**Supplementary Information**

**Figure S1. Distribution of PM2.5 estimates in biomass and clean-fuel households.** The limit of detection of the monitors was 50 μg/m3. 1x-xis truncated at 5000 μg/m3. Maximum readings reached 50000 μg/m3 in both types of household.

**Figure S2. Risk of PM2.5 concentrations exceeding 500 μg/m3 by time of day and time of year in households with no obvious source of particulate matter. (A)** Model estimates of the probability that PM2.5 exceeds 500 μg/m3 by time of day. **(B)** Model estimates of the probability that PM2.5 exceeds 500 μg/m3 by time of day and time of year. **(C)** Mean number of minutes over 24-hours that PM2.5 exceeds 500 μg/m3 by time of year in these households using a loess curve.

**Figure S3. Risk of PM2.5 concentrations exceeding 2000 μg/m3 by time of day and time of year in households with no obvious source of particulate matter. (A)** Model estimates of the probability that PM2.5 exceeds 2000 μg/m3 by time of day. **(B)** Model estimates of the probability that PM2.5 exceeds 2000 μg/m3 by time of day and time of year. **(C)** Mean number of minutes over 24-hours that PM2.5 exceeds 2000 μg/m3 by time of year in these households using a loess curve.

**Figure S4. Variation in the effects of (A) biomass use and (B) having more than two external windows and doors throughout a 24-hour period on the odds of PM2.5 concentrations exceeding 500 μg/m3 for biomass and clean fuel households. (A)** Model estimates of the probability that PM2.5 exceeds 500 μg/m3 in clean fuel households (solid line) and biomass households (dashed line). The blue line is the odds ratio of PM2.5 exceeding 500 μg/m3 between the two household types. **(B)** Odds ratio of PM2.5 exceeding 500 μg/m3 in households with more than two external windows and doors versus households with fewer external windows and doors for clean fuel households (solid line) and biomass households (dashed line). The shaded areas are 95% confidence intervals.

**Figure S5. Variation in the effects of (A) biomass use and (B) having more than two external windows and doors throughout a 24-hour period on the odds of PM2.5 concentrations exceeding 2000 μg/m3 for biomass and clean fuel households. (A)** Model estimates of the probability that PM2.5 exceeds 2000 μg/m3 in clean fuel households (solid line) and biomass households (dashed line). The blue line is the odds ratio of PM2.5 exceeding 2000 μg/m3 between the two household types. **(B)** Odds ratio of PM2.5 exceeding 2000 μg/m3 in households with more than two external windows and doors versus households with fewer external windows and doors for clean fuel households (solid line) and biomass households (dashed line). The shaded areas are 95% confidence intervals.

**Figure S1**



**Figure S2**

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**Figure S3**

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**Figure S4**

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**Figure S5**

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