

Lead levels in the air during 1983-1986 were found to be between 0.1-1.0 microgram/cu.m. and the annual means are from 0.19 to 0.66 microgram/cu.m., still far below the ambient air quality standard of 10 microgram/cu.m. the levels of lead decreased in 1984-85 since the government's reduction of lead in gasoline from 0.84 g/litre to 0.45 g/litre in 1984. Increasing use of diesel fuel and LPG which have no lead content also contribute to the downward trend of lead level in the air.

2.3 Nitrogen Dioxide Nitrogen dioxide is the result of high temperature combustion which causes reaction between oxygen and nitrogen to form nitrogen oxides (NO and nitrogen dioxide, which is brownish in color and acidic).

Level of nitrogen dioxide in Bangkok was found to be only about 0.02 mg/cu.m. (1 hour) as compared to 0.32 mg/cu.m. of the ambient air quality standard (as measured at five stations).

2.4 Ozone Ozone is the gas that forms from photochemical reactions, with precursors as nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons, and sunlight as the source of energy which lead to the formation of ozone and other oxidized hydrocarbons. These photochemical oxidants cause eye irritations and plant damages. The problem occurred in major cities such as Los Angeles and Tokyo.

Level of ozone in Bangkok, as measured at office of National Environment Board is lower than the ambient air quality standard (0.20 mg/cu.m, one hour average). Highest