Getting Air Quality Plans Right 制定科学的空气质量管理计划

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Use the Best Science & Technology 使用最佳科学技术

- Get chemistry & physics right
- Use consistent data and model largest possible domain
- Apply Best Available Control Technology (BACT) to <u>every</u> source, starting with largest
- Review, adjust every 3 years

- 正确理解化学和物理学
- 在最大范围内使用一致的数据和模型
- 从最大污染源入手,针对<u>每种</u> 污染源实施最佳可行控制技术 (BACT)
- 每3年进行审核和调整

Put Public Health First 将公众健康放在首位

- Health goals are non-negotiable
- All ministries are accountable and must do their part
- Err on the side of "over control" and have contingency measures
- Make penalties for failure swift and meaningful

- 健康目标不容讨价还价
- 所有相关部门必须承担责任, 并尽自己一份力量
- •宁可"过度控制",并制定补 救措施
- 针对失败采取迅速和有意义的 惩罚

Supervise from the Top 实施从上至下的监督

- There's a real tension between public health protection and short term economic gains
- That's why informal local and regional arrangements always fail
- Federal government must oversee and step in, as necessary, to ensure full cooperation

公众健康保护与短期经济利益之间确实存在紧张关系

- 这也是地方和区域非正式的合作协议总是失败的原因
- 中央政府必须实施监督,并在必要时介入,从而确保通力合作

Key Intervention Points 主要介入点

- After local EPB prepares initial air quality action plan
 - Federal checkpoint #1: Is everyone using BACT? Are all local ministries doing their part or are they operating in conflict with clean air goals?
- 地方环境保护部门制定初步空气质量行动计划后
 - 第1个中央部门检查点:是否所有内容均使用了最佳可行控制技术?当地所有部门都履行其职责了吗?是否有部门的行动和清洁空气目标相冲突?

- After the provinces assemble comprehensive actions plans
 - Federal checkpoint #2: Does entire Jing-Jin-Ji region meet the targets? If not, why not? Who needs to apply additional controls?
- 在各省制定综合的空气质量行动计划后
 - 第2个中央部门检查点: 整个京津冀地区都实现目标了吗?如果没有,原因是什么?哪些方面需要实施额外的控制?

Additional Central Government Responsibilities 中央政府的额外责任

- Give regions tools: authority to charge fees, hire staff, issue permits, and set strong penalties
- Control emission sources outside regional scope: national fuel quality, vehicles, off-road mobile sources, and consumer products
- Reward leaders, punish laggards

- 向各地提供工具:收费、招聘 员工、发放排污许可证和制定 严格惩罚措施的权限
- · 控制区域范围外的排放源: 国 家燃油质量、机动车、非道路 移动源和消费品

• 奖励领先者, 惩罚落后者

Biggest Issues in Jing-Jin-Ji 京津冀地区的最大问题

- Massive industrial base that must be retrofitted with best controls
- Large ammonia emissions (precursor to nitrate and sulfate)
- Sources outside local control
 - fuel quality, vehicles, ships
- Minimal federal supervision

- 需要进行最佳控制技术改造的大型工业基地
- 大量的氨气排放(硝酸盐和硫酸盐的前体物)
- 当地控制以外的污染源
 - 燃油质量、车辆和船舶
- 极为有限的国家部门监督

Common Ammonia Controls 常用氨的控制技术

Source 来源	Wet Scrubbers 湿式除尘器	Capture/ Recovery 捕集/回收	Leak Prevention 防漏	Other 其他	Percent Control 控制比例
Fertilizer Mfg 肥料制造业	X	X		Change in formulation 更改配方	75-99%
Livestock Mgmt 牲畜管理	X			Anaerobic lagoons, covers, changes to feed and soil applications 泻湖、覆盖、更改饲料和土壤的使用	~30%
Coke Mfg 焦炭制造业	X		X	Good maintenance 良好的维护	~90%
Refrigeration 制冷			X	Vacuum pumps, blowers, safety standards 真空泵、鼓风机、安全标准	99.9%
NOx controls 氮氧化物控制				Ammonia slip monitors, precise injection 氨泄漏监视器、精确注射	80%

Cost of Livestock Controls 畜禽养殖氨排放控制费用

TABLE 2. Costs of NH₃ Control Technologies

technology	\$ ton ⁻¹	source
chemical additives to swine housing floor chemical additives to cattle housing floor cover broiler manure replace urea fertilizer with ammonium nitrate allow crust formation on lagoon surface immediate incorporation of applied manure	70 200 30-300 500 700 800	AirControlNET AirControlNET NARSES, RAINS NARSES, RAINS NARSES NARSES
chemical additives to poultry housing floor adapt poultry housing apply manure with trailing shoe adapt dairy housing rigid cover for pig manure stores belt drying layer (chicken) manure	900 2,500 7,500 10,000 15,000 20,000	AirControlNet RAINS NARSES RAINS NARSES NARSES

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Source: Ammonia Emission Controls as a Cost-Effective Strategy for Reducing Atmospheric Particulate Matter in the Eastern United States, Pinder et al.

Cost of Livestock Controls 畜禽养殖氨排放控制费用

表2氨气控制技术的费用

技术	美元 吨-1	来源
在猪舍地面使用化学添加剂	70	空气污染控制网
在牛圈地面使用化学添加剂	200	空气污染控制网
覆盖肉鸡粪便	30-300	国家氨削减战略评价体系,区域大气污染信息和模拟
用硝酸铵替代尿素肥料	500	国家氨削减战略评价体系,区域大气污染信息和模拟
允许环礁湖面生锈	700	国家氨削减战略评价体系
立即使用有机肥料	800	国家氨削减战略评价体系
在禽舍地面使用化学添加剂	900	空气污染控制网
改造禽舍	2,500	区域大气污染信息和模拟
使用松蹄肥料	7,500	国家氨削减战略评价体系
改造乳牛舍	10,000	区域大气污染信息和模拟
严格覆盖猪粪肥	15,000	国家氨削减战略评价体系
带状干燥层(鸡)粪	20,000	国家氨削减战略评价体系

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来源:《氨气排放控制措施是减少美国东部地区大气污染颗粒物的 经济有效的战略》,平德等

Conclusion 结论

PM2.5 target for Jing-Jin-Ji very ambitious, but can be achieved with:

- 1) ammonia emission controls;
- 2) extensive retrofits at major industrial facilities;
- 3) more central government involvement (supervision and controls)

京津冀地区的PM2.5目标是一项宏大的目标,但是使用下述方法可以实现该目标:

- 1) 控制氨的排放;
- 2) 对主要工业设施进行集中改造;
- 3) 中央政府更多的参与(监督和控制)