# Article information:

(3) (PDF) ASSESSMENT OF AMBIENT AIR QUALITY WITH REFERENCE TO PARTICULATE MATTER (PM 10 AND PM 2.5 ) AND GASEOUS POLLUTANTS (SO 2 AND NO 2 ) NEAR BILEIPADA, JODA AREA OF KEONJHAR, ODISHA, INDIA  
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/313526704_ASSESSMENT_OF_AMBIENT_AIR_QUALITY_WITH_REFERENCE_TO_PARTICULATE_MATTER_PM_10_AND_PM_25_AND_GASEOUS_POLLUTANTS_SO_2_AND_NO_2_NEAR_BILEIPADA_JODA_AREA_OF_KEONJHAR_ODISHA_INDIA>

# Article summary:

1. The study measured concentrations of PM10, PM2.5, SO2 and NO2 at eight monitoring stations near Bileipada, Joda area of Odisha, India for one year during March 2014-February 2015.

2. Standard methods were followed for collection and analysis of the parameters, and a two-way ANOVA test was conducted to analyze the data.

3. The study found significant variations in the different parameters due to variation in stations and seasons, with emissions from both point and non-point sources being identified as causes of variation.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "Assessment of Ambient Air Quality with Reference to Particulate Matter (PM10 and PM2.5) and Gaseous Pollutants (SO2 and NO2) near Bileipada, Joda Area of Keonjhar, Odisha, India" provides a comprehensive study on the ambient air quality in the mining and industrial area near Bileipada, Joda in Odisha, India. The study covers a period of one year and includes measurements of PM10, PM2.5, SO2, and NO2 at eight different monitoring stations during all three seasons.

The article follows standard methods for data collection and analysis as per CPCB guidelines. The results show significant variations in the different parameters due to both station location and seasonal changes. However, the article lacks information on the potential health risks associated with exposure to these pollutants.

One potential bias in this study is that it only focuses on one specific area in India. Therefore, it may not be representative of other areas in the country or globally. Additionally, there is no discussion on how these findings compare to other studies conducted in similar areas or how they fit into the larger context of air pollution research.

Furthermore, while the article mentions that industries and vehicles are major sources of PM10 and PM2.5 emissions, it does not provide any information on specific measures being taken by local authorities or industries to reduce their emissions. This lack of information could be seen as promoting a one-sided view that only highlights the problem without offering solutions.

Overall, while this study provides valuable insights into ambient air quality in a specific region of India, it could benefit from more thorough analysis and discussion on potential health risks associated with exposure to these pollutants as well as possible solutions for reducing emissions from local industries and vehicles.

# Topics for further research:

* Health risks associated with exposure to PM10
* PM
* 5
* SO2
* and NO2
* Air pollution control measures in industrial areas of India
* Comparison of air pollution levels in different regions of India
* Impact of air pollution on respiratory health in India
* Role of government policies in reducing air pollution in India
* Best practices for monitoring and controlling air pollution in industrial areas

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/bbe0529afb5f5ffdb9fd149f54d36fd9>