

中国的环境空气质量监测
**Ambient air quality
monitoring in P.R.China**

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中国环境监测总站

China Environmental Monitoring Center

- 国家环境监测网络
National Environmental Monitoring Network
- 环境空气质量监测
Ambient Air Quality Monitoring
- 酸雨监测
Acid Rain Monitoring
- 沙尘暴监测
Sandstorm Monitoring

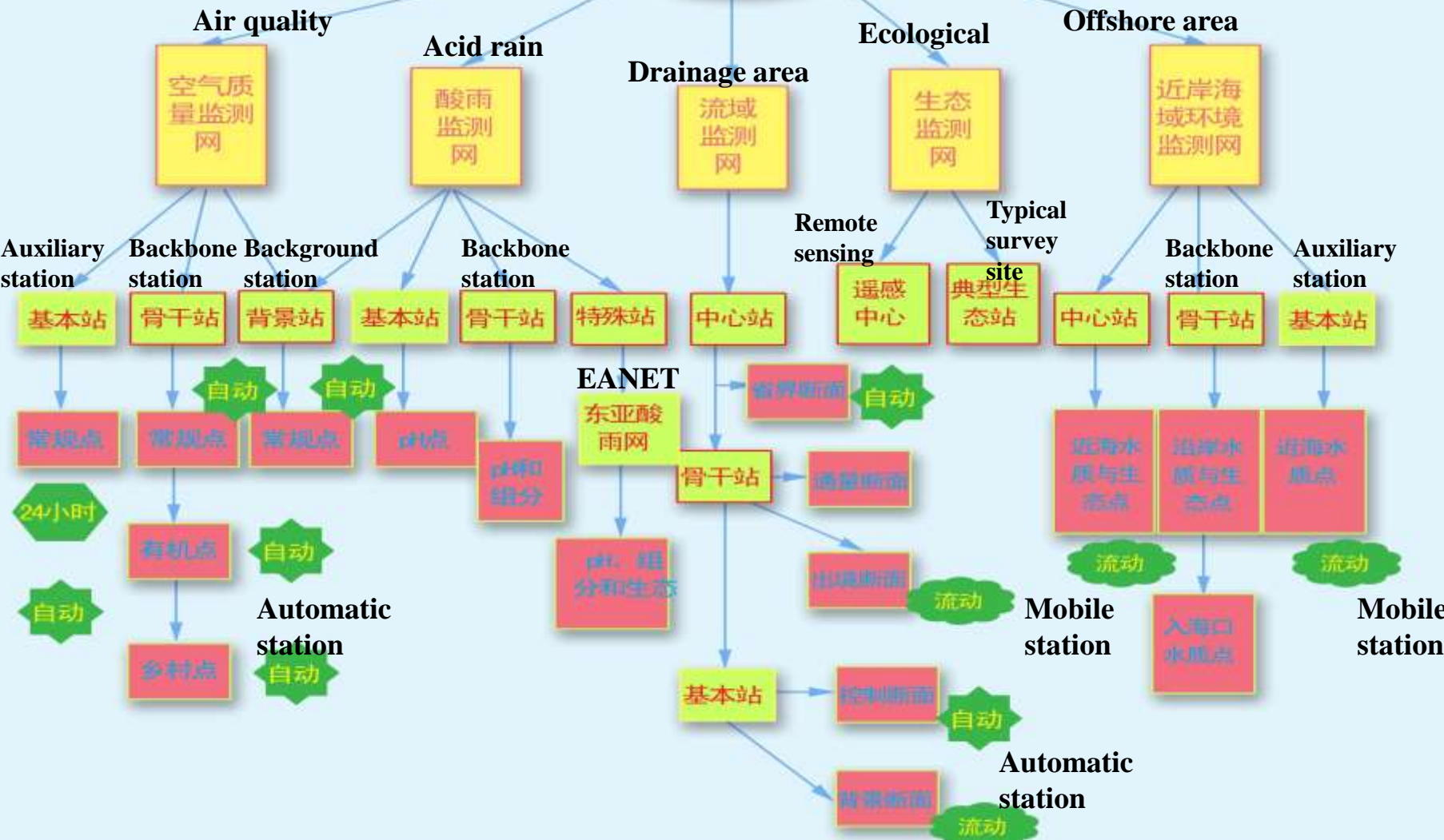
1. 国家环境监测网络

National Environmental Monitoring Network

- 总共**2229**个检测站，**43600**多工作者致力于监测工作
Total 2229 Monitoring Center, more than 43600 persons engaged in the monitoring work.
- 国家级：1个监测中心
National Level: 1 Monitoring Center
- 省级：38个监测中心
Provincial Level: 38 Monitoring Center
- 市级：391个监测站
City Level: 391 Monitoring Center
- 县级：1799个监测站
County level: 1799 Monitoring Center

国家环保总局 SEPA

中国环境监测总站 CNEMC



CCIV

2004年7月27日



城市名称	污染指数	首要污染物	空气质量级别	空气质量状况
汕头	30	—	I	优
湛江	26	—	I	优
南宁	65	可吸入颗粒物	II	良
桂林	42	—	I	优
北海	30	—	I	优
海口	16	—	I	优
重庆	70	可吸入颗粒物	II	良
成都	53	可吸入颗粒物	II	良

主要城市
空气质量
日报

中国环境监测总站发布

2004 7 27

2. 环境空气质量监测

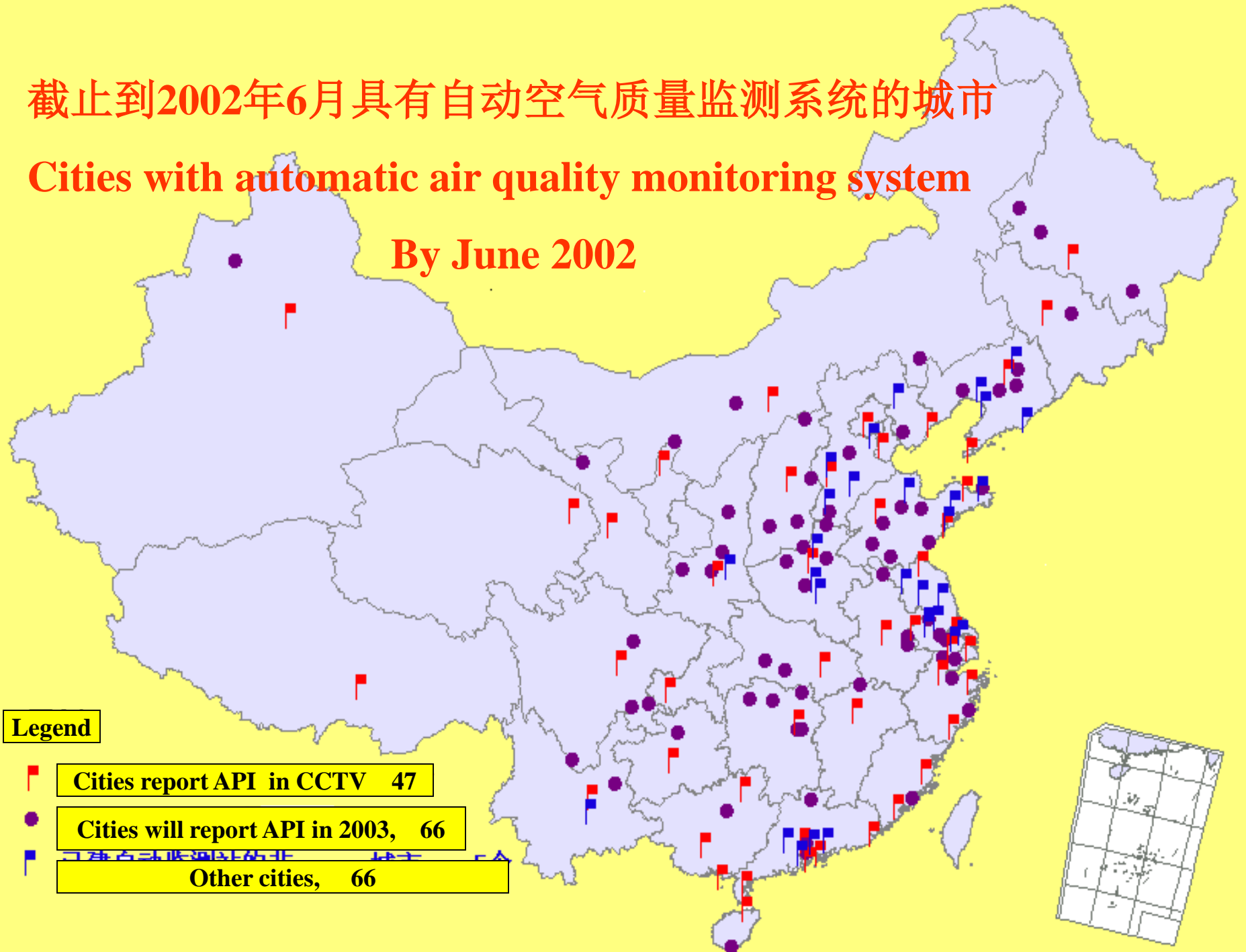
Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

- 2004年6月前，688个自动空气质量监测系统在234个城市设立
By June 2004, 688 sets of automatic air quality monitoring system have been installed in 234 cities.
- 118个城市向公众进行空气质量指数日报
118 cities report the daily air quality index to the public.
- 47个城市向公众进行24小时空气质量预报
47 cities report the 24-hour air quality forecast to the public

截止到2002年6月具有自动空气质量监测系统的城市

Cities with automatic air quality monitoring system

By June 2002



Legend



Cities report API in CCTV 47



Cities will report API in 2003, 66



Other cities, 66

2001年城市空气质量状况

Status of urban air quality in 2001

340个城市报告了数据： 340 cities report data:

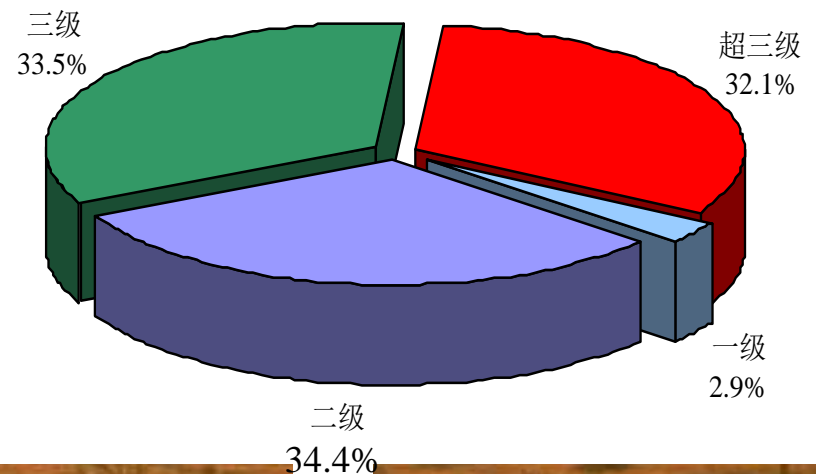
Meet 2nd grade standards (满足二级标准) : 117 cities, 34.4%

Meet 3rd grade standards (满足三级标准) : 114 cities, 33.5%;

Over 3rd grade standards (超过三级标准) : 109 cities, 32.1%


满足一级标准的十个城市
10 cities meet 1st grade standard

Haikou, Sanya, Wenchang
Anding, Baisha, Wuzhishan, Zha
oqing, Heyuan, Lijiang, Chuxion
g



2001年城市空气质量状况

Status of urban air quality in 2001

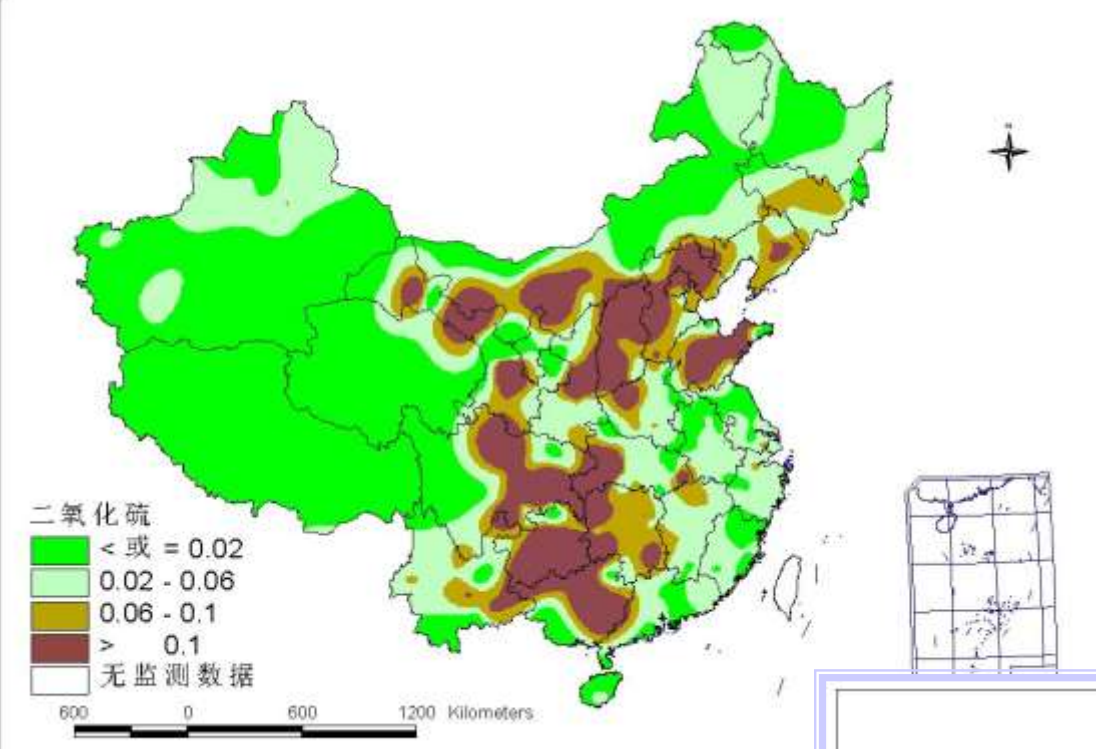
 颗粒物是城市地区的首要污染物，64.1%的城市颗粒物浓度超过二级空气质量标准

Particulate matter is the main pollutant in urban area, PM concentration in 64.1% cities is higher than the 2nd grade air quality standard.

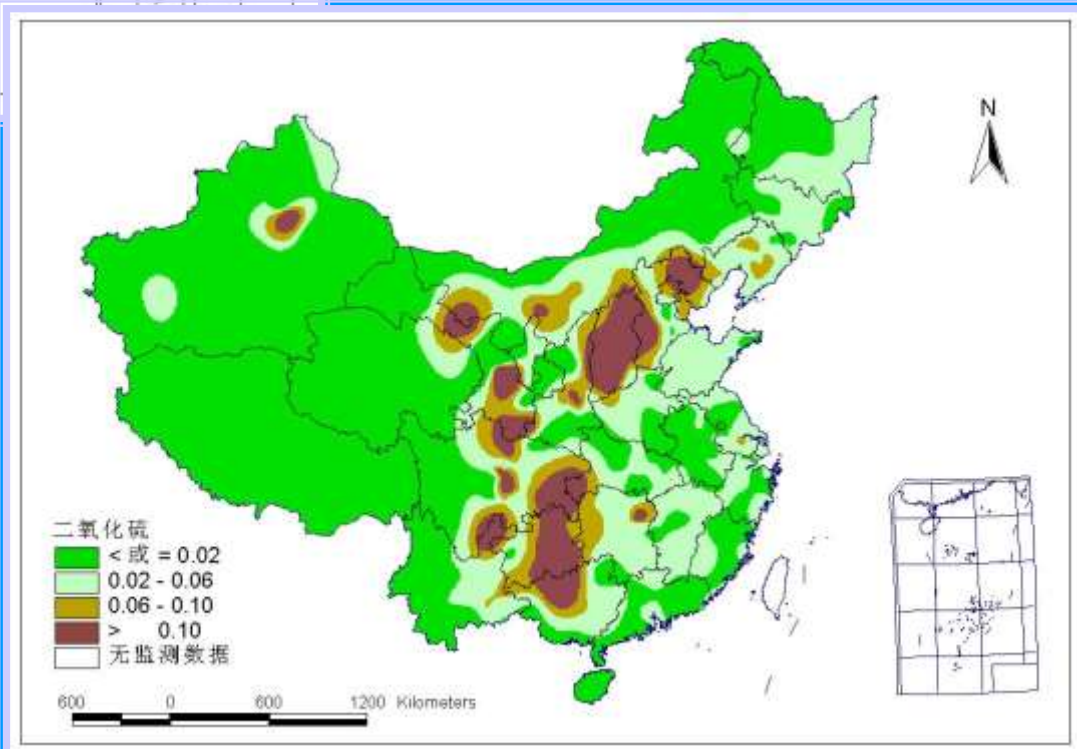
 19.4%的城市SO₂浓度超过空气质量二级标准

SO₂ concentration in 19.4% cities is higher than the 2nd grade air quality standard.

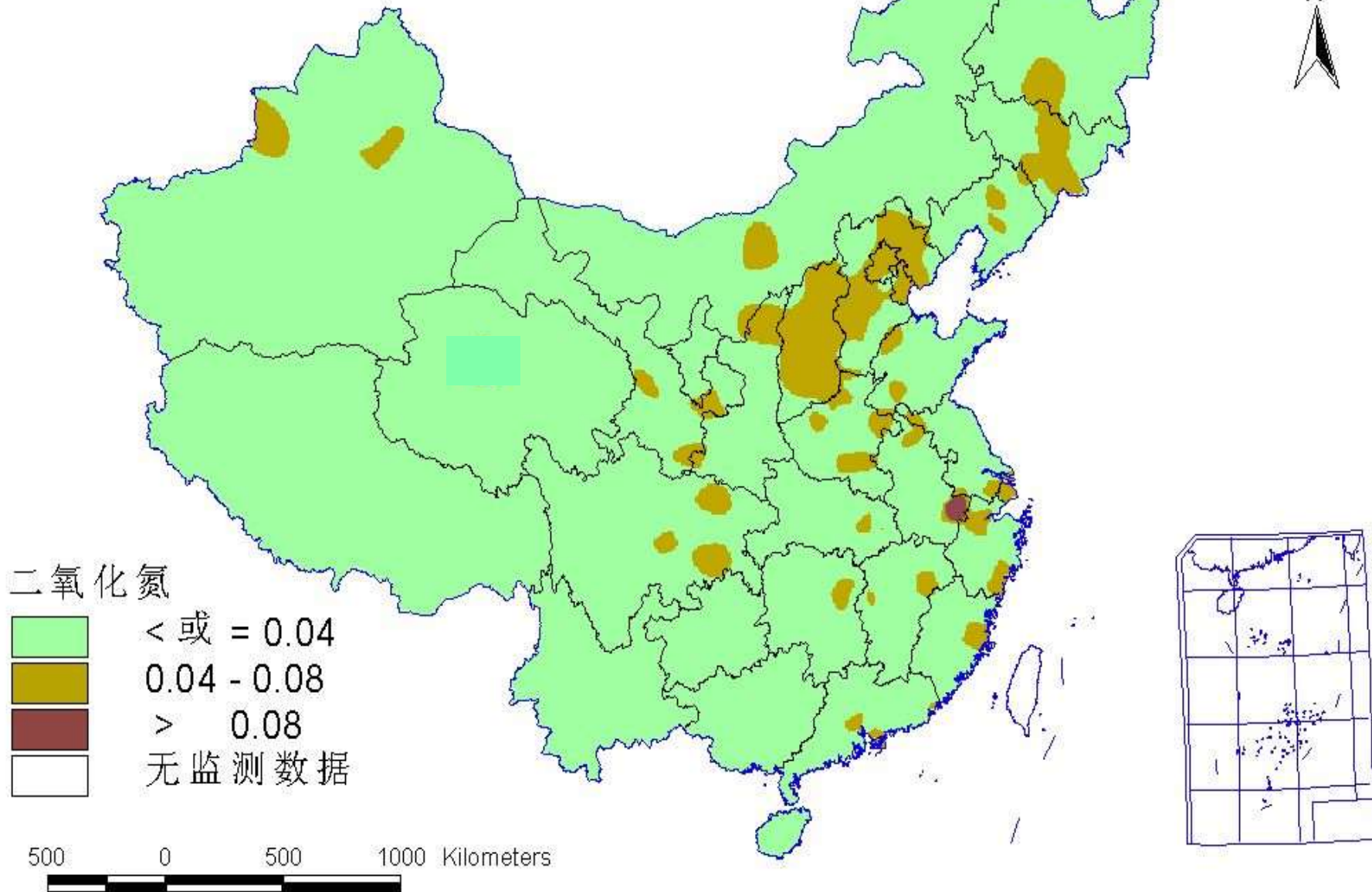
SO₂ concentration in 1995



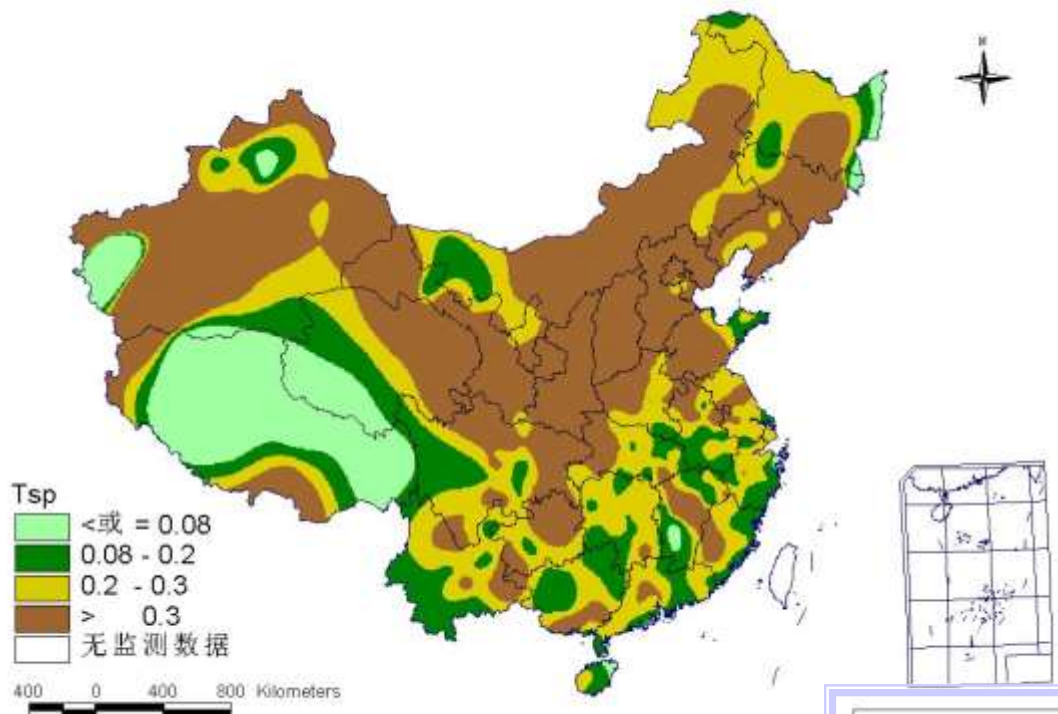
SO₂ concentration in 2001



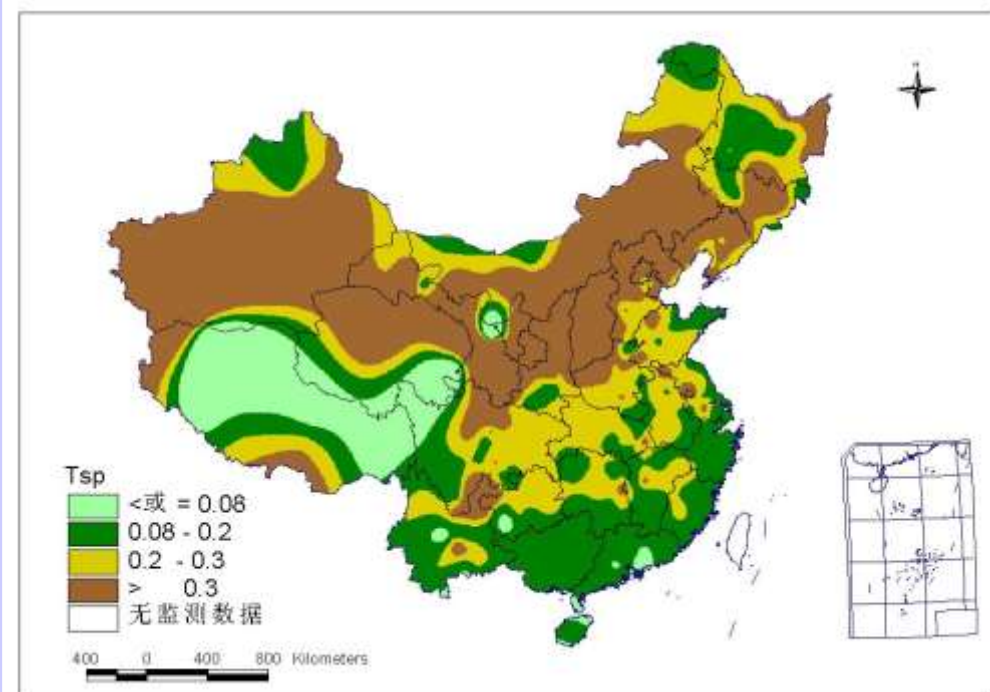
NO₂ concentration in 2001



TSP concentration in 1995



TSP concentration in 2001



3. 酸雨监测

Acid Rain Monitoring

- 常规监测

- Routing monitoring**

- 113个城市参与国家监测网络

113 cities participate national monitoring network

- 2001年274个城市进行了pH值监测

274 cities conducted the pH monitoring in 2001

- 2002年酸雨调查

- Acid rain survey in 2002**

- 超过690个城市进行了酸雨监测

more than 690 cities conducted the acid rain monitoring

- 未来国家酸雨监测网络

- National acid rain monitoring network in future**

- 260个城市将进行常规酸雨监测

260 cities will conduct routing acid monitoring

- 4个城市将参与EANET活动

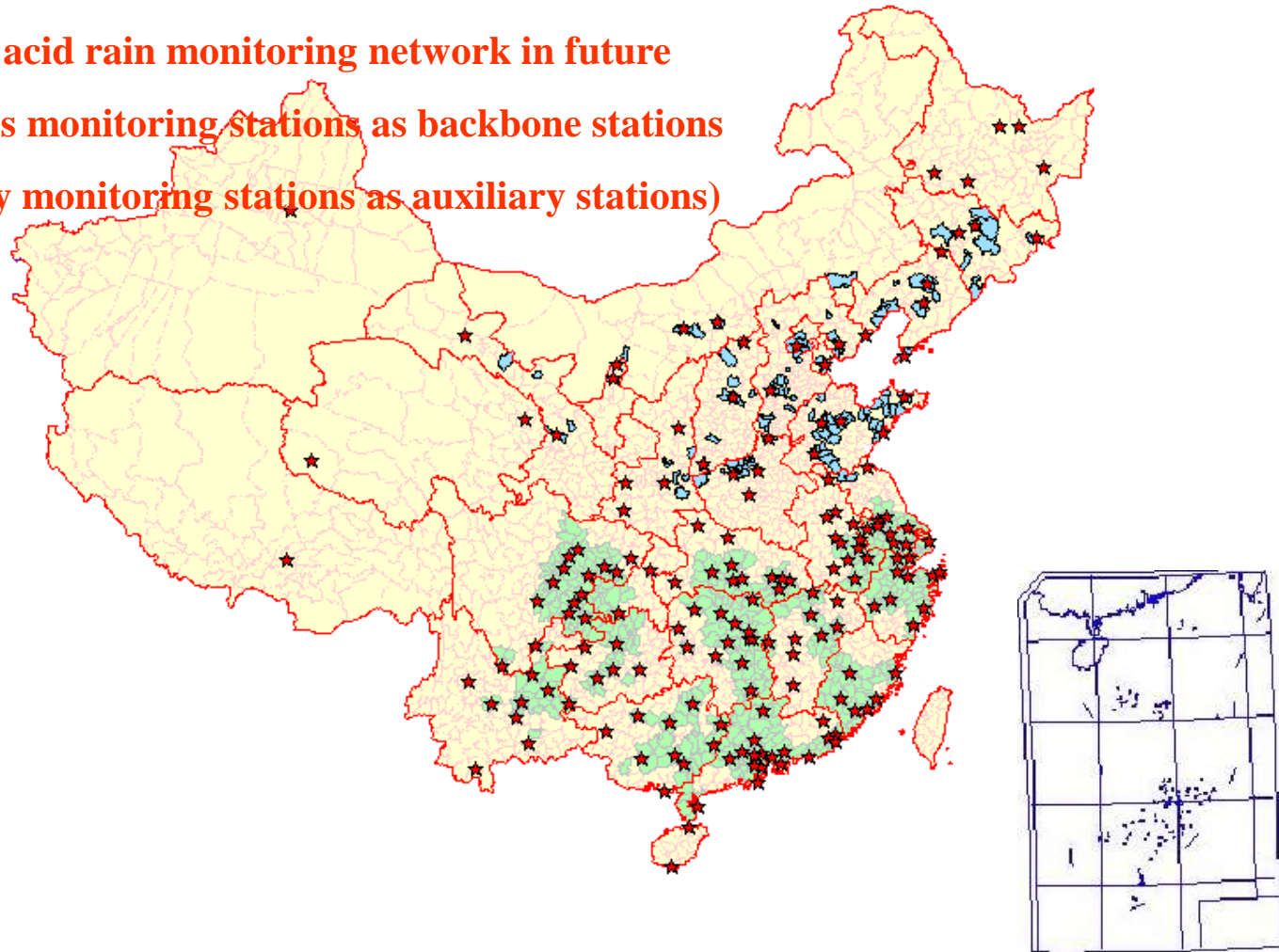
4 cities participate the EANET activities

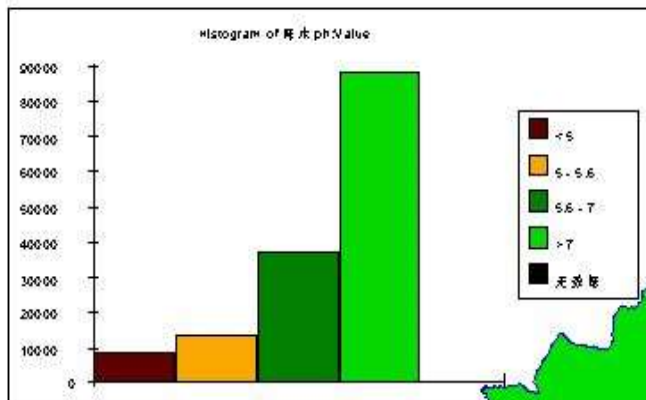
未来国家酸雨监测网络（180个城市监测站作为中坚站，
80个县监测站作为辅助站）

National acid rain monitoring network in future

(180 cities monitoring stations as backbone stations

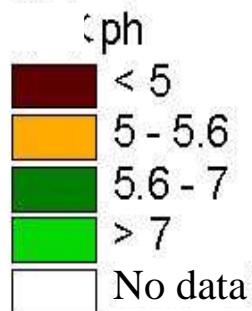
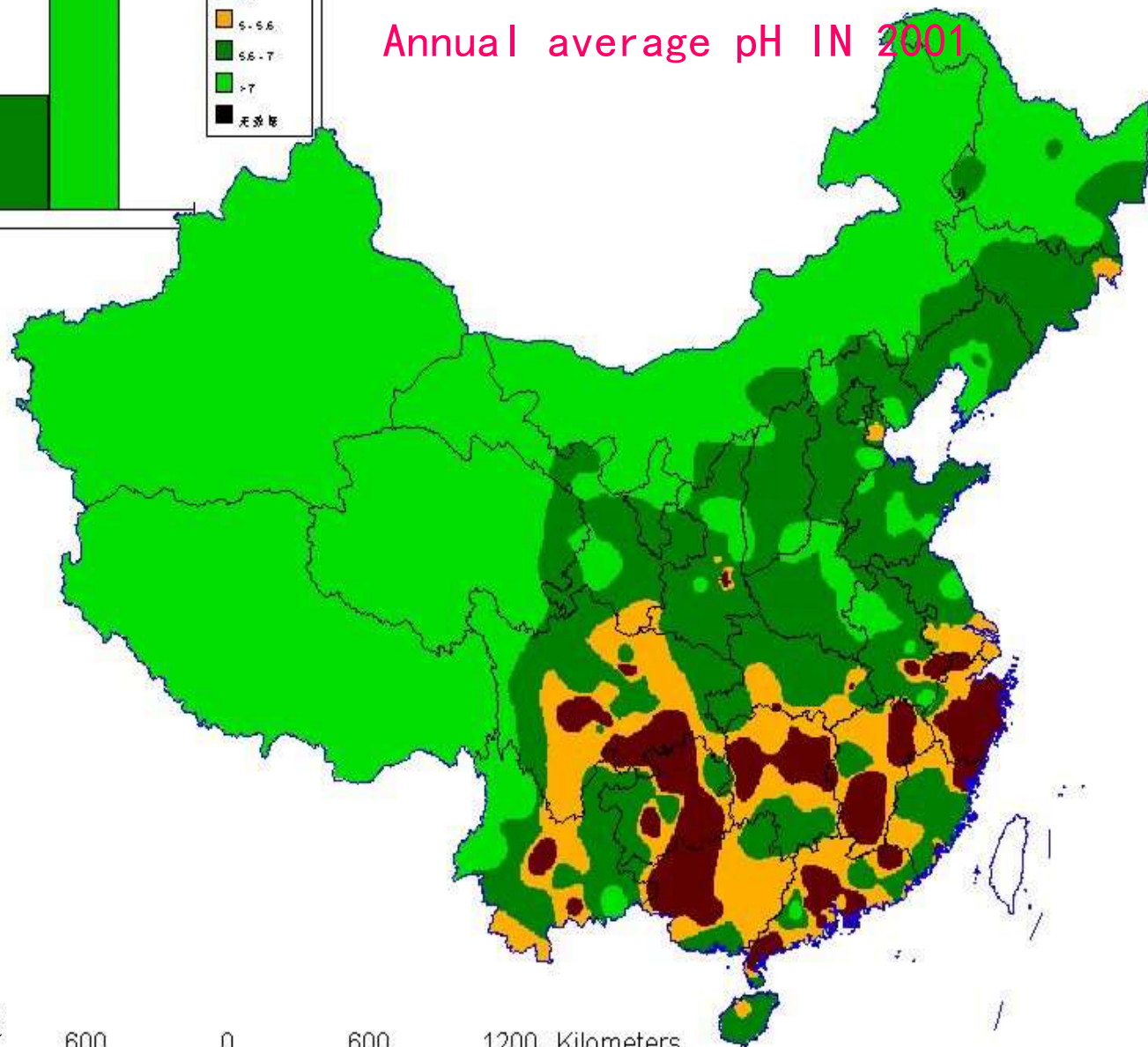
80 county monitoring stations as auxiliary stations)





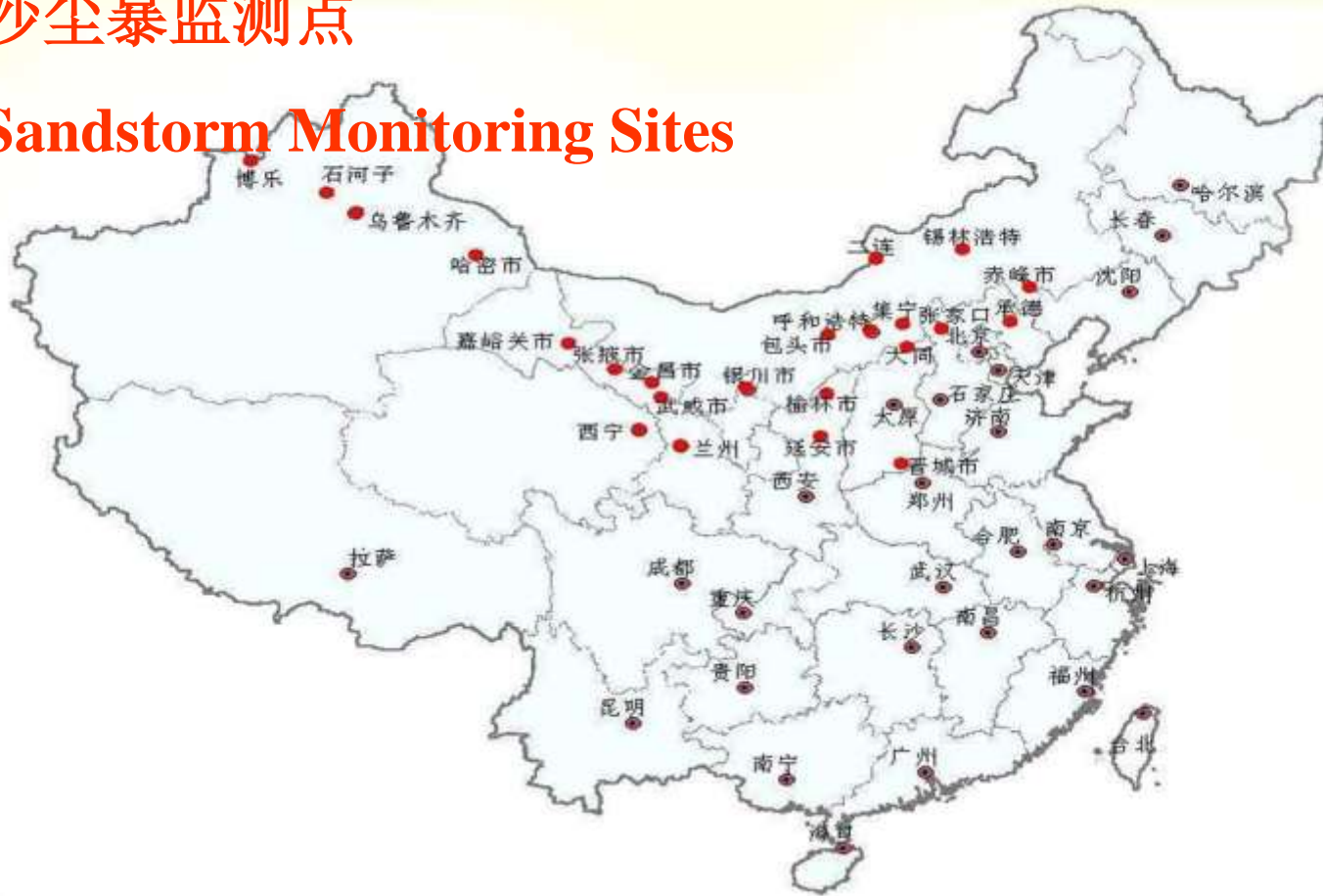
2001年年平均pH值

Annual average pH IN 2001



沙尘暴监测点

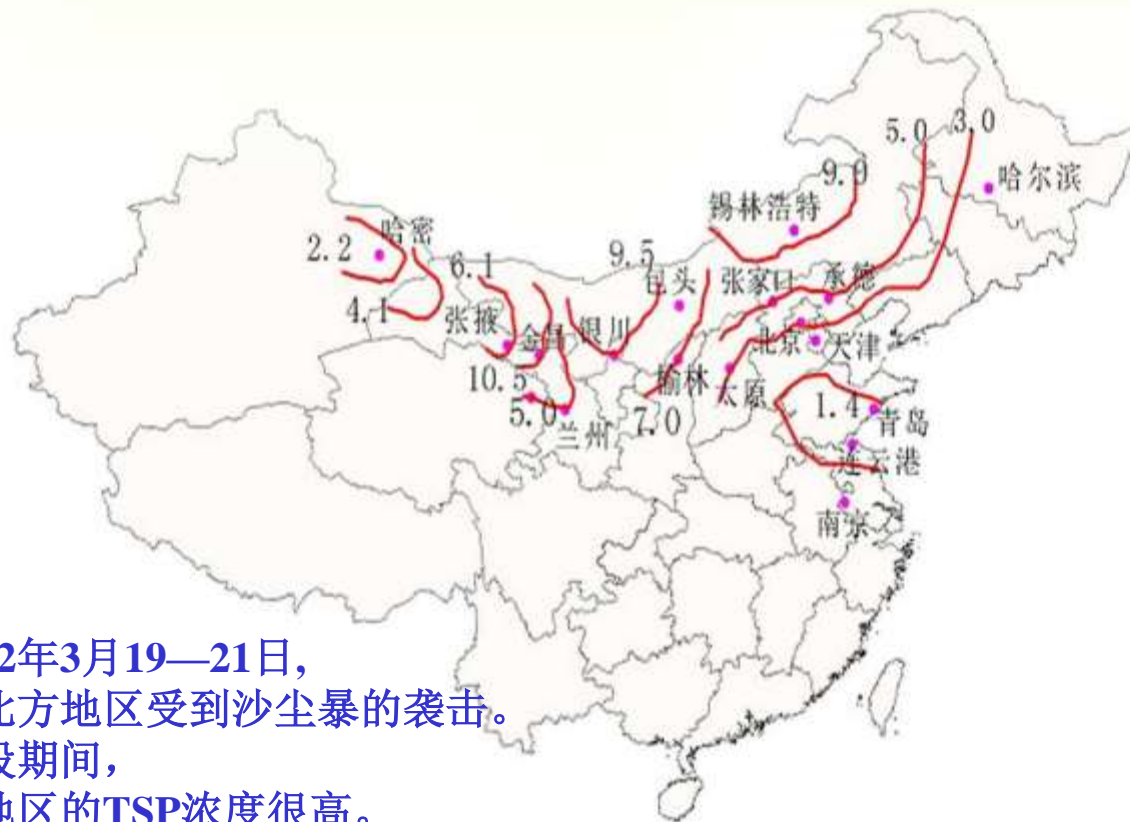
Sandstorm Monitoring Sites



Legend

- Monitoring sites
- Provincial capital

省界线

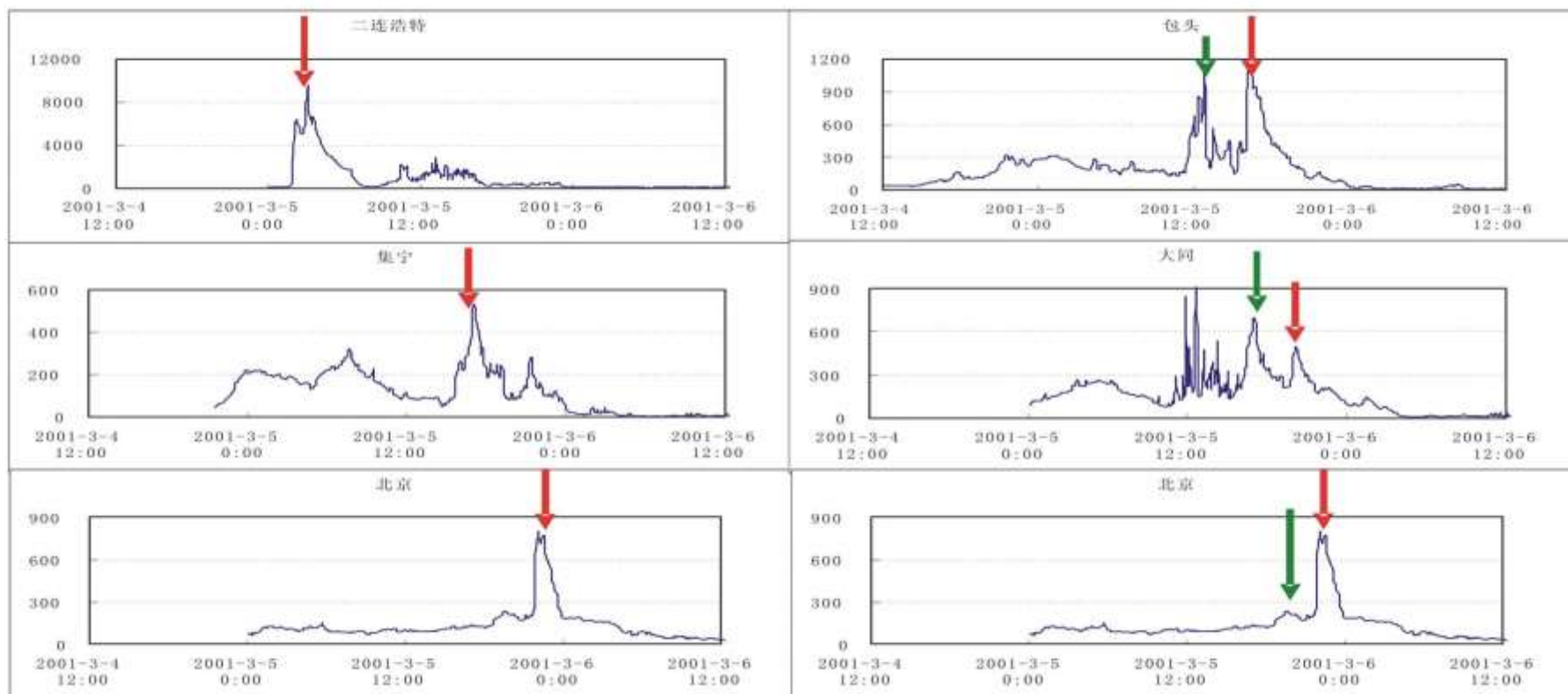


在2002年3月19—21日，
中国北方地区受到沙尘暴的袭击。
在那段期间，
三个地区的TSP浓度很高。

**During March 19—21,
2002, north of China was
affected by a sandstorm .
During that time, there
were 3 regions with high
TSP concentration**



**2002年3月19—21日TSP浓度
TSP concentration during March 19—21,2002**



通过自动TSP监测，沙尘暴移动路线可以确定
By the mean of automatic TSP monitoring, the path of sandstorm moving can be determined.