

亚洲清洁空气行动研讨材料

一、哈尔滨市 SO₂ 排放现状

目前，哈尔滨市共有各类燃煤锅炉约 3000 台，年耗煤 800 万吨，排放二氧化硫 80824 吨；经监测，2005 年哈尔滨市二氧化硫年均值为 0.042 毫克/立方米，达到了国家二级标准。

二、二氧化硫减排提议

1、推广使用清洁能源

(1) 对于小容量（1 吨以下）燃煤锅炉，优先燃烧清洁燃料，从源头上控制燃料燃烧产生的 SO₂。

(2) 在充分利用现有哈依煤气管网的基础上，积极从大庆引进天然气，替代煤制气，发展天然气管网。

2、推进集中供热工程，取消分散小供热点源

在保证新区全面实现集中供热的基础上，加大对老城区现有热源的挖潜改造和充分利用的力度，提高热供应普及率。

新建道里、道外区域供热厂（供热面积 1527 万 m²、供热能力 796MW）、西南供热厂（供热面积 1200 万 m²，供热能力 840MW）、滨江热电厂（供热面积 1400 万 m²，供热能力 980MW）、信恒供热厂（供热面积 600 万 m²，供热能力 420MW）、

平房热电厂（供热面积 680 万 m²，供热能力 476MW）和热电厂（供热面积 1500 万 m²，供热能力 1099MW），同时利用华欣热电厂（供热面积 300 万 m²，供热能力 210MW）、哈发电厂（供热面积 550 万 m²、供热能力 385MW）、岁宝热电厂（供热面积 520 万 m²，供热能力为 368MW）和闽江区域锅炉房（供热面积 300 万 m²，供热能力 210MW）、哈尔滨热电厂（供热面积 850 万 m²，供热能力 595MW）、群力区域锅炉房（供热面积 850 万 m²，供热能力 595MW）、松北区 3 座区域锅炉房（供热面积 800 万 m²，供热能力 560MW）、哈三电厂（供热面积 1200 万 m²，供热能力 840MW）、电站集团锅炉房、哈锅、汽轮机、哈轻、香坊和柞树林工业园区锅炉房（供热面积 700m²，供热能力 490MW），实行联合供热，逐步取消分散小锅炉房 1500 座，消除区域内的小煤炉供热。

通过实施上述城市集中供热工程，我市的城市集中供热普及率可达 75%，削减二氧化硫 4000 吨。

3、控制工业污染

(1) 继续取缔、关停小造纸、土法炼铅铸、土法炼焦、土法炼铌、炼硫磺等污染严重的“15 小”企业和“新 5 小”企业。

(2) 结合产业结构调整和企业改革，继续加大市区内污染企业的搬迁力度，计划从 2005 年开始搬迁改造松江电

机厂等 13 户重污染企业，力争削减二氧化硫 507.47 吨。

(3) 全面启动清洁生产审核制度，力争在石油炼制、炼焦、制革、电镀、制药等 5 个行业 200 家企业全面开展审核，同时将清洁生产审核制度拓展到工业企业以外的其它领域，农业、畜牧业、宾馆、酒店等单位审核 100 家。

三、二氧化硫减排工作中遇到的制约和困难

目前哈尔滨市二氧化硫减排工作中最大的困难主要是资金问题，集中供热工程由于投资巨大，资金的因素在很大程度上影响着工程的进展，另外老旧锅炉进行清洁能源改造，前期资金的投入和后期的使用成本较大，严重的制约了企业的治理积极性，每年这方面的财政补助资金仅有 1000 余万元，缺口较大。电力企业二氧化硫的排放在全市二氧化硫总额中占据较大的份额，由于脱硫设施一次性投入较大，在很大程度上制约了治理的进展。

另外，目前哈尔滨市使用的原煤属于低硫煤，硫的平均含量仅为 0.3%，远远低于两控区原煤硫的含量，因此，在这么低的均值下对二氧化硫进行大幅度削减，难度非常大。

Brief Introduction to SO₂ Reduction in Harbin

1 Current Status of SO₂ Emission in Harbin

There are approximately 3000 coal-powered boilers in Harbin which consume 8million tons of coal, emit 80,824 tons of SO₂. The monitoring result in 2005 indicates that SO₂ annual average is 0.042mg/m³, which was in compliance with Grade II of the national standard.

2 Proposed SO₂ Reduction

1. Promote the use of Clean Energy

(1) Control from the original inputs –prioritize the use of clean fuels for the coal-powered boilers with capacity less than 1ton.

(2) Proactively introduce natural gas from Daqing (oil field) to replace gasified coal, and to develop NG pipeline networks.

2. Promote centralized heating system and abolish scattered small scale heating supply systems.

To ensure all newly developed districts to build central heating and to upgrade and explore options to increase the heating efficiency in the existing and old sections of the city. For example...

It was expected that the 75% o the city heating come from centralized system and to reduce SO₂ emission by 4000tons.

3. Industrial Pollution Control

(1) Continue implementing the existing control measures: closing down the “15 types of small enterprises” and the new 5 types of small enterprises, which causes sever pollution

(2) Relocate 13 severe polluting enterprises starting from 2005, including relocating Songjiang River Power Generator Factory, and reduce SO₂ emission by 507.47tons

(3) Scale up Clean Production Audit System: starting with 200 enterprises within 5 industrial sectors, and another 100 enterprises in other non-industrial sectors such as agricultural and hotels.

3 Challenges

Financial resources are the biggest challenge for Harbin. Central heating system requires large financial inputs from the beginning. Renovation and upgrading in-use boilers also require financial inputs in the initial phase while the operational cost are also quite substantial. The government subsidy only provides 10million RMB each year, which is far from required inputs. Power plants are the key target for SO₂ reduction and the de-sulphurization devices require substantive one-off inputs. The lack of financial resources has led to a very slow progress in SO₂ emission reduction.

In addition, Harbin has been using low-sulphur coal its average sulphur concentration is 0.3%, much lower than that in the “areas with two controls”. It is very unrealistic to expect a large amount of SO₂ Emission Reduction in this context.