

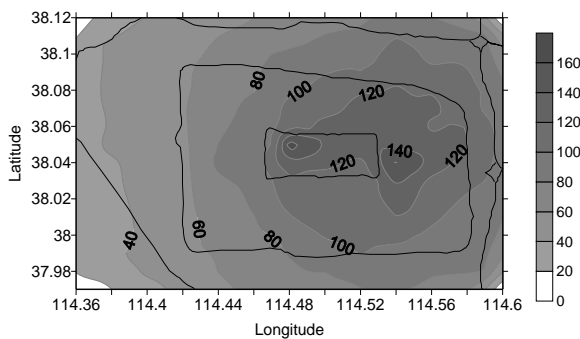
Shijiazhuang, China



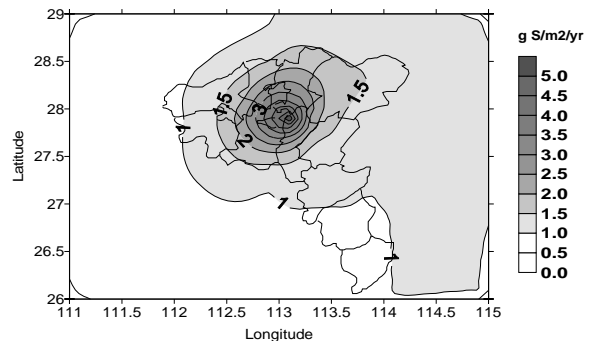
This study conducted in 2000-01, analyzes China's national **sulfur pollution control program** by looking at local implementation plans and actions for reducing sulfur emissions in two municipalities.

The city of Shijiazhuang in Hebei Province was chosen for a case study on ambient SO₂ pollution control, representing a northern Chinese city, while the tri-city region of Changsha, Zhuzhou, and Xiangtan in Hunan Province was chosen to represent a southern area experiencing serious levels of acid rain. The study included sulfur emissions inventory development, dispersion modeling, and cost benefit analysis of options.

Shijiazhuang SO₂ μg/m³ for 2000



Changsha S Dep g/m² for 2000



Emission Reductions in tons SO ₂ /year	<i>Shijiazhuang City</i>	<i>CZX Tri-City Area</i>
Total Planned Sulfur Emission Reduction by 2005	36,000	77,600
Switching to low-sulfur coal or processed coal	19,000	8,400
Switching to natural gas or LPG	13,000	31,600
Other measures (Emissions from Smelter)	4,000	37,600

The current costs of sulfur abatement actions are high and the associated health and agricultural yield benefits would largely justify the actions proposed by local governments. The cost effective measures include promotion of low sulfur coal, fuel switching, adoption of latest control technologies like sorbent injection or CFBC, and strengthening sulfur pollution regulation and enforcement. Details of the study and the final report is available @ <http://go.worldbank.org/R22KKMM0N0>