

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Ministry of Environment and Forests

**Monthly Air Quality Monitoring Report
Reporting Month: November, 2018**

Clean Air and Sustainable Environment Project
(নির্মল বায়ু এবং টেকসই পরিবেশ প্রকল্প)

December, 2018

Department of Environment

Content

1.	Introduction.....	1
2.	Monitoring Network	2
3.	Monthly Air Quality	3
4.	Summary and conclusion.....	4
5.	ANNEX.....	9

1. Introduction

Air quality management plans based on knowledge of sources, appropriate air quality standards, accurate air quality data, and effective incentives; and enforcement policies is therefore needed to be adopted.

At this backdrop, real-time measurements of ambient level pollutants were made at 8 major cities (Namely, Dhaka, Narayanganj, Gazipur, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Khulna, Barisal and Sylhet) of Bangladesh. The data generated will be used to define the nature and severity of pollution in the cities; identify pollution trends in the country; and develop air models and emission inventories.

The program encompasses operation of the sampling and monitoring network, and quality assurance activities to ensure the quality of the data collected and disseminated by the CASE project.

CASE project monitors the criteria pollutants such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, sulfur dioxide, PM10 and PM2.5. Monitoring is performed to demonstrate attainment or non-attainment of national ambient air quality standards to assess the trends of air pollution levels.

The main purpose of this report is to present, analyze and make available of these data to the general public, stakeholders, researchers and policy makers to develop effective air pollution abatement strategies. This report summarizes the air quality data collected at the different CAMS in operation under the Department of Environment (DoE) air quality monitoring network.

The basis for discussion of air quality has been the data collected from the Air Quality monitoring Network stations under DoE. The data have been quality controlled and the air pollution levels have been compared to the Bangladesh Ambient Air Quality Standard as adopted in 2005. Table 1 represents the current and approved air quality standards for Bangladesh.

Table 1: National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Bangladesh

Pollutant	Objective	Average
CO	10 mg/m ³ (9 ppm)	8 hours(a)
	40 mg/m ³ (35 ppm)	1 hour(a)
Pb	0.5 µg/m ³	Annual
NO _x	100 µg/m ³ (0.053 ppm)	Annual
PM10	50 µg/m ³	Annual (b)
	150 µg/m ³	24 hours (c)
PM2.5	15 µg/m ³	Annual
	65 µg/m ³	24 hours
O ₃	235 µg/m ³ (0.12 ppm)	1 hour (d)
	157 µg/m ³ (0.08 ppm)	8 hours
SO ₂	80 µg/m ³ (0.03 ppm)	Annual
	365 µg/m ³ (0.14 ppm)	24 hours (a)

Notes:

- (a) Not to be exceeded more than once per year
- (b) The objective is attained when the annual arithmetic mean is less than or equal to 50 µg/m³
- (c) The objective is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average of 150 µg/m³ is equal to or less than 1
- (d) The objective is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with the maximum hourly average of 0.12 ppm is equal to or less than 1 (Source: AQMP, DOE).

2. Monitoring Network

The main objective of the Bangladesh AQM network is to provide reliable information to the authorities and to the public about the air quality in most populous cities of Bangladesh.

As a part of the air quality monitoring strategy, several objectives can be achieved, including:

- Establish source/receptor relationships;
- Identify which are the pollutants of concern and their current status;
- Show how widespread air pollution problems are and indicate the general extent of the public exposure;
- Provide benchmarks against which trends in overall air quality can be compared and devise performance indicators for assessing the impact of an air quality management plan or strategy;
- Provide a data base for evaluation of effects; of urban, land use management, and transportation planning; of development and evaluation of abatement strategies; and of development and validation of atmospheric processes and models.

Another objective in the monitoring and management programme is to provide input data for modeling. These data will serve as a background for performing air quality planning and abatement studies. Model results August also serve as input to other studies such as health related investigations and exposure assessments.

The ambient air quality monitoring network Bangladesh consists of eleven (11) fixed Continuous Air Monitoring Stations (CAMS). The locations of the 11 CAMS are shown in Figure 1. Brief description of the monitoring stations and the list of measured parameters recorded at each station are provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Description of Monitoring Network:

City	ID	Location	Lat/Lon	Monitoring capacity
Dhaka	CAMS-1	SangshadBhaban, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar	23.76N 90.39E	PM10, PM2.5, CO, SO2, NOX, O3, and HC concentrations with meteorological parameters.
	CAMS-2	Firmgate	23.76N 90.39E	PM10, PM2.5, CO, SO2, NOX, O3, and HC with meteorological parameters.
	CAMS-3	Darus-Salam	23.78N 90.36E	PM10, PM2.5, CO, SO2, NOX and O3 with meteorological parameters.
Gazipur	CAMS-4	Gazipur	23.99N 90.42E	PM10, PM2.5, CO, SO2, NOX and O3 with meteorological parameters.
Narayangonj	CAMS-5	Narayangonj	23.63N 90.51E	PM10, PM2.5, CO, SO2, NOX and O3 with meteorological parameters.
Chittagong	CAMS-6	TV station, Khulshi	22.36N 91.80E	PM10, PM2.5, CO, SO2, NOX, O3, and HC with meteorological parameters.
	CAMS-7	Agrabad	22.32N 91.81E	PM10, PM2.5, CO, SO2, NOX and O3 with meteorological parameters.
Khulna	CAMS-8	Baira	22.48N 89.53E	PM10, PM2.5, CO, SO2, NOX, O3, and HC with meteorological parameters
Rajshahi	CAMS-9	Sopura	24.38N 88.61E	PM10, PM2.5, CO, SO2, NOX, O3, and HC with meteorological

City	ID	Location	Lat/Lon	Monitoring capacity
				parameters.
Sylhet	CAMS-10	Red Crecent Campus	24.89N 91.87E	PM10, PM2.5, CO, SO2, NOX and O3 with meteorological parameters.
Barisal	CAMS-11	DFO office campus	22.71N 90.36E	PM10, PM2.5, CO, SO2, NOX and O3 with meteorological parameters.



Figure 1: CAMS Location in Bangladesh

Monitoring data from network stations are transferred to a central data centre at the Department of Environment office in Dhaka and simultaneously transferred to Air Quality Management System based on NILU AIRQUIS system established under BAPMAN project. The data are stored in AIRQUIS database for quality check, control, evaluation, validation, statistical analysis. Quality controlled data are then stored in the final database for further analysis, reporting, presentations and future use.

3. Monthly Air Quality

The data presented in this report are based on monitoring results of air quality parameters during the month of November, 2018 from 11 CAMS operated by CASE-DoE monitoring network. Table-3 summarizes the basic statistics of the data along with the data capture rate and the number of days for which specific pollutant exceeded the Bangladesh National Ambient Air Quality Standard (BNAAQS). Since NO_x have only annual standard, so for this pollutant daily 24-hours average concentration levels were compared with the annual average. During data quality control some data, which are outliers (beyond 3rd and 97th percentile) and inconsistent data, were flagged as invalid and those were not included in the analysis. Time series plots based on the data generated in the CAMS are also given in Annexes.

In general the data capture rate found little bit low compare to the previous month except few parameters in some CAMS in operation. During the reporting month several analyzers were not functional for some days due to routine preventive/corrective maintenance.

Inspection of the available data shows that there were occurrences of non-compliance for PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5} levels at all monitoring stations during the month of November, 2018. It is observed that the 24 hr average concentration level of PM_{2.5} exceeded BNAQS for 25-27 days in BARC CAMS, Darussalam CAMS, Narayanganj CAMS, TV Station Chittagong CAMS and Rajshahi, 20 days in Khulna CAMS & 24 days in Barishal CAMS, while the values were within the limit of BNAQS in terms of other monitoring stations. On the other hand, 24 hr average concentration level of PM₁₀ from the BNAQS exceeded for 20-26 days in Narayanganj, Darussalam Rajshahi & Gazipur CAMS, 18 days in BARC CAMS, 17 days in Barishal CAMS, 14 days in Khulna CAMS, 11 Days in Agrabad CAMS, 2-7 days in Sylhet, TV station Chittagong and Sangsad Bhaban CAMS. The range of monthly average concentration of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ measured at different CAMS were 54-157 µg/m³ and 98-307 µg/m³ respectively during the monitoring month of November, 2018. From BNAQS point of view, concentrations of PM cross their standards most of the days (Fig-3). 24-hours average PM levels in all cities demonstrate increasing trends compared to October 2018 due to decrease the precipitation. It is also observed that gaseous pollutants measured at different CAMS did not exceed the BNAQS during the month of November, 2018.

In general PM pollution levels in the cities monitored during the reporting month found higher compared to previous month in respect of public health. Usually in the dry seasons the pollution level reached highest peak compare to the wet season, which is reflected in the data monitored in all CAMS during the month of November, 2018.

Daily air quality index (AQI) values were calculated based on the available air quality data and summary of the AQI by categories are presented in annex Figure 5. Summary data shows that AQI values were Unhealthy to Very Unhealthy along with few Extremely Unhealthy in couple of CAMS.

4. Summary and conclusion

Data obtained from CAMS operated under DoE air quality monitoring network during November, 2018 have been analyzed and reported. Data availability was 60-90% for all the criteria pollutants monitored at different CAMS with few exceptions. Air quality data for few pollutants were not reported because either the analyzer was not functional or the data capture rate was too low. From the analysis of the data following conclusion can be drawn:

- PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are the most critical pollutants. From BNAQS point of view, 24-hour average for both PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentrations were found higher than the month of October, 2018 with few exceptions. It is observed that the average concentration level of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ measured at different CAMS were 19-278 µg/m³ and 47-601 µg/m³ respectively during the monitoring month of November, 2018
- The gaseous pollutants measured at different CAMS did not exceed limit values of the BNAQS.
- Due to decreasing precipitation during November, 2018, the pollution concentration level was higher than the previous month although there was no remarkable variation of average wind speed.
- Monthly summary of calculated AQI values based on data from different CAMS showed that during this month most of day's air quality was in all categories with the majority of Unhealthy to Very Unhealthy along with few Extremely Unhealthy in couple of CAMS and in most of the cases responsible pollutant was PM_{2.5}.

During the reporting month, some of the analyzers especially gaseous analyzers of some CAMS did not produce data because of their repair and maintenance activities.

Table 3: Summary Air Quality and Meteorological data measured during November, 2018 at different CAMS operated under DoE

Parameter	unit	NAAQS	Summary	CAMS-1 (S-Bhaban)	CAMS-2 (BARC) ^a	CAMS-3 (D-salam)	CAMS-4 (Gazipur)	CAMS-5 (Narayong anj)	CAMS-6 TV-St (Chittagong) ^a	CAMS-7 Agrabad- (Chittagong)	CAMS-8 (Sylhet)	CAMS-9 (Khulna) ^a	CAMS-10 (Rajshahi) ^a	CAMS-11 (Barisal)
SO ₂ -24 hr	ppb	140	Average	DNA	3.08	2.00	2.53	DNA	8.36	DNA	DNA	2.03	3.11	DNA
			Max	DNA	9.37	10.1	6.45	DNA	11.3	DNA	DNA	2.28	9.01	DNA
			Min	DNA	0.62	0.67	0.99	DNA	5.06	DNA	DNA	1.82	0.94	DNA
			Excedance(Days)	DNA	0	0	0	DNA	0	DNA	DNA	0	0	DNA
			Data capture(%)	DNA	45	94	86	DNA	59	DNA	DNA	67	89	DNA
NO ₂ -24 hr	ppb	53 (Annual)	Average	DNA	91.7	72.0	39.4	67.7	28.9	65.7	9.71	43.1	DNA	27.3
			Max	DNA	177	165	99.1	131	43.6	84.9	11.8	73.8	DNA	46.6
			Min	DNA	28.8	22.2	3.98	19.1	8.96	46.9	8.71	12.8	DNA	11.9
			Excedance(Days)	DNA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	DNA	0
			Data capture(%)	DNA	72	94	78	94	97	83	46	87	DNA	96
CO- 1 hr	ppm	35	Average	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	2.12	1.56	3.29	1.17	1.16	1.18	1.67
			Max	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	4.40	5.33	3.99	8.54	3.88	3.90	3.37
			Min	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	1.04	0.05	1.67	0.06	0.05	0.05	1.16
			Excedance(Hour)	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Data capture(%)	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	94	91	28	39	73	91	32
CO-8hr	ppm	9	Average	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	2.12	1.58	3.18	1.26	1.17	1.18	1.66
			Max	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	3.73	4.48	3.73	4.09	3.45	3.18	2.78
			Min	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	1.12	0.18	2.09	0.12	0.12	0.17	1.19
			Excedance(Hour)	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Data capture(%)	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	93	89	20	32	72	91	31
O ₃ -1hr	ppb	120	Average	DNA	7.47	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	12.7	DNA	8.16	DNA	12.9
			Max	DNA	33.3	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	39.7	DNA	38.2	DNA	65.3
			Min	DNA	1.72	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	2.22	DNA	0.32	DNA	0.34
			Excedance(Hour)	DNA	0	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	0	DNA	0	DNA	0
			Data capture(%)	DNA	96	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	34	DNA	25	DNA	96
O ₃ -8hr	ppb	80	Average	DNA	7.50	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	12.9	DNA	8.23	DNA	13.0
			Max	DNA	19.7	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	33.6	DNA	30.6	DNA	52.1
			Min	DNA	2.04	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	5.57	DNA	0.96	DNA	0.52
			Excedance(Hour)	DNA	0	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	0	DNA	0	DNA	0
			Data capture(%)	DNA	95	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	33	DNA	23	DNA	95

CAMS= Continuous Air Monitoring Station, NAAQS=National Ambient Air Quality Standard, a=Refurbishment CAMS, PM= Particulate Matter

DNA= Data Not Available,

Table 3: Summary Air Quality and Meteorological data measured during November, 2018 at different CAMS operated under DoE (Cont'd)

Parameter	unit	NAAQS	Summary	CAMS-1 (S-Bhaban)	CAMS-2 (BARC) ^a	CAMS-3 (D-salam)	CAMS-4 (Gazipur)	CAMS-5 (Narayonganj)	CAMS-6 TV-St (Chittagong) ^a	CAMS-7 Agrabad- (Chittagong)	CAMS-8 (Sylhet)	CAMS-9 (Khulna) ^a	CAMS-10 (Rajshahi) ^a	CAMS-11 (Barisal)
PM _{2.5} -24hr	µg /m ³	65	Average	DNA	105	134	DNA	157	82.9	81.5	53.7	90.6	116	97.8
			Max	DNA	204	226	DNA	278	137	121	98.5	178	242	186
			Min	DNA	46.1	54.7	DNA	53.1	49.8	31.8	19.0	19.6	47.5	22.3
			Excedance(Days)	DNA	26	27	DNA	25	26	9	7	20	27	24
			Data capture(%)	DNA	96	73	DNA	75	96	44	92	68	93	93
PM ₁₀ -24hr	µg /m ³	150	Average	97.8	166	248	212	307	135	289	105	165	229	154
			Max	176	317	513	314	601	231	541	174	339	433	255
			Min	46.9	68.9	101	70.8	114	68.7	188	59.4	51.1	117	49.2
			Excedance(Days)	2	18	24	21	20	7	11	2	14	26	17
			Data capture(%)	73	89	81	86	67	95	30	90	77	95	95
Solar rad. 1hr	watt/m ²	NA	Average	DNA	DNA	237	DNA	DNA	DNA	162	172	DNA	DNA	162
			Max	DNA	DNA	999	DNA	DNA	DNA	783	784	DNA	DNA	742
			Min	DNA	DNA	7.30	DNA	DNA	DNA	6.80	6.63	DNA	DNA	7.91
			Data capture(%)	DNA	DNA	90	DNA	DNA	DNA	95	93	DNA	DNA	96
Relative Humidity 1hr	(%)	NA	Average	DNA	DNA	63.5	DNA	DNA	74.7	66.2	75.1	DNA	DNA	76.5
			Max	DNA	DNA	93.1	DNA	DNA	85.3	94.1	97.7	DNA	DNA	98.2
			Min	DNA	DNA	30.7	DNA	DNA	52.3	30.5	38.5	DNA	DNA	33.1
			Data capture(%)	DNA	DNA	96	DNA	DNA	97	95	93	DNA	DNA	96
Ambient Temp. 1hr	(°c)	NA	Average	21.6	DNA	25.0	DNA	DNA	24.7	24.3	23.6	22.0	DNA	25.8
			Max	30.4	DNA	32.9	DNA	DNA	34.6	27.2	31.9	36.1	DNA	34.2
			Min	14.7	DNA	13.0	DNA	DNA	4.19	21.5	17.4	21.3	DNA	18.7
			Data capture(%)	88	DNA	96	DNA	DNA	97	95	93	43	DNA	96
Rainfall 1hr	(m.m.)	NA	Average	0.04	0.68	0.1	0.46	DNA	DNA	DNA	0.04	DNA	DNA	DNA
			Max	1.38	1.48	0.67	0.93	DNA	DNA	DNA	6.29	DNA	DNA	DNA
			Min	0.02	0.11	0.03	0.02	DNA	DNA	DNA	0.02	DNA	DNA	DNA
			Data capture(%)	66	77	81	83	DNA	DNA	DNA	85	DNA	DNA	DNA

CAMS= Continuous Air Monitoring Station, NAAQS=National Ambient Air Quality Standard, a=Refurbishment CAMS, PM= Particulate Matter

DNA= Data Not Available,

FIGURE 2: TIME SERIES OF ALL PARAMETERS (SO₂, NO_x AND O₃) MEASURED IN ALL CAMS DURING NOVEMBER, 2018

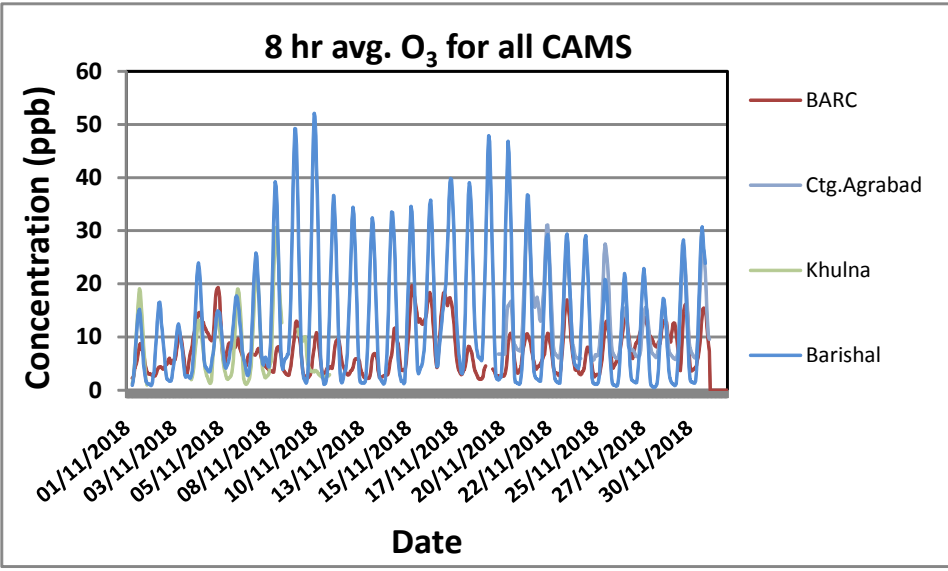
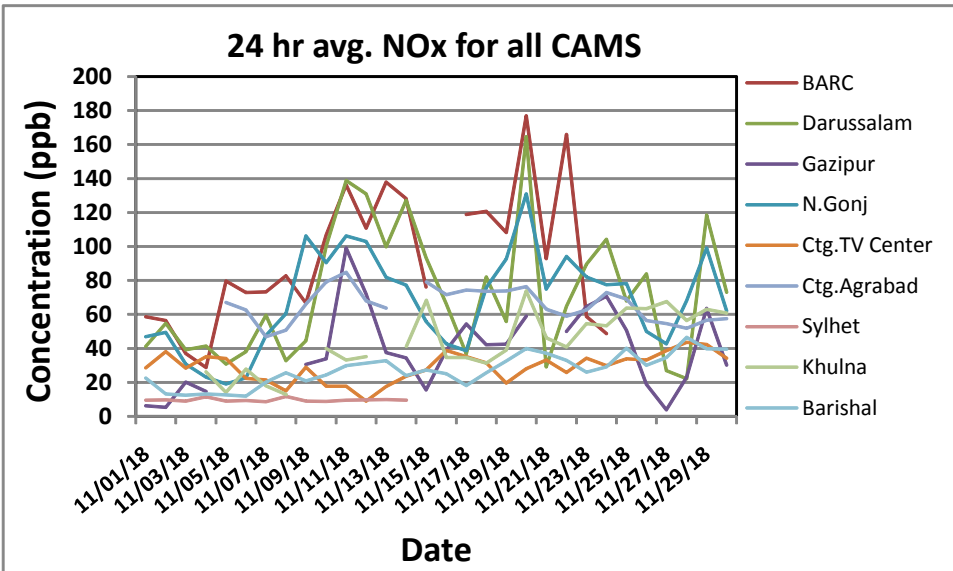
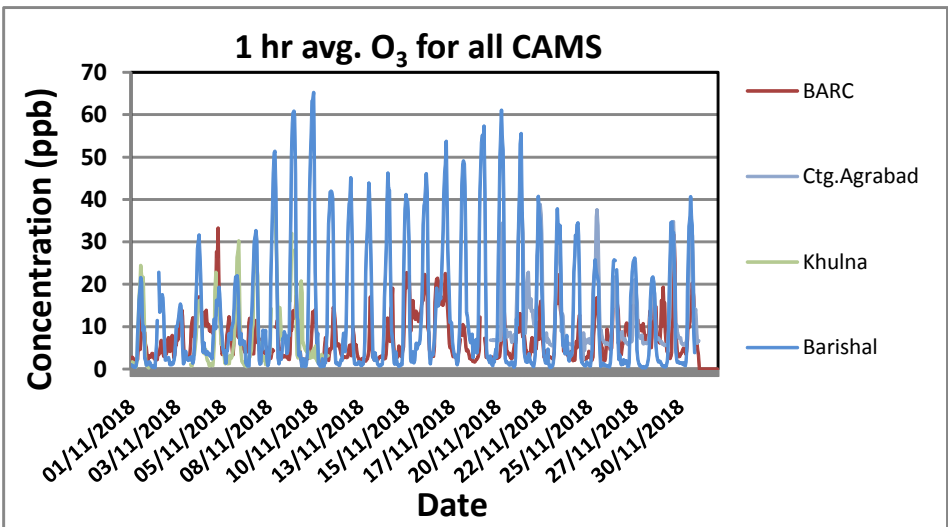
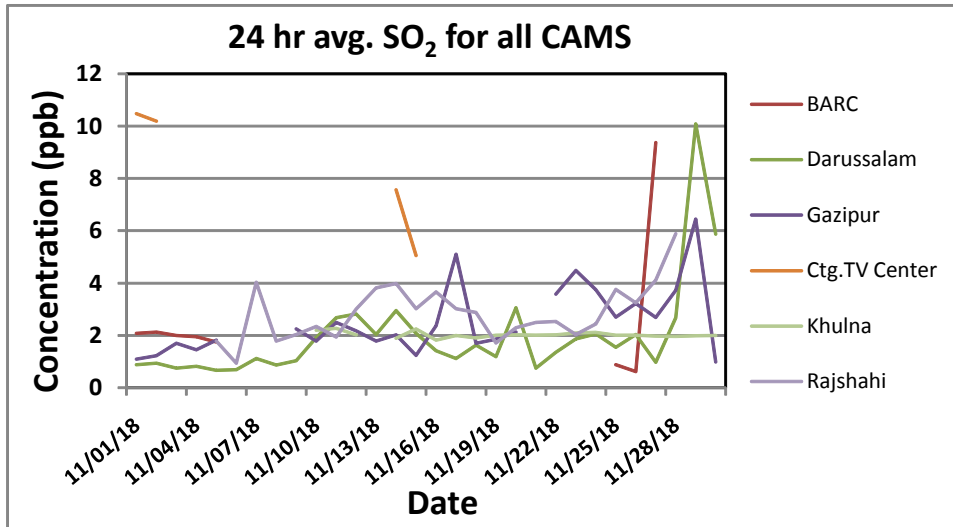


FIGURE 3: TIME SERIES OF ALL PARAMETERS (CO,PM10 AND PM2.5) MEASURED IN CAMS DURING NOVEMBER, 2018

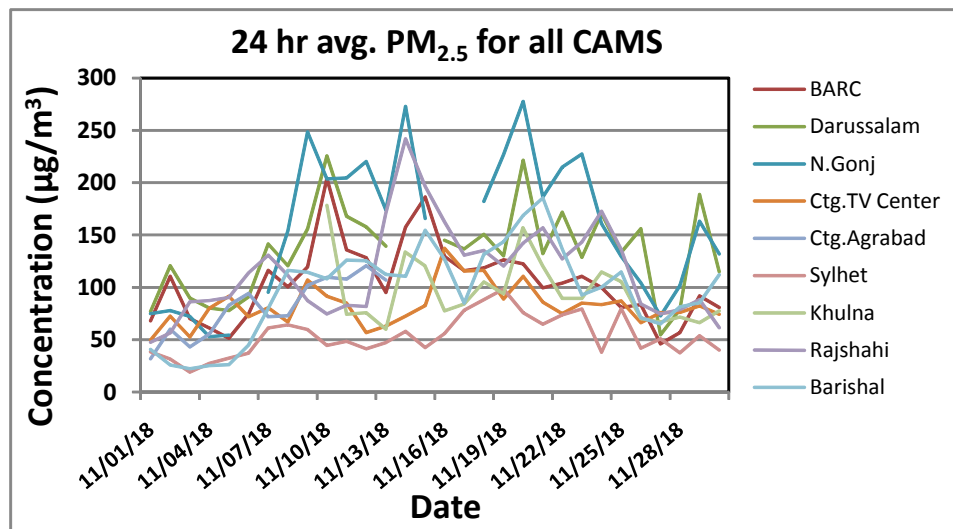
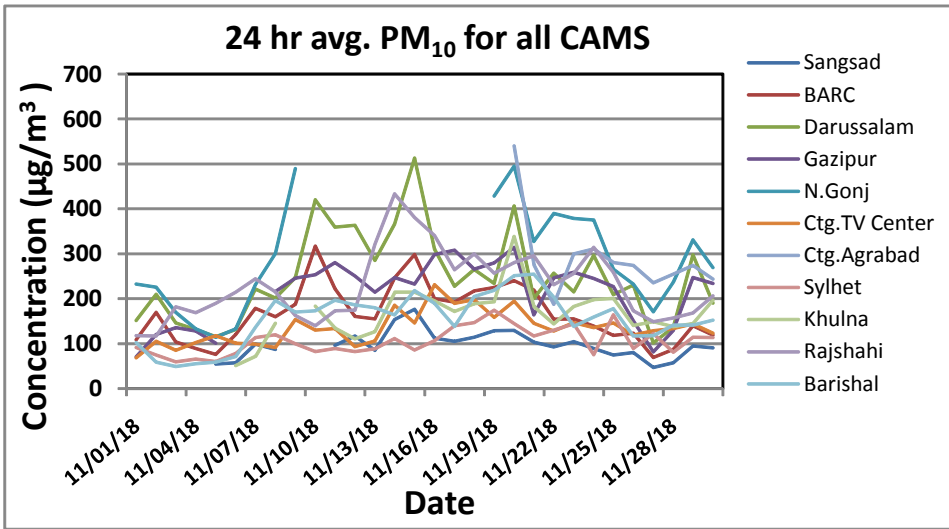
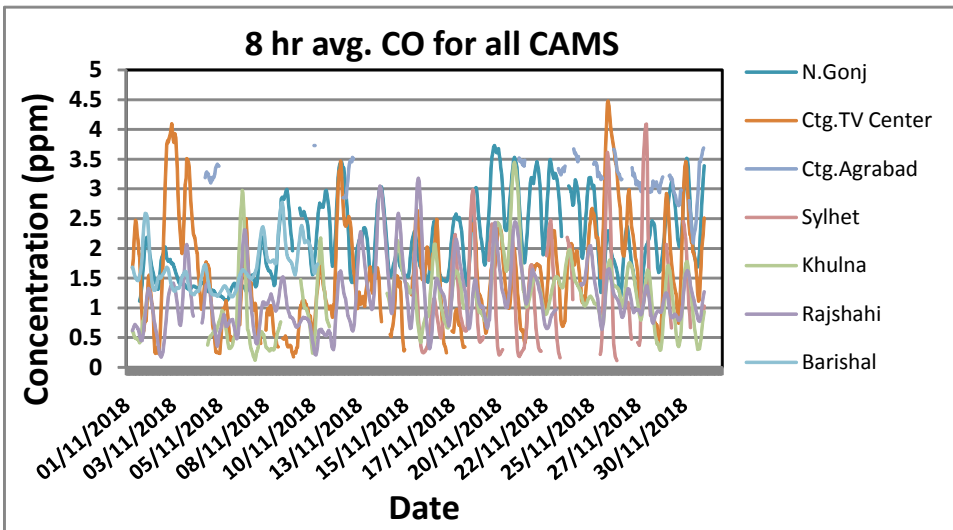
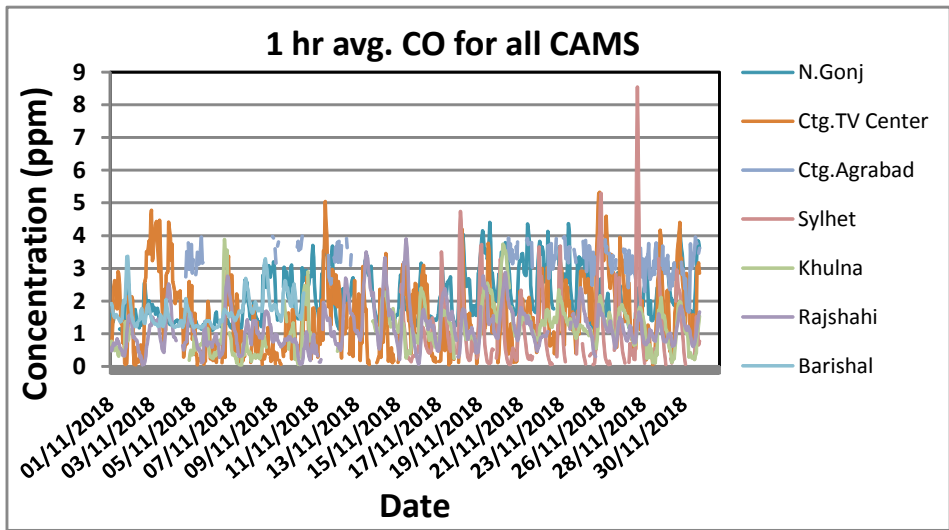


Figure 4: Monthly Summary of AQI for month of November, 2018

