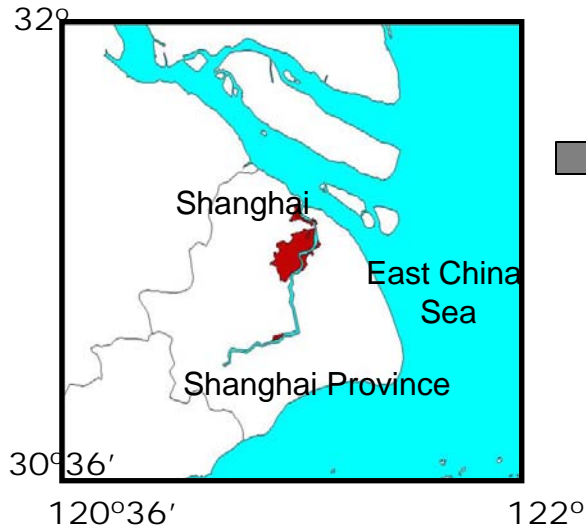

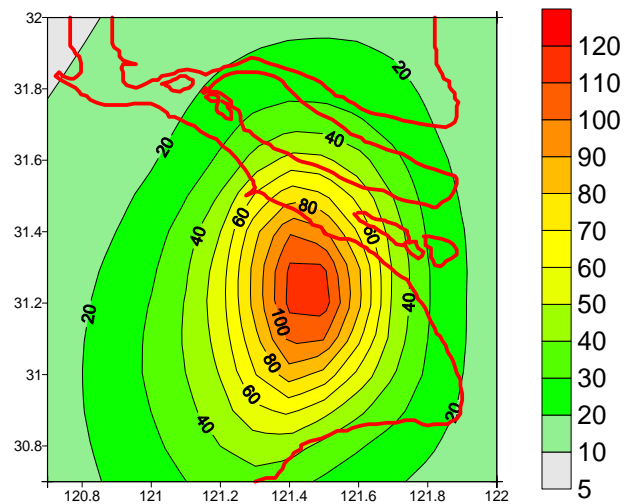


Shanghai, China




PM₁₀
μg/m³
1995



This study was conducted in 2001-02 with 1995 as the base year and estimates extend to 2020 for **cost-benefit analysis** under business as usual and two control scenarios for particulates, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen oxides. Base year emissions were estimated at 166 ktons of PM₁₀, 68 ktons of PM_{2.5}, 285 ktons of NO_x and 458 ktons of SO₂ in 1995. Control options included application of IGCC technology for the power plants and substitution of coal with gas along with relocation for the industrial sector.

Emissions inventory development and dispersion modeling was conducted using SIM-air framework & ATMoS model; followed by benefits analysis for health and cost benefit analysis for the options. Results are summarized below and are published in *J. of Environmental Management, 2004*.

Health Benefits (US \$ mil)		Power Scenario	Industrial Scenario
Mortality	Low	139	88
	Medium	347	221
	High	1,030	656
Morbidity	Low	38	24
	Medium	57	36
	High	119	76
Work Day Lossess		13	8
Total Benefits		190 – 1,162	121 – 741
(Median Case)		(417)	(266)
Scenario Cost (US\$ mil)		395	94