

天津市二氧化硫排放现状及削减工作报告

一、二氧化硫排放现状

长期以来，煤炭在我市能源结构中占主导地位。由于大气中二氧化硫主要来源为矿物类燃料燃烧所致，其中煤炭燃烧过程中释放的二氧化硫占全市二氧化硫排放量的90%以上，所以燃煤是大气中二氧化硫的主要来源。此外，由于天津市热化率相对偏低，冬季采暖期民用燃煤量较高，由此形成的低空面源影响较为突出，导致二氧化硫成为主要污染物，控制二氧化硫污染问题成为天津市大气污染防治工作的重心。

(一) 民用燃煤炉灶二氧化硫排放情况

- 1、二氧化硫排放状况
- 2、二氧化硫控制措施

(二) 天津市工业锅炉、窑炉二氧化硫排放情况

- 1、二氧化硫排放状况
- 2、二氧化硫控制措施

(三) 天津市火电厂及二氧化硫排放情况

- 1、二氧化硫排放状况
- 2、二氧化硫控制措施

我市在克服能源超常规增长，电力需求紧张等不利因素的影响，积极采取有效措施，使我市电力行业二氧化硫防治工作取得突破性进展。

- (1) 有效控制电厂燃煤含硫量。
- (2) 积极实施电厂烟气脱硫工程。

(3) 制定法规、政策、标准保障防治措施落实。

二、二氧化硫削减提议

“十五”期间，在全国二氧化硫排放总量持续增长的严峻形势下，我市作为二氧化硫控制区，克服能源持续增长的不利因素，采取实施蓝天工程行动，完成“十五”期间国家下达的二氧化硫削减10%的目标。

(一) 贯彻落实全国大气污染防治工作会议精神，按照《国务院关于落实科学发展观加强环境保护的决定》中“2004 年底前投运的二氧化硫排放超标的燃煤电厂，应在 2010 年底前安装脱硫设施”的要求，在“十一五”期间内陆续完成全市各电厂全面实施烟气脱硫安装工程施工工作。

(二) “十一五”期间加大投入，对现有 400 余台 10 t/h 以上工业及供热燃煤锅炉实施烟气高效脱硫改造工程，确保二氧化硫排放达到天津市《锅炉大气污染物排放标准》II 时段标准要求。

(三) 加强对燃煤锅炉脱硫设施建设和运行的监管，以及对已与国家签定责任书的电厂的督查力度。

(四) 继续实施 10 t/h 以下燃煤锅炉改燃和拆除并网工程。

(五) 落实国家二氧化硫、烟尘总量控制目标，积极推行二氧化硫排污许可证制度。

三、二氧化硫削减工作存在的难点问题

(一) 政府缺乏长期的使用清洁能源的激励政策。

(二) 现有的排污收费政策不能如实反映出污染者应付的环境责任的价值。

(三) 对燃煤锅炉安装脱硫除尘装置是有效控制二氧化硫污染、

减少二氧化硫排放量的有效手段。

(四) 供热、燃气收取一次性费用偏高，且管网覆盖不到位。

天津市环保局

二〇〇六年九月十五日

Brief Report on SO₂ Emission Reduction in Tianjin

1 Current Status of SO₂ Emission

Coal is in the dominant position in the energy structure in Tianjin. More than 90% of the SO₂ in Tianjin come from coal combustion. Therefore coal burning is the main source of SO₂ in the ambient air in Tianjin. Especially in the heating season winter, SO₂ become the major pollutants and SO₂ emission pollution control has been the focus of air pollution control work.

1.1 SO₂ Emission from household stoves

- 1) SO₂ emission status
- 2) SO₂ emission control measures

1.2 SO₂ Emission from industrial boilers and Kilns

- 1) SO₂ emission status
- 2) SO₂ emission control measures

1.3 Power Plants and SO₂ Emission in Tianjin

- 1) SO₂ emission status
- 2) SO₂ emission control measures

There are tremendous progress made in SO₂ Emission reduction in power sector through the following measures:

- (1) Effectively keep sulphur content in coal used in power plant within the limit
- (2) Proactively implement de-sulphur process
- (3) Strengthen regulatory requirements

2 Proposed SO₂ Emission Reduction Target for TJ

Tianjin is defined as the one of the “ SO₂ Control Area” in the 10th Five Year Plan and has achieved 10% SO₂ Emission Reduction Target during 10th Five Year Plan.

2.1 Will ensure the implementation of the task outlined in the State Council Decision: Install de-sulphur facilities in all power plants in Tianjin by 2010

2.2 Increase investment to allow existing 400 industrial and heating boilers with capacity more than 10t/h to be renovated to install highly efficient de-sulphur devices, so that SO₂ emission will be in compliance with the requirements for period 2 stipulated in Tianjin Boiler Emission Standard.

2.3 Enhance management and supervision of de-sulphur facility installation and operation. Particular attention will be given to the power plants which have signed agreement with SEPA.

2.4 Continue upgrading boilers less than 10t/h from coal-powered into gas powered and remove them from the pipeline network

2.5 Ensure implementation of total emission control on SO₂ and total soot and to actively promote SO₂ Emission Permit System.

3 Challenges

- 3.1 Lack of long-term incentives to use clean energy
- 3.2 Existing pollution discharge fee does not reflect the value that polluters should pay for its environment liability
- 3.3 Installation of De-sulphur facilities on coal-powered boilers is an effective way to reduce SO₂ pollution and SO₂ emission.
- 3.4 The One-off charge to heating and gas is too expensive, especially in the case that network connection coverage is limited still.

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