出國報告(出國類別:國際研討會)

參加第 38 屆含鹵素持久性有機污染物國際研討會(2018 戴奧辛年會)報告

服務機關:行政院環境保護署環境檢驗所

姓名職稱:吳仲平科長

派赴國家:波蘭

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摘要

含鹵素持久性有機污染物國際研討會(通稱 2018 年戴奧辛年會)是研究持久性有機污染物(POPs)的跨學科平台,涵蓋分析和環境化學、生物分析技術、人類和環境毒理學以及風險評估和管理。本次會議在波蘭的古城克拉科附近的國際會議中心舉辦,匯集了來自學術界、產業界和政府機關的代表,約有 700 名來自全球的與會者參加了本次戴奧辛年會,並在會議期間展示了他們的 413 篇口頭宣讀論文和 203 篇壁報論文。本所派員參加本次會議,除發表論文分享本所工作成果外,亦期望藉此大會吸取先進國家之經驗,以提升本所分析技術達國際水準。參加本次大會之重要心得及建議如下:

- 一、全氟與多氟烷基碳化物(PFAS)是這幾年熱門的議題,相關論文在今年的 大會中也是數量最多的,各種類型的 PFAS 在各地區都有不同的研究。建
 - 議本所針對 PFAS 在各類環境基質中相關的研究仍應持續進行,相關研究
 - 人員也可以參與未來的戴奧辛年會或發表其研究成果。
- 二、樣品淨化步驟是許多持久性有機污染物分析步驟中最耗時的過程,半自動或全自動的淨化設備有著節省分析時間與溶劑、操作容易和穩定的優點,對於人力不多或對於品質非常要求的實驗室,可能是一個可以考慮的解決方案。但是各廠商的淨化管柱效能與特性不一,建置成本較高等問題,建議可關注其發展是否契合本所需求。
- 三、新興污染物如多氯萘等已被列入聯合國持久性有機污染物斯德哥爾摩公約 附件 A 的名單,環保署也已公告這些物質為毒性化學物質,並修訂現行列 管毒性化學物質相關管理規定,以強化國內毒性化學物質管理,故本所應 持續發展多氯萘之檢測技術。
- 四、第 39 屆含鹵素持久性有機污染物國際研討會議預定於 2019 年 8 月在日本京都舉行,期望本所內同仁能有機會參與盛會,發表論文及吸取國際同儕先進經驗並交流。

目次

壹、	目的		1
貳、	過程		3
參、	心得		5
肆、	建議	1	2
伍、	參考	文獻1	-
附錄		1	_

壹、 目的

含鹵素持久性有機污染物國際研討會(通稱戴奧辛年會)是一個重要的國際研討會,第一屆於 1980 年約百餘位科學家在義大利羅馬舉辦,當時的會議名稱是"International Symposium on Chlorinated Dioxins and Related Compounds",主要是因為當時有許多重大的公安事件,如發生在台灣和日本的米糠油事件、越南的 2,4,5-T 殺蟲劑和橘劑污染,以及義大利 Seveso 農藥廠戴奧辛外洩事件,此後每年定期舉辦研討會。該會議由一個非營利組織舉辦,該組織由其國際諮詢委員會成立,旨在促進持久性有機污染物的科學教育和研究。作為一個開放的公共論壇,戴奧辛年會聚集社區,介紹各個學科的持久性有機污染物的最新科學研究,包括分析和環境化學、分子生物學、人類健康、風險評估和風險管理。隨著國際上對於持有性有機污染物的關注與認識,大會的名稱從 2006 年起改為"International Symposium on Halogenated Persistent Organic Pollutants",所討論的議題,也從戴奧辛增加到多種有機鹵化物如殺蟲劑、溴化阻燃劑與全氟化學品等等。

持久性有機污染物(persistent organic pollutants, POPs)為具有不易分解與生物累積性,且會對人體及環境有毒性的半揮發性有機物,這些特性會讓這些污染物可長距離傳播到其他從未使用或生產的地區,而威脅到這些地區的生態,故國際間呼籲以全球運動來減少和消除環境中的 POPs。在聯合國環境規劃署的推動下,約有一百多個國家已經簽署了斯德哥爾摩公約,並已於 2004 年 5 月 17日正式生效。斯德哥爾摩公約明定涵蓋生產、進口、出口、處理和使用 POPs 之各種管制措施。該公約一開始將 12 種人為產製之難分解有機污染物,包括DDT、Aldrin、Dieldrin、Endrin、Hexachlorobenzene、Cholrdane、Heptachlor、Toxaphene、Mirex 、PCBs、Dioxins、Furans等,列為管制對象。目的是通過採取有效措施,減少和/或消除最初確定的十二種持久性有機污染物釋放與排放,以保護人類的健康和生活環境。而到了 2017 年第 8 次締約國大會,將短鏈氯化

石蠟、十溴二苯醚與六氯-1,3-丁二烯列入公約的附件 A,至此公約列管的物質 從最初 12 項成長為 33 項,顯示持久性有機污染物仍是全球科學家與各國政府 日益關注的持續性議題。

為持續了解國際研究趨勢、分析技術之發展及收集最新研究資料,本所乃派員參加本(2018)年於波蘭克拉科舉行第38屆含鹵素持久性有機污染物國際研討會(2018戴奧辛年會),除發表論文分享本所工作成果外,亦期望藉此大會吸取先進國家之經驗,以提升本所分析技術使達國際水準。

貳、 過程

第 38 屆「含鹵素持久性有機污染物國際研討會(The 38th International Symposium on Halogenated Persistent Organic Pollutants)」於 107 年 8 月 26 至 8 月 31 日於波蘭克拉科國際會議中心(International Congresses & Entrainment, ICE)(如圖 1)舉行。本屆大會包含來自世界國家超過 700 位專業人士與會,本次比較特別的是同時在 ICE 會場旁的 Q Hotel Plus 舉行第十屆國際 PCB 研討會,以及為了特別鼓勵學生參與,於大會議程前一天克拉科老城區附近的 Jagiellonian 大學的 Auditorium Maximum 大樓舉行前戴奧辛學生會議(Pre-Dioxin 2018 Student's Symposium),主題是「所有持久性有機污染物和偽持久性有機污染物」,本次大會發表之論文涵蓋議題廣泛,其中口頭發表 413 篇;壁報展示為203 篇。



圖 1 大會主會場 ICE 會議中心

大會於 8 月 25 日上午開始受理報到;而 8 月 26 至 30 日是論文及演講發表時間,每天大會議程與各論文主題(包括大會專題演講)如附錄 I,整個大會於在 8 月 31 日中午於 Jagiellonian 大學的 Auditorium Maximum 大樓舉辦的閉幕式中劃下完美的句點。



圖 2 大會閉幕式 Jagiellonian 大學 Auditorium Maximum

大會每天早上由不同領域的專家學者的主題演講開始,之後於 6 個以上場地同時進行口頭論文報告,報告方式是統一使用 Power Point 簡報軟體進行 15 分鐘簡報,然後接受 5 分鐘提問;壁報論文展示於會場的兩個樓層,雖然是全部共同展出,但分為兩個時段作者必須於在論文旁邊接收提問。此次大會將儀器展示安排與壁報展示集中展示在相鄰的場地,讓參觀者可以在口頭論文宣讀的休息時間同時參觀壁報或與廠商交流。

參、 心得

一、每年的戴奧辛年會資訊都可在約前一年的年底開始在網際網路上取得相關的資訊,2018年大會的網址為 http://dioxin2018.org/。由網站中可獲得絕大部分訊息,其中包含來自主辦單位的公告訊息、註冊資訊、論文投稿的格式、相關議程和主辦城市簡介、氣候、旅館飯店的預定等等。本次研討會場地分布如圖 3。

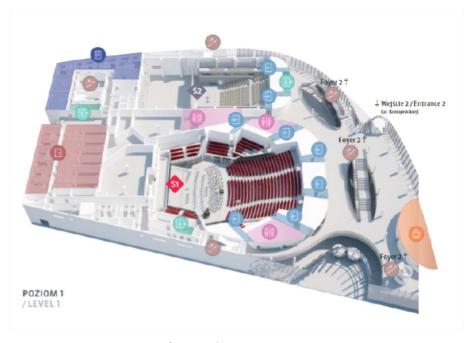


圖3會場分布圖

本次大會每日的大會演講都在規模龐大的 AUDITORIUM 廳裡舉行,之後 各議程在會場中 6-7 個場地同時舉行。廠商的攤位和壁報論文的展示則在 會場的二樓和三樓的空間一併展出,因為此會議中心面積寬廣,因此與會 者同時行動時也不會太過擁擠,惟在不同議程所屬會場間移動有時需要不 停上下樓。

二、本次大會計有 5 個特別議程和 40 個議程(含 PCB 國際研討會),其議程主 題和相關論文篇數分列如下表:

special Sessions IBiodetection Methods for POPs and Related Food and Environmental Contaminants	Oral 7	Post
EFSA(European Food Safety Authority) Special Session: EFSA risk assessments of persistent organic	- 1	\vdash
pollutants in food and feed	8	
Environmental Persistence, Analytical Methods and Risk of Human and Veterinary Pharmaceuticals and	 	
Personal Care Products that can act as pseudo-POPs	8	
4 Legacy and Emerging Fluorinated Organic Compounds Update	37	_
5 Progress in Industrial Technology and Sustainable Chemistry to Phase out and Control POPs	8	-
	٥	├
essions		<u> </u>
1 A biotic Environmental Compartments	8	-
2 Advances in Environmental Forensics	12	-
3 An Analytical Update for Dioxins and Related Halogenated Compounds	10	-
4 Biochemistry and Toxicology of POPs	12	-
5 Biomonitoring and Levels I: An Update and Obesogens	9	
6 Contaminated Sites – Cases, Remediation, Risk and Management	11	
7 Dioxins and other POPs in Vietnam and humans after Agent Orange	7	
8 Ecotoxicology and Environmental Toxicology of POPs	11	
9 Emission, Control and Cleanup	11	
10 Endocrine Disruption I: Biochemical and Molecular Mechanisms	6	
11 Endocrine Disruption II: Tyroidogenicity, Exposure and Health	5	
12 Endocrine Disruption III: Multi-models, Mixtures, and Translation	5	
13 Environmentally Persistent Free Radicals	7	
14 Epidemiology	5	\vdash
15 Exposure – Food Chain, Maternal, Indoor, Occupational and Accidental	14	\vdash
16 Exposure – POPs in Pets and their applicability as Models for Human Health	5	\vdash
17 Fate and Behavior of Volatile Methylsiloxanes in the Environment	7	\vdash
18 Halogenated PAHs and PAHs	12	
19 Legacy and Emerging Flame Retardants I: Environmental Levels and Human Exposure	13	_
20 Legacy and Emerging Flame Retardants II: Metabolism and Toxicokinetics	5	-
21 Legacy and Emerging Flame Retardants III: Identification, New Analytical Methods and Application	8	-
22 Levels in Human Foods and Animal Feeds	8	-
	6	├
23 Mechanisms of Formation and Destruction of Halogenated Dioxins, PAHs, Biphenyls and Similar Compounds	_	-
24 Non-target Screening – Multimedia Analysis	10	-
25 Organometallic Contaminants	5	_
26 Persistent Biocides and Pesticides	ſ	_
27 Polychlorinated Naphthalenes and Chlorinated Paraffins (PCNs/CPs)	18	
28 POPs and Emerging Contaminants in Developing Countries	11	
29 POPs and Emerging Contaminants in Urban Environment	8	
30 POPs in Polar, Circumpolar and Alpine Regions	12	-
31 QAQC of POPs Analysis – Recent ISO and National Standards	8	-
32 Risk Assessment and Risk Management	5	-
33 Sampling, Preparation and Detection	11	
34 Sources, Fate, Transport, Modelling and Inventories	8	
35 Strategy for a Non-Toxic Environment: Addressing Persistence	7	
36 Others		
Sub Total	375	1
th International PCB Workshop Sessions		
1 Stockholm Convention, Sources, Exposures, Inventories and Actions to Reduce Exposures	10	
2 Evolving approaches to assessing exposures and health risks from environmental chemical mixtures	10	
3 Novel Studies on PCB Toxicity and Mechanisms Action	9	
4 PCB Regulations for Health Protection: Recent Actions, Ongoing Initiatives, and Future Perspectives	10	-
Sub Total		
TOTAL	_	-

可以看到全氟與多氟烷基碳化物(PFAS)是大會最熱門的議題,其次是跟傳統和新興阻燃劑相關的論文。

三、會場中的儀器展示大約分為大型分析儀器廠商、前處理小型設備廠商和標

準品廠商的攤位。在環境、食品或血液等複雜的基質中分析戴奧辛或其他持久性有機污染物需要一連串繁複的萃取與淨化等前處理步驟,所耗費的人力、時間與金錢常常也是許多實驗室一直面臨的問題。因此如何節省前處理的步驟,減少使用的溶劑與藥品,縮短樣品萃取與淨化的時間,在本次大會中也可以見到不少廠商展示樣品淨化的半自動與全自動的系統。 DEXTech公司展示了兩種淨化設備,DEXTech Heat 是針對像是三硬脂酸甘油酯或是棕櫚油這類在室溫下會變成固體的油脂而開發的淨化設備,因為在淨化過程中萃液需要保持在液態,DEXTech Heat 透過在樣品槽、樣品迴路和管道三個加熱區恆定加熱,可防止淨化管柱堵塞。此外,樣品因為加熱有了均勻的黏稠度,可以讓標準品分布更均勻,從而獲得更好的回收率。 DEXTech 16 可以自動化處理 16 個樣品,藉由通過自動進樣器一個接一個地定量加載,然後通過樣品迴路將萃液轉移到系統的 3 根淨化管柱裝置上,系統的接口設計、可更換的淨化柱和自動沖洗步驟可靠地排除了交叉污染。

Mirua 公司的自動化淨化設備 GO-xHT 強調的是可以減少有機溶劑的使用量,號稱依次淨化過程中只使用了少於 100 mL 的溶劑。

FMS 公司本次年會展示了半自動化的前處理設備,本所在 2005 曾購置了該公司的自動淨化系統 Power- Pre^{TM} ,該系統為並聯式的設計,可以同時進行多個樣品的管柱淨化步驟。而本次 FMS 公司展示的是 EZprep 123^{TM} 系統,使用的是沒有電子和機械設備的半自動化系統,利用幫浦產生負壓沖提管柱,相對於其他自動化系統,大大的減低了設置成本。

以往分析持久性有機污染物,由於對於靈敏度的要求較高,只能使用高解析氣相層析質譜儀(HRGC/HRMS),其技術難度高且價格昂貴。近年來隨著串聯式質譜儀的發展有長足的進步,如 LC/MS/MS 可以測量大範圍的化合物,檢測極低濃度的靈敏度,已大量應用在如藥物和個人保健用品(PPCPs)與全氟化物(PFCs)等各類環境污染物的檢測分析。而自 2014

年 6 月起,歐盟(EU)委員會頒佈的 EUNo589/2014 和 709/2014 認可氣相 層析-串聯式質譜儀(GC/MS/MS)可作為對食品和飼料中戴奧辛類污染物 分析的確證方法,這類新世代分析儀器的蓬勃發展,也是近年大會儀器廠 商展示或各界發表論文的重點。

Waters 公司和 ThermoFisher 公司在大會主議程的前一天安排了使用者會議,也在大會中午的 side meetings 介紹其新產品和其應用。Waters 公司除了 APGC 和短鏈 PFAS 的應用外,主要是發表了該公司的 GC/MS/MS 系統 Xevo TQ-GC,和用於環境複雜基質中非目標物串聯式質譜儀的數據分析。 ThermoFisher 公司發表了新的儀器 GC Orbitrap GC/MS 的應用。其一是以 GC Orbitrap 和適當的層析管柱,分析環境樣品中的多溴二苯醚,檢量線濃度在低溴數同源物最低可到 1 ng/mL,儀器偵測極限從 6 fg 到 250 fg 上機質量。另一個是以 GC Orbitrap 分析南極大陸上皇帝企鵝血液中的有機氯農藥和多氯聯苯。Orbitrap 的超高解析度可以去除背景來的干擾訊號,以及藉由儀器同時進行全質譜掃描模式和目標選擇離子模式,在複雜的質譜訊號裡分析出企鵝血液中濃度在 ppt 等級的有機氯農藥和多氯聯苯同源物。

四、國際研討會是個可以和來自不同背景和領域的參與者之間跨學科交流和互動的獨特機會,以下僅在各議程中選擇幾篇較為特別的論文作簡單的摘述:

Drage D.S.等人發表一篇口頭論文有關於手持式 XRF 可否作為含有低濃度 POPs 廢棄物回收篩檢工具之可行性評估。該論文已轉成期刊論文發表於 Science of The Total Environment 期刊中*。該研究的目的是確定攜帶式 XRF 儀器作為各種報廢塑料的篩選工具的功效,這些塑料可能含有過量的溴化 阻燃劑 (BFRs),符合歐盟標準和聯合國環境規劃署的立法限制(低 POP 濃度限值,LPCLs)。

從愛爾蘭的 8 個廢物和回收場所收集了 555 個廢塑料樣本,包括廢棄電器和電子設備(WEEE),紡織品,聚氨酯泡棉(PUF)和發泡聚苯乙烯泡

棉。篩選樣品的溴使用 Niton™ XL3T GOLDD XRF 分析儀,其結果與基於質譜的多溴二苯醚(PBDEs),六溴環十二烷(HBCDD)和四溴雙酚-A(TBBP-A)的測量結果進行了統計上比較相同樣品中的濃度。

其研究結果證實,XRF可作為符合 LPCL 標準的"通過/失敗"篩選工具。使用 BFR 含量超過法定限值的保守閾值(710 mg kg⁻¹溴,歸因於五溴二苯醚),XRF僅有6%的樣本(34/555)錯誤率。但因為來自其他非 POPs 的溴化阻燃劑與樣品本身的基質干擾,XRF僅能做為篩檢工具,無法精確定量廢棄物中溴含量。

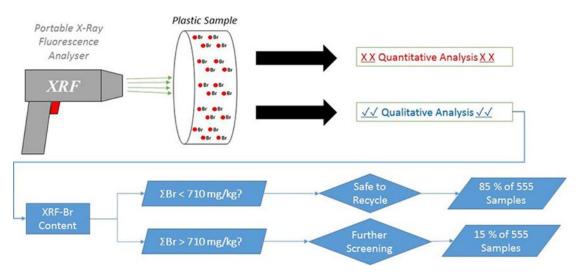


圖 4 手持式 XRF 快篩含溴廢棄物示意圖

人體暴露於化學物質的監測資訊對於公共衛生仍是至關重要的,個人化的 被動採樣器越來越多被使用,因為它們在採樣期間不需要額外的供電,比 較具有成本效益且侵入性較小,而且比主動式採樣器更能代表長時間的集 中暴露情形。

本次大會有兩篇海報和一篇口頭宣讀的論文在講述使用矽膠腕帶(silicone wristbands)作為評估如溴化阻燃劑、多氯聯苯與多環芳香烴暴露情形的被動式採樣器。

如 Wang S.等人的研究為了釐清矽膠腕帶的暴露的接觸途徑,假設腕帶整合了吸入與皮膚吸收,設計了在同一個人身上使用三種方式測量暴露之間的

關係,包含主動式與被動式空氣採樣器、腕帶和皮膚擦拭巾等多種暴露方式之間的關係。其結果顯示從腕帶量測出的結果與擦拭巾和空氣採樣器的檢測值總和呈現正相關(p<0.05),證明其假設是正確的,矽膠腕帶適合定量評估人類同時暴露於大範圍的化學物質,以及暴露代表吸入和皮膚接觸。

比起主動式採樣工具, 矽膠腕帶可以反映配戴者的生活方式, 如個人差 異、工作環境、特殊場所,可以作為個人對於環境中化學物質的暴露評估 工具或是流行病學調查的研究工具。

2015 年斯德哥爾摩公約第七次締約國大會(COP7)將將氯化萘(PCNs,指 2~8 個氯原子)納入公約附件 A、C 列管;2017 年將短鏈氯化石蠟 (SCCPs)納入公約附件 A 列管,此兩種新興列管的 POPs 在本次大會也列 為一個單獨的議程。

氯化石蠟是高產量化學品,由於混合了數萬種異構物與複雜的同位素模式,質譜的分辨率不足以及參考物質的結構型態不明確,它們的分析很困難。在大會裡關於環境,食品和消費品中的氯化石蠟的幾個演講和壁報強調了無處不在的氯化石蠟污染問題。特別是關於其如何分析的問題。如 Schinkel I.等人研究分析氯化石蠟和氯化烯烴混合物時,傳統 GC-ECNI-MS 的局限性,證明了質譜解析度,質量準確度和離子源內的碎片會導致額外的干擾。在熱應力之下氯化石蠟會轉化成氯化烯烴(COs),如在金屬加工過程中,這兩種物質都會生成。如果是相同碳鏈長度和氯化程度的 CPs和 COs,除了在氣相層析儀會有共流現象之外,在質譜分析會產生非常嚴重的質量干擾,需要大於 20000 的質譜解析度才有可能將這兩類物質分離。另外即便 ECNI 屬於一種"軟的"離子化方式,在離子源內可以觀察到來自氯化石蠟碎片會產生氯化烯烴。此外,全掃描光譜將允許應用去卷積方法以數學方式分離 CPs和 COs 質量干擾,而為了繞過離子源碎裂,作者建議使用較軟的電離方法,如氯增強大氣壓力化學游離,比如其之前的

研究利用 LC/MS 的軟性離子化,透過足夠的質譜解析度或是全質譜掃描以數學上的反卷積來解決這些干擾問題。

準確測定多種基質中的各種物質相當具有挑戰性,因為大多數基質都非常複雜。在過去幾十年中,針對特定化學物質的分析方法大多已成功開發,針對樣品中的目標物質提供更好的靈敏度和可靠性以及再現性。但是,傳統的目標分析制有一定的限制,比如無法提供與環境和生物樣本中相關的毒性物質資訊。

為填補這一知識空白,非目標物篩選分析已被引入作為新興的分析化學議題。最近,基於 GC 和 LC 的新的儀器和軟體工具已經出現,這些新開發的分析方法能夠對於在各種基質中的新興污染物之存在和宿命有更好地理解。

本次大會也有一個議程在探討非目標物的篩檢,幾篇口頭論文使用了先進的高階質譜設備,如 GC×GC/TOF/MS 和 LC/Q-TOF/MS 等,利用這些設備會得到非常大量資訊,目前的方式大多是用已知的資料庫、標準品和各種經數學運算後的模式或軟體處理這些資訊,由資料庫篩檢出的非目標物某種程度上都算是已知的未知物,要如何真正鑑定出非目標物其實還有待發展,如資料處理軟體和工作流程。而其背後的意義是這些非目標物的危害性如何,以及風險如何去評估更是科學家所要面臨的重要問題。

肆、建議

- 一、PFAS 是這幾年熱門的議題,相關論文在今年的大會中也是數量最多的,各種類型的 PFAS 在各地區都有不同的研究。建議本所針對 PFAS 在各類環境基質中相關的研究仍應持續進行,相關研究人員也可以參與未來的戴奧辛年會或發表其研究成果。
- 二、樣品淨化步驟是許多持久性有機污染物分析步驟中最耗時的過程,半自動或全自動的淨化設備有著節省分析時間與溶劑、操作容易和穩定的優點,對於人力不多或對於品質非常要求的實驗室,可能是一個可以考慮的解決方案。但是各廠商的淨化管柱效能與特性不一,建置成本較高等問題,建議可關注其發展是否契合本所需求。
- 三、新興污染物如多氯萘等已被列入聯合國持久性有機污染物斯德哥爾摩公約 附件 A 的名單,環保署也已公告這些物質為毒性化學物質,並修正現行列 管毒性化學物質相關管理規定,以強化國內毒性化學物質管理,故本所應 持續發展多氯萘之檢測技術。
- 四、第 39 屆含鹵素持久性有機污染物國際研討會議預定於 2019 年 8 月在日本京都舉行,期望本所內同仁能有機會參與盛會,發表論文及吸取國際同儕先進經驗並交流。

伍、 參考資料

- 1. 第38屆含鹵素持久性有機污染物國際研討會論文集。
- 2. 第 38 屆含鹵素持久性有機污染物國際研討會,大會網站 http://dioxin2018.org/
- 3. 宋勇毅,參加第36屆國際有機鹵化環境污染物及持久性有機污染物研討會 (2016 戴奧辛年會)報告,行政院環境保護署環境檢驗所,中華民國105 年。
- 4. Martin S. et. al., Portable X-ray fluorescence for the detection of POP-BFRs in waste plastics, Science of The Total Environment, Volume 639, 2018, Pages 49-57
- 5. 圖 1 照片來源 http://dioxin20xx.org/symposium/
- 6. 圖 2 照片來源 http://maximum.wkraj.pl/html5/index.php?id=67670#67670/21,3

附錄 I 每日議程

Sunday						
Time frames	Event	Place				
	Registration : ICE Fo	yer 0				
	08:00 - 18:00					
	Users' meetings					
09:00 - 16:00	ThermoFisher	Chamber 1				
13:00 - 16:00	Waters	Chamber 2				
	Social program					
16:00 - 18:00	Informal Get Together	Foyer level 0				

	Monday					
	07:00 - 18:30 h Registration : Foyer 0					
	08:00 - 08:30	Opening	12:40 - 13:25	Lunch & side meetings		
	08:30 - 09:15	Plenary	13:25 - 14:00	Posters & exhibition		
	09:30 - 10:00	Coffee	14:00 - 16:00	SESSIONS & PCB Workshop		
	10:00 - 12:40	SESSIONS	16:00 - 16:30	Coffee		
			16:30 - 18:30	SESSIONS & PCB Workshop		
			19:00 - 21:30	Concert & City Hall Reception		
			SESSIONS			
	AUDITORIUM					
	10:00 -	18:10	 Legacy 	and Emerging Fluorinated Organic		
				Compounds - Update		
	THEATRE					
	10:00 -	16:00		cy and Emerging Flame Retardants:		
			Environi	nental Levels and Human Exposure		
	16:30 -	19:10	. Loon	cy and Emerging Flame Retardants:		
	10:50 -	10:10	Lega	Metabolism and Toxicokinetics		
	CHAMBER 1			Wetabolish and Toxicokinetics		
	10:00 -	12:40	Biodetection Methods for POPs and Related			
20100 22120			Food and Environmental Contaminants			
	14:00 - 18:10		An Analyti	ical Update for Dioxins and Related		
				Halogenated Compounds		
	CHAMBER 2					
	10:00 -	15:40	 Biochemistry and Toxicology of POPs 			
	16:30 -	18:30	• End	ocrine Disruption: Biochemical and		
		-		Molecular Mechanisms		
	CONFERENCE					
	10:00 -	18:10		Polychlorinated Naphthalenes and		
	CONFEDENCE	2		Chlorinated Paraffins (PCNs/CPs)		
	CONFERENCE		. 41.	iatic Engironmental Commenter		
	10:00 -	12:40	• Ab	iotic Environmental Compartments		
	14:00 -	17:50	. Contar	ninated Sites Cases Remodiation		
	11.00 -	17.50	Collian	ninated Sites - Cases, Remediation, Risk and Management		
	Q Hotel Plus ha	11		Mak and Management		
	Q Hotel Has Ha		Interna	tional PCB Workshop • Stockholm		
	14:00 -	18:30		Sources, Exposures, Inventories and		
				Actions to Reduce Exposures		

Tuesday

07:30 - 18:30 h		Registration	: Foyer 0	
08:15 - 09:00	Plenary 2	12:20 – 13:05 Lunch & side meetin		
09:00 - 09:30	Coffee	13:05 - 13:40	Posters & exhibition	
09:40 - 12:20	SESSIONS	13:40 - 16:00	SESSIONS + PCB Workshop	
		16:00 - 16:30	Coffee	
		16:30 - 18:30	SESSIONS + PCB Workshop	
		SESSIONS		
AUDITORIUM				
09:40 -		• Legacy and	d Emerging Fluorinated Organic Compounds - Update	
THEATRE			Compounds - Opdate	
HILATRE				
09:40 -	12:20	• POPs and En	nerging Contaminants in Urban	
			Environment	
13:40 -	10.20	. Diamonitan		
15:40 -	18:30	• Blomonitor	ring and Levels: An Update and Obesogens	
CHAMBER 1			o o coogeno	
		 Legacy and Emerging Flame Retardants: 		
09:40 -	12:00	Identification, New Analytical Methods and		
		Application		
13:40 -	18:30	• Advar	nces in Environmental Forensics	
CHAMBER 2				
09:40 -	15:20	 Sampling, Preparation and Determination 		
16:30 -	18:10	• Endocri	ne Disruption: Tyroidogenicity,	
		Exposure and Health		
CONFERENCE	1		-	
09:40 -	12:00	 Persistent Biocides and Pesticides 		
13:40 -	10.20	• POP-	and Emanding Contaminants in	
15:40 -	10:50	 POPs and Emerging Contaminants in Developing Countries 		
CONFERENCE	2			
09:40 - 12:20		• Environmentally Persistent Free Radicals		
13:40 -	18:30		Emission, Control and Cleanup	
Q Hotel Plus		PCB Work	shop • Evolving Approaches to	
13:40 -	18:30		xposures and Health Risks from	
15:40 -	10/30	Environmental Chemical Mixtures		

Wednesday

08:00 - 18:00 h Registration : Foyer 0					
08:30 - 09:30	Plenary 3 & 4	12:40 - 13:25	Lunch & side meetings		
		13:25 - 14:10	Posters & exhibition		
09:30 - 10:00	Coffee	14:15 - 15:15	PFASs in Asia		
10:00 - 12:40	SESSIONS	14:20 - 16:00	PCB Workshop		
		16:00 -16:30	Coffee		
		16:30 - 18:30	PCB Workshop		
		After 14:10	Optional Tours		
		SESSIONS			
AUDITORIUM					
10:00 - 1	12:20	 Strategy: 	for a Non-Toxic Environment:		
			Addressing Persistence		
THEATRE					
10.00	12.20				
10:00 - 1	12:20	 Levels in Human Foods and Animal Feeds 			
CHAMBER 1					
10:00 - 1	12:40	 QAQC of POPs Analysis - Recent ISO and 			
		X.1.X.1.1.1	National Standards		
CHAMBER 2					
10:00 - 1	12:40	• European l	Food Safety Authority Special		
		Session: EFSA Risk Assessments of Persistent			
		Organi	ic Pollutants in Food and Feed		
ONFERENCE 1					
10:00 - 1	12:20	 Dioxins and other POPs in Vietnam and 			
		Humans after Agent Orange			
CONFERENCE	2				
10:00 - 1		• Mechanisms of Formation and Destruction of			
10.00 - 1	.2.20	Halogenated Dioxins, PAHs, Biphenyls and			
		Similar Compounds			
Q Hotel Plus			•		
Z IIIII					
14:20 - 1	18:30 P	PCB Workshop • Novel Studies on PCB Toxicity			
		and Mechanisms Action			

Thursday

Registration : Foyer 0	00.00 d0.201					
13:05 - 13:40 13:05 - 13:40 13:05 - 13:40 16:00 16:00 16:00 16:30 18:10 19:30 - 23:30 SESSIONS SESSIONS SESSIONS SESSIONS SESSIONS SESSIONS SESSIONS SESSIONS PCB Workshop 16:00 - 16:30 18:30 19:30 - 23:30 SESSIONS PCB Workshop SESSIONS SESSIONS SESSIONS SESSIONS PCB Workshop Gala Dinner * Royal Summer Castle Niepolomice SESSIONS SESSIONS SESSIONS PCB Workshop Gala Dinner * Royal Summer Castle Niepolomice SESSIONS SESSIONS PCB Workshop Gala Dinner * Royal Summer Castle Niepolomice SESSIONS SESSIONS PCB Workshop Gala Dinner * Royal Summer Castle Niepolomice SESSIONS SESSIONS PCB Workshop Gala Dinner * Royal Summer Castle Niepolomice SESSIONS SESSIONS PCB Workshop Gala Dinner * Royal Summer Castle Niepolomice SESSIONS PCB Workshop Gala Dinner * Royal Summer Castle Niepolomice SESSIONS PCB Workshop Gala Dinner * Royal Summer Castle Niepolomice SESSIONS PCB Workshop Gala Dinner * Royal Summer Castle Niepolomice SESSIONS PCB Workshop Gala Dinner * Royal Summer Castle Niepolomice SESSIONS PCB Workshop Gala Dinner * Royal Summer Castle Niepolomice SESSIONS PCB Workshop Gala Dinner * Royal Summer Castle Niepolomice SESSIONS PCB Workshop Gala Dinner * Royal Summer SESSIONS PCB Workshop SESSIONS PCB Workshop SESSIONS PCB Workshop Gala Dinner * Royal Summer Castle Niepolomice SESSIONS PCB Workshop SESSI		TIL 5				
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PCB Workshop • PCB Regulations for Health	- -	10.20				
13:40 - 18:30 Protection: Recent Actions, Ongoing Initiatives, and	13:40 -	18:30	Protection: Recent Actions, Ongoing Initiatives, and			
Future Perspectives				Future Perspectives		

Friday • Jagiellonian University : Auditorium Maximum

Time frames	Event	Place
	Plenary lecture	Auditorium Maximum
09:30 - 10:15	Dietary exposure, risk assessment and regulation for legacy and emerging POPs • Martin Rose	
10:15 - 10:45	Coffee break	Foyer
12:00 - 12:30	Dioxin 2018 Highlights •	Auditorium
12:30 - 13:00	O. Hutzinger Awards •	Maximum
	Dioxin 2019 Kyoto •	
	Lunch	Foyer

附錄 Ⅱ 本次研討會本所發表之壁報



Measurement of PCNs in sediment of a reservoir in northern Taiwan

Kai-Siang Chang¹, Chung Ping Wu², Yuan-Wu Chen², Kai-Hsien Chi³, Nguyen-Duy Dat¹, Moo Been Chang¹ ¹Graduate Institute of Environment Engineering, National Central University, Chungli, Taiwan, 3 ²Environment Protection Administration, Environment Analysis Laboratory, Chungli, Taiwan. ³ Environmental and Occupational Health, National Yangming University, Beitou, Taiwan, 11221.

INTRODUCTION

Polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs) are a group of 75 compounds with one to eight chlorine substitutions at different positions on their naphthalene rings. They have been widely used in various industries. Production of PCNs has been terminated in the end of 20th century due to hazard to environment and human health. Nevertheless, they are still emitted into environment via several ways including combustion processes and various PCB-associated applications. There are a number of municipal waste incinerators (MWIS) and thermal processes in northern Taiwan, and they are potential PCNs emission sources. Therefore, to assess PCN emission and concentration in environment is of urgency. PCN analysis method is developed and applied for the measurement of PCNs concentration and distribution in sediment of a reservoir located in northern Taiwan in this study.



Fig.1. The locations of 6 municipal waste incinerators (MWI)

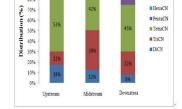
16 sediment samples were collected in northern Taiwan in 2017 by gravity core equipment. Sediment samples were subsequently freeze-dried for 72 h, mixed and sieved through a stainless-steel 70-mesh sieve. All samples were stored at 20°C until further analysis. Sediment samples (15 g) were spiked with 13 C₁₀ isotopic PCN mixed standard solutions (1 ng, 13 C₁₀-CN2, 6, 27, 42, 52, 67, 73, 75) as internal standards and than Soxhelt-extracted with dichloromethane (DCM) for 24 h. Activated copper was added to remove elemental sulfur. The concentrated solutions were transferred into Cape column by n-hexane to remove the impurities before being analyzed by HRGC-LRMS (Hewlett Packard enterprise, DB-5MS column).

90%

RESULTS

Table 1. Recovery rate of PCNs internal standard in sediment samples with four kinds of extraction solvents.

Extraction solvents Internal standard (%)	Dichloromethane (N 3)	Acetone/n-hexane mixture (1:2) (N=3)	Dichloromethane/n-hexane mixture (1:2) (N=3)	Toluene (N=3)
2-MonoCN(13C ₁₀)	40.7±6.11	44.7±14.8	34.3±23.4	5.00±0.00
1,5-DiCN(12C ₁₆)	51.3±17.0	48.0±16.3	44.8±18.0	7.00 <u>±</u> 2.82
1,2,3,4-TetraCN(15C10)	55,3±15,2	51.7±28.3	48,3±32,4	22,0±2,82
1,2,3,5,7-PentaCN(¹³ C ₁₆)	58.7±19.0	54.7±21.0	51.5±21.4	33.5±3.53
1,2,3,5,6,7-HexaCN(¹³ C ₁₀)	67.3±23.0	57.7±11.6	59.5±28.3	45.1±5.65
1,2,3,45,6,7-HeptaCN(¹³ C ₁₈)	76.0±29.1	60.7±28.7	68.5±36.0	78.0±1.41
OctaCN(13C ₁₀)	89.0±35.1	74.0±20.0	73.0±26.1	95.5±3.53



■ HexaCN

Fig.2. Distribution of PCNs homologue in the

Table 2. Purification of different volumes of eluted solvent.

Volumes (mL) Average of internal standard recovery rate (%)	5 mL of toluene (N=3)	10 mL of toluene (N=3)	15 mL of toluene (N=3)
2-MonoCN(¹⁵ C ₁₀)	24±3	69±19	61±16
1,5-DiCN(¹³ C ₁₀)	28±3	77±19	67±12
1,2,3,4-TetraCN(^{,3} C ₁₀)	36±7	85±17	73±8
1,2,3,5,7-PentaCN(¹³ C ₁₈)	39±4	95±16	87±7
1,2,3,5,6,7-HexaCN(¹³ C ₁₀)	43±3	103±14	104±5
1,2,3,45,6,7-HeptaCN(¹³ C ₁₈)	SS±4	107±6	114±6
OctaCN(^{1,1} C _{[2)})	62±7	115±1	117±7

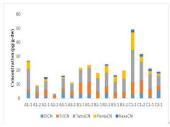


Fig.3. Concentrations of PCNs in 16 sediment samples (pg/g-dw). (A: upstream, B: midstream, C: downstream. 1: surface sediment (0-15 cm), 2: sediment of 15 cm

CONCLUSIONS

- (1) The results indicate that the downstream sediment has a higher PCN concentration, which reaches 49.2 pg/g (dw).
- (2) For the species distribution, tetra-CNs are the dominant homologue, which coincides with the literature [1

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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REFERENCES

[1] Li,F., Jin, J., Gao, Y., Geng, N., Tan, D., Zhang, H., Ni Y., Chen J. (2016); Environmental pollution, 211:226-232.

DIOXIN 2018 Poland - POSTER 152