



Corrigendum to “Contribution of wood burning to exposures of PAHs and oxy-PAHs in Eastern Sweden” published in Atmos. Chem. Phys., 22, 11359–11379, 2022

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In the original publication, incorrect numbers were introduced into Table 4 and its corresponding text in Sect. 4.5. Accordingly, the corrected table and text are given as follows based on the original data used.

The results of population exposure risk estimations are shown in Table 4. On average, **314** cancer cases or **13.4** cases per **0.1** million inhabitants are estimated to be caused yearly by exposure to PAHs in Stockholm County. According to the National Board of Health and Welfare (Socialstyrelsen) in Sweden, there were 3432 lung-related cancer cases during 2014–2017. This means that approx. **37 %** of all lung cancer cases in Stockholm County could be caused by airborne PAHs when applying MPFs, although a percentage of 6.4 has been reported previously (Dreij et al., 2017). However, it should be noted that using traditional individual potency factors results in far fewer cancer cases (< 1) per year.

Table 4. Estimated lung-related cancer cases in Stockholm County.

		Estimated cancer cases (%)
Total Stockholm County	Local wood	194 (62 %)
	Local traffic	4 (1 %)
	Regional background	116 (37 %)
	Total	314 (100 %)
0.1 million Stockholm inhabitants	Local wood	8.3 (62 %)
	Local traffic	0.2 (1 %)
	Regional background	5.0 (37 %)
	Total	13.4 (100 %)