

Correction to Ozone Levels in Passenger Cabins of Commercial Aircraft on North American and Transoceanic Routes

Seema Bhangar, Shannon C. Cowlin, Brett C. Singer, Richard G. Sextro, and William W. Nazaroff Environmental Science & Technology 2008, 42, 3938–3943. DOI: 10.1021/es702967k

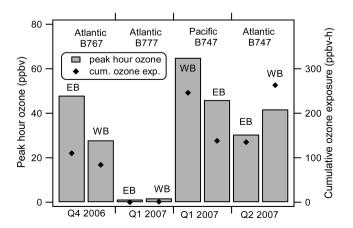
Supporting Information

We regret the following errors, which affect some detailed results in the published paper to a small degree. The errors only influenced the data on transoceanic flights. The qualitative findings in the paper remain unchanged.

- Most of the transoceanic flight data did not include a calibration adjustment. The published results should be divided by 0.9, except for the geometric mean peak 1 h ozone level, which is correct as published.
- Data below the reporting threshold were incorrectly omitted when computing log-normal statistics for sample-averaged ozone levels on the transoceanic flights.
- The sample durations reported in Table S2 in the Supporting Information require a small adjustment to account for an instrument warm-up period, which reduces their values by about 5%.

The specific corrections that should be made to the published paper are these:

- Abstract: The upper bound of peak-hour ozone levels on transoceanic flights should be 65 ppbv (not 58 ppbv).
- Results and discussion, third paragraph: For transoceanic segments: the peak 1 h arithmetic mean (AM) ozone is 33 ppbv (not 29 ppbv); the sample-average AM is 15 ppbv (not 13 ppbv); sample-average ozone levels have a median of 15 ppbv, maximum of 30 ppbv and, on two flights, were too low to measure reliably (delete parenthetical note reporting GM = 8.6 ppb, GSD = 7.2).
- Results and discussion, sixth paragraph: 60% (not 50%) of exposures on our sample of transoceanic flights are in the range 100–600 ppbv.
- Figure 2 should be replaced by the following corrected form.



• A new version of the online Supporting Information contains corrected data in Table S2. Other elements in that file are unchanged.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.

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