

Fifteen session of intergovernmental meeting of Male

National Center for Air and Climate
October 16

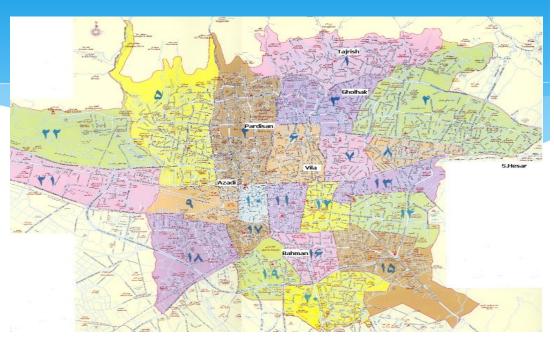
8 Megacities with Major Air Pollution Problems

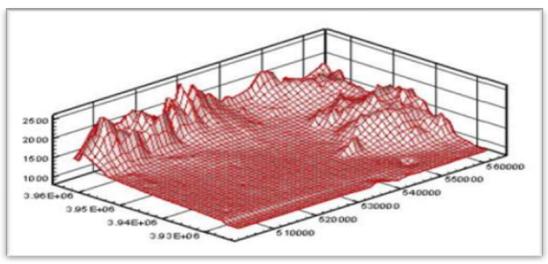


Tehran Charcteristics

-Area

- -Topography
- -Industrial zone
- -capacity of transportation





Major Naturally Caused Pollution Episodes

Inversion Episodes

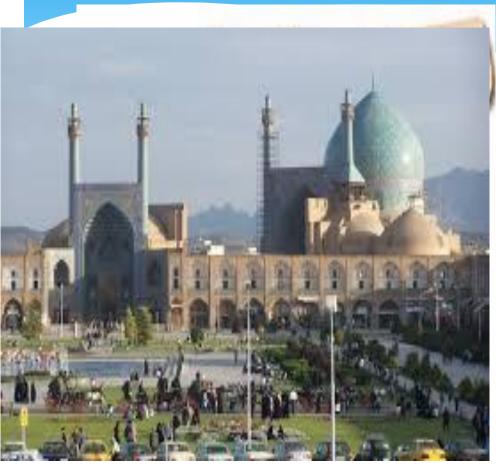
Several episodes in cold season

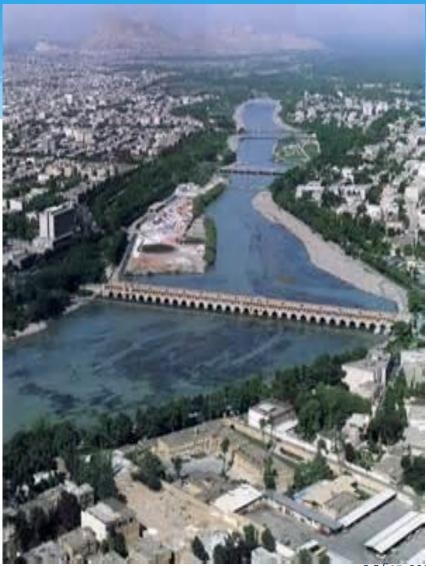




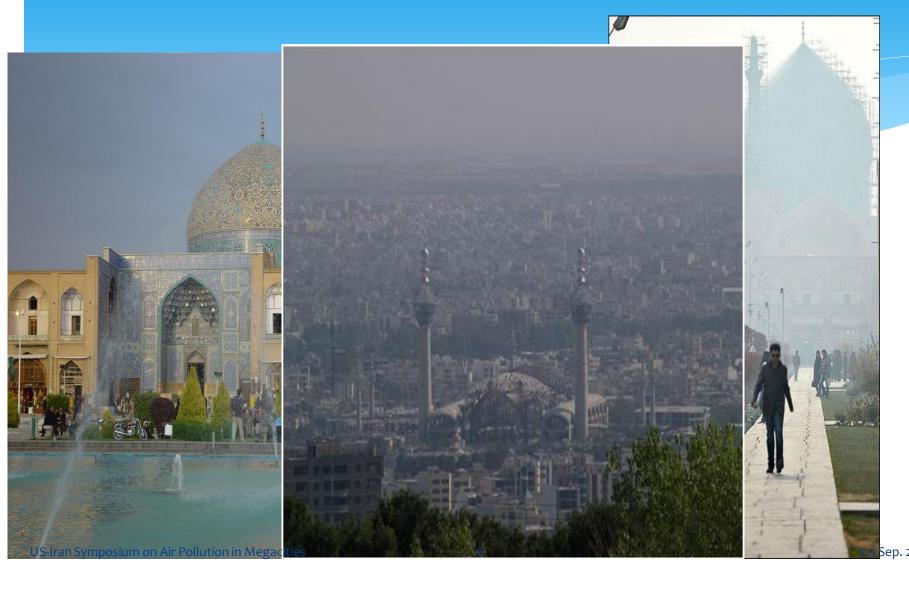
Tehran view from mountains

Some facts about Isfahan

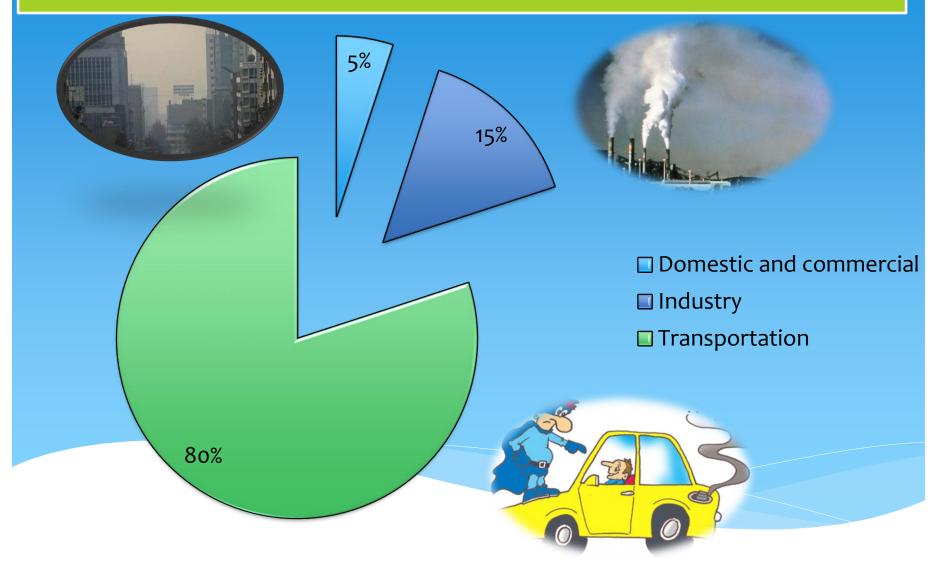




Air Pollution in Isfahan



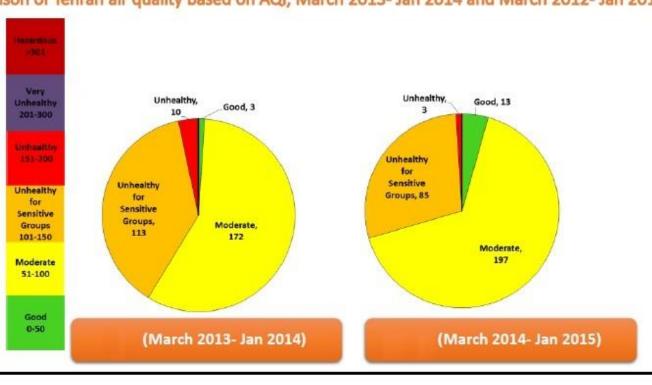
Contribution of various sources of air pollution in Tehran



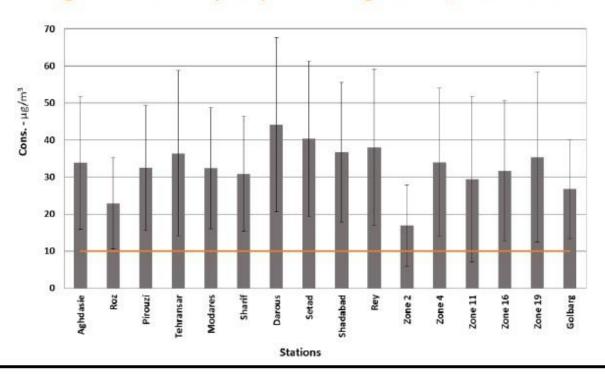
Chalenges

- More than 150 days of Tehran city is Unhealthy
- * The main pollutant Parameter of mega cities is particulate 2.5 micron
- * Vehicles have the main role in pollution of cities
- * High consumption fuel in all economical section
- Using old technology in industrial process
- * Lack of control system in power plant
- * Provinces dealing with dust phenomena

A comparison of Tehran air quality based on AQJ, March 2013- Jan 2014 and March 2012- Jan 2013

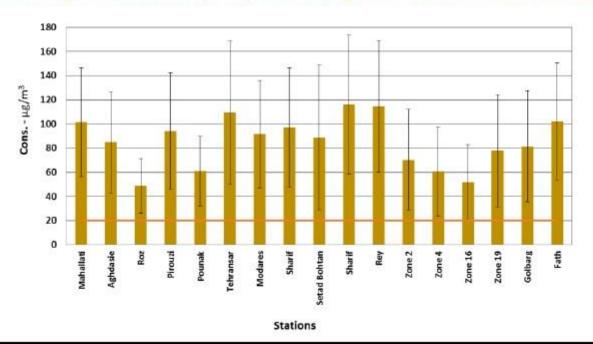


PM2.5 annual average of Tehran air quality monitoring stations, March 2013-Feb 2014



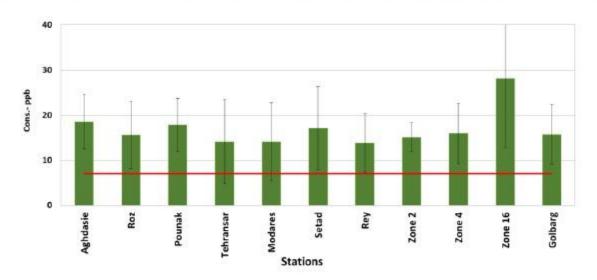
غلظت متوسط سالیانه PM10 در تعدادی از ایستگاه های پایش آلودگی هوای تهران در سال ۱۳۹۲

PM10 annual average of Tehran air quality monitoring stations, March 2013-Feb 2014



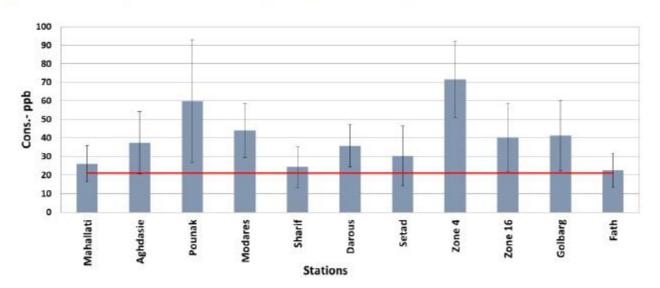
غلظت متوسط سالیانه SO₂ در تعدادی از ایستگاه های پایش آلودگی هوای تهران در سال ۱۳۹۲

SO₂ annual average of Tehran air quality monitoring stations, March 2013-Feb 2014

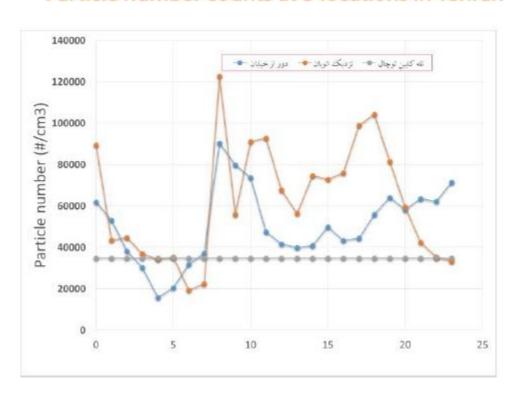


غلظت متوسط سالیانه NO_2 در تعدادی از ایستگاه های پایش آلودگی هوای تهران در سال ۱۳۹۲

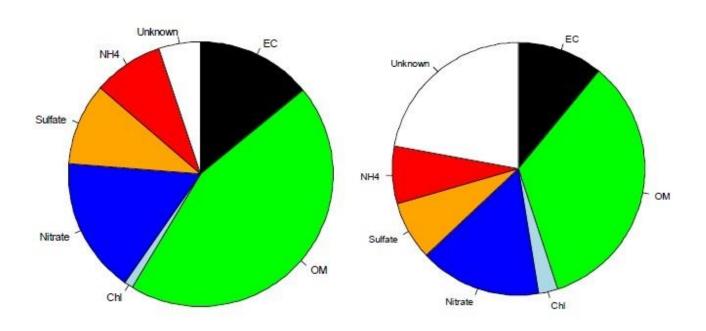
NO₂ annual average of Tehran air quality monitoring stations, March 2013-Feb 2014



مقایسه موردی تمداد ذرات مملق با سایز کمتر از ۰٫۷ میکرون در چند نقطه تهران Particle number counts at 3 locations in Tehran



The result of Chemical analysis PM2.5 Tehran- Aghdasie Station-Winter 2014



Seven goals of the first Air Quality Action Plan in Tehran

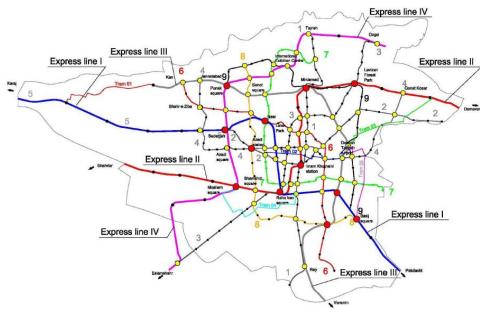
- 1. New vehicles
- 2. Old vehicles
- 3. Public Transportation
- 4. Improving the quality of fuel
- 5. Inspection and maintenance of Vehicle
- 6. Traffic management
- 7. Training and public awareness

Iranian Standards

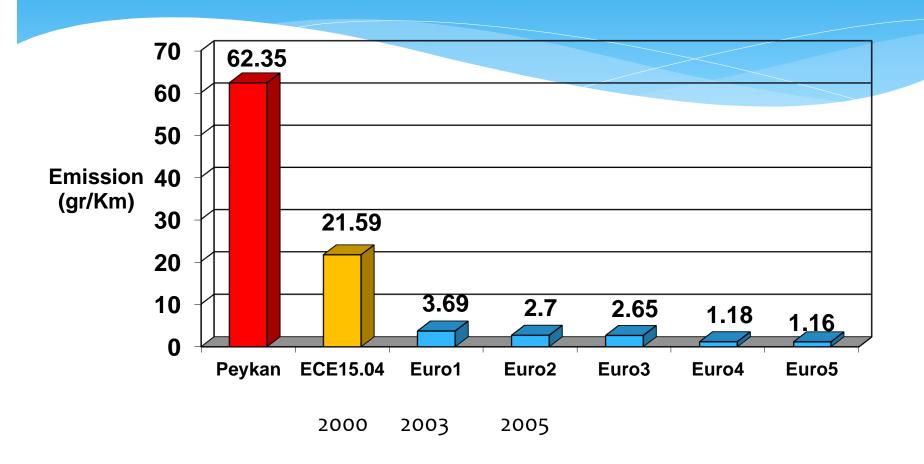
- Clean air action plan
- * Ambient Air quality Standard
- * Industrial exhaust standard by the type of industry and production process
- * Exhaust emission standard for vehicle
- * Fuel Standard

Public trans portation in Tehran





Vehicle Emissions (CO+HC+NOx)



Ful Euro 4 Standard

EU REFERENCE TEST FUELS

These specifications apply to reference fuel used during certification/type approval.

UNLEADED GASOLINE FUEL

Values for Euro 3 and Euro 4 are part of European Directive 98/69/EC and 2002/80/EC. For implementation timing see pages 10-11

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Parameter	Unit	ECE, EC 93,96	Euro 3	€uro
Octane	RON/MON	95/85	95/85	95/85
R∀P	kPa	56-64	56-60 ¹⁾	56-60 ¹)
Density at 15°C	kg/l	0,748-0,762	0,748-0,762 1)	0,740-0,754 1
T 10	°C	42-58		
T 50	°C	90-110		
T 90	°C	155-180		
Dist. at 100°C	% vol		49-57	50-58
at 150°C	% vol		81-87	83-89
FBP	°C	190-215	190-215	190-210
Aromatics	% vol	45	28-40	29-35
Olefins	% vol	20	≤ 10	
Benzene	% vol	5	≤1	≤1
Oxygen	% mass		≤ 2,3	51

Parameter	Unit	ECE, EC 93,96	Euro 3	Euro 4
Sulfur	ppm	400	100	10
Lead	g/l	0,005	0,005	0,005
Phosphorus	g/l	0,0013	0,0013	0,0013

¹⁾ Different values for cold temperature test fuel: RVP: 56-95 kPa, Density at 15°C: 748-775 kg/m³

DIESEL FUEL

Parameter	Unit	ECE, EC 93,96	Euro 3,4
Cetane		49-53	52-54
Density at 15°C	kg/l	0,835-0,845	0,833-0,837
Distillation T 50	°C	≥ 245	≥ 245
T 95	°C	320-340	345-350
FBP	°C	≤ 370	≤ 370
Flash point	°C	≥ 55	≥ 55
Viscosity at 40°C	mm²/s	2,5-3,5	2,5-3,5 2)
Polycyclic aromatics	% mass		3-6,0
Sulfur	ppm	≤ 3000	≤ 300 ³)

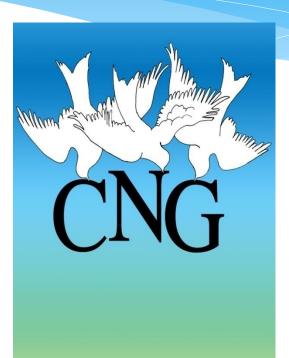
²⁾ For Euro 4: 2,3-3,3

 $^{^{3)}}$ Mandatory diesel sulfur level for Euro 4: \leq 10 ppm

CNG buses and Taxi











Main Tasks for the next 5 years

- Developing of public transport system to 75%
- Upgrade the Vehicles standard to Euros
- Continuing phasing out the old vehicles
- Utilize Renewable Energy
- Development of electrical and hybrid vehicles
- Improvement of control system in industries
- Improvement of monitoring system
- Review of law and regulations
- General education

Implementing strategies to deal with the phenomenon of dust Department Of •Complete, network monitoring of terrestrial and satellite.

Department Of	Complete network monitoring of terrestrial and saten
Environment	•Reclamation wetlands
	•Monitoring on implementation programs
Meteorological	•The development of forecasting and warning systems

Organization

•Upgrading the information technology

•Integrated early warning system for SDS

Forests, Rangelands and Watershed organization

•Upgrading the information technology

•Integrated early warning system for SDS

•Implementation of Desertification and control of critical operations centers

Watershed organization
Oil ministry

Established production centers indoor dust from petroleum activities
Water release in Horol Azim
Health care and monitoring of exposure and inhalation of dust

dust

•Development of Forest (forest planting)

Ministry of Health

Ministry of Power

phenomena occurrence time
Enforcement of Law of limitation water removal from groundwater sources.
Determination water that need for wetlands

•Equipment, services and care diagnostic disease caused by inhaling

•Development of awareness network and public education in dust

Need for coopration

- * Cooperation for preparing of emission inventory
- Capacity building for modelization of air pollution
- * Strengthen of air pollution management
- * Solving some of the problems due to sanctions

