Air Quality Management:

Thailand's Experiences



Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana

Coordinator of the Secretariat for the Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (EANET)

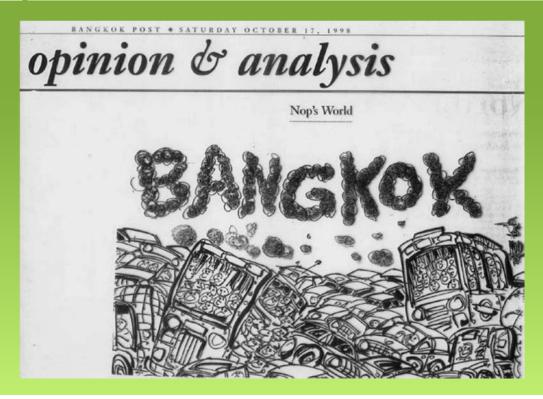
Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (RRC.AP)

Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)

The Problem Bangkok's Air Pollution in Early 90's

- Air pollution has been identified by the public as a major environmental issue in Bangkok
- High levels of air pollutants, i.e. Pb, CO, SPM, and PM10, usually exceeded the prescribed limits
- High blood lead level in school children and traffic policemen
- Health effects of air pollution was increasing
- Motor vehicles and fuels contribute to the air pollution problem

News Headline on Air Pollution in Bangkok in 1998





EANET

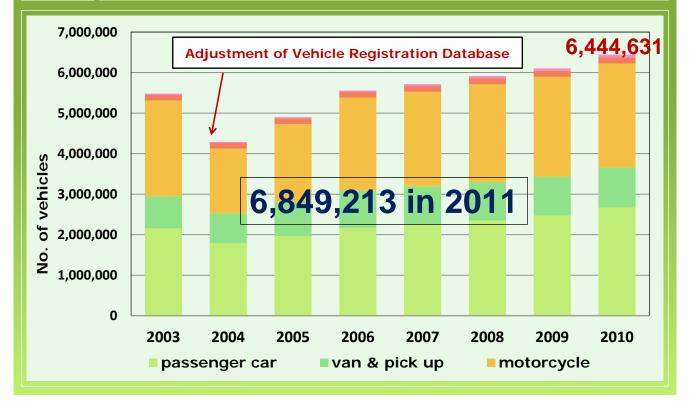
Sources of Air Pollution

Emission Loads in BKK in 1997 (Tons/Year) Α **Sources** NOx **SO**₂ PM CO HC Mobile 20,602 349,771 264,648 9,973 232,973 Point 6,266 56,002 229,859 2,005 3,735 107,738 Area 8,511 184 33,904 3,85 463,775 329,161 268,882 Total 240,016 38.192 S 2.6 0.1 100% 0 12.6 17.0 23.2 36.3 0.8 80% 1.4 u 60% 9.8 95.8 r 86.6 40% 80.4 75.4 С 53.9 20% e 0% S PM co нс NOx **SO2** Mobile Point 🗆 Area

Number of Vehicle Registered in Bangkok until 2010

EANET

EANET

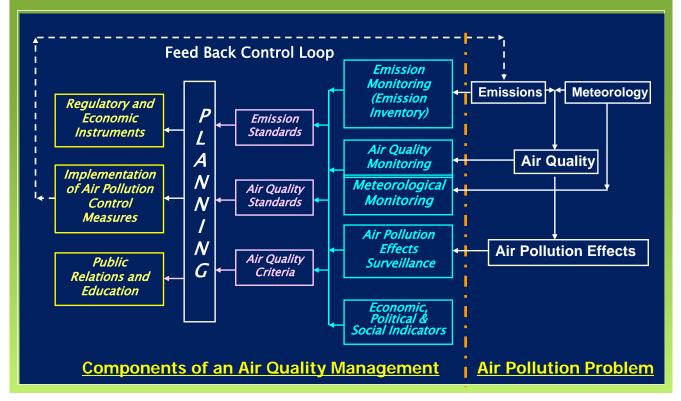








Air Quality Management System

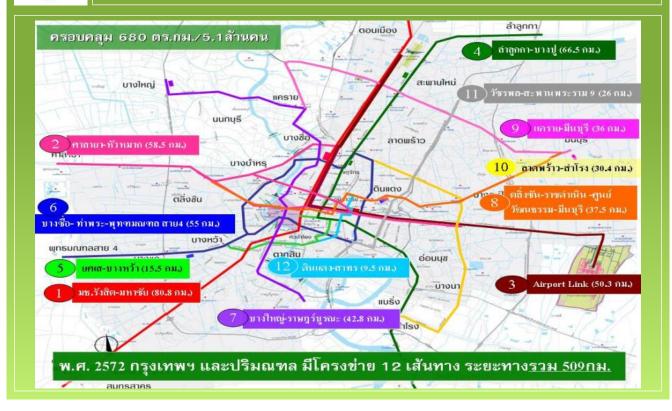




Clean fuels and clean new vehicles are major factors responsible for today Bangkok's cleaner air

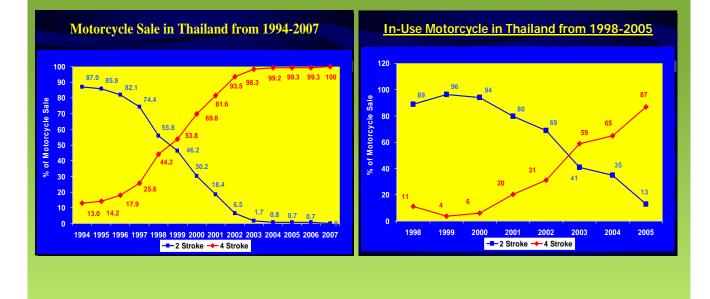








Motorcycles in Thailand

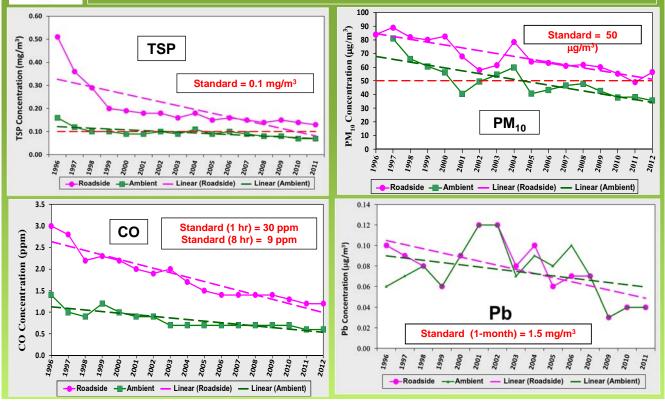




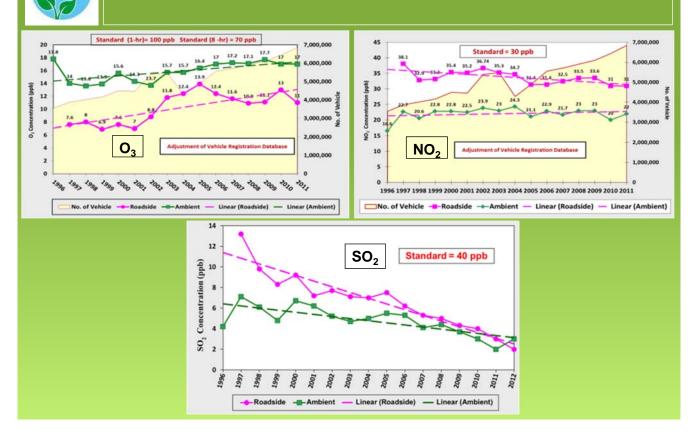


EANET

Trends of Air Quality in Bangkok



Trends of Air Quality in Bangkok





- Air quality in Thailand during the past decade has been improved. The ambient levels of key air pollutants (particulate matter, lead, sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide) in Bangkok and other major cities have fallen dramatically.
- All air pollutants, except PM and O₃, are now complied with Thailand National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
- VOC is a problem in some urban and industrial areas



Challenges Ahead

- 1) Targeting PM (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) and O_3 reductions
- 2) Improving Inspection and Maintenance Program
- 3) Improving public transport & transport management
- 4) Improving air quality management governance
- 5) Broadening public participation
- 6) Obtaining political will
- 7) Harnessing global opportunities (Climate Protection) for local air quality improvement - Co-benefit

