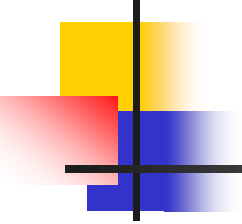


TRANSBOUNDARY POLLUTION IN SRI LANKA:A CASE STUDY FROM THREE CITIES





Sri Lanka is expected to have a higher degree of pollution due to transboundary pollution from neighboring countries such as India and China during the north-east monsoon period.

Problems due to transboundary effects

- **Formation of particle clouds (e.g.. Asian brown cloud)**

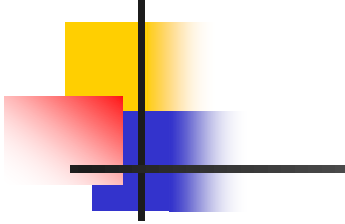
- **Occurrence of acid rain**

Acid deposition is mainly caused by sulphur & nitrogen emissions.

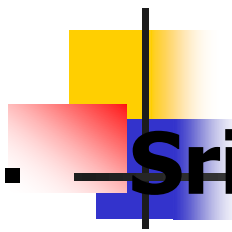
Carried hundreds of miles & affect the ecosystem through wet deposition &/or dry deposition.

Effects include the,

- **Reduction of crop yield**
- **Impacts of human health**
- **Impacts on corrosion on human made structures**
- **Impacts on soil fertility**
- **Impacts on forest & crop growth**



Dispersal of air pollutants

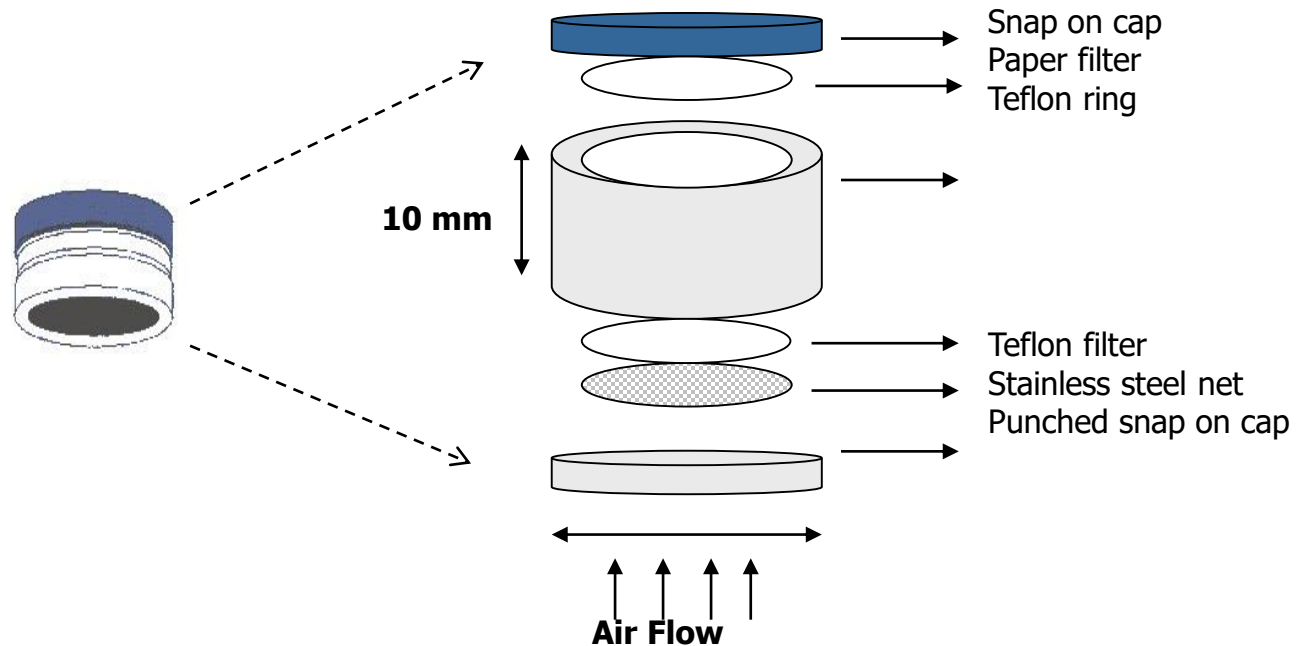
- 
- **Sri Lanka-Main monsoonal periods;**
 1. **South west monsoon (May-August)**
 2. **Northeast monsoon (November-February)**
 3. **Two inter-monsoonal periods**



Asia

- **Fossil fuel use for about 80% of energy consumption in Asia. Coal use is expanding at a rate of almost 7% per year.**
- **If current trends continue, SO₂ emissions from Asia may soon equal the emissions from North America & Europe combined.**
- **Without additional control measures, SO₂ emissions triple from a level of 34 million mt in 1990 to a 110 million mt in 2020.**
- **These increases-driven by rapid growth of Asian economics, the inefficiency of energy use, the reliance on coal as the major energy supply & the rapid growth of motor vehicle transport.**

Schematic diagram of the Passive sampler





City map of Anuradhapura showing sampling sites



Salient features- Anuradhapura

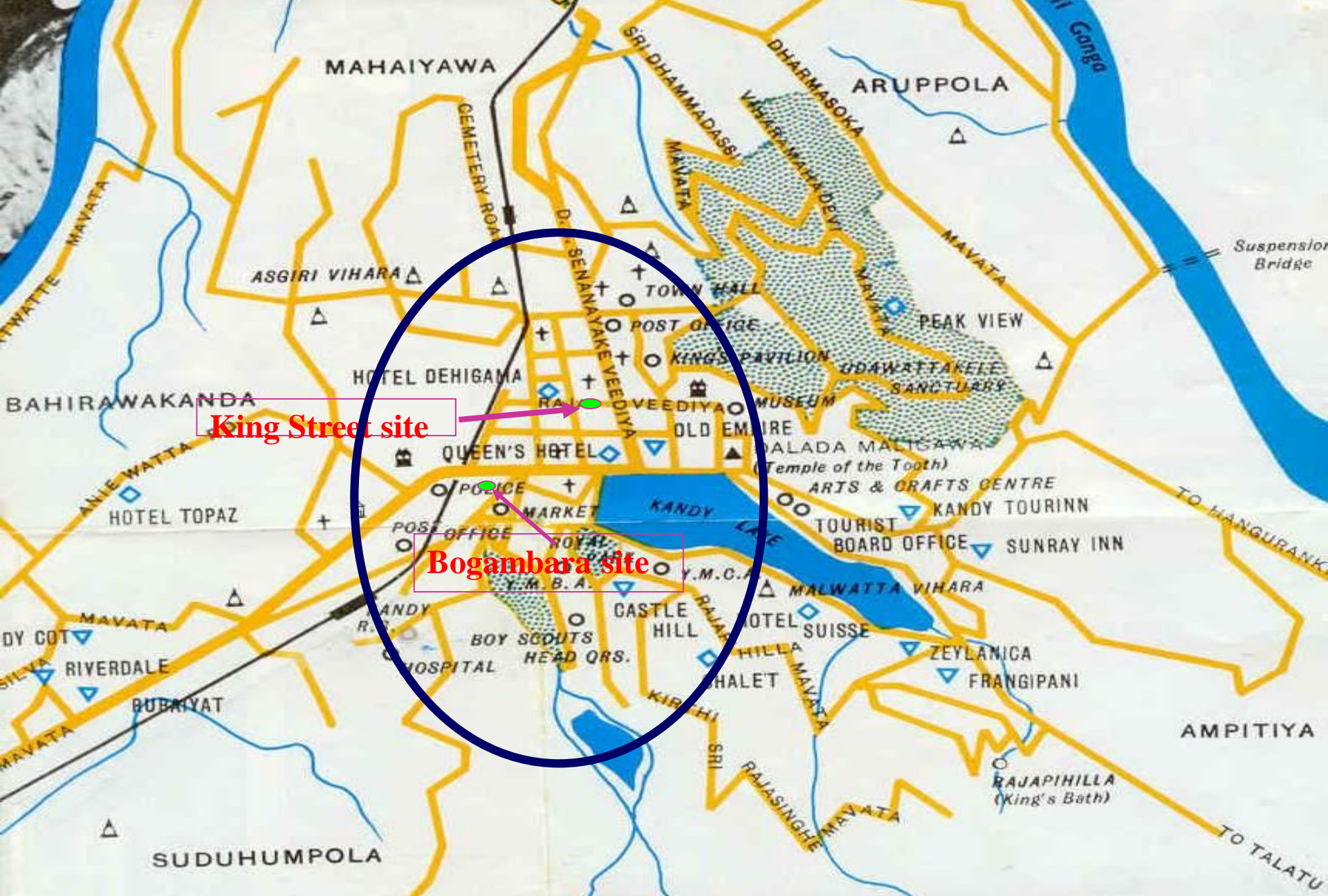
- Higher levels of SO₂ and NO₂ during the November-January season (NE monsoon) at both locations indicating that it is not due to local pollution.

(During other months the city site had a higher level of pollution)



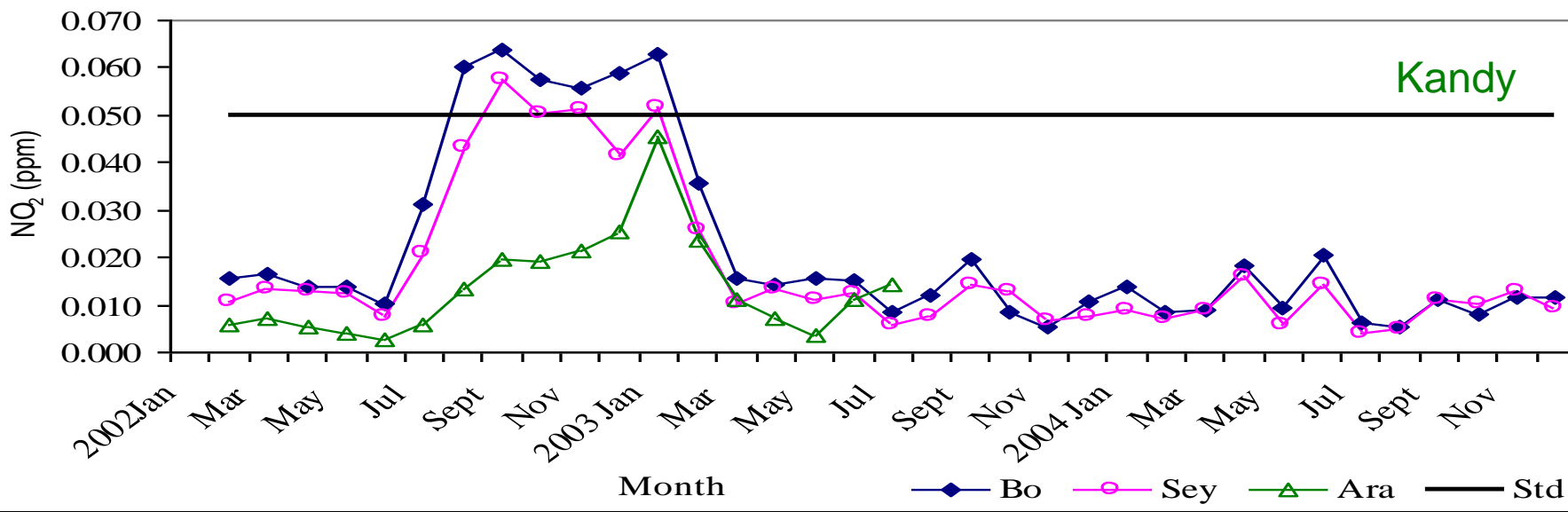
Kandy

- **Highest SO₂ deposition level**
- **The city of Kandy is situated in a valley between two mountain ranges, is expected to have even a higher degree of pollution .Most of the pollutants get trapped in the city due to the geographic location.**
- **Ever increasing number of motor vehicles entering the city**
- **The significant effect of transboundary pollution may cause an increase in SO₂ deposition**



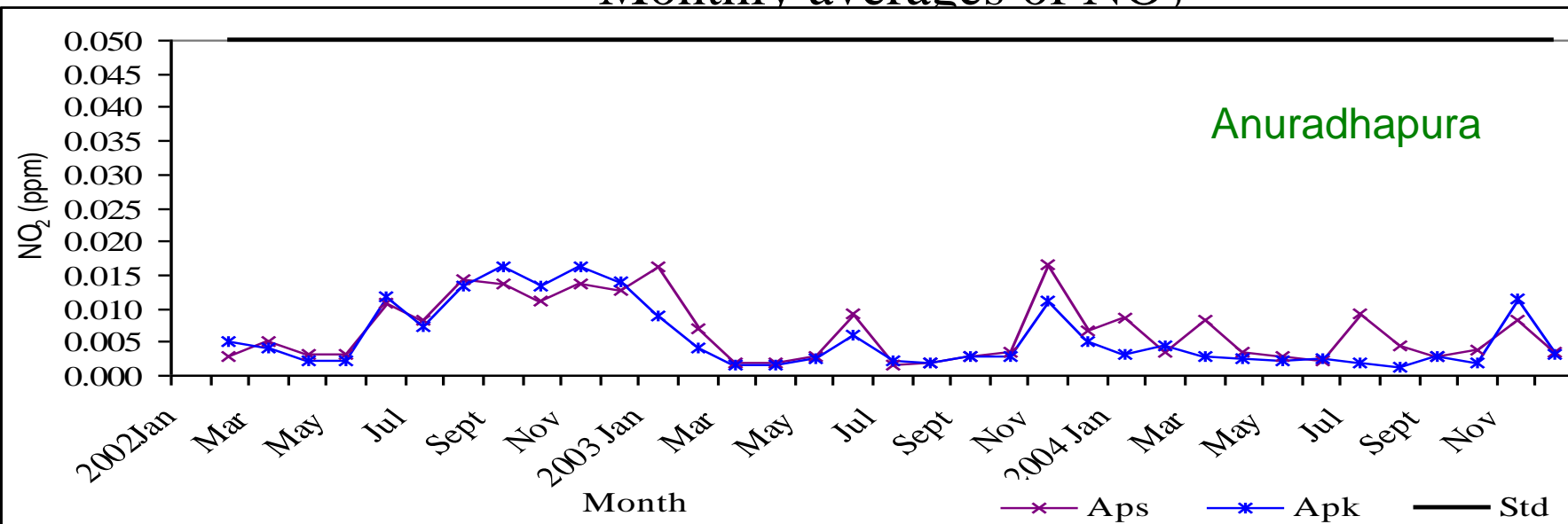
City map of Kandy showing sampling sites

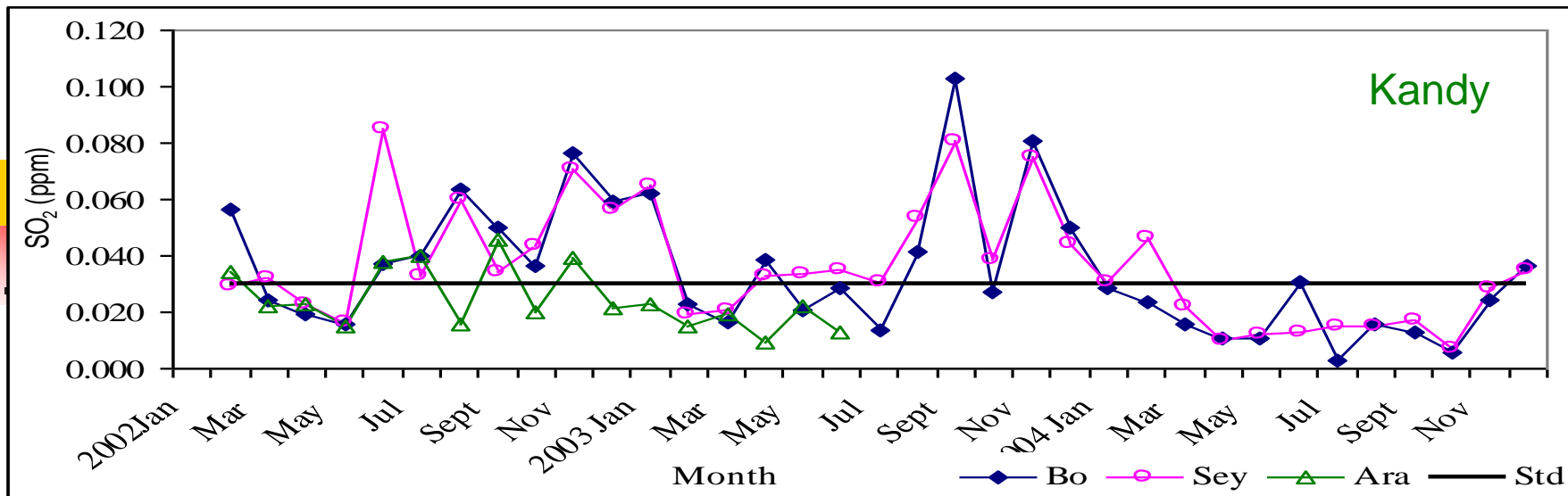
Kandy



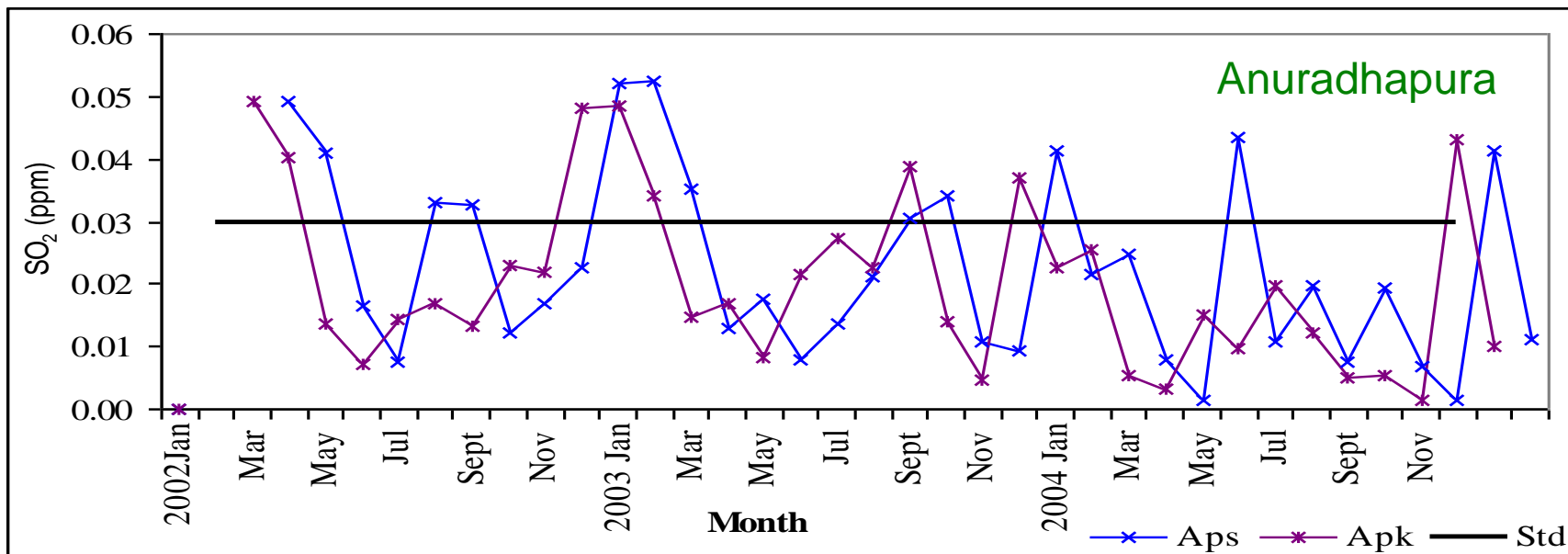
Monthly averages of NO₂

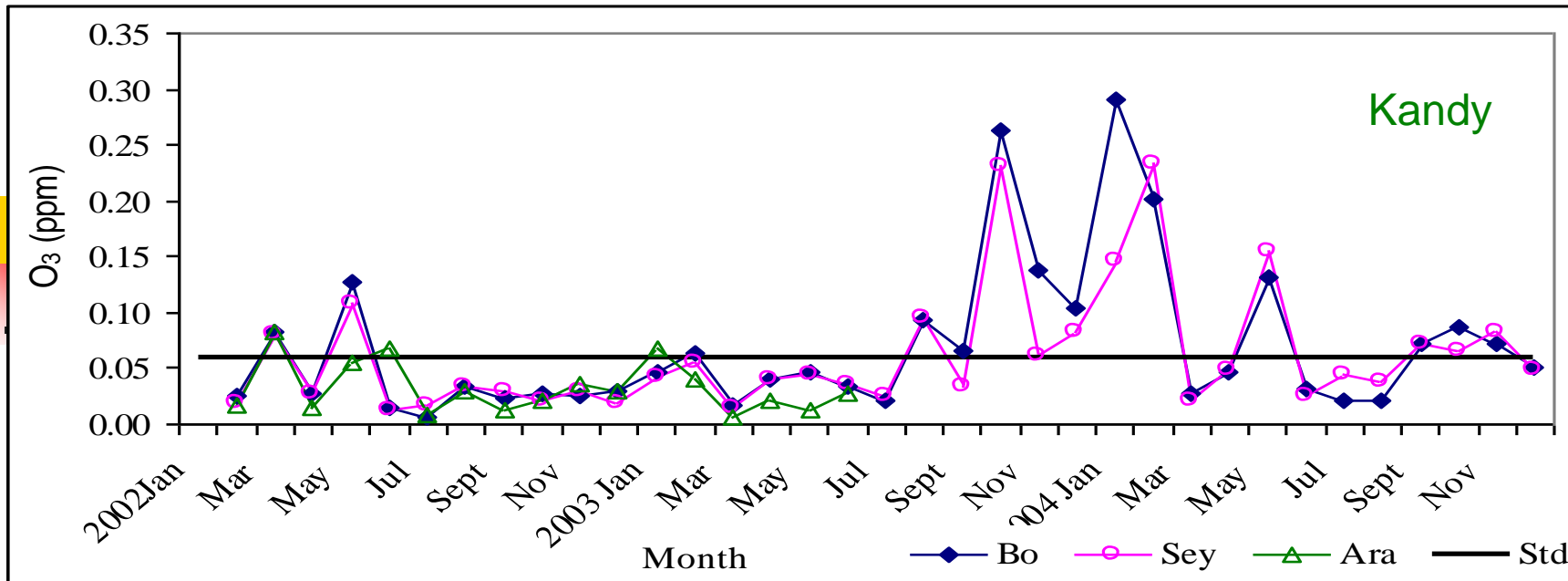
Anuradhapura



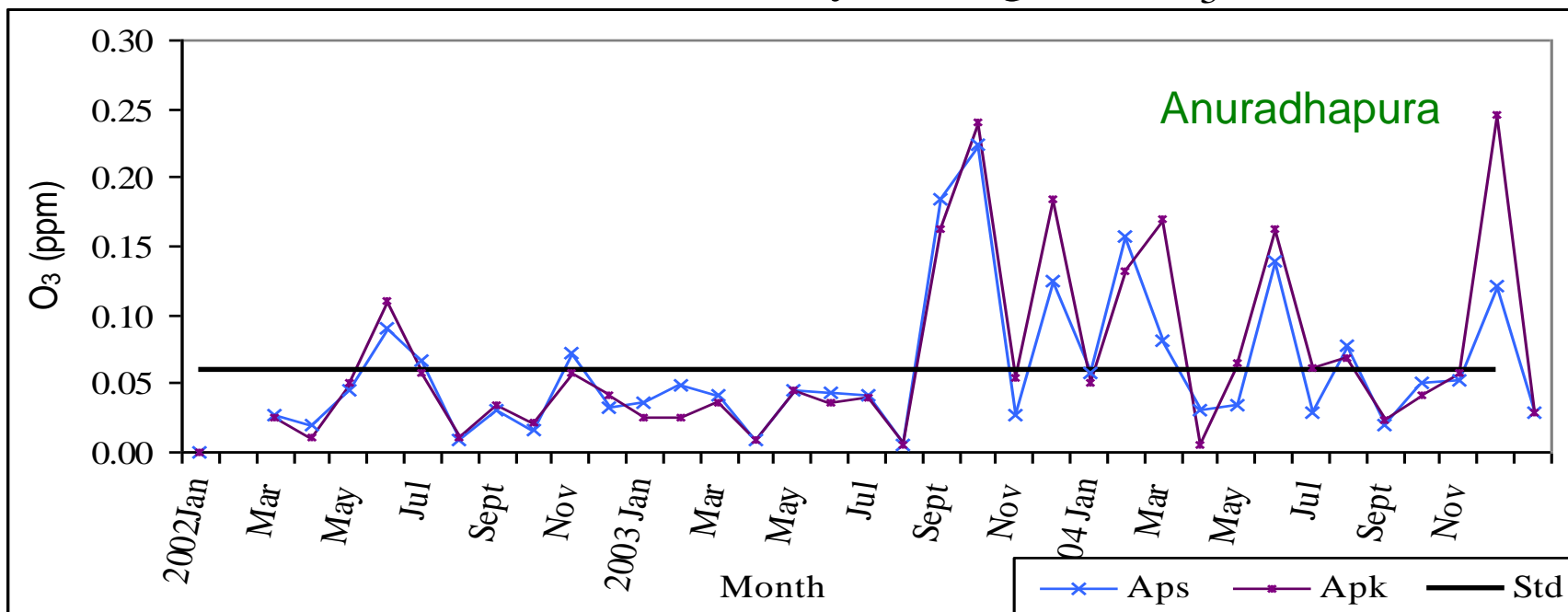


Monthly averages of SO₂





Monthly averages of O₃



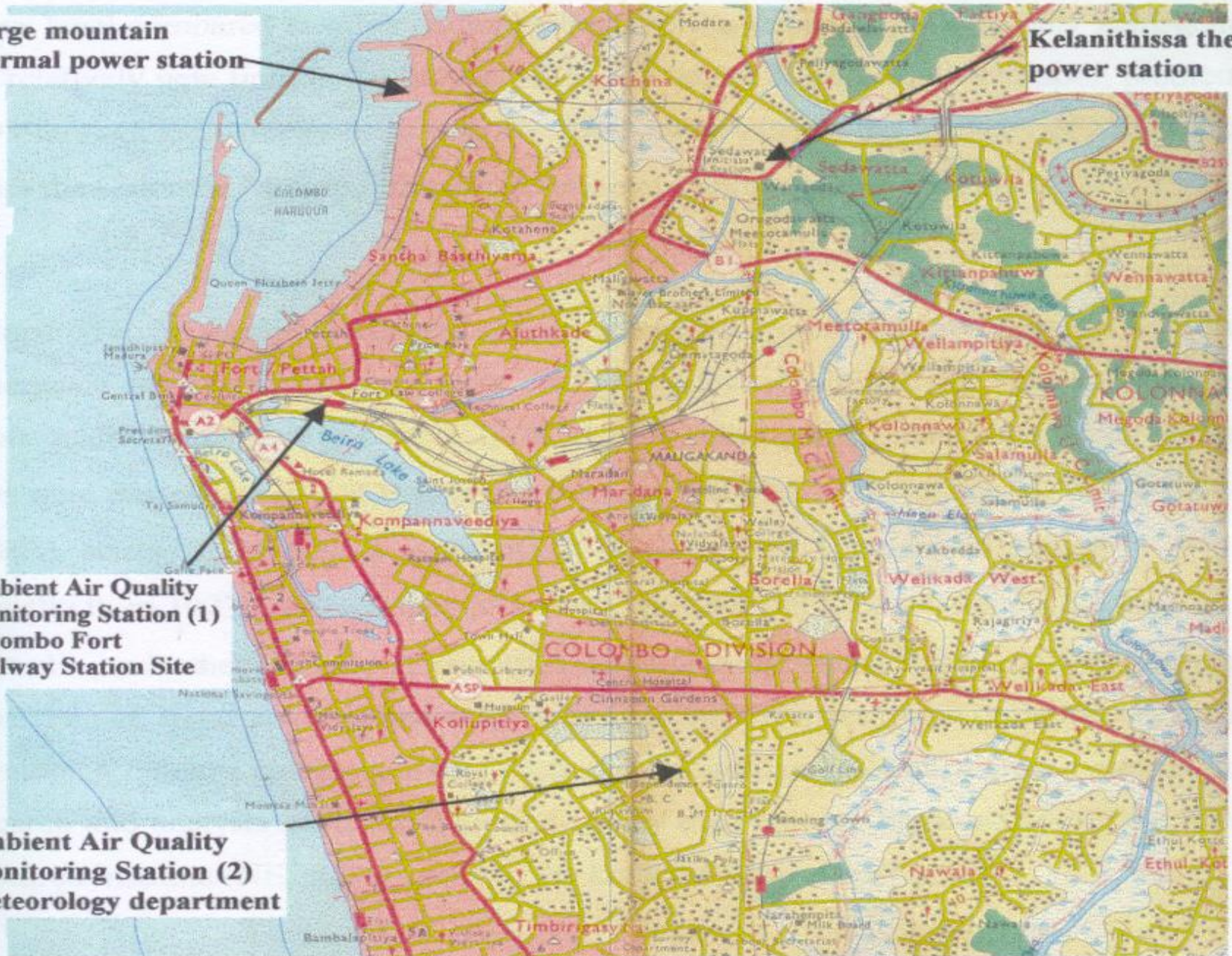
Barge mountain thermal power station

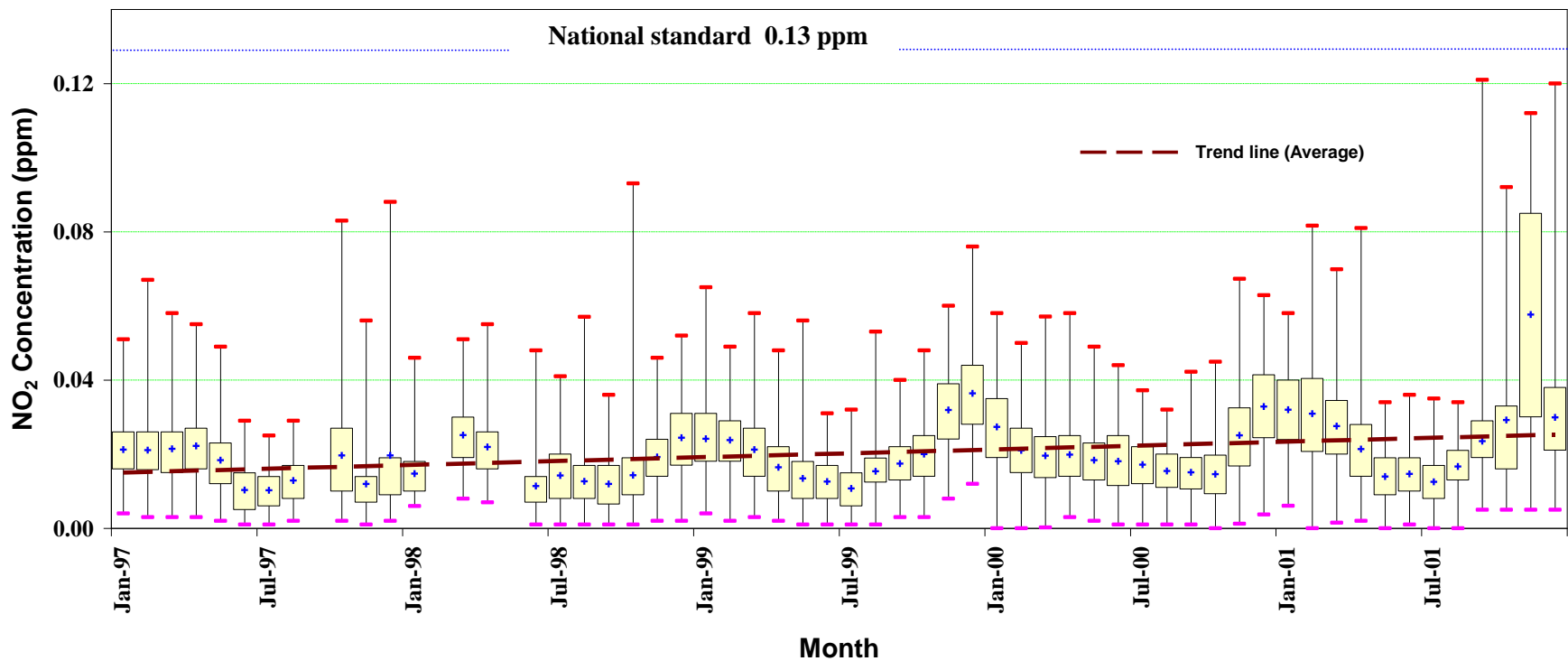
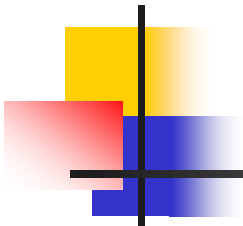
Kelanithissa thermal power station



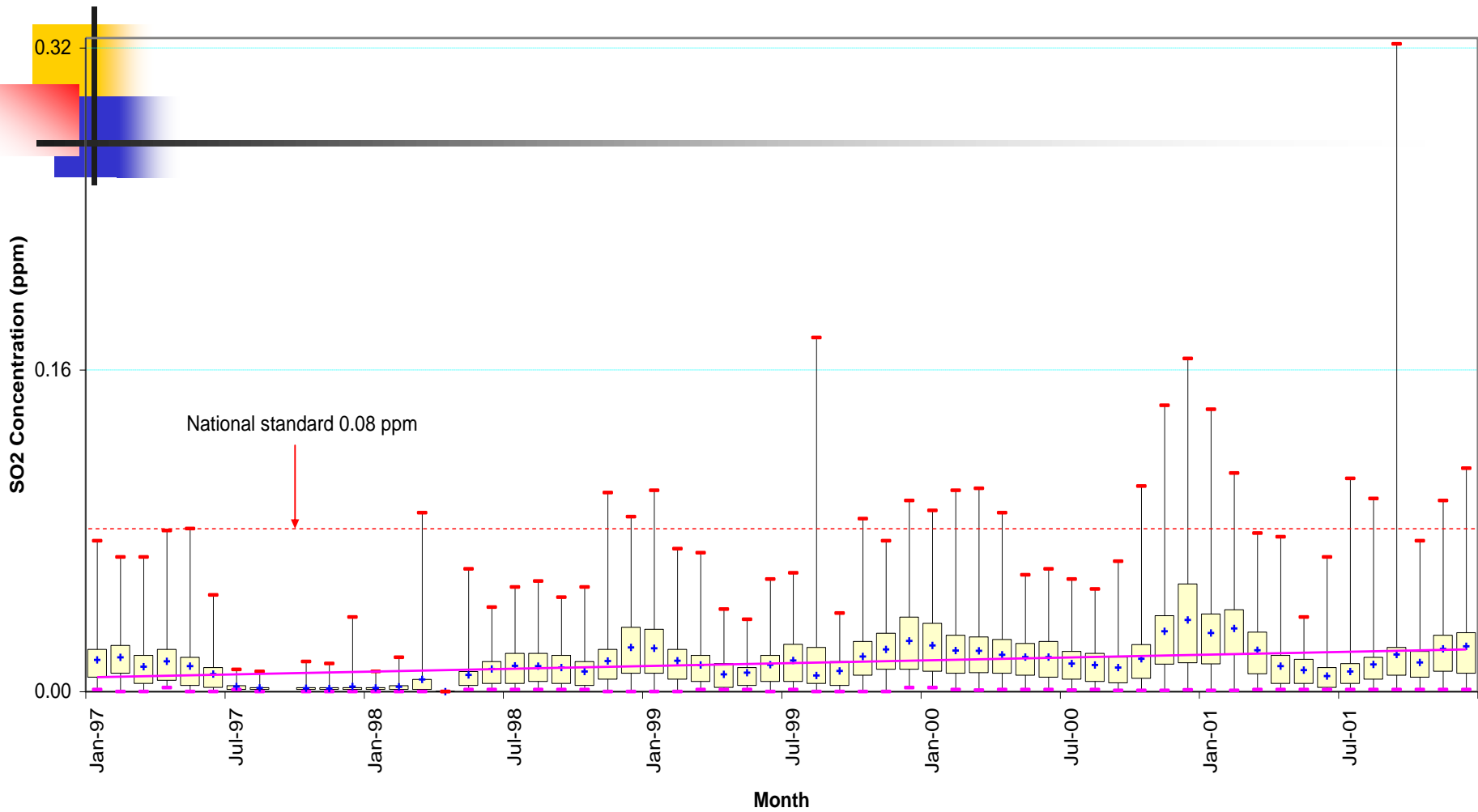
**Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station (1)
Colombo Fort
Railway Station Site**

**Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station (2)
Meteorology department**

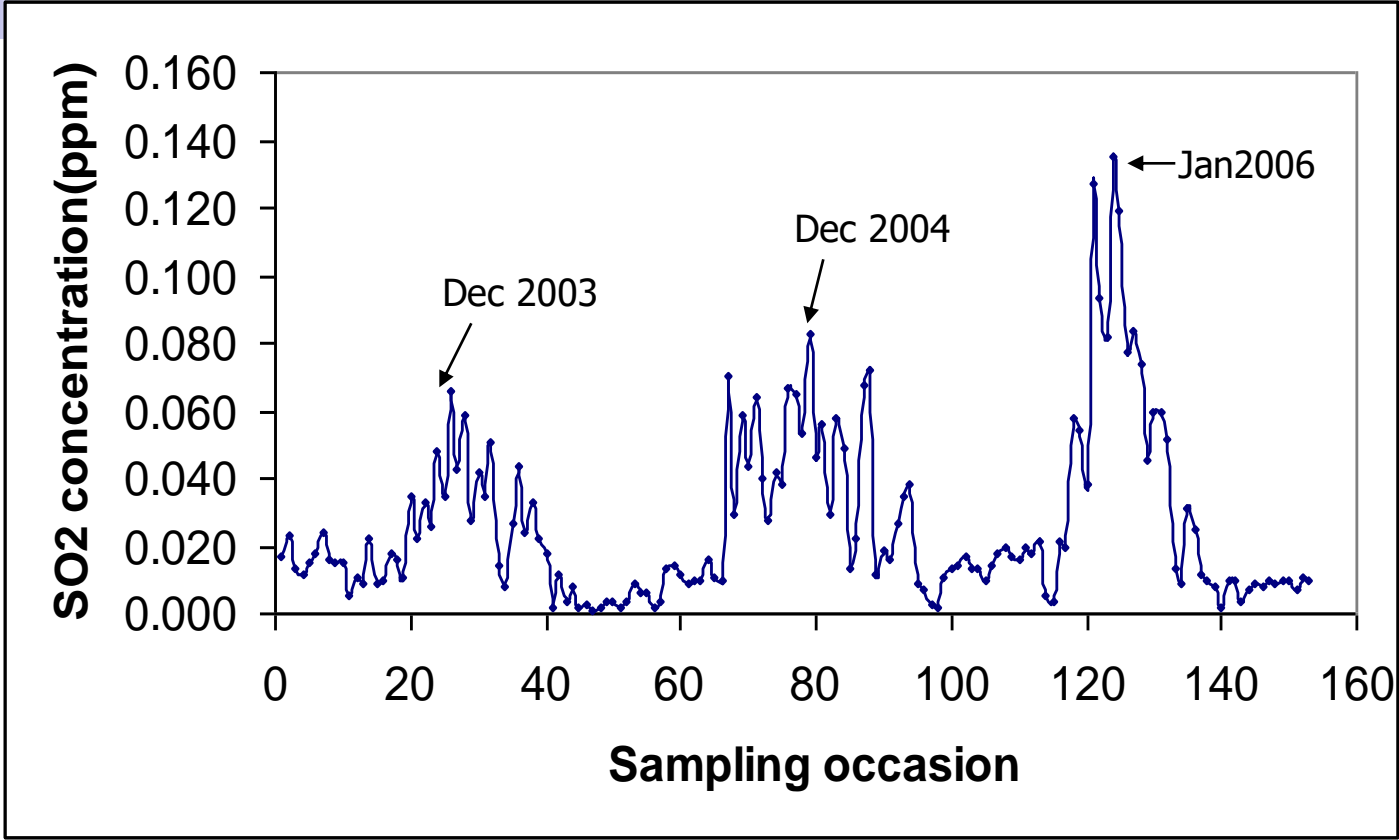





NO₂ variation Jan 1997-Dec 2001

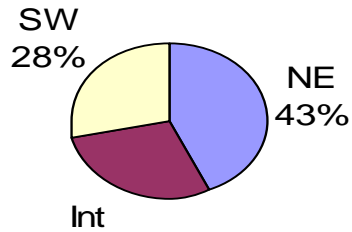
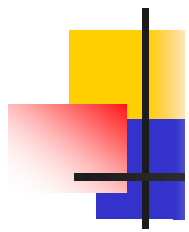


SO₂ concentrations Jan 1997-December 2001

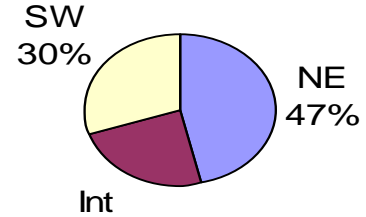




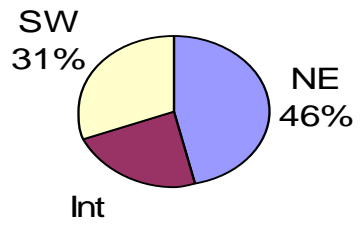
Transboundary pollution from the South Asian countries during NE monsoon period and Industrial pollution of the western region of the country during southwest monsoon period may get transported due to winds to the central highlands. This must be another reason of having high pollutant concentrations in the city of Kandy during these periods.



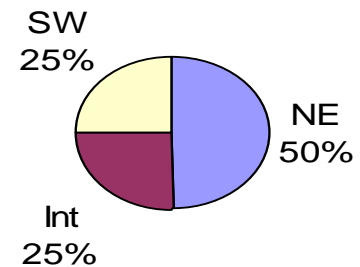
(a) NO₂ Kandy



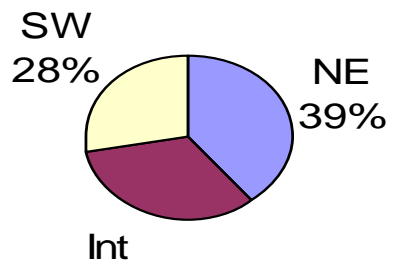
(b) NO₂ Anuradhapura



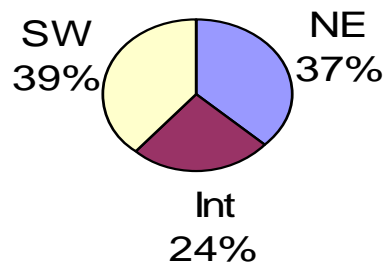
(c) SO₂ Kandy



(d) SO₂ Anuradhapura



(e) O₃ Kandy



(f) O₃ Anuradhapura

Monsoonal variation of pollutant concentration
NE = Northeast, Int = Inter monsoon, SW = Southwest

RAINS-Asia Model



- **The Regional Air Pollution Information & Simulation (RAINS-Asia) model is a tool to analyze cost-effective strategies for reducing environmental impacts of SO₂ emissions in Asia.**

- **The RAINS Model provides data ,stored in dBase format , on energy scenarios ,emission control technologies & abatement costs, atmospheric transport and critical loads .**

- **This module consists of three modules.**

- I. **Regional Energy Scenario (RESGEN)**

- II. **ENergy Emission Module (ENEM)**

- III. **DEPosition & critical loads Assessment module (DEP)**

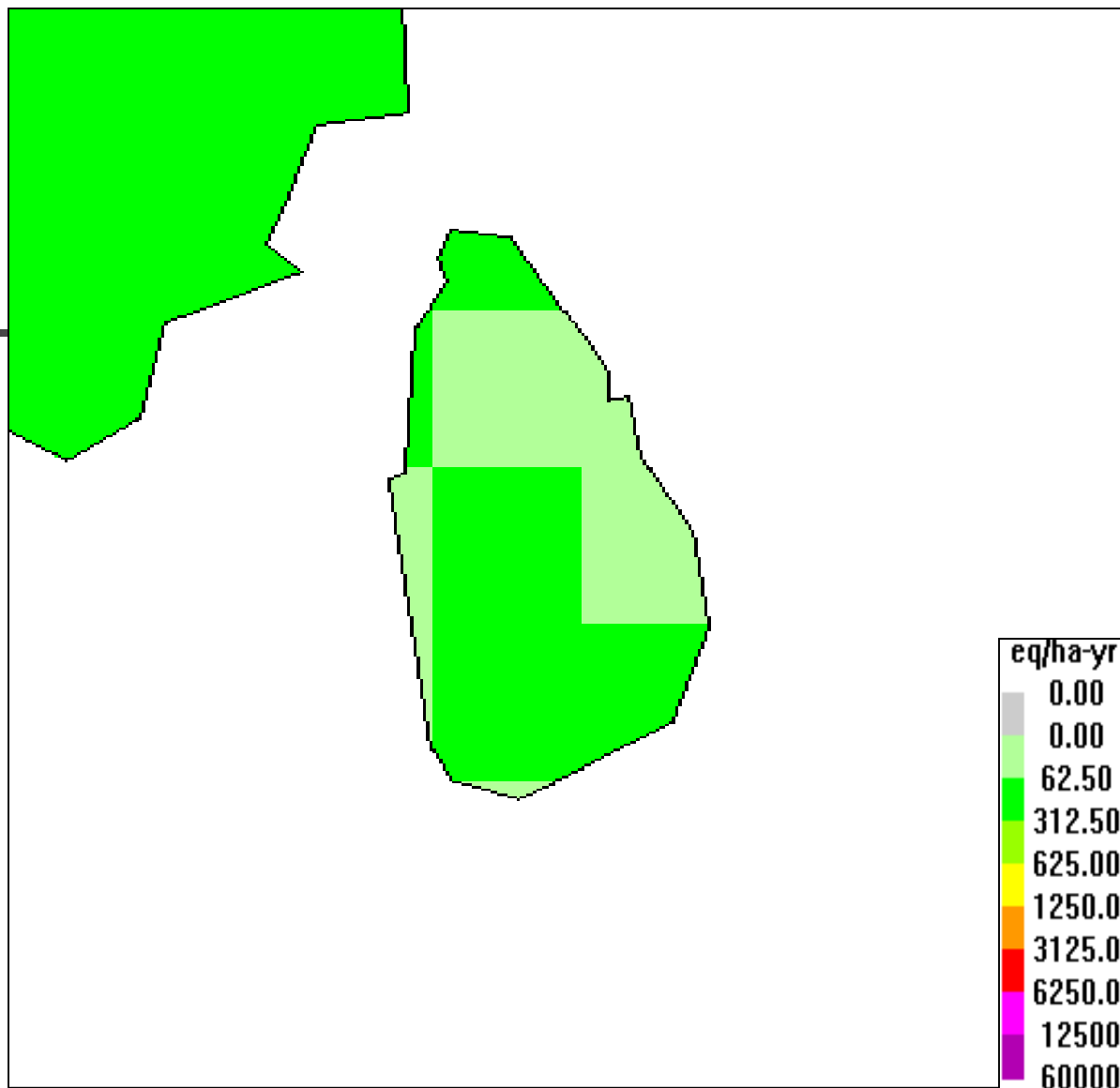
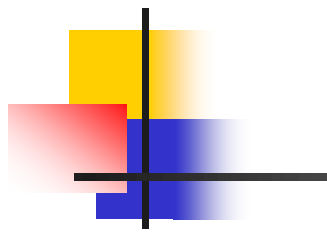


Figure 01:Map of the SO₂ deposition for Sri Lanka in 1990

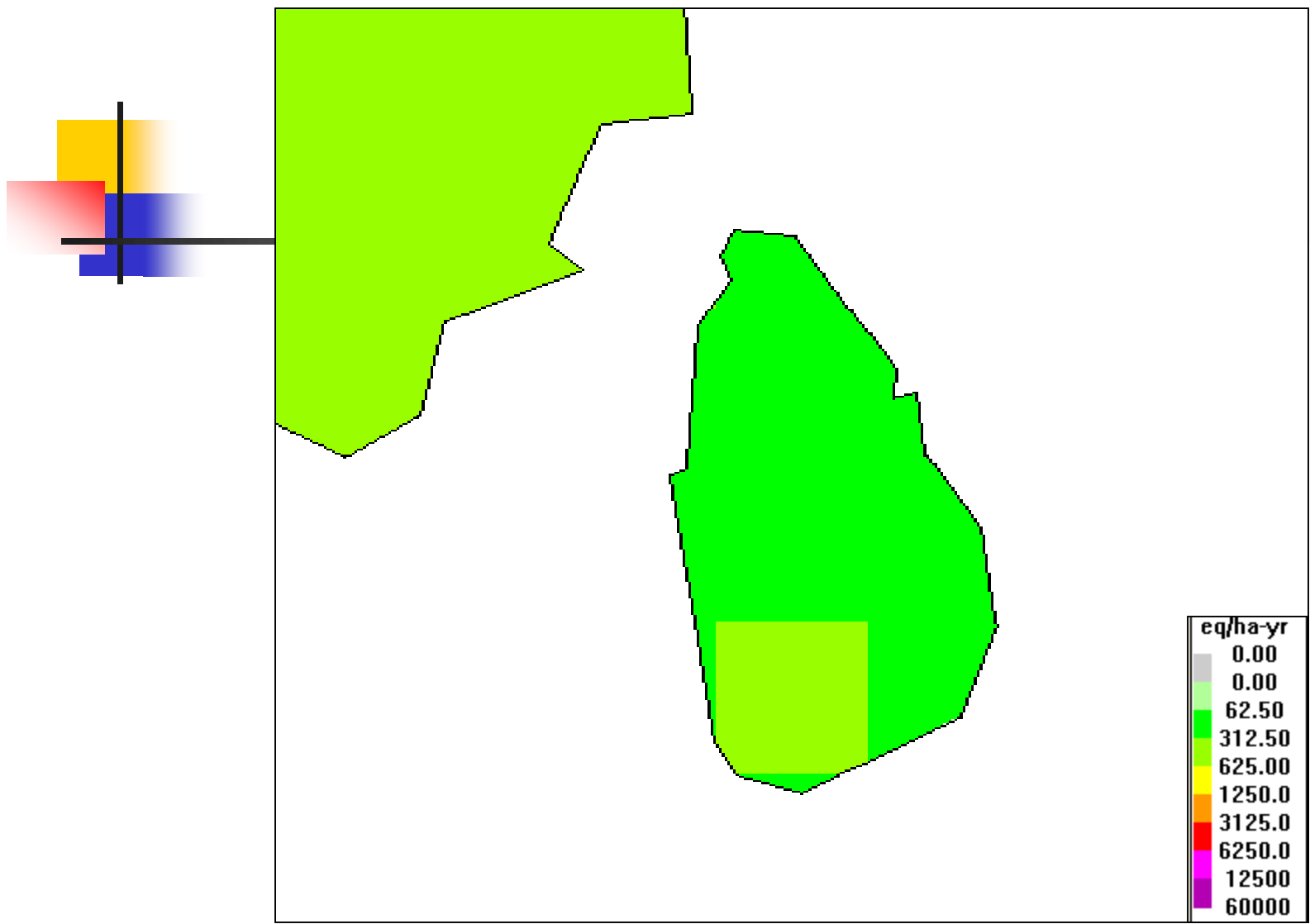
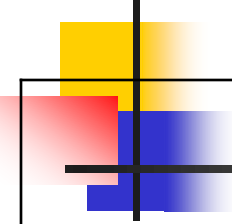


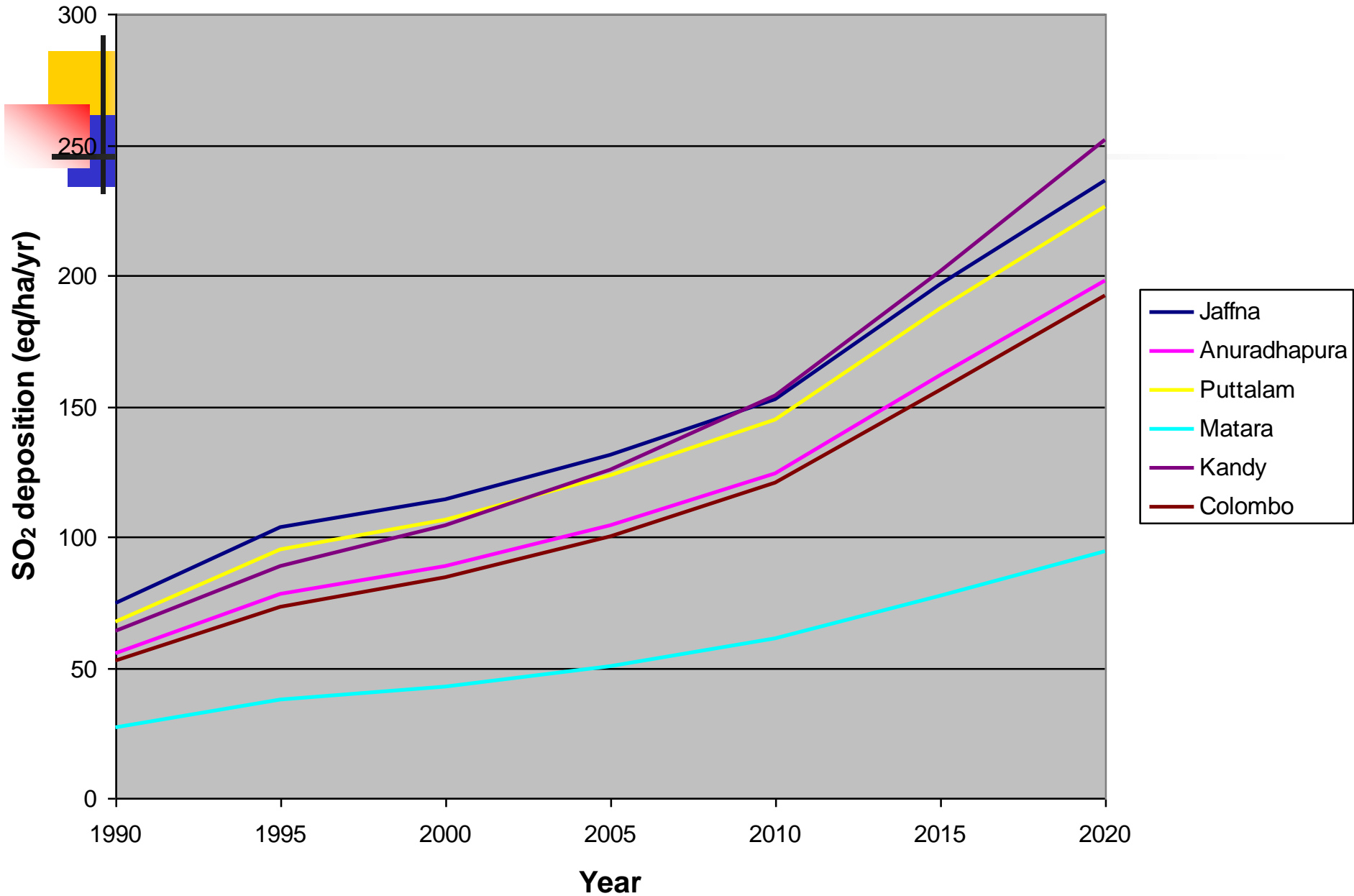
Figure 02:Map of the SO₂ deposition for Sri Lanka in 2020

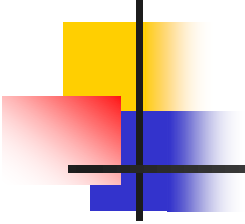
Table 01:SO2 deposition of some districts in Sri Lanka



Deposition (eq/ha SO₂ y)							
District	1990	1995	YEAR 2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Jaffna	74.15	103.40	114.46	131.52	152.51	196.31	236.28
Anuradhapura	55.63	78.09	88.88	104.44	124.36	161.6	198.07
Puttalam	67.46	95.39	106.62	123.69	144.65	186.99	226.02
Matara	27.26	37.29	42.88	50.51	60.80	77.00	94.64
Kandy	64.12	88.77	104.31	125.33	154.12	201.18	251.53
Colombo	52.50	73.40	84.52	100.09	120.44	156.09	192.54

SO₂ deposition from 1990 to 2020





- Thank you!