

計畫成果報告摘要 (簡要版)

一、中文計畫名稱：

107 年度戴奧辛及細懸浮微粒排放源輔導管理(含有害空氣污染物)暨支援環保案件調查計畫

二、計畫編號：

107040252

三、執行單位：

工業技術研究院綠能與環境研究所

四、計畫主持人：

杜敬民

五、計畫經理：

宋福祥

六、執行開始時間：

107/04/26

七、執行結束時間：

107/12/31

八、報告完成日期：

107/12/26

九、報告總頁數：

534 頁

十、使用語文：

中文

十一、中文摘要關鍵詞：

環境監測、戴奧辛、細懸浮微粒、揮發性有機物、排放係數

十二、英文摘要關鍵詞：

environmental monitoring, dioxin, PM_{2.5}, VOCs, emission factor

十三、中文摘要

本計畫完成之工作：(1) 21 家次戴奧辛排放源工廠運作法規符合度現場查核及建檔；(2) 116 件次戴奧辛排放源申報資料、檢測報告審查與建檔及 15 家次工廠稽查、定期、改善、操作許可申請等檢測現場監督；(3) 8 根次排放管道戴奧辛稽查檢測；(4) 4 根次重點行業管道重金屬排放特性檢測；(5) 3 根次重點行業管道 PM2.5 排放特性檢測；(6) 2 季戴奧辛污染源密集地區及 3 季環保署測站桃園農工共 3 處環境空氣戴奧辛濃度監測；(7) 蘆竹區海湖坑口工業區異味污染源查證；(8) 觀音工業區揮發性有機物污染地圖建置；(9) 3 廠次含銅污泥處理廠實廠製程及排放管道戴奧辛；(10) 協助分析宏宇金屬、六和機械與春源鋼鐵公司污染源使用之溶劑原物料分析揮發性有機物含量、林口火力發電廠 PM2.5 擴散模擬工作、至敬鵬三廠公司與慶毅公司火災後之環境空氣污染物濃度監測等工作共 26 件樣品；(11) 空污事件現場應變標準作業程序建置。

本計畫審查 116 件次桃園市境內列管之戴奧辛排放源所申報之檢測報告書、檢測計畫書及其他相關資料，執行 15 家次列管戴奧辛排放源之檢測現場監督工作，僅有日環公司因檢測公司設備損壞，無法符合採樣規範被要求設備維修重新採樣。

現場查核共計清查 21 家次戴奧辛排放源，清查工作針對列管廠家之戴奧辛排放源的進料量、焚化設備操作、污染防治設備運轉狀況、採樣設施條件等現場各項操作參數以科學儀器進行查驗，以有效管控各廠防制設備操作狀況，針對不合法規之 6 家廠家，提供必要之協助並追蹤其改善的完整性。

執行 8 根次列管戴奧辛排放源稽查檢測工作，確認立盈環保與水美工程於污染源及防制設備經改善後，戴奧辛有明顯減量效益；清楚力鵬楊梅廠發現燃燒污泥過程是會有較高濃度戴奧辛排放；岵陞公司若全量運轉排放濃度恐會倍數成長。

107 年度各戴奧辛排放源之年度總進料量推算之大型焚化爐年度排放量為 0.044 g-TEQ/year，中型焚化爐為 0.008 g-TEQ/year，小型焚化爐為 0.254 g-TEQ/year，電弧爐為 2.498 g-TEQ/year，輔助燃料-廢液為 0.005 g-TEQ/year，輔助燃料-污泥為 0.040 g-TEQ/year，輔助燃料-木屑為 0.101 g-TEQ/year，輔助燃料-水煤漿為 0.061 g-TEQ/year，鍋爐發電或汽電共生燃煤鍋爐為 0.425 g-TEQ/year，火化場為 0.00006 g-TEQ/year，銅二級冶煉為 0.169 g-TEQ/year，鋁及其他金屬二級冶煉為 0.005 g-TEQ/year，其他製程行業別為 0.004 g-TEQ/year，107 年總排放量為 3.614 g-TEQ/year，約占環保署推估之 105 年度全國戴奧辛年排放量(52.1 g-TEQ/year) 之 1/14。

完成 3 處採樣點(大潭電廠辦公大樓、觀音區樹林國小、桃園農工監測站)環境空氣戴奧辛檢測調查，107 年 6 月僅在桃園農工進行監測，其濃度為 0.014 pg-TEQ/Nm³；107 年 8 月 3 處採樣點之平均濃度 0.039 pg TEQ/Nm³，範圍介於 0.024 ~ 0.052 pg TEQ/Nm³；107 年 11 月 3 處採樣點之平均濃度 0.019 pg TEQ/Nm³，範圍介於 0.013 ~ 0.023 pg TEQ/Nm³，其中以大潭電廠辦公大樓監測濃度值最高；觀音工業區之監測值仍較市區為高，與北部地區歷年環境空氣戴奧辛監測數值進行比較與其他都市測站監測濃度相近，3 處採樣點之監測值均低於日本周界空氣戴奧辛環境品質基準年平均值 0.6 pg-TEQ/Nm³。

本計畫至今已針對燃氣鍋爐、焚化爐、燃油鍋爐、燃煤鍋爐等四種類型燃燒污染源進行 PM_{2.5} 排放特性調查，其中焚化爐針對不同爐型進行調查，燃油鍋爐則細分針對油品種類、有無防制設備進行調查，燃煤鍋爐則是針對設有不同類型之防制設備進行調查，以 FPM_{2.5} 與 CPM_{2.5} 排放結果來看，燃氣鍋爐之排放濃度較低且較穩定，大部分樣品之排放濃度是以 FPM 為主；焚化爐為則是爐型越

大，起停爐次數越少，燃燒狀況越穩定，其排放濃度就較低；燃油鍋爐 PM_{2.5} 排放調查工作，目前 FPM 之濃度為未有防制設備之重油鍋爐=有洗滌塔之重油鍋爐>有旋風分離器之重油鍋爐>柴油鍋爐；CPM 之濃度為未有防制設備之重油鍋爐>有旋風分離器之重油鍋爐>有洗滌塔之重油鍋爐>柴油鍋爐，因洗滌塔僅可將 5 酸 1 鹼去除約 60%~70%左右，仍會有大量造成 FPM 與 CPM 的前驅氣體逸出，旋風分離器對 PM_{2.5} 去除效果有限，但可知裝有防制設備之燃油鍋爐仍對於 PM_{2.5} 仍有一定之去除能力。

於印染整理業之定型機 PM_{2.5} 排放係數資料可知 1 kg 的定型助劑會排放 3.66 g 的 PM_{2.5}，以麒勝實業為例，該廠一年運作 300 天，每天運作 24 小時，每小時定型助劑使用量為 11.25 kg，一年之 PM_{2.5} 排放量為 296 kg，桃園市印染整理業高約 180 家，定型機 PM_{2.5} 年排放量可達 50 公噸。

為能解決大洋塑膠廠區逸散氣乙烯之問題，本計畫與台灣曼寧公司配合於 105.12~107.10 針對該廠共執行設備元件稽查 1138 點次、許可法規符合度查核 11 次、FTIR 環境監測 5 次、環境空氣 Canister 監測 34 點次，裁罰金額為 70 萬元，以勤查重罰方式要求大洋塑膠改善，並實際監測確認改善成效，FTIR 氣乙烯最大瞬間濃度由 105 年 445 ppb 降至 107 年 82.7 ppb，平均濃度也從 6.87ppb 降至 1.68 ppb，至今監測濃度值符合固定污染源空氣污染物排放標準周界標準 0.2 ppm。

調查戴奧辛污染潛勢高之行業-含銅處理廠的製程與空污運作現況，發現佶鼎驟冷塔出口通過長逾 100 公尺煙道進入袋式集塵器後，PCDD/Fs 質量濃度不減反增，推測過長管路若其中有殘留前驅物將促進 PCDD/Fs 再合成，該廠洗滌塔對於煙道氣中 PCDD/Fs 的去除效率約 31.3%；銅鼎防制設備對於 PCDD/Fs 質量濃度去除效率達 99.9%，旋窯及煉銅爐旋風集塵器 PCDD/Fs 質量

濃度結果指出，煉銅爐端較利於生成 PCDD/Fs，且其粒狀物濃度高，煙道溫度為 240 °C，接近 PCDD/Fs 生成之溫度窗(250-450 °C)。

本計畫執行期間協助分析宏宇金屬、六和機械與春源鋼鐵公司污染源使用之溶劑原物料分析揮發性有機物含量，協助確認空污費申報查驗與污染來源追蹤。林口火力發電廠PM_{2.5}擴散模擬工作、至敬鵬公司三廠與慶毅公司火災後之環境空氣污染物濃度監測、協助確認冠格公司廢氣焚化爐之處理效率等工作。

協助空污事件現場應變標準作業程序建置有利於災害事件發生後的空污應變啟動之判斷機制，並整合所有關於空氣污染事件應變之流程，建立標準作業程序，以利於事件除蒐證並完整紀錄外，確認空氣品質監控及救護疏散作業，俾使意外事件能有效應變處理。

十四、英文摘要

The job content in the planning includes (1) On-site check and filing of operation regulation compliance for 21 Dioxin emission source plants; (2) check and filing of declared data and test report for 116 Dioxin emission source, and supervision on inspection, regular intervals, improvement and application for operation license of 15 plants; (3) Dioxin inspection of 8 drain pipes; (4) Inspection on heavy metal emission characteristics of 4 key industries; (5) Inspection on pipe PM2.5 emission of 3 key industries; (6) Dioxin concentration monitoring of intensive 2-quarter pollution source area and 3-quarter EPA test station Taoyuan peasants and workers; (7) Odor source verification in Haihu Kengkou Industrial Zone in Luzhu District; (8) VOC pollution map establishment in Guanyin Industrial Zone; (9) Manufacture procedures of three copper sludge treatment plants and pipe Dioxin; (10) Assisted in analyzing solvent raw materials of Hongyu Enterprise CO., LTD, Lioho Machine works, Ltd. and Chun Yuan Steel Industry Co., Ltd Taiwan, analyzing VOC contents, PM2.5 diffusion and simulation work of Linkou Power Plant, and ambient air pollutant concentrations of 26 samples after fire if Chin Poon No.3 plant and Qingyi Company; (11) establishment of air pollution site strain standard job program.

This planning audits 116 test reports, test plans and other relevant data of Dioxin emission sources for pipes in Taoyuan City, executes on-site supervision of 15 Dioxin emission sources. Only Rihuan Company is required for equipment maintenance and resampling due to failure to meet sampling specifications because of equipment damage of the test company.

Check 21 Dioxin emission sources. Inventory work includes inspection on feed quantity of Dioxin emission sources for the tube manufacturers, operation of incineration equipment, operating condition of pollution control equipment, and sampling facility conditions with scientific instrument, thus effectively controlling

operation conditions of control equipment in various plants. For 6 noncompliance plants, provide necessary assistance and follow improved integrity.

Conduct inspection on Dioxin emission sources for 8 tubes, and confirm that Dioxin has obvious decrement benefits after pollution source and control equipment improvement of Lying Environmental Technology protection and Super Max Engineering; know well that whether there is high concentration of Dioxin during sludge combustion of Lipeng Yangmei Plant; If Lisheng Company is full operation, emission concentration will be multiplied

Based on calculation of total annual feeds for Dioxin emission sources in 2018, annual emission of large incinerators was 0.044g-TEQ/year, annual emission of medium incinerator was 0.008 g-TEQ/year, annual emission of small incinerator was 0.254g-TEQ/year, annual emission of electric-arc furnace was 2.498g-TEQ/year, annual emission of auxiliary fuels - waste liquor was 0.005 g-TEQ/year, annual emission of auxiliary fuels – sludge was 0.040g-TEQ/year, annual emission of auxiliary fuels –bits of wood was 0.101g-TEQ/year, annual emission of auxiliary fuels –water-coal-slurry was 0.061g-TEQ/year, annual emission of boiler power generating or steam and electric coal-fired boilers was 0.425g-TEQ/year, annual emission of crematorium was 0.00006 g-TEQ/year, annual emission of secondary copper smelting was 0.169g-TEQ/year, annual emission of secondary smelting of aluminum and other metals was 0.005 g-TEQ/year, and annual emission of processing industry was 0.004g-TEQ/year. Total emission at 2018 was 3.614g-TEQ/year, which accounted for 1/14 of annual Dioxin emission in 2016 evaluated by EPA (52.1g-TEQ/year).

Completed Dioxin detection survey of ambient air in three sampling sites (Datan power plant office building, Guanyin District Shulin primary School, and Taoyuan agricultural and industrial monitoring station). At June 2018, conducted monitoring in Taoyuan agricultural and industrial monitoring station with

concentration of 0.014pg-TEQ/Nm³; on August 3, 2018, average concentration of sampling sites is 0.039pg TEQ/Nm³, and range is 0.024 ~ 0.052 pg TEQ/Nm³; on November 3, 2018, average concentration of sampling sites is 0.019pg TEQ/Nm³, and range is 0.013~0.023pg TEQ/Nm³, and monitored concentration values of Datan power plant office building was maximum; monitoring value of Guanyin industrial park was higher than other cities; monitored concentration is close to Dioxin monitoring values of ambient air over years in northern areas; monitored value of 3 sampling sites is lower than 0.6pg-TEQ/Nm³- average value for base year of Dioxin environmental quality of ambient air.

So far, the planning has investigated emission performance of combustion source PM_{2.5} for gas boiler, incinerator, oil burning boiler and coal-fired boiler; for incinerators, conduct investigation on different types of boilers, and conduct investigation on oil types and control equipment based on subdivision of oil burning boilers; for coal-fired boilers, conduct investigation on control equipment of different types; based on emission results of FPM_{2.5} and CPM_{2.5}, emission concentration of gas boilers is low and stable, and emission concentration of most samples is mainly FPM; for the incinerator, the boiler is larger, starting and ending boilers is fewer, combustion condition is more stable, and emission concentration is lower; based on emission investigation of oil burning boiler PM_{2.5}, current FPM concentration is as follows: heavy oil boiler without control equipment = heavy oil boiler of washing tower > heavy oil boiler with the cyclone separator > diesel boiler for; CPM concentration is as follows: heavy the control equipment without oil boiler>boiler with the cyclone separator>heavy oil boiler of washing tower >diesel boiler. The washing tower can only remove 5 acid and alkaline of about 60%~70%, and there is still a large number of precursor gas which causes FPM and CPM. The cyclone separator's removal efficiency of PM_{2.5} is limited, but the oil burning boiler installed the control equipment still has a certain ability

to remove PM2.5.

Based on PM2.5 emission coefficient data for setting machine of printing and dyeing industry, PM2.5 emission for 1kg-setting is 3.66g. For Qisheng industrial, if annual operation of 300 days with 24 hours a day, usage amount of setting every hour is 11.25 kg, and annual emission of PM2.5 is 296 kg. There are about 180 printing and dyeing enterprises in Taoyuan City, and annual emission of PM2.5 for the setting machine is 50 tons.

To solve dispersed Vinyl chloride in Dayang plastic plant, in the planning, by cooperation with Taiwan Manning company, conduct inspection on equipment components for 1138 times in the plant from December 2016 to October 2018, conduct licensing regulations compliance of 11 times, FTIR environmental monitoring for 5 times, and ambient air Canister monitoring for 34 times, and make punishment with compensation of CNY 700000, require Dayang Plastics to carry out improvement by severe penalty, conduct actual monitoring and confirm improvement efficiency; Maximum instantaneous concentration of FTIR vinyl chloride is reduced to 82.7 ppb at 2018 from 445 ppb at 2016, and mean concentration is reduced to 1.68 ppb from 6.87ppb; monitoring concentration values conform to 0.2 ppm- standard perimeter of air pollutant emission for stationary pollution source.

According to investigation on the industry with high Dioxin pollution potential – processing and air pollution operation conditions of copper processing plant, after Jiding quench tower outlet entering bag collector by gas duct with length of 100 meters, quality concentration of PCDD/Fs is increased; if long tube has left precursors, PCDD/Fs will be promoted to be re-composed, and removal efficiency of bronze tripod control equipment will be about 31.3%; removal efficiency of the bronze tripod control equipment for PCDD/Fs quality concentration is 99.9%; quality concentration results of rotary kiln and copper

smelting furnace cyclone dust collector PCDD/Fs point out that the copper smelting furnace is beneficial to generating PCDD/Fs, particle concentration is high, and flue gas temperature is 240°C, close to temperature window (250-450°C) generated by PCDD/Fs.

During implementation of program, assisted in analyzing solvents raw materials of source of pollution for Hongyu Enterprise CO., LTD, Lioho Machine works, Ltd. and Chun Yuan Steel Industry Co., Ltd Taiwan to analyze VOC contents, and assisted in confirming declaration and inspection of air pollution charges and pollution source tracking. After Linkou Power Plant PM2.5 diffusion simulation work, fire of No.3 plant of Chin Poon Company and Qingyi Company, conduct monitoring on ambient air pollutant concentration, and assisted in confirming treatment efficiency of waste gas incinerator for Ag Film Technology Co., Ltd..

Assist in standard operating procedures establishment on the air pollution site, which benefits judgment mechanism of air pollution starting after disasters, integrates all processes related to air pollution events, and establishes standard operation procedure, thus collecting evidence of events and achieving complete records, confirming air quality monitoring and rescue operation, and effectively treating accidents.

計畫成果報告摘要 (詳細版)

計畫名稱：107 年度戴奧辛及細懸浮微粒排放源輔導管理 (含
有害空氣污染物) 暨支援環保案件調查計畫

計畫編號：107040252

計畫執行單位：工業技術研究院綠能與環境研究所

計畫主持人：杜敬民

計畫經理：宋福祥

計畫期程：107/04/26~107/12/31

計畫經費：9,600,000 元整

中文摘要

本計畫完成之工作：(1) 21 家次戴奧辛排放源工廠運作法規符合度現場查核及建檔；(2) 116 件次戴奧辛排放源申報資料、檢測報告審查與建檔及 15 家次工廠稽查、定期、改善、操作許可申請等檢測現場監督；(3) 8 根次排放管道戴奧辛稽查檢測；(4) 4 根次重點行業管道重金屬排放特性檢測；(5) 3 根次重點行業管道 PM_{2.5} 排放特性檢測；(6) 2 季戴奧辛污染源密集地區及 3 季環保署測站桃園農工共 3 處環境空氣戴奧辛濃度監測；(7) 蘆竹區海湖坑口工業區異味污染源查證；(8) 觀音工業區揮發性有機物污染地圖建置；(9) 3 廠次含銅污泥處理廠實廠製程及排放管道戴奧辛；(10) 協助分析宏宇金屬、六和機械與春源鋼鐵公司污染源使用之溶劑原物料分析揮發性有機物含量、林口火力發電廠 PM_{2.5} 擴散模擬工作、至敬鵬三廠公司與慶毅公司火災後之環境空氣污染物濃度監測等工作共 26 件樣品；(11) 空污事件現場應變標準作業程序建置。

本計畫審查 116 件次桃園市境內列管之戴奧辛排放源所申報之檢測報告書、檢測計畫書及其他相關資料，執行 15 家次列管戴奧辛排放源之檢測現場監督工作，本計畫人員於採樣過程中監督及查核工廠進

料量與污防設備操作必須符合法規及操證的規範。

現場查核共計清查 21 家次戴奧辛排放源，清查工作針對列管廠家之戴奧辛排放源的進料量、焚化設備操作、污染防制設備運轉狀況、採樣設施條件等現場各項操作參數以科學儀器進行查驗，以有效管控各廠防制設備操作狀況，針對不合法規之 6 家廠家，提供必要之協助並追蹤其改善的完整性。

執行 8 根次列管戴奧辛排放源稽查檢測工作，未有不符合排放標準者，持續追蹤 106 年度稽查檢測不符合排放標準之日環公司(小型醫療廢棄物焚化爐)改善進度，及改善完成後檢測必須符合排放標準。清楚力鵬楊梅廠發現燃燒污泥過程是會有較高濃度戴奧辛排放。

桃園市 107 年列管污染源戴奧辛總排放量推估為 3.614 g-TEQ/year，約占環保署推估之 105 年度全國戴奧辛年排放量(52.1 g-TEQ/year)之 1/14。

完成 3 處採樣點(大潭電廠辦公大樓、觀音區樹林國小、桃園農工監測站)環境空氣戴奧辛檢測調查，107 年 6 月僅在桃園農工進行監測，其濃度為 0.014 pg-TEQ/Nm³；107 年 8 月 3 處採樣點之平均濃度 0.039 pg TEQ/Nm³，範圍介於 0.024~0.052 pg TEQ/Nm³；107 年 11 月 3 處採樣點之平均濃度 0.019 pg TEQ/Nm³，範圍介於 0.013~0.023 pg TEQ/Nm³，其中以大潭電廠辦公大樓監測濃度值最高；觀音工業區之監測值仍較市區為高，與北部地區歷年環境空氣戴奧辛監測數值進行比較與其他都市測站監測濃度相近，3 處採樣點之監測值均低於日本周界空氣戴奧辛環境品質基準年平均值 0.6 pg-TEQ/Nm³。

本計畫至今已針對燃氣鍋爐、焚化爐、燃油鍋爐、燃煤鍋爐、印染整理業定型機等五種類型污染源進行 PM_{2.5} 排放特性調查，其中燃油鍋爐又細分針對油品種類、有無防制設備進行調查，以 FPM_{2.5} 與 CPM_{2.5} 排放結果來看，燃氣鍋爐之排放濃度較低且較穩定，大部分樣品之排放濃度是以 FPM 為主；燃油鍋爐 PM_{2.5} 排放調查工作，目前 FPM 之濃度

為未有防制設備之重油鍋爐=有防制設備之重油鍋爐>柴油鍋爐，CPM之濃度為未有防制設備之重油鍋爐>有防制設備之重油鍋爐>柴油鍋爐，裝有防制設備之燃油鍋爐對於PM_{2.5}仍有一定之去除能力。

於印染整理業之定型機PM_{2.5}排放係數資料可知1 kg的定型助劑會排放3.66 g的PM_{2.5}，以麒勝實業為例，該廠一年運作300天，每天運作24小時，每小時定型助劑使用量為11.25 kg，一年之PM_{2.5}排放量為296 kg，桃園市印染整理業高約180家，定型機PM_{2.5}年排放量可達50公噸。

為能解決大洋塑膠廠區逸散氣乙烯之問題，本計畫與台灣曼寧公司配合於105.12~107.10針對該廠共執行設備元件稽查1138點次、許可法規符合度查核11次、FTIR環境監測5次、環境空氣Canister監測34點次，裁罰金額為70萬元，以勤查重罰方式要求大洋塑膠改善，並實際監測確認改善成效，FTIR氣乙烯最大瞬間濃度由105年445 ppb降至107年82.7 ppb，平均濃度也從6.87ppb降至1.68 ppb，至今監測濃度值符合固定污染源空氣污染物排放標準周界標準0.2 ppm。

調查戴奧辛污染潛勢高之行業-含銅處理廠的製程與空污運作現況，發現估鼎驟冷塔出口通過長逾100公尺煙道進入袋式集塵器後，PCDD/Fs質量濃度不減反增，推測過長管路若其中有殘留前驅物將促進PCDD/Fs再合成，該廠洗滌塔對於煙道氣中PCDD/Fs的去除效率約31.3%；銅鼎防制設備對於PCDD/Fs質量濃度去除效率達99.9%，旋窯及煉銅爐旋風集塵器PCDD/Fs質量濃度結果指出，煉銅爐端較利於生成PCDD/Fs，且其粒狀物濃度高，煙道溫度為240 °C，接近PCDD/Fs生成之溫度窗(250-450 °C)。

本計畫執行期間協助分析宏宇金屬、六和機械與春源鋼鐵公司污染源使用之溶劑原物料分析揮發性有機物含量，協助確認空污費申報查驗與污染來源追蹤。林口火力發電廠PM_{2.5}擴散模擬工作、至敬鵬公司三廠與慶毅公司火災後之環境空氣污染物濃度監測、協助確認冠格

公司廢氣焚化爐之處理效率等工作。

協助空污事件現場應變標準作業程序建置有利於災害事件發生後的空污應變啟動之判斷機制，並整合所有關於空氣污染事件應變之流程，建立標準作業程序，以利於事件除蒐證並完整紀錄外，確認空氣品質監控及救護疏散作業，俾使意外事件能有效應變處理。

英文摘要

The job content in the planning includes (1) On-site check and filing of operation regulation compliance for 21 Dioxin emission source plants; (2) check and filing of declared data and test report for 116 Dioxin emission source, and supervision on inspection, regular intervals, improvement and application for operation license of 15 plants; (3) Dioxin inspection of 8 drain pipes; (4) Inspection on heavy metal emission characteristics of 4 key industries; (5) Inspection on pipe PM2.5 emission of 3 key industries; (6) Dioxin concentration monitoring of intensive 2-quarter pollution source area and 3-quarter EPA test station Taoyuan peasants and workers; (7) Odor source verification in Haihu Kengkou Industrial Zone in Luzhu District; (8) VOC pollution map establishment in Guanyin Industrial Zone; (9) Manufacture procedures of three copper sludge treatment plants and pipe Dioxin; (10) Assisted in analyzing solvent raw materials of Hongyu Enterprise CO., LTD, Lioho Machine works, Ltd. and Chun Yuan Steel Industry Co., Ltd Taiwan, analyzing VOC contents, PM2.5 diffusion and simulation work of Linkou Power Plant, and ambient air pollutant concentrations of 26 samples after fire if Chin Poon No.3 plant and Qingyi Company; (11) establishment of air pollution site strain standard job program.

This planning audits 116 test reports, test plans and other relevant data of Dioxin emission sources for pipes in Taoyuan City, executes on-site supervision of 15 Dioxin emission sources. Only Rihuan Company is required for equipment maintenance and resampling due to failure to meet sampling specifications because of equipment damage of the test company.

Check 21 Dioxin emission sources. Inventory work includes inspection on feed quantity of Dioxin emission sources for the tube manufacturers, operation of incineration equipment, operating condition of pollution control

equipment, and sampling facility conditions with scientific instrument, thus effectively controlling operation conditions of control equipment in various plants. For 6 noncompliance plants, provide necessary assistance and follow improved integrity.

Conduct inspection on Dioxin emission sources for 8 tubes, and confirm that Dioxin has obvious decrement benefits after pollution source and control equipment improvement of Lying Environmental Technology protection and Super Max Engineering; know well that whether there is high concentration of Dioxin during sludge combustion of Lipeng Yangmei Plant; If Lisheng Company is full operation, emission concentration will be multiplied

Based on calculation of total annual feeds for Dioxin emission sources in 2018, annual emission of large incinerators was 0.044g-TEQ/year, annual emission of medium incinerator was 0.008 g-TEQ/year, annual emission of small incinerator was 0.254g-TEQ/year, annual emission of electric-arc furnace was 2.498g-TEQ/year, annual emission of auxiliary fuels - waste liquor was 0.005 g-TEQ/year, annual emission of auxiliary fuels – sludge was 0.040g-TEQ/year, annual emission of auxiliary fuels –bits of wood was 0.101g-TEQ/year, annual emission of auxiliary fuels –water-coal-slurry was 0.061g-TEQ/year, annual emission of boiler power generating or steam and electric coal-fired boilers was 0.425g-TEQ/year, annual emission of crematorium was 0.00006 g-TEQ/year, annual emission of secondary copper smelting was 0.169g-TEQ/year, annual emission of secondary smelting of aluminum and other metals was 0.005 g-TEQ/year, and annual emission of processing industry was 0.004g-TEQ/year. Total emission at 2018 was 3.614g-TEQ/year, which accounted for 1/14 of annual Dioxin emission in 2016 evaluated by EPA (52.1g-TEQ/year).

Completed Dioxin detection survey of ambient air in three sampling sites (Datan power plant office building, Guanyin District Shulin primary School, and Taoyuan agricultural and industrial monitoring station). At June 2018, conducted monitoring in Taoyuan agricultural and industrial monitoring station with concentration of 0.014pg-TEQ/Nm³; on August 3, 2018, average concentration of sampling sites is 0.039pg TEQ/Nm³, and range is 0.024 ~ 0.052 pg TEQ/Nm³; on November 3, 2018, average concentration of sampling sites is 0.019pg TEQ/Nm³, and range is 0.013~0.023pg TEQ/Nm³, and monitored concentration values of Datan power plant office building was maximum; monitoring value of Guanyin industrial park was higher than other cities; monitored concentration is close to Dioxin monitoring values of ambient air over years in northern areas; monitored value of 3 sampling sites is lower than 0.6pg-TEQ/Nm³- average value for base year of Dioxin environmental quality of ambient air.

So far, the planning has investigated emission performance of combustion source PM_{2.5} for gas boiler, incinerator, oil burning boiler and coal-fired boiler; for incinerators, conduct investigation on different types of boilers, and conduct investigation on oil types and control equipment based on subdivision of oil burning boilers; for coal-fired boilers, conduct investigation on control equipment of different types; based on emission results of FPM_{2.5} and CPM_{2.5}, emission concentration of gas boilers is low and stable, and emission concentration of most samples is mainly FPM; for the incinerator, the boiler is larger, starting and ending boilers is fewer, combustion condition is more stable, and emission concentration is lower; based on emission investigation of oil burning boiler PM_{2.5}, current FPM concentration is as follows: heavy oil boiler without control equipment = heavy oil boiler of washing tower > heavy oil boiler with the cyclone

separator > diesel boiler for; CPM concentration is as follows: heavy the control equipment without oil boiler>boiler with the cyclone separator>heavy oil boiler of washing tower >diesel boiler. The washing tower can only remove 5 acid and alkaline of about 60%~70%, and there is still a large number of precursor gas which causes FPM and CPM. The cyclone separator's removal efficiency of PM2.5 is limited, but the oil burning boiler installed the control equipment still has a certain ability to remove PM2.5.

Based on PM2.5 emission coefficient data for setting machine of printing and dyeing industry, PM2.5 emission for 1kg-setting is 3.66g. For Qisheng industrial, if annual operation of 300 days with 24 hours a day, usage amount of setting every hour is 11.25 kg, and annual emission of PM2.5 is 296 kg. There are about 180 printing and dyeing enterprises in Taoyuan City, and annual emission of PM2.5 for the setting machine is 50 tons.

To solve dispersed Vinyl chloride in Dayang plastic plant, in the planning, by cooperation with Taiwan Manning company, conduct inspection on equipment components for 1138 times in the plant from December 2016 to October 2018, conduct licensing regulations compliance of 11 times, FTIR environmental monitoring for 5 times, and ambient air Canister monitoring for 34 times, and make punishment with compensation of CNY 700000, require Dayang Plastics to carry out improvement by severe penalty, conduct actual monitoring and confirm improvement efficiency; Maximum instantaneous concentration of FTIR vinyl chloride is reduced to 82.7 ppb at 2018 from 445 ppb at 2016, and mean concentration is reduced to 1.68 ppb from 6.87ppb; monitoring concentration values conform to 0.2 ppm- standard perimeter of air pollutant emission for stationary pollution source.

According to investigation on the industry with high Dioxin pollution potential – processing and air pollution operation conditions of copper processing plant, after Jiding quench tower outlet entering bag collector by gas duct with length of 100 meters, quality concentration of PCDD/Fs is increased; if long tube has left precursors, PCDD/Fs will be promoted to be re-composed, and removal efficiency of bronze tripod control equipment will be about 31.3%; removal efficiency of the bronze tripod control equipment for PCDD/Fs quality concentration is 99.9%; quality concentration results of rotary kiln and copper smelting furnace cyclone dust collector PCDD/Fs point out that the copper smelting furnace is beneficial to generating PCDD/Fs, particle concentration is high, and flue gas temperature is 240°C, close to temperature window (250-450°C) generated by PCDD/Fs.

During implementation of program, assisted in analyzing solvents raw materials of source of pollution for Hongyu Enterprise CO., LTD, Lioho Machine works, Ltd. and Chun Yuan Steel Industry Co., Ltd Taiwan to analyze VOC contents, and assisted in confirming declaration and inspection of air pollution charges and pollution source tracking. After Linkou Power Plant PM2.5 diffusion simulation work, fire of No.3 plant of Chin Poon Company and Qingyi Company, conduct monitoring on ambient air pollutant concentration, and assisted in confirming treatment efficiency of waste gas incinerator for Ag Film Technology Co., Ltd..

Assist in standard operating procedures establishment on the air pollution site, which benefits judgment mechanism of air pollution starting after disasters, integrates all processes related to air pollution events, and establishes standard operation procedure, thus collecting evidence of events and achieving complete records, confirming air quality monitoring and rescue operation, and effectively treating accidents.

前 言

桃園素以工商大市、國際機場所在地為大家熟知，人口約 2,211,127 人，土地面積卻僅 1,220.954 平方公里，平均每平方公里高達 1,811 人。境內登記工廠數近萬家，主要分佈在七大工業區及工業區外圍地區，皆為綜合性工業區，包括（一）大園工業區：以染整、製革、化工、電子、電鍍等工廠為主；（二）中壢工業區：以電力及電子業為主；（三）平鎮工業區：以電力及電子業為主，與中壢工業區的產業特性相近；（四）幼獅工業區：以機械、金屬、電子、塑膠、製鞋等工業為主；（五）龜山工業區：以紡織業為主要產業，電力及電子業居次；（六）觀音工業區：以化學製品業為主要產業，紡織業居次；（七）林口（工三）工業區：以電力及電子業為主要產業，化學材料業、食品及飲料業居次。除了上述七大工業區外，近年來桃園市也陸續設立以高科技產業為主的科技園區，包含有中山科學研究院的青山、龍園研究園區、龍潭渴望智慧園區、華亞科技園區、龍潭華映科技園區、桃園市環保科技園區、以及大潭濱海特定工業區等。交通部在大園區建設「航空客運園區」，以親水的田園意象，形塑國家門面的航空城，堪稱全國示範性重劃區。綜觀桃園市目前工商產業的發展現況，除具有基礎工業與傳統工業的厚實基礎外，也擁有光電產業及高科技產業的高度發展潛力，全市工商產業之縱向、橫向結構完整，又兼具航空運輸交通樞紐的獨特地理位置，因此桃園市在全國未來的工商發展上將扮演舉足輕重的角色。

桃園市內大小工廠分布於高人口密度地區附近，排放空氣污染物易影響市民生活品質，桃園市環保局因此依據環保署「105 年度直轄市、縣(市)政府執行空氣品質維護及改善工作績效考評要點」中，考評項目「貳、具體作為」及「參、空氣品質維護及改善結果」，考核指標「空氣污染防制計畫訂定目標之落實程度」及「(三)細懸浮微粒(PM_{2.5})改善」、與「研擬地方政府對細懸浮微粒減量工作分析及規劃方法」，而規劃本計畫「107 年度戴奧辛及細懸浮微粒排放源輔導管理(含有害空氣污染

物)暨支援環保案件調查計畫」,查核市內列管之戴奧辛及細懸浮微粒排放源,督促防制設施之有效操作,建置排放資料,境內排放管道及環境空氣戴奧辛及PM_{2.5}空氣污染物現況調查,找出潛在污染源加強管制,以達到桃園市於戴奧辛及PM_{2.5}減量之具體作為,提昇民眾生活環境品質和維護民眾健康。

戴奧辛化合物污染排放對身體健康危害風險較高,是各界高度關切之重要議題,而桃園市內至107年9月列管戴奧辛排放源有小型爐14家、銅二級冶煉製程7家及以廢棄物為燃料之固定污染源13家為最多,大型爐、中型爐、汽電共生燃煤鍋爐、煉鋼業電弧爐、固態衍生性燃料製造及觸媒再生之製程數有24家,共計59家,列管家數在國內僅次於高雄,為第二高的縣市,戴奧辛污染潛勢高,須持續對排放源加強管制以降低對環境污染的疑慮。

全台PM_{2.5}來源分為當地(local)與跨空品區及境外傳輸(regional),原生性污染主要來自於當地,衍生性污染則來自於跨空品區及境外傳輸。國內原生性污染源對各縣市PM_{2.5}濃度的貢獻亦超過30%,對於北部空品區的影響甚至超過50%,顯示對於本土排放源PM_{2.5}的掌握顯有其必要性;為進一步保障民眾健康,本計畫除了依環保署公告之「105年度直轄市、縣(市)政府執行空氣品質維護及改善工作績效考評要點」,及「研擬地方政府對細懸浮微粒減量工作分析及規劃方法」,篩選PM_{2.5}排放濃度較高製程進行排放管道採樣檢測,並利用採樣結果建置本土化PM_{2.5}排放係數及估算排放量,建立市內重點行業別排放管道PM_{2.5}排放特性資料庫。

桃園市環保局陳情案件統計資料顯示,106年1月~107年8月異味污染物項目占所有陳情案件的比例高達46.0%,桃園市之異味污染物陳情案件比重偏高,應與民眾環保意識提升,注重生活環境品質,以及反映意見管道便捷多樣化有關。本計畫規劃有支援環保案件調查工作,配合機關要求、民眾陳情,協助釐清污染或異味來源,改善民眾生

活環境及品質，並針對工業區臨近敏感受體之空氣污染物進行監測，建立工業區污染物資料，做為緊急應變之基礎及增強突發異味事件的應變能力。

為加強空氣污染事件應變工作能力，建置環境事故或毒化災事故處理程序統合本局相關單位資源並建立分工應變處理之聯繫窗口；透過實兵演練驗證災害空氣污染事件應變與決策之能力，檢討災害事故通報、橫向聯繫與應變執行確實性，提升災害空氣污染事件緊急應變能力，以因應如泰豐輪胎與敬鵬工業造成之突發空氣污染事件時能迅速應變，保障民眾生活環境及身體健康，降低環境及輿論風險。

執行方法

本計畫主要對象包括戴奧辛、PM_{2.5}、揮發性有機物、空氣污染事件應變四大類，主要工作項目包括：戴奧辛排放源查核及文件審查作業、排放清冊及排放量更新與建置、排放管道戴奧辛稽查檢測、環境空氣戴奧辛污染物現況調查、工業區異味污染源查證及建立空氣污染指紋資料、建立重點行業管道 PM_{2.5} 排放特性資料庫、建置空污事件現場應變標準作業流程、及支援環保案件等六大部分，相關執行方法說明如下

1. 戴奧辛排放源查核及文件審查作業：

查核境內空氣污染防制法之行業別排放標準所列管之戴奧辛及重金屬排放源法規符合度，並將查核資料建入固定污染源稽巡查表單整合系統及固定污染源管理資訊系統資料庫。

監督固定污染源戴奧辛及重金屬定期與稽查檢測，審查採樣計畫書及定期檢測報告書，並將資料建於固定污染源管理資訊系統資料庫及查核資訊系統提報情形之完整性及正確性。

2. 排放清冊及排放量更新與建置：

本計畫蒐集歷年桃園市運轉中之焚化爐(電弧爐)及固定污染源戴奧辛相關稽查檢測、定期檢測與研究調查數據，建置及維護戴奧辛排放資料庫，其內容包含工廠名稱、採樣日期、檢測濃度(排氣含氧量)、

排氣量、進料種類、進料量、以及檢測排放管道編號等資訊。本計畫彙整桃園市境內 91 年~107 年間之戴奧辛稽查檢測、定期檢測與研究調查數據，以每一業別和每一座污染源「實測值」，計算桃園市境內之戴奧辛年排放量，建立本土化之戴奧辛排放係數，採用多筆測值之平均值，可信度等級相對較高。

3. 排放管道空氣污染物稽查檢測及周界環境空氣污染物監測：

參照行政院環保署公告之排放管道戴奧辛採樣檢測方法，稽查檢測 8 根次列管戴奧辛排放源，列管戴奧辛排放源篩選原則，主要依據下列準則：(1) 考評年前 3 年有戴奧辛超標紀錄之煙囪；(2) 中小型廢棄物焚化爐、電弧爐、火化場及以廢棄物為燃料或輔助燃料之固定污染源；(3) 未執行過稽查或定期檢測者 (4) 戴奧辛排放量大者；(5) 新發現未曾納入管理者。

4. 環境空氣戴奧辛污染物現況調查：

本計畫監測戴奧辛污染源密集地區-觀音工業區及環保署桃園農工監測站共 3 處執行環境空氣戴奧辛現況調查，建立長期濃度變化趨勢及探討潛在污染源，並彙整歷年監測數據建立長期濃度變化趨勢，及運用 17 種戴奧辛同源物的指紋資料庫探討潛在污染源。

5. 工業區異味污染源查證及建立空氣污染指紋資料：

本計畫因應民眾陳情針對蘆竹區海湖工業區以監測設備篩選工業區異味及 VOCs 高污染潛勢地區，或異味陳情案件較高地區，運用開徑式傅立葉轉換紅外光光譜儀(OP-FTIR)遙測技術及不鏽鋼筒採樣搭配氣相層析質譜儀(GC/MS)鑑識技術，建立空氣污染指紋資料，檢測疑似污染源工廠排放管道 VOCs 物種進行比對，建立排放管道之指紋資料。

6. 建立重點行業管道 PM_{2.5} 排放特性資料庫：

以環保署提供之建議名單優先進行管道 PM_{2.5} 之採樣分析工作，為獲得較具代表性之微粒質量濃度，每一管道 PM_{2.5} 採集應包含過濾性及

凝結性微粒分析。成分分析應檢測陰陽離子、有機碳(OC)/元素碳(EC)及重金屬成分。檢測中並應紀錄各項製程操作條件，以獲得完整資料(排氣溫度、檢測風量、燃料使用量等)。

7. 建置空污事件現場應變標準作業流程

協助訂定「空污事件現場應變標準作業程序」，於工廠災害或其他意外事件發生時，空保科得以於最短時間展開應變能量，並將事件發生之空氣污染可能造成之環境及民眾生活衝擊降至最低；本程序建立局內於災害事件發生後的空污應變啟動之判斷機制，並整合所有關於空氣污染事件應變之流程，建立標準作業程序，以利於事件除蒐證並完整紀錄外，確認空氣品質監控及救護疏散作業，俾使意外事件能有效應變處理。

8. 支援環保案件：

因應民眾陳情，協助釐清與處理環境污染案件(包含異味)，以周界環境及公私場所的採樣與檢測方式，支援緊急處理案件，協助釐清不明空氣污染(異味)來源。執行方式將以 PID 及 Canister 等採樣器材，配合當時氣象條件資訊進行現場判定，此外也針對可疑污染源之工廠資料進行瞭解，決定具代表性的採樣點，協助取得有效之樣品，舉凡土壤、植物、空氣、廢棄物皆可為支援性工作之執行。

結 果

成果摘要說明如下：

1. 執行固定污染源戴奧辛空氣污染物管制作業

- (1) 本計畫審查116件次桃園市境內列管之戴奧辛排放源所申報之檢測報告書、檢測計畫書及其他相關資料，執行15家次列管戴奧辛排放源之檢測現場監督工作，僅有日環公司因檢測公司設備損壞，無法符合採樣規範被要求設備維修重新採樣。
- (2) 現場查核共計清查21家次戴奧辛排放源，清查工作針對列管廠家之戴奧辛排放源的進料量、焚化設備操作、污染防制設備運

轉狀況、採樣設施條件等現場各項操作參數以科學儀器進行查驗，以有效管控各廠防制設備操作狀況，針對不合法規之6家廠家，提供必要之協助並追蹤其改善的完整性。

- (3) 執行8根次列管戴奧辛排放源稽查檢測工作，確認立盈環保與水美工程於污染源及防制設備經改善後，戴奧辛有明顯減量效益；清楚力鵬楊梅廠發現燃燒污泥過程是會有較高濃度戴奧辛排放；豈陞公司若全量運轉排放濃度恐會倍數成長。
- (4) 107年度各戴奧辛排放源之年度總進料量推算之大型焚化爐年度排放量為0.044 g-TEQ/year，中型焚化爐為0.008 g-TEQ/year，小型焚化爐為0.254 g-TEQ/year，電弧爐為2.498 g-TEQ/year，輔助燃料-廢液為0.005 g-TEQ/year，輔助燃料-污泥為0.040 g-TEQ/year，輔助燃料-木屑為0.101 g-TEQ/year，輔助燃料-水煤漿為0.061 g-TEQ/year，鍋爐發電或汽電共生燃煤鍋爐為0.425 g-TEQ/year，火化場為0.00006 g-TEQ/year，銅二級冶煉為0.169 g-TEQ/year，鋁及其他金屬二級冶煉為0.005 g-TEQ/year，其他製程行業別為0.004 g-TEQ/year，107年總排放量為3.614 g-TEQ/year，約占環保署推估之105年度全國戴奧辛年排放量(52.1 g-TEQ/year)之1/14。

2. 環境空氣戴奧辛污染物現況調查

完成3處採樣點(大潭電廠辦公大樓、觀音區樹林國小、桃園農工監測站)環境空氣戴奧辛檢測調查，107年6月僅在桃園農工進行監測，其濃度為0.014 pg-TEQ/Nm³；107年8月3處採樣點之平均濃度0.039 pg TEQ/Nm³，範圍介於0.024 ~ 0.052 pg TEQ/Nm³；107年11月3處採樣點之平均濃度0.019 pg TEQ/Nm³，範圍介於0.013 ~ 0.023 pg TEQ/Nm³，其中以大潭電廠辦公大樓監測濃度值最高；觀音工業區之監測值仍較市區為高，與北部地區歷年環境空氣戴奧辛監測數值進行比較與其他都市測站監測濃度相近，3處採樣點之監

測值均低於日本周界空氣戴奧辛環境品質基準年平均值 0.6 pg-TEQ/Nm^3 。

3. 建立重點行業管道PM_{2.5}排放特性資料庫

- (1) 本計畫至今已針對燃氣鍋爐、焚化爐、燃油鍋爐、燃煤鍋爐、印染整理業定型機等五種類型污染源進行PM_{2.5}排放特性調查，其中燃油鍋爐又細分針對油品種類、有無防制設備進行調查，以FPM_{2.5}與CPM_{2.5}排放結果來看，燃氣鍋爐之排放濃度較低且較穩定，大部分樣品之排放濃度是以FPM為主；燃油鍋爐PM_{2.5}排放調查工作，目前FPM之濃度為未有防制設備之重油鍋爐=有洗滌塔之重油鍋爐>有旋風分離器之重油鍋爐>柴油鍋爐；CPM之濃度為未有防制設備之重油鍋爐>有旋風分離器之重油鍋爐>有洗滌塔之重油鍋爐>柴油鍋爐，因洗滌塔僅可將5酸1鹼去除約60%~70%左右，仍會有大量造成FPM與CPM的前驅氣體逸出，旋風分離器對PM_{2.5}去除效果有限，但可知裝有防制設備之燃油鍋爐仍對於PM_{2.5}仍有一定之去除能力。
- (2) 我國尚未規範固定污染源PM_{2.5}排放標準，若與現行之固定污染源總粒狀污染物排放標準比較，本計畫所調查之排放管道PM_{2.5}濃度皆低於此標準；以FPM_{2.5}與CPM_{2.5}排放結果來看，燃氣鍋爐之平均排放濃度較低。
- (3) 於印染整理業之定型機PM_{2.5}排放係數資料可知1 kg的定型助劑會排放3.66 g的PM_{2.5}，以麒勝實業為例，該廠一年運作300天，每天運作24小時，每小時定型助劑使用量為11.25 kg，一年之PM_{2.5}排放量為296 kg，桃園市印染整理業高約180家，定型機PM_{2.5}年排放量可達50公噸。

4. 工業區異味污染源查證及建立空氣污染指紋資料

為能解決大洋塑膠廠區逸散氯乙烯之問題，本計畫與台灣曼寧公司配合於105.12~107.10針對該廠共執行設備元件稽查1138點次、

許可法規符合度查核11次、FTIR環境監測5次、環境空氣Canister監測34點次，裁罰金額為70萬元，以勤查重罰方式要求大洋塑膠改善，並實際監測確認改善成效，FTIR氯乙烯最大瞬間濃度由105年445 ppb降至107年82.7 ppb，平均濃度也從6.87ppb降至1.68 ppb，至今監測濃度值符合固定污染源空氣污染物排放標準周界標準0.2 ppm。

5. 建立戴奧辛污染潛勢高之行業的製程與空污最佳化條件

- (1) 永源金屬於旋窯出口、袋式集塵器入口及煙囪排放PCDD/Fs總質量濃度分別為99.4、3.48及0.70 ng/Nm³，毒性當量濃度分別為5.31、0.27及0.06 ng-TEQ/Nm³，該廠半乾式洗滌塔串聯袋式集塵器並噴注活性碳對PCDD/Fs的質量濃度去除效率達99.3%。
- (2) 估鼎驟冷塔出口通過長逾100公尺煙道進入袋式集塵器後，PCDD/Fs質量濃度不減反增，推測過長管路若其中有殘留前驅物將促進PCDD/Fs再合成，該廠洗滌塔對於煙道氣中PCDD/Fs的去除效率約31.3%。
- (3) 銅鼎防制設備對於PCDD/Fs質量濃度去除效率達99.9%，旋窯及煉銅爐旋風集塵器PCDD/Fs質量濃度結果指出，煉銅爐端較利於生成PCDD/Fs，且其粒狀物濃度高，煙道溫度為240 °C，接近PCDD/Fs生成之溫度窗(250-450 °C)。

6. 支援環境污染案件調查

本計畫執行期間協助分析宏宇金屬、六和機械與春源鋼鐵公司污染源使用之溶劑原物料分析揮發性有機物含量，協助確認空污費申報查驗與污染來源追蹤。林口火力發電廠PM_{2.5}擴散模擬工作、至敬鵬公司三廠與慶毅公司火災後之環境空氣污染物濃度監測、協助確認冠格公司廢氣焚化爐之處理效率等工作。

7. 空污事件現場應變標準作業程序建置

於空污事件現場應變標準作業流程明訂各類事件應變判斷依據，一般空污事件依本局稽查科派員至災害現場初步了解狀況並依前述之判斷依據，啟動空污應變機制協助處理空污應變流程，後由空保科協助執行相關空氣污染物之環境監測作業。環境災害事件依本局稽查科之環境稽查作業流程處理，倘事件規模有後續擴大或延伸之情勢，則回至上述其他事件之判斷依據執行相關之作業；後續為提升災害空氣污染事件緊急應變與處置工作標準操作程序的適用性，將持續修訂相關標準程序及新增各項作業機制及規範。