



# Air Quality Monthly Report

## May, 2019



Department of Environment  
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change  
Bangladesh

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## 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, Narayangonj, 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 <sup>3</sup> (9 ppm)	8 hours(a)
	40 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (35 ppm)	1 hour(a)
Pb	0.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual
NO <sub>x</sub>	100 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (0.053 ppm)	Annual
PM10	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual (b)
	150 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	24 hours (c)
PM2.5	15 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual
	65 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	24 hours
O <sub>3</sub>	235 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (0.12 ppm)	1 hour (d)
	157 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (0.08 ppm)	8 hours
SO <sub>2</sub>	80 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (0.03 ppm)	Annual
	365 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (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/m<sup>3</sup>
- (c) The objective is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24- hour average of 150 µg/m<sup>3</sup> 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

City	ID	Location	Lat/Lon	Monitoring capacity
				parameters
Rajshahi	CAMS-9	Sopura	24.38N 88.61E	PM10, PM2.5, CO, SO2, NOX, O3, and HC with meteorological 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.

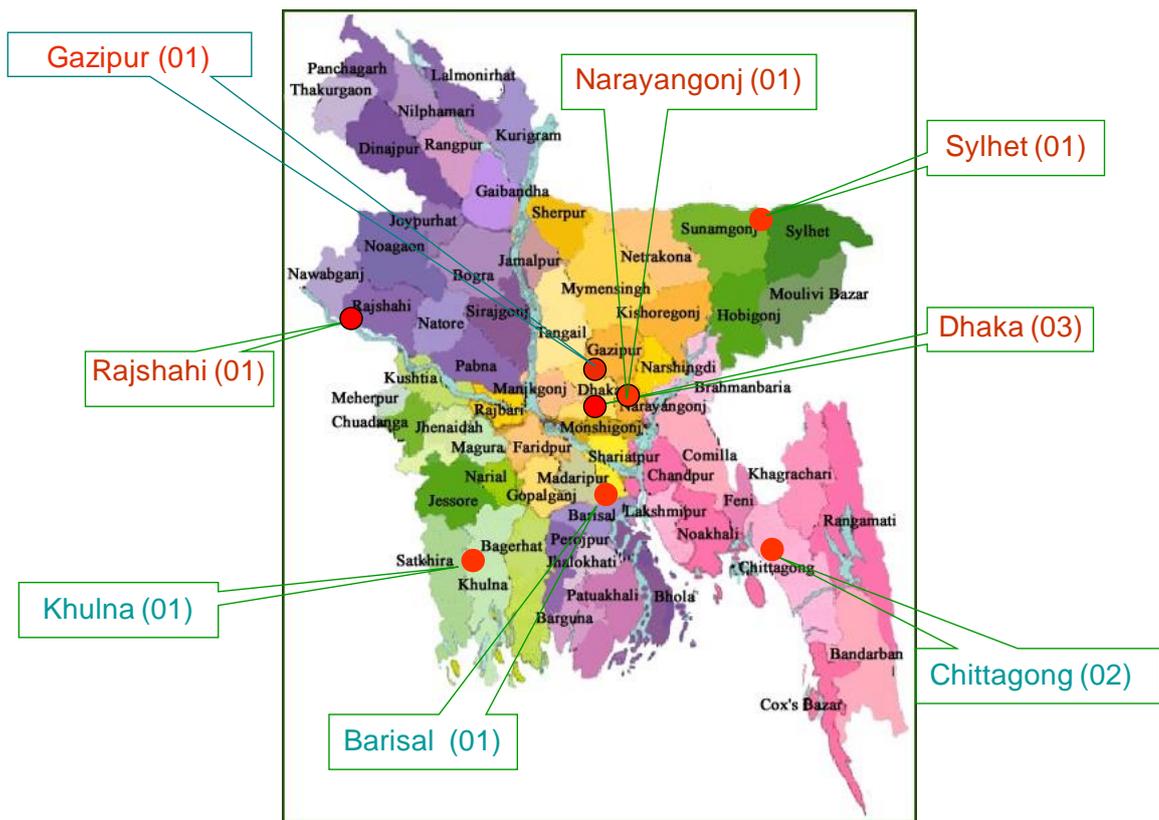


Figure 1: CAMS Location in Bangladesh

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 May, 2019 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 (BNAQS). Since NO<sub>x</sub> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> and 97<sup>th</sup> 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. 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 PM<sub>10</sub> & PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels at all monitoring stations during the month of May, 2019. It is observed that the 24 hr average concentration level of PM<sub>2.5</sub> exceeded BNAAQs for 18 days in BARC, 13 days in Rajshahi, 4 days in Darussalam CAMS, 2 days in Gazipur and 1 day in Sangsad CAMS; On the other hand, 24 hr average concentration level of PM<sub>10</sub> from the BNAAQs exceeded for 13 days in Narayanganj, 5 days in CDA Chittagong, 3 days in Rajshahi and BARC, 2 days in Gazipur and Sangsad CAMS, 1 day in Darussalam and Khulna CAMS. The range of monthly average concentration of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> measured at different CAMS were 44-126 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and 101-224 µg/m<sup>3</sup> respectively during the monitoring month of April, 2019. From BNAAQs point of view, concentrations of PM cross their standards few days (Fig-3). 24-hours average PM levels in all cities demonstrate lower trends compared to April 2019 due to start the precipitation in a small range. It is also observed that gaseous pollutants measured at different CAMS did not exceed the BNAAQs during the month of May, 2019.

In general PM pollution levels in the cities monitored during the reporting month found lower 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 May, 2019.

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 Good, Moderate to caution along with few Unhealthy in couple of CAMS.

#### 4. Summary and conclusion

Data obtained from CAMS operated under DoE air quality monitoring network during May, 2019 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:

- PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> are the most critical pollutants. From BNAAQs point of view, 24-hour average for both PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations were found lower in this month. It is observed that the average concentration level of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> measured at different CAMS were 44-126 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and 101-224 µg/m<sup>3</sup> respectively during the monitoring month of May, 2019.
- The gaseous pollutants measured at different CAMS did not exceed limit values of the BNAAQs.
- During May, 2019, the pollution concentration level was lower because there was some remarkable variation of average wind speed and precipitation.

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 Good, Moderate to caution along with few Unhealthy in couple of CAMS and in most of the cases responsible pollutant was PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

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 May, 2019 at different CAMS operated under DoE

Parameter	unit	NAAQS	Summary	CAMS-1 (S. Bhaban)	CAMS-2 (BARC) <sup>a</sup>	CAMS-3 (D-salam)	CAMS-4 (Gazipur)	CAMS-5 (Narayong anj)	CAMS-6 TV-St (Chittagong) <sup>a</sup>	CAMS-7 Agrabad-(Chittagong)	CAMS-8 (Sylhet)	CAMS-9 (Khulna) <sup>a</sup>	CAMS-10 (Rajshahi) <sup>a</sup>	CAMS-11 (Barisal)
SO <sub>2</sub> -24 hr	ppb	140	Average	DNA	15.8	DNA	DNA	1.87	DNA	DNA	2.59	2.03	3.49	DNA
			Max	DNA	30.2	DNA	DNA	3.48	DNA	DNA	4.14	2.18	5.49	DNA
			Min	DNA	0.51	DNA	DNA	0.43	DNA	DNA	1.75	1.82	1.42	DNA
			Excedance(Days)	DNA	0	DNA	DNA	0	DNA	DNA	0	0	0	DNA
			Data capture(%)	DNA	34	DNA	DNA	73	DNA	DNA	49	60	42	DNA
NO <sub>2</sub> -24 hr	ppb	53 (Annual)	Average	DNA	DNA	20.1	DNA	12.6	DNA	DNA	18.0	4.08	21.1	2.78
			Max	DNA	DNA	52.1	DNA	29.4	DNA	DNA	33.6	6.85	33.6	7.92
			Min	DNA	DNA	11.0	DNA	5.35	DNA	DNA	11.0	2.50	9.62	0.19
			Excedance(Days)	DNA	DNA	0	DNA	0	DNA	DNA	0	0	0	0
			Data capture(%)	DNA	DNA	86	DNA	78	DNA	DNA	86	33	57	63
CO- 1 hr	ppm	35	Average	0.90	0.55	1.10	DNA	0.68	DNA	0.22	0.40	0.81	0.75	0.74
			Max	5.19	1.16	4.62	DNA	1.71	DNA	1.78	1.69	3.53	2.29	3.33
			Min	0.07	0.17	0.12	DNA	0.46	DNA	0.05	0.12	0.05	0.07	0.42
			Excedance(Hour)	0	0	0	DNA	0	DNA	0	0	0	0	0
			Data capture(%)	57	74	75	DNA	81	DNA	52	86	32	55	38
CO-8hr	ppm	9	Average	0.91	0.54	1.09	DNA	0.68	DNA	0.25	0.40	0.89	0.75	0.73
			Max	1.93	1.03	2.84	DNA	1.38	DNA	0.68	1.14	2.81	1.55	1.55
			Min	0.24	0.31	0.17	DNA	0.49	DNA	0.06	0.15	0.26	0.13	0.53
			Excedance(Hour)	0	0	0	DNA	0	DNA	0	0	0	0	0
			Data capture(%)	55	71	71	DNA	79	DNA	38	86	26	53	36
O <sub>3</sub> -1hr	ppb	120	Average	DNA	12.8	DNA	5.48	DNA	DNA	5.80	16.1	3.46	DNA	6.62
			Max	DNA	63.3	DNA	60.0	DNA	DNA	12.5	41.7	25.9	DNA	22.0
			Min	DNA	0.99	DNA	0.52	DNA	DNA	0.05	0.07	0.05	DNA	0.06
			Excedance(Hour)	DNA	0	DNA	0	DNA	DNA	0	0	0	DNA	0
			Data capture(%)	DNA	46	DNA	82	DNA	DNA	93	65	61	DNA	78
O <sub>3</sub> -8hr	ppb	80	Average	DNA	12.0	DNA	5.34	DNA	DNA	5.85	16.2	3.56	DNA	6.65
			Max	DNA	35.7	DNA	39.1	DNA	DNA	8.86	36.3	14.3	DNA	19.4
			Min	DNA	1.36	DNA	0.60	DNA	DNA	0.66	0.30	1.14	DNA	0.12
			Excedance(Hour)	DNA	0	DNA	0	DNA	DNA	0	0	0	DNA	0
			Data capture(%)	DNA	40	DNA	76	DNA	DNA	91	57	57	DNA	76

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 May, 2019 at different CAMS operated under DoE (Cont'd)

Parameter	unit	NAAQS	Summary	CAMS-1 (S-Bhaban)	CAMS-2 (BARC) <sup>a</sup>	CAMS-3 (D-salam)	CAMS-4 (Gazipur)	CAMS-5 (Narayonganj)	CAMS-6 TV-St (Chittagong) <sup>a</sup>	CAMS-7 Agrabad-(Chittagong)	CAMS-8 (Sylhet)	CAMS-9 (Khulna) <sup>a</sup>	CAMS-10 (Rajshahi) <sup>a</sup>	CAMS-11 (Barisal)
PM <sub>2.5</sub> -24hr	µg /m <sup>3</sup>	65	Average	38.2	69.6	49.7	42.7	43.5	DNA	31.7	28.4	33.4	74.7	30.7
			Max	78.7	126	85.4	66.3	77.9	DNA	49.4	44.2	62.3	120	44.8
			Min	15.2	10.6	19.2	7.39	16.1	DNA	14.4	10.7	10.1	13.1	11.0
			Excedance(Days)	1	18	4	2	2	DNA	0	0	0	13	0
			Data capture(%)	95	72	82	58	83	DNA	77	70	59	54	72
PM <sub>10</sub> -24hr	µg /m <sup>3</sup>	150	Average	98.7	129	99.8	107	158	DNA	116	60.9	57.3	102	71.0
			Max	166	208	158	224	277	DNA	200	101	160	166	105
			Min	61.1	59.0	55.3	49.4	81.0	DNA	34.2	19.4	14.3	13.7	17.9
			Excedance(Days)	2	3	1	2	13	DNA	5	0	1	3	0
			Data capture(%)	68	74	82	63	72	DNA	90	79	52	52	84
Solar rad. 1hr	watt/m <sup>2</sup>	NA	Average	179	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	229	199	DNA	123	224
			Max	781	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	916	944	DNA	415	930
			Min	4.76	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	6.65	5.35	DNA	0.05	7.94
			Data capture(%)	100	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	99	87	DNA	31	92
Relative Humidity 1hr	(%)	NA	Average	69.7	DNA	48.1	DNA	72.4	DNA	72.8	80.6	DNA	DNA	76.4
			Max	91.9	DNA	54.6	DNA	90.3	DNA	95.8	98.8	DNA	DNA	98.4
			Min	41.4	DNA	39.9	DNA	42.8	DNA	48.0	51.5	DNA	DNA	51.1
			Data capture(%)	100	DNA	91	DNA	89	DNA	98	87	DNA	DNA	92
Ambient Temp. 1hr	(°c)	NA	Average	27.7	DNA	18.1	DNA	31.3	DNA	26.6	27.6	DNA	32.2	31.6
			Max	33.8	DNA	25.6	DNA	37.1	DNA	28.9	35.0	DNA	40.9	37.2
			Min	19.2	DNA	10.2	DNA	23.2	DNA	23.1	22.0	DNA	25.4	23.4
			Data capture(%)	100	DNA	91	DNA	89	DNA	98	87	DNA	58	92
Rainfall 1hr	(m.m.)	NA	Average	0.97	DNA	7.96	1.63	0.68	DNA	0.09	0.39	DNA	DNA	DNA
			Max	11.4	DNA	16.5	3.35	2.08	DNA	5.58	9.31	DNA	DNA	DNA
			Min	0.02	DNA	0.36	0.04	0.02	DNA	0.02	0.02	DNA	DNA	DNA
			Data capture(%)	99	DNA	91	82	88	DNA	91	69	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 (SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> AND O<sub>3</sub>) MEASURED IN ALL CAMS DURING MAY, 2019

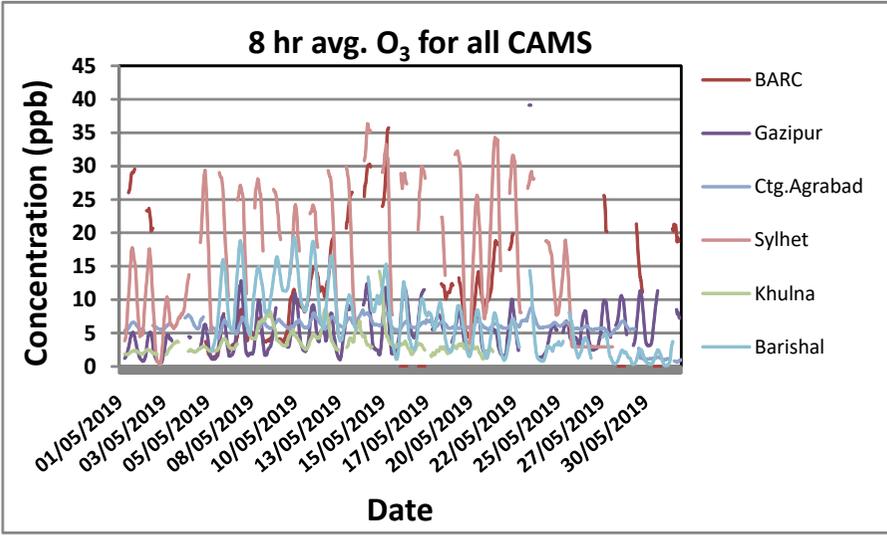
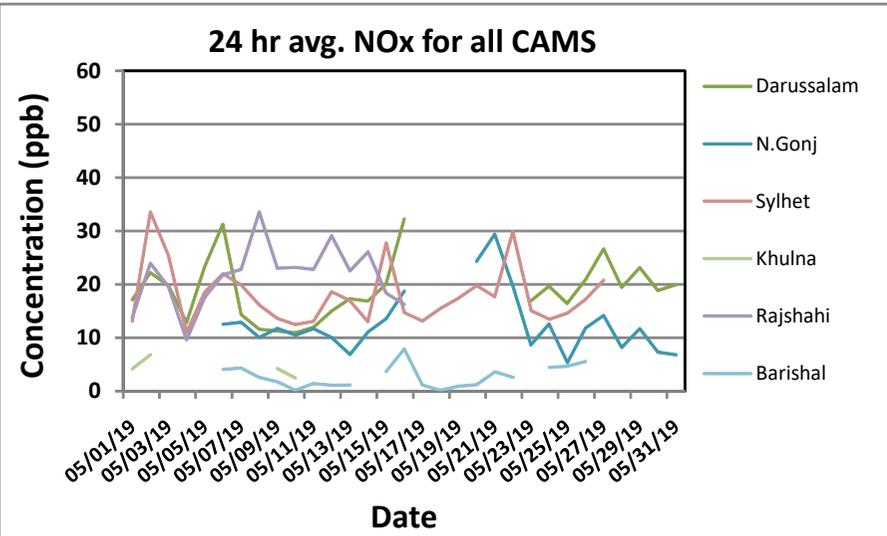
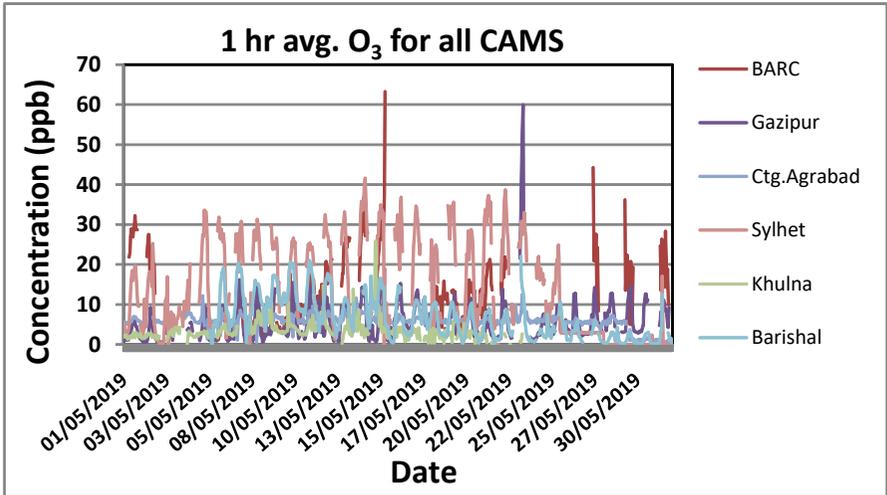
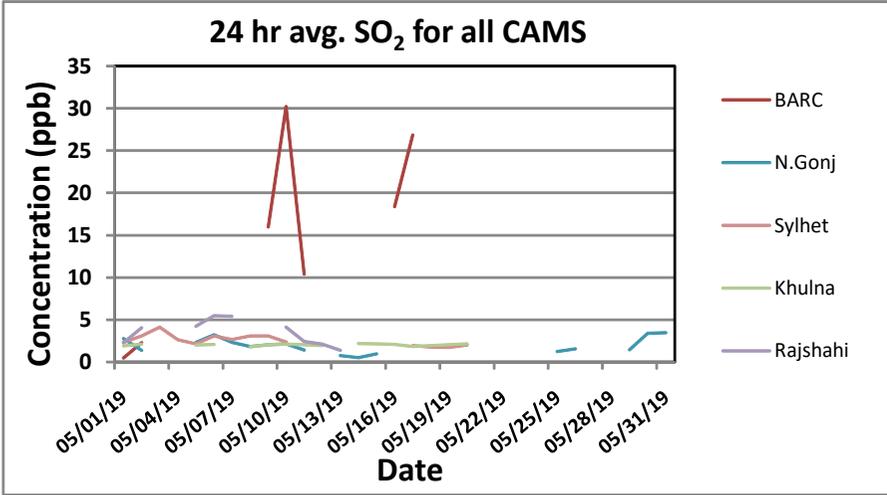


FIGURE 3: TIME SERIES OF ALL PARAMETERS (CO,PM10 AND PM2.5) MEASURED IN CAMS DURING MAY, 2019

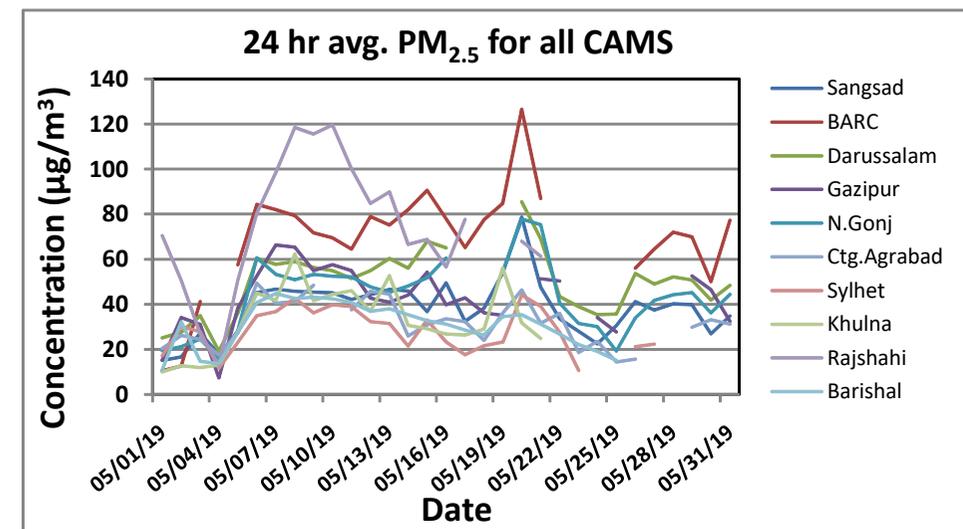
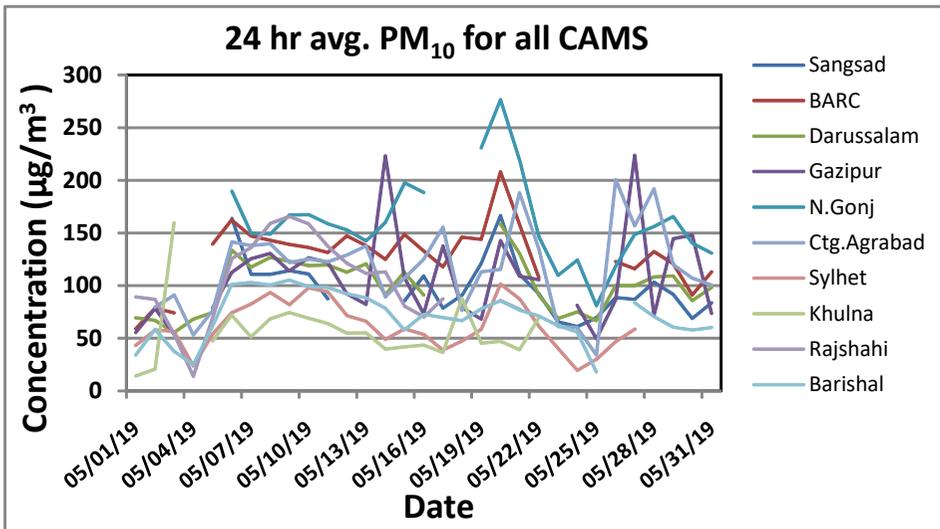
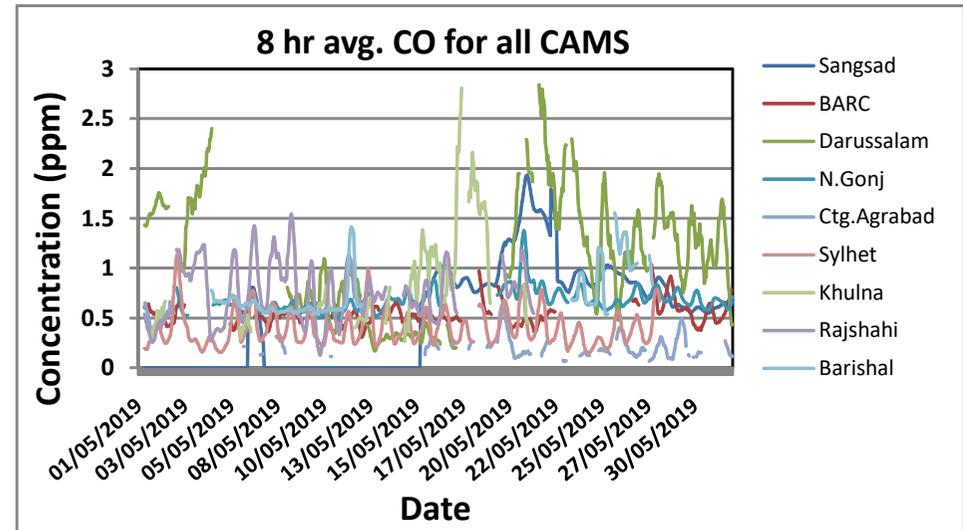
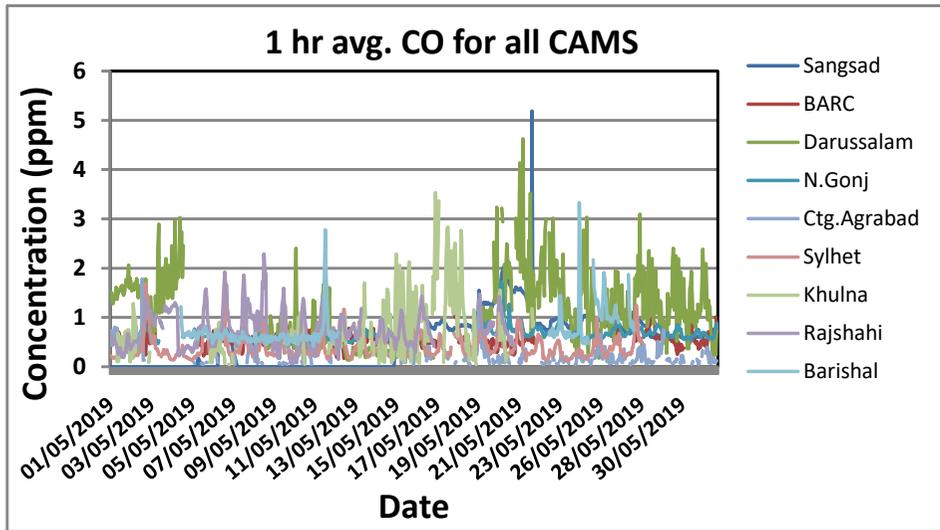


Figure 4: Monthly Summary of AQI for month of MAY, 2019

