

Are PM_{2.5} in the atmosphere of a small city a threat for health?

Glykeria Loupa ^{1,*}, Zoi Kryona ¹, Varvara Pandelidou¹ and Spyridon Rapsomanikis ¹

¹ Laboratory of Atmospheric Pollution and Pollution Control Engineering of Atmospheric Pollutants, Department of Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Democritus University of Thrace, P.O. Box 447, 67100 Xanthi, Greece; gloupa@env.duth.gr; zoipkryo@env.duth.gr; varvpant1@env.duth.gr; rapso@env.duth.gr

* Correspondence: gloupa@env.duth.gr

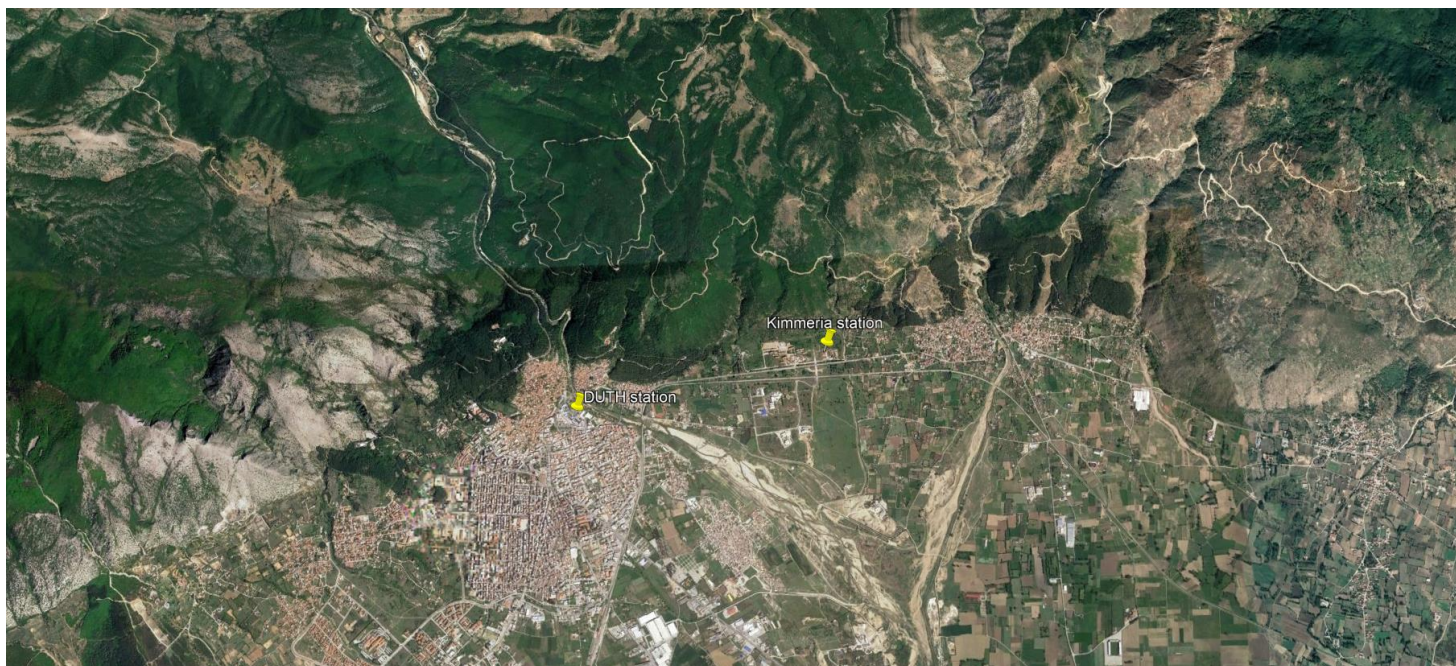


Figure S1. Map of the city of Xanthi. The two stations location: DUTH station and Kimmeria station.



Figure S2. DUTH station and a view in N-NE direction.

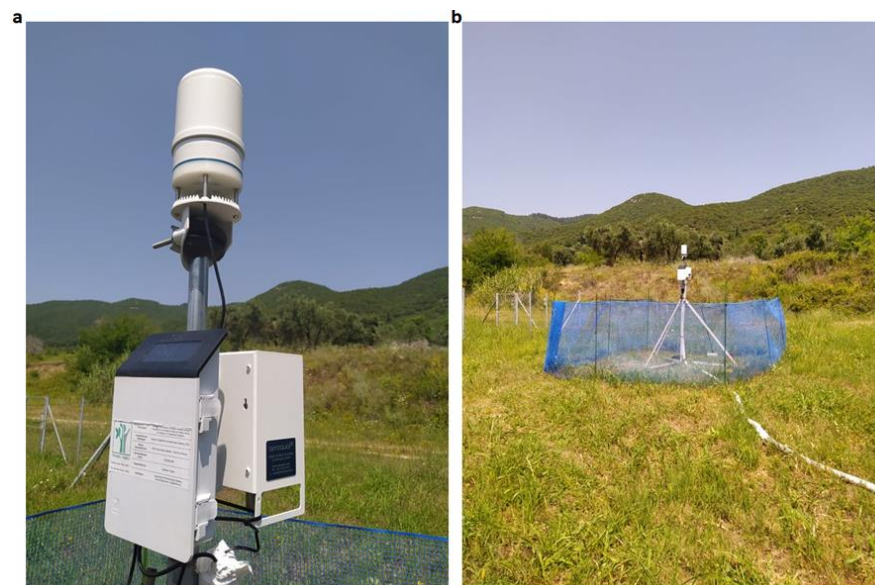


Figure S3. Kimmeria station.

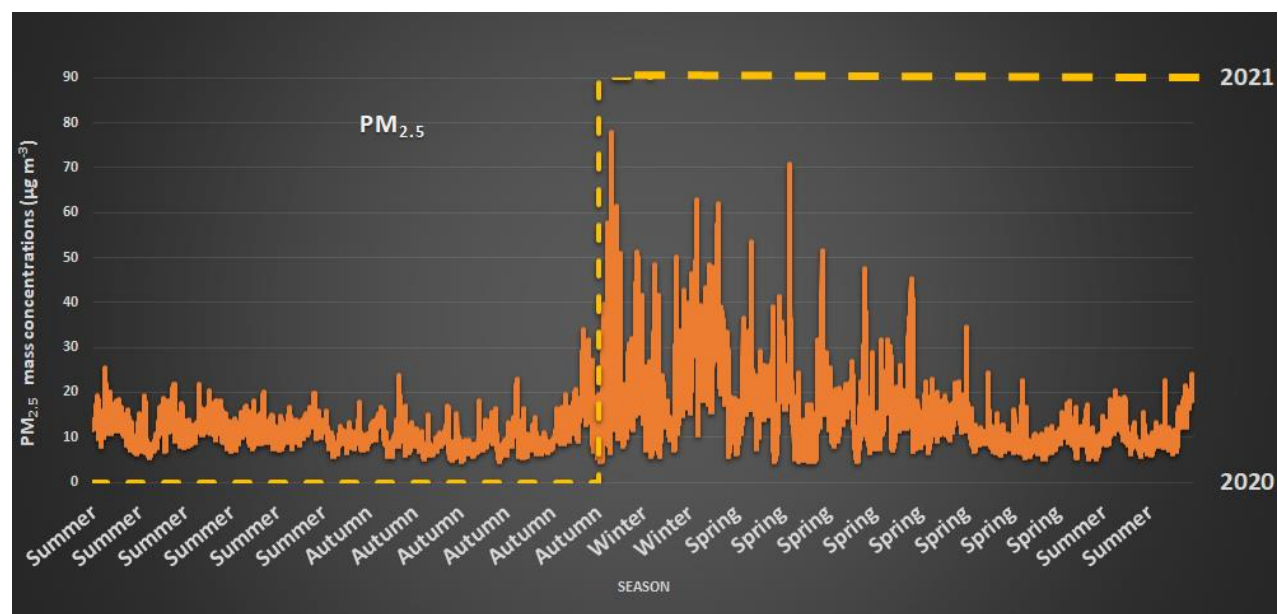
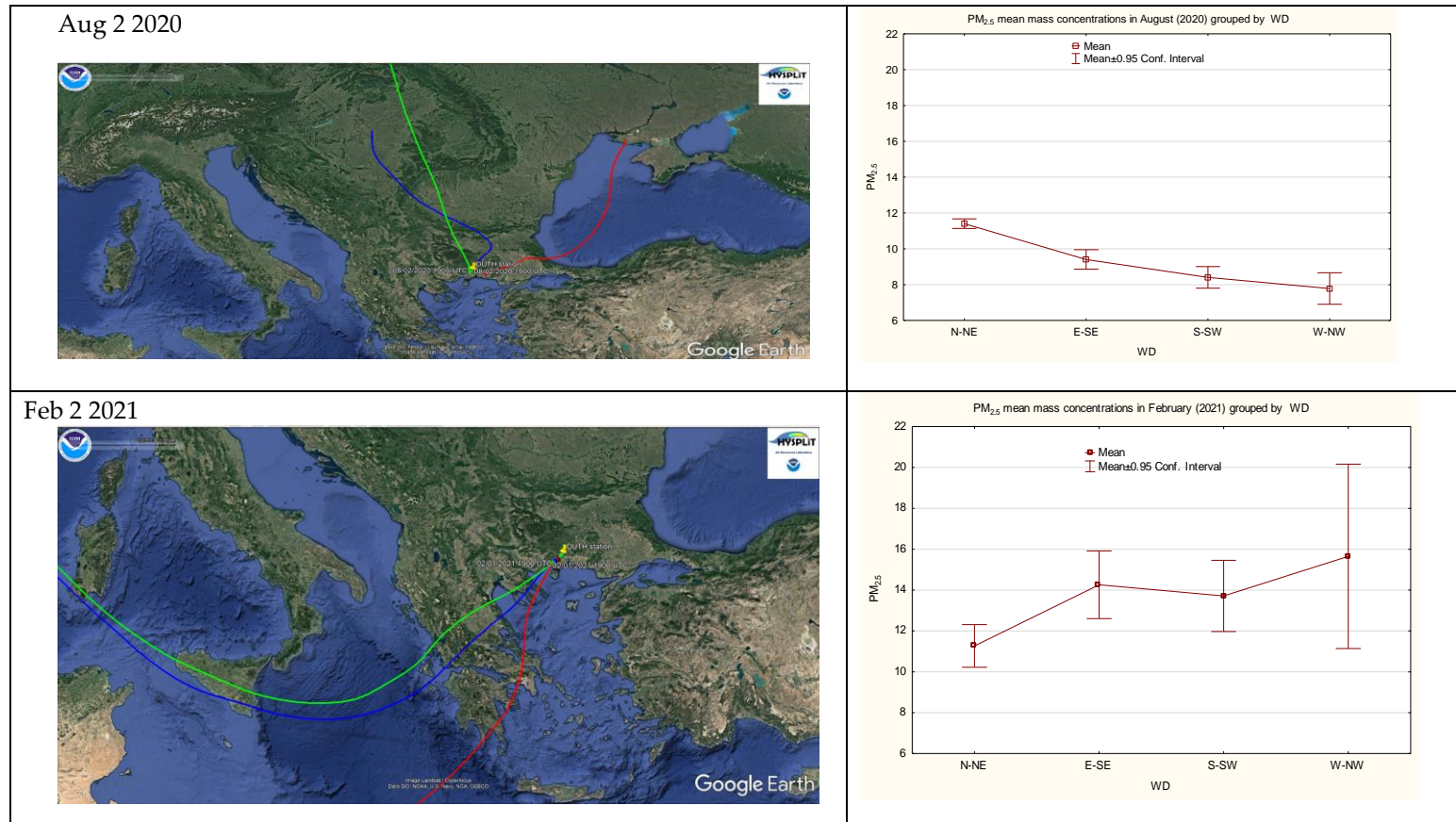


Figure S4. PM_{2.5} mass concentration time-series in the DUTH station for the years 2020-2021. Dashed line denotes the year 2020 or 2021.

The Figure S5 presents some aspects that explain supplementary the data presented in Figure 3. It relates the 48-h back trajectories for a 2-day period and the respective PM_{2.5} mean mass concentrations ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$) grouped by the wind direction as it was recorded in the DUTH station.



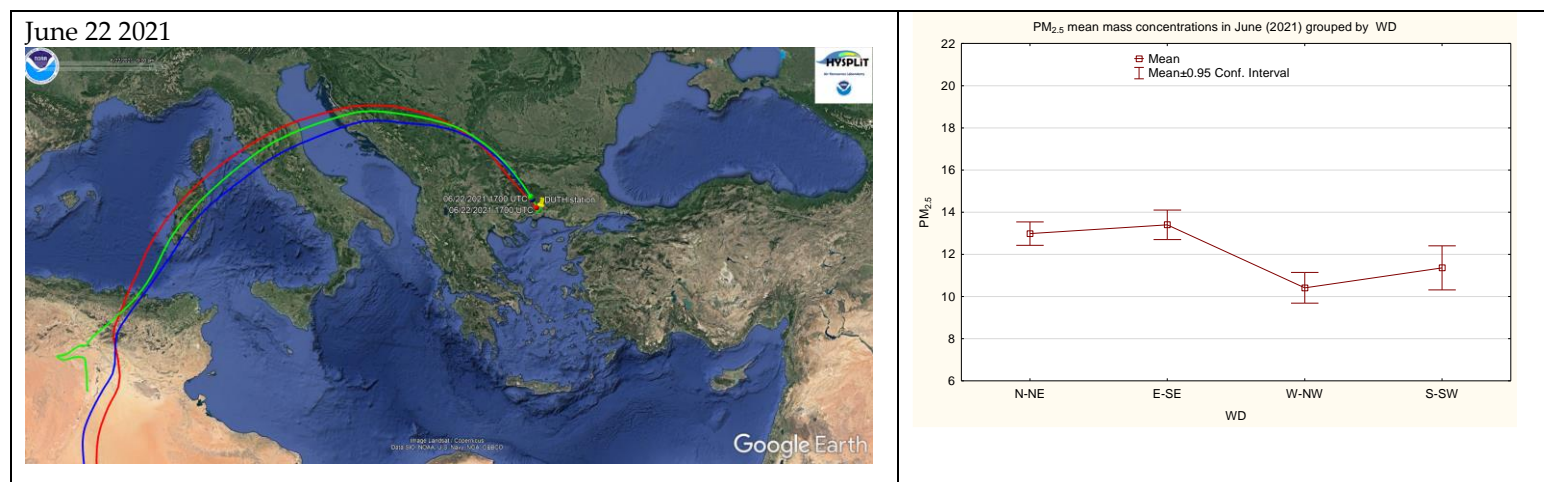


Figure S5. Back trajectories in the left and mean PM_{2.5} mean mass concentrations ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$) grouped by the wind direction.