行政院所屬各機關出國報告 (出國類別:會議)

東南亞鋼鐵協會第十一屆環保代表會議

服務機關: 唐榮鐵工廠股份有限公司

出 國 人: 職 稱:副總經理

姓 名:魏昇堂 出國地點:日本

出國期間: 90年9月3日至90年9月7日

報告日期: 91年10月

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行政院及所屬各機關出國報告提要

出國報告名稱:參加東南亞鋼鐵協會第十一屆環保代表會議

出國計劃主辦機關:唐榮鐵工廠股份有限公司

聯絡人:

電話:

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峨國類別: □1.考察□2.進修□3.研究□4.實習□5.洽公☑6.開會

出國期間:90年9月3日至90年9月7日

出國地區:日本東京 報告日期:91年9月

內容摘要: 壹:目的

> 以台灣區鋼鐵公會環保代表之身分參加會議,進行環境保護技 術交流及善盡會員之義務。

貳:內容

代表我國鋼鐵業參加會議,提出我國鋼鐵業環境報告以及技術 性報告,並參與討論會,交換經驗及達成技術交流之目的。

參:心得及建議事項

我國加入 WTO 之後,鋼鐵業內外銷業務將因此受到相當影響及 衝擊,透過參與國際同業社團組織活動,與各國同業保持熱 絡和直接聯繫管道,有助於協調貿易摩擦,以及爭取業務機 會,因此有必要把握各種機會多參與、多貢獻,必有助產業 之持續拓展。

壹、出國行程

- 9/3 啟程
- 9/4 參加環保代表會議
- 9/5 參加環保代表會議
- 9/6 參觀 Chiba 工廠環保設施及節約能源措施 (Kawasaki 鋼鐵公司)
- 9/7 返程

貳、參加第十一屆環保代表會議情形:

一、任務說明

東南亞鋼鐵協會係由印尼、馬來西亞、泰國、菲律賓、新加坡及越南等東南亞國家之鋼鐵公會為正會員以及台灣、日本、韓國、澳大利亞等國家為贊助會員所組成,在協會之下分工組成技術、統計及環境等三個委員會,環境委員會由各國會員指定之環保代表所組成,每年定期召開一次環保代表會議,輪流於各會員國舉行,個人奉公司指派擔任台灣環保代表,故應邀參加此次第十一屆環保代表會議。

二、會議情形

1. 過去 10 年 POSCO 公司所產生之污泥有明顯之增加,每年所產生之污泥量約一百萬噸。POSCO 公司

目前以皮帶式污泥脫水機、真空式污泥脫水機、板框式污泥脫水機和離心式污泥脫水機來進行污泥脫水工作。

- 2. 由於缺乏拋棄場所(處理場地)污泥拋棄成本持續增加。POSCO公司打算接納新的污泥脫水方法——電化學污泥脫水法(EDW)。
- 3. EDW 由三個反應機構(mechanism)組成:
 - (1) 電泳(Electrophoresis): 膠體粒子在直流電場 之移動。
 - (2) 渗透(Electroosmosis):在直流電場中,水在多 孔介質之流動。
 - (3) 庫倫加熱(Coulomb heating):用電能來加熱。
- 4. 經由 EDW 系統之實驗裝置進行 POSCO 公司污泥之 特性之研究。
- 5. 比較 EDW 方法之脫水效果和傳統污泥脫水機之脫水效果:經30分鐘之脫水 EDW 法可使污泥之含水率降至27.1%、而傳統之壓力過濾脫水方法只能降至49.4%。
- 6. 並研討(1)壓力對 EDW 法之影響(2)凝集劑劑量對 EDW 法之影響(3)電壓對 EDW 法之影響(4)過濾介質對 EDW 法之影響。
- 7. 結論: EDW 法之研究結果足以鼓勵運用到大系統之 污泥脫水,希望作一個策略計劃、用以減少來自第 一套廢水處理設備所產生之污泥量。
- (二) BHP 亞洲鋼鐵集團辦理 ISO 14001 認證
 - 1. BHP亞洲鋼鐵集團係由二個事業體構成——平板鋼品事業體和鍍層鋼品事業體,鍍層鋼品事業體由下列四個生產部門組成:
 - ※澳洲鍍層鋼鐵
 - ※澳洲太平洋建築鋼品
 - ※ 紐西蘭鋼鐵
 - ※BHP亞洲鋼鐵
 - 2. BHP 亞洲鋼鐵包含有 17 個建築鋼品工廠和 3 個鍍層鋼品工廠,這些工廠散佈在東南亞各個國家及中國和台灣。建築鋼品工廠主要生產輥軋成形鋼板,而鍍層鋼品工廠製造金屬鍍層和有機鍍層鋼

捲。

- 3. 鍍曆鋼品部門已經允諾全體工廠將於 2002 年 10 月取得 ISO14001 認證,這項承諾是符合 BHP 集團之健康、安全、環境、社會的政策,也是一項管理階層勤奮的證明,同時也是澳洲顧客要求 BHP集團是一個 ISO14001 認證的供應者之結果。BHP亞洲鋼鐵順從經營階層的要求定下將於 2002 年 6月取得 ISO14001 認證之目標。
- 4. 認證團體實施認證,通常有二個階段,第一階段為預備評鑑,第二階段為認證評鑑,一般而言,建築鋼品工廠實施認證,第一、二階段各需進行2天。如認證通過,認證有效期間為三年,在這三年中,每個月需實施監視稽查一次,每次進行1天。鍍層鋼品工廠方面,因為他屬較高風險等級,所以第二階段需進行4天,其餘相同,因此在這三年中,每個工廠共需實施稽查12天。以上BHP亞洲鋼鐵17個建築鋼品工廠和3個鍍層鋼品工廠在認證有效期間三年中,總共需實施稽查206天。
- 5.然而, BHP 亞洲鋼鐵在澳洲與認證團體作如下討論,由於 BHP 亞洲鋼鐵各個工廠都具相似性,認證團體同意可視全部成員工廠為一體。如此,第一階段共需進行3天,第二階段共需進行7天,監視稽查在9個月期間實施(共24天),則視全部成員工廠為一體後,在認證有效期間三年中所需實施稽查總共35天。詳述如下:
 - ※第一階段為預備評鑑:此部份將於澳洲進行, 對象僅總公司且僅作文件檢視,並將決定第二 階段是否進行,以及第二階段稽查之工廠與確 認所需天數。
 - ※第二階段為認證評鑑:對象為總公司,5個建築鋼品工廠和1個鍍層鋼品工廠。
 - ※監視稽查(每九個月一次):對象為總公司,4個建築鋼品工廠和1個鍍層鋼品工廠。
 - ※三年後實施在認證程序。
 - 6.為確保各個工廠發展環境管理系統有共同步驟,採

取下列措施:

- ※準備一套環境手冊,環境目標鑑別程序,一般環境注意事項訓練手冊,系統稽查議定書,及監視稽查議定書。
- ※各個工廠提名他們自己的環境人員。
- ※訓練及鑑定環境人員。
- ※ 擬定稽查計劃。
- ※ 擬定文件管制系統。
- ※稽查工具規劃。

(三) 利用二氧化碳廢氣中和鹼性廢水之研究

1. 概要

硫酸和鹽酸常用於中和各種不同製程所產生之鹼性廢水,然而存在難於控制、處理、設備維護和藥劑成本等問題:本文主要研究已含 CO₂之廢氣取代這些無機酸來中和鹼性廢水。從 1999 年起在 POSCO 公司之 Pohang 鋼鐵工廠和Kwangyang 燒結工廠,安裝廢棄利用設施於最終廢水處理場,經過六個月之運轉測試,能中和每天 16000 噸廢水並每年節省 200(Million Won)。

2. 前言

鋼鐵工業之鹼性廢水主要來自燒結(Calcination) 洗滌廢水、原料堆積場、熔渣冷卻水、焦炭製程 和脫脂過程,這些鹼性廢水必須處理以符合放流 水 PH 值之要求,為降低成本通常用硫酸來中 和,然而使用硫酸有難以控制程序、處理、設備 維護和藥劑成本等缺點。其中以 PH 值之控制最 難達成。使用 CO_2 能解決用無機酸所產生之問題 其理由為:

甲、 CO₂不會使放流水低於 PH5。

乙、改善程序控制。

丙、不會產生公害。

丁、降低成本:成本與使用 H₂SO₄ 略同,約為 Hel 之一半。CO₂ 系統成本也較無機酸加藥系統成 本低和易於操作。大部分鋼鐵製造工業其廢氣 含有大量 CO₂。故其廢氣為 CO₂很好來源。雖 然在英國有使用 BOC 公司所產之純 CO₂例 子,但尚無使用廢氣來中和鹼性廢水之研究。 在 POSCO 公司鋼鐵部門之最終廢水處理場(FWTP), 原每天使用 2至 4 噸之 H₂ SO₄來中和,每天 PH值 8-12、 40000 噸之廢水。在燒結工廠洗滌水循環量為 780 立 方米/每小時,其 PH值比 FWTP 者高,是由於水中含 有 CaCO3 和 CaO 力粒子之故。鈣硬度及懸浮固體也 因水之循環使用而濃縮。因此沉積物沉積於管線系統 和注入噴嘴是這程序的主要問題。排放水之中和在另 一廢水處理場進行,已硫酸來中和。實驗室及實驗工 廠規模之廢棄法可行性測試,已於 1998 年進行,本文 主要研究運用於 pohang 鋼鐵廠及 Kwangyang 燒結工 廠,最終廢水處理場之廢氣利用設施處理技術,我們 要討論運用於上述兩地之廢氣利用設施之技術經驗與 結果。

3. 材料和方法

- (1) 分析: CO₂之濃度以 CO₂分析儀來分析,廢水 PH 值以 PH 偵測器來分析。其餘成分以水和廢水標 準檢驗法來分析。
- (2) 工廠規模之運用:
 - (a) 900 立方米/每小時之廢氣注入 FWTP 之中和 池,氣流依中和池之設定 PH 值自動控制, 自動控制閥打開廢氣由浸於廢水中之噴嘴 噴出, CO2注入廢水中,降低其 PH 值。
 - (b) 廢氣由煙囪導入洗滌廢水溢流池,經濃縮池 去除污泥,系統之 PH 值控制與前述 FWTP 類似。

4. 結論與討論

- (1) 設備安裝
 - 廢氣吹氣系統之安裝
- (2) 在 FWTP 之結果:
 - (a).以硫酸和廢氣作 PH 值調整之比較圖以硫酸來調整 PH 值時經常降至 PH5 以下,然而以廢氣來調整 PH 值時則無此問題。
 - (b).使用廢氣或不使用廢氣時硫酸之加藥量變 化。
 - (c).冷凝水和腐蝕所造成的洞穴。

(3) 在燒結廠之結果:

- (a). 鈣硬度和懸浮固體之變化懸浮固體之減少,為由於 CO₂所產生之 CaCO3 粒子產生沉澱之故。
- (b).廢氣粉塵量與洗滌水之 ph 值之關係。
- (c).沉澱物沉積在鼓風機風扇和噴管之情形。

5. 結論:

廢氣利用技術成功的運用於 POSCO 公司之 Pohang 鋼鐵工廠和 Kwangyang 燒結工廠之最終廢水處理場。經由廢氣技術,每天 16000 噸之鹼性廢水能被中和,每年可以節省 200million Won 之藥劑費用,另外可以減少每年 15000 噸之 CO₂ 散發量。

(四) 不銹鋼酸洗流程之清淨技術

主要是利用過氧化氫添加於浸渍酸中,以去除鋼片 與酸液反應所產生之廢氣,並利用加藥量之多寡來 探討其效率之高低及酸液、溶解之金屬濃度之變 化,期能得到最佳的控制條件。

過氧化氫是一種過氧化物,易分解因此在加藥點及 加藥量需審慎控制才可達到反應速率大於自身分解 速率。

(五) 日本鋼鐵工業對環境問題的對策概要

此篇報告乃是日本鋼鐵聯盟針對日本國內鋼鐵工業廠商在能源節約方面的努力提出報告,希望能提供其他國家參考。

日本鋼鐵業產量佔全世界很大比率,目前日本粗鋼產量一億噸左右,佔全世界粗鋼產量 12.6%。

日本鋼鐵業者自第一次石油危機(1973 年)後努力改善製程,安裝廢熱回收設備,採用高效率能源,自 1973年迄今能源節省 20%,使原來高度依賴石油能源以其他能源取代現石油能源用於鋼鐵製造業所佔比例很低。

日本電弧爐在節約能源措施如下:

(1)第一次石油危機(1973年)後:

※大容量電弧爐設立,如 200 噸電弧爐的產生。

※超高電力熔煉

※水冷爐壁和爐蓋的安裝

- (2)第二次石油危機(1979年)後
 - ※富氧操作
 - ※廢鋼預熱設備
- (3) 1980 年初期:
 - ※連鑄機設備
 - ※盛鋼桶爐的安裝
- (4) 1986 年後:
 - ※ 直流電弧爐設立

未來在煉鋼技術上的提昇,節約能源的新措施:

1、直接鐵礦煉製的製程

與高爐比較,新式直接鐵況還原製程有下列特點:

- (a) 設備成本降低 35%
- (b) 生產成本降低 19%
- (c) 能源消耗減少 3~4%
- (d) CO₂排出量減少 3.5%
- (e) 煤消耗降至 730~750kg/ton
- 2、新式煉焦炭設備

如 SCOPE21 煉焦製程,設備規模是傳統設備的 1/3 大小,但產量不變,當然設備成本降低。該廠現有煉鋼設備,在建廠時也顧及節約能源和污染防治,也利用配料的技巧,提高電弧爐熔煉速度,減少能源消耗。未來節約能源措施上,正成立一個研究小組,改善盛鋼桶預熱裝置,提高熱效率,除節約能源外,也能降低成本。

(六) 集塵灰採用 SPM(Sumitomo Pre-reduction Method)流程 之最新發展

> SPM 是一種產生團塊還原鐵的去鋅製程,於 1975 年為了回收 Kashima 鋼廠的殘留氧化鐵而設置。

> SPM 使用 Weltz 旋轉窯技術,歷經 20 多年操作與技術改進之商業運轉,在此期間,日本有其他類似製程之工廠皆因操作與經濟上的困難而停機。

SPM 為了有效處理一貫作業煉鋼廠產生的殘留氧化鐵,處理前將含鋅集塵灰區分為低、高鋅含量集塵灰。低鋅含量集塵灰(Zn<0.2%)經脫水後用作燒結廠的原料。高鋅含量集塵灰則以 SPM 製程來處理,經脫水、乾燥、結塊後投入旋轉窯,作去鋅及還原

處理,SPM 產物回收作高爐和燒結廠的原料,而由 集塵灰分離出的殘留鋅回收後賣給煉鋅廠。SPM以7 年時間不斷的研究、改善、修正,才建立了最簡單、 經濟的運轉模式,除了完全回收高鋅集塵灰,且沒 有嚴重操作困擾。

EAF集塵灰比高爐集塵灰含有極高 Zn、Pb含量,和較低 C含量。自 1985 年起,SPM 顧開始合併處理 EAF集塵灰,歷經 6 年克服一些操作上嚴重的困擾,才建立順利操作的模式,使其產品成為煉鐵原料。目前 EAF集塵灰廢棄物的處理,約佔 SPM 場全部集塵灰/污泥處理量的 10% 左右。

- (七) 最後謹將本人於會議中提出之四篇報告附錄於后:
 - 1. Country Report on Environment of 2001
 - 2. An Inmovetive Dust Recycling Technology On EAF/AOD Process for Stainless Steel Production
 - 3. SEAISI 11thENCO Meeting, Country Report of TAIWAN, R.O.C.
 - 4. The Heaith Safety and Environment Issues and Treatments in Tang Eng Stainless Steel Plant
- 三、參觀 Chiba 工廠簡介
 - 1. 2000 年產能約 400 萬噸粗鋼

主要產品:電鍍鋼片鋼捲

不銹鋼熱軋、冷軋鋼捲

UD鋼管、鐵粉

- 2. 面積:872萬平方公尺(含關係企業)
- 3. 員工: 2800 位
- 4. 參觀項目:
 - (1). 6 號高爐
 - (2). 3 號連鑄工場
 - (3). 3 號熱軋工場
 - (4).Kwsatetsu 熱篩選系統(廢棄物汽化及溶解系統)
- 5. 主要節約能源方法:
 - (1). 高爐頂壓回復設備
 - (2). 流程整合(連續性熱軋流程)
 - (3). 操作改善(直接加熱軋延)
 - (4). 完全熱管理系統

Chiba 工廠節能指數:

1. 總能源消耗量 6838 百萬卡/每噸粗鋼

(1)高爐焦炭比 463 公斤/每噸鐵

(2)高爐煤炭噴射比 73公斤/每噸鐵

(3)電氣室供應比 112%

(4)加熱比 60%

2. 水消耗量

(1)每日使用水量 106x10³立方米/日

(2)循環水比 93%

COUNTRY REPORT ON ENVIRONMENT OF 2001

COUNTRY: TAIWAN R.O.C. PREPARED BY: Sheng-Tang Wei

DATE: Aug. 31, 2001

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

- (1) Handling and reduction of dust and slag.
- (2) SO_X, NO_X, CO₂, and opacity of exhaust gas reduction.
- (3) Noise abatement.
- (4) Dioxin Measurement and reduction.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFFTY (hot temperature, handling of heavy weight steel product, dust, noise, etc.)

- (1) Protecting workers from hot temperature injury and physiologic influent.
- (2) Preventing accident from handling heavy weight steel products.
- (3) Preventing workers occuputional disease from dusty environment.
- (4) Preventing workers hearing loss from noise.
- (5) Preventing falling accident from tall working place.
- (6) Protecting workers from being cut, clipped, pressed injuries.
- (7) Protecting workers from contacting strong acid or inhaling toxic gas.
- (8) Promoting ISO-18000 has bean received in steel industries in Taiwan.

ENERGY SAVING

- (1) Electrical are furnace adopt post combustion technology for saving electricity.
- (2) EAF (QC Furnace) apply electrode control system to gain active power input.
- (3) Application the regenerative burner for reheating furnace and ladle preheating.

DIOXIN MEASUREMENT AND REDUCTION

The government is going to set up the emission standards of dioxin for the iron and steel industry by the end of the year 2001. The government and the iron and steel association work together to find the acceptable emission standards and the workable sampling method for the gallery type bag house. Our company is studying and evaluating the process improvements suitable for dioxin reduction.

WASTE MATERIAL HANDLING AND REDUCTION (DUST, SLAG, PLASTIC)

- (1) Recycling is the only permissible method to treat dust from steel industry by EPA law since 1998 in Taiwan.
- (2) The slag is a kind of reusable material for road construction and concrete aggregates etc. by EPA law since 2001 in Taiwan.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MADS)

MSDS data bank has been built up. According to labor law, preparing and publishing MSDS to employee is employer's duty.

SLUDGE TREATMENT

After de-watering process, sludge's volume could be reduced to a half, then sludge will go to be stabilized and disposed.

SO_X AND NO_X REDUCTION

- (1) Installing continuous monitoring system on the exhausting gas chimney to control emission.
- (2) Adopt the low NO_X and SO_X burners and through conbustion control with low air-fuel (oil) ratio.

NOISE ABATEMENT

- (1) Applying noise protection shield to isolate noise resources.
- (2) Through engineering improvement and adequate maintenance to reduce noise level.
- (3) Educating workers to wear hearing protector exactly.

AN INNOVATIVE DUST RECYCLING TECHNOLOGY ON EAF/AOD PROCESS FOR STAINLESS STEEL PRODUCTION

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Introduction

EAF/AOD process for stainless steel production has respond to environmental concerns. One of the most important pollution control technologies that meet future environmental requirements is the technology for treating EAF/AOD dust.

I will introduce a dust treatment technology, which has been developed and executed by Tang Eng Co. (TE) to meet the goals of recycling, reducing and resourcing the dust. The technology is cost competitive and meets the needs of environmental protection.

The original idea of technology is based on the result of the practical recycling experiences in the sector of EAF/AOD process. In recycling of EAF/AOD dust, TE has recovered Ni, Cr, Fe & Zn and reduced the dust quantity finally.

The advanced recycling technology in the sector of EAF/AOD process

In TE, there are two EAFs each with a capacity of 40 tons, and one AOD furnace with a capacity of 45 tons. EAF/AOD dust is generated on a scale of approximately 420 tons per month by TE with a production scale of 20,000 tons monthly.

Because EAF dust contains higher level of chromium, zinc and lead, the EPA has classified EAF dust as a "Listed Hazardous Waste". The traditional treat process, Landfilling after Dust Stabilized Treatment, is now prohibited by authority. The existing dust recycling and re-treat measure is costly so that TE decided to develop a new in-plant recycling technology to reduce the waste and recover valuable metal from waste.

Fig. 1 presents an outline of TE's new EAF/AOD dust recycling process, in which all AOD dust must be recharged into the EAFs to recover valuable metal contents (Cr, Ni, Fe), and the volatile metal contents (Zn, Pb) will be collected again by bag house. Every period of days TE analyzed the Zn content of the newly produced EAF dust. If Zn <40%, those low Zn content EAF dust will be recharged into the EAFs again and again until the EAF dust has contained Zn >40%, called "Zn-rich Dust", and will be seperated for further resourcing treatment.

For one year, TE has analyzed all slabs, slag and dust. The chemical composition of each slab is consistent with TE's QC standard, and EAF slag is still harmless and no obvious composition difference. The result have proved that this recycling process have no impact on steel production and quality.

TE found the repeat of the recycling process have caused the EAF dust's chemical content from the original '3-5% Zn content and minor Pb content' to the final saturated value 'about 50% Zn content and 5% Pb content'. The volatile metals could be accumulated during the recycling

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process and the EAF Zn- rich dust becomes a valuable product (sold to zinc refinery plants). TE has resourcing EAF dust from a hazardous industrial waste to an industrial by-product.

TE has also successfully reduced more than 80% of the original amount of dust during recycling repeatedly. The Zn-rich dust which has been sent to a nonferrous smelter for Zn and Pb recovery is less than 20% of the original amount of dust.

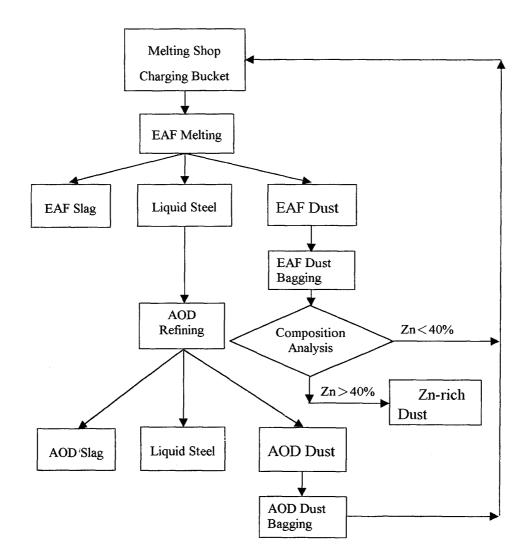


Fig. 1 Environment Friendly EAF/AOD dust recycling Process

1. Global warming

- (1). For the purpose of compliance with the target of global environmental protection and the Kyoto Climate Change Protocol (COP-3), Taiwan (ROC) government announced a CO2 Emission Reduction Schedule "In 2020 the total CO2 emission in Taiwan district will be kept at the same level or +/- 10% as that of year 2000".
 - This issue will cause bigger impact on the steel industry of Japan, Korea and Taiwan compared to the steel industries of the other Asian countries, the latter are not subjected to CO2 Emission reduction presently.
- (2). Energy consumption reduction is the most effective way to abate CO2 emission. SEAISI should focus on the work of promoting the technologies for energy saving and high efficient combustion. We can thus get the results of energy saving and cost saving at the same time, and reduce the CO2 emission too.
- (3). In July 1998, Taiwan Steel and Iron Industries Association (TSIIA) organized a working program named "Taiwan Steel Industry's CO2 Emission Reduction Voluntary Action Plan" to achieve the target for CO2 emission abatement of "In 2020 the total CO2 emission will be kept at the level of minus 7 % as that of year 1997."

 China steel Corp. (CSC), the only one integrated steel mill in Taiwan, has also organized a "CO2 Emission Reduction Team" to monitor CSC's CO2 Emission and set up the company medium/long term strategy for the subjected topics.

2. Occupational safety:

- (1). In order to build up occupational health & safety administrative system (OHSAS 18001), China steel corp. has been planning and executing the preliminary works of OHSAS 18001 certification since year of 2000, and expectantly will apply for certification in March 2002. The executing strategy for this certification is listed as follows:
 - a. Acquire the commitment and support of CEOs, and appoint high rank manager as management representative.
 - b. Select renowned auxiliary institute to assist in conducting technical instruction and educational training.
 - c. Organize OHSAS 18001 promotional committee/ subcommittee in every plant and department.
 - d. Set the scope of action: Not only all units including production,

- financial, R&D, engineering, administration, but also subcontracts, suppliers are involved.
- e. Propose OHSAS 18001 annual promotion plan.
- f. Base on existing safety & hygiene regulations, and accord with OHSAS 18001 standards and practical requirement to set up all sorts of standards, criteria, procedures, and make it as a practical system.
- g. OHSAS 18001 and ISO 14001 should be built as compatible systems principally and some easy part should be integrated initially.
- h. Participate eagerly in activities and conferences concerning OHSAS18001, and contact mutually with related people.
- i. Adjust inner management system more practically. Conduct risk assessment as well as overall educational training, such as operational observation training, accident investigation training, review of safety working procedure, and security patrol, etc. to improve the performance of safety management.
- (2). Measurement of working environment and special health examinations are proceeded regularly in working places of high temperature, heavy dust, loud noise, and VOC to assure improvement of working environment and health of workers.

Remark: OHSAS -Occupational Safety & Health Administration System

The Health Safety and Environment issues and treatments in Tang Eng Stainless Steel Plant (TESSP)

- 1. Occupational health and safety
 - (a) At TESSP's high temperature areas, adequate equipment and tools are used to shorten the working hours and to extend the working distances. With these improvements, some areas are converted to non-high temperature working areas.
- 2. Energy saving
- (a) The production of TESSP's melting shop is scheduled at the summer off-peak time to save high- peak electricity.
- (b) TESSP has just established a research team to improve preheating efficiency, temperature control and fuel diversity etc.
- 3. Measurement and reduction of dioxin emissions

R.O.C. government is going to enact the emission standards of dioxin for the iron and steel industry by the end of the year 2001.

On-site measurements indicate that TESSP's dioxin level in EAF exhaust gas is lower than the peers in the Taiwan steel industry. This is due to the low chlorine and organic levels allowed in TESSP's raw materials—ferroalloys and stainless steel scraps.

TESSP is continuing the detection and reduction of dioxin concentration in exhaust gas right now

- 4. Reduction and recycling of wastes
 - (a) EAF/AOD dust

TESSP has developed a new dust recycling practice at its EAF/AOD shop. With this practice the EAF dust is converted from a hazardous waste to a by-product "Crude ZnO" with $\sim 50\%$ Zn content.

This by-product can be sold to Zn smelters.

(b) EAF/AOD Slag

This slag is crushed, magnetically separated and sieved, then sold and used as an aggregate for road base and concrete, engineering filler and additive for cement manufacture etc.

5. Materials' safety data sheets

TESSP has adapted the official template on materials' safety data sheets (MSDS). MSDS is made for each listed dangerous/toxic material and publicized on job site. Education and training are also provided to all operators to fully understand this safety information.

6. Sludge Treatment

Currently, the water content of the sludge is about 75% . . . de-watering process.

A new dryer has been purchased. It is our expectation to teduce the water content of sludge from 75% to 20%, with the volume of sludge reduced less than a half.

7. SOx and NOx reduction

- (a) An automatic continuous type opacity meter has been installed on the off gas system of steel making shop to have a better control of opacity. This system is directly connected to the Bureau of Environmental Protection of Kaohsiung City.
- (b) Natural gas (NG) and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), together with low sulfur fuel oil for boilers and air-fuel ratio control, are used at TESSP's Annealing and Picking Line to reduce SOx and NOx emissions. These practices have been realized successfully.

8. Noise abatement

For noise abatement, TESSP has built up a number of noise-reduction rooms in rolling mills to replace the open operating stands.

-- THE END--