# AIR POCALYPSE IV

ASSESSMENT OF
**AIR POLLUTION**
IN INDIAN CITIES
& **NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAMME (NAMP)**

GREENPEACE
ग्रीनपीस

## CONTENT



**Airpocalypse IV: Assessment of Air Pollution in Indian Cities & National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP)**


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Break Free from Air Pollution Action in Mumbai.
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# India announced the first ever National Clean Air Programme for the country in 2019 aimed towards reducing the hazardous pollution levels across cities

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The announcement of the NCAP and series of events which took place to reach that point had already started a spiral of discussions and actions across the country towards ways of tackling hazardous air pollution levels. In 2019, all of the cities identified as non-attainment under NCAP drafted the city clean air action plans which are available in public domain. More and more air quality monitoring stations (both manual and continuous) have been added over the past few years, increasing the data availability to policymakers and general public, but the total number of air quality monitoring stations still remains far from ideally required for a country with such huge population as India.

The public debate, media mentions, judicial interventions, administrative actions as well as political discussions increased and air pollution became an issue which most of the citizens in the country at-least know a little about. In 2019, first time ever:

**1. Leading political parties mentioned air pollution as a public health crisis in their manifestos for general election.**

**2. Hazardous air pollution levels led to a state/UT government declaring it a public health emergency.**

**3. Air pollution was discussed at length in Indian parliament under article 377 on 19th November 2019 for around 3 hours and was continued later in the next parliament sitting.**

The year also saw multiple agencies claiming drastic improvements to the tune of 25% in Delhi's air quality while others also presented a fact based counter argument and proved that although Delhi saw air quality improvements but they were very marginal. Different datasets represented a different story and no representative combination of data matched the claims of 25% air quality improvement.

Increasing number of CAAQMS coupled with air quality early warning systems similar to the one started by Ministry of Earth Sciences for Delhi in October 2018[1] will also help people know the prevalent air quality at different locations helping them to take precautions based on health advisories issued by the government as well as in reducing exposure to high pollution levels. This will prove helpful till more systematic measures across all sectors ranging from power generation, industries, transport, biomass burning, waste management and construction sectors etc. are able to reduce the emissions and pollution levels effectively giving us clean air to breathe.

Against this background, this report Airpocalypse IV now highlights that:

**1. Out of 287 cities (with stations having more than 52 days monitoring data) more than 80% (231) cities/towns had $PM_{10}$ levels exceeding the 60 $\mu g/m^3$ limits for $PM_{10}$ prescribed under National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) by CPCB, implying that all these cities/towns belong to the non-attainment list. This is more than double the original 102 non-attainment cities initially identified by the MoEF&CC in 2015.**

**2. Based on 2018 data there are 116 more cities/towns which should be included in the non-attainment category apart from the ones already considered by MoEF&CC under NCAP and by CPCB as per submission in NGT.**

**3. Based on 2018 annual data West Bengal, Punjab, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa respectively had 36, 21, 21, 20 and 15 number of non-attainment cities whereas NCAP and CPCB list submitted to NGT in August 2019 collectively only mentions 7, 9, 18, 15 and 7 non-attainment cities respectively for the states. This still leaves major parts of these geographies where air quality is not being monitored, otherwise most of those would have also come under the non-attainment list.**

[1] *https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=184201*

## INTRODUCTION

"Airpocalypse III" report relesed in January 2019, assessed the likely air quality in 2024 across the country if reduction in pollution levels equivalent to the upper limit (30%) stipulated under NCAP are achieved.

In April 2018 the MoEF&CC released a draft national plan to curb air pollution levels, and after eight months of waiting, on 10th January 2019 it was released in the final form.

This report is the fourth version in the series of Airpocalypse reports published annually by Greenpeace India since January 2017, when the first version was released. The report tracks the pollution levels recorded by CPCB through its network of stations under NAMP (National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme). Most of the stations installed under NAMP are manual stations and there is a lag between data monitoring and reporting. The lag varies from a few days to months. Also, the frequency of data availability varies from state to state, few provide daily data whereas others only provide monthly averaged data.

Although over the last few years increasing presence of CAAQMS (Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations) made data available to the public in near real time with minimum lag and has been helpful in avoiding high pollution exposure by taking precautions or avoiding travel to such areas during the high pollution episodes.

In January 2017, Greenpeace India published the first version of this report titled as "Airpocalypse", to show with hard data that air pollution is a growing national problem and it needs to be addressed with utmost seriousness at a countrywide level and not only in Delhi or the National Capital Region as had been the case until recently. The report also identified major sources of pollution in different parts of the country based on past research and available data, and suggested solutions for the air pollution crisis at the all-India level, with an emphasis on the short-term, more immediate solutions based on the extent, degree and levels of pollution afflicting specific regions[2].

The second version of the report "Airpocalypse II" released in January 2018 highlighted the urgency of the rising health crisis caused by hazardous air pollution levels across the country. It had updated data for the year 2016 for approximately 158 cities. Wherever data was not available for 2016, older data from 2015 was used to assess where cities stood in terms of air quality. This report had annual $PM_{10}$ levels for 280 cities and towns across the country as compared to the 168 cities in the earlier version. The data showed that 228 cities (more than 80% of the cities/town where Air Quality Monitoring data was available), were not complying with the annual permissible concentration of 60 $\mu g/m^3$ which was prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for $PM_{10}$ and none of the cities were found to adhere to the standard set by the World Health Organization (WHO) at 20 $\mu g/m^3$. The report highlighted that out of the 630 million Indians covered by the data, 550 million lived in areas exceeding national standard for $PM_{10}$ which includes 47 million children under the age of 5.

*[2] "Directions Issued to SPCBs under section 18 (1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution ) Act, 1981 regarding prevention & control of air pollution in non attainment cities and towns in the year 2016" at http://cpcb.nic.in/directions-spcb-18-1-b/*

Data presented by the earlier Airpocalypse reports as well as numerous other reports by Central and State Pollution Control Boards, IITs and other research institutes, together with widespread campaigning, research and mobilisation by civil society organisations, academia, medical professionals and government officials raised the level of debate and urgency in 2018. The demand grew for a concrete solution to pollution through the formulation of a National Clean Air Action Plan at the national and regional level with time bound pollution reduction targets and a sectoral approach to achieve breathable air quality across the country. In April 2018 the MoEF&CC released a draft national plan to curb air pollution levels, and after eight months of waiting, on 10th January 2019 it was released in the final form.

In the third version, called “Airpocalypse-III” analysed updated annual data for the year 2017 for cities/towns across the country to find out the spread and intensity of the air pollution crisis. 2017 is also the NCAP base year for the pollution reduction targets of 20-30% across 102 cities. The report looked at whether the number of non-attainment cities as identified by CPCB/MoEF&CC reflects current realities or if the situation has changed since 2015 when 102 cities were first identified as non-attainment. The report also assessed the likely air quality in 2024 across the country if reduction in pollution levels equivalent to the upper limit (30%) stipulated under NCAP are achieved.

The current version of the report “Airpocalypse-IV” analyses and discusses the data compiled by CPCB from NAMP network collecting air quality data for 745 stations across the country in 2018[3]. The current report also compared the 2018 annual data to the NAAQS and cities notified as non-attainment under NCAP. The report also highlights specific actions to be taken by Governments and public in order to move towards Clean air Nation and breathable air quality throughout the country.

[3] *https://cpcb.nic.in/displaypdf.php?id=bWFudWFsLW1vbml0b3JpbmcvTG9jYXRpb25fZGF0YV8yMDE4LnBkZg==*

A view of the Taj Mahal in severe air pollution haze.
© *Vinit Gupta / Greenpeace*

## METHODOLOGY

As on 17th December 2019, the network consists of 793 operating stations covering 344 cities/towns in 28 states and 7 Union Territories of the country. Greenpeace India analysed the data for $PM_{10}$ levels for these NAMP stations spread across the country (because the data for $PM_{2.5}$ was limited to very few cities and places, it would not have been enough to see the extent of the spread of pollution levels across the country) from CPCB. The annual data was made available by CPCB on their website for the year 2013 to 2018.

There are lots of challenges with respect to relying on government data on air quality due to various factors, the primary one being that the majority of the measurements are taken manually, raising questions about the quality of the data and human error in monitoring. The other factor is the location of monitoring stations and data collection from them in the case of far flung and remote areas. The stations often become dysfunctional for long periods of time making the average values somewhat skewed. To avoid major biases due to this factor, only the stations with data availability for more than 52 days (50% of the prescribed 104 reading under NAMP), but even then if the station was out of monitoring during cleaner or polluted months, that might still lead to biases. Industrial clusters like Korba in Chhattisgarh and Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu show low $PM_{10}$ levels possibly because of such factors.

Although the data is definitely sufficient to prove that air quality is poor across the country in almost all states by the government's own readings and to prove the need to expand real time air quality monitoring, it will be necessary to use satellite data to complement and validate ground measurements; and to establish an independent regulator to ascertain data quality and to standardise the readings across the country.

# National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP)

National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) by Central Pollution Control Board monitors three major air pollutants viz., Sulphur Dioxide ($SO_2$), Nitrogen Dioxide ($NO_2$) and Particulate Matter size equal to or less than 10 micron ($PM_{10}$) along with metrological parameters, across the country.

## INFERENCE AND ANALYSIS

According to Pant et al., 2018[4] India was expected to have a total of 3000 stations established in Class I (population of one million or more) and II (population of 50,000 to 99,999) cities and towns by 2022". Although the data availability through NAMP which covered 342 operating stations in 127 cities/towns across the 26 states and 4 Union Territories of the country in 2016 has more than doubled in past three years and now (As on 17th December 2019)[5] India has installed 793 stations in 344 cities/towns across 28 states and 7 Union Territories, but is still far from where it is expected to be and lags far behind, compared to other regions such as the United States, Europe and China etc.

In the year 2018, National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) recorded data across 302 cities having 745 stations across 28 states and 7 union territories in India. Under the programme the monitoring of pollutants was carried out for 24 hours (4-hourly sampling for gaseous pollutants and 8-hourly sampling for particulate matter) with a frequency of twice a week, to have one hundred and four (104) observations in a year. In 2018 a total of:

**1. 699 stations across 287 cities recorded data for 52 or more days in year 2018 (50% of the stipulated observations in a calendar year).**

**2. 631 stations across 264 cities recoded data for more than 78 days (75% of the stipulated observations in a calendar year).**

**3. 510 stations across 225 cities were able to record data for more than 93 days (90% of the stipulated observations in a calendar year).**

**4. 299 stations across 145 cities were able to record data for 104 or more days in 2018 (equal or more than the stipulated observations in a calendar year) compared to 224 stations across 109 cities/towns in 2017.**

Stations with minimum 50% data recorded compared to the stipulated 104 observations in a year are considered in the analysis of prevailing pollution levels and ranking the cities for the current report.

Out of 288 cities having one or more stations with more than 52 days of ambient air quality monitoring under NAMP for the year 2018:

**1. More than 80% (231) cities/towns had $PM_{10}$ levels exceeding the 60 $\mu g/m^3$ limits for $PM_{10}$ prescribed under National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) by CPCB, implying that all these cities/towns belong to the non-attainment list.**

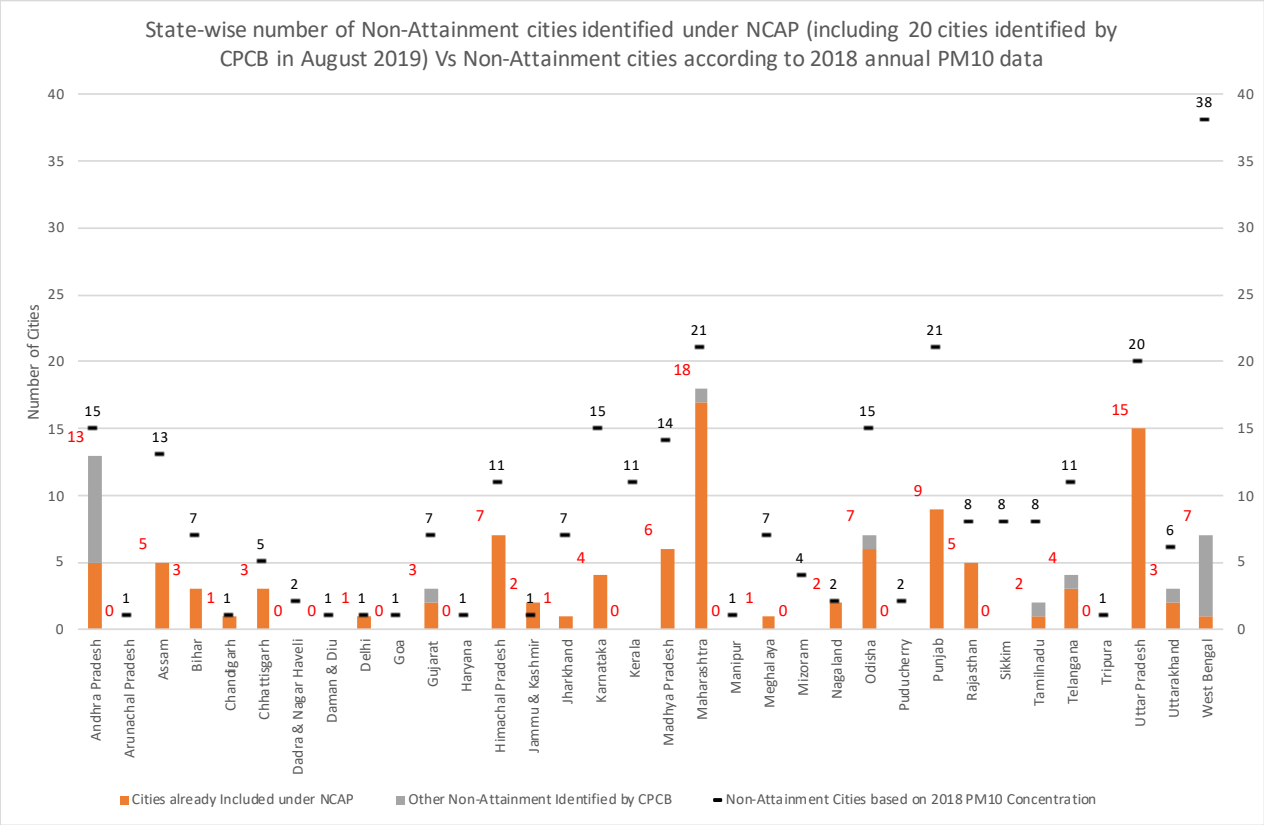
**2. Just one city/town (Lunglei, Mizoram) had $PM_{10}$ levels under World Health Organization (WHO) prescribed level of 20 $\mu g/m^3$ leaving all other cities with higher pollution levels than the WHO annual standard for $PM_{10}$.**

**3. 140 cities/towns had $PM_{10}$ levels beyond 90 $\mu g/m^3$.**

In January 2019, MoEF&CC, released the first ever National Clean Air Programme for India. Under the programme the cities are expected to reduce air pollution levels by 20-30% by 2024 from 2017 levels.

The following table represents the number of non-attainment cities included as part of NCAP along with 20 more cities which have been identified as non-attainment by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in August 2019 but have not been included under NCAP till now as per a recent question answered by Honorable Minister for Environment Forest and Climate Change in the last parliament session (December 2019). The figure also represents state-wise number of cities which are non-attainment as per 2018 annual average $PM_{10}$ concentration (based on NAMP stations with more than 52 readings in 2018) but are not included in NCAP till now.

[4] *http://www.urbanemissions.info/wp-content/uploads/docs/2018-10-AQAH-India-Air-Monitoring-Review.pdf*
[5] *https://cpcb.nic.in/uploads/Stations_NAMP.pdf*




All 102 cities included under NCAP till now have submitted city levels clean air action plans all of which have been approved by CPCB for ground implementation[6], but almost none of these action plans till now have a definite overall percentage reduction target for 2024; interim targets for pollution reduction, i.e., half yearly or annual; sectoral emission load reduction targets; fossil fuel, i.e., diesel and coal consumption caps and reduction targets etc.; also, the current version of the city levels action plans are too centric to activities taking place within city boundaries and give very less emphasis on the regional and air-shed approach for air quality control. All these missing aspects in the NCAP and city levels clean air action plans restricts the current versions in achieving real air quality improvements.

[6] *https://cpcb.nic.in/approved-city-action-plans/*

PM10 concentration across Indian cities as recorded by CPCB through NAMP network

## WAY FORWARD

### Government's Initiative

The National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in its current form and ambition is only a good first step on a long journey. For the first step to be meaningful it must be followed by other measures and several lacunae must be addressed. These include:

**1. The NCAP is not notified under any Act (Environment Protection Act or Air Act) and is only being seen as a guiding document. To make the NCAP effective in achieving breathable air quality across the country, the air quality targets and specific measures identified in the document must be given a proper legal status. The experience of the GRAP (Graded Response Action Plan), CAP (Comprehensive Action Plan) for Delhi and Emission standards for coal based power plants show that implementation is a key challenge. The NCAP should be given stringent provisions making it legally binding on both authorities and polluters to cut down on pollution.**

**2. Crucially, the current ambition levels under NCAP (20-30% air pollution reduction by 2024) will not lead to breathable air quality in the country, as the pollution levels across much of the country are so high that even a 30% reduction will still leave levels above the NAAQS, not to mention the WHO standards.**

**3. The NCAP being a dynamic document must set specific city-wise pollution reduction targets rather than just providing a tentative window of 20-30% reduction across the board by 2024.**

**4. NCAP should also express the ambition to move to NAAQS in a time bound manner first and then should have a timeline to move towards the WHO guidelines. Tentative percent reduction targets over the next 5 years are insufficient without a longer term timeline to achieve breathable air quality and attain the health benefits of reducing pollution levels below NAAQS and WHO standards. Minor reductions from current hazardous levels might not be able us achieve great health benefits because concentrations even as low as 10 $\mu g/m^3$ for $PM_{10}$ and 6 $\mu g/m^3$ for $PM_{2.5}$ impacts human health[7].**

**5. There should be interim milestones/targets for half yearly and annual progress tracking so that we don't just take stock of the progress in 2024 and will not be in a position to do anything if air pollution levels are not falling as required. Absence of interim targets/milestones has led to non-compliance of emission standards for coal based power plants where they have already missed two deadlines given to them over past four years, we should learn from those failures.**

**6. To achieve the air quality goals, much stronger sectoral policies and targets will be needed on the national and state level. Pollution across the country originates from the same key sectors – industry and power plants, household fuels, waste burning, crop burning and transport – with variance in proportions. Furthermore, much of the pollution levels in the identified non-attainment cities originates from outside the city limits. The obvious question which arises is, "What is the use of conducting 102 source apportionment studies for non-attainment cities if there are no sectoral targets and policies for emission reductions?"**

**7. With regard to sectoral targets, the NCAP has not incorporated any learning from the New Delhi experience: having conducted various recent source apportionment studies, Delhi had the basis to include sectoral pollution/emission reduction targets as well as very specific pollution reduction targets.**

The Government must prioritise transparency, accountability and stringency in the actions proposed under NCAP while strengthening it over the next few months. Inclusion of legal provisions and sectoral targets is key to implementation and effectiveness of air pollution reduction plans. NCAP should be treated as a dynamic document that can be improved into a stronger instrument to achieve the dream of blue skies and clean air across India.

*[7] "The theoretical minimum risk exposure level for ambient particulate matter and household air pollution was defined as a population-weighted mean PM2·5 between 2·4 and 5·9 µg/m³, except for the attribution of cataract to household air pollution for which the theoretical minimum risk exposure level was defined as no exposure to solid fuel use for cooking." GBD 2017 Risk Factor Collaborators. Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 84 behavioural, environmental and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks for 195 countries and territories, 1990–2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. Lancet 2018; 392: 1923–94.*

## People's Initiative

Public participation is critical in the fight against air pollution. Making our voices heard in the corridors of power, letting our leaders know that the status quo is unacceptable and that we as a nation want clean air as this is essential to achieving progress and healthy lives. The devastating toll that air pollution is taking on the quality of life of just about every section of society, but in particular children and the elderly ensures that inaction is not an option. The right to clean air is in fact the right to life and political parties and governments must be queried on their plans to deliver clean air for India.

In addition, our own choices for electricity and transportation and our advocacy for clean options on these fronts will play a major role in managing pollution levels in many parts of the country:

**1. Supporting rooftop solar and other forms of decentralised renewable energy solutions that reduce the demand for coal-based electricity.**

**2. Increased usage of public transport, cycling and walking.**

**3. Using energy efficient appliances and reducing household energy usage.**

**4. Waste minimisation, segregation and recycling, which will reduce burning of waste in streets as well as at landfills, along with energy reductions and saving in transporting huge quantities of waste.**

**5. Most importantly, the citizens while making sure their lifestyle and activities move towards minimum pollution footprint, should make sure that they unite and demand their right to breathe clean air.**

**6. As most citizens live in areas where air pollution is a severe threat to personal health, using and promoting the use of personal protection measures – air purifiers and certified face masks (N95 or FFP2 standard) helps reduce damage to personal health, while increasing the visibility and recognition of the issue.**

## ANNEXURE - I

## Historical PM10 Concentration in cities/towns with air quality monitoring under NAMP Programme since 2013

| S.No. | State | City | PM10 Conc_2018 | PM10 Conc_2017 | PM10 Conc_2016 | PM10 Conc_2015 | PM10 Conc_2014 | PM10 Conc_2013 | No. of Monitoring Stations (2018) | Included under NCAP (Y/N) | Other Non-Attainment Identified by CPCB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jharkhand | Jharia | 322 | 295 | 280 | 231 | 237 | 193 | 1 | N | |
| 2 | Jharkhand | Dhanbad | 264 | 238 | 226 | 168 | 166 | 157 | 3 | Y | |
| 3 | Uttar Pradesh | Noida | 264 | 216 | 176 | 154 | 136 | 142 | 2 | Y | |
| 4 | Uttar Pradesh | Ghaziabad | 245 | 281 | 236 | 260 | 242 | 285 | 2 | Y | |
| 5 | Gujarat | Ahmedabad | 236 | 120 | 108 | 89 | 85 | 84 | 9 | Y | |
| 6 | Uttar Pradesh | Bareily | 233 | 195 | 253 | 241 | 239 | 232 | 2 | Y | |
| 7 | Uttar Pradesh | Allahabad | 231 | 140 | 195 | 242 | 250 | 235 | 5 | Y | |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | Moradabad | 227 | 217 | 196 | 169 | 201 | 160 | 2 | Y | |
| 9 | Uttar Pradesh | Firozabad | 226 | 220 | 223 | 195 | 146 | 246 | 3 | Y | |
| 10 | Delhi | Delhi | 225 | 240 | 276 | 220 | 217 | 218 | 9 | Y | |
| 11 | Uttar Pradesh | Gajraula | 225 | 207 | 193 | 177 | 179 | 137 | 2 | Y | |
| 12 | Rajasthan | Jodhpur | 223 | 180 | 168 | 152 | 190 | 176 | 9 | Y | |
| 13 | Uttar Pradesh | Gorakpur | 218 | 186 | 154 | 139 | N/A | N/A | 3 | N | |
| 14 | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | 217 | 246 | 214 | 169 | 174 | 192 | 8 | Y | |
| 15 | Uttarakhand | Dehradun | 217 | 248 | 241 | 188 | 165 | 158 | 3 | N | Y |
| 16 | Uttar Pradesh | Khurja | 214 | 209 | 216 | 167 | 158 | 163 | 2 | Y | |
| 17 | Uttar Pradesh | Kanpur | 210 | 224 | 217 | 196 | 200 | 201 | 9 | Y | |
| 18 | Uttar Pradesh | Agra | 209 | 185 | 198 | 186 | 178 | 192 | 6 | Y | |
| 19 | Bihar | Patna | 208 | 157 | 212 | 204 | 178 | N/A | 2 | Y | |
| 20 | Gujarat | Rajkot | 203 | 107 | 93 | 84 | 82 | 87 | 2 | N | |
| 21 | Rajasthan | Bharatpur | 201 | 163 | 159 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 3 | N | |
| 22 | Uttar Pradesh | Varanasi | 201 | 215 | N/A | 145 | 140 | 145 | 2 | Y | |
| 23 | Uttar Pradesh | Anpara | 191 | 154 | 132 | 137 | 131 | 133 | 2 | Y | |
| 24 | Gujarat | Vadodara | 188 | 108 | 93 | 87 | 87 | 88 | 5 | N | Y |
| 25 | Uttar Pradesh | Saharanpur | 183 | 174 | 218 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2 | N | |
| 26 | Rajasthan | Alwar | 183 | 134 | 144 | 180 | 240 | 268 | 3 | Y | |
| 27 | West Bengal | Howrah | 179 | 110 | 119 | 123 | 111 | 187 | 4 | N | Y |
| 28 | Punjab | Amritsar | 177 | 197 | 235 | 185 | 190 | 181 | 2 | Y | |
| 29 | Uttar Pradesh | Meerut | 177 | 153 | 158 | N/A | 155 | 135 | 2 | N | |
| 30 | Gujarat | Surat | 176 | 106 | 92 | 88 | 89 | 88 | 3 | Y | |
| 31 | Rajasthan | Bhiwadi | 174 | 200 | 264 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 3 | N | |
| 32 | Gujarat | Vapi | 171 | 114 | 105 | 88 | 93 | 94 | 2 | N | |
| 33 | Meghalaya | Byrnihat | 166 | 174 | 175 | 122 | 136 | 122 | 1 | Y | |
| 34 | Rajasthan | Jaipur | 165 | 177 | 199 | 171 | 150 | 161 | 9 | Y | |
| 35 | Jammu & Kashmir | Jammu | 164 | 149 | 131 | 125 | 123 | 118 | 3 | Y | |
| 36 | Himachal Pradesh | Baddi | 164 | 172 | 90 | 102 | 109 | 118 | 3 | Y | |
| 37 | Maharashtra | Mumbai | 162 | 151 | 119 | 106 | 102 | 132 | 2 | Y | |
| 38 | Punjab | Ludhiana | 156 | 162 | 139 | 139 | 146 | 204 | 5 | Y | |
| 39 | West Bengal | Krishnanagar | 160 | 93 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 40 | Uttar Pradesh | Mathura | 153 | 154 | 171 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2 | N | |
| 41 | Punjab | Jalandhar | 153 | 223 | 186 | 151 | 144 | 164 | 4 | Y | |
| 42 | Rajasthan | Kota | 152 | 131 | 110 | 133 | 127 | 123 | 6 | Y | |
| 43 | Maharashtra | Dombivali | 151 | 176 | 127 | 101 | 134 | 91 | 2 | N | |
| 44 | Maharashtra | Chandrapur | 149 | 146 | 111 | 102 | 129 | 131 | 6 | Y | |
| 45 | Rajasthan | Chittorgarh | 149 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 3 | N | |
| 46 | Gujarat | Anklesvar | 149 | 108 | 104 | 88 | 89 | 86 | 2 | N | |
| 47 | Himachal Pradesh | Nalagarh | 148 | 147 | 108 | 89 | 109 | 110 | 1 | Y | |
| 48 | West Bengal | Baharampur | 147 | 109 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 49 | Rajasthan | Udaipur | 147 | 125 | 137 | 156 | 112 | 142 | 3 | Y | |
| 50 | West Bengal | Raniganj | 147 | 163 | 217 | 114 | 134 | 163 | 3 | N | Y |
| 51 | West Bengal | Asansol | 145 | 163 | 211 | 97 | 85 | 160 | 3 | N | Y |
| 52 | Maharashtra | Badlapur | 144 | 159 | 125 | 105 | 122 | 84 | 1 | Y | |
| 53 | West Bengal | Ranaghat | 143 | 103 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 54 | Uttar Pradesh | Raebareli | 141 | 141 | 141 | 157 | 160 | 177 | 3 | Y | |
| 55 | West Bengal | Durgapur | 141 | 155 | 196 | 101 | 102 | 160 | 4 | N | Y |
| 56 | Haryana | Hissar | 140 | 220 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 132 | 1 | N | |
| 57 | West Bengal | Kolkata | 140 | 118 | 113 | 104 | 117 | 182 | 23 | Y | |
| 58 | Bihar | Muzaffarpur | 139 | 167 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | Y | |
| 59 | Gujarat | Jamnagar | 137 | 104 | 92 | 84 | 85 | 90 | 1 | N | |
| 60 | Jharkhand | Sindri | 136 | 158 | 143 | 75 | 100 | 121 | 1 | N | |
| 61 | West Bengal | Kharagpur | 136 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 62 | Punjab | Khanna | 135 | 139 | 114 | 122 | 161 | 183 | 2 | Y | |
| 63 | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal | 135 | 93 | 89 | 158 | 159 | 222 | 7 | Y | |
| 64 | Nagaland | Dimapur | 135 | 138 | 122 | 122 | 129 | 101 | 2 | Y | |
| 65 | Punjab | Ajnala | 134 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 66 | Madhya Pradesh | Gwalior | 134 | 110 | 96 | 125 | 144 | 197 | 2 | Y | |
| 67 | Punjab | Samrala | 133 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 68 | Uttarakhand | Rishikesh | 133 | 128 | 119 | 121 | 122 | 113 | 1 | Y | |
| 69 | Punjab | Jagraon | 132 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2 | N | |
| 70 | Uttar Pradesh | Unnao | 132 | 125 | 120 | 120 | 74 | 114 | 2 | N | |
| 71 | Jharkhand | Jamshedpur | 129 | 131 | 136 | 134 | N/A | 135 | 2 | N | |
| 72 | Jharkhand | Saraikela Kharsawa | 128 | 131 | 143 | 142 | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 73 | Uttarakhand | Haldwani | 126 | 129 | 128 | 138 | 149 | 144 | 1 | N | |
| 74 | Uttarakhand | Haridwar | 125 | 106 | 129 | 123 | 127 | 119 | 1 | N | |
| 75 | Dadra & Nagar Hav | Silvassa | 125 | 111 | 37 | 89 | N/A | 44 | 2 | N | |

| S.No. | State | City | PM10 Conc_2018 | PM10 Conc_2017 | PM10 Conc_2016 | PM10 Conc_2015 | PM10 Conc_2014 | PM10 Conc_2013 | No. of Monitoring Stations (2018) | Included under NCAP (Y/N) | Other Non-Attainment Identified by CPCB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 76 | Maharashtra | Ulhasnagar | 123 | 150 | 118 | 107 | 107 | 75 | 2 | Y | |
| 77 | Jharkhand | Ranchi | 122 | 142 | 196 | 220 | 197 | 177 | 1 | N | |
| 78 | Punjab | Garshankar | 122 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 79 | Odisha | Paradeep | 121 | 106 | 112 | 108 | 90 | 56 | 3 | N | |
| 80 | Punjab | Gobindgarh | 121 | 136 | 124 | 129 | 135 | 165 | 3 | Y | |
| 81 | Madhya Pradesh | Jabalpur | 119 | 74 | 71 | 91 | 73 | 69 | 2 | N | |
| 82 | Uttarakhand | Rudrapur | 119 | 126 | 142 | 125 | 139 | 156 | 1 | N | |
| 83 | Bihar | Darbhanga | 118 | 72 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 84 | Odisha | Kalinga Nagar | 118 | 122 | 115 | 98 | 93 | 80 | 2 | N | Y |
| 85 | Odisha | Rourkela | 116 | 122 | N/A | 100 | 82 | 97 | 5 | Y | |
| 86 | Assam | Tezpur | 115 | 108 | 68 | 90 | 71 | 120 | 1 | N | |
| 87 | West Bengal | Rishra | 114 | 91 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 88 | Odisha | Cuttack | 114 | 87 | 81 | 81 | 93 | 83 | 3 | Y | |
| 89 | Punjab | Jalalabad | 112 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 90 | Assam | Guwahati | 112 | 106 | 105 | 97 | 88 | 141 | 6 | Y | |
| 91 | Madhya Pradesh | Singrauli | 112 | 109 | 83 | 90 | N/A | N/A | 3 | N | |
| 92 | Punjab | Muktsar | 111 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 93 | Odisha | Talcher | 111 | 96 | 105 | 136 | 125 | 110 | 2 | Y | |
| 94 | Tamilnadu | Trichy | 110 | 86 | 95 | 85 | 84 | 87 | 5 | N | Y |
| 95 | Punjab | Malerkotla | 110 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 96 | Punjab | Batala | 110 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2 | N | |
| 97 | West Bengal | Chinsura | 109 | 83 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 98 | West Bengal | Barrackpore | 108 | 90 | 106 | 113 | 103 | 166 | 3 | N | Y |
| 99 | Bihar | Begusarai | 108 | 126 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 100 | Punjab | Bathinda | 108 | 131 | 121 | 158 | 122 | 130 | 1 | N | |
| 101 | Odisha | Jharsuguda | 108 | 90 | 87 | N/A | 112 | N/A | 2 | N | |
| 102 | Maharashtra | Thane | 107 | 125 | 122 | 117 | 109 | 110 | 3 | N | Y |
| 103 | Punjab | Tapa | 106 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 104 | Telangana | Kothur | 106 | 80 | 78 | 106 | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 105 | West Bengal | Tamluk | 106 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 106 | Maharashtra | Pune | 106 | 102 | 107 | 99 | 92 | 87 | 3 | Y | |
| 107 | Punjab | Patiala | 106 | 102 | 106 | 110 | 104 | 108 | 3 | Y | |
| 108 | Madhya Pradesh | Satna | 105 | 80 | 71 | 125 | 163 | N/A | 2 | N | |
| 109 | Telangana | Hyderabad | 105 | 103 | 98 | 91 | 91 | 81 | 10 | Y | |
| 110 | Uttarakhand | Kashipur | 105 | 111 | 126 | 107 | 121 | 151 | 1 | Y | |
| 111 | Nagaland | Kohima | 105 | 114 | 90 | 94 | 91 | 85 | 2 | Y | |
| 112 | Telangana | Ramagundam | 104 | 76 | 69 | 67 | 55 | 84 | 1 | N | |
| 113 | West Bengal | Barasat | 104 | 103 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 114 | Maharashtra | Amravati | 104 | 106 | 100 | 108 | 107 | 88 | 3 | Y | |
| 115 | Maharashtra | Nagpur | 104 | 102 | 118 | 90 | 103 | 97 | 7 | Y | |
| 116 | Himachal Pradesh | Kala Amb | 104 | 119 | 129 | 119 | 139 | 144 | 2 | Y | |
| 117 | Punjab | Sangrur | 104 | 95 | 90 | 100 | 88 | 97 | 2 | N | |
| 118 | Maharashtra | Jalna | 103 | 101 | 110 | 118 | 137 | 122 | 2 | Y | |
| 119 | Chandigarh | Chandigarh | 102 | 109 | 105 | 86 | 91 | 102 | 5 | Y | |
| 120 | Meghalaya | Umiam | 102 | 110 | 108 | 84 | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 121 | Tamilnadu | Tuticorin | 102 | 132 | 175 | 91 | 83 | 77 | 3 | Y | |
| 122 | Daman & Diu | Daman | 101 | 106 | 34 | 83 | N/A | 44 | 3 | N | |
| 123 | Odisha | Angul | 101 | 95 | 97 | 103 | 116 | 107 | 2 | Y | |
| 124 | West Bengal | Dankuni | 100 | 77 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 125 | Odisha | Bonaigarh | 99 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 126 | Odisha | Bhubneshwar | 99 | 91 | 105 | 81 | 90 | 87 | 6 | Y | |
| 127 | West Bengal | Haldia | 99 | 97 | 103 | 87 | 136 | 146 | 4 | N | Y |
| 128 | Telangana | Karimnagar | 98 | 72 | 60 | 64 | 61 | 65 | 1 | N | |
| 129 | Assam | Nalbari | 97 | 95 | 108 | 120 | 76 | 140 | 1 | Y | |
| 130 | West Bengal | Tribeni | 97 | 79 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 131 | Assam | Nagaon | 96 | 75 | 111 | 137 | 100 | 132 | 1 | Y | |
| 132 | Uttar Pradesh | Jhansi | 96 | 113 | 116 | 119 | 106 | 101 | 2 | Y | |
| 133 | West Bengal | Uluberia | 95 | 79 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 134 | Maharashtra | Latur | 95 | 81 | 81 | 79 | 91 | 97 | 3 | Y | |
| 135 | Punjab | Dera Bassi | 95 | 93 | 98 | 96 | 113 | 129 | 2 | Y | |
| 136 | West Bengal | Sankrail | 94 | 78 | 88 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 4 | N | |
| 137 | West Bengal | Ghatal | 92 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 138 | Punjab | Naya Nangal | 91 | 91 | 91 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 2 | Y | |
| 139 | Madhya Pradesh | Amlai | 91 | 82 | 73 | 64 | N/A | N/A | 2 | N | |
| 140 | Madhya Pradesh | Katni | 91 | 86 | 69 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2 | N | |
| 141 | Maharashtra | Kolhapur | 90 | 90 | 96 | 98 | 99 | 113 | 3 | Y | |
| 142 | Karnataka | Raichur | 90 | 92 | 83 | 92 | 112 | 79 | 1 | N | |
| 143 | Karnataka | Bengaluru | 90 | 89 | 103 | 119 | 139 | 110 | 8 | Y | |
| 144 | Madhya Pradesh | Prithampur | 90 | 85 | 93 | 120 | N/A | N/A | 2 | N | |
| 145 | Odisha | Puri | 90 | 78 | 99 | 94 | 63 | 64 | 2 | N | |
| 146 | Bihar | Gaya | 89 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | Y | |
| 147 | Karnataka | Belgaum | 89 | 95 | 112 | 64 | 76 | 74 | 1 | N | |
| 148 | West Bengal | Kalyani | 89 | 85 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 149 | Madhya Pradesh | Indore | 88 | 80 | 95 | 97 | 143 | 154 | 3 | Y | |
| 150 | Arunachal Pradesh | Naharlagun | 88 | 76 | N/A | 70 | 64 | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 151 | Bihar | Rajgir | 88 | 84 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 152 | Bihar | Sasaram | 88 | 87 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 153 | Punjab | Sirhind | 88 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |

| S.No. | State | City | PM10 Conc_2018 | PM10 Conc_2017 | PM10 Conc_2016 | PM10 Conc_2015 | PM10 Conc_2014 | PM10 Conc_2013 | No. of Monitoring Stations (2018) | Included under NCAP (Y/N) | Other Non-Attainment Identified by CPCB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 154 | Himachal Pradesh | Paonta Sahib | 88 | 84 | 102 | 117 | 129 | 120 | 2 | Y | |
| 155 | Karnataka | Tumkuru | 87 | 125 | 136 | 134 | 117 | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 156 | West Bengal | Bardhaman | 87 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 157 | Maharashtra | Pimpri-Chinchwad | 86 | 82 | 105 | 102 | 93 | 86 | 1 | N | |
| 158 | Odisha | Balasore | 86 | 83 | 85 | 82 | 87 | 88 | 3 | Y | |
| 159 | Maharashtra | Nashik | 85 | 81 | 85 | 78 | 72 | 85 | 4 | Y | |
| 160 | Odisha | Sambalpur | 85 | 82 | 79 | 77 | 55 | 51 | 1 | N | |
| 161 | Telangana | Warangal | 85 | 70 | 70 | 58 | 52 | 50 | 2 | N | |
| 162 | Chhattisgarh | Bhillai | 84 | 97 | 108 | 109 | 108 | 106 | 4 | Y | |
| 163 | Himachal Pradesh | Sunder Nagar | 84 | 73 | 92 | 83 | 87 | 78 | 2 | Y | |
| 164 | Maharashtra | Sangli | 84 | 76 | 83 | 77 | 100 | 76 | 3 | Y | |
| 165 | West Bengal | Rampurhat | 84 | 92 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 166 | Tamilnadu | Madurai | 83 | 67 | 76 | 64 | 46 | 41 | 3 | N | |
| 167 | Telangana | Khammam | 83 | 55 | 55 | 60 | 67 | 63 | 2 | N | |
| 168 | Madhya Pradesh | Ujjain | 83 | 75 | 90 | 93 | 97 | 79 | 4 | Y | |
| 169 | Madhya Pradesh | Chhindwara | 83 | 65 | 80 | 85 | N/A | N/A | 2 | N | |
| 170 | West Bengal | Medinipur | 82 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 171 | Telangana | Sangareddy | 81 | 79 | 70 | 70 | N/A | N/A | 3 | N | Y |
| 172 | Karnataka | Kolar | 81 | 68 | 62 | 75 | 67 | 47 | 1 | N | |
| 173 | West Bengal | Suri | 81 | 92 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 174 | Punjab | Dera Baba | 81 | 90 | 89 | 77 | 68 | 76 | 1 | Y | |
| 175 | Telangana | Patencheru | 81 | 78 | 78 | 85 | 95 | 91 | 1 | Y | |
| 176 | Andhra Pradesh | Vijaywada | 81 | 99 | 102 | 110 | 100 | 104 | 6 | Y | |
| 177 | West Bengal | Jhargram | 80 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 178 | Odisha | Konark | 79 | 94 | 95 | 88 | 70 | 63 | 1 | N | |
| 179 | Tamilnadu | Chennai | 78 | 62 | 63 | 54 | 57 | 73 | 11 | N | |
| 180 | West Bengal | Bolpur | 78 | 92 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 181 | Andhra Pradesh | Vishakhapatnam | 77 | 73 | 77 | 61 | 64 | 68 | 8 | Y | |
| 182 | West Bengal | Bankura | 77 | 92 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 183 | Karnataka | Bijapur | 76 | 94 | 93 | 99 | 150 | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 184 | Madhya Pradesh | Sagar | 76 | 70 | 79 | 103 | 161 | 156 | 2 | Y | |
| 185 | Tripura | Agartala | 76 | 62 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2 | N | |
| 186 | Karnataka | Hubli-Dharwad | 75 | 79 | 84 | 75 | 91 | 96 | 2 | Y | |
| 187 | Jharkhand | Barajamda | 75 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 188 | West Bengal | Purulia | 74 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 189 | Maharashtra | Jalgaon | 74 | 77 | 103 | 108 | 116 | 131 | 3 | Y | |
| 190 | Maharashtra | Akola | 72 | 127 | 126 | 128 | 135 | 133 | 3 | Y | |
| 191 | Andhra Pradesh | Kakinada | 72 | 66 | 64 | 62 | 56 | 59 | 3 | N | |
| 192 | Assam | Sibsagar | 72 | 81 | 75 | 71 | 90 | 121 | 2 | Y | |
| 193 | Andhra Pradesh | Rajahmundry | 72 | 65 | 64 | 62 | 64 | 68 | 1 | N | Y |
| 194 | West Bengal | Balurghat | 72 | 46 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 195 | West Bengal | Siliguri | 72 | 59 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 196 | Andhra Pradesh | Srikakulam | 72 | 70 | 71 | 73 | 69 | 76 | 3 | N | Y |
| 197 | Andhra Pradesh | Anantapur | 71 | 78 | 85 | 88 | 76 | 70 | 4 | N | Y |
| 198 | Maharashtra | Solapur | 71 | 64 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 83 | 2 | Y | |
| 199 | Assam | Darangun | 71 | 69 | 71 | 69 | 70 | 98 | 1 | N | |
| 200 | Maharashtra | Navi Mumbai | 71 | 105 | 118 | 125 | 151 | 135 | 6 | Y | |
| 201 | Maharashtra | Aurangabad | 70 | 83 | 92 | 83 | 85 | 84 | 3 | Y | |
| 202 | dra & Nagar Hav | Baldevi | 70 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 203 | Manipur | Imphal | 70 | 29 | 29 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 204 | Andhra Pradesh | Eluru | 70 | 74 | 70 | 77 | 121 | 115 | 2 | N | Y |
| 205 | Maharashtra | Bhiwandi | 69 | 68 | 66 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 3 | N | |
| 206 | Telangana | Adilabad | 69 | 65 | 63 | N/A | 67 | 61 | 1 | N | |
| 207 | West Bengal | Malda | 69 | 62 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 208 | Madhya Pradesh | Dewas | 68 | 75 | 89 | 90 | 93 | 101 | 3 | Y | |
| 209 | Himachal Pradesh | Manali | 68 | 44 | 52 | 47 | 40 | 48 | 2 | N | |
| 210 | Sikkim | Rangpo | 68 | 53 | 54 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 211 | Goa | Goa | 68 | 70 | 68 | 54 | 55 | 53 | 16 | N | |
| 212 | Andhra Pradesh | Chitoor | 68 | 69 | 62 | 67 | 65 | 51 | 2 | N | Y |
| 213 | Himachal Pradesh | Una | 67 | 66 | 70 | 81 | 77 | 93 | 2 | N | |
| 214 | West Bengal | Raigunj | 67 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 215 | Andhra Pradesh | Kurnool | 66 | 82 | 69 | 82 | 77 | 76 | 4 | Y | |
| 216 | Chhattisgarh | Raipur | 65 | 103 | 148 | 189 | 329 | 305 | 2 | Y | |
| 217 | Andhra Pradesh | Ongole | 65 | 65 | 65 | 67 | 63 | 64 | 1 | N | Y |
| 218 | Andhra Pradesh | Vizianagaram | 65 | 72 | 85 | 74 | 69 | 63 | 3 | N | Y |
| 219 | Karnataka | Bagalkote | 65 | 54 | 59 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 220 | West Bengal | Alipurduar | 65 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 221 | Andhra Pradesh | Nellore | 65 | 65 | 66 | 66 | 63 | 62 | 2 | Y | |
| 222 | Odisha | Berhampur | 64 | 61 | 58 | 54 | 72 | 75 | 1 | N | |
| 223 | West Bengal | Jalpaiguri | 64 | 53 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 224 | Andhra Pradesh | Kadapa | 64 | 74 | 68 | 70 | 78 | 70 | 3 | N | Y |
| 225 | West Bengal | Coochbehar | 64 | 57 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2 | N | |
| 226 | Himachal Pradesh | Parwanoo | 63 | 65 | 70 | 61 | 67 | 69 | 2 | Y | |
| 227 | Odisha | Rayagada | 63 | 58 | 59 | 50 | 52 | 50 | 2 | N | |
| 228 | Himachal Pradesh | Damtal | 63 | 63 | 85 | 106 | 97 | 87 | 2 | Y | |
| 229 | Madhya Pradesh | Nagda | 62 | 71 | 64 | 56 | 69 | 105 | 3 | N | |
| 230 | Chhattisgarh | Raigarh | 62 | 80 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2 | N | |
| 231 | Assam | North Lakhimpur | 61 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |

| S.No. | State | City | PM10 Conc_2018 | PM10 Conc_2017 | PM10 Conc_2016 | PM10 Conc_2015 | PM10 Conc_2014 | PM10 Conc_2013 | No. of Monitoring Stations (2018) | Included under NCAP (Y/N) | Other Non-Attainment Identified by CPCB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 232 | Andhra Pradesh | Tirupati | 60 | 63 | 59 | 62 | N/A | 44 | 2 | N | |
| 233 | Himachal Pradesh | Shimla | 60 | 59 | 64 | 69 | 51 | 49 | 1 | N | |
| 234 | Telangana | Nizamabad | 60 | 62 | 63 | N/A | 62 | 56 | 1 | N | |
| 235 | Telangana | Nalgonda | 60 | 60 | 62 | 76 | 94 | 72 | 2 | Y | |
| 236 | Chhattisgarh | Korba | 59 | 58 | 58 | 66 | 64 | 72 | 2 | Y | |
| 237 | Karnataka | Mangalore | 57 | 75 | 40 | 36 | 32 | 32 | 1 | N | |
| 238 | Tamilnadu | Salem | 57 | 52 | 51 | 54 | 63 | 62 | 1 | N | |
| 239 | Kerala | Kochi | 57 | 51 | 48 | 41 | 68 | 76 | 7 | N | |
| 240 | Assam | Golaghat | 56 | 56 | 83 | 124 | 63 | 101 | 1 | N | |
| 241 | Assam | Tinsukia | 56 | 70 | 80 | 119 | 57 | 99 | 3 | N | |
| 242 | Sikkim | Singtam | 56 | 51 | 44 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 243 | Andhra Pradesh | Guntur | 55 | 69 | 88 | 100 | 79 | 75 | 2 | Y | |
| 244 | Karnataka | Gulburga | 55 | 54 | N/A | 95 | 77 | 88 | 1 | Y | |
| 245 | Assam | Bongaigaon | 55 | 59 | 56 | 46 | 51 | 45 | 2 | N | |
| 246 | Kerala | Kozhikode | 55 | 47 | 51 | 49 | 46 | 48 | 2 | N | |
| 247 | Assam | Dibrugarh | 54 | 58 | 81 | 109 | 44 | 99 | 1 | N | |
| 248 | Assam | Margherita | 54 | 60 | 76 | 115 | 55 | 77 | 1 | N | |
| 249 | Tamilnadu | Coimbatore | 54 | 49 | 59 | 47 | 49 | 56 | 3 | N | |
| 250 | Karnataka | Chitradurga | 53 | 46 | 41 | 47 | 38 | 29 | 1 | N | |
| 251 | Karnataka | Mysore | 53 | 55 | 49 | 57 | 57 | 58 | 1 | N | |
| 252 | Tamilnadu | Cuddalore | 52 | 51 | 48 | 57 | 62 | 49 | 3 | N | |
| 253 | Sikkim | Gangtok | 52 | 40 | 28 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2 | N | |
| 254 | Tamilnadu | Mettur | 52 | 42 | 53 | 49 | 53 | 58 | 2 | N | |
| 255 | Kerala | Alappuzha | 50 | 58 | 43 | 45 | 77 | 48 | 2 | N | |
| 256 | Mizoram | Aizawl | 50 | 52 | 60 | 44 | 43 | 49 | 5 | N | |
| 257 | Assam | Silchar | 50 | 49 | 58 | 72 | 80 | 135 | 2 | Y | |
| 258 | Kerala | hiruvananthapura | 49 | 49 | 53 | 55 | 51 | 54 | 4 | N | |
| 259 | Kerala | Kollam | 47 | 43 | 46 | 47 | 35 | 36 | 2 | N | |
| 260 | Kerala | Kottayam | 45 | 50 | 54 | 60 | 61 | 71 | 2 | N | |
| 261 | Karnataka | Devanagere | 44 | 50 | 54 | 51 | 51 | 67 | 2 | Y | |
| 262 | Karnataka | Shimoga | 44 | 36 | 42 | 36 | 42 | 51 | 1 | N | |
| 263 | Kerala | Palakkad | 44 | 44 | 41 | 47 | 39 | 39 | 1 | N | |
| 264 | Puducherry | Puducherry | 43 | 41 | 40 | 35 | 42 | 43 | 3 | N | |
| 265 | Meghalaya | Khliehriat | 43 | 44 | 47 | 36 | 42 | 36 | 1 | N | |
| 266 | Chhattisgarh | Bilaspur | 42 | 75 | 97 | 99 | 101 | 115 | 1 | N | |
| 267 | Kerala | Thissur | 41 | 56 | 54 | 48 | 55 | 46 | 1 | N | |
| 268 | Puducherry | Karaikal | 40 | 43 | 38 | 35 | 35 | N/A | 3 | N | |
| 269 | Himachal Pradesh | Dharamshala | 39 | 36 | 42 | 37 | 32 | N/A | 2 | N | |
| 270 | Meghalaya | Shillong | 38 | 39 | 56 | 60 | 64 | 65 | 4 | N | |
| 271 | West Bengal | Darjeeling | 36 | 56 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 272 | West Bengal | Kalimpong | 36 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 273 | Meghalaya | Tura | 35 | 38 | 31 | 30 | 38 | 38 | 1 | N | |
| 274 | Kerala | Wayanad | 34 | 43 | 39 | 37 | 36 | 42 | 1 | N | |
| 275 | Sikkim | Pelling | 34 | 22 | 20 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 276 | Karnataka | Hassan | 33 | 31 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 1 | N | |
| 277 | Kerala | Malapuram | 31 | 32 | 37 | 44 | 43 | 37 | 1 | N | |
| 278 | Kerala | Pathanamthitta | 31 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 24 | 1 | N | |
| 279 | Meghalaya | Nongstoin | 31 | 36 | 33 | 26 | 28 | 24 | 1 | N | |
| 280 | Sikkim | Chungthang | 29 | 23 | 26 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 281 | Sikkim | Mangan | 28 | 28 | 20 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 282 | Sikkim | Namchi | 27 | 24 | 23 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 283 | Sikkim | Ravangla | 27 | 23 | 22 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | N | |
| 284 | Mizoram | Champhai | 27 | 25 | 30 | 34 | 46 | 58 | 2 | N | |
| 285 | Mizoram | Kolasib | 24 | 30 | 30 | 34 | 36 | 42 | 2 | N | |
| 286 | Meghalaya | Dawki | 23 | 28 | 35 | 36 | 44 | 42 | 1 | N | |
| 287 | Mizoram | Lunglei | 11 | 25 | 33 | 43 | 48 | 47 | 2 | N | |

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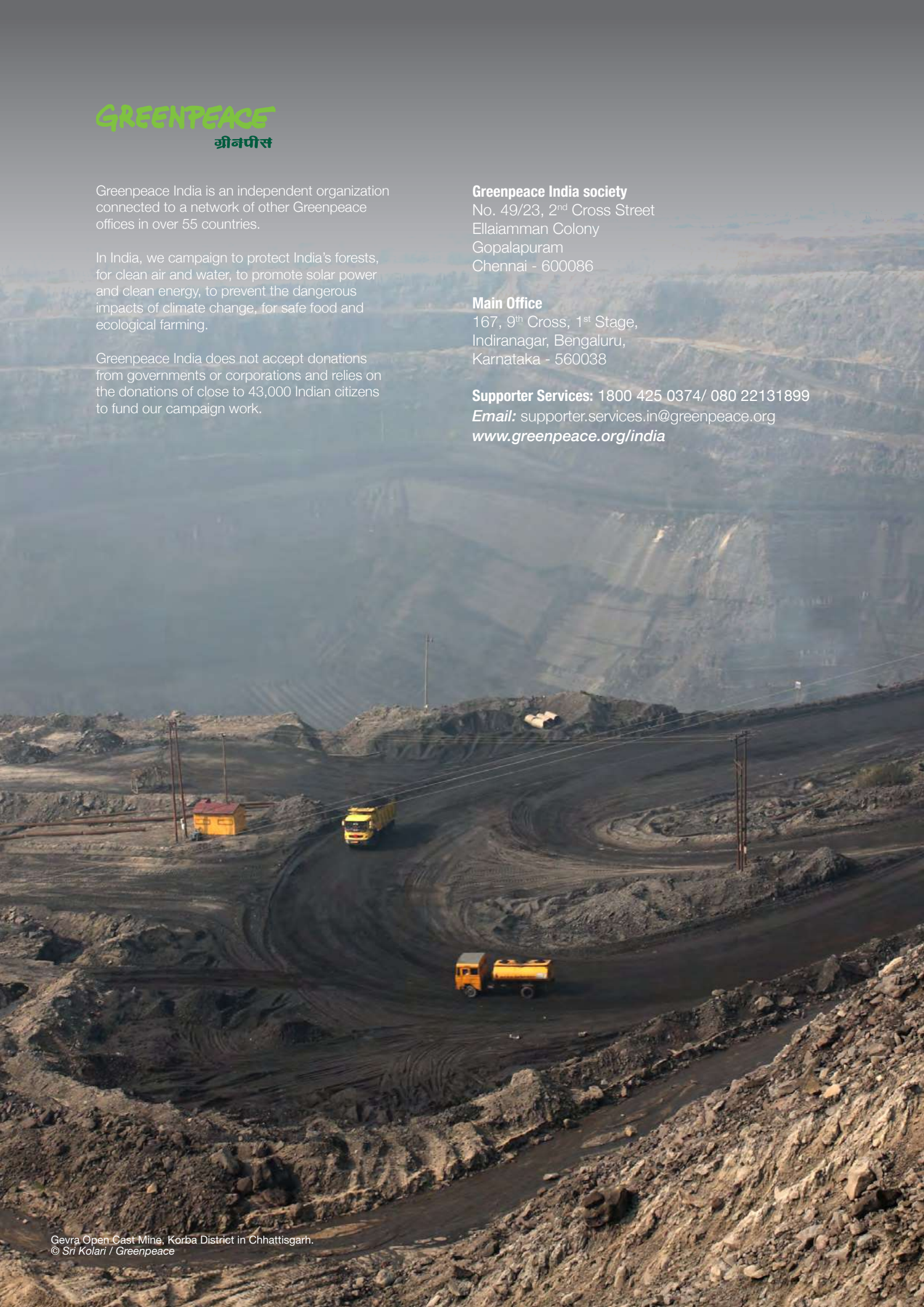

Gevra Open Cast Mine, Korba District in Chhattisgarh.