

Table 2

Fuel type		Facilities that Public or Private Premises must Have	Control Facilities that Public or Private Premises should Adopt		Date of implementation	
			Particulate Matter, Nitrogen Oxides, Sulfur Oxides	Dioxin	Newly installed stationary pollution sources	Existing Pollution Sources
Solid recovered fuel	Type 1 solid recovered fuel	Cement rotary kiln, fluidized bed boiler, or other facilities approved by the municipal or county (city) competent authority.	Particulate Matter: Bag filters, electrostatic precipitators. Sulfur Oxides: Flue gas desulfurization technology, scrubbers. Nitrogen Oxides: Low-NOx burners, flue gas recirculation technology, staged combustion technology, selective catalytic reduction technology, selective non-catalytic reduction technology.	-	Date of promulgation	January 1, 2026
	Type 2 solid recovered fuel			Activated carbon injection equipment, quenching tower, catalytic ceramic filter dust collector, catalytic filter bags		
Waste Derived Fuels		These must comply with the reuse directions for industrial waste announced by the central competent authority or the competent authority of the relevant industry. Additionally, they must be approved by the municipal or county (city)	Particulate matter: bag filters. Sulfur Oxides: Flue gas desulfurization technology. Nitrogen Oxides: Selective catalytic reduction technology.			

	competent authority, or follow in-plant reuse directions.				
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Remark I: If a public or private premises' stationary pollution source uses fuel, process optimization, or new technology under special circumstances and cannot implement the listed control facilities, it may submit supporting evidence of compliance with emission concentrations to the municipal or county (city) competent authority for approval.

Remark II: Those using activated carbon injection equipment to reduce dioxin emissions must record the hourly injection rate of activated carbon. During normal operation, the injection rate of activated carbon must not be lower than the average hourly injection rate used during the most recent sampling analysis that met the dioxin emission standards using the same specification of activated carbon. If the specification of activated carbon is changed or its injection rate is reduced during operation, dioxin sampling analysis must be conducted again to determine the lower limit of the injection rate.