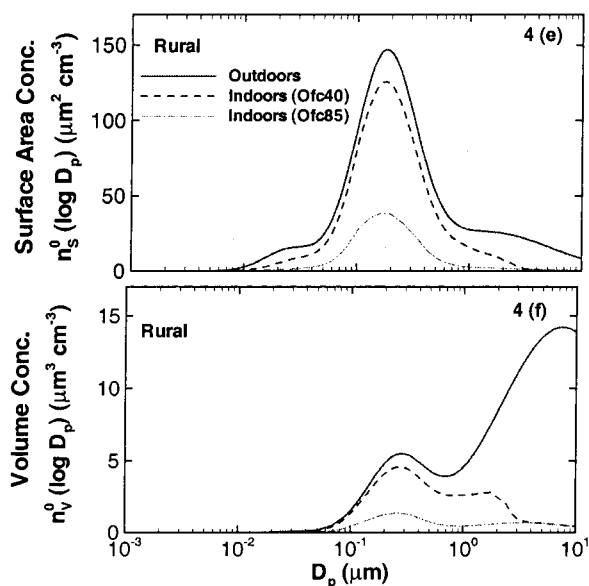

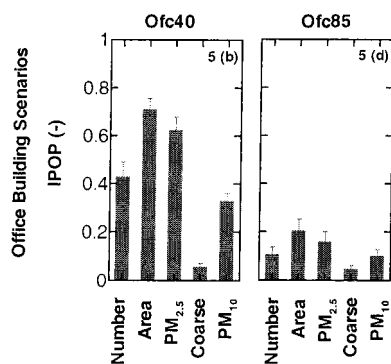FIGURE 4. These panels replace panels e and f in the original Figure 4.

FIGURE 5. These panels replace panels b and d in the original Figure 5.

reported in the "Outdoor PM Concentrations" section. The error propagated through calculations that are reported in
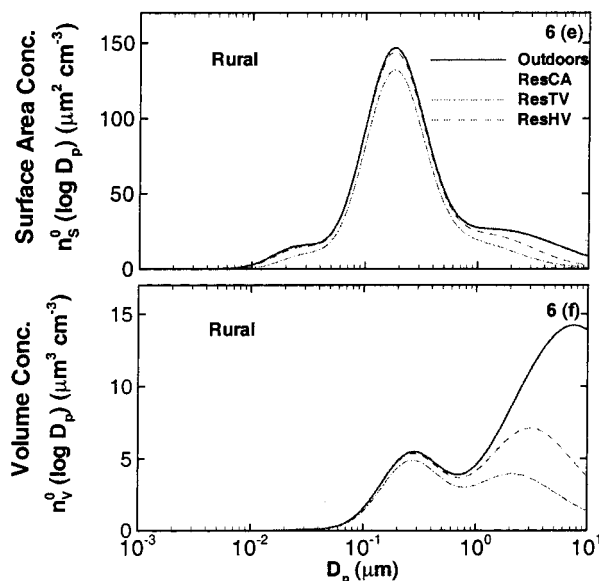

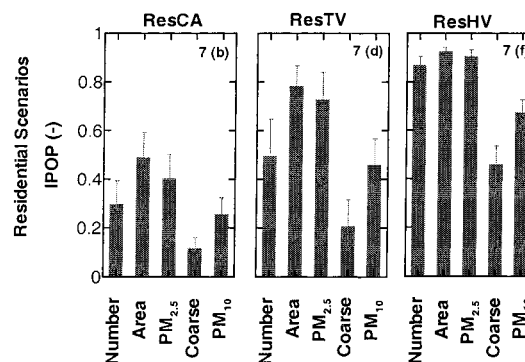FIGURE 6. These panels replace panels e and f in the original Figure 6.

FIGURE 7. These panels replace panels b, d, and f in the original Figure 7.

Figures 4–7 and in Table 3. In the text, a change is required under "Results and Discussion: Integrated Deposition Loss Coefficient and Filtration Efficiency". The integrated PM_{10} deposition loss rate coefficient varies by a factor of 6 among scenarios (not "more than an order of magnitude", as reported). The integrated $PM_{2.5}$ deposition

TABLE 3. Corrections for the Archetypal Rural Distribution

ambient distribution	building scenario	PM$_{2.5}$			PM$_{10}$		
		deposition loss rate coeff (h^{-1})	recirculation filter efficiency (%)	makeup filter efficiency (%)	deposition loss rate coeff (h^{-1})	recirculation filter efficiency (%)	makeup filter efficiency (%)
archetypal rural	Ofc40	0.16 (0.01)	9 (0.51)	14 (0.58)	0.36 (0.05)	16 (1.8)	53 (1.1)
	Ofc85	0.15 (0.02)	61 (2.0)	72 (1.5)	0.76 (0.10)	68 (2.5)	83 (1.3)
	ResCA	0.16 (0.01)	25 (1.3)	–	0.75 (0.07)	39 (2.4)	–
	ResTV	0.18 (0.02)	–	–	0.66 (0.19)	–	–
	ResHV	0.22 (0.01)	–	–	1.1 (0.11)	–	–

except that the integral measures for the rural distribution should be 8 and 15 $\mu g\, m^{-3}$ for $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}, respectively. The same correction applies to these numbers as they are

loss rate coefficient varies by a factor of about 2.5 (not a factor of 3).

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