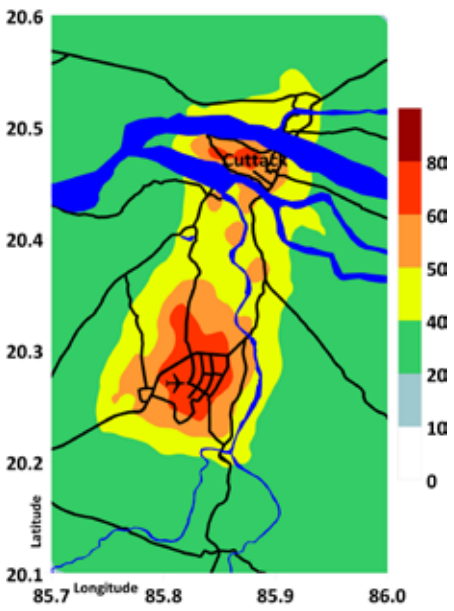
Modeled annual average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration (2015) µg/m³



For urban Bhubaneswar, average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration was 47.7 ± 9.4 µg/m³. This is marginally higher than the national standard (40) but more than 4 times the WHO guideline (10).

Air monitoring infrastructure

Bhubaneswar has 0 Continuous Air Monitoring Station (CAMS) reporting data for all the criteria pollutants and 5 manual stations reporting data on PM_{10}, SO_2, and NO_2. There should be at least 22 CAMS in the city for efficient reporting.

Annual averages from the national ambient monitoring program (2011-2015) µg/m³

PM_{10}	NO_2	SO_2
128.0 ± 102.7	26.9 ± 17.2	3.0 ± 1.5

Trend in $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations, based on satellite observations and global model simulations (1998-2014) µg/m³

URBAN emissions .info

SHAKTI SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOUNDATION

APnA CITY PROGRAM

Clearing the air with data

The Air Pollution Knowledge Assessment (APnA) City Program

Clearing the air with data

• Agra • Amritsar • Bengaluru • Bhopal • Bhubaneswar
• Chandigarh • Chennai • Coimbatore • Dehradun
• Indore • Jaipur • Kanpur • Kochi • Ludhiana • Nagpur
• Patna • Pune • Raipur • Ranchi • Varanasi

Designing an effective Air Quality Management (AQM) plan for a city requires robust data on levels of pollution, affected areas, source contributors, peaking trends and possible control mechanisms.

The Air Pollution Knowledge Assessment (APnA) City Program seeks to make this database available and also serve as a starting point for understanding air pollution.

The program, implemented by Urban Emissions and facilitated by Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation, seeks to create a comprehensive, city-specific information pool by pulling together data from disparate sources, surveys, mapping and atmospheric modeling.

Policy options based on this information, and their implementation, would be the effective next steps in improving the air quality of our cities.

Bhubaneswar

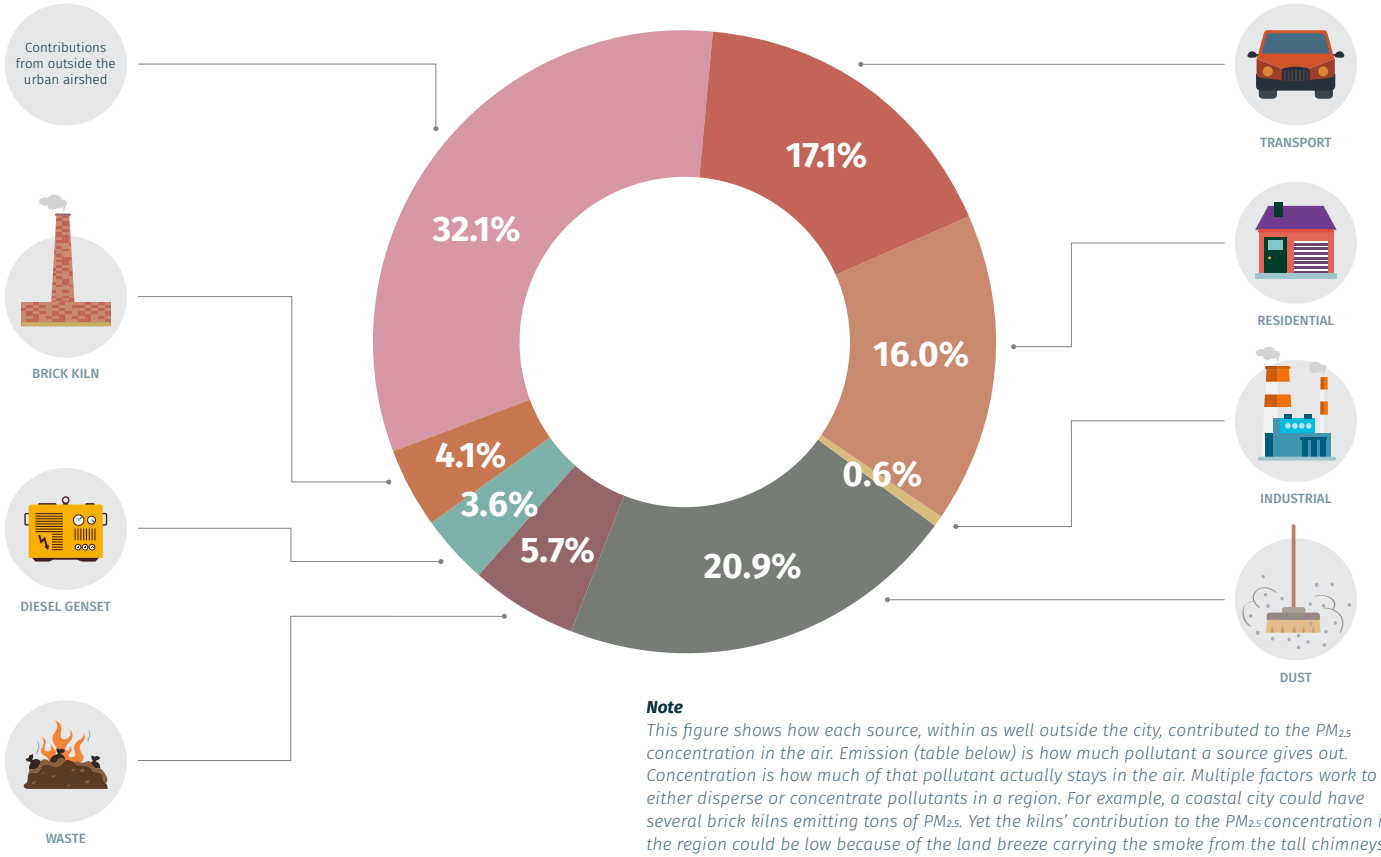
This ancient Temple City has $PM_{2.5}$ count that's more than 4 times the WHO guidelines.

For detailed information on Bhubaneswar Air Quality, visit **www.urbanemissions.info/india-apna**

www.urbanemissions.info

Photo: flickr.com/photos/vinayakh/7164528362

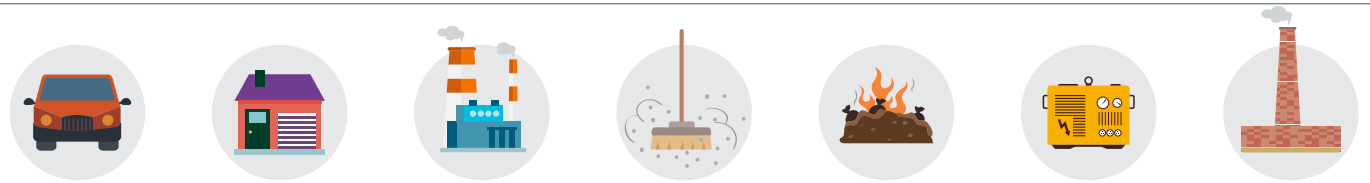
$PM_{2.5}$ concentration : source–wise percentage share in 2015



Note

This figure shows how each source, within as well outside the city, contributed to the $PM_{2.5}$ concentration in the air. Emission (table below) is how much pollutant a source gives out. Concentration is how much of that pollutant actually stays in the air. Multiple factors work to either disperse or concentrate pollutants in a region. For example, a coastal city could have several brick kilns emitting tons of $PM_{2.5}$. Yet the kilns' contribution to the $PM_{2.5}$ concentration in the region could be low because of the land breeze carrying the smoke from the tall chimneys to the sea. To know how source concentration is calculated please visit the APnA city website.

$PM_{2.5}$ emissions : source–wise share in tons in 2015 and 2030 (projected)



3,000	2,450	1,000	2,000	950	650	1,200
4,550	2,900	1,150	3,650	1,400	750	1,550

Total emissions in 2015 = 11,250 tons | Total emissions in 2030 = 15,950 tons

Findings & Recommendations

- The modeled source contributions highlight transport (including on road dust), domestic cooking and heating, and open waste burning as the key air pollution sources in the urban areas.
- An estimated 32% of the ambient annual $PM_{2.5}$ pollution (in 2015) originated outside the urban airshed, which suggests that some regional interventions could reduce the pollution loads. This contribution mostly stems from coal-fired power plants and large (metal and non-metal processing) industries.
- The city needs to aggressively promote public and non-motorized transport and improve the road infrastructure to reduce on-road dust re-suspension.
- By 2030, the vehicle exhaust emissions are expected to remain constant, if and only if, Bharat 6 fuel standards are introduced nationally in 2020, as recommended by the Auto Fuel Policy.
- By 2030, the share of emissions from residential cooking and lighting is expected to decrease with an increase in LPG share, residential electrification and urbanization. However, since the availability of biomass and coal in the region is high, a fair share of its use is expected to continue, unless there is an aggressive program to promote a 100% technology shift to cleaner options like LPG and electricity.
- There are about 150 brick kilns in this urban airshed, located to the east of the city and between Cuttack and Bhubaneswar. They are fueled mostly by coal and agri-waste. These seasonal kilns can benefit from a technology upgrade from the current fixed-chimney to (for example) zig-zag, in order to improve their overall energy efficiency.
- Open waste burning is dispersed across the city and requires stricter regulations for addressing the issue.