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

M. Arif Hossen, Asiful Hoque

Department of Civil Engineering, Chittagong University of Engineering & Technology, Chittagong, Bangladesh

Email address: arifhossen0101@gmail.com (M. A. Hossen)

To cite this article:

Received: December 30, 2017; Accepted: February 8, 2018; Published: March 8, 2018

Abstract: Chittagong, the commercial capital of Bangladesh, is experiencing crucial health impacts resulting from deficient air quality. 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. Analysis 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 about three times during the whole non-monsoon period (November-March). The highest values found of PM2.5 were 321.1µg/m³ in January, 2013 and 220.34µg/m³ in December 2015. Whether, the highest alarming concentration of PM10 was reported as 474µg/m³ in January 2007. The other gaseous pollutants such as SO₂, NO₂, O₃ and CO 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 PM₂.₅.

Keywords: Air Quality, Gaseous Pollutants, AQI, PM₂.₅, PM₁₀

1. 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 [2]. 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 2592 thousands 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 [1]. 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 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
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.

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 [4]. 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 [11]. Ambient air quality standards for Bangladesh and WHO guideline is showing in the table 1.

### Table 1. Ambient air quality standards for Bangladesh and WHO Guideline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Bangladesh standard</th>
<th>WHO Guideline</th>
<th>Averaging time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Monoxide (CO) (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 (9 ppm)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8 hour(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) (µg/ m³)</td>
<td>40 mg m³ / (35 ppm)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particulates (PM10) (µg/ m³)</td>
<td>100 µg/ m³ (0.053 ppm)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Annual(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine Particulates (PM2.5) (µg/ m³)</td>
<td>50 µg/ m³</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>24 hours(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozone (O₃) (µg/ m³)</td>
<td>150 µg/ m³</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>24 hours(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) (µg/ m³)</td>
<td>15 µg/ m³</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozone (O₃) (µg/ m³)</td>
<td>65 µg/ m³</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozone (O₃) (µg/ m³)</td>
<td>235 µg m³ / (0.12 ppm)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 hour(d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particulates (PM2.5) (µg/ m³)</td>
<td>157 µg m³ / (0.08 ppm)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>8 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) (µg/ m³)</td>
<td>365 µg m³ / (0.14 ppm)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24 hours(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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.

### 2. 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 SO₂ analyzer; chemiluminescence was used as NO₂ analyzer, while NDIR principle was employed to analyze CO. CH₄ and non CH₄ were measured by Flame Ionization Detector. Particulate matter was analyzed by Beta Gauge analyzer and O₃ 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

Prior work in Dhaka has suggested a major role for brick kilns in producing air pollution there [4]. 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 [11]. Ambient air quality standards for Bangladesh and WHO guideline is showing in the table 1.

### Table 1. Ambient air quality standards for Bangladesh and WHO Guideline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Bangladesh standard</th>
<th>WHO Guideline</th>
<th>Averaging time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Monoxide (CO) (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 (9 ppm)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8 hour(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) (µg/ m³)</td>
<td>40 mg m³ / (35 ppm)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particulates (PM10) (µg/ m³)</td>
<td>100 µg/ m³ (0.053 ppm)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Annual(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine Particulates (PM2.5) (µg/ m³)</td>
<td>50 µg/ m³</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>24 hours(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozone (O₃) (µg/ m³)</td>
<td>150 µg/ m³</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>24 hours(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) (µg/ m³)</td>
<td>15 µg/ m³</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozone (O₃) (µg/ m³)</td>
<td>65 µg/ m³</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozone (O₃) (µg/ m³)</td>
<td>235 µg m³ / (0.12 ppm)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 hour(d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particulates (PM2.5) (µg/ m³)</td>
<td>157 µg m³ / (0.08 ppm)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>8 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) (µg/ m³)</td>
<td>365 µg m³ / (0.14 ppm)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24 hours(a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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.

2. 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 SO₂ analyzer; chemiluminescence was used as NO₂ analyzer, while NDIR principle was employed to analyze CO. CH₄ and non CH₄ were measured by Flame Ionization Detector. Particulate matter was analyzed by Beta Gauge analyzer and O₃ 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.
\[ \text{IP} = \frac{I_{HI} - I_{LO}}{BP_{HI} - BP_{LO}} (C_P - BP_{LO}) + I_{LO} \]

Where, \( \text{IP} \) = 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 \( BP_{LO} \);

3. 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 \( \text{SO}_2 \) was found in April, 2015. But the highest and lowest 24 hour monthly concentration of \( \text{SO}_2 \) was 25.75 ppb and 0.00 ppb in December, 2015 and October, 2013 respectively. The highest concentration of \( \text{NO}_2 \) found 37.74 ppb in October, 2014. In January 2013 and June 2015 highest and lowest 24 hour monthly average concentration of \( \text{NO}_2 \) was found to be 21.76 ppb and 0.09 ppb respectively.

All the value found of \( \text{SO}_2 \) and \( \text{NO}_2 \) throughout the year 2013-2015 were within the standard limit. Figure 2 and figure 3 represent the maximum, minimum and average concentration of \( \text{SO}_2 \) and \( \text{NO}_2 \).

![Figure 2. 24 hour average \( \text{NO}_2 \) at CAMS, Chittagong (monthly average, maximum and minimum).](image)

![Figure 3. 24 hour average \( \text{SO}_2 \) at CAMS, Chittagong (monthly average, maximum and minimum).](image)

The National Ambient Air Quality Standard for \( \text{PM}_{2.5} \) is 65\( \mu \text{g/m}^3 \) for 24 hour on average (Table 1) and for annual arithmetic mean the standard is 15 \( \mu \text{g/m}^3 \). Figure 4 presented the individual \( \text{PM}_{2.5} \) data measured at CAMS in 2013-2014. It revealed clearly the seasonal variation of \( \text{PM}_{2.5} \) 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 \( \text{PM}_{2.5} \) 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 \( \text{PM}_{2.5} \) remains below the 24 hours standard. In fact, 24 hour average \( \text{PM}_{2.5} \) concentration starts to increase in October. The maximum concentration of \( \text{PM}_{2.5} \) has been observed in January, 2013 which is 321.1 \( \mu \text{g/m}^3 \). It has behaved like other gaseous pollutants. The maximum and minimum value of \( \text{PM}_{2.5} \), 24 hour average concentration was found to be 183.2 \( \mu \text{g/m}^3 \) in January 2013 and 18 \( \mu \text{g/m}^3 \) in July 2013 respectively.

The National Ambient Air Quality Standard for \( \text{PM}_{10} \) is 150\( \mu \text{g/m}^3 \) for 24 hour average and for annual arithmetic mean the standard is 50 \( \mu \text{g/m}^3 \) (Table 1). Figure 5 presents the individual \( \text{PM}_{10} \) data measured at CAMS in 2013-2014. 24 hour average monthly concentration of \( \text{PM}_{10} \) 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 the worst polluted month in terms of PM$_{2.5}$ and PM$_{10}$. The highest values found of PM$_{2.5}$ were 321.1µg/m$^3$ and PM$_{10}$ were 474 µg/m$^3$ 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/m$^3$ in January 2013 and 33.2µg/m$^3$ in September, 2013 respectively.

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.
The concentration of most responsible pollutants for AQI $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ 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 $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ in monsoon and 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 $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ slows down. The time series plot of $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ and meteorological parameter presented in Figure 9 to 11, shows temporal (daily) variation of $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ concentration with the change of intensity of meteorological parameter over the sampling period.
4. 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 PM$_{2.5}$ 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.
References


