Distribution analysis of nitrogen dioxide (NO\textsubscript{2}) and ozone (O\textsubscript{3}) in Medan city with Geographic Information System (GIS)

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**Abstract.** The development of industry and the increase of transportation mode are directly proportional to the decrease in air quality. Some important pollutants have a negative impact on human health and the environment such as nitrogen dioxide (NO\textsubscript{2}) and ozone (O\textsubscript{3}). Distribution of NO\textsubscript{2} and O\textsubscript{3} concentrations from various sources of emissions in urban areas will provide basic information in the determination of policies, programs and regulations related to air pollution control. This study aims to map and analyze the concentration distribution of NO\textsubscript{2} and O\textsubscript{3} pollutants in Medan City. This research was conducted by a manual sampling of NO\textsubscript{2} and O\textsubscript{3} at 12 (twelve) points in Medan City. The sampling of NO\textsubscript{2} and O\textsubscript{3} concentrations is using impinger and then analyzed in a laboratory. The results showed that NO\textsubscript{2} pollutant concentration in Medan City ranged from 21.33-306.19 μg/m\textsuperscript{3}. Meanwhile, for O\textsubscript{3} concentrations ranged from 19.7-205.8 μg/m\textsuperscript{3}. Mapping of NO\textsubscript{2} and O\textsubscript{3} concentration using Geographic Information System obtained area that has the highest concentration of both NO\textsubscript{2} and O\textsubscript{3} is in Sub District of Medan Belawan. Furthermore, efforts to control air pollution can be done by applying clean technology to industry and encouraging the use of mass transportation.

1 Introduction

Increased development in urban, industrial and transportation uses leads to an increase in the concentration of air pollutants in ambient air. Contaminants that become air pollutants include carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O\textsubscript{3}), nitrogen dioxide (NO\textsubscript{2}), and particulates matter 10 microns (PM10), sulfur dioxide (SO\textsubscript{2}). The effects of these pollutants may irritate the respiratory tract.

Nitrogen dioxide (NO\textsubscript{2}) is an essential trace of atmospheric gas, not only because of its health effects but also because the NO\textsubscript{2}: a) absorbs visible light radiation and contributes to atmospheric visibility disturbances; b) as visible radiation absorber it can have a potential direct role in global climate change if its concentration high enough; c) together with nitric oxide (NO) control of the free-headed troposphere oxidation capacity by controlling the accumulation and fate of radical species, including hydroxyl radicals; and d) play an essential role in determining the concentration of ozone (O\textsubscript{3}) in the troposphere because

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nitrogen dioxide photolysis is the sole primary initiator of ozone photochemical formation, both in polluted or polluted atmospheres [1].

Ozone (O$_3$) is a secondary pollutant formed due to precursors such as NOx, VOC and sunlight aid. The presence of O$_3$ in ambient air can have a negative impact on human health and damage to ecosystems and agricultural land [2-4]. Excessive ozone in the atmosphere can cause respiratory problems, trigger asthma, reduce lung function and cause lung disease. Several European studies have reported that the daily mortality rate increased by 0.3% and for heart disease 0.4%, per 10 μg/m$^3$ increase in ozone exposure [5].

Medan has 4 (four) air pollution monitoring stations with inactive status since 2012. Previous research [6-8] explains that modeling the spatial distribution of pollutants can help to estimate the concentration of pollutants in areas with no air pollution monitoring stations. Also, it can determine areas that exceed air pollution standards. Furthermore, spatial modeling of pollutant distribution can be utilized for exposure assessment and epidemiological studies.

This study aims to map the concentration distribution of pollutant parameters in the ambient air of Medan City so that the analysis covers the most dominant areas polluted by NO$_2$ and O$_3$ pollutants. The mapping of the air ambient air quality index distribution can be used as the basis for consideration for the government in planning the control and management of urban air.

The scope of this research is 12 (two) sampling points representing transportation, industry, trade, urban and residential sources. Parameters studied in this research are NO$_2$ and O$_3$. The selection of parameters of NO$_2$ and O$_3$ for determining the level of photochemical oxidant (dominant ozone gas) is influenced by the presence of NO$_2$ (nitrogen dioxide), VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds), light intensity, temperature, wind speed, and air inversion level [9,10].

2 Methodology

Determination of the number of sampling points using the approximation curve [11]. The population of Medan City is 2,210,624 people [12] with low pollution levels [13]. Based on the relationship between population size and pollution level seen on the approximation curve, the number of representative ambient air quality monitoring points is 12 (twelve) sampling points.

The sampling of NO$_2$ and O$_3$ is taken with the impinger tool. NO$_2$ samples were tested in the laboratory by Griess Saltzman method. NO$_2$ gas is absorbed in the Griess Saltzman solution to form a stable pink azo dye after 15 minutes. The concentration of the solution was determined by spectrophotometry at a wavelength of 550 nm [14].

Meanwhile, an analysis was performed for the O$_3$ parameter in a laboratory with the chemiluminescent method. The chemiluminescent method is ozone gas reacts with acetylene to form an aldehyde and releases light, the intensity of light is measured with a photomultiplier that is directly proportional to the concentration of O$_3$ [15].

Sampling is done at 12 (twelve) sampling points by recording the coordinates and counting the type and number of vehicles using counter. The sampling result of NO$_2$ and O$_3$ concentration compared with the national ambient air quality standard is Indonesia Government Regulation Number 41 of 1999 and WHO standard air pollution control as in Table 1.

Mapping of NO$_2$ and O$_3$ concentration distribution is done by using Arc View GIS. The sampling result is the concentration of each point plotted to the official map of Medan City with GIS program to obtain the description of the distribution of NO$_2$ and O$_3$ level of ambient air in Medan City. Based on the isopleth map of NO$_2$ and O$_3$ concentration, the highest concentration areas were obtained. The results of this mapping can be used as
baseline data in determining plans, policies, and programs related to ambient air pollution control in Medan City.

Table 1. Air quality standard for NO\(_2\) and O\(_3\) [6,16]

| Parameter                | Sampling Duration | Government Regulation No 41/1999 (µg/m\(^3\)) | WHO (µg/m\(^3\)) |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Nitrogen Dioxide (NO\(_2\)) | 1 hour            | 400                                  | 200                |
|                          | 24 hour           | 150                                  | -                  |
|                          | 1 year/annual     | 100                                  | 40                 |
| Ozone/Oxidane (O\(_3\))   | 1 hour            | 235                                  | -                  |
|                          | 8 hour            | 160                                  | 100                |
|                          | 1 year/annual     | 50                                   | -                  |

Beside the isopleth mapping of NO\(_2\) and O\(_3\) concentrations, the analysis in this study also includes the effect of the relationship between the number of vehicles and meteorological factors (temperature and humidity) to NO\(_2\) and O\(_3\) concentrations. The most influential factor was determined by a correlation test between the number of emission sources with ambient air concentration, and the influence of meteorological factors such as temperature and humidity on the ambient air concentration by Eq. 1.

\[
R = \frac{n\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{(n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2)(n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2)}}
\]

with \( R = \) correlation, \( X = \) dependent variable (NO\(_2\) dan O\(_3\) concentration), \( Y = \) independent variable (meteorology factor; temperature and humidity). If the value of \( R \) is close to +1 or equal to +1 then the correlation is strongly positive. If the value of \( R \) is close to -1 or equal to -1 then the correlation is strongly negative and if \( R = 0 \) means there is no correlation.

3 Results and discussions

3.1 Analysis of NO\(_2\) and O\(_3\) concentration in Medan city

The research was conducted in Medan City with 12 sample points that representing public community activities such as industry, transportation, trade, office, city center, etc. The name of the sampling location and the location description can be seen in Table 2.

The sampling result of ambient air concentration for NO\(_2\) parameter can be seen in Fig. 1. Based on Fig. 1, it can be seen that the concentration of NO\(_2\) in Medan City is still below the ambient air quality standard, namely Government Regulation Number 41/1999. However, when it compared to the WHO standard for NO\(_2\) concentrations in 1-hour measurement which is 200 µg/m\(^3\), then there are 2 (two) locations that exceed the quality standards of UA-1 and UA-3. The highest value of NO\(_2\) concentration exists at the point of UA-1. UA-1 point is the representative of the industrial area in Medan City located in Medan Belawan Sub-district, while UA-3 comes from transportation activity located at SM Raja Street, Medan Amplas Sub-district. The main sources of both locations are industry
and transportation. The higher the amount of production and high traffic volume the higher the NO₂ concentration contained in the ambient air.

**Table 2.** Name of ambient air quality sampling location in Medan city.

| Symbol of sampling location | Sampling location                  | Coordinate       | Type          |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| UA-1                        | Industrial Area of Medan           | 03°46′41.8″      | Industry      |
| UA-2                        | Sicanang Village                   | 03°45′37.9″      | Mangrove area |
| UA-3                        | SM Raja Street                     | 03°32′21.0″      | Transportation|
| UA-4                        | Mangaan VIII                       | 03°39′59.3″      | Industry      |
| UA-5                        | Pinang Baris Street                | 03°35′52.1″      | Transportation|
| UA-6                        | Bromo                              | 03°34′34.2″      | Settlement    |
| UA-7                        | Simalingkar                        | 03°30′48.8″      | Settlement    |
| UA-8                        | University of Sumatera Utara       | 03°33′57.1″      | Education     |
| UA-9                        | Tasbih                             | 03°34′05.8″      | Settlement    |
| UA-10                       | Medan Mall                         | 03°35′15.4″      | Trading       |
| UA-11                       | Merdeka Walk                       | 03°35′28.8″      | City center   |
| UA-12                       | JIP                                | 03°31′34.3″      | Settlement    |

**Fig. 1.** Concentration NO₂ in Medan.

When the NO₂ concentration of 20 ppm is inhaled, it will cause death to the human. NO₂ with a concentration of 5 ppm will cause an acute effect when exposed for more than 15 minutes. The 3 ppm concentration can be tolerated by the body in a short time. Severe health effects from continuous exposure to NO₂, include eye irritation, throat, respiratory
irritation, and trigger asthma for people living with asthma. The most potent acute effects are pulmonary edema (pulmonary damage) and heart disease [1, 17-22].

The range of NO\textsubscript{2} concentration from several sampling sites in this research that was 21.33 \(\mu\text{g/m}^3\) (0.012 ppm) to 306.19 \(\mu\text{g/m}^3\) (0.17 ppm). This shows that the one hour exposure had not given significant impact against human health. Nevertheless, from the results it can be stated that the existence of NO\textsubscript{2} in the ambient air of Medan City has decreased urban air quality. Fig. 2 shows results of ambient air concentration for the O\textsubscript{3} parameter samples.

![Fig. 2. Concentration of O\textsubscript{3} in Medan city.](image)

The national ambient air quality standard for O\textsubscript{3} concentration in PP 41/1999 for 1-hour measurement is 235 \(\mu\text{g/m}^3\). Fig. 2 shows that the concentration of O\textsubscript{3} in Medan City is still below the ambient air quality standard. The highest O\textsubscript{3} concentration was at UA-1 of 205.8 \(\mu\text{g/m}^3\). The high concentration of O\textsubscript{3} in UA-1 because the source of O\textsubscript{3} comes from industrial activities and vehicle traffic carrying raw materials for the industrial production process. Also, around the UA-1 location which is one of the industrial areas in Medan City, there are also ports and power plants.

The result of O\textsubscript{3} concentration sampling in the research location as a whole still meets the ambient air quality standard. However, the presence of O\textsubscript{3} with an ozone concentration of 0.3 ppm can irritate the nose and throat. Contact with ozone at a concentration of 1.0 to 3.0 ppm for 2 hours resulted in severe dizziness and coordination in some people who are sensitive. Whereas contact with a concentration of 9.0 ppm for some time may cause pulmonary edema [23, 24]. The O\textsubscript{3} concentration range of research results was obtained 19.7 \(\mu\text{g/m}^3\) (0.01 ppm) - 205.8 \(\mu\text{g/m}^3\) (0.1 ppm). This figure has not caused a direct impact on public health, but the presence of O\textsubscript{3} pollutants in the ambient air for people with asthma will trigger shortness of breath [23, 24]. In some countries, the European Union concentration exceeding 70 \(\mu\text{g/m}^3\) (8-hour measurements) is estimated to cause premature death of ± 21,000 persons/year [25].

**3.2 Distribution analysis of NO\textsubscript{2} and O\textsubscript{3} concentration in Medan city with GIS**

Initially, distribution analysis of NO\textsubscript{2} and O\textsubscript{3} concentration was conducted by putting coordinate data of twelve sampling location and their NO\textsubscript{2} and O\textsubscript{3} concentration into Arc GIS software to obtain isopleth map of NO\textsubscript{2} and O\textsubscript{3} concentration. The concentration isopleth map is a map that presents the same concentration at points of observation. Based on the isoplethic map, areas that have the highest concentration can be determined an air pollution control can be designed in the region.
Fig. 3 shows the isopleth map consists of NO$_2$ and O$_3$ concentrations distribution in Medan City. On the isoplethic map, the highest concentration is indicated by orange and red color for both pollutant parameters in Medan Belawan, Medan Amplas, and Medan Helvetia subdistricts. The high concentrations of NO$_2$ and O$_3$ in these areas are influenced by various emission sources. One of the sources of NO$_2$ and O$_3$ emissions in Medan Belawan Sub-district came from industry. The largest industrial area in Medan City is located in Belawan District, Medan Industrial Estate (KIM). Medan Industrial Estate (KIM) has an area of ± 525 Ha with ± 335 companies. The types of industries that exist in KIM vary like the palm oil processing industry, food processing industry, fertilizer industry, iron and steel industry, warehouse leasing and other industries.

Apart from the industrial activities of Belawan Sub-district, the high concentration of NO$_2$ and O$_3$ in the middle of Medan City sourced from emissions in urban dominant comes from transportation activities. Type of modes of land transportation in the city of Medan is quite heterogeneous, such as motorcycles, motor tricycles, cars, urban transit, buses, trucks, and trains. An increase in the number of vehicles in Medan City averaged ±10% per year. The dominant vehicle type is the motor that is ±50-60%. However, the distribution of pollutant concentrations is also influenced by other factors such as meteorology, land use and receptors [10, 26].

The source of pollutant in Medan Belawan sub-district is not only derived from the activities of KIM (Medan Industrial Estate) and transportation but also from the operations of power plants and ports around Belawan area. The existing power plant in Belawan is the largest power plant in North Sumatra with a power plant capacity of 260 MW and PLTGU of 817.9 MW [27]. Belawan port is the main port that serves as a cargo terminal, passenger terminal with loading and unloading of goods reaches 2 million TEUs per year. This condition causes more emission sources, the higher the emission load generated and the higher the pollutant in the ambient air.

The O$_3$ formation other than dependent on O$_3$ stratosphere also influenced the concentration of NOx, VOC, and the ratio of VOC to NOx [28]. When the VOC to NOx ratio is less than 8 to 10, a decrease in NOx tends to increase ozone formation. If the
VOC/NOx ratio is higher than 8 to 10, a reduction in NOx tends to decrease ozone formation. However, NO\textsubscript{2} and O\textsubscript{3} concentrations in ambient air may change due to various factors (e.g., meteorology, precipitation, and particle gas conversion) [29].

### 3.3 Influence of meteorological factors on distribution of NO\textsubscript{2} and O\textsubscript{3} concentrations

Distribution of pollutants in the ambient air is influenced by meteorological factors. The influential meteorological factors are wind speed and direction, temperature, humidity, pressure, atmospheric stability, solar radiation [30-32].

In this study observed is the effect of temperature and humidity on NO\textsubscript{2} and O\textsubscript{3} concentrations. The result of analysis with statistic obtained R-value for the relation of NO\textsubscript{2} with temperature is 0.605 and R-value for O\textsubscript{3} relation with temperature is 0.716. This figure states that the correlation between the concentration of pollutants and ambient air temperature is a strong positive correlation. This means that the higher the temperature, the higher the concentration in the ambient air. The results of this study are in line with several other studies suggesting that the temperature is directly proportional to the intensity of pollutants [30,31,33].

Meanwhile, the influence of moisture on NO\textsubscript{2} and O\textsubscript{3} concentration obtained R-value respectively that is -0.525 and -0.665. This figure states that the correlation between pollutant concentrations with ambient air moisture is a strong negative correlation. This means that the lower the moisture, the higher the concentration of pollutants in the ambient air. Humidity is inversely proportional to the concentration of contaminants. [30] states that high relative humidity is usually associated with rainfall. Rain can wash the pollutant in the ambient air so that the concentration of the contaminant becomes low.

### 3.4 Attempts to control urban air pollution in Medan city

The initial stage for pollution control is to determine the distribution of pollutants in an urban area. Map of distribution of pollutant concentration is preliminary data so that can be obtained information of dominant pollutant source according to location and time. If the inventory has been determined, the air pollution control based on the cause can be planned.

The high concentrations of NO\textsubscript{2} and O\textsubscript{3} in Medan Belawan sub-district come from industrial zones, ports and power plants. An effort to control air pollution following emission sources should be made. For industrial activities can be done with the application of clean technology, the use of environmentally friendly fuel for the production process, equip the chimney with air pollution control device [34]. Meanwhile, for transportation sources can be done by implementing mass transportation, test vehicle emissions, age restrictions for vehicles, the use of low-emission vehicles, the addition of green open space.

The presence of green open space with shady trees can help reduce the amount of ambient air O\textsubscript{3} due to gas phase reaction, uptake in stomata leaves and the presence of antioxidants in the form of volatile isoprenoids. Indirectly the existence of vegetation will affect the microclimate such as temperature and humidity. High humidity will cause the water-soluble ambient O\textsubscript{3} precursors such as NO\textsubscript{2} to decrease. If NO\textsubscript{2} decreases, then the concentration of O\textsubscript{3} in ambient air is formed too little [23, 35].

The addition of green open space in Medan City needs to be upgraded as mandated in Law No. 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning is as much as 20% green open space and 10% private green open space. Existing condition of green open space of Medan City is 1,403,84 Ha [36]. Based on total area of Medan City still needed 7.953 Ha green open space [37].
4 Conclusions

The result of this study indicate the NO₂ and O₃ concentration in Medan City still meet the standard quality. Map distribution of NO₂ and O₃ concentration of ambient air shows that the highest concentration of NO₂ and O₃ is located in Medan Belawan District, Medan Ampras Subdistrict and Medan Helvetia Subdistrict. Pollutants in Medan Belawan sub-district come from various sources such as industrial fields, power plants, ports, and land transportation. The dispersion of NO₂ and O₃ pollutants is influenced by meteorological factors such as temperature and humidity. The temperature is directly proportional to the increase in the concentration of pollutants in the ambient air while the moisture is inversely proportional to the intensity of the contaminant. The control efforts that can be done is the application of clean technology, the use of control devices and air pollution monitors for the industry. Meanwhile, for sources of emissions regarding land transportation is the use of mass transportation, the use of low emission vehicles and the addition of green open spaces.

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