**Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh**

**Ministry of Environment and Forests**

**Monthly Air Quality Monitoring Report
Reporting Month: January, 2017**

**Clean Air and Sustainable Environment Project**
**(নির্মলবায়ুএবং টেকসইপরিবেশপ্রকল্প)**

**February, 2017**

# Department of Environment

# Content

1. **Introduction**

Air quality management plans based on knowledge of sources, appropriate air quality standards, accurate air quality data, and effective incentives;andenforcement 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$^3$ (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 ug/m$^3$
(c) The objective is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average of 150 µg/m$^3$ 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).

The air quality index (AQI) is a number for reporting the state of air quality in an area on daily basis. In Bangladesh the AQI is based on 5 criteria pollutants; Particulate Matter ($PM_{10}$ and $PM_{2.5}$), $NO_2$, CO, $SO_2$ and Ozone ($O_3$). AQI tells how clean or polluted the air is, and what associated health effects might be a concern for public. The AQI focuses on health effects that one might experience within a few hours or days after breathing polluted air. The AQI is a single number from 0 to 500 calculated on the basis of pollutant concentration measured in an area. Higher the AQI, higher is the air pollution level and thus indicates greater public health concern.

An AQI value of 100 generally corresponds to the national air quality standard for the pollutant, which is the level that set by the mandated Environment Protection Agency (e.g., for Bangladesh Department of Environment) to protect public health. AQI values below 100 are generally thought of as satisfactory. When AQI values are above 100, air quality is considered to be unhealthy-at first for certain sensitive groups of people, then for everyone as AQI values get higher. The AQI standard for Bangladesh is given in Table 2.

Table 2: Air Quality Index (AQI) for Bangladesh

| Air Quality Index (AQI) range | Category | Color |
|---|---|---|
| 0-50 | Good | Green |
| 51-100 | Moderate | Yellow Green |
| 101-150 | Caution | Yellow |
| 151-200 | Unhealthy | Orange |
| 201-300 | Very Unhealthy | Red |
| 301-500 | Extremely Unhealthy | Purple |

## 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 may 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 inTable 3.

Table 3: Description of Monitoring Network:

| City | ID | Location | Lat/Lon | Monitoring capacity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dhaka | CAMS-1 | Sangshad Bhaban, 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. |
| Sylhet | CAMS-8 | Red Crecent Campus | 24.89N 91.87E | PM10, PM2.5, CO, SO2, NOX and O3 with meteorological parameters. |
| Khulna | CAMS-9 | Baira | 22.48N 89.53E | PM10, PM2.5, CO, SO2, NOX, O3, and HC with meteorological parameters |
| Rajshahi | CAMS-10 | Sopura | 24.38N 88.61E | PM10, PM2.5, CO, SO2, NOX, O3, and HC with meteorological parameters. |
| Barisal | CAMS-11 | DFO office campus | 22.71N 90.36E | PM10, PM2.5, CO, SO2, NOX and O3 with meteorological parameters. |
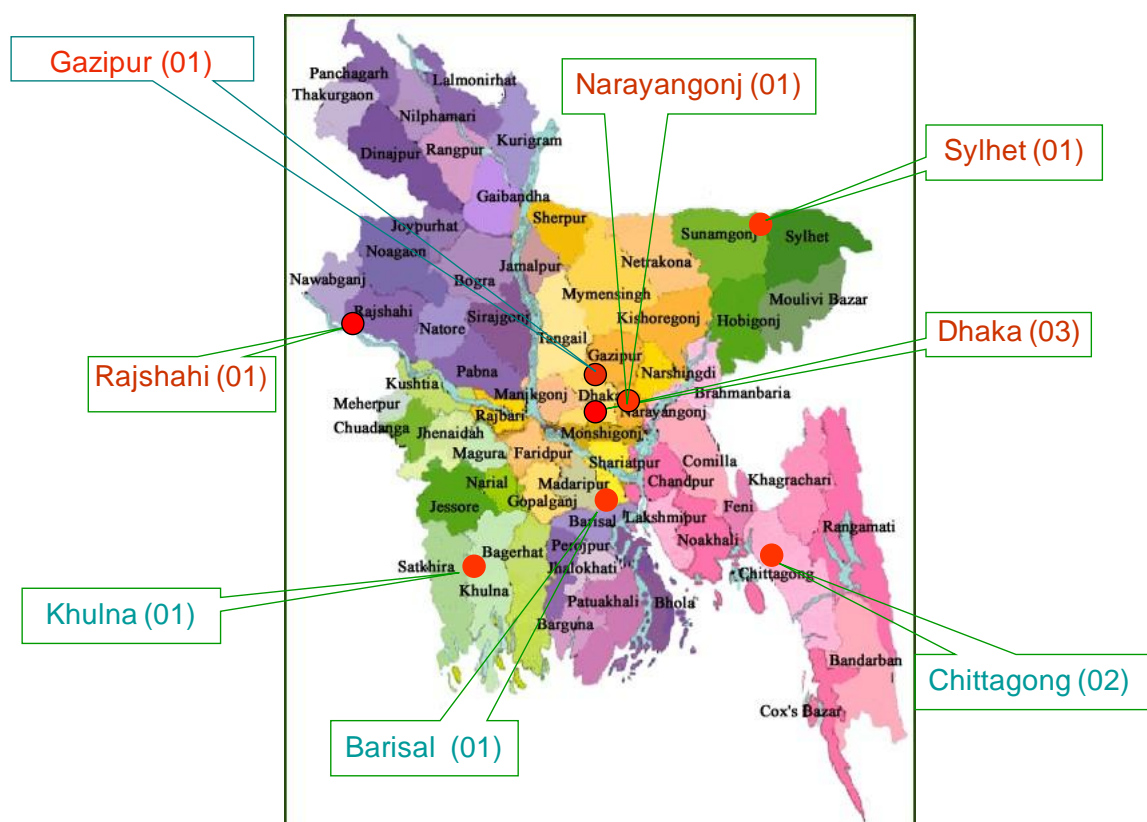
Figure 1: CAMS Location in Bangladesh

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 of air quality parameters during January, 2017 at 11 CAMS operated under CASE-DoE monitoring network. Table-4 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 NOx 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 $3^{rd}$ and $97^{th}$ 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.

Data availability (valid data) from those analyzers was functional found to be over 80% except few parameters in different CAMS in operation. During the reporting month several analyzers measuring gaseous pollutants (especially SO2) were not operational due to routine preventive/corrective maintenance. Since Khulna CAMS is shut down due to electrical grounding problem, data from this CAMS is not included in the report.

Inspection of the available data shows that there were most of the occurrences of non-compliance for PM10& PM2.5 levels at the monitoring stationsduring the month of January, 2017.It is observed that the 24 hr average concentration level of PM2.5 exceed BNAAQS 29-31 days at Darussalam, Gazipur, Barishal and Agrabad, Chittagong CAMS, 21-22 days at Rajshahi, Sylhet and Sangsad Bhaban CAMS, 11-12 days at BARC Farmgate and

Narayonganj CAMS respectively. For PM10 non-attainment with respect to BNAAQS occurred for 30-31 days in Darussalam and Agrabad Chittagong CAMS, 26-28 days in Gazipur CAMS and Narayonganj CAMS, 18-21 days in Rajshahi CAMS & Sylhet CAMS and 14 days at BARC Farmgate CAMS during the reporting month. PM2.5 and PM10 results are not reported in the month for TV Station Chittagong and Khulna CAMS due to lower data capture rate/ shut down of CAMS due to electrical problem. The monthly average concentration level of PM2.5 and PM10 measured at different CAMS were found 102-237µg/m3 and 166-397µg/m$^3$ respectively during the month of January, 2017.That concentration level of those was found 86.5-206 µg/m3 and 160-345 µg/m$^3$ respectively during the month of December, 2016. From the time series plot of both PM10 and PM2.5, it is seen there are most of the episodes of PM concentrations is high. 24-hours average PM levels in all cities monitored are found higher compared to the previous month because of dry season and lower wind speed. It is also observed that all the gaseous pollutants except NOx at different CAMS did not exceed the BNAAQS during the month of January, 2017. NOx concentrations exceeded the BNAAQS 16 days in Darussalam CAMS, 03 days in Narayonganj CAMS in this month.

In general PM pollution levels in the cities monitored during the reporting month found higher with few exceptions. Usually in the dry seasons the pollution level reached highest peak and gradually decreases during wet season, which is reflected in the data monitored in all CAMS during the month of January, 2017. It is observed that average wind speed and precipitation compared to previous month is decreased, which decreases the rate of dispersion of the pollutants and this might be a reason for observed higher PM concentration

Daily air quality index (AQI) values were calculated based on the available air quality data (valid data) from different CAMS and summary of the AQI by categories (Table:2) are presented in annex Figure 5. Summary data shows majority of the days AQI values were invery unhealthy categoriesor extremely unhealthy categories and fewunhealthy, caution andmoderatecategories.

## 4. **Summary and conclusion**

Data obtained from CAMS operated under DoE air quality monitoring network during January, 2017 have been analyzed and reported. Data availability was 65-80% for all the criteria pollutant monitored at different CAMS with few exceptions. Air quality data for some 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:

- Although PM$_{10}$ and PM$_{2.5}$ are the most critical pollutants but 24-hour average for both PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations during reporting month were found higher. It is observed that the average concentration level of PM2.5 and PM10 measured at different CAMS were 102-237 µg/m3 and 166-397 µg/m$^3$ respectively during the month of January, 2017.

- The gaseous pollutants except NOx measured at different CAMS did not exceed limit values of the BNAAQS. NOx concentrations exceeded the BNAAQS 16 days in Darussalam CAMS, 03 days in Narayonganj CAMS in this month.

- Due to decreasing average wind speed and precipitation during January, 2017 dispersion and wash out of pollutants decreases and thus the pollution concentration level increases.

- Monthly summary of calculated AQI values based on data from different CAMS showed that during this month most of the day's air quality was either Very Unhealthy or extremely Unhealthy categories or few caution, moderate & unhealthy categories as well. In all cases most frequent responsible pollutant was PM2.5. In absence of PM2.5 sometimes found responsible pollutant PM10.

During the reporting month number of analyzer especially SO2 of new CAMS did not produce good data and availability of data was not satisfactory and they are under maintenance process.

Table 4: Summary Air Quality and Meteorological data measured during January, 2017 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 (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) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $SO_2$ -24 hr | ppb | 140 | Average | DNA* | 9.87 | 30.93 | DNA* | 6.65 | DNA* | 3.75 | DNA* | DNA[1] | 2.55 | 3.07 |
| | | | Max | DNA* | 21.49 | 55.83 | DNA* | 21.46 | DNA* | 5.87 | DNA* | DNA[1] | 3.57 | 10.45 |
| | | | Min | DNA* | 2.39 | 14.90 | DNA* | 2.24 | DNA* | 1.69 | DNA* | DNA[1] | 1.43 | 1.10 |
| | | | Excedance(Days) | DNA* | 0 | 0 | DNA* | 0 | DNA* | 0 | DNA* | DNA[1] | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Data capture(%) | DNA* | 79 | 98 | DNA* | 74 | DNA* | 99 | DNA* | DNA[1] | 31 | 97 |
| $NO_2$ -24 hr | ppb | 53 (Annual) | Average | DNA* | DNA* | 61.18 | DNA* | 35.67 | DNA* | 24.66 | 26.25 | DNA[1] | DNA* | 20.84 |
| | | | Max | DNA* | DNA* | 145.09 | DNA* | 139.42 | DNA* | 49.17 | 44.57 | DNA[1] | DNA* | 32.11 |
| | | | Min | DNA* | DNA* | 12.30 | DNA* | 13.94 | DNA* | 7.16 | 12.93 | DNA[1] | DNA* | 11.77 |
| | | | Excedance(Days) | DNA* | DNA* | 16 | DNA* | 3 | DNA* | 0 | 0 | DNA[1] | DNA* | 0 |
| | | | Data capture(%) | DNA* | DNA* | 94 | DNA* | 96 | DNA* | 84 | 99 | DNA[1] | DNA* | 99 |
| CO- 1 hr | ppm | 35 | Average | 1.87 | 1.81 | 4.98 | DNA* | DNA* | 1.23 | 2.34 | 4.33 | DNA[1] | DNA* | DNA* |
| | | | Max | 4.26 | 9.75 | 9.73 | DNA* | DNA* | 8.69 | 7.77 | 12.85 | DNA[1] | DNA* | DNA* |
| | | | Min | 0.80 | 0.05 | 3.33 | DNA* | DNA* | 0.06 | 0.34 | 2.93 | DNA[1] | DNA* | DNA* |
| | | | Excedance(Hour) | 0 | 0 | 0 | DNA* | DNA* | 0 | 0 | 0 | DNA[1] | DNA* | DNA* |
| | | | Data capture(%) | 90 | 79 | 98 | DNA* | DNA* | 12 | 99 | 99 | DNA[1] | DNA* | DNA* |
| CO-8hr | ppm | 9 | Average | 1.86 | 1.84 | 4.96 | DNA* | DNA* | 1.03 | 2.33 | 4.32 | DNA[1] | DNA* | DNA* |
| | | | Max | 3.96 | 7.06 | 8.78 | DNA* | DNA* | 2.31 | 5.00 | 7.20 | DNA[1] | DNA* | DNA* |
| | | | Min | 0.93 | 0.12 | 3.70 | DNA* | DNA* | 0.30 | 1.22 | 3.03 | DNA[1] | DNA* | DNA* |
| | | | Excedance(Hour) | 0 | 0 | 0 | DNA* | DNA* | 0 | 0 | 0 | DNA[1] | DNA* | DNA* |
| | | | Data capture(%) | 89 | 75 | 97 | DNA* | DNA* | 10 | 97 | 99 | DNA[1] | DNA* | DNA* |
| $O_3$-1hr | ppb | 120 | Average | DNA* | DNA* | 14.50 | DNA* | 4.28 | DNA* | 18.31 | DNA* | DNA[1] | 14.12 | DNA* |
| | | | Max | DNA* | DNA* | 96.69 | DNA* | 18.60 | DNA* | 66.52 | DNA* | DNA[1] | 52.79 | DNA* |
| | | | Min | DNA* | DNA* | 1.50 | DNA* | 1.06 | DNA* | 0.32 | DNA* | DNA[1] | 0.42 | DNA* |
| | | | Excedance(Hour) | DNA* | DNA* | 0 | DNA* | 0 | DNA* | 0 | DNA* | DNA[1] | 0 | DNA* |
| | | | Data capture(%) | DNA* | DNA* | 85 | DNA* | 96 | DNA* | 98 | DNA* | DNA[1] | 98 | DNA* |
| $O_3$-8hr | ppb | 80 | Average | DNA* | DNA* | 13.80 | DNA* | 4.28 | DNA* | 18.37 | DNA* | DNA[1] | 14.26 | DNA* |
| | | | Max | DNA* | DNA* | 78.82 | DNA* | 11.21 | DNA* | 56.90 | DNA* | DNA[1] | 43.20 | DNA* |
| | | | Min | DNA* | DNA* | 1.62 | DNA* | 1.16 | DNA* | 1.00 | DNA* | DNA[1] | 0.97 | DNA* |
| | | | Excedance(Hour) | DNA* | DNA* | 0 | DNA* | 0 | DNA* | 0 | DNA* | DNA[1] | 0 | DNA* |
| | | | Data capture(%) | DNA* | DNA* | 82 | DNA* | 95 | DNA* | 97 | DNA* | DNA[1] | 97 | DNA* |

**CAMS= Continuous Air Monitoring Station, NAAQS=National Ambient Air Quality Standard, a=Refurbisment CAMS, PM= Particulate Matter**
**DNA= Data Not Available, 1= DNA due to station not in operation because of electrical problem, *=DNA due to malfunction of the analyzer/sensor/poor data capture rate**

Table 4: Summary Air Quality and Meteorological data measured during January, 2017 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 | 151.89 | 165.36 | 183.87 | 185.25 | 237.04 | DNA* | 136.96 | 102.99 | DNA[1] | 106.59 | 153.87 |
| | | | Max | 231.36 | 237.00 | 282.61 | 275.25 | 291.65 | DNA* | 188.27 | 177.32 | DNA[1] | 200.50 | 211.73 |
| | | | Min | 76.70 | 71.86 | 91.65 | 93.72 | 178.80 | DNA* | 83.47 | 31.63 | DNA[1] | 51.86 | 70.29 |
| | | | Excedance(Days) | 22 | 11 | 31 | 31 | 12 | DNA* | 29 | 21 | DNA[1] | 22 | 30 |
| | | | Data capture(%) | 76 | 44 | 95 | 93 | 58 | DNA* | 95 | 83 | DNA[1] | 92 | 95 |
| $PM_{10}$ -24hr | µg /m$^3$ | 150 | Average | DNA* | 218.21 | 299.94 | 264.48 | 397.56 | DNA* | 232.09 | 166.11 | DNA[1] | 186.49 | DNA* |
| | | | Max | DNA* | 366.03 | 499.77 | 396.32 | 495.75 | DNA* | 310.76 | 257.42 | DNA[1] | 334.72 | DNA* |
| | | | Min | DNA* | 142.01 | 180.00 | 182.18 | 219.25 | DNA* | 169.51 | 106.36 | DNA[1] | 107.53 | DNA* |
| | | | Excedance(Days) | DNA* | 14 | 31 | 26 | 28 | DNA* | 30 | 21 | DNA[1] | 18 | DNA* |
| | | | Data capture(%) | DNA* | 48 | 95 | 85 | 91 | DNA* | 97 | 98 | DNA[1] | 84 | DNA* |
| Solar rad. 1hr | watt/m$^2$ | NA | Average | 89.72 | DNA* | 131.80 | 150.93 | DNA* | DNA* | 148.09 | 167.35 | DNA[1] | DNA* | 145.89 |
| | | | Max | 417.91 | DNA* | 585.87 | 679.37 | DNA* | DNA* | 626.49 | 723.07 | DNA[1] | DNA* | 646.36 |
| | | | Min | 5.63 | DNA* | 7.49 | 4.82 | DNA* | DNA* | 6.78 | 7.22 | DNA[1] | DNA* | 7.90 |
| | | | Data capture(%) | 90 | DNA* | 98 | 95 | DNA* | DNA* | 99 | 99 | DNA[1] | DNA* | 99 |
| Relative Humidity 1hr | (%) | NA | Average | 63.27 | 55.39 | 64.51 | 70.13 | 63.07 | 69.92 | 60.42 | 71.31 | DNA[1] | 86.24 | 73.50 |
| | | | Max | 94.38 | 98.42 | 95.29 | 96.87 | 93.47 | 97.88 | 91.76 | 99.37 | DNA[1] | 88.65 | 99.45 |
| | | | Min | 25.88 | 14.00 | 28.05 | 30.36 | 29.96 | 40.89 | 29.21 | 28.89 | DNA[1] | 83.87 | 29.09 |
| | | | Data capture(%) | 90 | 85 | 98 | 95 | 96 | 13 | 99 | 99 | DNA[1] | 99 | 99 |
| Ambient Temp. 1hr | (ºc) | NA | Average | 17.59 | 28.74 | 20.14 | 19.58 | DNA* | 20.53 | 21.20 | 20.42 | DNA[1] | DNA* | 21.05 |
| | | | Max | 27.87 | 36.94 | 29.11 | 39.65 | DNA* | 27.86 | 34.23 | 29.53 | DNA[1] | DNA* | 40.50 |
| | | | Min | 8.88 | 24.39 | 10.72 | 10.00 | DNA* | 14.29 | 13.22 | 12.40 | DNA[1] | DNA* | 10.98 |
| | | | Data capture(%) | 90 | 87 | 98 | 97 | DNA* | 13 | 99 | 99 | DNA[1] | DNA* | 99 |
| Rainfall 1hr | (m.m.) | NA | Average | 0.03 | 0.71 | 0.06 | 0.45 | 0.30 | DNA* | 0.02 | 0.02 | DNA[1] | DNA* | DNA* |
| | | | Max | 0.05 | 3.57 | 4.48 | 20.75 | 0.71 | DNA* | 0.04 | 0.04 | DNA[1] | DNA* | DNA* |
| | | | Min | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.08 | DNA* | 0.02 | 0.02 | DNA[1] | DNA* | DNA* |
| | | | Data capture(%) | 88 | 49 | 24 | 25 | 96 | DNA* | 58 | 13 | DNA[1] | DNA* | DNA* |

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

DNA= Data Not Available, 1= DNA due to station not in operation because of electrical problem, *=DNA due to malfunction of the analyzer/sensor/poor data capture rate

FIGURE 3: TIME SERIES OF ALL PARAMETERS (SO2, NOx AND O3) MEASURED IN ALL CAMS DURING JANUARY, 2017
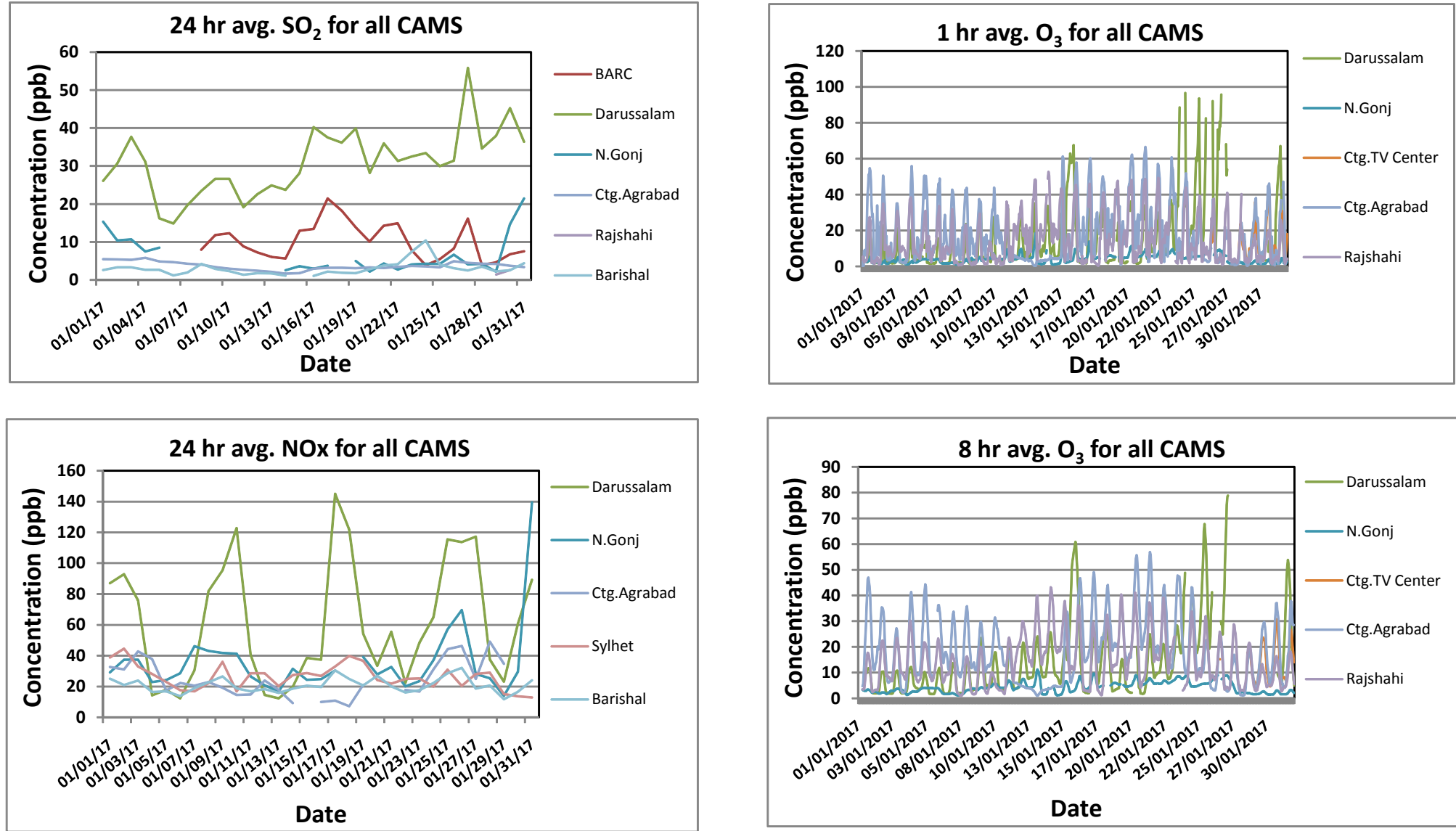
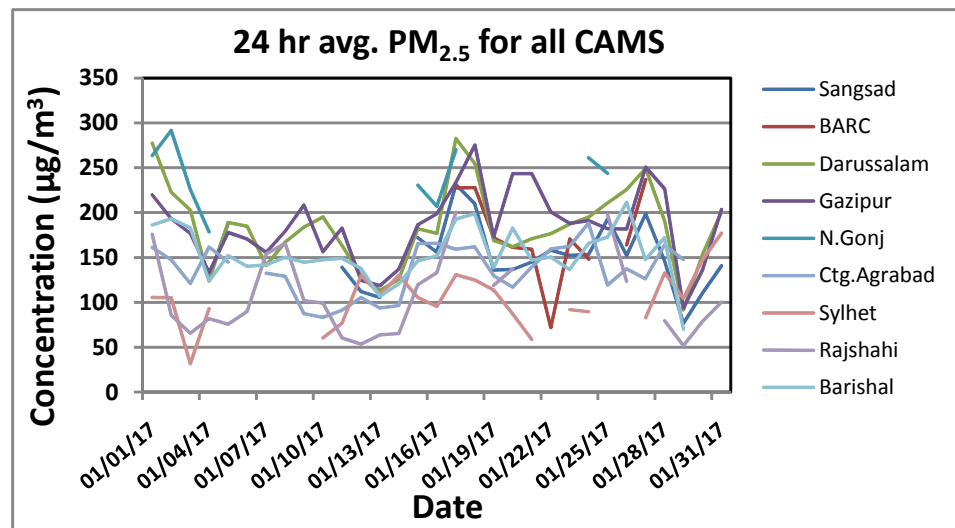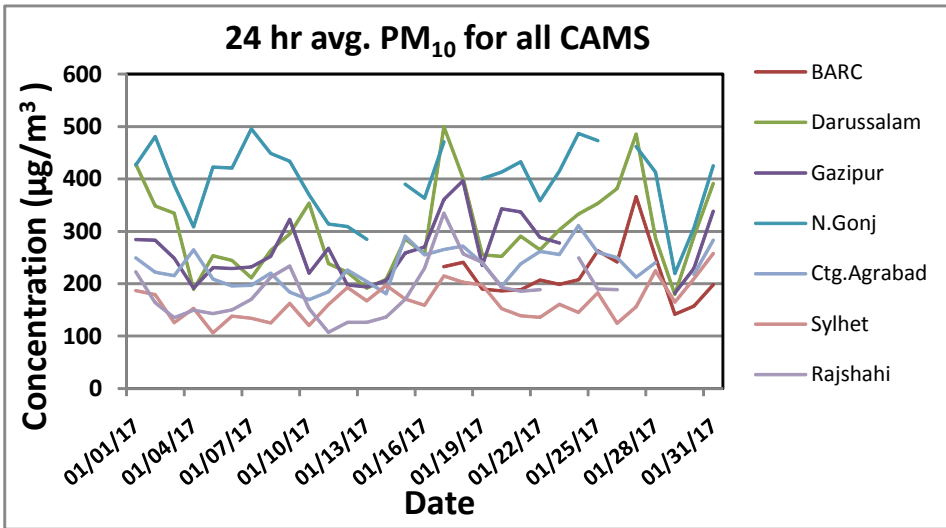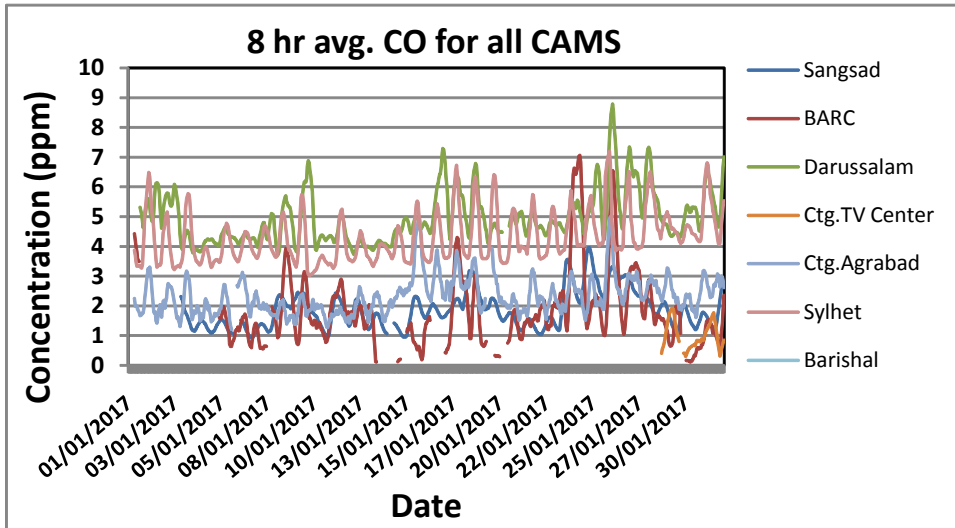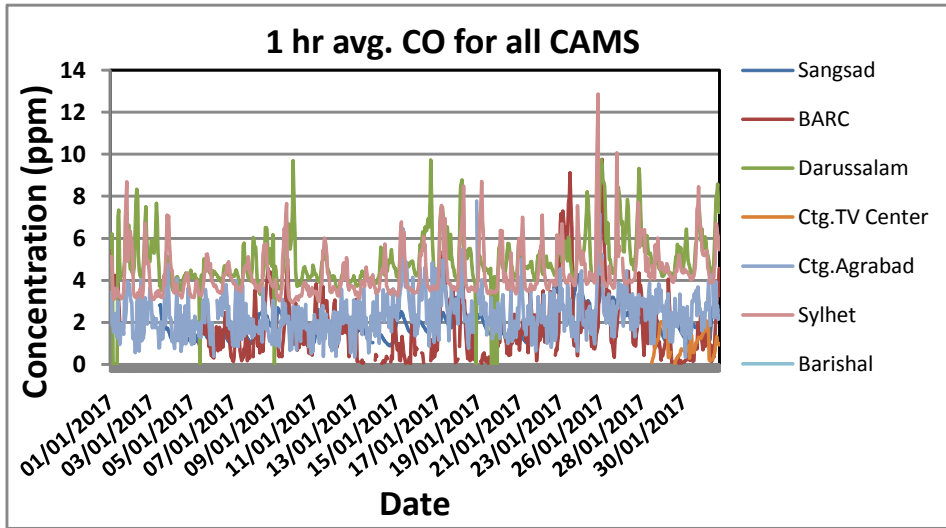Figure 4: TIME SERIES OF ALL PARAMETERS (CO, PM10 AND PM2.5) MEASURED IN CAMS DURING JANUARY, 2017

Figure 5: Monthly Summary of AQI for month of January, 2017