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> An Air Quality Monitoring and Management System for Hanoi

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Presented at the World Bank meeting in Hanoi, 26 February 2005

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1 Introduction

NILU has been asked by the World Bank to participate in a meeting on air quality monitoring and management in Hanoui. VEPA in Hanoi has expressed interest for a development of an air quality monitoring and management system in Hanoi similar to the existing network of monitoring stations already operated in Ho Chi Minh City. A proposal has been presented to VEPA, which included the main objectives and the actions and services needed to obtain a modern air quality monitoring and management system for Hanoi.

In the meeting in Hanoi NILU presented a typical AQMS platform and presented briefly the AirQUIS system and its possibilities.

2 Objectives

The main objective for the air quality monitoring and management system for Hanopi is to

- Establish a system of real-time air quality monitoring and management for Hanoi
- Develop a common standard methodology for a common tool/software platform to be used at urban and national level in Vietnam
- To collect and process the data from different sources of air pollution (mobile and fixed) to compute their impact on the ambient air quality.
- To establish a system and knowledge adequate for short and long-term planning
- Data dissemination and common distribution of information within national a network

Future prediction of pollution levels in different parts of Vietnam should be possible using the database and planning system delivered as an Air Quality Management System.

3 NILU may offer adequate input

To meet the objectives NILU will offer to develop a GIS based Air Quality Management System based on the AirQUIS platform which already is being operated by HEPA in HoChiMinh City.

The following elements will be included:

- Evaluation and improvement of existing measurements
- Improving the quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures
- Start collecting data for a Emission Inventory for point, line and area sources
- Perform Dispersion Modelling
- Improve reporting procedures
- Establish Air Quality information dissemination solution using internet

A major part of the development will include capacity building and training including:

- Understanding the air quality management concept
- How to operate an air quality monitoring network
- Data quality assurance, QA/QC procedures
- Statistics and reports
- Collection of data for the Emission Inventory

- Basic training in the use of dispersion and exposure models
- How to publish air quality information using Internet

4 The AirQUIS platform

AirQUIS is a GIS based air quality assessment and planning system, which has been used for integrated Air Quality Assessment and Management in small and large cities, in industrial areas and in areas and countries around the world. The immediate needs for Hanoi will be to establish the Measurement Module, which has been developed for handling on-line and off-line measurement data of air quality and meteorology. This module includes data quality controls, data statistics and graphical presentation tool for reporting and data assessment

AirQUIS also includes additional modules for modelling and air quality planning, which can easily be added to the measurement module. These modules include:

- Emission inventory procedures and emission models
- Wind field, dispersion and exposure models
- Data presentation tools and dissemination interfaces to web pages etc.

All data are stored on a modern database platform and presented through a Graphical User Friendly Interface (GUI) on an advanced Geographical Information System (GIS).

We believe that this platform will meet many of the objectives stated by VEPA in Hanoi. To build an AirQUIS project (database) includes importing data into the different modules in the system. Descriptions of the input data will be provided.

The AirQUIS models include an air emission calculation model, a meteorological model, an air dispersion model and different ways of calculating population exposure. The models provide the possibility of identifying the results of alternative planning scenarios as well as describing the present situation. The contribution to the pollution from different source categories, such as industry, traffic and domestic heating can be calculated based on emission or fuel consumption data. In this way the system can be used as a tool for evaluating and comparing different measures to reduce air pollution as a basis for cost-effectiveness ranking.

Basic training in air pollution modelling as well as descriptions and background for the models available in AirQUIS will also be provided to VEPA. Any additional work such as additional support in performing emission inventories or undertaking air pollution modelling will have to be discussed between the parties. Also additional instruments and monitoring stations are not included in this estimate.

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About AirQUIS: <u>http://www.nilu.no</u> <u>http://www.airquis.no</u>

















