Content

Title：	Management Regulations for Facilities to Control Fugitive Dust Air Pollution from Stationary Pollution Sources Ch
Date：	2023.07.06
Legislative：	Full text determined and promulgated in 14 articles by Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan Order Huan-Shu-Kong-Zi No. 0980000715A on January 8, 2009. Amended Articles 6 and 8 and Attached Table 1 in Article 3 and deletion of Article 12 promulgated by Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan Order Huan-Shu-Kong-Zi No. 1000010897A on February 11, 2011. Amended full text determined and promulgated in 14 articles by Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan Order Huan-Shu-Kong-Zi No. 1121077803 on July 6, 2023. The Regulations shall be enforced upon expiration of one year after the Regulations are promulgated, except Paragraph 2 of Article 7 and Paragraph 3 of Article 9 herein, which shall be enforced upon expiration of three years after the Regulations are promulgated.
Content：	**Article 1** The Regulations are determined pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Article 23 of the Air Pollution Control Act (hereinafter referred to as the “Act”). **Article 2** Terms used herein are defined as follows: I. “Fugitive dust” means particulate matter entrained in the ambient air as a result of anthropogenic (man-made) or natural destruction, disturbance, or weathering effects. II. “Closed building” means a building enclosed by outer walls and a roof, the openings of which, apart from those that have been installed for ventilation in accordance with law, are kept closed at all times. III. “Sealed” means pollution sources that have been sealed to prevent the dispersal of particulate pollutants in the air. IV. “Dustproof screen” means a facility in the form of a screen used to suppress the fugitive emission of particulate pollutants. V. “Dustproof cloth” means facilities in the form of fabrics, canvas, or plastic cloth used to suppress the fugitive emission of particulate pollutants. VI. “Chemical stabilizer” means particular agents, emulsions, or other chemical agents used to increase the adhesion or cohesion of fugitive particulate pollutants. VII. “Automatic water spraying equipment” means water spraying equipment that can operate automatically but does not require manual operation. VIII. “Enclosed gas collection system” means a gas collection system employing partitions to enclose a stationary pollution source and ensure that it is isolated from other spaces within the plant. Negative pressure shall be maintained in the space enclosed within such a system when operating, which will ensure that particulate pollutants discharged by the stationary pollution source can be entirely collected by pollution control equipment. IX. “Landfill gas collection system” means a system that employs a hood to gather via dynamic suction or collection of fugitive particulate pollutants discharged by process equipment. Such a system shall be able to effectively collect fugitive particulate pollutants from production process equipment. X. “Coarse grade aggregate” means aggregate that can be spread on the ground to prevent the fugitive escape of dust. XI. “Particulate matter” means gravel, crushed stone, slag, or other

material that exists in a finely divided form that can prevent the fugitive escape of dust.
XII. “Exposed area” means an area wherein the surface soil is directly exposed to the atmosphere.
XIII. “Road color difference” means a difference in the color of a road surface compared with a clean road caused by the adhesion of particulate pollutants such as sand and soil.

Article 3

The appraisal targets herein refer to the stationary pollution sources at public or private premises that may produce fugitive particulate pollutants, as listed in Table 1 attached hereto, exclusive of construction sites.

Article 4

Public or private premises that pile fugitive dust shall establish or adopt one of the following facilities in order to effectively suppress the fugitive emission of particulate pollutants:
I. Piled within a closed building.
II. Apart from entrances and exits, the periphery of a piling area shall be enclosed with dustproof screens or partition walls with an overall height of at least 1.25 times the design or actual pile height.
III. Covering at least 80% of the piling area with dustproof cloth or dustproof screen.
IV. Spraying at least 80% of the piling area with chemical stabilizers.
V. Installing automatic water spraying equipment that can spray over the entire piling area and that can spray while materials are piled to ensure that the piled materials are kept moist.
VI. Establishing any other facilities superior than those referred to in the preceding five subparagraphs, upon prior approval of municipal and county (city) competent authorities.
Except for the entrances and exits, the public or private premises that adopt the facilities referred to in subparagraphs 2 to 5 of the preceding paragraph shall be installed with fences and overflow protection bases to prevent the piled materials from falling or overflowing outside the piling area. Where the premises adopting the facilities referred to in subparagraph 3 or subparagraph 4 of the preceding paragraph are located in a Level-3 fine suspended particulate or suspended particulate controlled area, the coverage area shall account for at least 90% of the piling area.
Public or private premises that pile fugitive dust with a total designed or actual piling volume of more than 3,000 cubic meters or piling volume of more than 60,000 metric tons per year shall adopt the facilities other than those referred to in subparagraph 2 of Paragraph 1.

Article 5

Public or private premises that transport fugitive dust shall establish or adopt one of the following facilities in order to effectively suppress the fugitive emission of particulate pollutants. However, premises adopting wet transport shall not be subject to this restriction.
I. Operation within a closed building.
II. Use of a sealed conveyor system.
III. Landfill gas collection systems or automatic water spraying facilities shall be employed at the inlets, outlets, feeder points, and other locations when fugitive emissions of particulate pollutants may occur in conveyor systems.

Article 6

Public or private premises using vehicles to transport fugitive dust shall establish or adopt one of the following facilities in order to effectively suppress the fugitive emission of particulate pollutants:
I. A vehicle used to transport fugitive dust shall employ a sealed cargo container, or use a tightly covered cargo container covered with dustproof cloth or a dustproof screen, which shall be securely bound and have a lower edge extending to and covering at least 15 cm below the upper edge of the cargo container. The cargo container of a transport vehicle shall possess a

function or facility preventing the dripping of wastewater or sludge from the transported material.
II. Routes and spaces within public or private premises where transport vehicles may pass shall be paved with concrete, asphaltic concrete, or steel plates, but cannot have a color difference from the road. However, such spaces may be covered with coarse grade aggregate or particulate matter when they are located in piling areas, mine or quarry areas, and sprayed with water during the operating period to keep the surface moist.
III. The vehicle body and tires of such a transport vehicle shall be washed using pressurized washing equipment before the vehicle leaves the public or private premise, and no fugitive dust may adhere to the surface of the vehicle. The entrance and road surface extending 10 meters beyond the entrance to a public or private premise may not have fugitive dust carried by transport vehicles.
IV. In the case of the applicable targets listed under Item Nos. 1~6 in Table 1, automatic vehicle washing equipment shall be installed at transport vehicle entrances and exits. For the specifications of such automatic vehicle washing equipment, please refer to Table 2, unless the fugitive dust is piled in a closed building at the public or private premises and transported through a sealed conveyor system, subject to prior approval of municipal and county (city) competent authorities.

Article 7

A public or private premise engaging in processes or operations, or loading and unloading operations, tending to cause the emission of fugitive dust shall establish or adopt one of the following facilities to effectively collect or suppress the emission of fugitive dust. However, wet process operations shall not be subject to this restriction:
I. Establishment of an enclosed gas collection system.
II. Establishment of a landfill gas collection system.
III. Use of sealed operations.
IV. Operation within a closed building.
V. Spraying water during operating times to keep materials moist.
In the case of the applicable targets listed under Item Nos. 4 and 15 in Table 1 that adopt the controlled facilities referred to in subparagraph 2 of the preceding paragraph, the gas collection efficiency shall reach more than 60% and the pollutants shall be collected by pollution control equipment.

Article 8

In order to manage exposed areas, public or private premise shall establish or adopt one of the following facilities in order to effectively suppress the emission of the fugitive dust in exposed areas, unless the ground or topsoil is too hard to give rise to airborne dust, and subject to prior approval of municipal and county (city) competent authorities:
I. Planting with vegetation.
II. Covering with straw mats or wood chips.
III. Paving with concrete or asphaltic concrete.
IV. Covering with dustproof cloth or a dustproof screen.
V. Paving with coarse grade aggregate or particulate matter, which shall be kept moist.
VI. Spraying with chemical stabilizers.
VII. Spraying with water and maintaining moist conditions.

Article 9

Public or private premises shall maintain roads under its management, may not allow damage or soiling to cause a color difference in the road, or allow the emission of fugitive dust in the air.
If a road in the preceding paragraph has traffic islands or sidewalks, one of the facilities referred to in subparagraphs 1~5 of the preceding article shall be established or adopted for the exposed areas of the traffic islands or sidewalks.
The height of covering soil in the exposed areas of the traffic islands or sidewalks shall not exceed the top of the edge stone, unless any other facilities that may effectively reduce waste-water overflow that would

pollute the road surface are adopted, and subject to prior approval of municipal and county (city) competent authorities.

Article 10

Public or private premises that have established air pollution control facilities such as water spraying equipment, vehicle washing equipment, chemical stabilizers spraying, or an enclosed or landfill gas collection system shall establish monitoring meters or instruments as specified in Table 3, and shall record data in accordance with the items and frequencies in that Table.
Operating records of the air pollution control facilities referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be maintained for six years for future reference.

Article 11

The applicable targets listed under Item Nos. 1~7 in Table 1 shall install a video surveillance system (consisting of at least two or more photographic lenses) in accordance with Table 4, and shall record data in accordance with the items and frequencies in that Table. The recorded image and data shall be maintained for one month for future reference.
When the video surveillance system is out of order, it is necessary to notify the relevant municipal or county (city) competent authority, and repair the system within seven days. Where it is impossible to do so within seven days, the system may be repaired within an extension approved subject to prior approval of the municipal or county (city) competent authority.

Article 12

Public or private premises that have failed to install or adopt air pollution control facilities, monitoring meters or instruments or the video surveillance system in accordance with the Regulations may propose alternative methods and implement the same upon approval of the relevant municipal or county (city) competent authority.

Article 13

Where the materials piled at the public or private premises are not likely to cause particulate matter entrained in the ambient air after processing, and the premises receive approval from the relevant municipal or county (city) competent authority after reporting the case to the competent authority, the premises may be exempted from the restrictions under Article 4 and Article 11.

Article 14

The Regulations shall be enforced upon expiration of one year after the Regulations are promulgated, except Paragraph 2 of Article 7 and Paragraph 3 of Article 9 herein, which shall be enforced upon expiration of three years after the Regulations are promulgated.

Files：	Management Regulations for Facilities to Control Fugitive Dust Air Pollution from Stationary Pollution Sources.pdf
Attachments：	Schedule.pdf