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Case Report

Variation of Ambient Air Quality Scenario in Chittagong City: A Case Study of Air Pollution

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Abstract: The ambient air quality data for particulate matter as well as criteria of gaseous pollutants were assembled during December 2013 to December 2015 from the Continuous Air Quality Monitoring Station (CAMS) located at Agrabad, Chittagong. The observation showed that during April- October, 24 hour average concentration of PM10 and PM2.5 were within the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) level but it increased occasionally by more than two and a half times during the whole non-monsoon period (November-March). The highest values found of PM2.5 were 321.1 µg/m^3 in January, 2013 and 220.34 µg/m^3 in December 2015. Whether, the highest alarming concentration of PM10 was reported as 474 µg/m3 in January 2007. The other gaseous pollutants such as SO_2, NO_2, O_3, CO and Hydrocarbons remain well within the permissible limit except dry non-monsoon period. The yearly average increase of Air Quality Index (AQI) value indicates the growth rate of air pollution in Chittagong city. The main responsible pollutant for air pollution is found $PM_{2.5}$.

Keywords: Air Quality; Gaseous Pollutants; AQI, $PM_{2.5}$; PM_{10}

INTRODUCTION

Chittagong city stands on the right bank of the river Karnaphuly. There are several sources of air pollution in Chittagong city, among them unfit vehicles and industries are notable. The numbers of mostly reconditioned vehicles are increasing in every year. One third of these vehicles do not have any fitness certificate. Due to port facility, this city is attractive for the investors to build up industry. A number of 'Export Processing Zones (EPZ)' has been established by the local and foreign investors (BBS, 2010). Most of the industries are not following the environmental rules and regulations. Along with this many urban areas and shopping and recreational facilities are present within the boundary of the study area considered where human exposure to air pollution caused by vehicular induced turbulence. Though green landscape around Chittagong city and monsoon heavy rainfall helps to reduce the intensity of air pollution, a significant change in land uses and human intervention aggravate the degradation of air quality. The maximum temperature are between 29 °C and 35 °C in monsoon and minimum temperature are between 12 °C and 17 °C in winter. The total annual rainfall throughout the city varies between 2159 mm (85 inches) and 3048 mm (120 inches) rising sometimes to 3810 mm (150 inches). On average approximately 80% of the rainfall occurs during the May to September monsoon. During summer season, winds are generally from the southeast. Easterly and northeasterly winds prevail during the winter periods. The 2011 National census determined that the Chittagong city corporation area had a population of approximately 25,92,439 in approximately 558,097 households.

It is one of the most densely populated cities in the country and facing a high level of air pollution. High influx of people from rural areas, emissions from various kinds of diesel vehicles and badly maintained automobiles, biomass/coal burning for cooking and in the brick kilns, huge number of construction works, re-suspended road dust etc. is making Chittagong as one of the most polluted cities in the country. Not much

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research has been done on air quality of Chittagong, but the air quality of the city is comparable to capital city Dhaka, where according to a recent World Bank Report, it has been estimated that every year around 10,800 premature deaths along with several million cases of illness are being caused by the air pollution. Norwegian Institute of Air Research (NILU) conducted some research on air quality of Chittagong city.

Atmospheric pollution in urban areas is a major issue in many developing countries around the world. It is well recognized that air pollution has hazardous effects on human health causing respiratory diseases (Dockery and Pope 1994, Dockery *et al.* 1989). Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) are important primary pollutants in the ambient air because of their adverse effects on human health and vegetation, their contributions to the acidification of the environment (Legge and Krupa, 1990) and the role of oxides of nitrogen (NO_2) in the formation of photochemical oxidants. NO_2 contributes to the buildup of tropospheric ozone (O_3) and to the lifetime of greenhouse gases (Houghton *et al.,* 1990) and thus be also a key species for global warming. Particulate air pollution can be generated by natural and anthropogenic activities. Anthropogenic sources can be stationary and mobile. It has been estimated in many countries that, traffic-related emissions constitute more than 50% of the total particulate air pollution (Protection, 1996).

Chittagong (latitude 22.22N, longitude 91.47E) has the largest port in Bangladesh, and is heavily trafficked, especially the central city area covering about 10 km2. The main road network in the city goes toward the port area and northward toward the industrial areas. These roads are also heavily trafficked, with persistent traffic jams most of the day. Trucks transporting goods between the port and the industrial areas constitute a significant part of the traffic, and the combination of the hilly nature of the area, the stop and start mode of the congested traffic, and the age and heavy loading of most of the trucks causes large emissions of black diesel smoke. Brick kilns are important source of building materials and pollution. Prior work in Dhaka has suggested a major role for brick kilns in producing air pollution there (Begum *et al.*, 2004). Vehicular emissions, as well as biomass/coal burning for cooking and in the brick kilns around the city, are the main contributor to these emissions (Chaloulakou *et al.,* 1999; Kassomenos *et al.*, 1995). Ambient air quality standards for Bangladesh and WHO guideline shown in table-1.

Table1. Ambient air quality standards for Bangladesh and WHO Guideline

Pollutant	Bangladesh standard	WHO Guide line	Averag ing time
Carbon Monoxide (CO) (mg/m3)	10 (9 ppm)	10	8 hour(a)
	40 mg/m3 (35 ppm)	30	1 hour(a)
Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) (µg/m3)	100 µg/m3(0.053 ppm)	-	Annual
Particulates (PM10) (µg/m3)	50 µg/m3	15	Annual(b)
	150 µg/m3	50	24 hours(c)
Fine Particulates (PM2.5) (µg/m3)	15 µg/m3	10	Annual
	65 µg/m3	25	24 hours
Ozone (O3) (µg/m3)	235 µg/m3 (0.12 ppm)	-	1 hour(d)
	157 µg/m3 (0.08 ppm)	100	8 hours
Sulfur dioxide (SO2) (µg/m3)	80 µg/m3 (0.03 ppm)	-	Annual
	365 µg/m3 (0.14 ppm)	20	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/m3.
(c) The objective is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year

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with a 24- hour average of 15 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.

METHODOLOGY

The ambient air quality monitoring network Bangladesh consists of eleven (11) fixed Continuous Air Monitoring Stations (CAMS). There are two stations in Chittagong one at TV station, Khulshi and another at Agrabad. According to staff correspondence, the report of TV station CAMS is not reliable. That's why choose Agrabad CAMS data for this research.

Multiple gaseous / PM analyzers as shown in Figure 1 are used for Continuous gaseous monitoring. Gaseous PM analyzers were made by Environment S.A., France. UV Fluorescence was used as SO_2 analyzer; chemiluminescence was used as NO_2 analyzer, while NDIR principle was employed to analyze CO. CH_4 and non CH_4 were measured by Flame Ionization Detector. Particulate matter was analyzed by Beta Gauge analyzer and O_3 was measured by UV Fluorescence. All instruments were certified by USEPA.

An air quality index (AQI) is a number used by government agencies to communicate to the public how polluted the air currently is or how polluted it is forecast to become. As the AQI increases, an increasingly large percentage of the population is likely to experience increasingly severe adverse health effects.

Fig1. Air Quality Monitoring Equipment at Agrabad CAMS

The AQI is calculated using the mathematical expression:-

$$I_P = \frac{I_{Hi}-I_{Lo}}{BP_{Hi}-BP_{Lo}}(C_P - BP_{Lo}) + I_{Lo}$$

Where, I_P = the index value for pollutant P;

C_p = the truncated concentration of pollutant P;

BP_{Hi} = the breakpoint that is $\geq C_p$;

BP_{Lo} = the breakpoint that is $\leq C_p$;

I_{Hi} = the AQI value corresponding to BP_{Hi};

I_{Lo} = the AQI value corresponding to BP_{Lo};

RESULT & DISCUSSION

From the analysis it is clear that, the concentration of all pollutants are below their respective standard limit (Table.1) during monsoon period (April to October).

However, the average highest concentration of SO_2 was found in April, 2015. But the highest and lowest 24 hour monthly concentration of SO_2 was 25.75 ppb and 0.00 ppb in December, 2015 and October, 2013 respectively. The highest concentration of NO_2 found 37.74 ppb in

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October, 2014. In January 2013 and June 2015 highest and lowest 24 hour monthly average concentration of NO_2 was found to be 21.76 ppb and 0.09 ppb respectively.

All the value found of SO_2 and NO_2 throughout the year 2013-2015 were within the standard limit. Figure 2 and figure 3 represent the maximum, minimum and average concentration of SO_2 and NO_2.

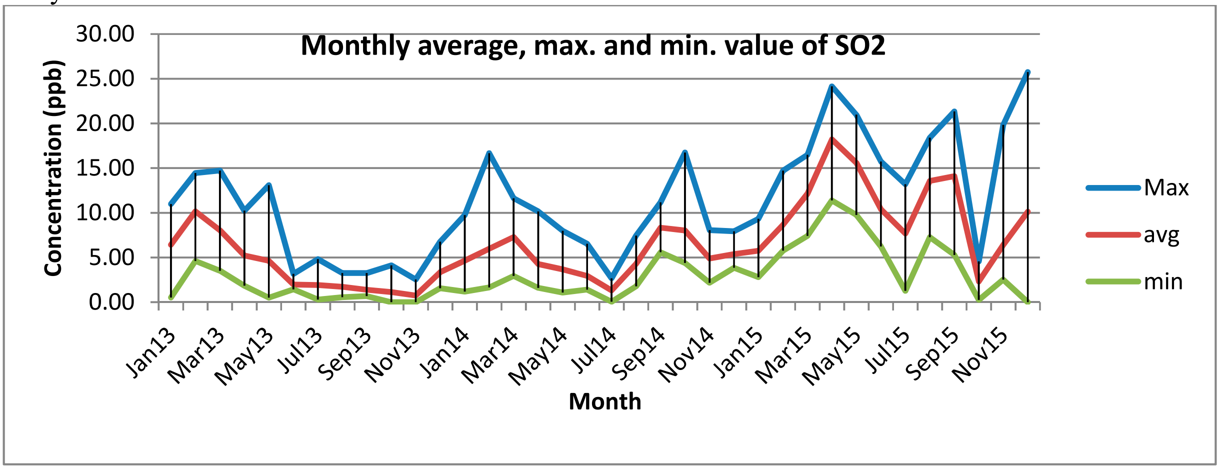

Figure.2: 24 hour average NO_2 at CAMS, Chittagong (monthly average, maximum and minimum)

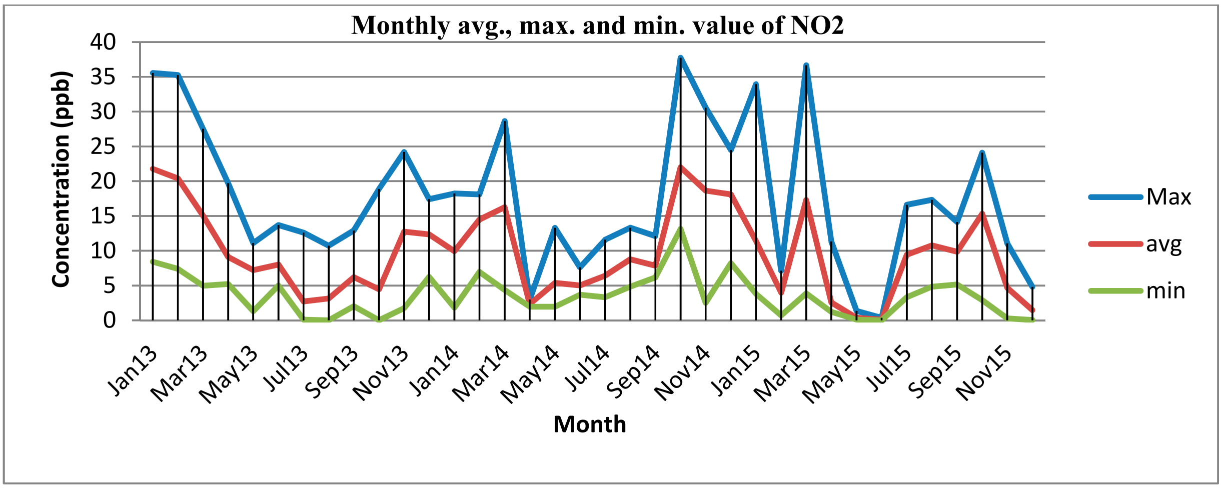

Figure.3: 24 hour average SO_2 at CAMS, Chittagong (monthly average, maximum and minimum)

The National Ambient Air Quality Standard for $PM_{2.5}$ is 65µg/m3 for 24 hour on average (Table I) and for annual arithmetic mean the standard is 15 µg/m3. Figure 4 presented the individual $PM_{2.5}$ data measured at CAMS in 2013- 2014. It revealed clearly the seasonal variation of $PM_{2.5}$ concentration in monsoon (April to October) and non-monsoon (November to March) period against the 24 hour average standard since December 2013. Moreover, from November to March $PM_{2.5}$ exceeds 24 hour average standard. The concentration starts to decrease from February and it continues till July and again it starts to increase from August and continues till January. In the period of April to October, the concentration of $PM_{2.5}$ remains below the 24

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hours standard. In fact, 24 hour average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration starts to increase in October. The maximum concentration of $PM_{2.5}$ has been observed in January, 2013 which is 321.1 µg/m^3. It has behaved like other gaseous pollutants. The The National Ambient Air Quality Standard for PM10 is 150µg/m3 for 24 hour average and for annual arithmetic mean the standard is 50 µg/m3 (Table I). Fig. 5 presents the individual PM_{10} data measured at CAMS in 2013-2014. 24 hour average monthly concentration of PM_{10} has been found distinctly differed from that of monsoon (April to October) and non-monsoon (November to March) period against the 24 hour average standard. It has also indicated that January was maximum and minimum value of $PM_{2.5}$, 24 hour average concentration was found to be 183.2µg/m3 in January 2013 and 18µg/m3 in July 2013 respectively.

the worst polluted month in terms of $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}. The highest values found of $PM_{2.5}$ were 321.1µg/m3 and PM_{10} were 474 µg/m3 in January, 2013.24 hour average concentration in January 2007 and December 2008 respectively. The maximum and minimum value of PM_{10}, 24 hour average concentration was found to be 289.9µg/m3 in January 2013 and 33.2µg/m3 in September, 2013 respectively.

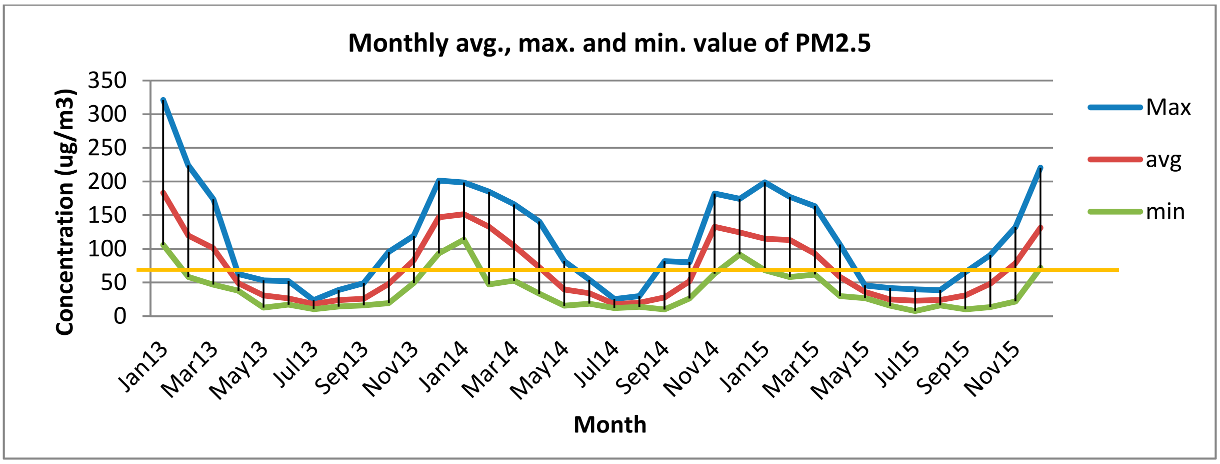

Figure.4: 24 hour average $PM_{2.5}$ at CAMS, Chittagong (monthly average, maximum and minimum)

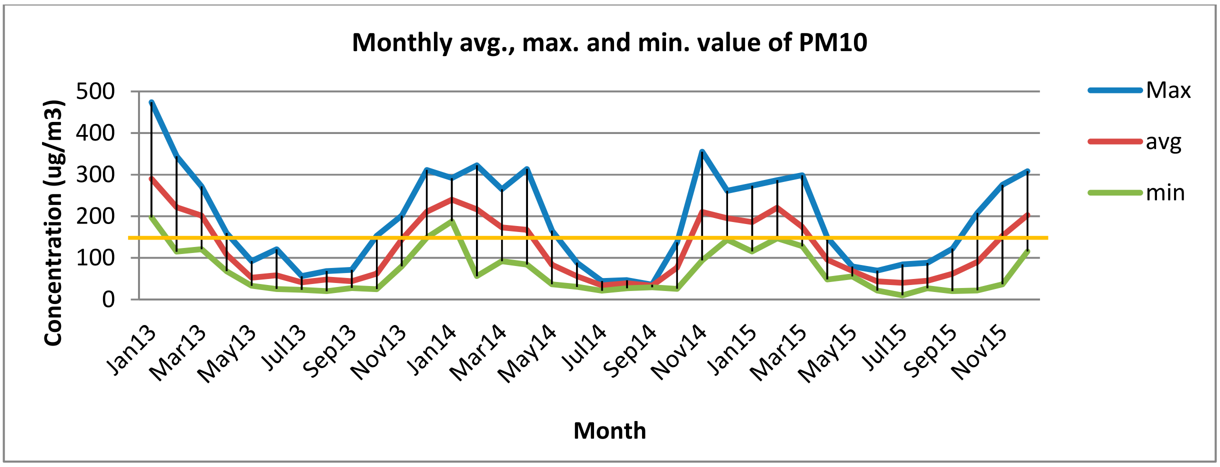

Figure.5: 24 hour average PM_{10} at CAMS, Chittagong (monthly average, maximum and minimum)

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The Daily Air Quality Index (AQI) is calculated for the year 2013- 2015 considering six criteria pollutants (NO_2, SO_2, CO, O_3, $PM_{2.5}$, and PM10). The maximum AQI was found 371 in 10 January 2013 which classify as Hazardous. The responsible pollutants found for air pollution in Chittagong city is $PM_{2.5}$. In almost all the cases, the concentration of $PM_{2.5}$ governed for AQI. The average AQI of the year 2013, 2014 and 2015 is 127, 132 and 133 respectively. This is the indication of increasing air pollution in Chittagong city. Figure 6 to figure 8 represent the daily AQI trend from 2013 to 2015.

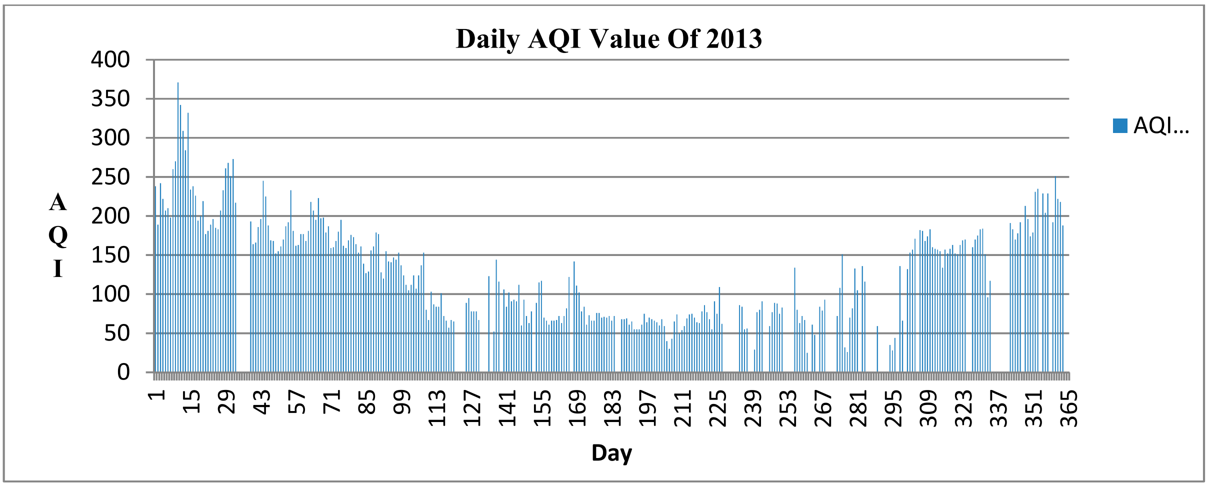

Figure 6: Daily AQI for the year 2013

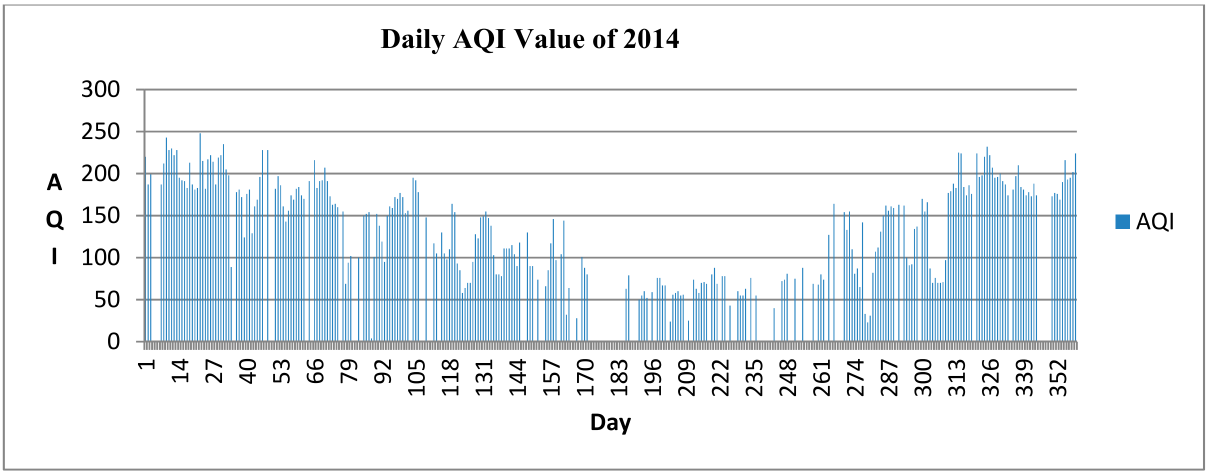

Figure 6: Daily AQI for the year 2013

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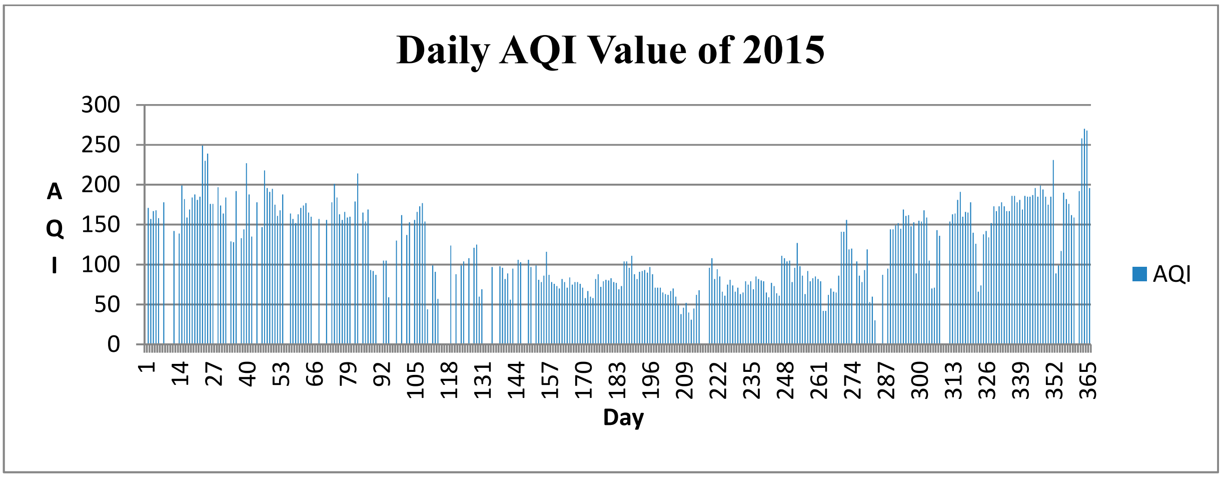

Figure 6: Daily AQI for the year 2013

The concentration of most responsible pollutants for AQI $PM_{2.5}$ considerably decrease in monsoon season, that's why the value of AQI remain below 100 which is categorized according to USEPA as moderate for health impact. The yearly average value of AQI for Chittagong city is above 100 which mean the environmental condition is unhealthy. Figure 7 & figure 8, represent the concentration of $PM_{2.5}$ in monsoon and non-monsoon period.

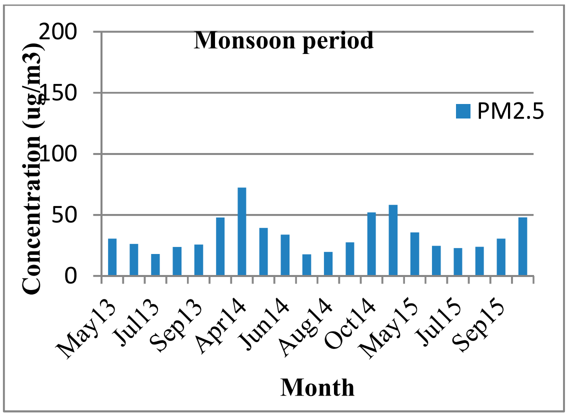

Fig.7: $PM_{2.5}$ Concentration in monsoon period

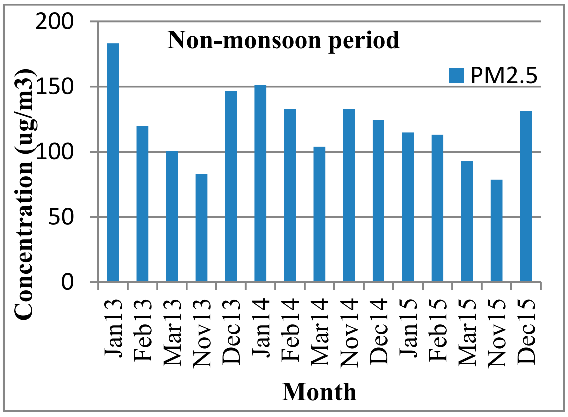

Fig.8: $PM_{2.5}$ Concentration in non-monsoon period

The pollutants concentration largely depends on meteorological parameters. When the rainfall and wind speed is high specially in monsoon period the concentration of $PM_{2.5}$ slows down. The time series plot of $PM_{2.5}$ and metrological parameter presented in Figure 9 to 11, shows temporal (daily) variation of $PM_{2.5}$ concentration with the change of intensity of metrological parameter over the sampling period.

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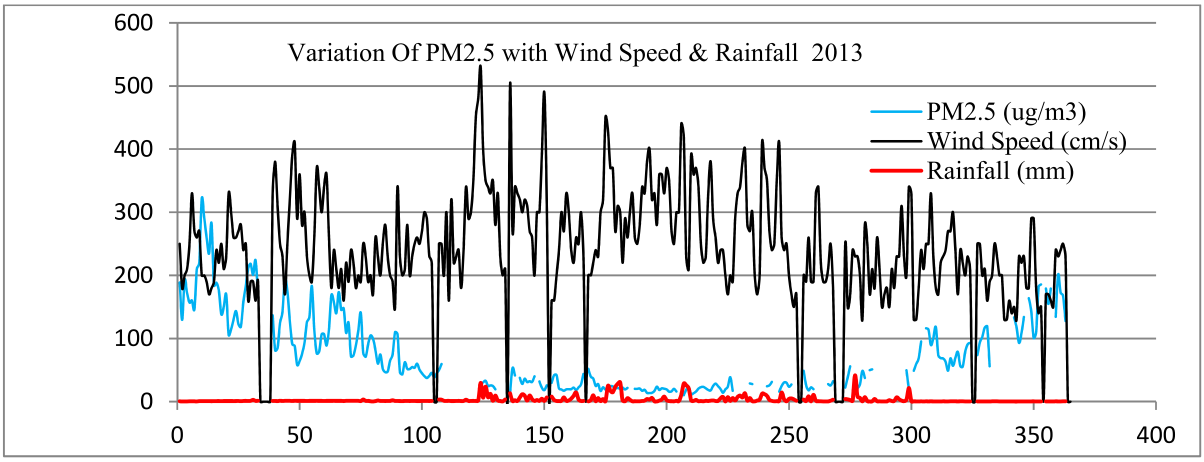

Fig. 9: Temporal (daily) variation of $PM_{2.5}$ concentration with variable wind speed & rainfall in 2013

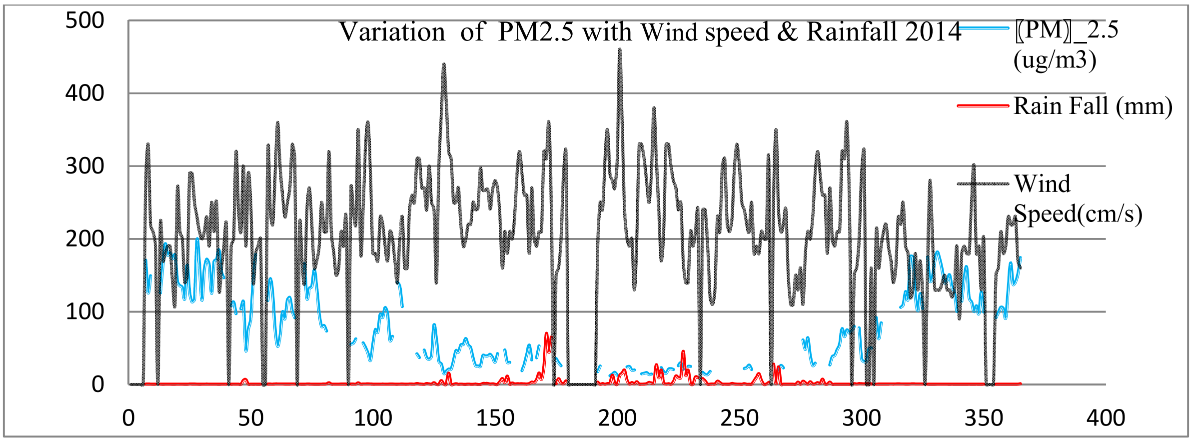

Fig. 10: Temporal (daily) variation of $PM_{2.5}$ concentration with variable wind speed & rainfall in 2014

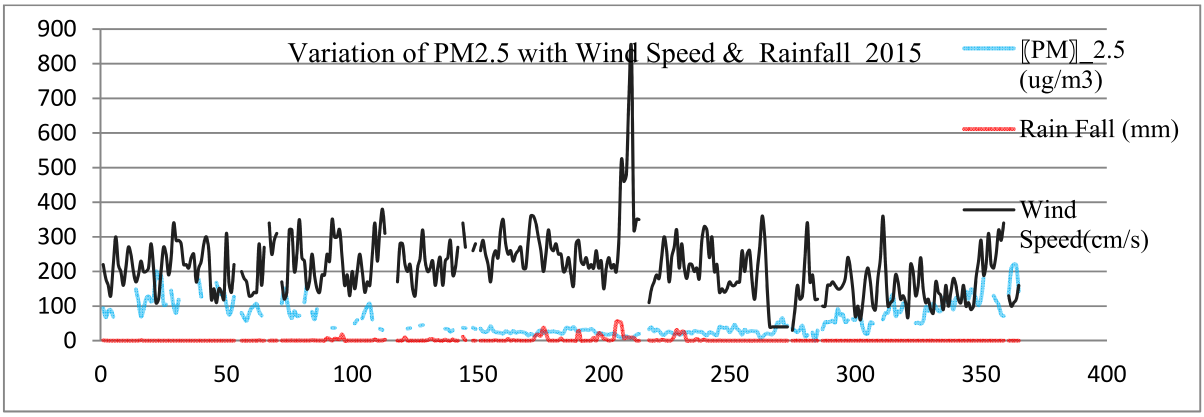

Fig.11: Temporal (daily) variation of $PM_{2.5}$ concentration with variable wind speed & rainfall in 20115

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CONCLUSION

Chittagong City is experiencing several problems due to air pollution. Though the problem is not too much acute like other busy city but it will face worse condition in upcoming days if proper steps would not been taken. Particulate matter is being identified as the main pollutant of concern. Data from the monitoring station reveals that the pollution from particulate matters greatly varies with climatic conditions. While the concentration level comes down the limit value in the monsoon period (April-October), it goes beyond the limit during non-monsoon time and sometimes even crosses three times during the non-monsoon period (November-March). The extent of pollution level during non monsoon period was found to be much higher than the standard level indicating alarming threat to the human health. The highest values found of PM2.5 were 321.1 μg/m^3 in January, 2013 and 220.34 μg/m^3 in December, 2015 while other gaseous pollutants remain within the permissible limit. Emission from vehicles, domestic cooking, brick fields, industries, and building construction material and road dust are the main sources of pollution. It is also necessary to remove all unfit vehicles from the city for improving the air quality. Government should take proper initiative to control air pollution in order to improve health quality of the people of the city.

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