



Sampling, Analysis, and Mapping of Soil Pollutants

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Survey of Soil Contaminated Sites

- **Appropriate** Soil Sampling
 - **Accurate** Soil Pollutant Analysis
 - **Reliable** Mapping of Soil Pollutant
- ↓
- **Risk Assessment and Remediation Evaluation**



Outline

- Soil Sampling
- Analysis of Soil Pollutants
- Mapping of Soil Pollutants



Soil Sampling



Sampling Plan

- Sampling purpose
 - Sampling site preliminary investigation
 - Sampling team and member's responsibility
 - Sampling design
 - Sampling tools/equipments
 - Sampling implementation (sample field screening/test)
 - Sample preservation and transportation
 - Sampling QA/QC
 - Sampling safety protection
- 



Sampling Purpose

- To support a decision about whether contamination levels exceed a threshold of unacceptable risk,
- To determine whether certain characteristics of two populations differ by some amount,
- To estimate the mean characteristics of a population or the proportion of a population that has certain characteristics of interest,
- To identify the location of “hot spots” (areas having high levels of contamination) or plume delineation,
- To characterize the nature and extent of contamination at a site, or to monitor trends in environmental conditions or indicators of health.



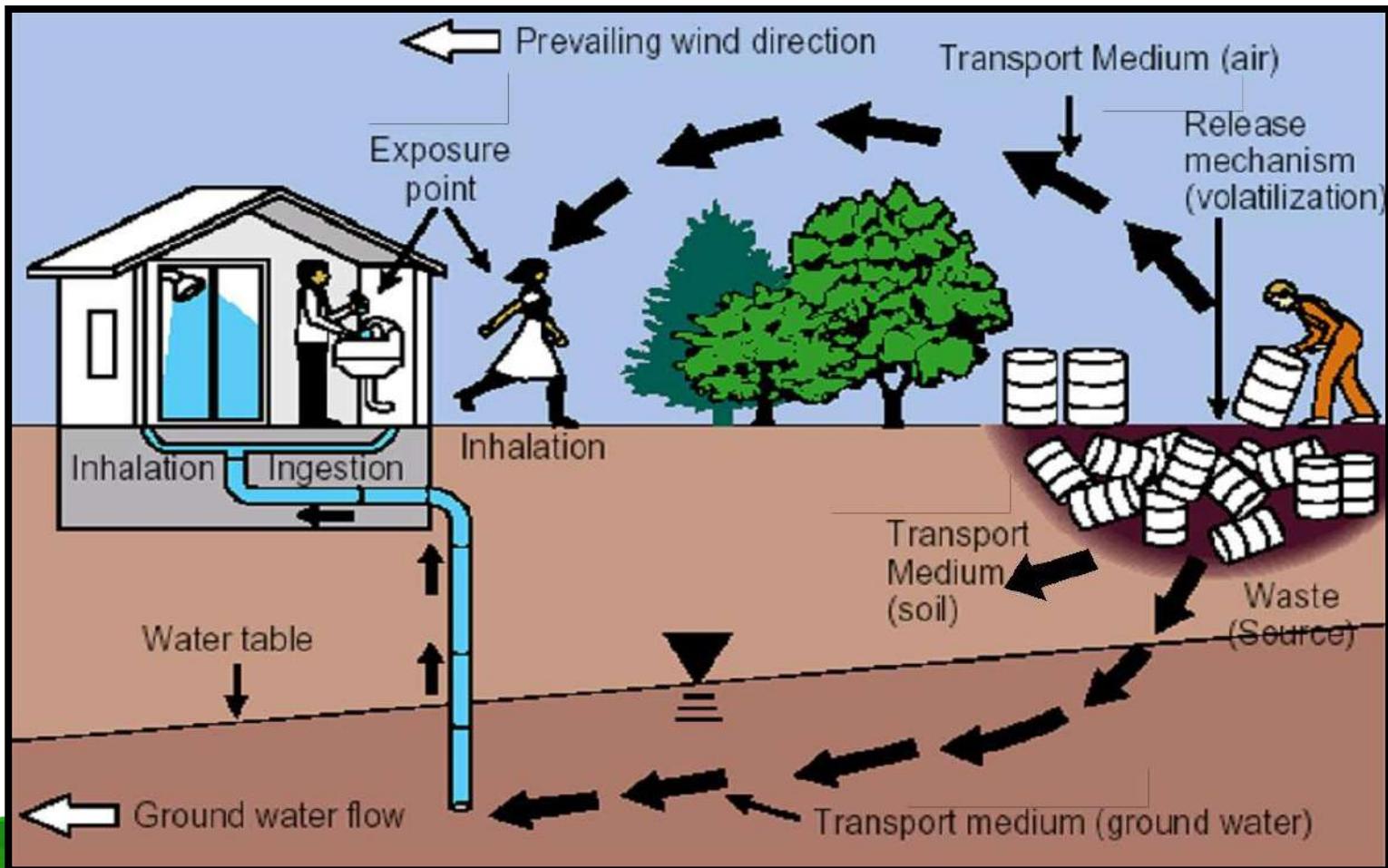
Sampling Site Preliminary Investigation

- Build sampling site conceptual model
- Set up target analysts
- Sampling site hazard evaluation

Sampling Site Conceptual Model

- A conceptual model describes the expected source of the contaminant and the size and breadth of the area of concern, identifies the relevant environmental media and the relevant fate and transport pathways, and defines the potential exposure pathways.
- The model should also identify potential sources of variability in the data (for example, inherent variability among sampling units in the population and variability associated with selecting and analyzing samples).

Sampling Site Conceptual Model (continued)





Target Analysts

- Organic chemicals: Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC), Semi-VOC, Non-VOC
- Inorganic chemicals: heavy metals and other inorganic compounds

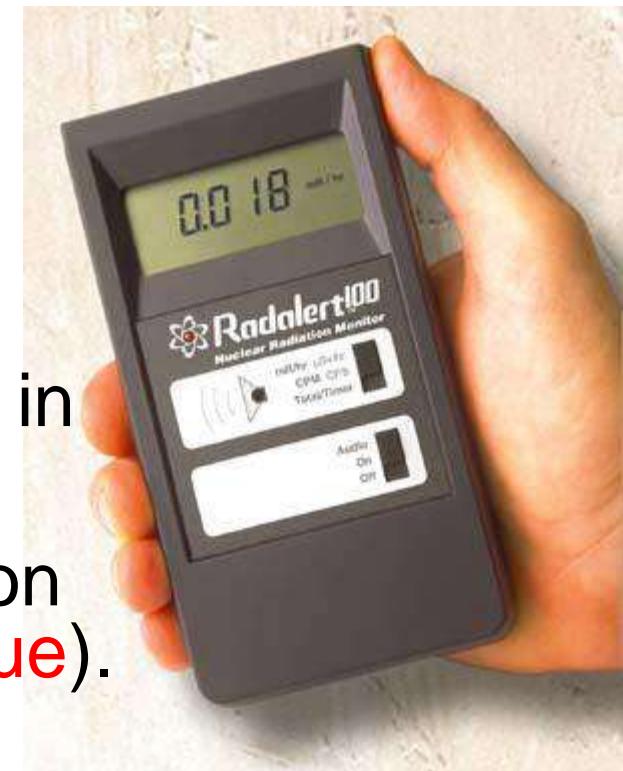


Sampling site hazard evaluation

- Radioactivity hazard
- CO, O₂, H₂S, flammable gases, VOCs
- Specific toxic gas

Portable Radiation Dosimeter

- Purpose:
 - To detect radiation dose of personal exposure and regional contacts.
- Calibration:
 - In cpm, cps, mR/hr, or μ Sv/hr (switchable).
- The background radiation dose in Taiwan is about 2 mSv/yr.
- The normal background radiation dose is 0.2 μ Sv/hr (**warning value**).



Portable Five-Gases Detector

- **Purpose:**
 - To detect hazardous gas
- **Detectable gases:**
 - CO, O₂, H₂S, combustible gases, and VOCs.
- **Advantages:**
 - Easy to carry and operate.
 - Getting readings quickly.
 - Detectors are replaceable for specific gases.
- **Disadvantages:**
 - Not suitable for unknown species.
 - Interferences may exist.
 - Consumable replacing required.
 - Detection limits are high (ppms)



Gas Detector Tube

- **Purpose:**
 - To detect hazardous gas
- **Application:**
 - Specific gas at certain concentration range.
- **Advantages:**
 - Low costs
 - Easy to carry and operate
 - Getting readings quickly.
- **Disadvantages:**
 - Short retention period (< 6 month).
 - Unavailable while gas conc. is not in the detectable range (on-site monitoring).



Sampling Team and Member's Responsibility

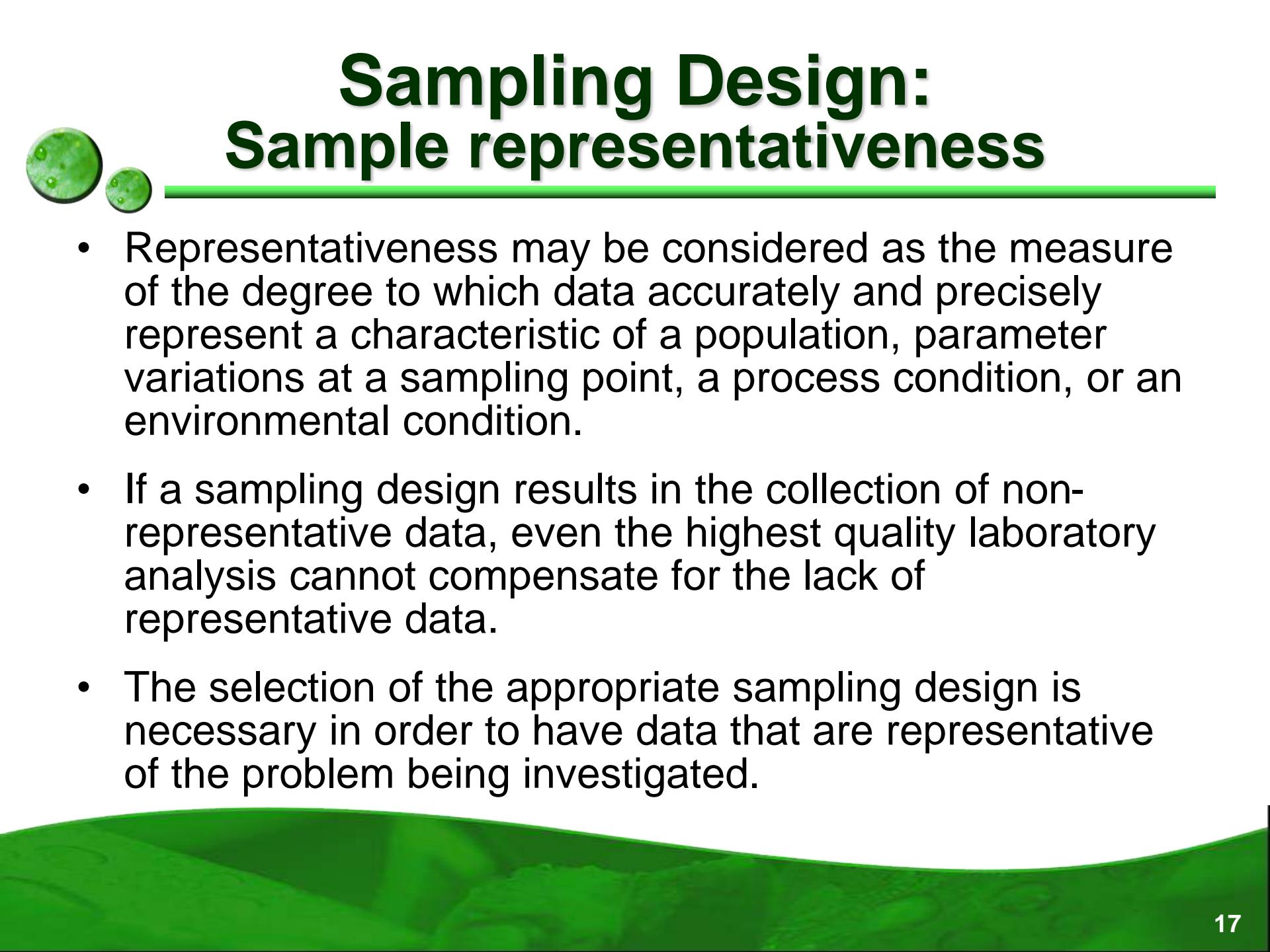
- Team leader
- Samplers
- Safety and health manager





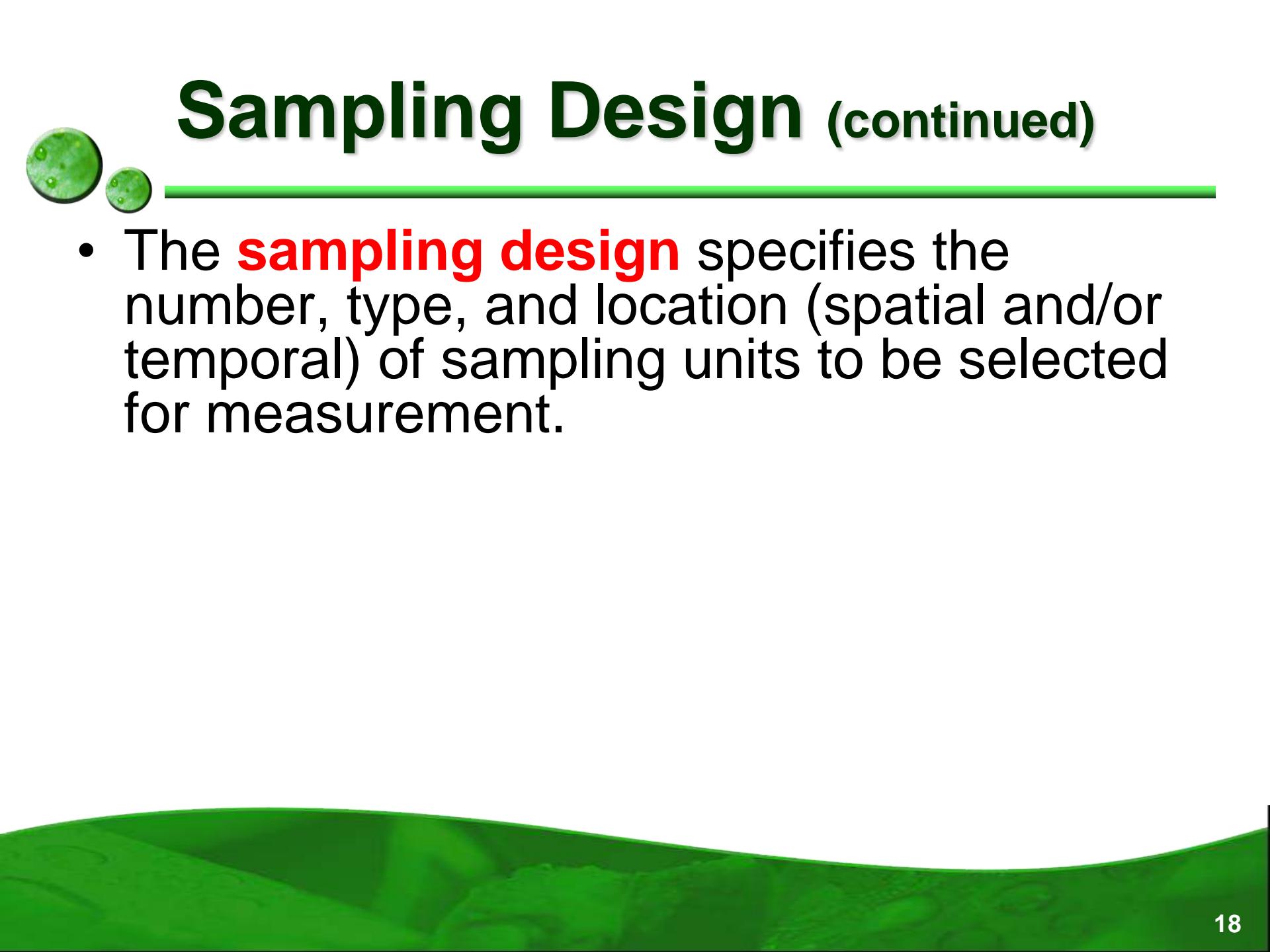
Sampling Design

- The **target population** is the set of all units that comprise the items of interest in a scientific study, that is, the population about which the decision maker wants to be able to draw conclusions.
- The **sampled population** is that part of the target population that is accessible and available for sampling.



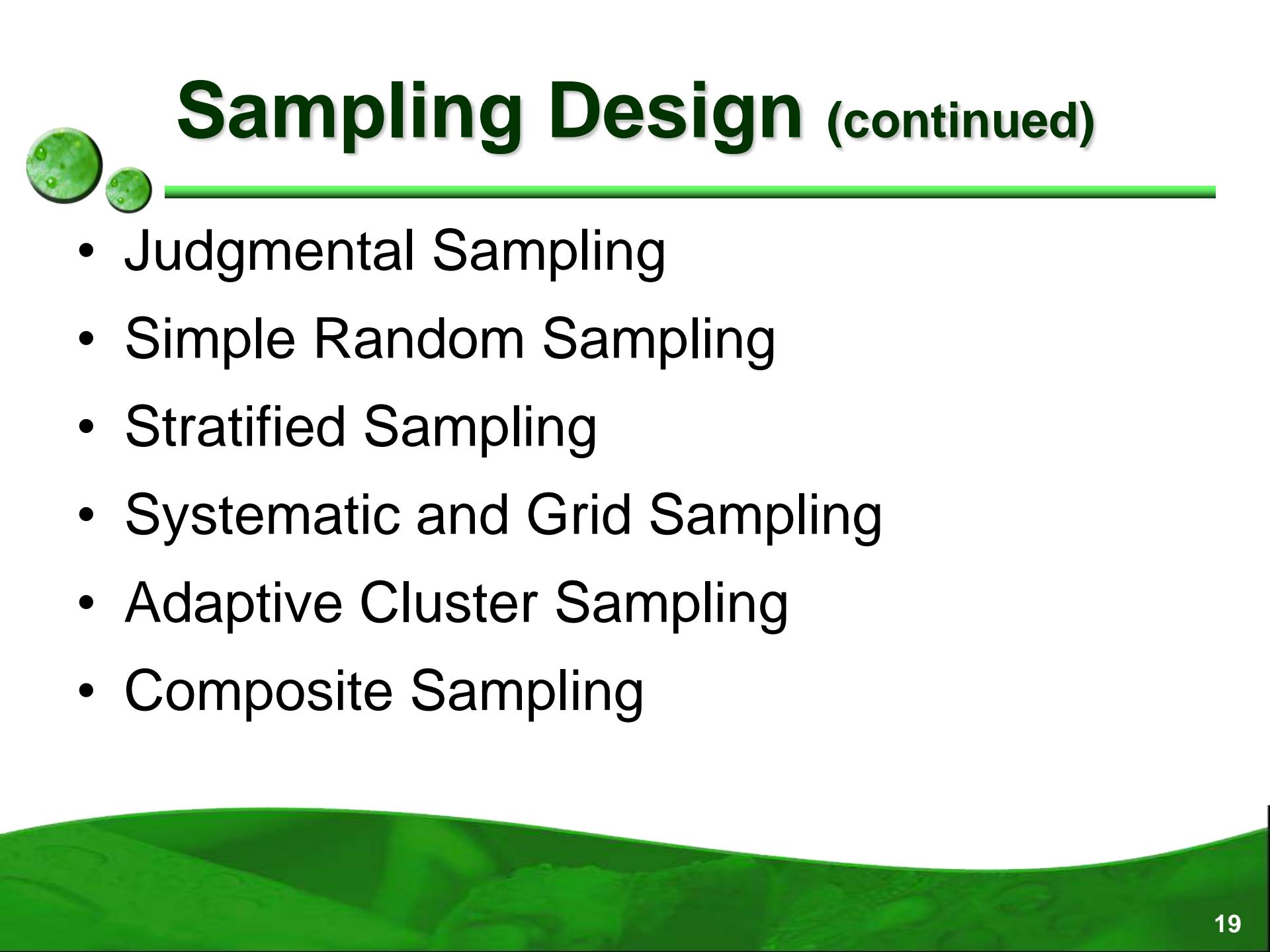
Sampling Design: Sample representativeness

- Representativeness may be considered as the measure of the degree to which data accurately and precisely represent a characteristic of a population, parameter variations at a sampling point, a process condition, or an environmental condition.
- If a sampling design results in the collection of non-representative data, even the highest quality laboratory analysis cannot compensate for the lack of representative data.
- The selection of the appropriate sampling design is necessary in order to have data that are representative of the problem being investigated.



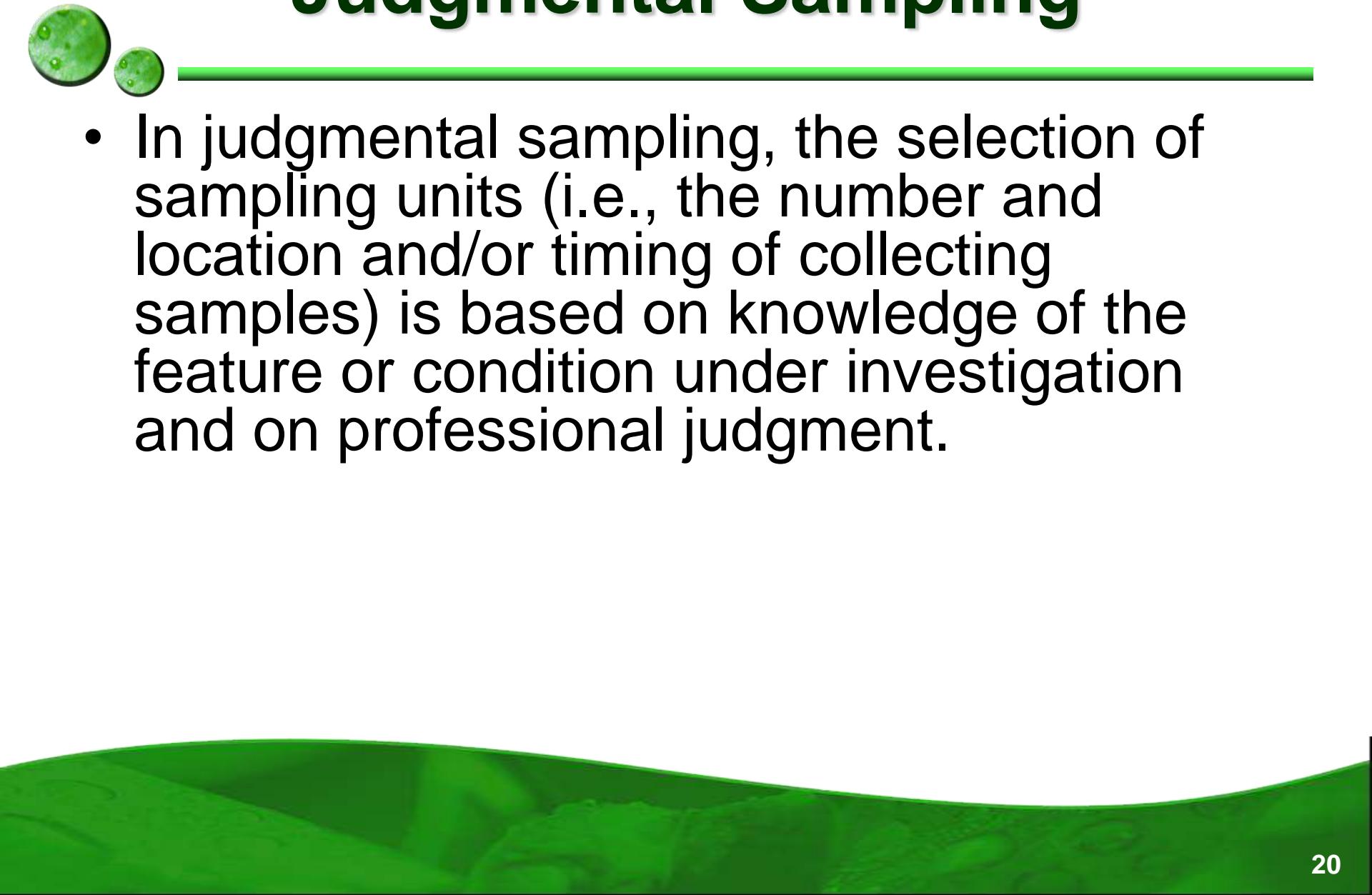
Sampling Design (continued)

- The **sampling design** specifies the number, type, and location (spatial and/or temporal) of sampling units to be selected for measurement.



Sampling Design (continued)

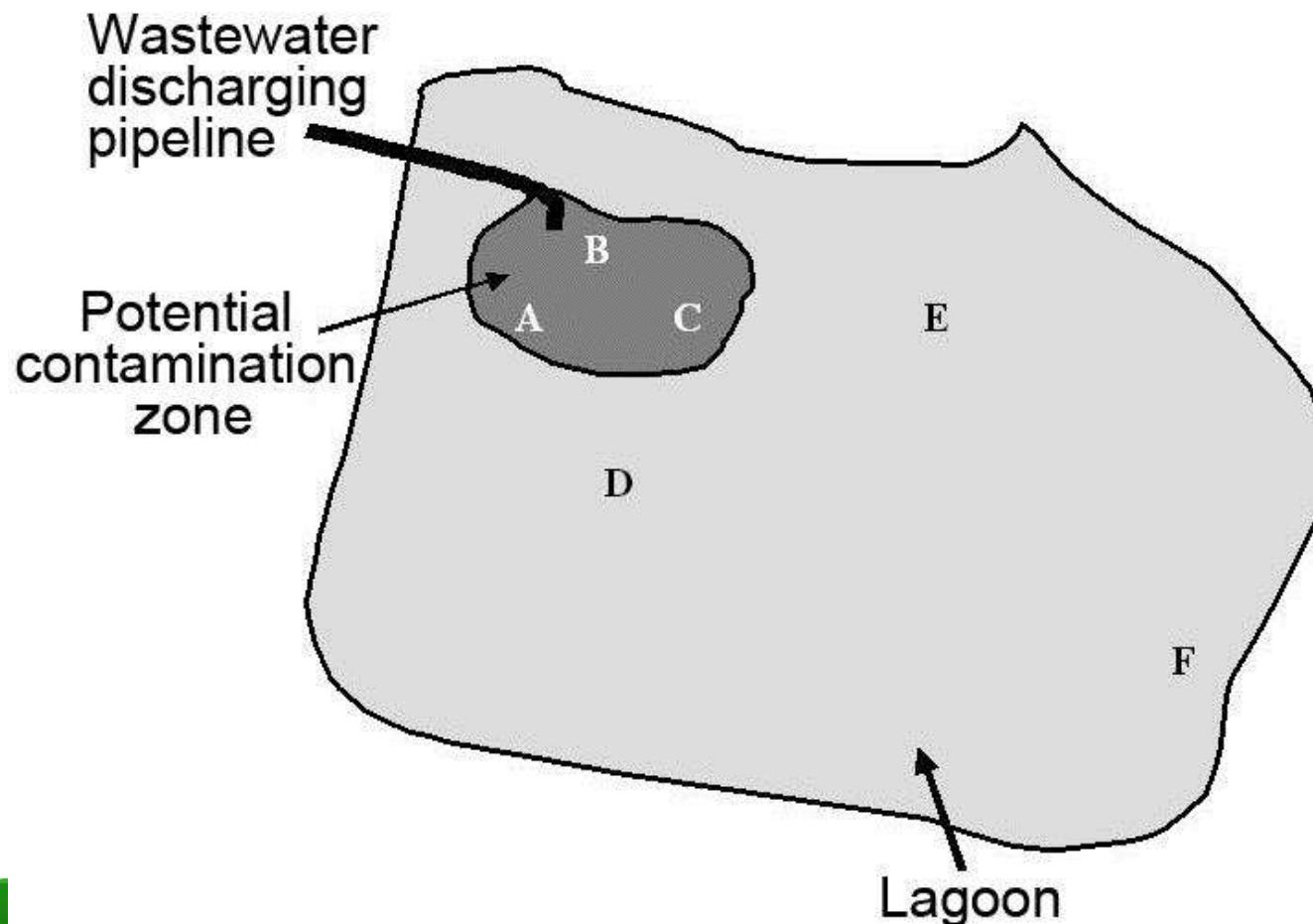
- Judgmental Sampling
- Simple Random Sampling
- Stratified Sampling
- Systematic and Grid Sampling
- Adaptive Cluster Sampling
- Composite Sampling



Judgmental Sampling

- In judgmental sampling, the selection of sampling units (i.e., the number and location and/or timing of collecting samples) is based on knowledge of the feature or condition under investigation and on professional judgment.

Judgmental Sampling (continued)

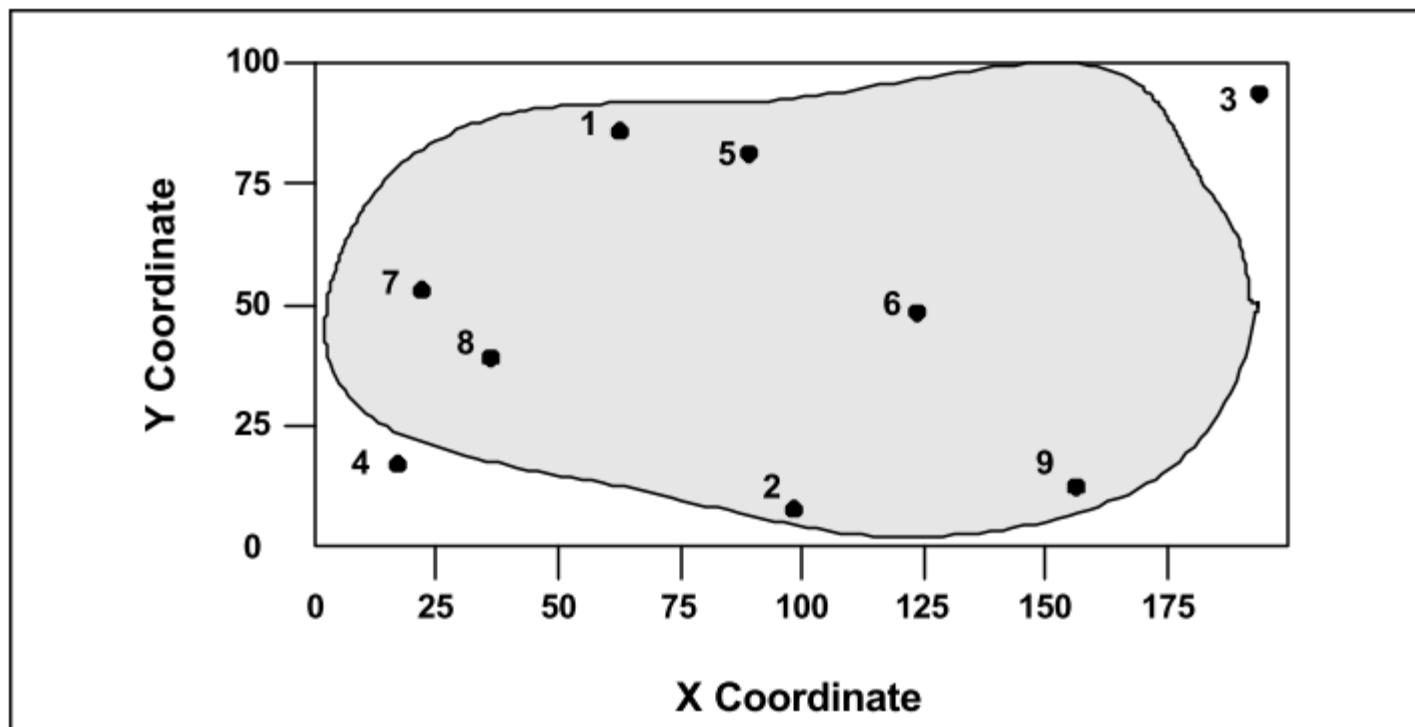




Simple Random Sampling

- In simple random sampling, particular sampling units (for example, locations and/or times) are selected using random numbers, and all possible selections of a given number of units are equally likely.

Simple Random Sampling (continued)

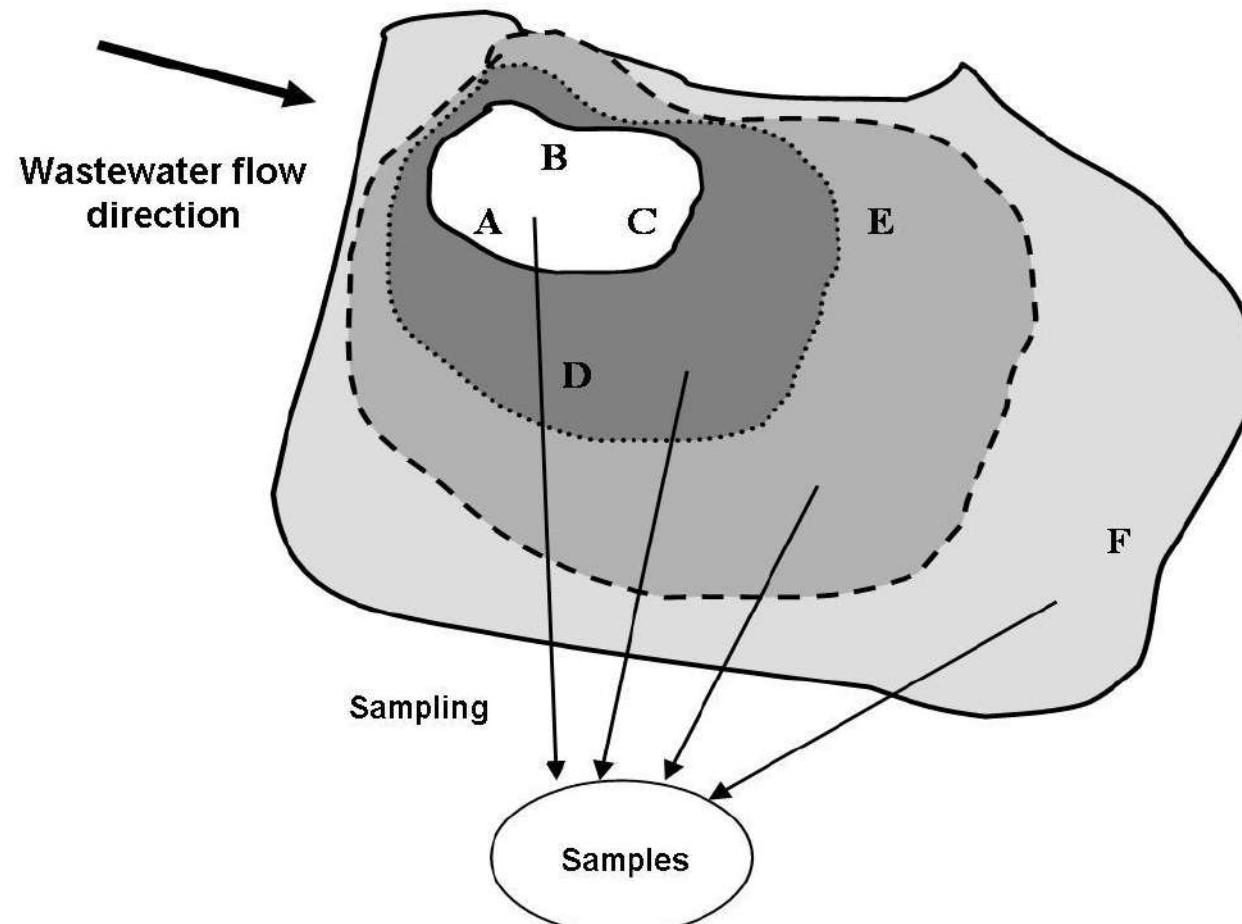




Stratified Sampling

- In stratified sampling, the target population is separated into non-overlapping strata, or subpopulations that are known or thought to be more homogeneous (relative to the environmental medium or the contaminant), so that there tends to be less variation among sampling units in the same stratum than among sampling units in different strata.
- Strata may be chosen on the basis of spatial or temporal proximity of the units, or on the basis of preexisting information or professional judgment about the site or process.

Stratified Sampling (continued)



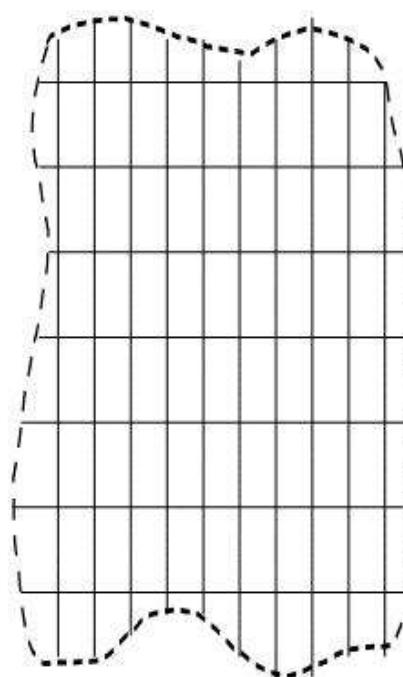


Systematic and Grid Sampling

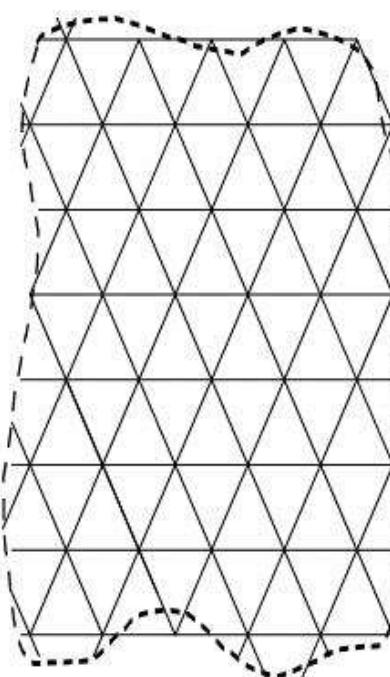
- In systematic and grid sampling, samples are taken at regularly spaced intervals over space or time. An initial location or time is chosen at random, and then the remaining sampling locations are defined so that all locations are at regular intervals over an area (grid) or time (systematic).

Systematic and Grid Sampling (continued)

Rectangular
Grid
Method



Triangle
Grid
Method

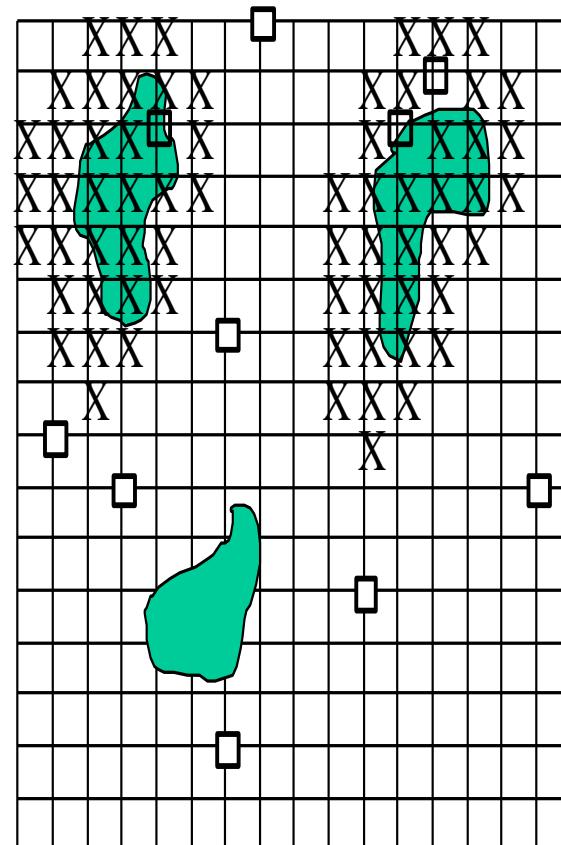
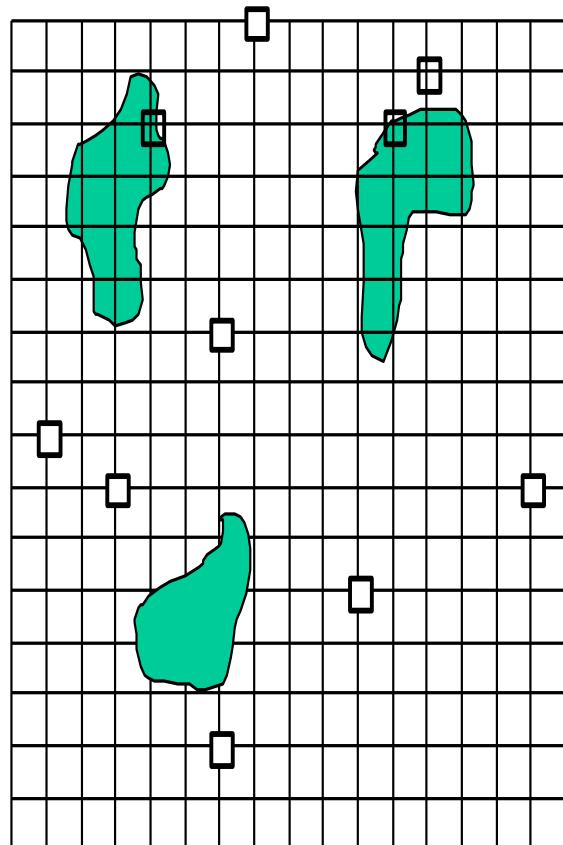




Adaptive Cluster Sampling

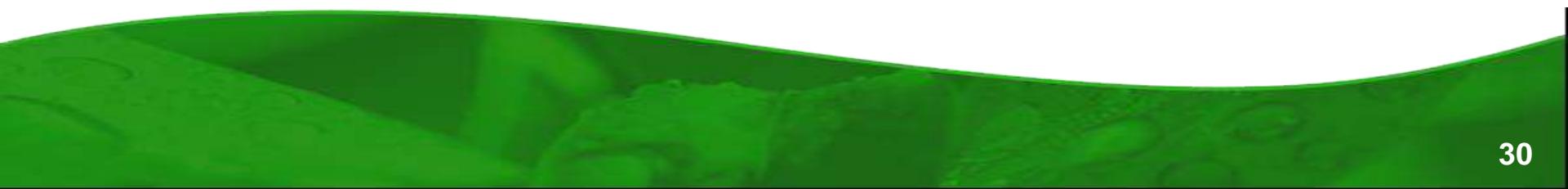
- In adaptive cluster sampling, n samples are taken using simple random sampling, and additional samples are taken at locations where measurements exceed some threshold value. Several additional rounds of sampling and analysis may be needed.
- Adaptive cluster sampling tracks the selection probabilities for later phases of sampling so that an unbiased estimate of the population mean can be calculated despite oversampling of certain areas. An example application of adaptive cluster sampling is delineating the borders of a plume of contamination.

Adaptive Cluster Sampling (continued)

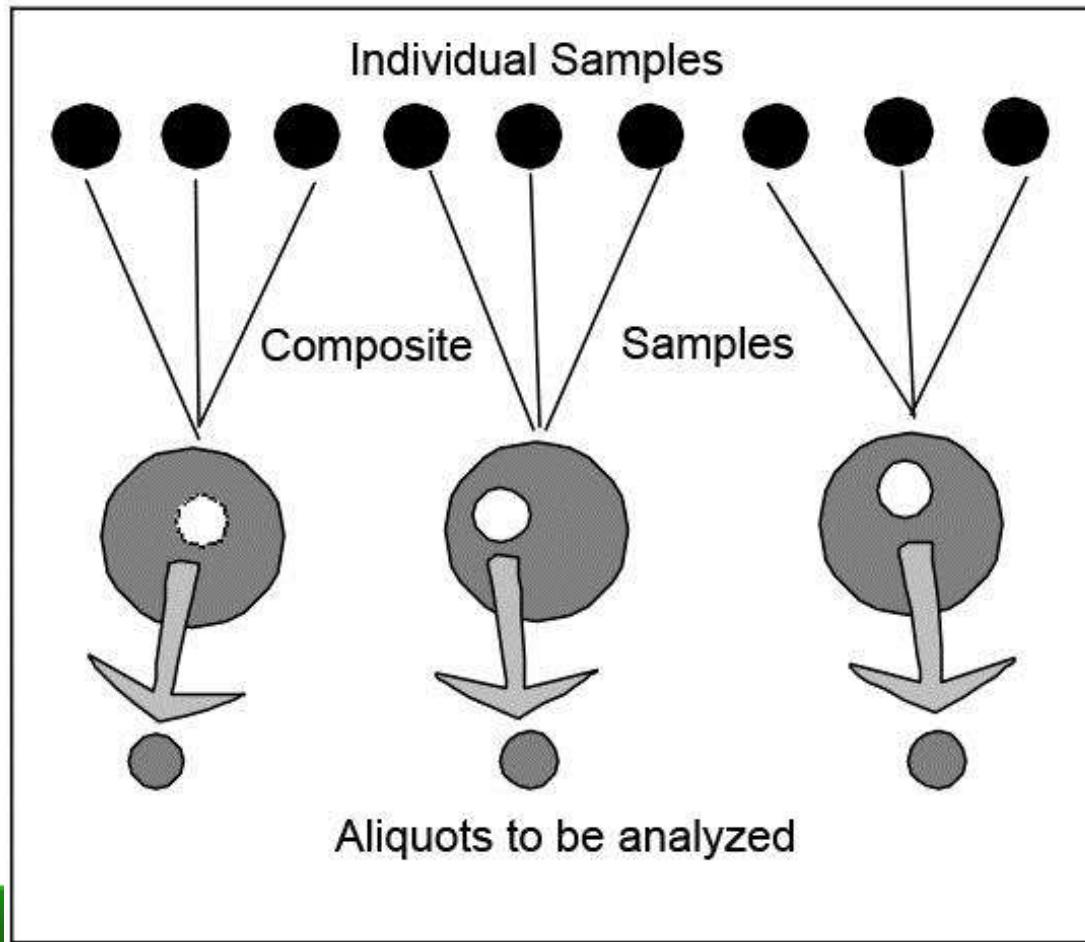




Composite Sampling

- In composite sampling, volumes of material from several of the selected sampling units are physically combined and mixed in an effort to form a single homogeneous sample, which is then analyzed.
 - Compositing can be very cost effective because it reduces the number of chemical analyses needed. It is most cost effective when analysis costs are large relative to sampling costs; it demands, however, that there are no safety hazards or potential biases (for example, loss of volatile organic components) associated with the compositing process.
- 

Composite Sampling (continued)



Choosing the Appropriate Sampling Design for Your Problem



If you are...	and you have...	consider using...	in order to...
performing a screening phase of an investigation of a relatively small-scale problem	a limited budget and/or a limited schedule	judgmental sampling	assess whether further investigation is warranted that should include a statistical probabilistic sampling design.
developing an understanding of when contamination is present	an adequate budget for the number of samples needed	systematic sampling	acquire coverage of the time periods of interest.
developing an understanding of where contamination is present	an adequate budget for the number of samples needed	grid sampling	acquire coverage of the area of confidence that you would have detected a hot spot of a given size.
estimating a population mean	an adequate budget budget constraints and analytical costs that are high compared to sampling costs	systematic or grid sampling composite sampling	also produce information on spatial or temporal patterns. produce an equally precise or a more precise estimate of the mean with fewer analyses and lower cost.

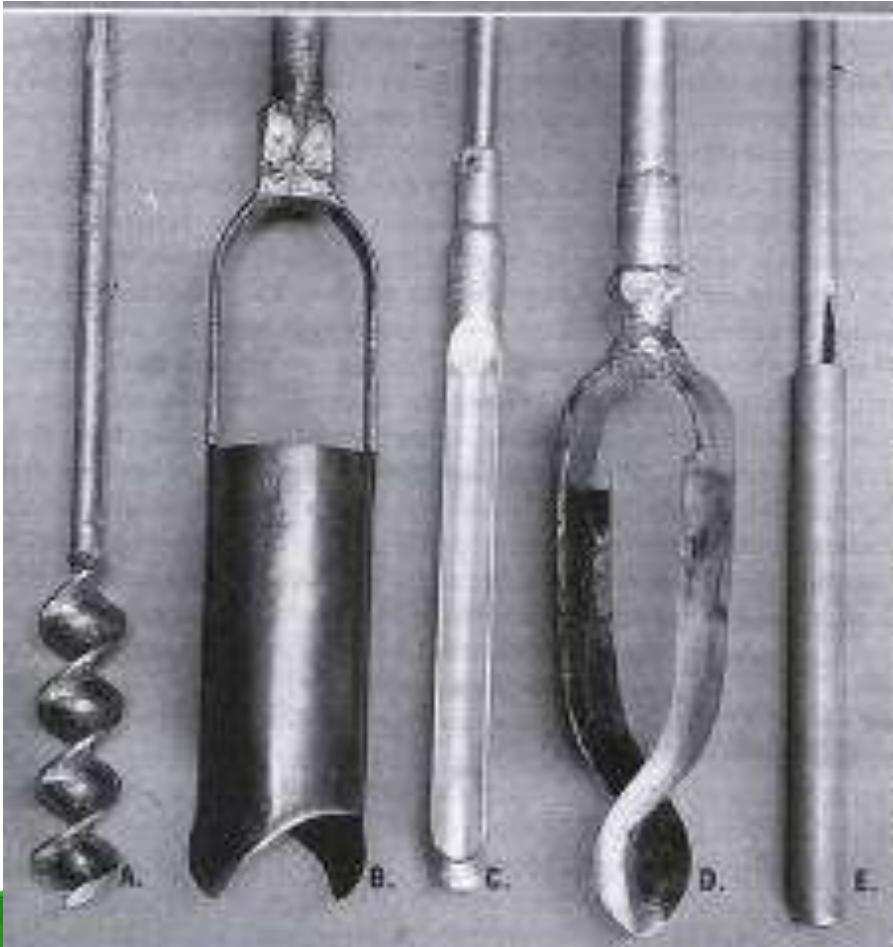
Choosing the Appropriate Sampling Design for Your Problem (continued)

If you are...	and you have...	consider using...	in order to...
estimating a population mean or proportion	spatial or temporal information on contaminant patterns	stratified sampling	increase the precision of the estimate with the same number of samples and lower cost.
delineating the boundaries of an area of contamination	a field screening method	adaptive cluster sampling	simultaneously use all observations in estimating the mean



Sampling tools/equipments and Sampling implementation

Soil Sampling Equipments : Auger Sampler



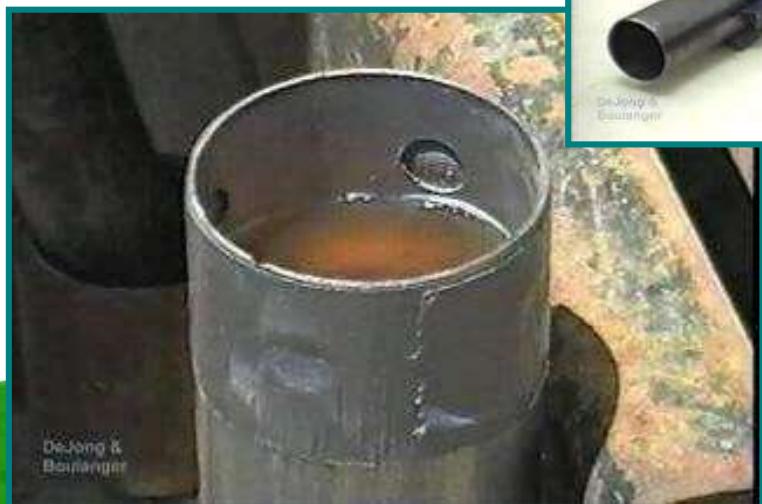
(Soil Survey Staff, 1993)

(Brady, N.C. and Weil, R.R., 1999)

Soil Sampling Equipments : Split-Spoon Sampler

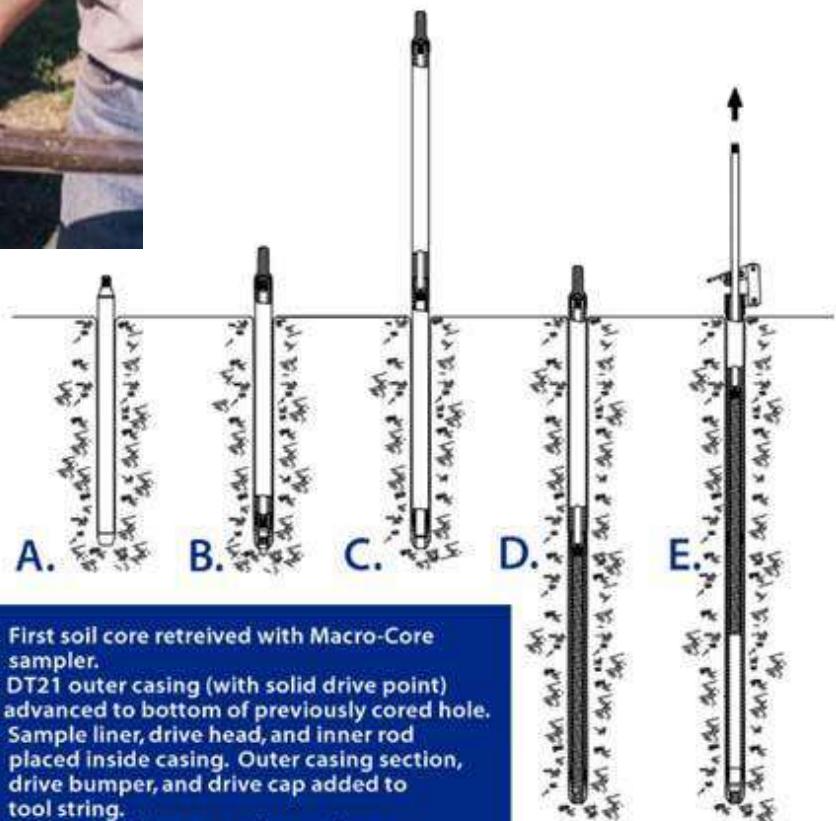


Soil Sampling Equipments : Thin-walled Sampler



Soil Sampling Equipment : Dual Tube Sampler

Advance to bottom of hole.



Soil Sampling : Direct Push Technology; DPT



Sample Field Screening/test

- Peroxide - starch iodide paper
- Acidity - pH test strips
- **VOC - PID、FID**
- Haloids - copper wire
- Cyanide - detector tube
- Sulfide - lead acetate paper
- **Heavy metals - portable XRF Spectrometer**



Sample Field Screening/test (continued)

Portable GC-MS

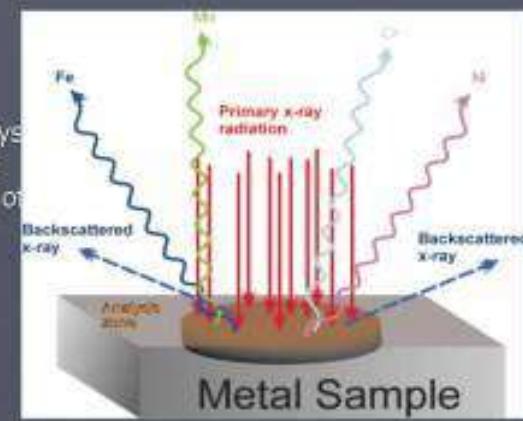


Portable XRF



XRF Analysis

- By counting the number of characteristic x-rays we can determine the concentration of each element.





Sample Pretreatment

- Massive solid samples can be broken into smaller pieces and then put into containers.
- Samples should **not** be pretreated for VOCs analyses.

Sample Preservation

- Stored at 4°C
 - VOC, SVOC
 - As & Hg in solid samples
- Stored at room temperature
 - Other heavy metals



Quality Control of Sampling

- Field Blank
- Transportation Blank
- Equipment Blank



Field Blank

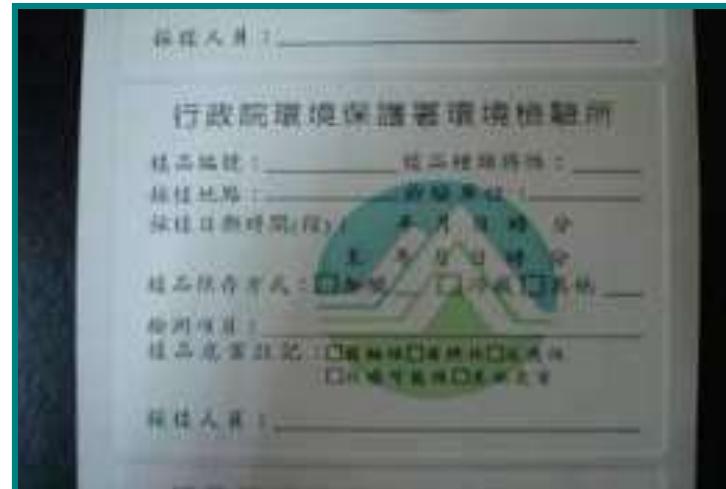
Sample Quality Control

1. Labels:

- To prevent confusing mistake

2. Strip seal:

- To ensure that the materials inside are original samples





Sample Quality Control (continued)

3. Sampling records:

- The samplers, sampling purpose, sampling positions, date, time, sample types and preservative duration must be recorded

4. Chain of custody:

- The information should be filled on the form immediately after sampling
- The sampler's signature, serial number, pollutant type, probable sources, transporter, recipient, date, time, position and preservation condition must be included



Sample Quality Control (continued)

5. Transportation:

- The chain of custody should be confirmed and then the samples should be sent to the lab ASAP

6. Receipt and enrollment:

- The seal trip, chain of custody and the sample status must be re-confirmed
- Advanced preservation treatment (e.g. refrigeration) should be carried out after the enrollment



Sample Quality Control: Chain of Custody

- Sampling project title
- Sampling date & time
- Sample No., volume, matrix, the preservation agent added, & analytical items being performed
- Sampling organization & team members
- Sampling methods
- Analyzing organization / lab.
- Transportation method of samples
- Receiving unit and recipient



Asbestos Bulk Samples

Chain of Custody Form

EPA/600/R-93/116

DATE SUBMITTED:	SUBMIT TO:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mississauga Lab - Pinchin Environmental Ltd. 2470 Milltower Court, Mississauga, ON L5N 7W5 Attn: Karen Slayer Tel: 905.363.1385 Fax: 905.363.0681	<input type="checkbox"/> Ottawa Lab - Pinchin Environmental Ltd. 555 Legget Dr., Tower A, Suite 1001 Kanata, ON K2K 2X3 Attn: Kendra Bertuzzi Tel: 613.592.3387 Fax: 613.592.5897
PROJECT NAME:	RESULTS TO:	
Project #:	Building #:	Copy To:
Tel	Email:	
Number of Samples	Date Required	Check Priority: <input type="checkbox"/> Rush <input type="checkbox"/> Reg.
Invoice Required: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
P.O. #:	Submitted By:	
SAMPLE#	MATERIAL/SYSTEM/LOCATION	RESULT

Example form of chain of custody

Authorized by:

Date:

Customer Signature MUST Accompany Request. Customer accepts Pinchin Environmental Standard Terms and Conditions for Laboratory Services (see over/next page)

TO BE COMPLETED BY LAB PERSONNEL ONLY	LAB REF. #:
Received By:	Date:
Analyzed By:	Date:



Safety and Health Management for Sampling

Personal Safety Protection Level

Level	Situation	Special Equipment
Level A	Vapor/gas protection O ₂ conc. < 19%	Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) Totally encapsulating chemical protective suits
Level B	Liquid splash protection O ₂ conc. < 19%	Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) Non-gas-tight chemical protective suits
Level C	Particle/liquid splash protection	Air purifying respirators (canister) Non-gas-tight chemical protective suits
Level D	General situation	Active carbon mask



Level A



Level B



Level C

Level D Safety Protection

- Coveralls
- Cotton gloves
- Safety boots
- Goggles
- Safety helmet

Wear when

- The conc. of hazardous materials are below the maximum exposure limits
- Inhalation of toxic materials will not occur
- The environment O₂ Conc. > 19.5%





Level C Safety Protection

- Full/half filter masks
- Air filter canisters
- Anti-chemical gloves/boots

Wear when

- The canister is available for removing known hazardous gases from the air
- In open space
- The environment O₂ Conc. > 19.5%
- Non serious hazard occurs even with dermal exposure
- The hazardous material conc. is below the level that is immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH)

Level C Safety Protection (continued)

Full face masks



Single filter

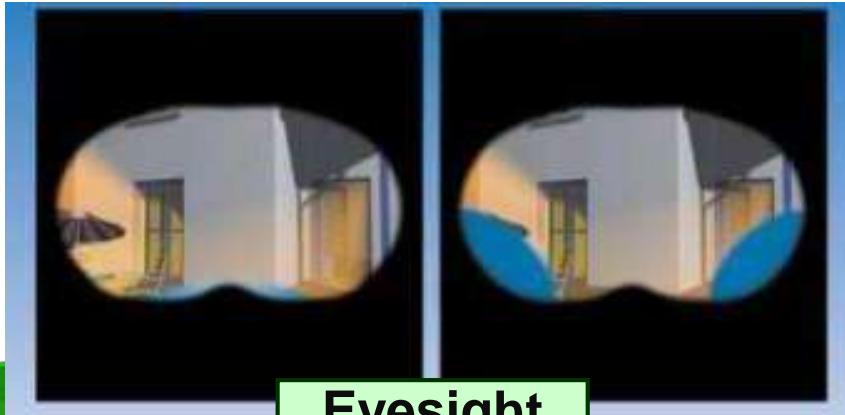


Twin filter

Anti-chemical gloves/boots



Eyesight





Analysis of Soil Pollutants

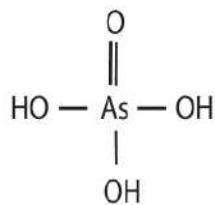


Heavy Metal Analysis

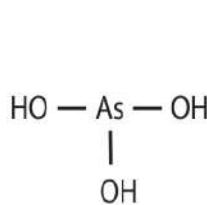
- Digestion vs. Extraction: Total content vs. Availability
- AA: Flame AA, Hydride generator AA (As), Cold vapor AA (Hg)
- Graphite-furnace AA
- ICP
- ICP-MS

Heavy Metal Analyses (continued)

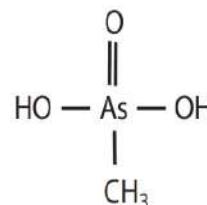
- Species vs. Total content
- Cr(VI), Cr(III)
- As(V), As(III), MMA, DMA (HPLC-ICP-MS)



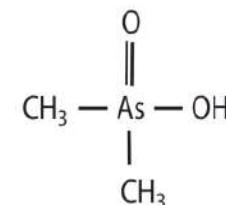
Arsenate



Arsenite



Monomethylarsonic acid
(MMA)



Dimethylarsinic acid
(DMA)

Organic Chemical Analysis

- Extraction methods: Purge and Trap, Head Space Equilibrium, Soxhlet extraction, Ultrasonic extraction
- GC: GC/FID, GC/ECD, GC/MS

QA/QC for pollutant Analysis

- Calibration verification
- Duplicate analyses
- Quality Check (QC) Sample Analysis
- CRM (Certified Reference Material) or SRM (Standard Reference Material)
- Spiked-sample Analysis



Mapping of Soil Pollutants

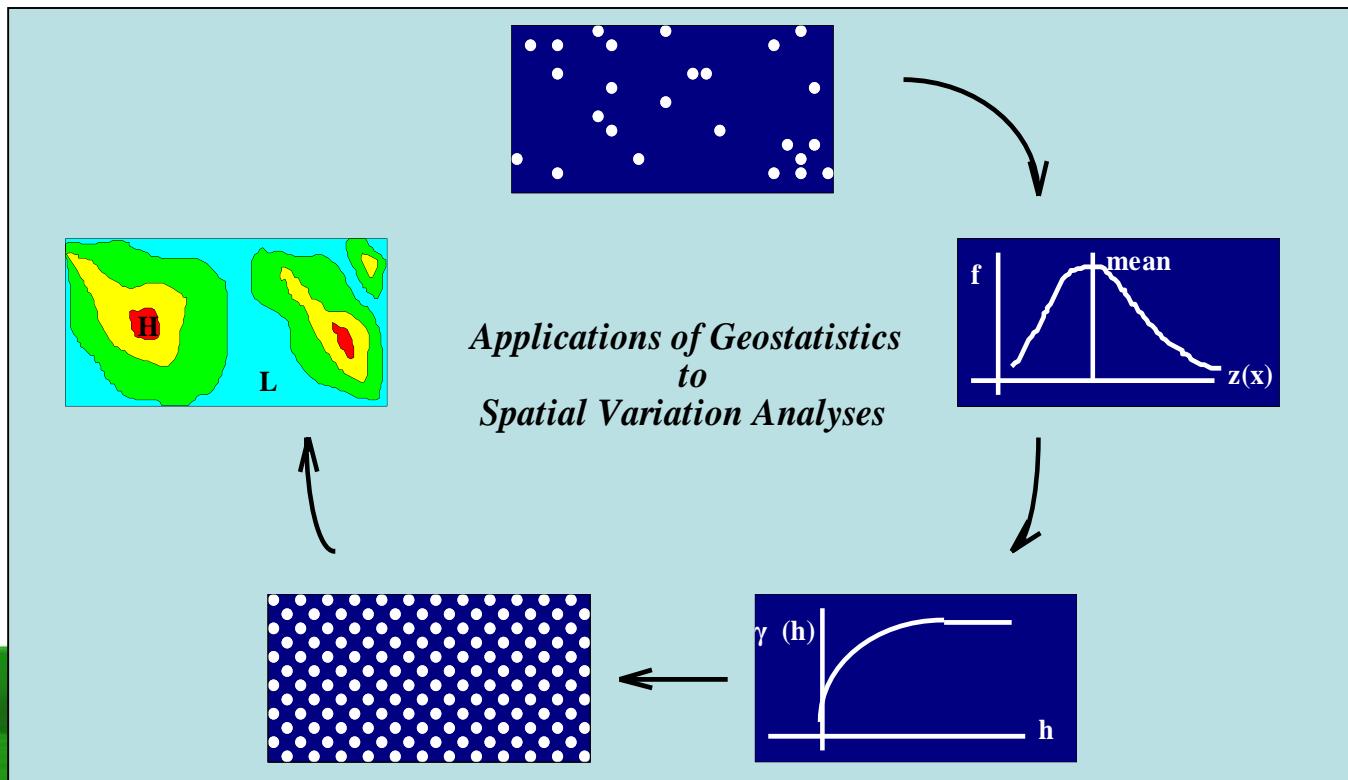


Mapping of soil pollutants

- The spatial distribution of soil pollutants is essential for determining hazardous areas needed for remediation.
- Kriging has been increasingly used to estimate the spatial distribution of pollutants in soils.

Geostatistics

- Geostatistics has been frequently used for analyzing spatial variation of soil and mapping soil properties.

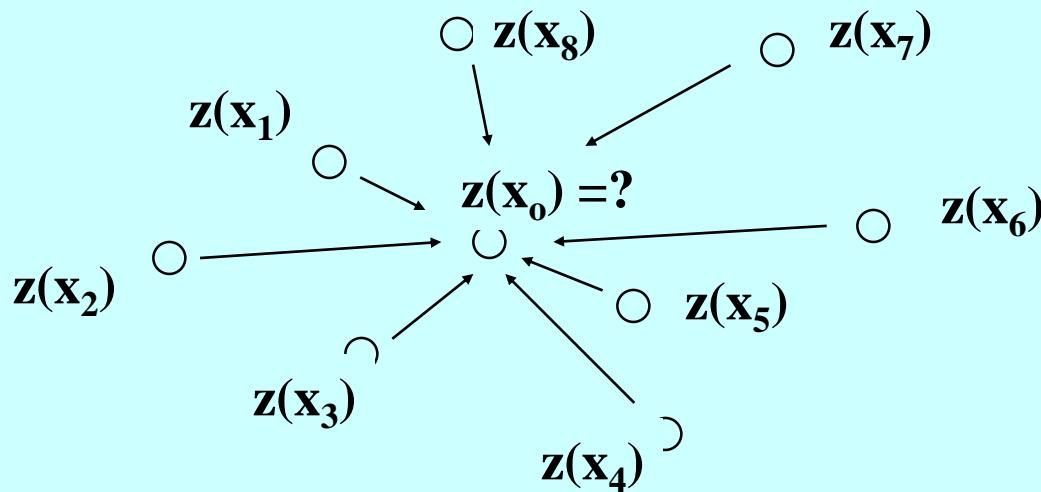




Kriging

- Kriging is a spatial interpolation with a desired best linear unbiased estimate (BLUE).
- The kriging estimate is a form of weighted average, in which the weights depend on the configuration of sampling locations and on the structure of spatial variation.

Kriging estimator



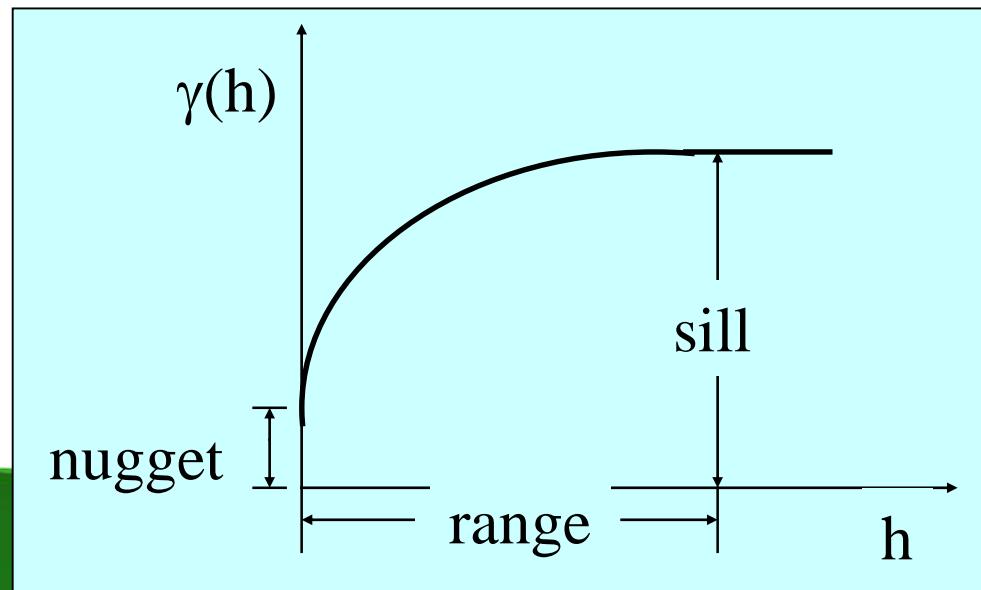
$$z^*(x_0) = z(x_1)\lambda_1 + z(x_2)\lambda_2 + z(x_3)\lambda_3 + z(x_4)\lambda_4 + z(x_5)\lambda_5 + z(x_6)\lambda_6 + z(x_7)\lambda_7 + z(x_8)\lambda_8$$

Spatial dependence

- Semivariance

$$\gamma(h) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Var}[z(x+h) - z(x)]$$

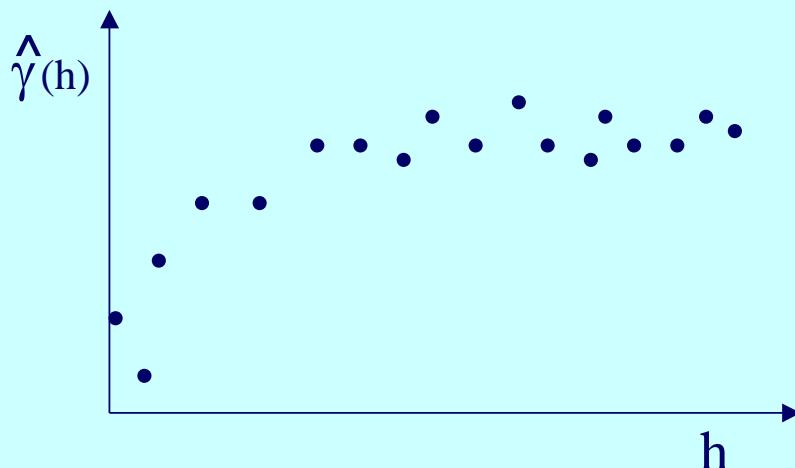
- Variogram



Experimental variogram

- Experimental semi-variance

$$\hat{\gamma}(h) = \frac{1}{2N(h)} \sum_{i=1}^{N(h)} [z(x_i + h) - z(x_i)]^2$$



Variogram models fitted

- Spherical model

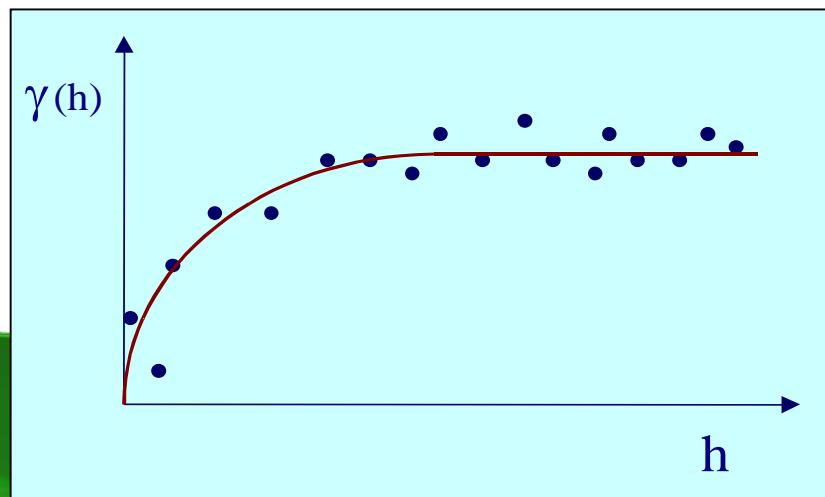
$$\gamma(h) = \begin{cases} C_0 + C \left[\frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{h}{a_0} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{h}{a_0} \right)^3 \right], & 0 < h < a_0 \\ C_0 + C, & h \geq a_0 \end{cases}$$

- Exponential model

$$\gamma(h) = \begin{cases} C_0 + C [1 - \exp(-\frac{h}{a_0})], & 0 < h < a_0 \\ C_0 + C, & h \geq a_0 \end{cases}$$

- Gaussian model

$$\gamma(h) = \begin{cases} C_0 + C \{1 - \exp[-(\frac{h}{a_0})^2]\}, & 0 < h < a_0 \\ C_0 + C, & h \geq a_0 \end{cases}$$





Kriging system

- Linear

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \gamma(x_i, x_j) + \mu = \gamma(x_o, x_i)$$

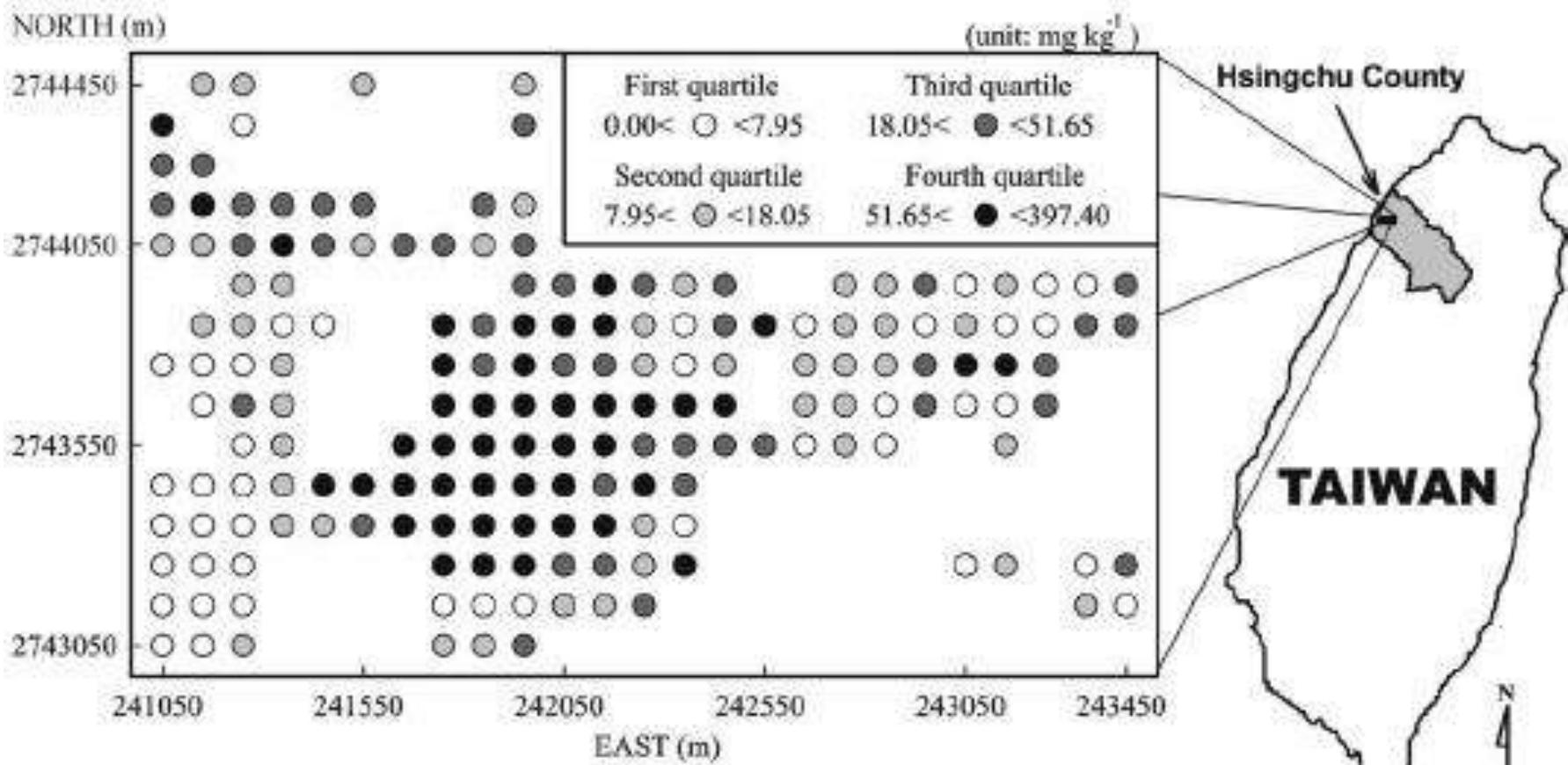
- Unbiased

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 1$$

- Best

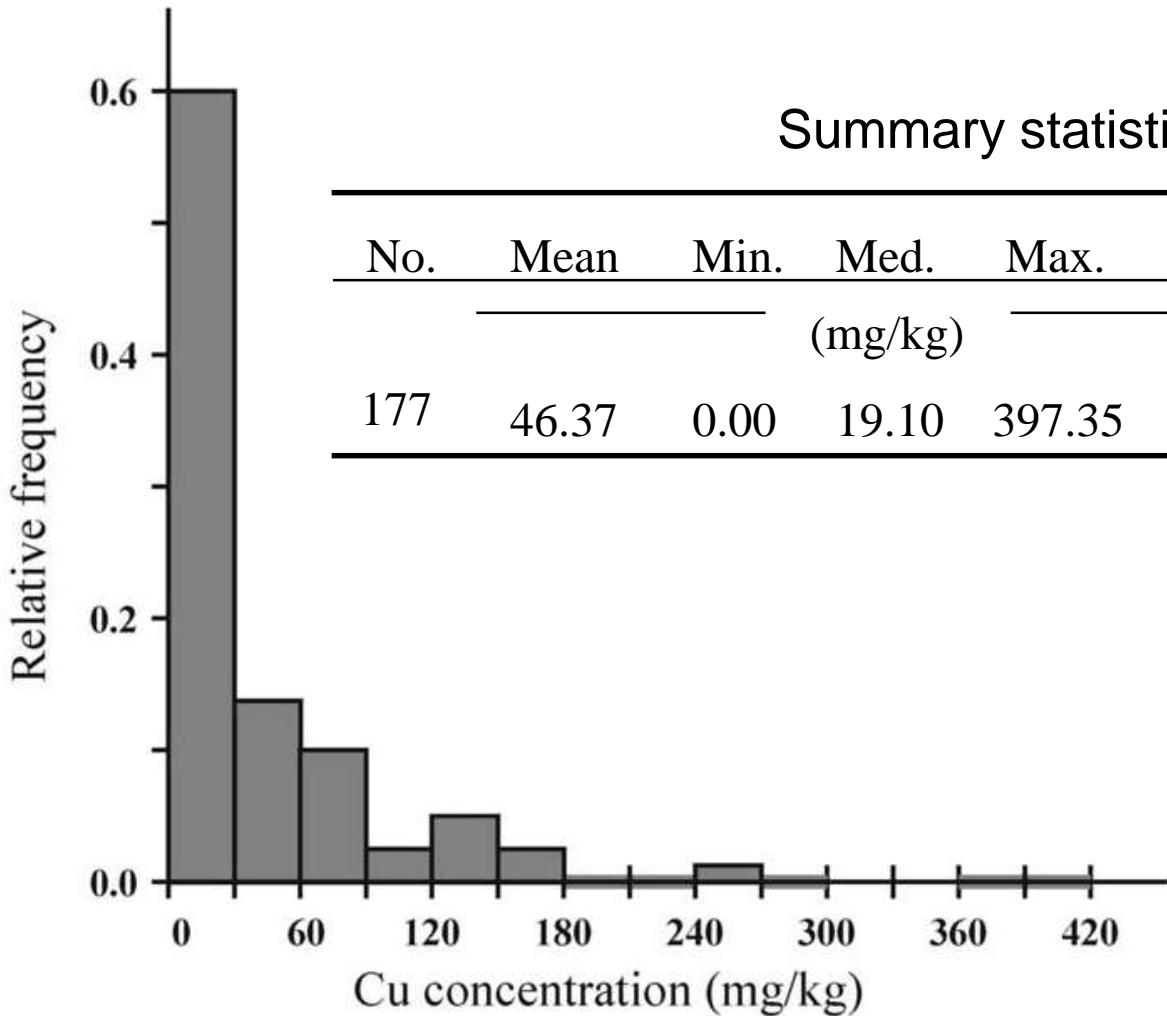
Minimization of error variance

Study Case

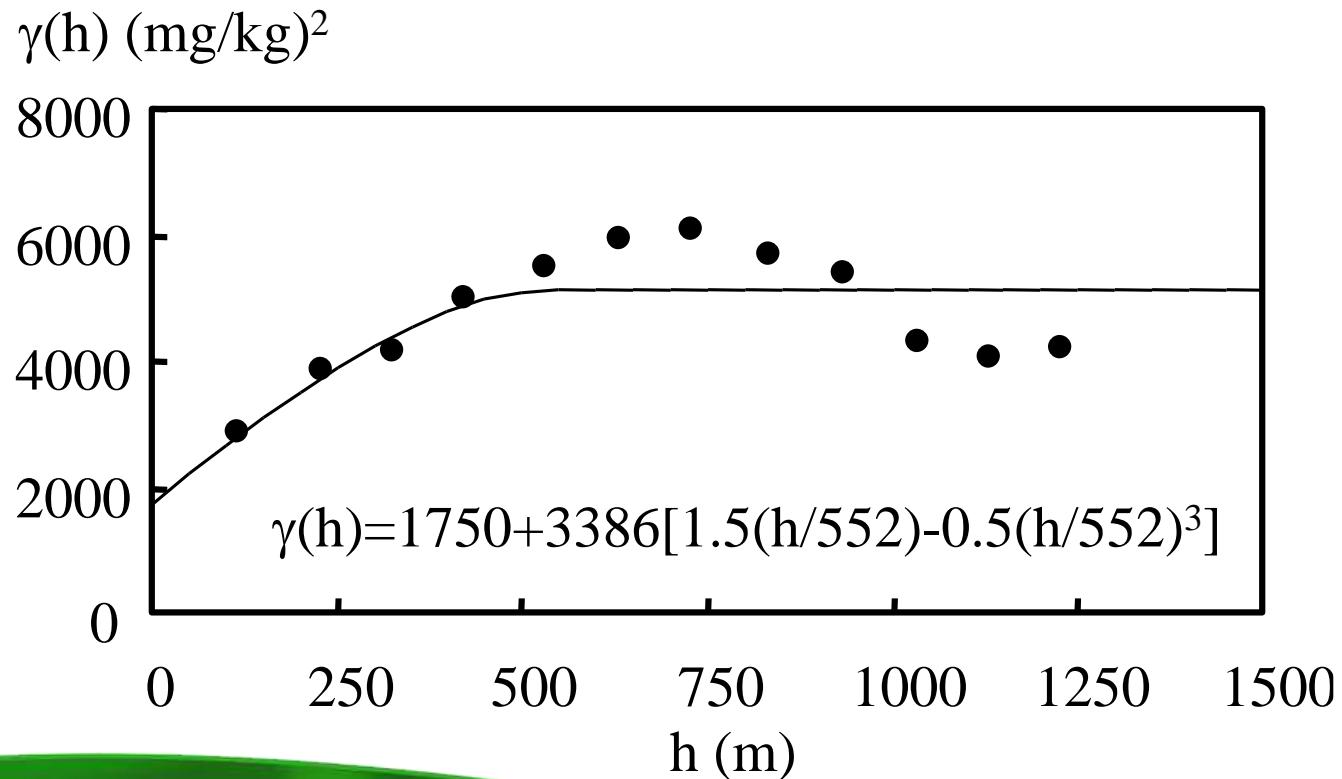


Cu concentrations in soil

Soil Cu concentrations



Spatial dependence and variogram of Cu in soil



Spatial distribution of Cu in soil

NORTH (m)

2744450

2744050

2743550

2743050

241050

241550

242050

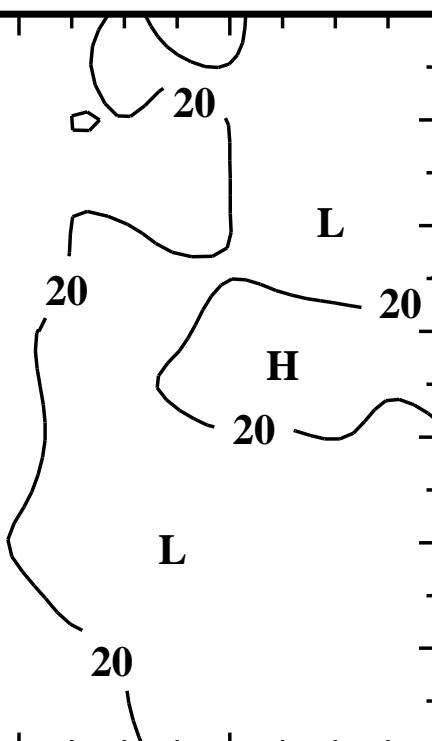
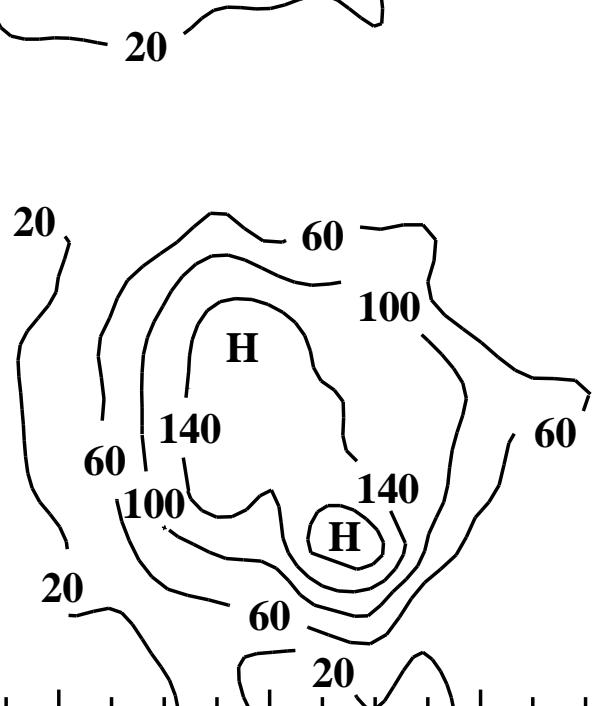
242550

243050

243450

EAST (m)

Unit: mg kg^{-1}





Spatial uncertainty

- Indicator coding

$$I(x; z_k) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } z(x) \leq z_k \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

- Indicator kriging

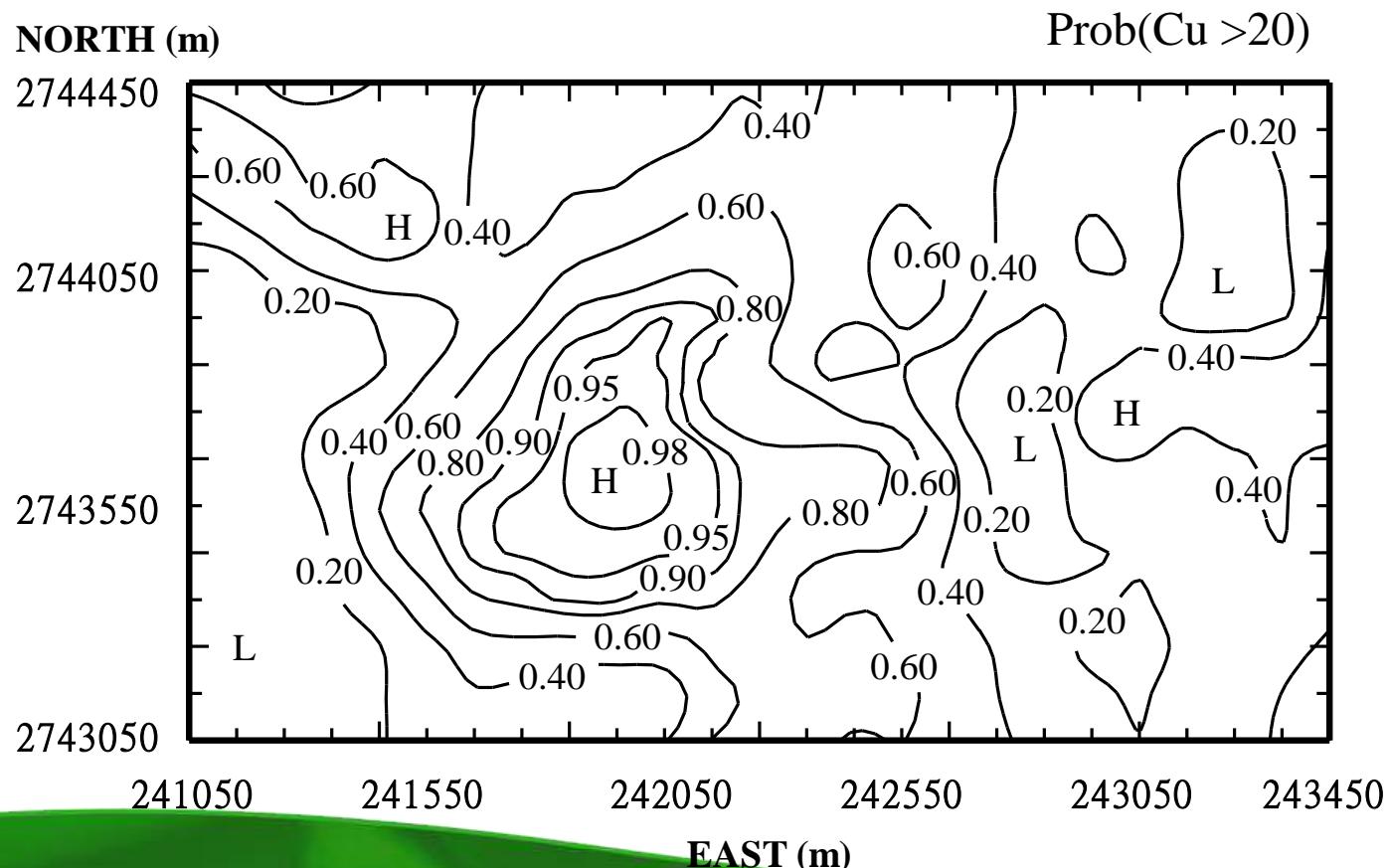
$$F[z_k; x'|(n)] = I^*(x'; z_k)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i I(x_i; z_k)$$

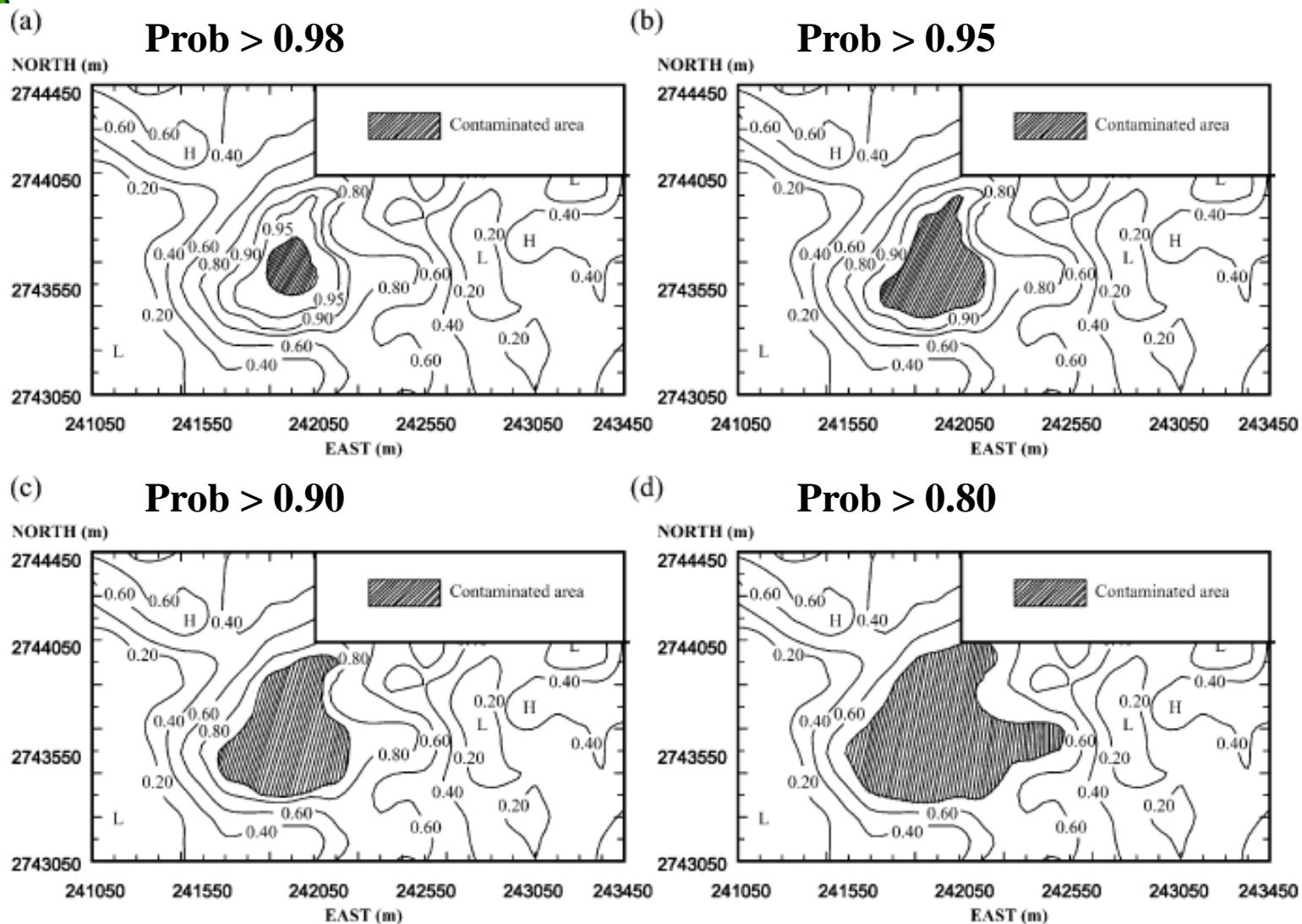


$$\text{Prob}^*[z(x) > z_k] = 1 - F[z_k; x'|(n)]$$

Spatial uncertainty for Cu distribution in soil



Delineation risks



Geostatistics Software Packages

- **GEO-EAS** : Geostatistical Environmental Assessment Software (Englund and Sparks, 1988).
- **GEOPACK** : Geostatistical Software System (Yates and Yates, 1990).
- **GSLIB** : Geostatistical Software Library and User's Guide (Deutsch and Journel, 1997).
- **GeoR** : A Package for Geostatistical Analysis (Ribeiro and Diggle, 2001).
- **GS+** : Geostatistics for the Environmental Sciences (Roterbson, 2008).
- **AUTO-IK** : A 2D Indicator Kriging Program (Goovaerts, 2009).



Thank you for your attention





Apollo Technology Co., Ltd.

The Case Studies of Investigations at Soil Contaminated Sites

Speaker: Ming-Daw Che, Ph. D.





VITA



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Soil Science, M.S., The Ohio State University, U.S.A.
Environmental Science, PH.D. The Ohio State University, U.S.A.
- ❖ Laboratory director , senior manager ,and soil/groundwater remediation group leader : Energy and Resource Laboratory, Industrial Technology Research Institute (1991-2009)
- ❖ Chief Technical Officer (CTO) of Environment and Development Foundation (2009-2013)
- ❖ Adviser : BOE, EPA, Local Governments, and Taiwan Development Institute



Outlines



- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Investigation Methods
- ❖ Case I: Agricultural Land
- ❖ Case II: Industrial Plants
- ❖ Case III: Gas Stations
- ❖ Case IV: Waste Dumping Sites
- ❖ Case V: Other Sites
- ❖ Conclusions
- ❖ Discussions



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Introduction





Probability to find contaminated soil?

- ❖ Probability of winning Taiwan Lottery
$$\frac{1}{(38 \times 37 \times 36 \times 35 \times 34 \times 33) / (6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1)} \times 8$$

= **1/22,085,448**

- ❖ Probability of finding contaminated soil
$$\frac{(10 \times 10 \times 20)}{10,000 \times 10,000 \times 2,000}$$

= **1/100,000,000**
(unit: cm, area: 1 ha., depth: 20m)



Fate/Transport of Contaminants

- ❖ **Soil pH:** Solubility , Transformation
- ❖ **Soil Texture:** Movement, Adsorption
- ❖ **Soil Structure:** Movement
- ❖ **Soil Water:** Movement
- ❖ **Soil Organic Matter:** Absorption
- ❖ **Clay Mineral:** Movement, Adsorption
- ❖ **Groundwater Flow Direction and Velocity:** Movement(horizontal)
- ❖ **Geology Layers:** Movement(vertical)
- ❖ **Pollution Behaviors:** Distribution, Movement,
- ❖ **Types of Pollutants:** Distribution, Movement, Transformation



Types of pollutants vs Distribution

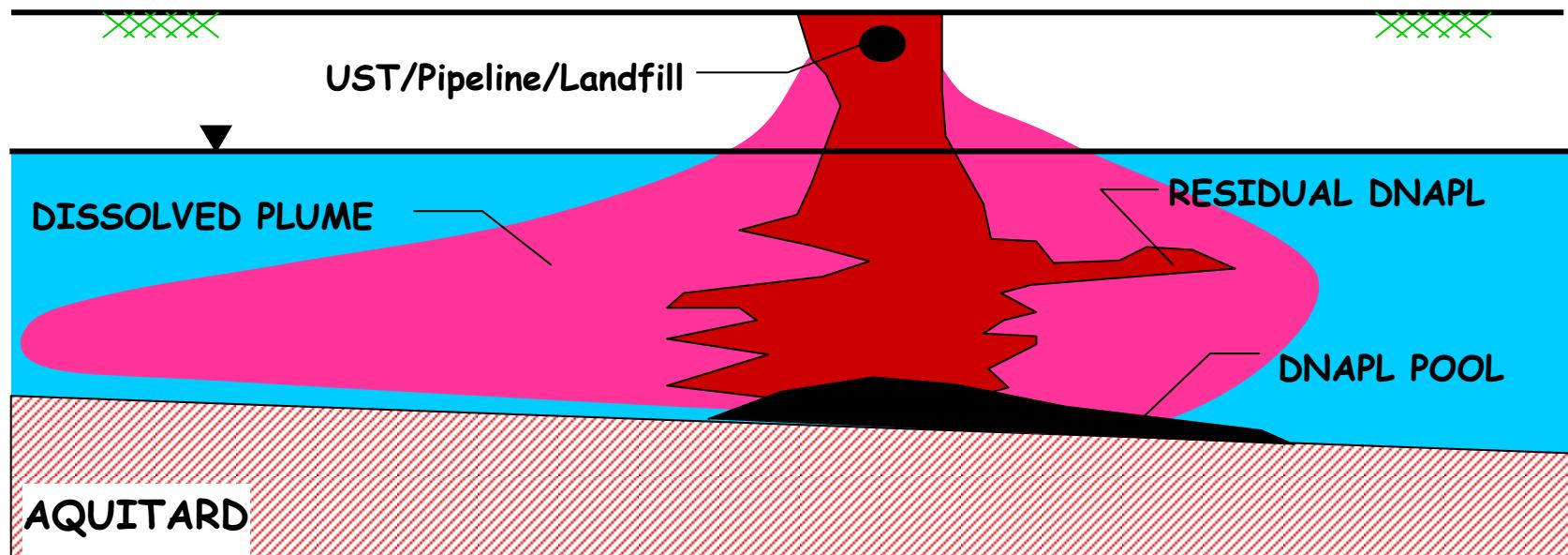
- **LNAPL**

➤ Ex. : Gasoline

- **DNAPL**

➤ Ex. : PCE, TCE

DNAPL Release





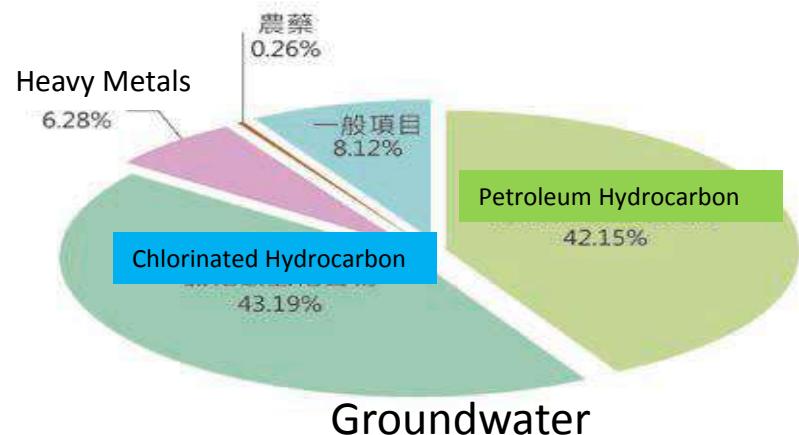
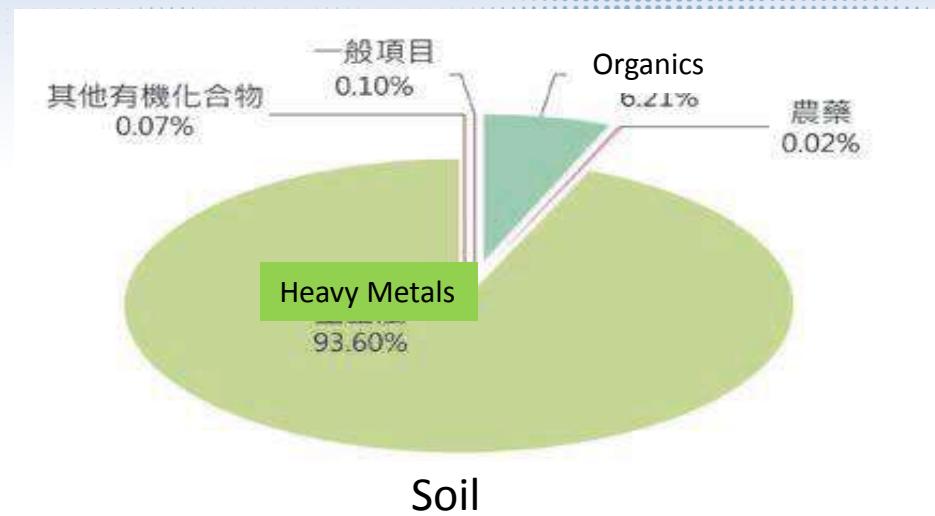
Sources of Contamination

- ❖ Industrial Wastewater
- ❖ Leaking of UST and Pipeline
- ❖ Waste Dumping or Landfill
- ❖ Pesticide or Herbicide
- ❖ Fertilizer
- ❖ Livestock
- ❖ Home
- ❖ Air Pollution
- ❖ Acid Rain
- ❖ Seawater
- ❖



Types of Soil Pollutants

- ❖ Heavy Metals
- ❖ Petroleum Products
- ❖ Solvents
- ❖ Pesticide/Herbicide
- ❖





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Investigation Methods





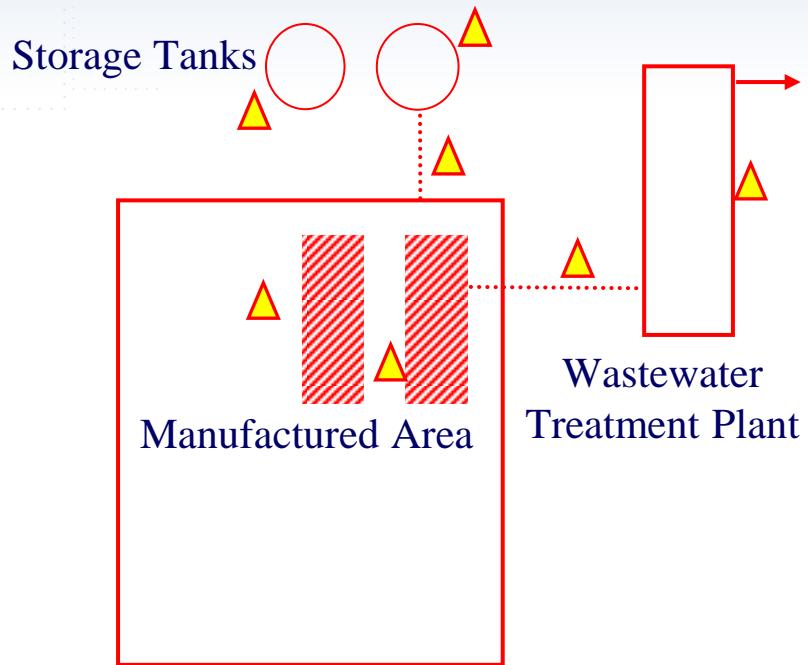
Purposes of Soil Investigation

- ❖ Baseline survey
- ❖ Environmental Site Assessment, ESA
- ❖ Monitoring survey
- ❖ Remedial investigation and feasibility study, RI/FS
- ❖ Delineation survey
- ❖ Remedial action
- ❖ Validation after soil remediation



Investigation of Different Purposes(1/3)

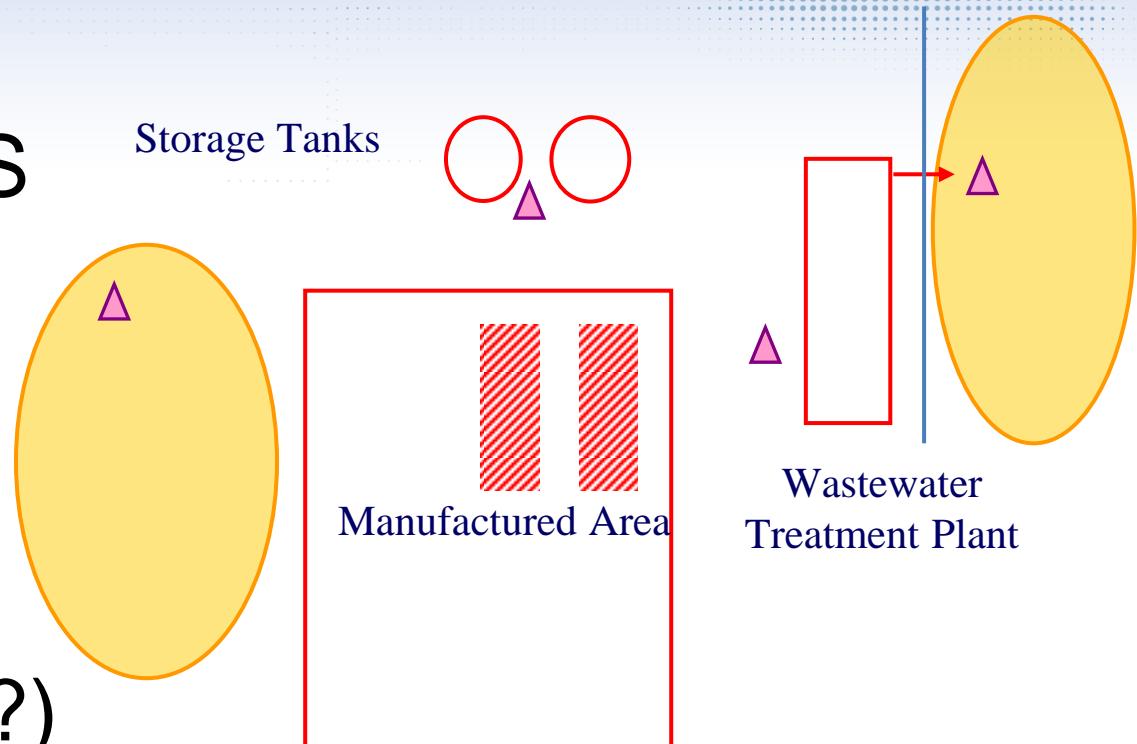
- ❖ Self-Investigation
- ❖ Find Pollution /Prevention
- ❖ Target:
Most Probable Contaminated Area





Investigation of Different Purposes(2/3)

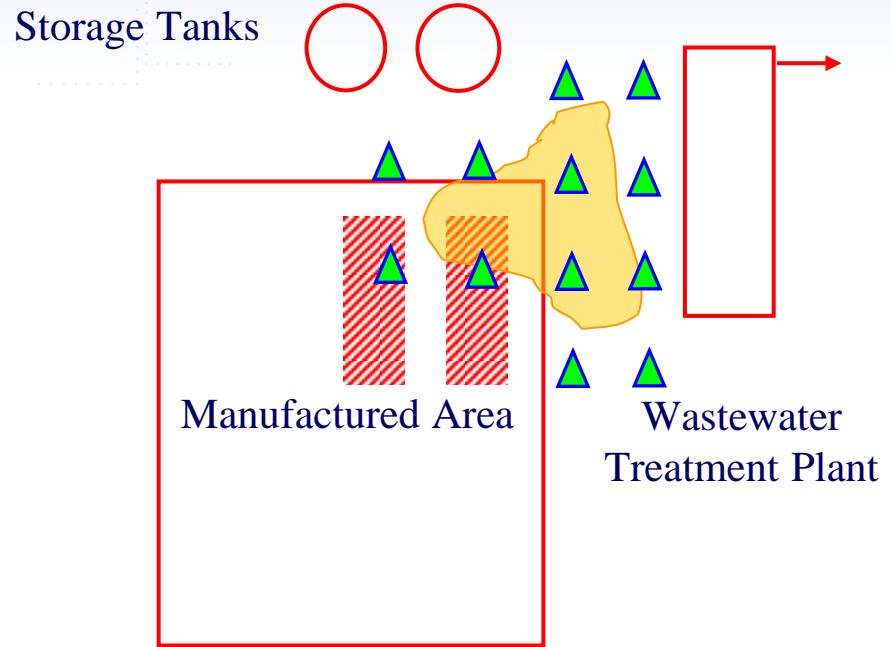
- ❖ Environmental Site Assessment
- ❖ Whole Area
- ❖ Potential problem area(Waste Disposal Fields?)





Investigation of Different Purposes(3/3)

- ❖ Remedial Investigation(RI)- Investigation of Contaminated Area
- ❖ Areas and Amounts
- ❖ Multiple Phases Investigation





Types of Site Investigation



- ❖ Industrial Plant
- ❖ Agricultural Land
- ❖ Gas Station
- ❖ Waste Dumping Site/Landfill
- ❖ Large Oil/Chemical Storage site
- ❖ Military facilities
- ❖ Others



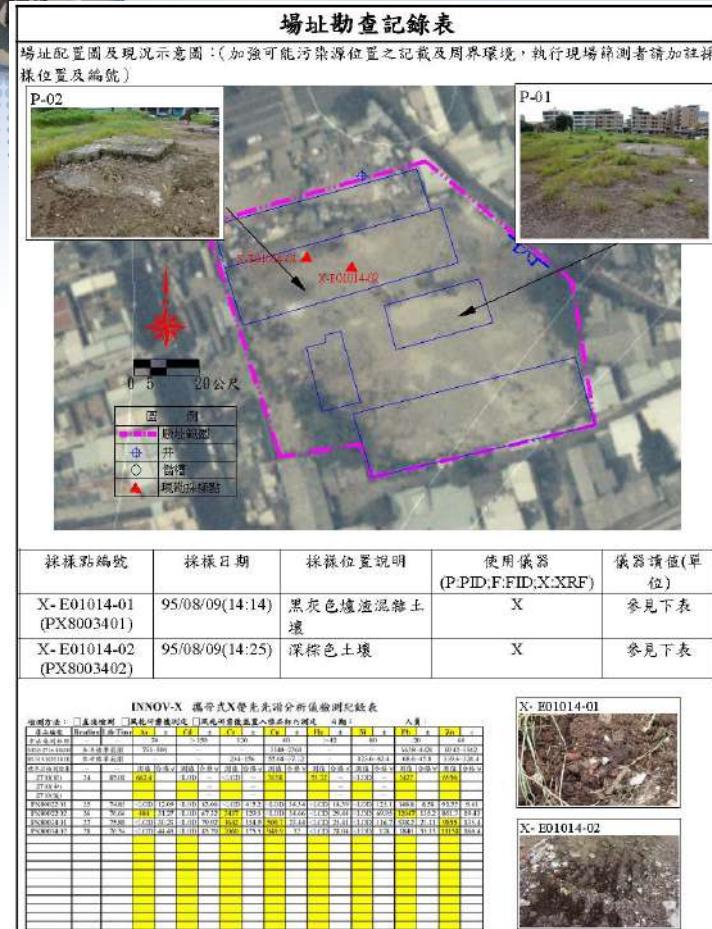
Site Investigation Process



- 1) Background Information collection
- 2) Site Visit/Observation/Record
- 3) Investigation Arrangement/Plan
- 4) Conduct Investigation
- 5) Results Assessment/Evaluation/Simulation
- 6) Investigation Report



Site Visit/Observation/Record



Site Observation Record



Site Observation



Onsite Test



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Case I

Agricultural Land



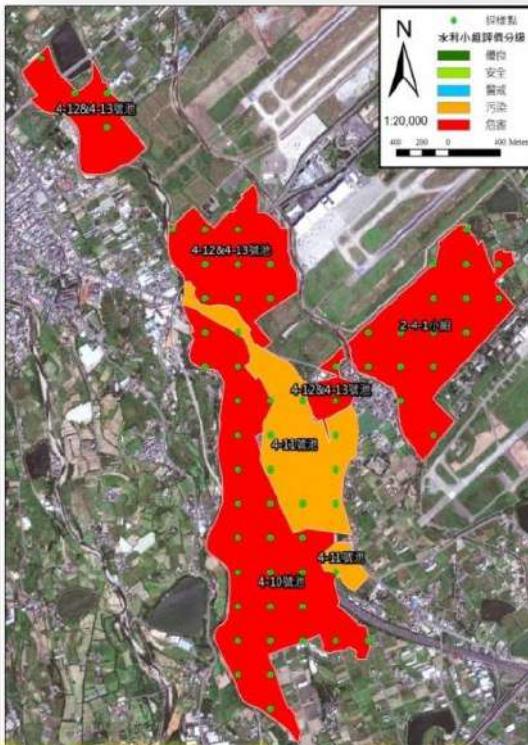


Agricultural Land



1. Preliminary

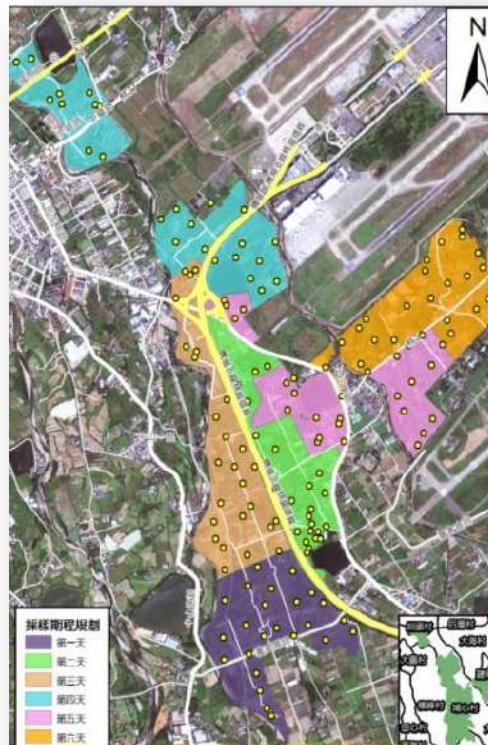
- ❖ Irrigation system as Unit
- ❖ 3.125 ha grid sampling
- ❖ Total 66 Samples



Total 445 ha. investigation

2. Phase 1

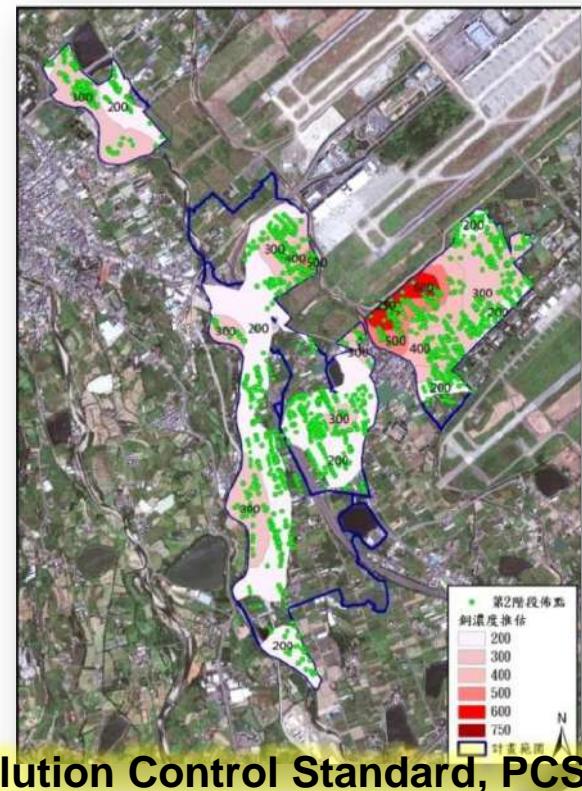
- ❖ Grid sampling
- ❖ Total 150 Sample Sets
- ❖ 34 Samples > PCS



Were Completed (55.8 ha. > Pollution Control Standard, PCS)

3. Phase 2

- ❖ Potential Contaminated Site Investigation
- ❖ Total 980 Sample Sets
- ❖ 320 Samples > PCS





Remote Backup and Processing

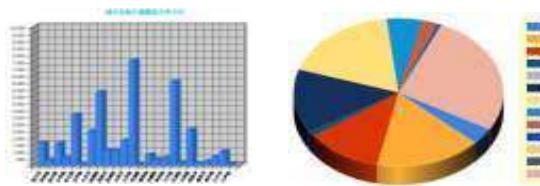
(1) Preparation



(2) On-Site



(3) Data Transporting / Processing

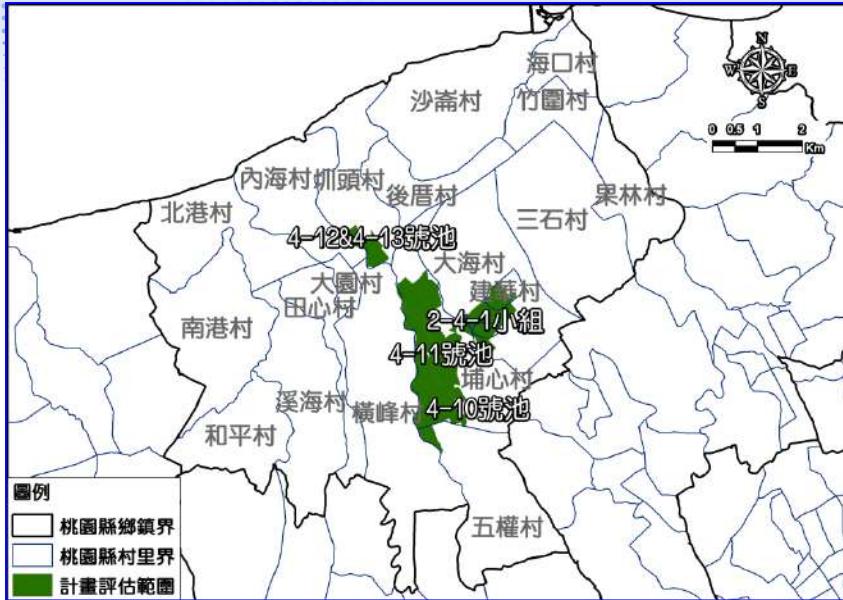


Main Systems (Cloud Computing)

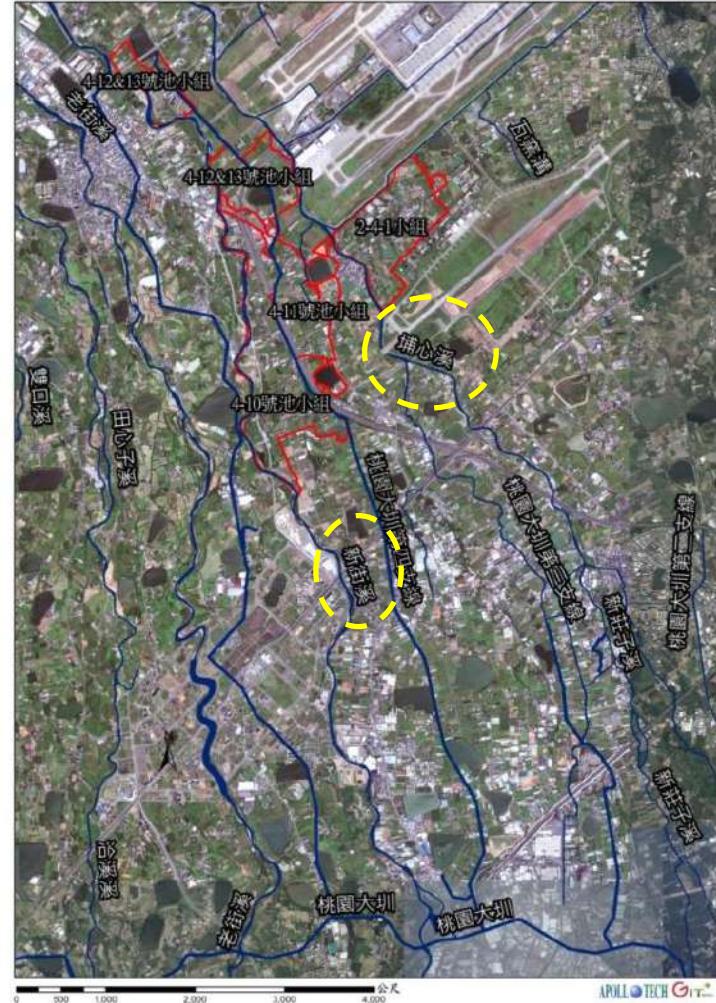


Background Information Collection (1/2)

Map and Aerial Photos



小組別	灌溉水
大竹工作站 2-4-1 灌溉小組	埔心溪（經 24 號河水堰、2-1-2 號池補助河水堰、 25-7 號河水堰）
大園工作站 4-10 號池 灌溉小組	新街溪（經 37 號導水路）
大園工作站 4-11 號池 灌溉小組	4-11 號池、新街溪（經 36-1 號導水路）
大園工作站 4-12 & 4- 13 灌溉小組	4-12 & 4-13 號池、埔心溪（迴歸水）

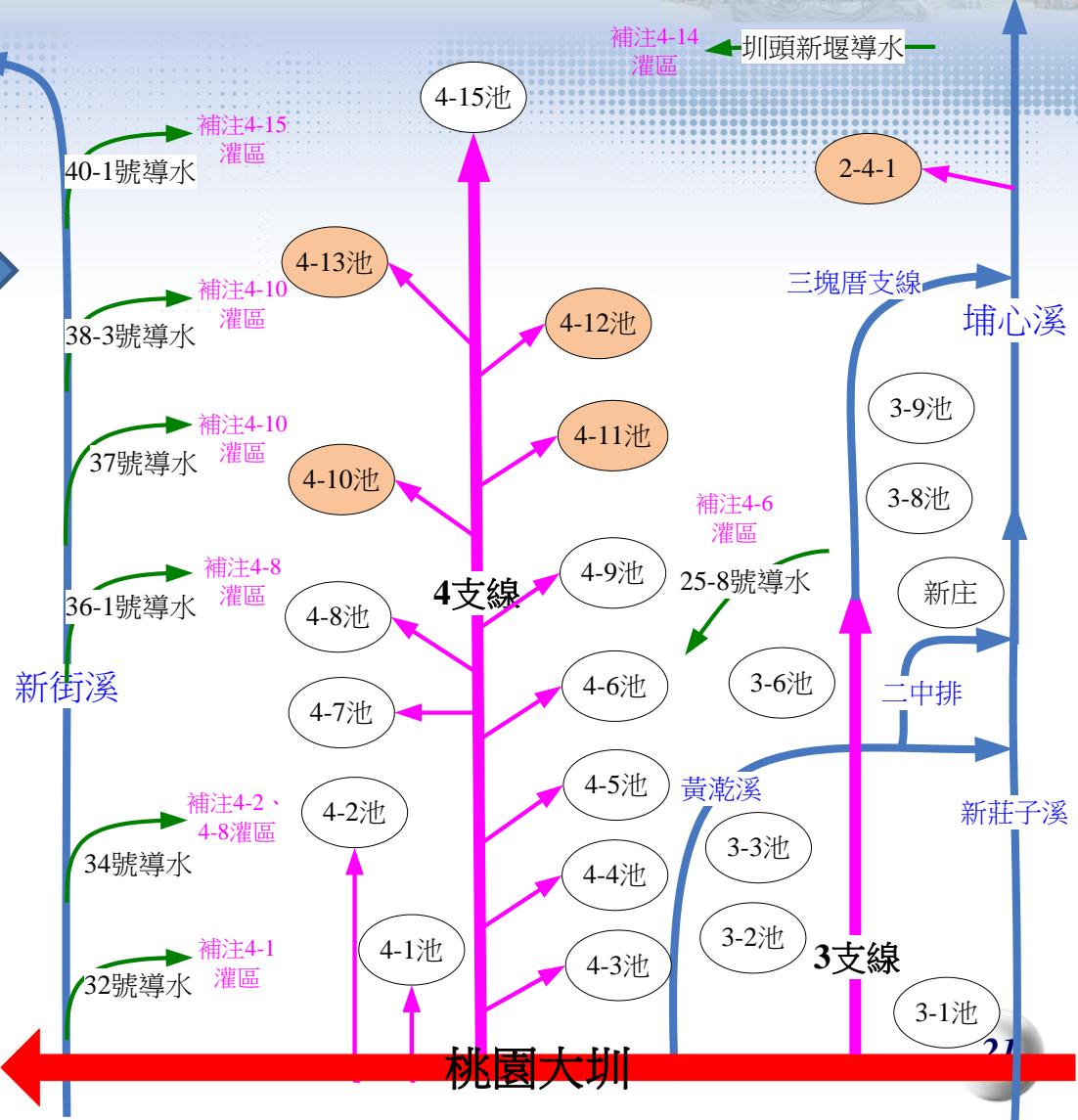




Background Information Collection (2/2)

Irrigation Systems

小組別	灌溉水
大竹工作站 2-4-1 灌溉小組	埔心溪（經 24 號河水堰、2-1-2 號池補助河水堰、25-7 號河水堰）
大園工作站 4-10 號池灌溉小組	新街溪（經 37 號導水路）
大園工作站 4-11 號池灌溉小組	4-11 號池、新街溪（經 36-1 號導水路）
大園工作站 4-12 & 4-13 號池灌溉小組	4-12 & 4-13 號池、埔心溪（迴歸水）





Phase I Soil Investigation (1/3)

- ❖ 150 soil samples
- ❖ Grid Sampling
- ❖ Sampling location near irrigation water input point or center without water input point.
- ❖ Composite samples (5 samples), 0-15cm depth

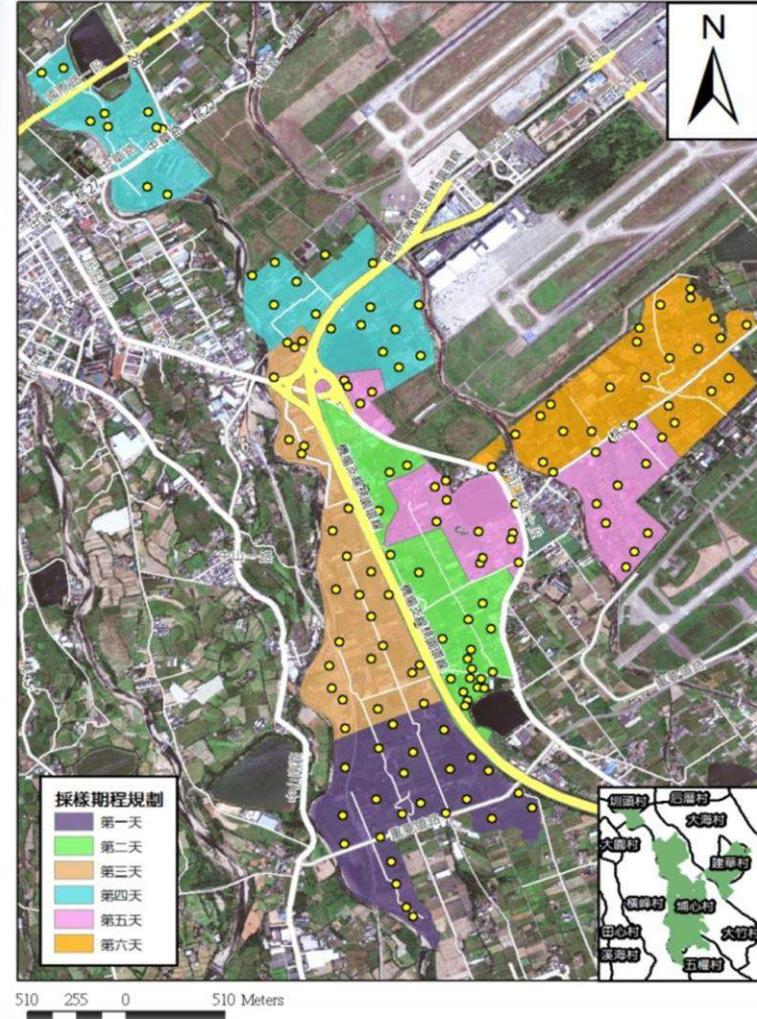




Phase I Soil Investigation (2/3)

❖ Soil Analysis

- 150 samples –
As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Ni,
Pb, Zn (total)
- 50 samples –
As, Cd, Cr, Hg, Pb, Zn
(available) (0.1 M HCl)
- 50 samples –
soil texture

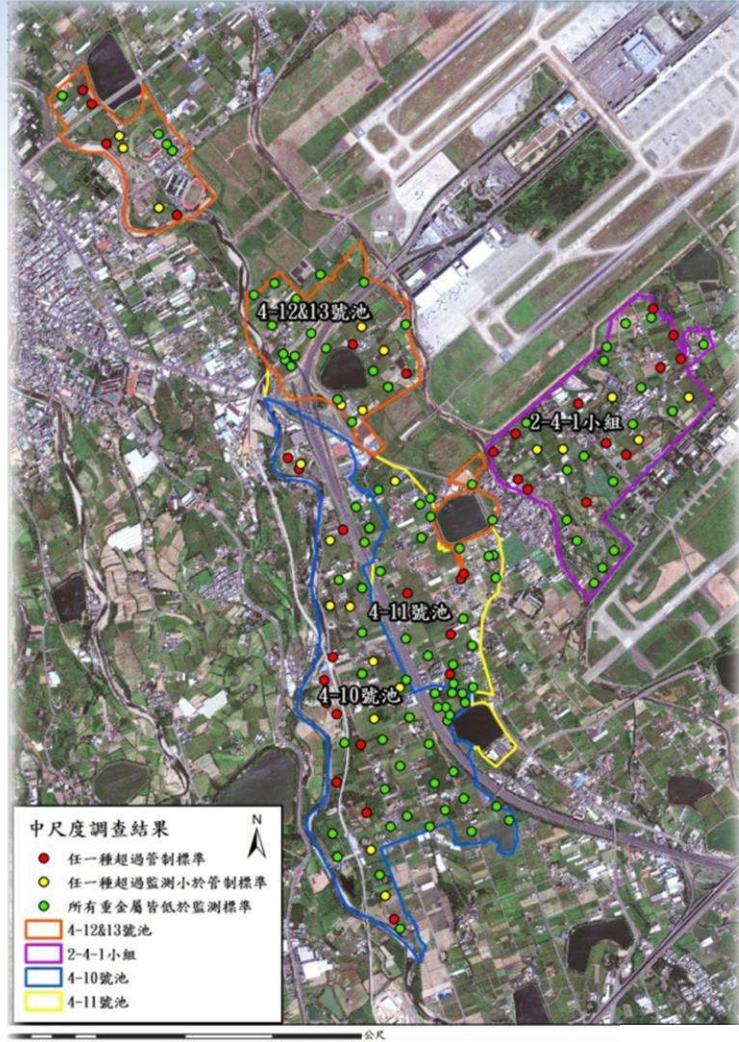




Phase I Soil Investigation (3/3)

- ❖ 34 samples > PCS
(of 150 soil samples)
- ❖ Major contaminant: Cu
- ❖ Minor contaminant: Zn

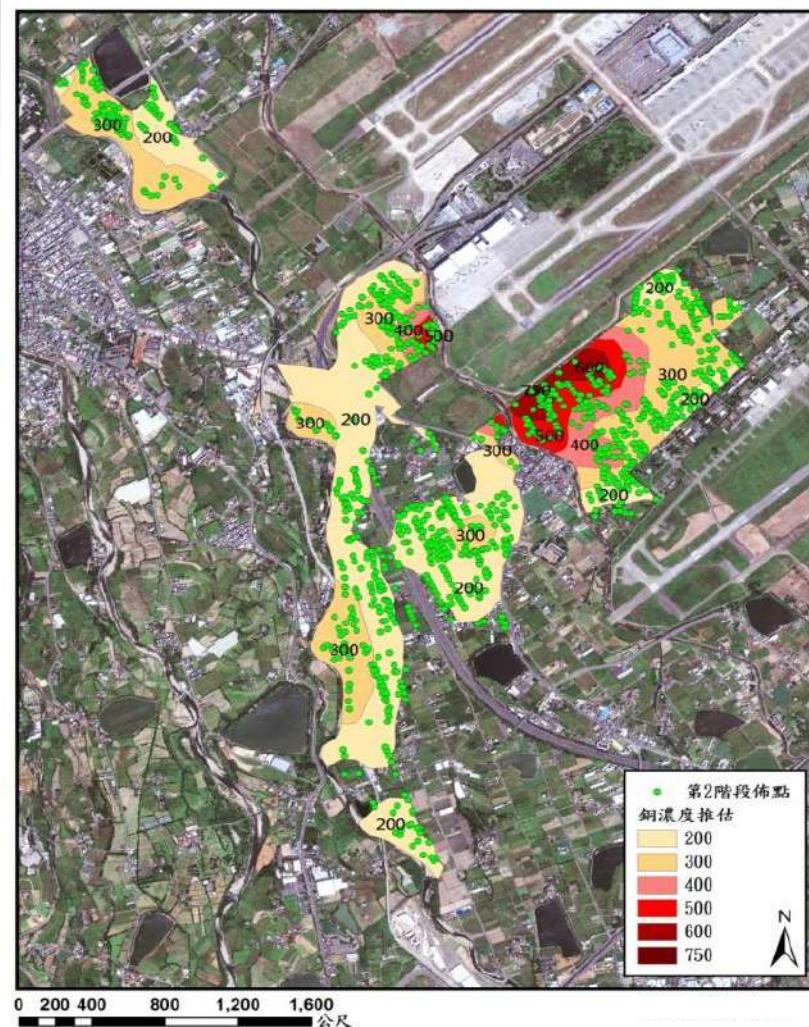
小組別	土地使用現況	土壤採樣數量	超過管制標準筆數	超過監測標準筆數
大竹工作站 2-4-1 灌溉小組	荒地或休耕為主，另有部分蓮花池	34	12	6
大園工作站 4-10 號池灌溉小組	荒地或休耕為主	56	11	9
大園工作站 4-11 號池灌溉小組	休耕為主，另有部分蓮花池	24	5	1
大園工作站 4-12 & 4-13 灌溉小組	休耕為主，有少數坵塊種植蔬菜，或未收割之二期稻	36	6	7
合計		150	34	23





Phase II Soil Investigation

- ❖ 980 samples
- ❖ 0~15 cm depth
- ❖ As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Ni, Pb, Zn

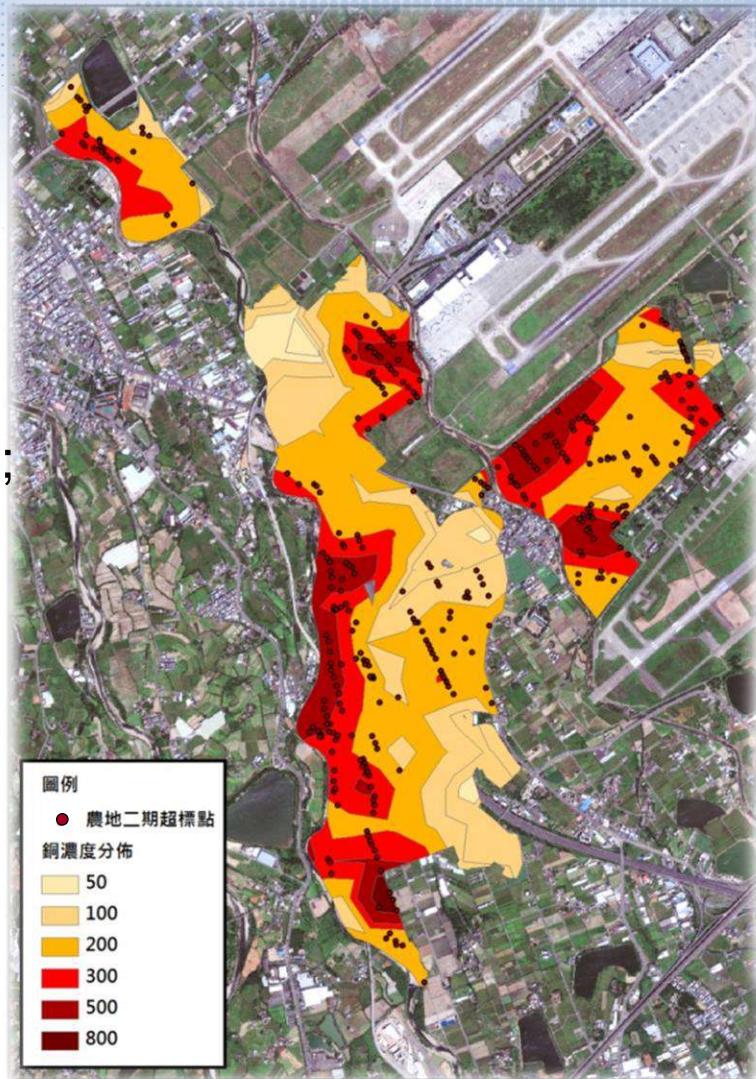




Soil Investigation Results

- ❖ Investigation area 446 ha., Soil sampling area 173 ha., Soil contaminated area 55.8 ha.
- ❖ Total soil samples: 1,130, 354 samples > PCL, (31.3 %)
- ❖ Major contaminants: Cu (333 samples); Cu+Zn (17 samples), Zn (2 samples); Cu+Zn+Cr (1 sample), Cu+Cr (1 sample)

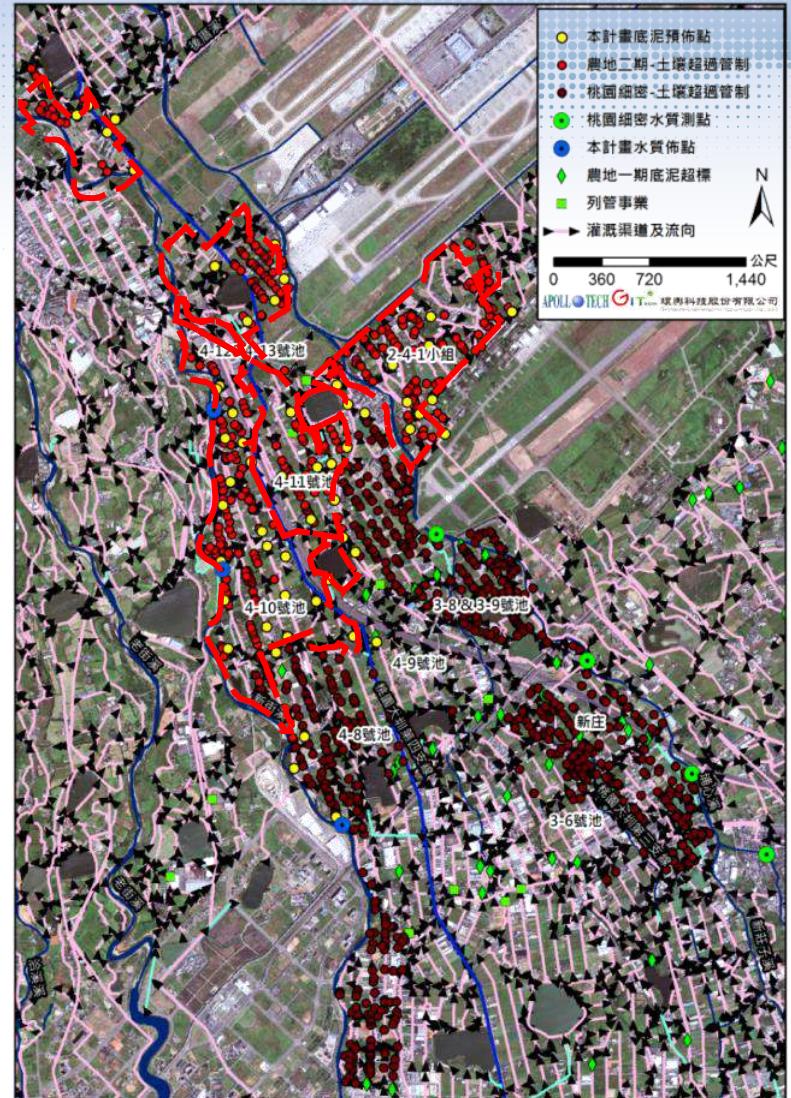
Stage	Investigate		Control		Monitor	
	sample	square measure (ha.)	sample	square measure (ha.)	sample	square measure (ha.)
First	150	31.1	34	6.1	22	4.1
Second	980	142.3	320	49.7	150	21.5
Total	1,130	173.4	354	55.8	172	25.6





Sediment Investigation(1/2)

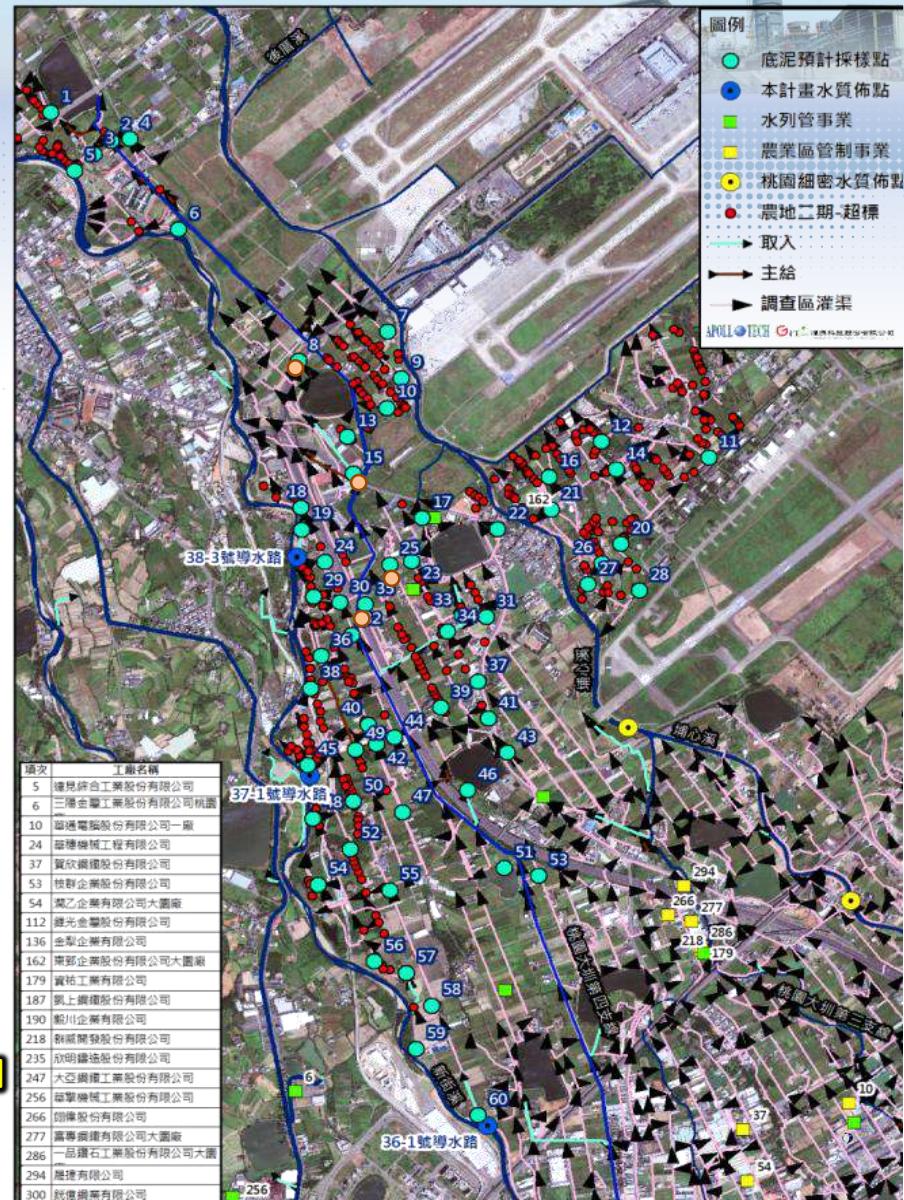
- ❖ Sediment Investigation in irrigation systems
- ❖ 60 samples
- ❖ Analytical items: 8 Heavy Metals



Sediment Investigation(2/2)

編號	所在圳路
M01	4-12&4-13-2-051給排
M02	4-12&4-13-2-029給排
M03	4-12&4-13-2-038給排
M04	4-12&4-13-2-016給排
M05	4-12&4-13-2-010給排
M06	4-12&4-13-2-051給排
M07	4-12&4-13-1-023給排
M08	4-12&4-13-1-055給排
M09	4-12&4-13-1-032給排
M10	27號導水路(A)
M11	2-4-1-3-006給排
M12	2-4-1-2-018給排
M13	4-12&4-13-1-033給排
M14	2-4-1-2-014給排
M15	4-13號池取人水路
M16	2-4-1-2-003給排
M17	4-12&13-1-071給排
M18	4-10-2-100給排
M19	新街溪38-3號導水路
M20	2-4-1-2-032給排
M21	2-4-1-1-011給排
M22	4-11-1-030給排
M23	4-11-1-077給排
M24	4-10-2-082給排
M25	4-11-1-034小給
M26	2-4-1-1-025給排
M27	2-4-1-1-002給排
M28	2-4-1-1-005給排
M29	4-10-2-078給排
M30	4-10-2-064給排

編號	所在圳路
M31	4-11-1-051給排
M32	4-10-2-066給排
M33	4-11-1-059給排
M34	4-11-1-061給排
M35	4-11-1-067給排
M36	4-10-2-083給排
M37	4-11-1-017給排
M38	4-10-2-073給排
M39	4-11-1-069給排
M40	4-10-2-063給排
M41	4-11-1-018給排
M42	4-8-1-050給排
M43	4-9-1-072給排
M44	4-10-1-096給排
M45	4-10-1-054給排
M46	4-11號池取人水路
M47	4-8-1-050給排
M48	4-10-2-057給排
M49	4-10-2-106給排
M50	4-10-2-005給排
M51	4-9-1-076給排
M52	4-10-2-048給排
M53	4-9-1-063給排
M54	4-10-2-035給排
M55	4-8-1-028給排
M56	4-10-2-094給排
M57	37號河水導水路
M58	4-8-1-028給排
M59	4-8-1-045給排
M60	36-1號河水導水路



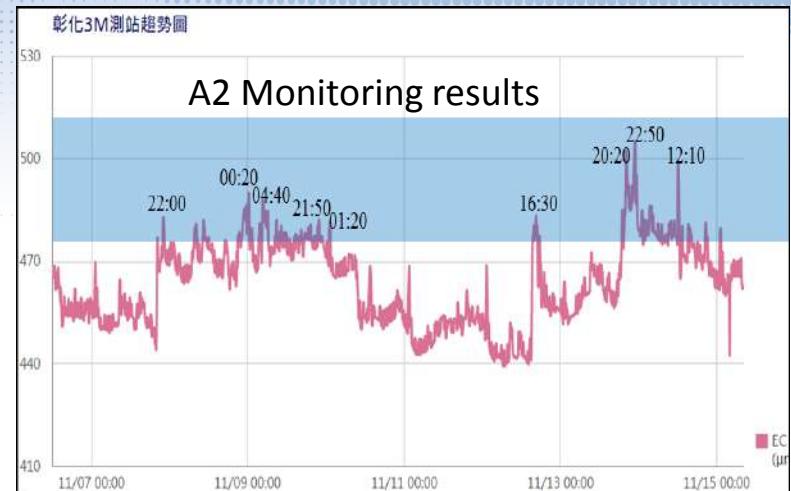
40 samples > PCL, Major contaminant: Cu
 3 samples Cu > 1000 mg/kg
 10 samples Cu 600~1000 mg/kg



Other Investigations

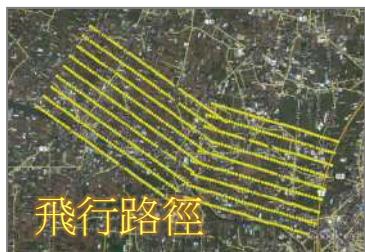


24 hours Auto-monitoring Device



UAV

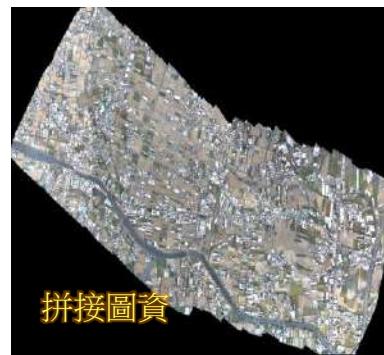
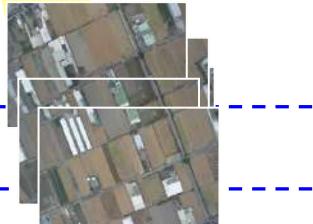
(Unmanned Aerial Vehicle)



	ID	X	Y	Z	P103	Max	Min
AM_0010	120_497353	24.073631	360	105	-1.8	0.9	313.4
AM_0011	120_497354	24.073631	360	105	-2.0	0.8	313.0
AM_0012	120_496603	24.074150	361	105	-3.6	0.3	314.8
AM_0013	120_497355	24.073631	360	105	-4.0	0.1	313.9
AM_0014	120_495876	24.074549	296	105	-2.3	0.1	315.5
AM_0015	120_497363	24.073631	293	105	-1.3	0.2	314.6
AM_0016	120_497364	24.073631	293	105	-1.3	0.7	314.5
AM_0017	120_494745	24.073635	299	105	-0.9	-2.6	317.9
AM_0018	120_497365	24.073631	302	105	2.0	-0.9	314.9
AM_0019	120_497360	24.073754	302	105	2.4	2.3	314.2
AM_0020	120_497361	24.073631	302	105	1.0	-0.5	314.4
AM_0021	120_493170	24.073216	310	105	-1.9	0.7	318.0

座標&飛機姿態

Air Photos





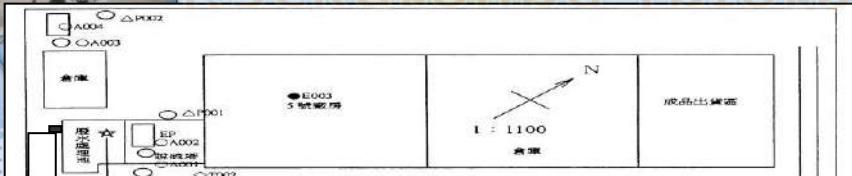
Apollo Technology Co., Ltd.

Case II Industrial Plants



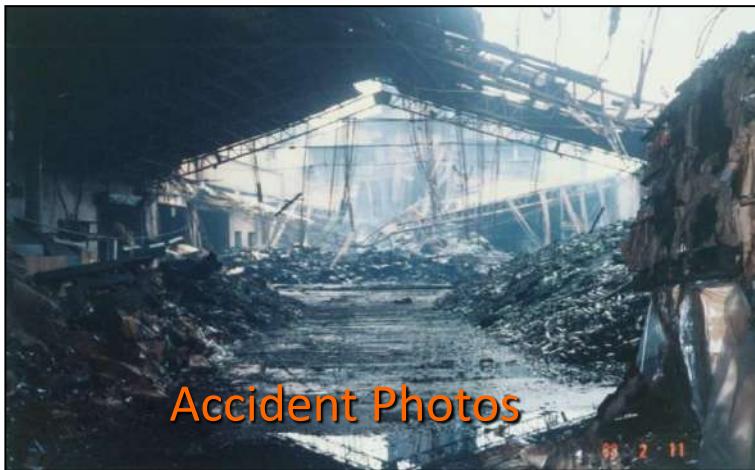
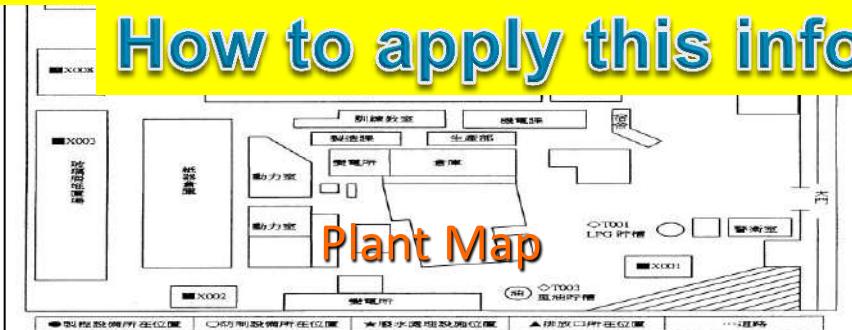


Background Information Collection/Review



Where is the information?

How to apply this information?



Accident Photos

EPA/EPB Records

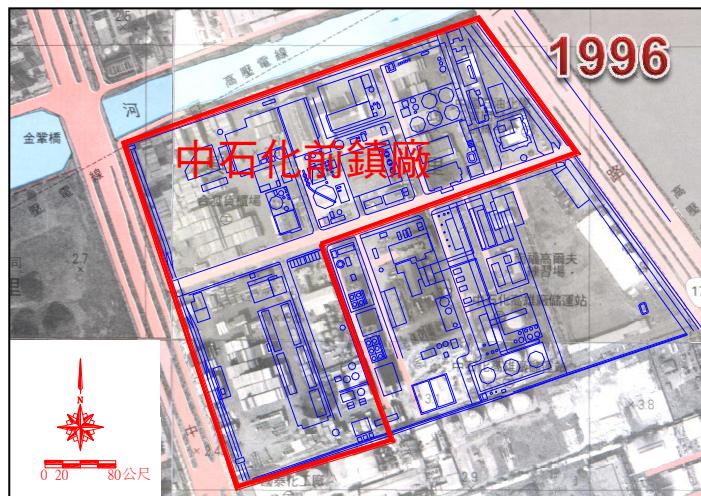
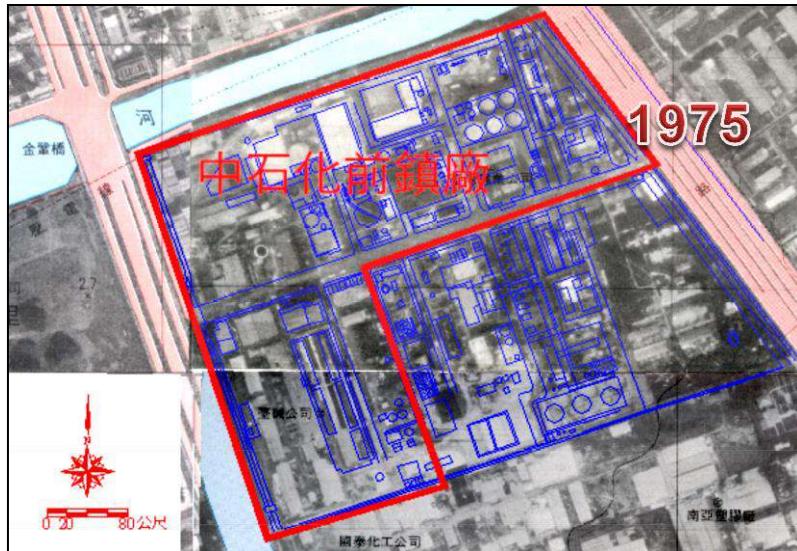


Surrounding Map



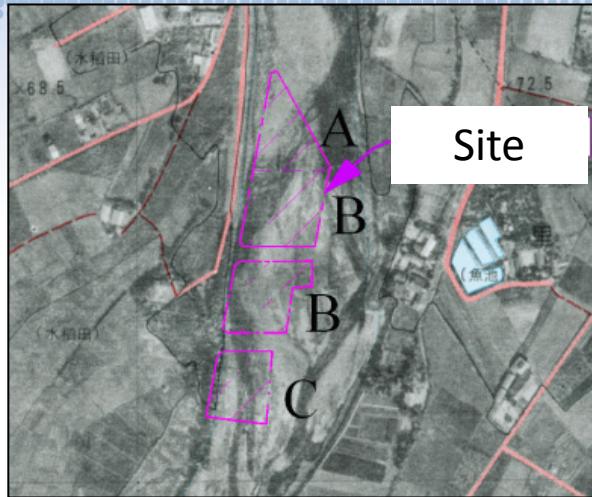
Industrial Plant History

- ❖ Site History
- ❖ Air Photos, Manufacturted Records, Chemicals Used, Registrations, Maps



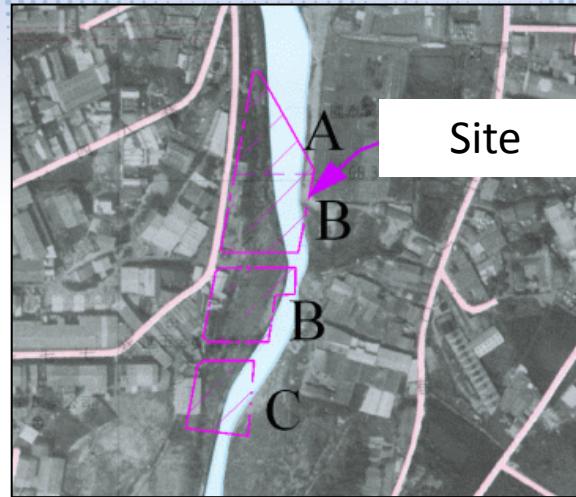


Air Photos



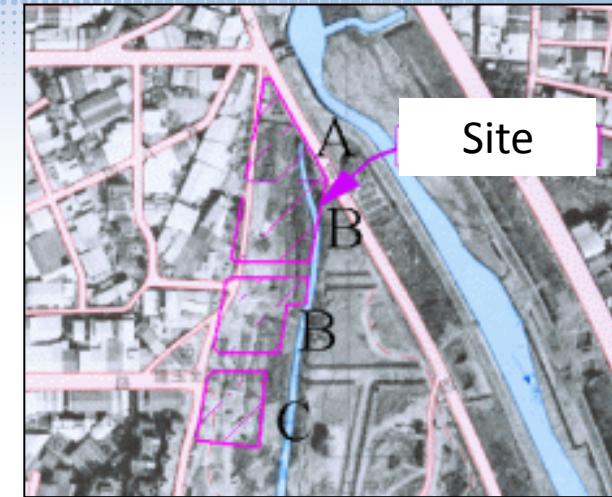
1978

Site Altitude 65m



1991

Site Altitude 68m



2000

Site Altitude 70m

History Photos Analysis

- Waste Increase
- Population Increase



On-Site Investigation

- ❖ Surface Drainage
- ❖ Surface Waste Disposal / Broken Pipelines



- ❖ Underground Storage Tanks/Pipelines/Reaction Cells
- ❖ Transformers(PCB)
- ❖ Chemical Tanks



- ❖ Toxic Waste
- ❖ Soil
- ❖ Groundwater

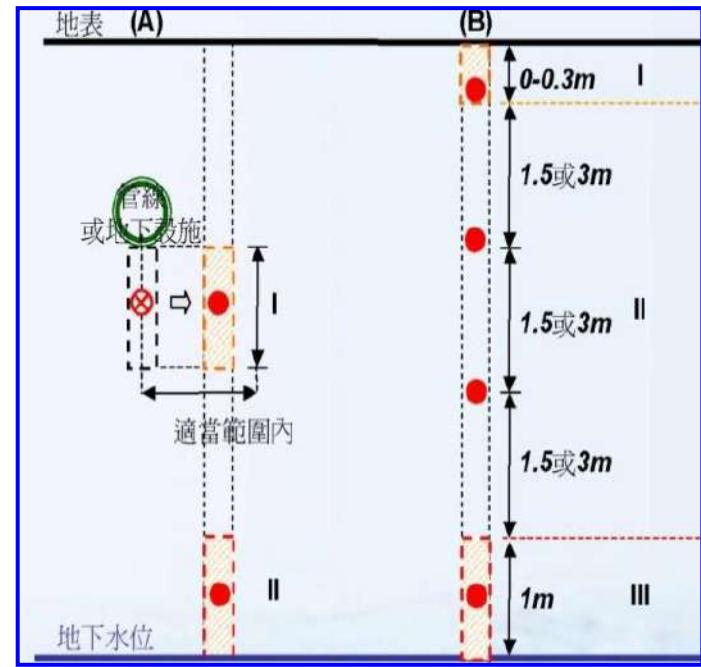
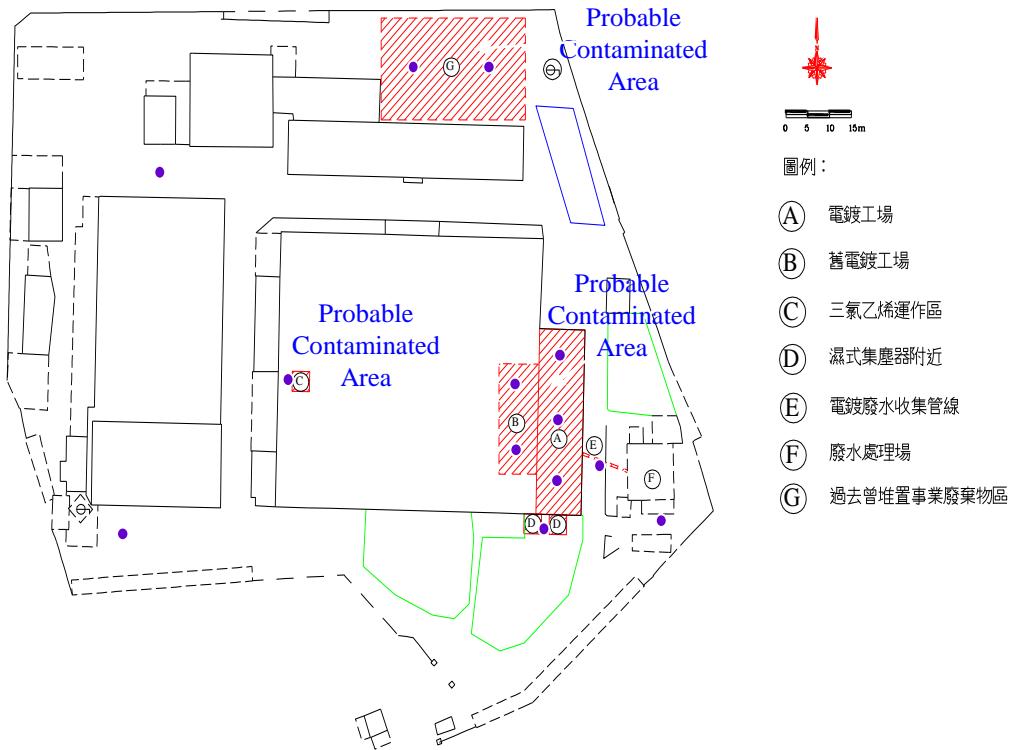




Soil Sampling Methods



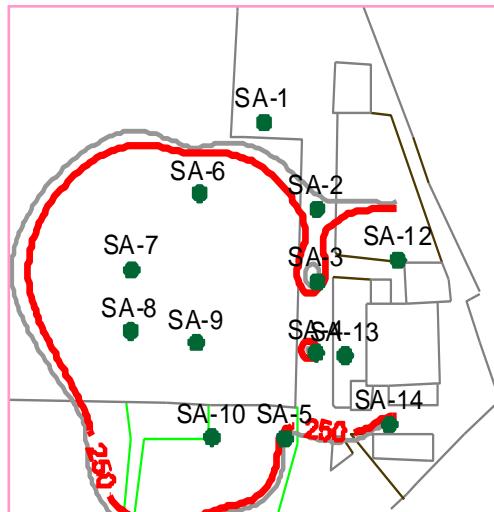
- ❖ Probable Contaminated Area: Judgmental sampling
- ❖ Contaminated Area Unknown: Grid Sampling



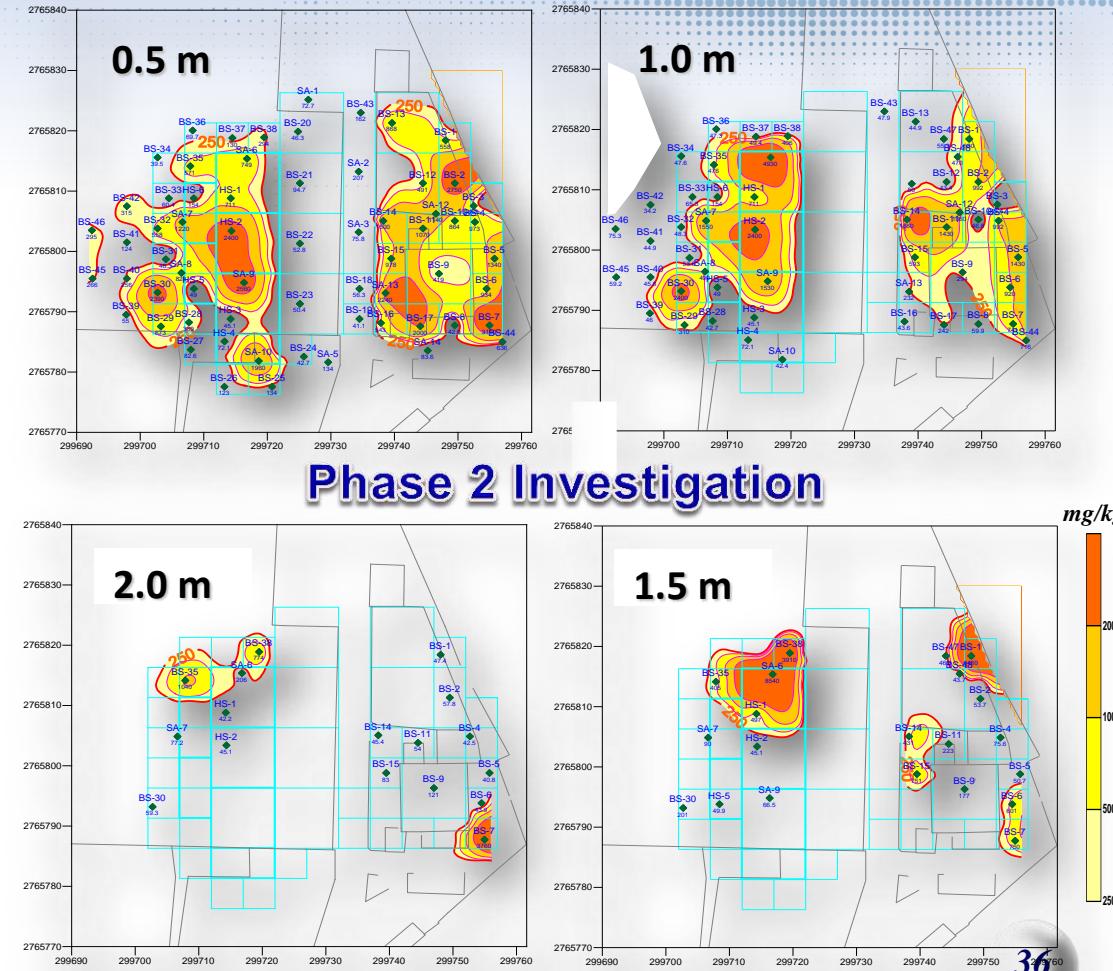


Contaminated Area "Reduce"

- Phase 2 investigation "reduce" contaminated area

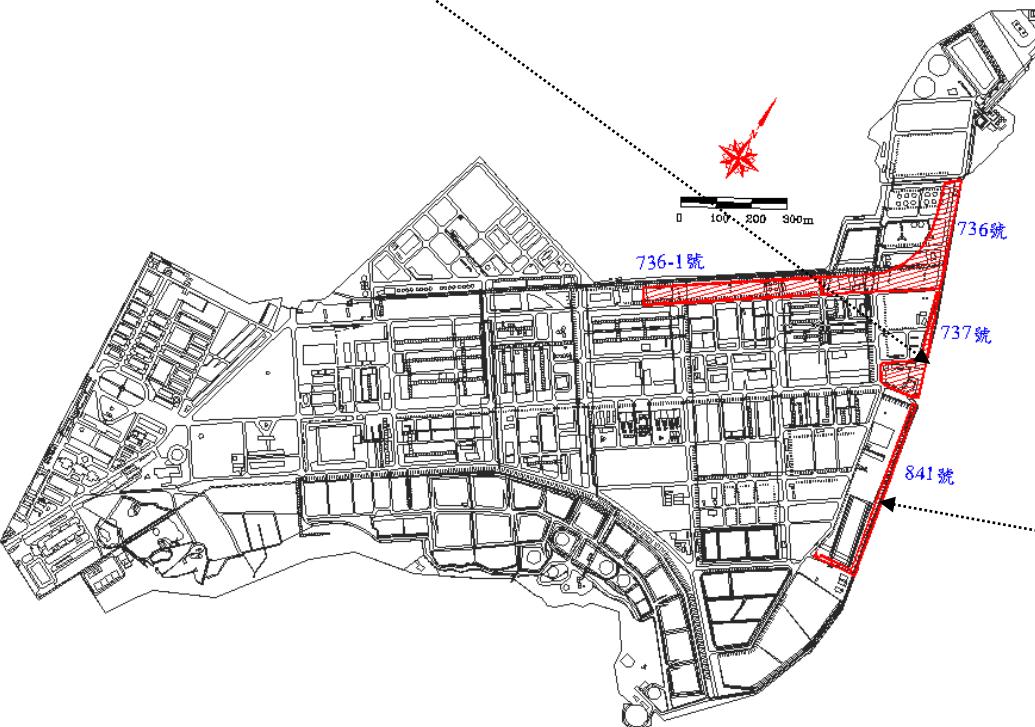
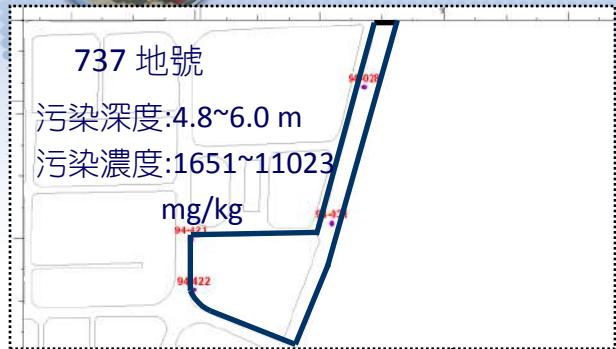


Phase 1 Investigation



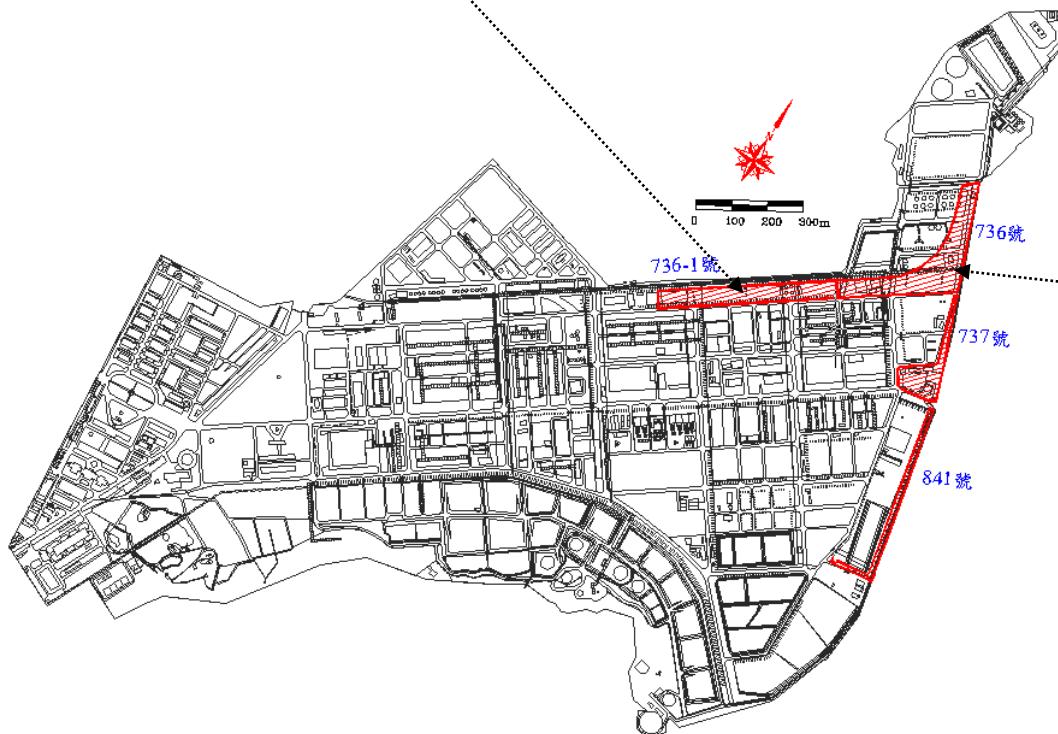
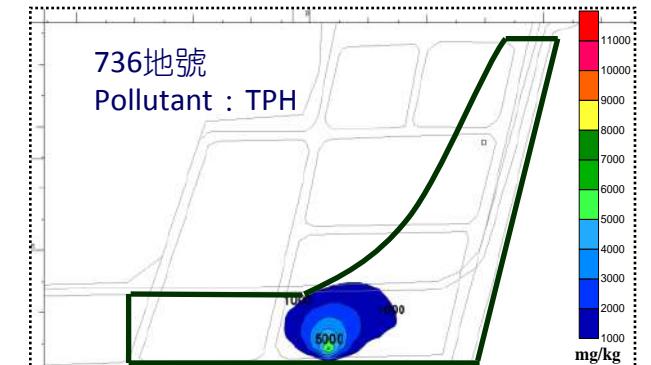
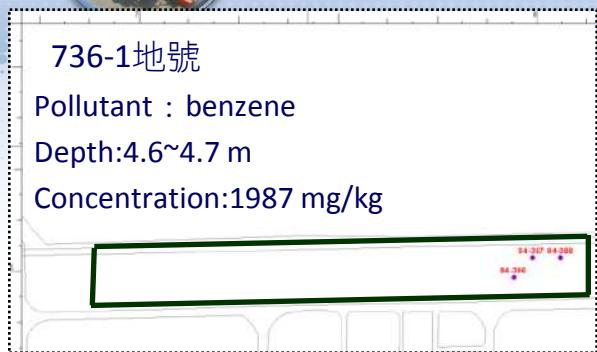


Case Study II (1/2)





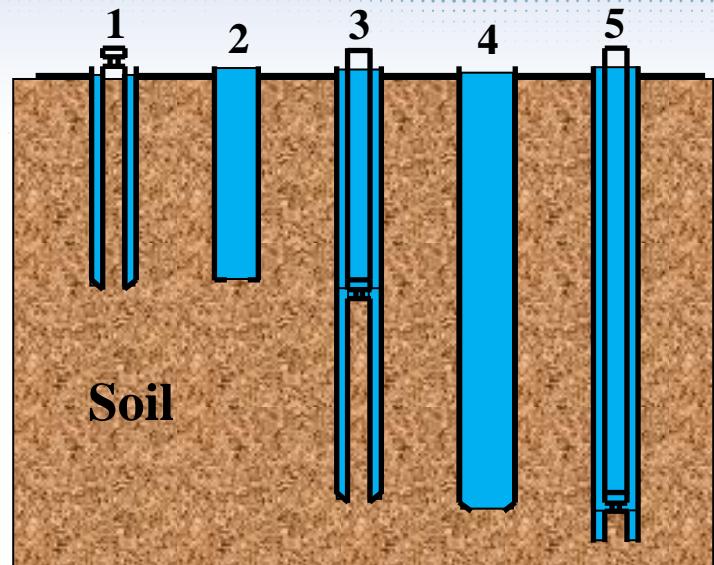
Case Study II (1/2)





Soil Sampling-Direct Push

- ❖ Direct Push
- ❖ Connect with MIP or CPT



- ❖ Step 1 : Push in the outer tube with inner thin tube
- ❖ Step 2 : Take out the first thin tube(soil sample)
- ❖ Step 3 : Continuously push in the outer tube with inner thin tube
- ❖ Step 4 : Take out the second thin tube(soil sample)
- ❖ Step 5 : Repeat above steps until last depth



Soil Pollution Screening



Soil Gas Survey



PID /FID



MIP (Membrane Interphase Probe)



TPH Test Kit



Grid Sampling

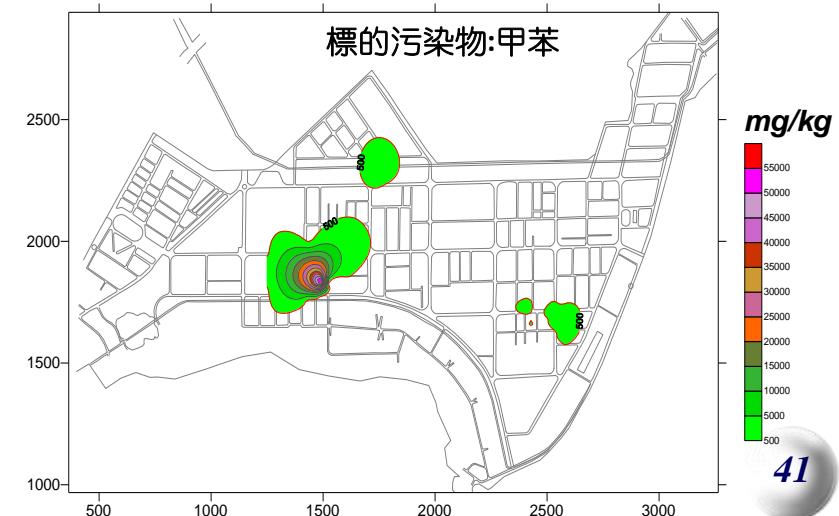
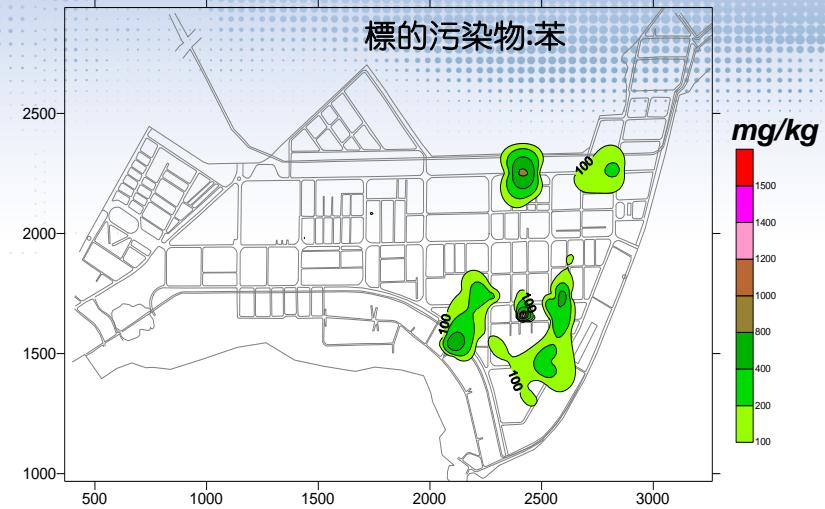


❖ Scope of Work

- ↳ Period: 2005 (April-Oct.)
- ↳ Manufacture area: 40m grid
- ↳ Administration area: 100m grid
- ↳ 500 soil sample sets
(2-3 depths/each set),
940 samples total

❖ Investigation Results

- ↳ Fig. 1: Benzene
- ↳ Fig. 2: Toluene



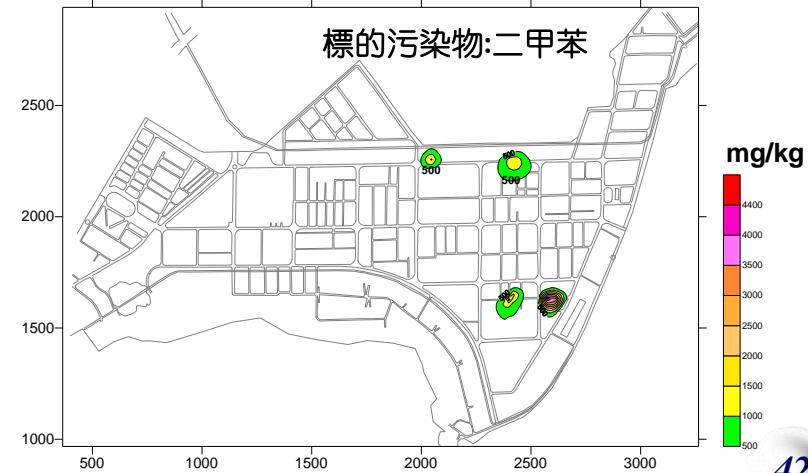
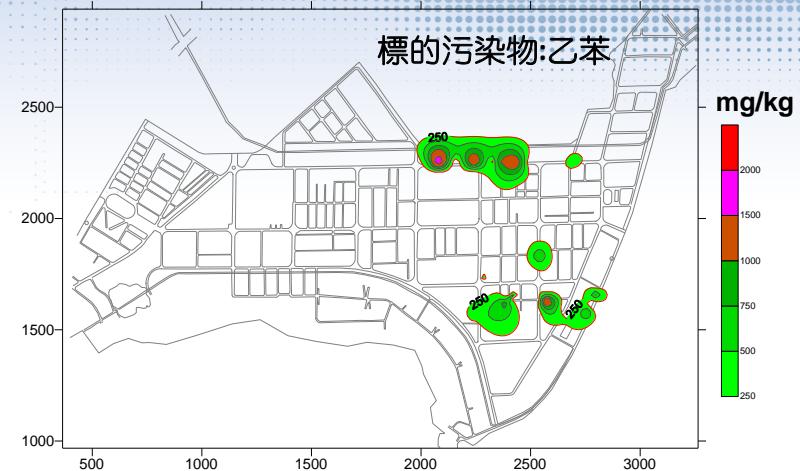


Grid Sampling



❖ Investigation Results

- ↳ Fig. 3: Ethylbenzene
- ↳ Fig. 4: Xylene





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Case III Gas Stations

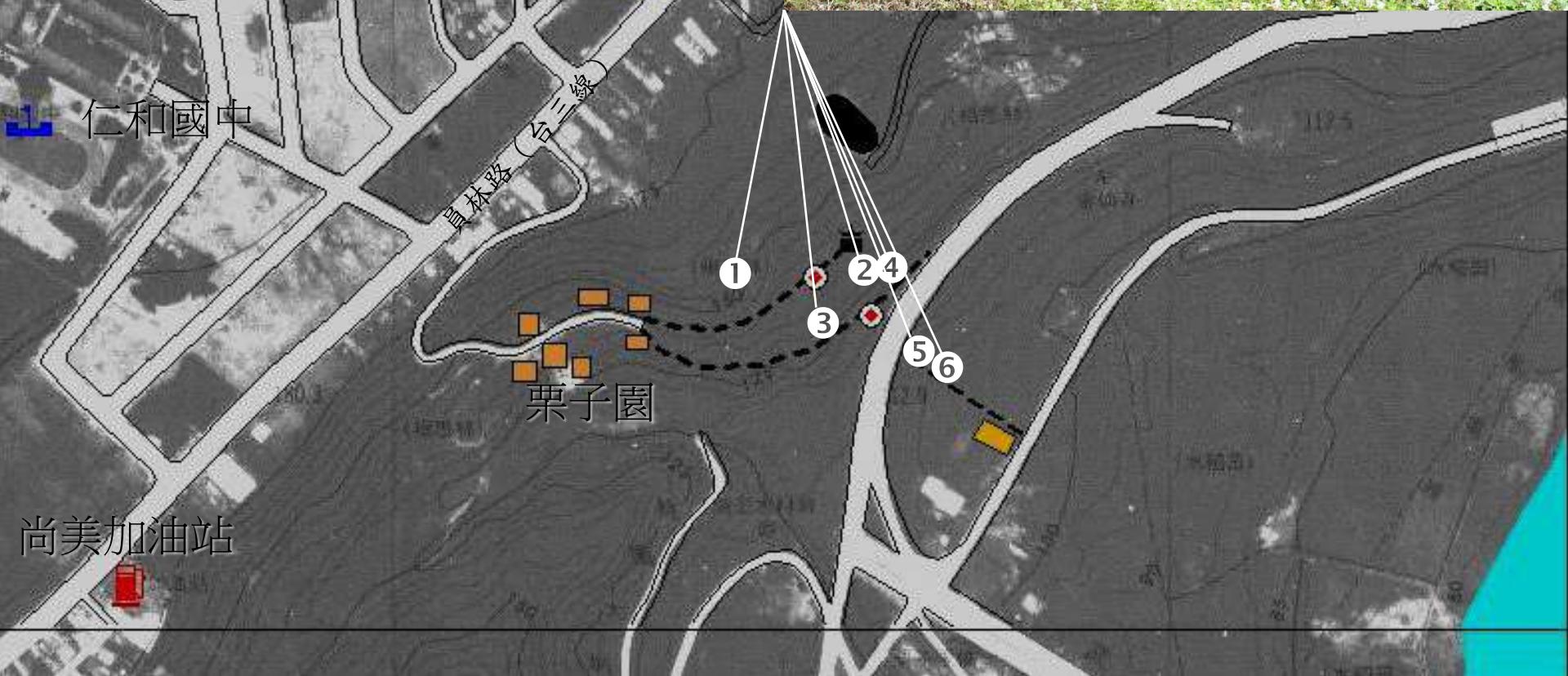
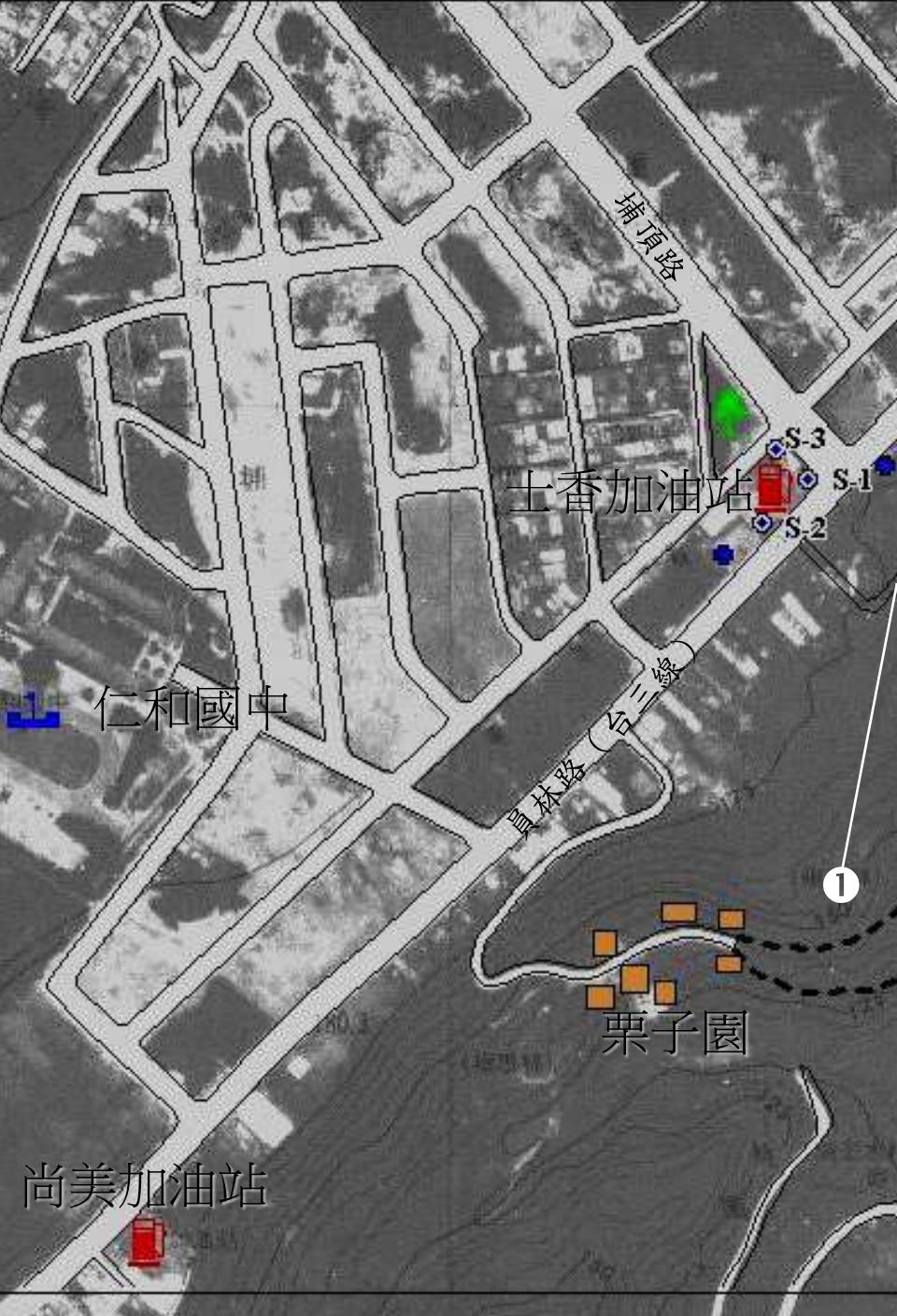




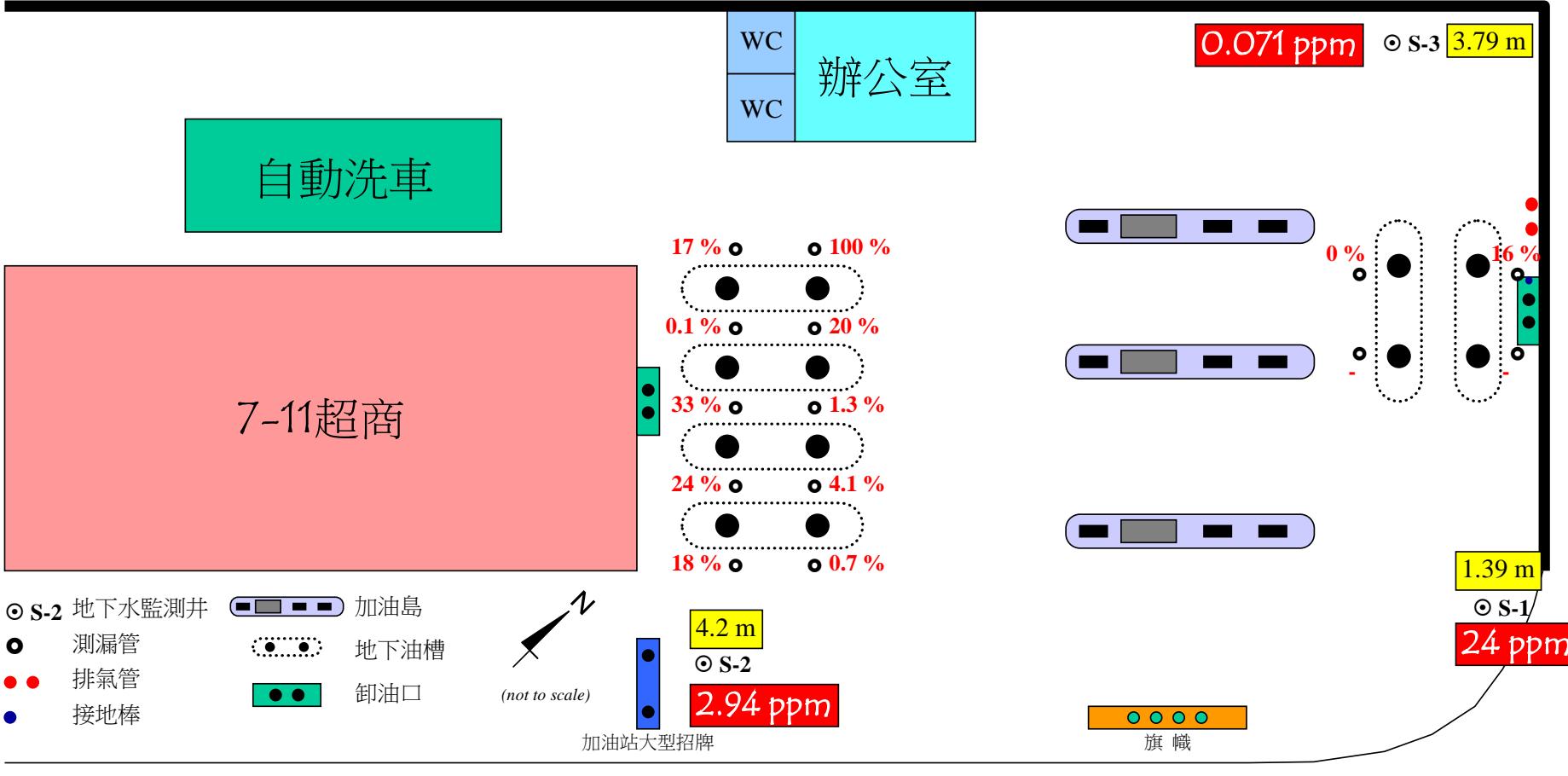
History



- ❖ It was found by nearby residents that groundwater was contaminated in 2001
- ❖ Responsible Parties conduct : 1)Tank and pipeline leaking test 、 2) Soil gas survey 、 3) GPR survey 、 4) EM survey 、 5)Soil and groundwater sampling and analysis in 2002.
- ❖ The contaminants flow out (down gradient) at least 2,000 meter from gas station
- ❖ 2002 listed as pollution controlled site



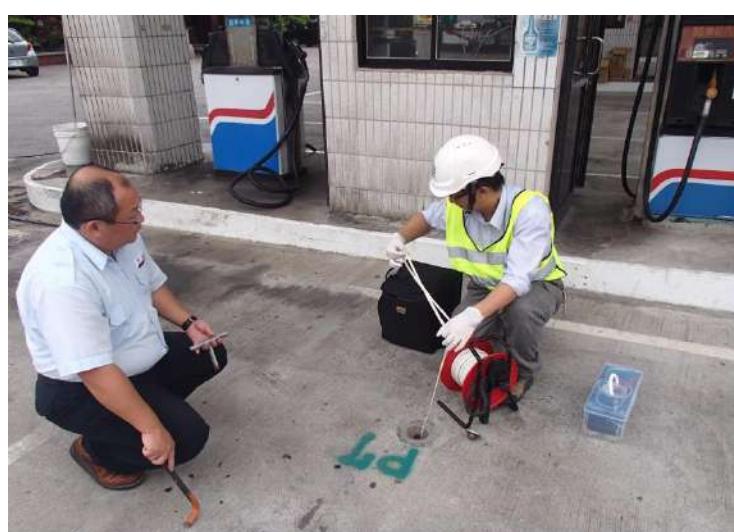
埔頂公園



- ❖ 防蝕電位 -384 mv (標準：-850 mv)
- ❖ 接地棒與管槽電連通 (標準：不應電連通)

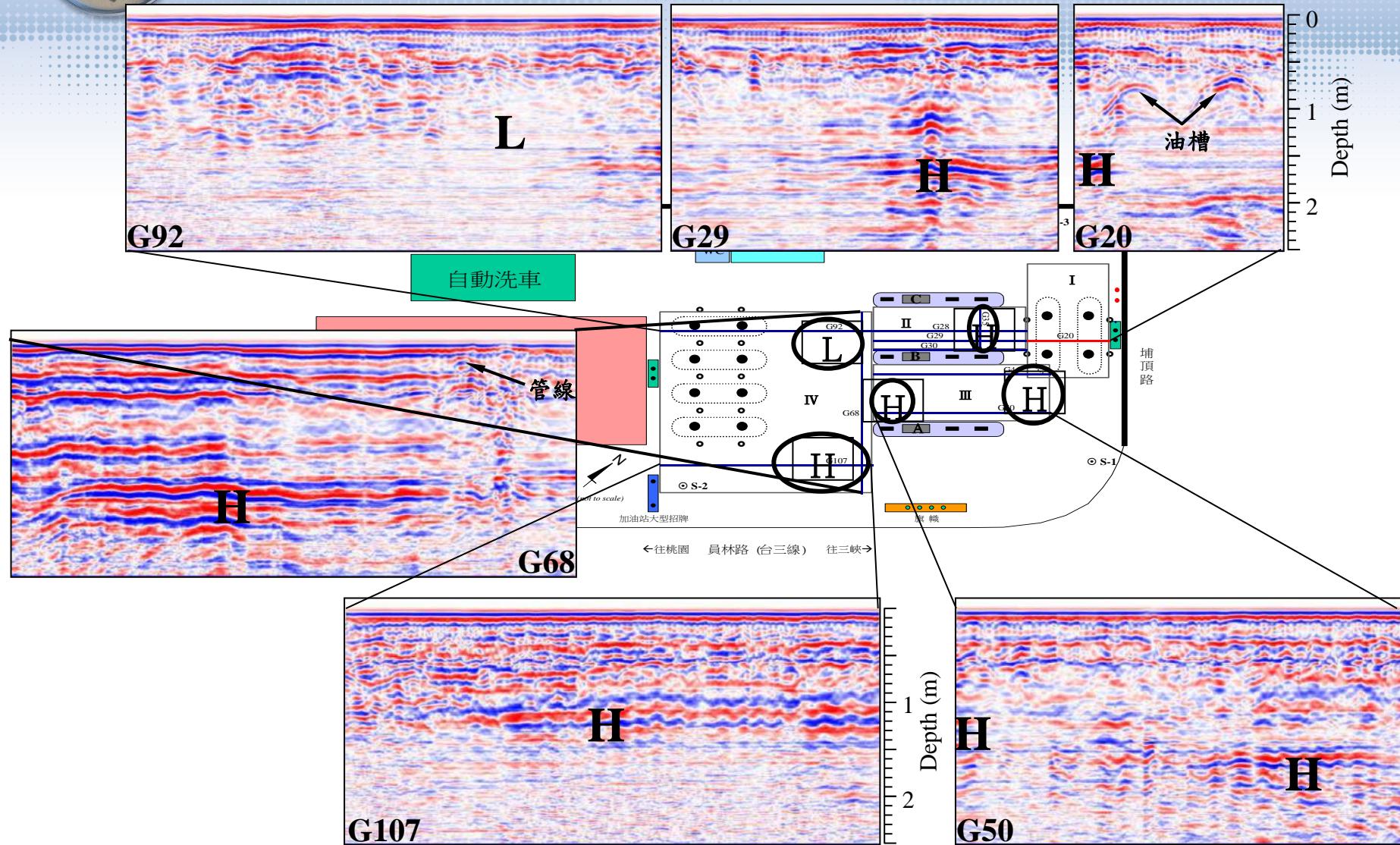


Soil Gas Survey



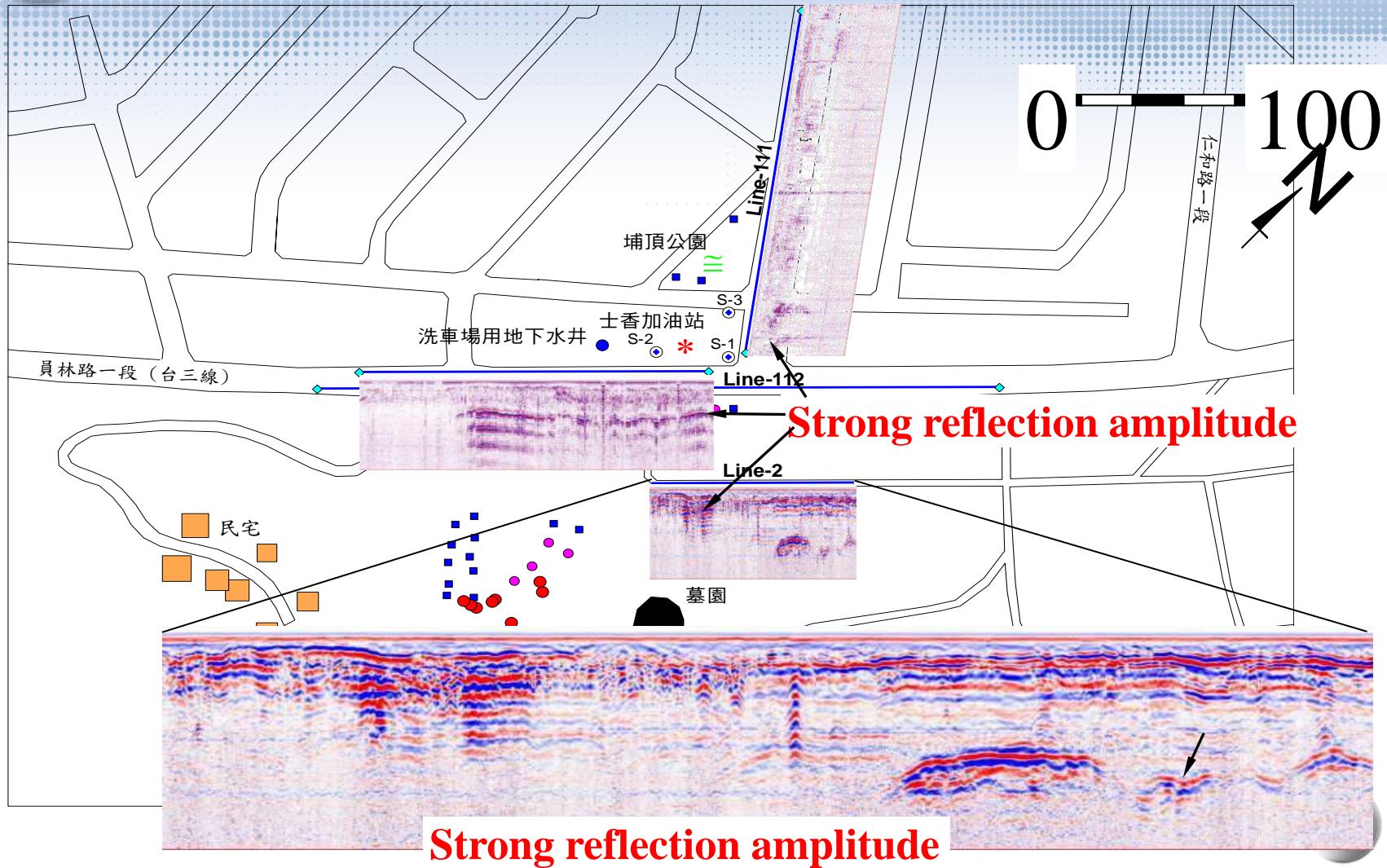


GPR Survey(1/2)



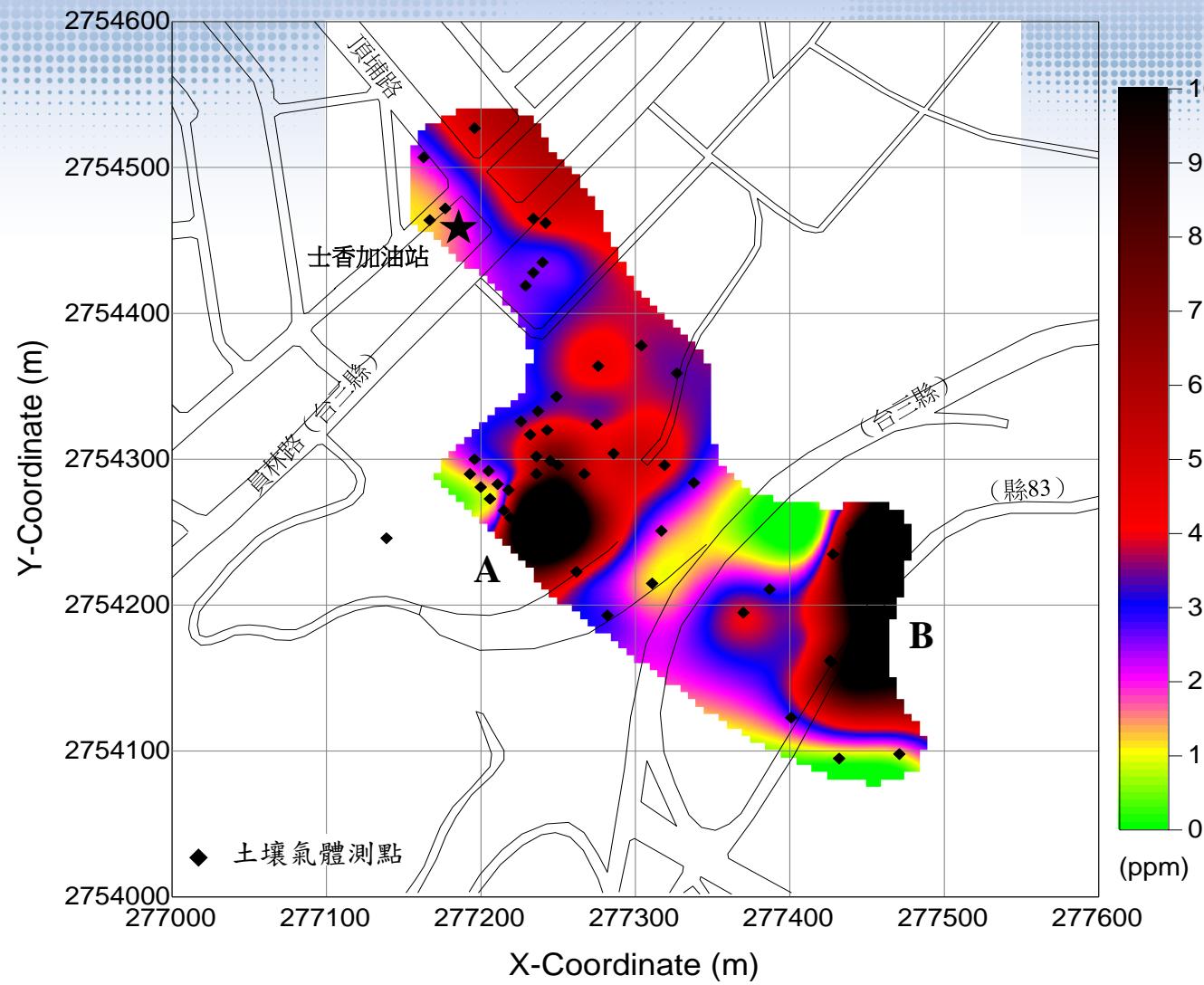


GPR Survey(2/2)



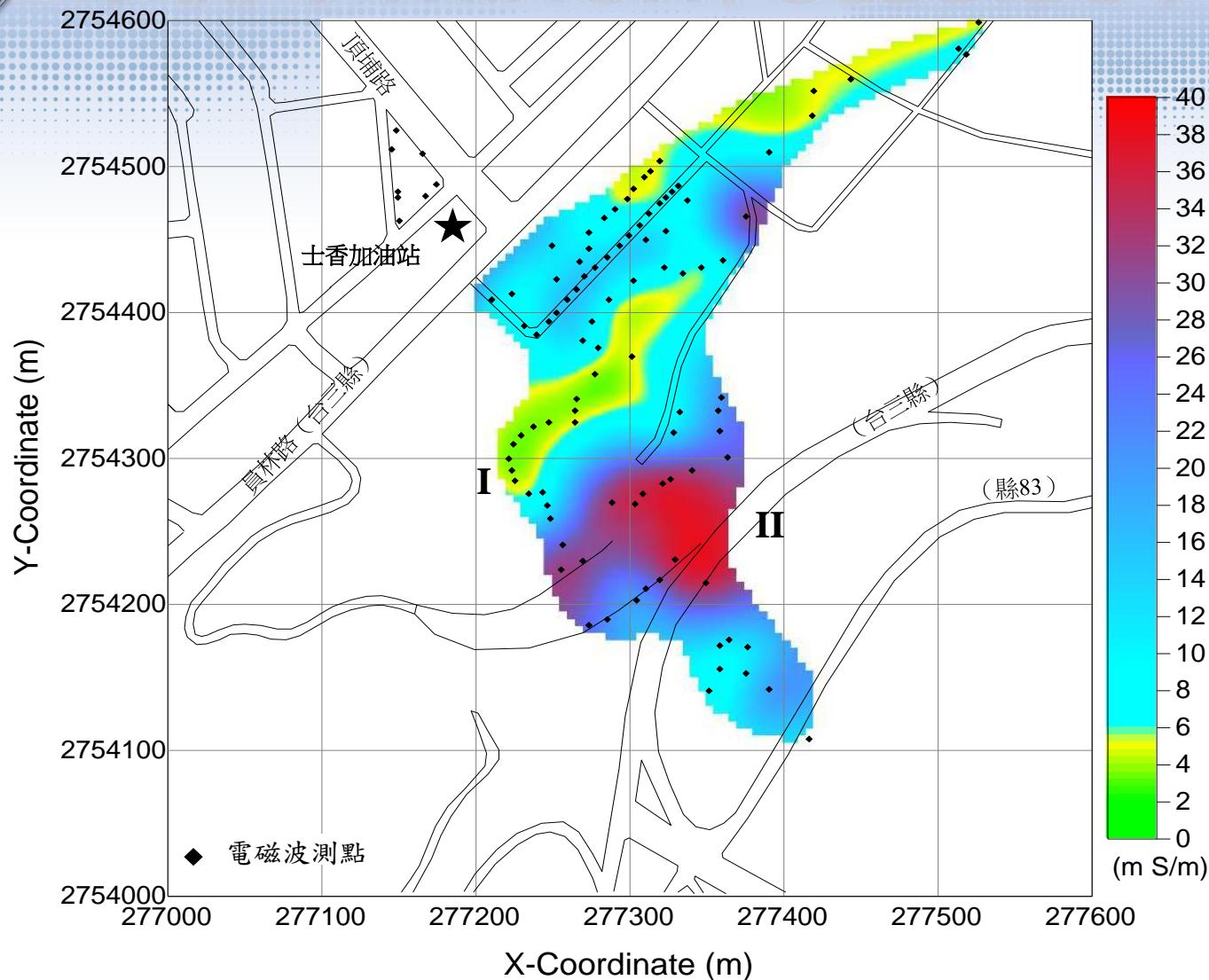


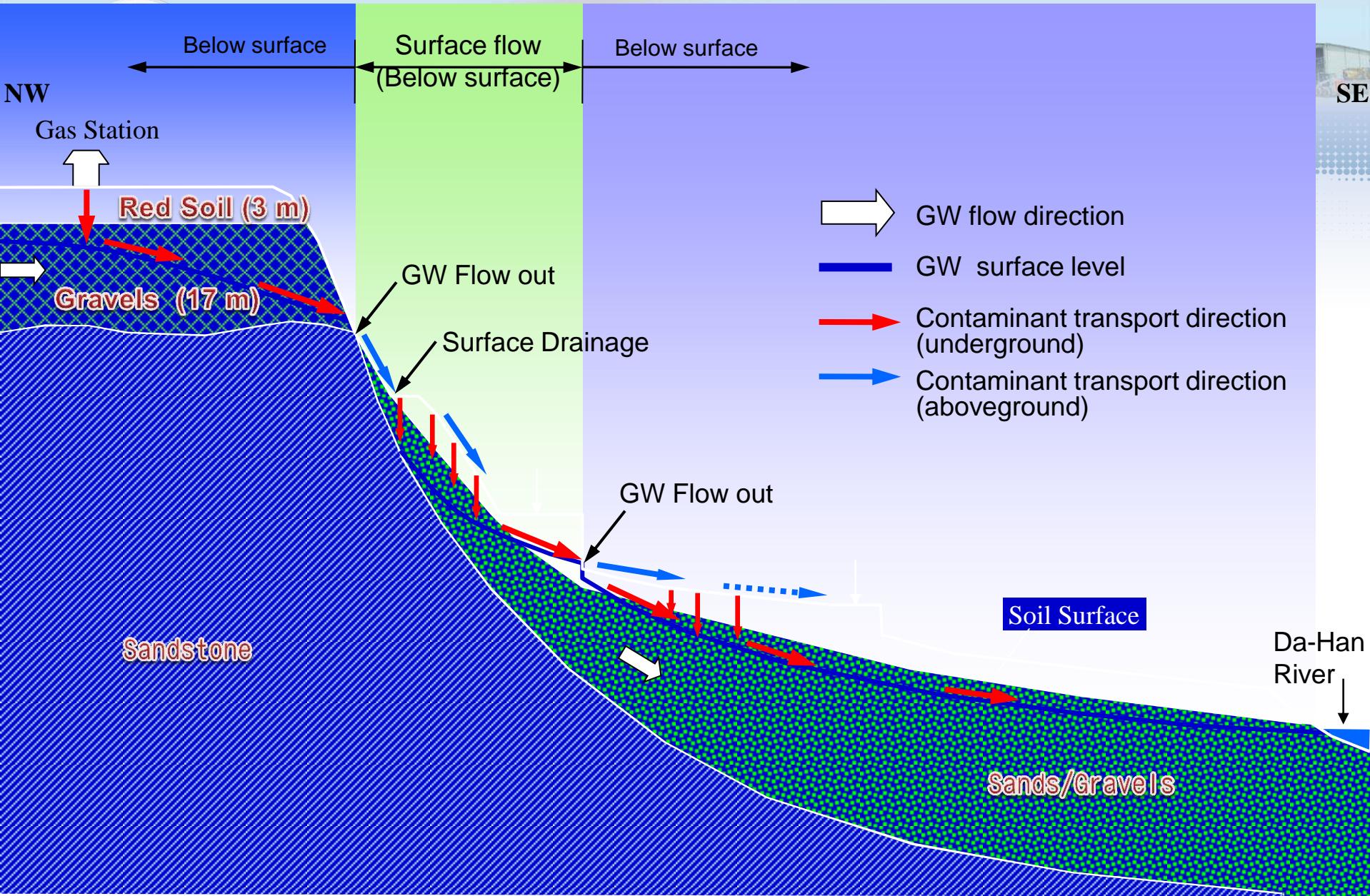
Soil Gas Survey (offsite)





EM Survey(offsite)







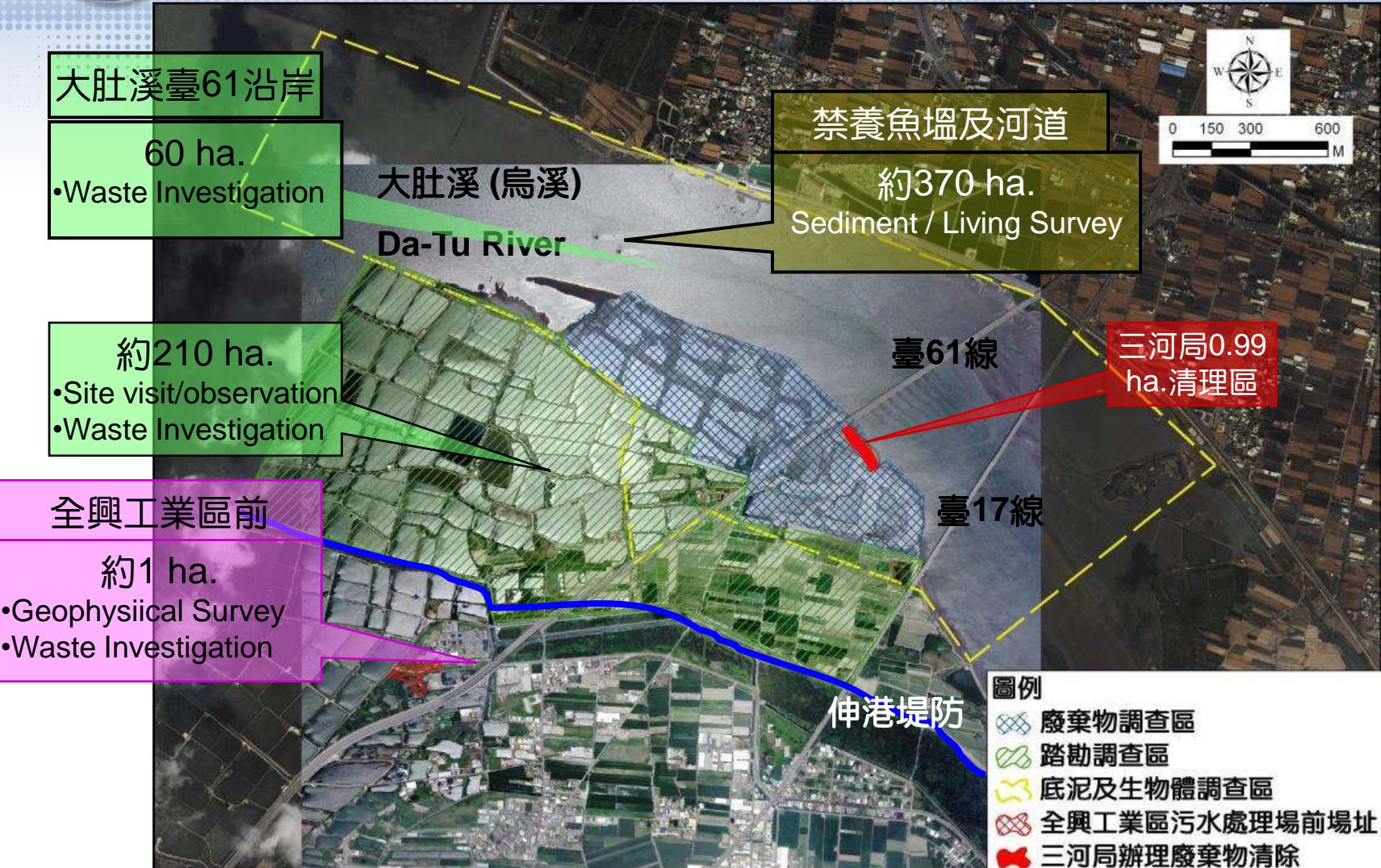
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Case IV Waste Dumping Sites





Investigation Area





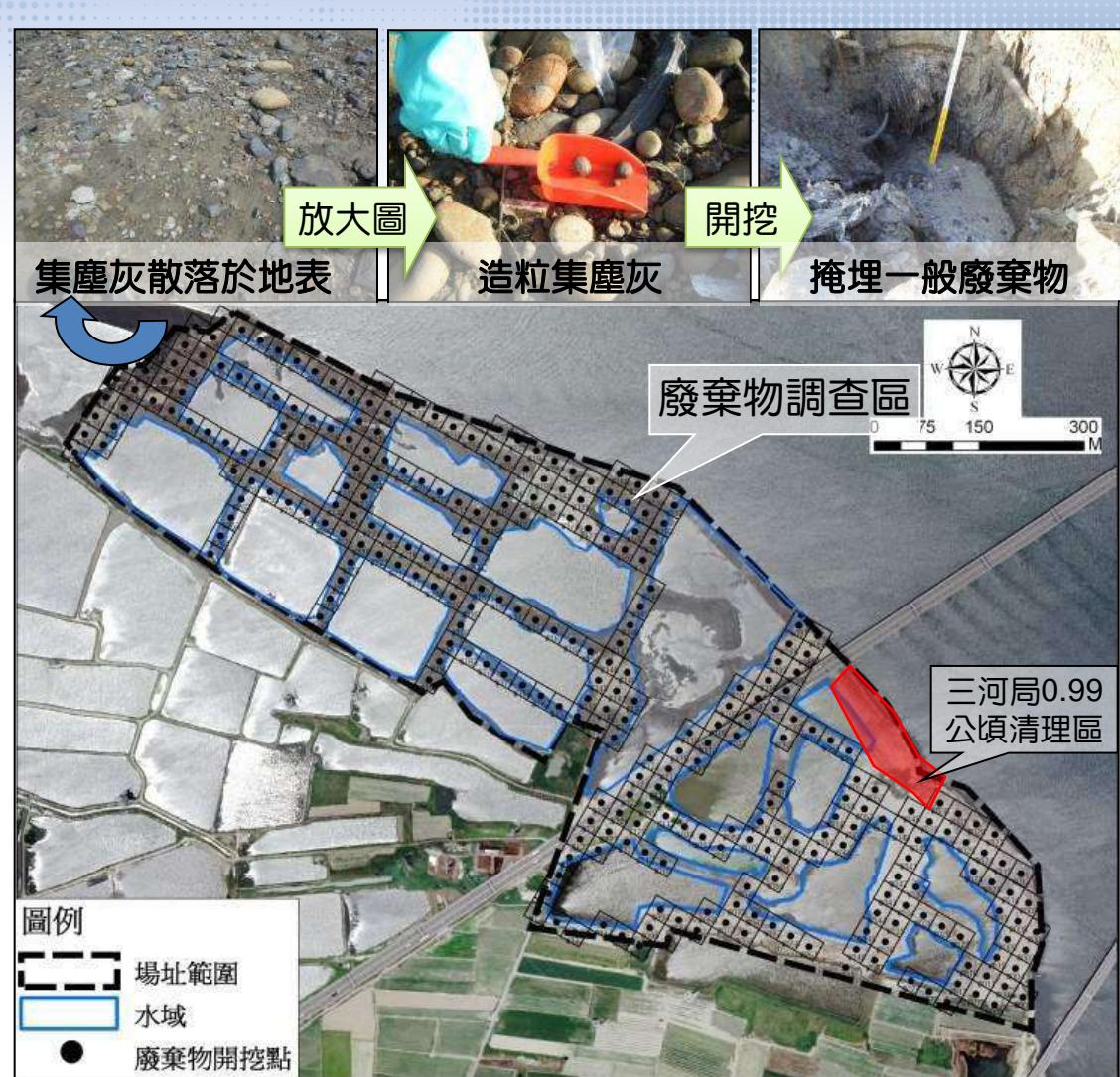
Waste Investigation Area (60ha.)

❖ 27 ha.

- ↳ Roads and Fish Ponds
- ↳ 30 meter Grid sampling

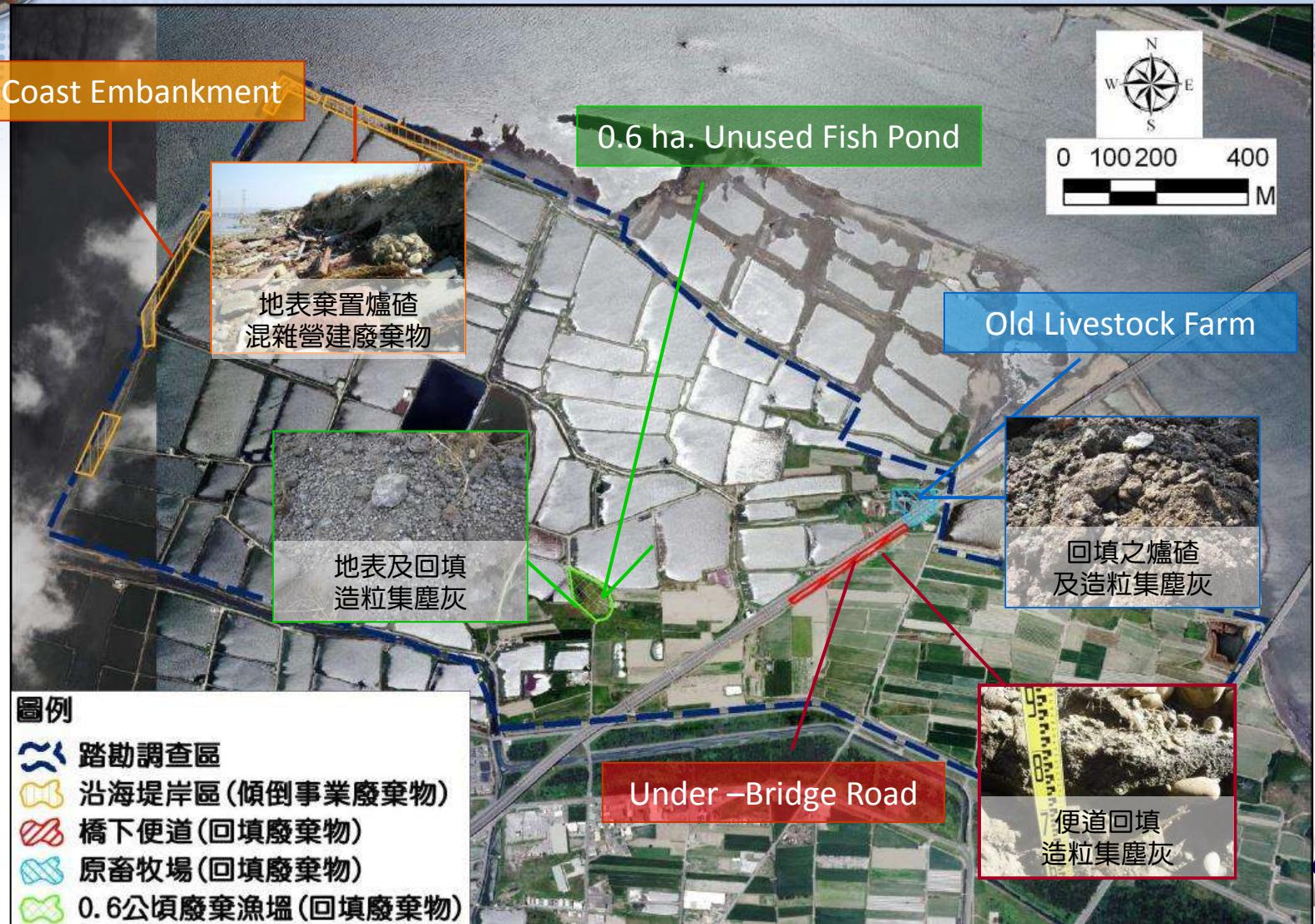
❖ 316 Samples Total

- ↳ XRF screening
- ↳ 91 samples for TCLP-Heavy Metals analysis
- ↳ 2 samples for Dioxins analysis



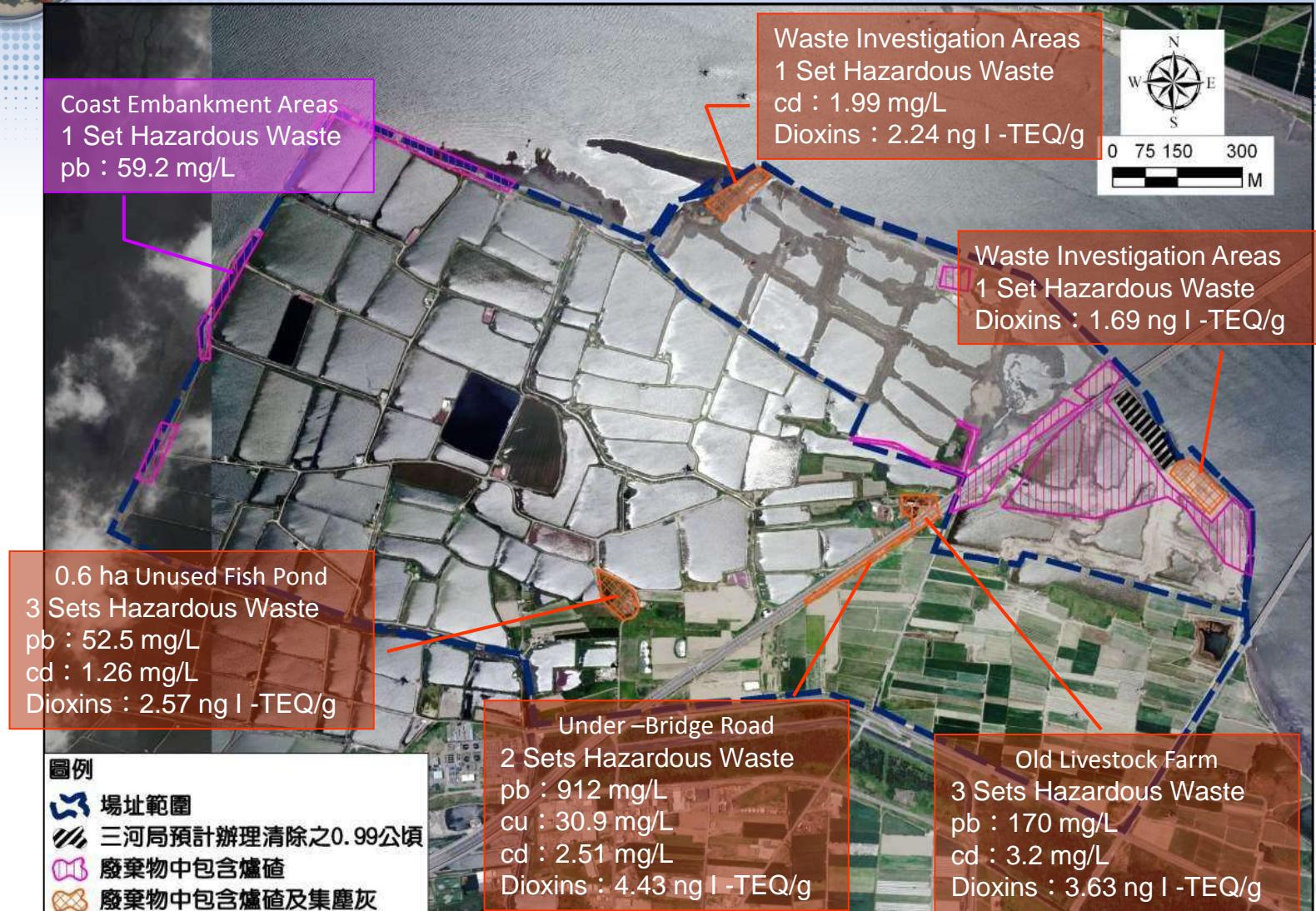


Waste Dumping Locations





Investigation Results





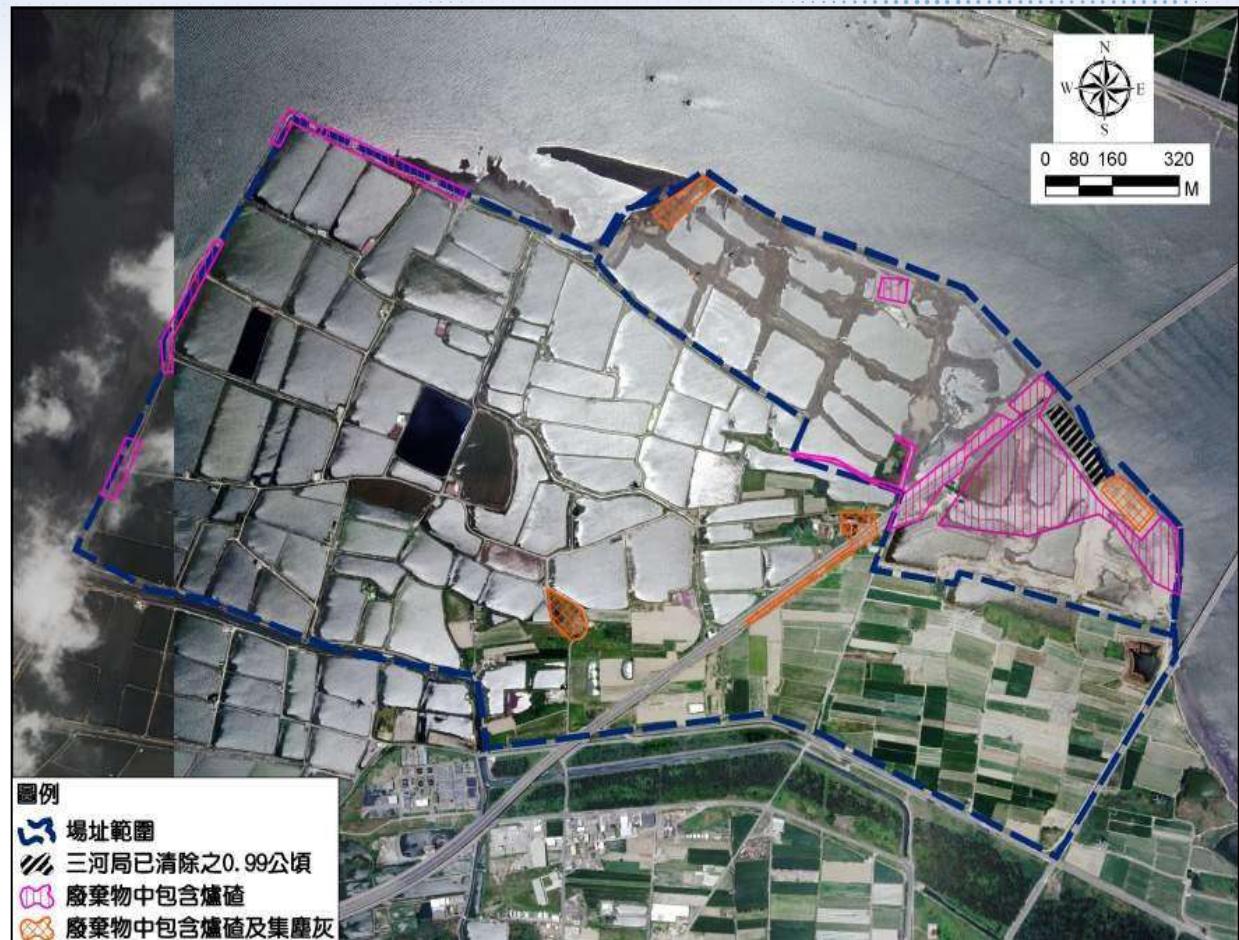
Proposed Clean-up Amounts and Cost (Area A)

❖ Total Clean-up

- Hazardous Waste:
11,000 cu. meter
- Other Waste:
13,000 cu. meter

❖ Estimated Cost

- 367,000,000. NT





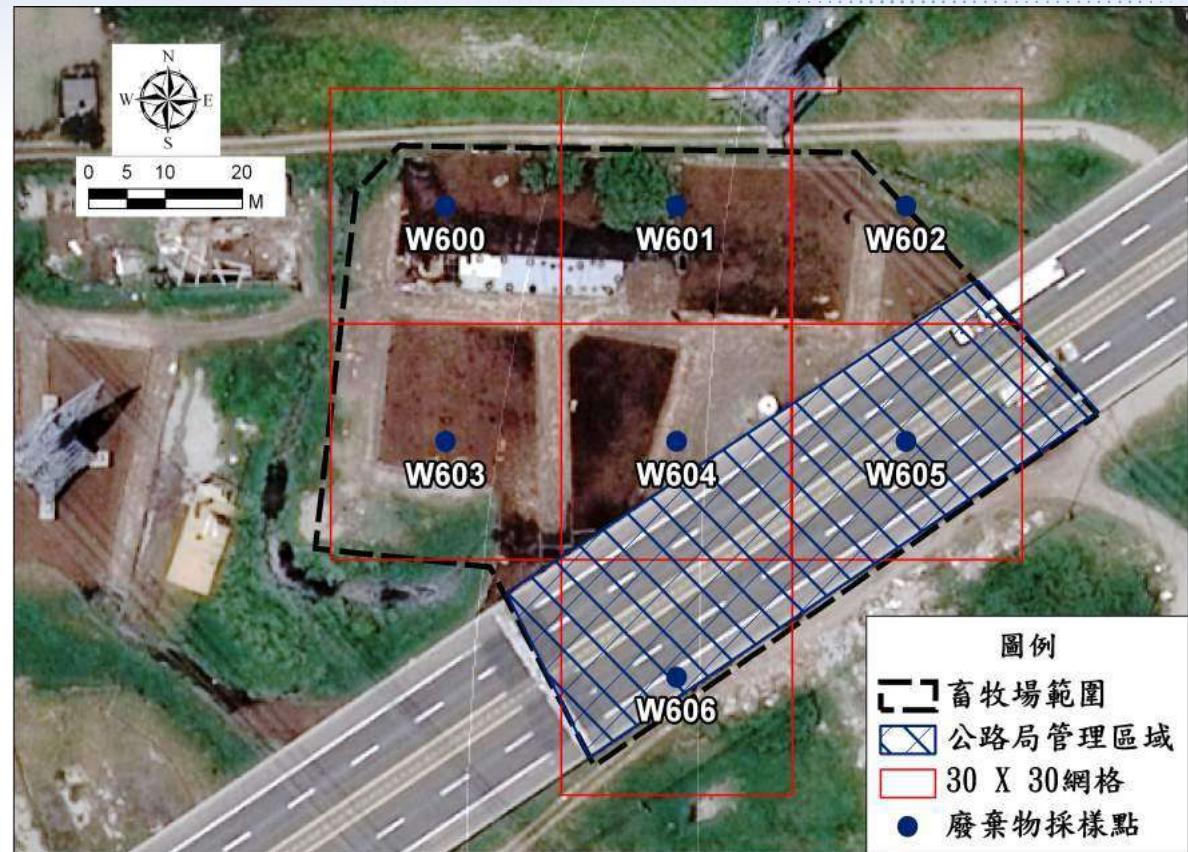
Proposed Clean-up Amounts and Cost (Area B)

❖ Total Clean-up

- ↳ Hazardous Waste:
630 cu. meter
- ↳ Other Waste:
240 cu. meter

❖ Estimated Cost

- ↳ 30,100,000. NT





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Case V Other Sites





XRF Screening





XRF Screening

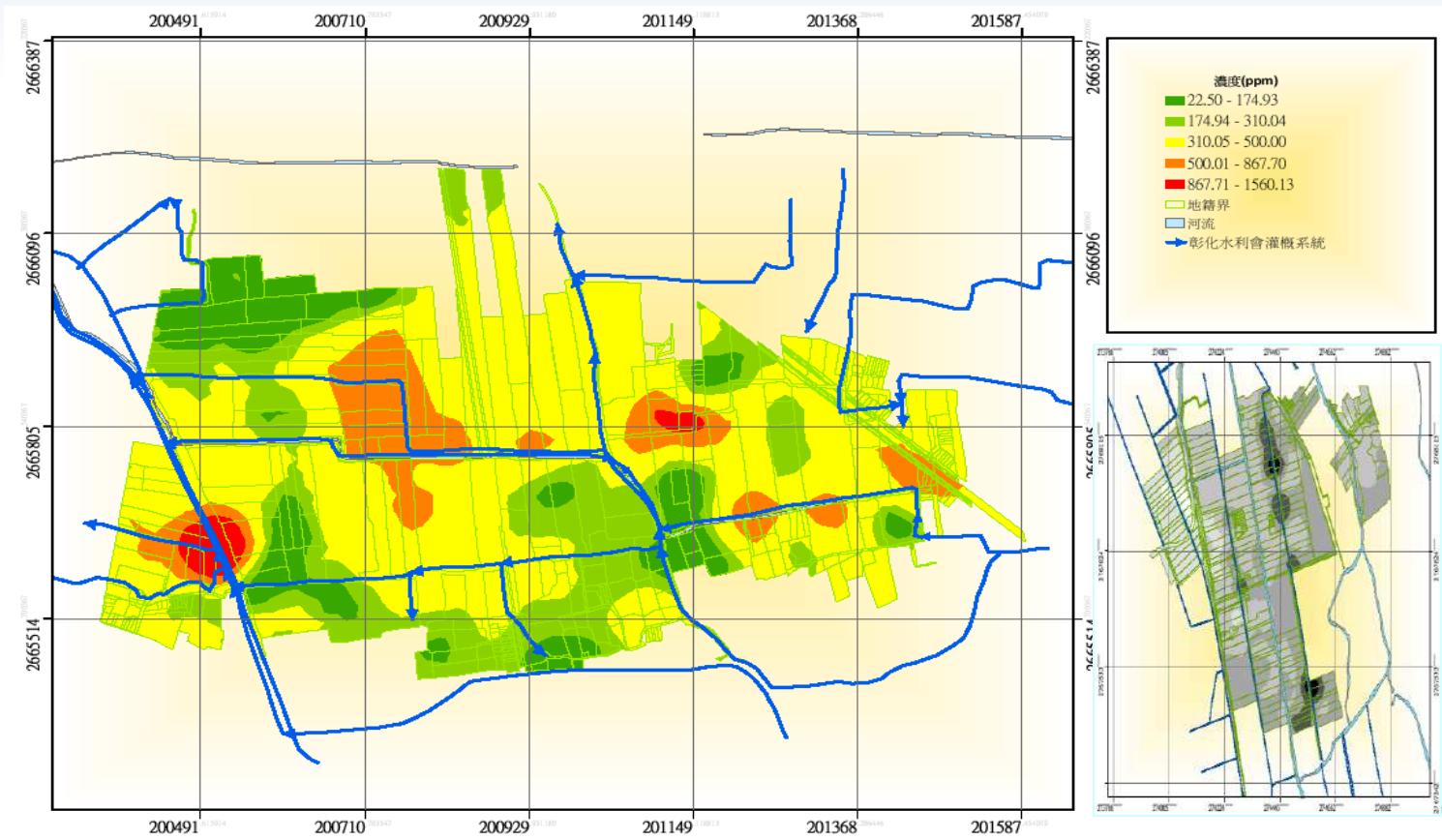




XRF Screening

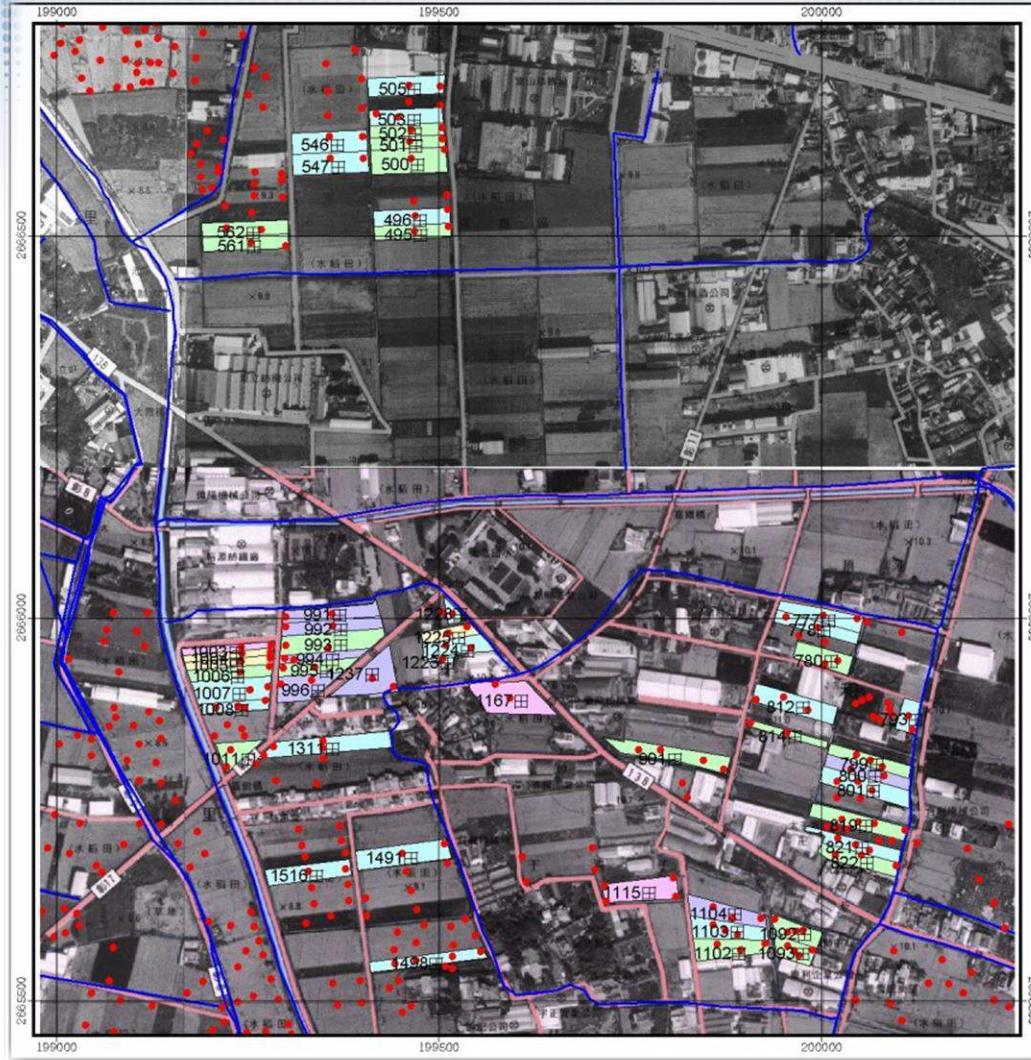


❖ Map of Ni Concentration at agricultural site in Central Taiwan



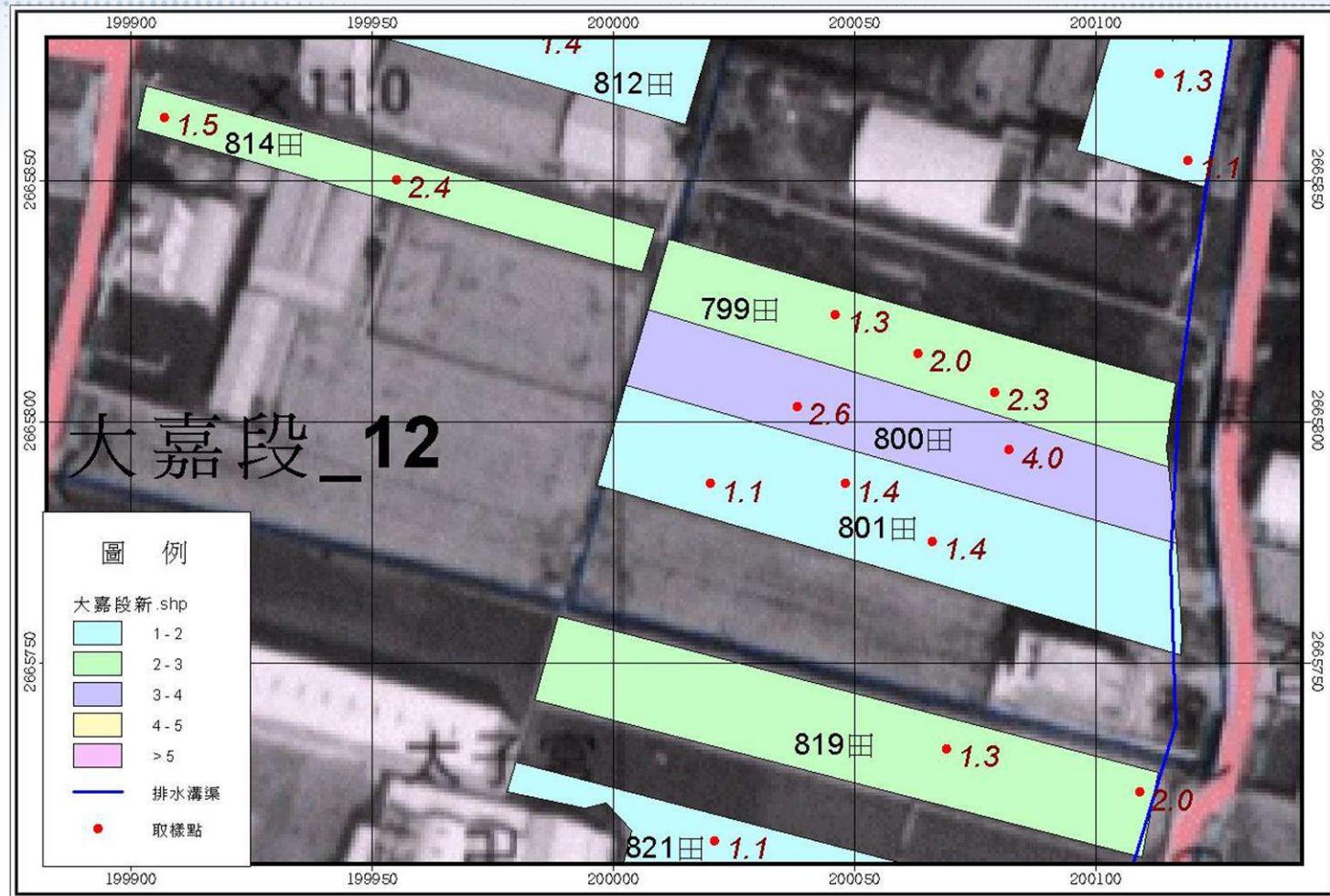


Soil Sampling



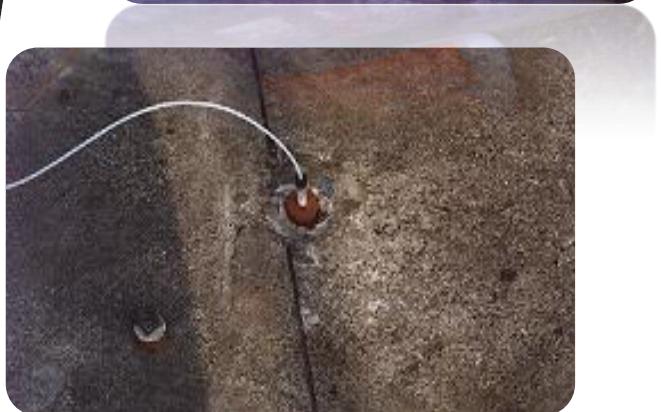


Soil Sampling





Soil Gas Survey



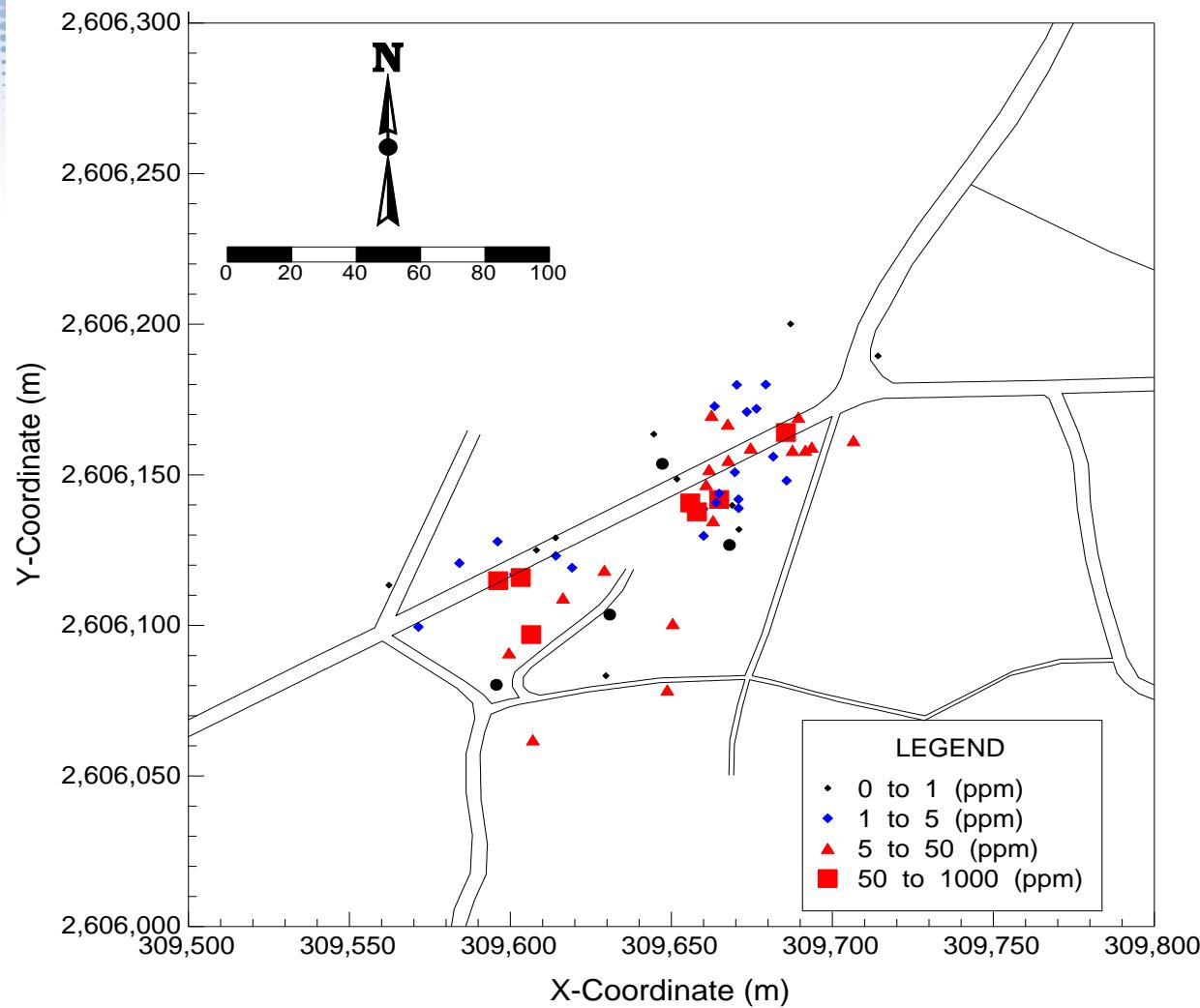


Soil Gas Survey



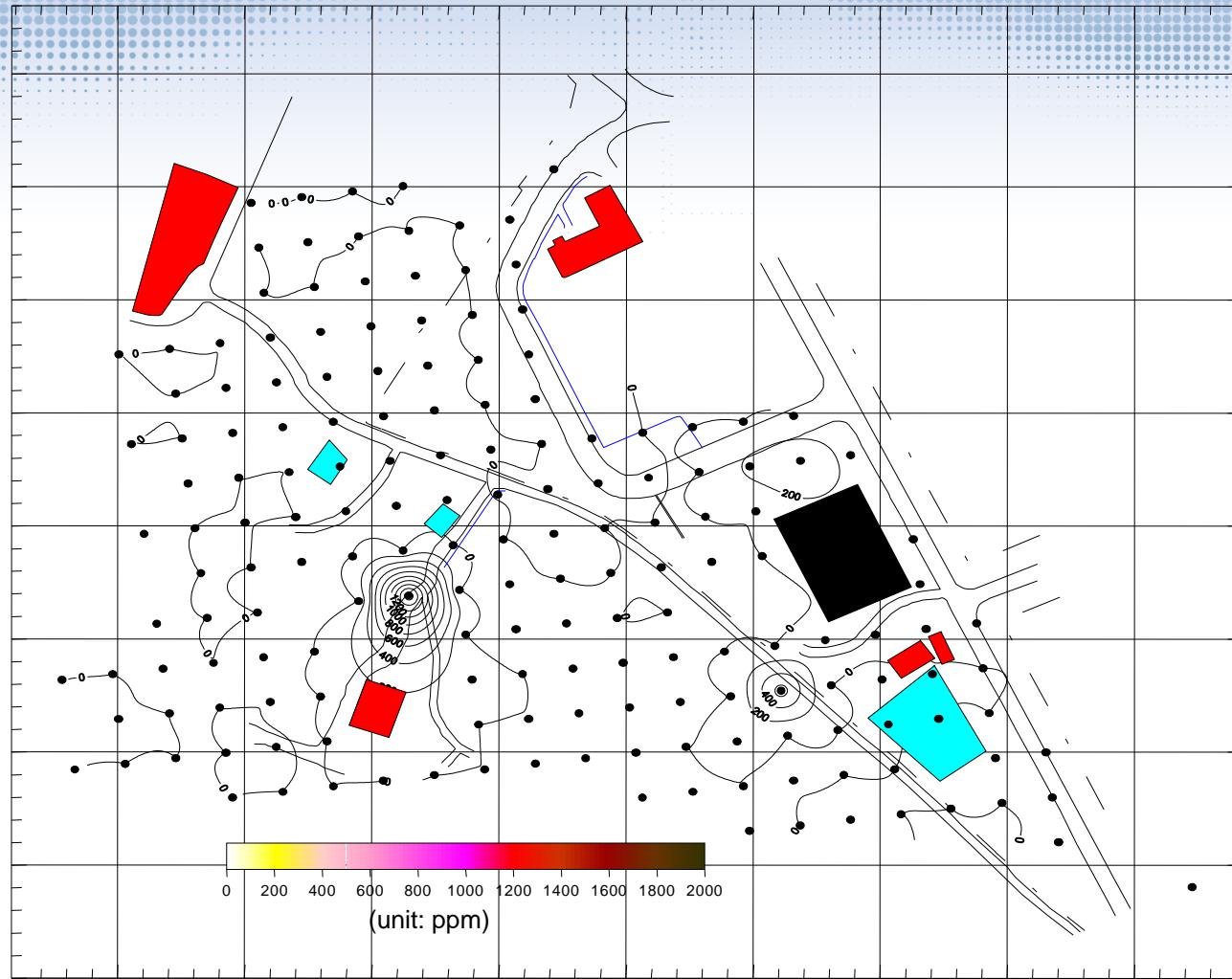


Soil Gas Survey



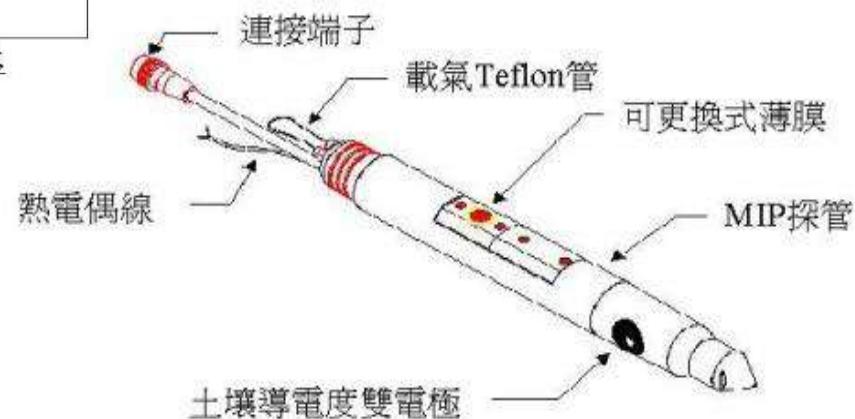
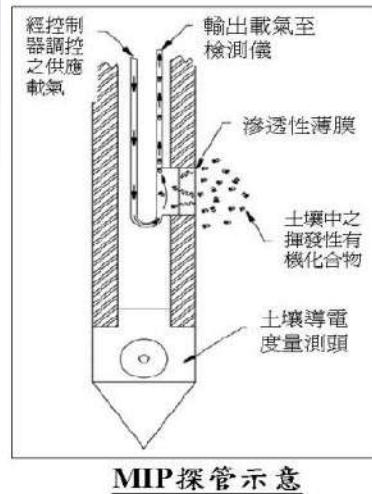
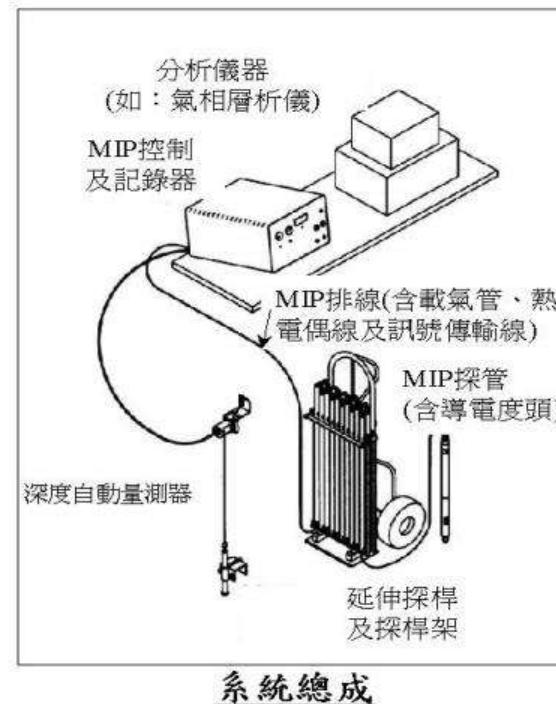


Soil Gas Survey





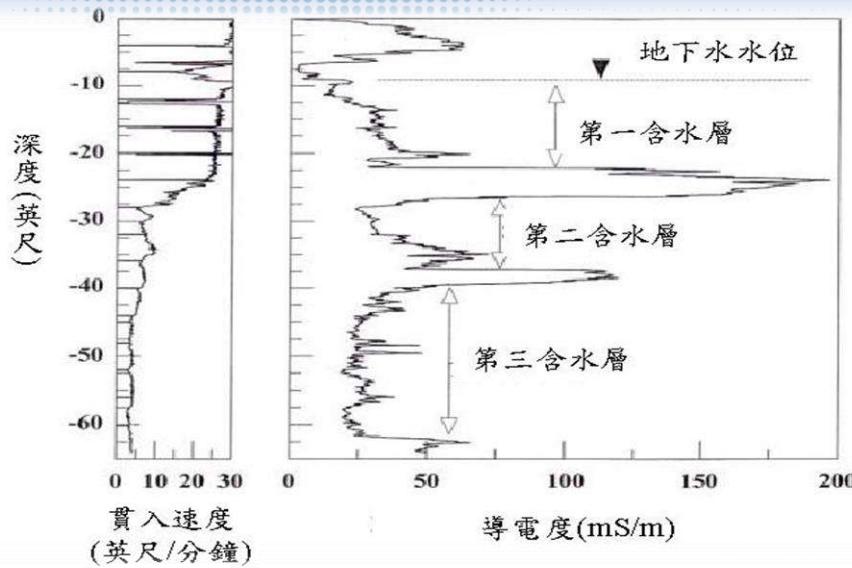
Membrane Interface Probe(MIP)(1/3)



MIP探管各部功能示意



Membrane Interface Probe(MIP)(2/3)

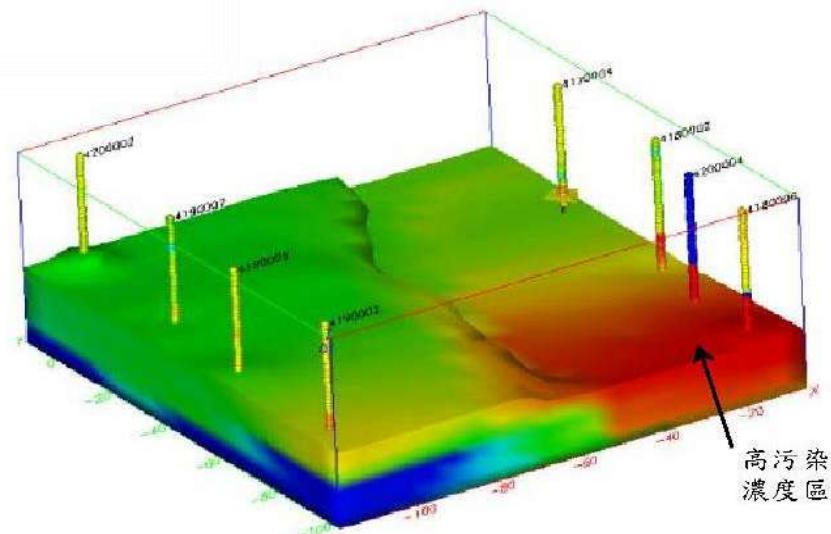
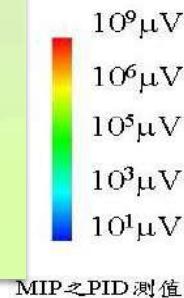


Soil Logging vs.
MIP Conductivity Data

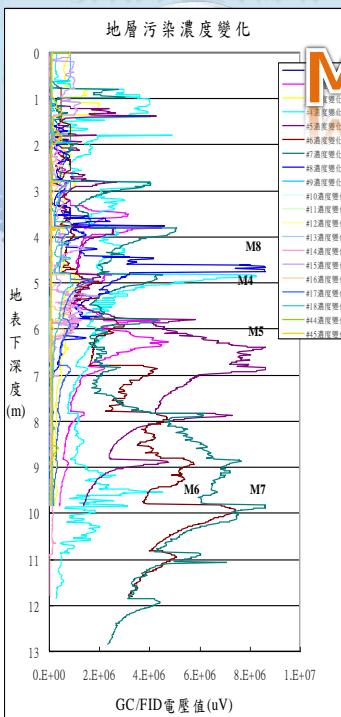
鑽孔土壤層面與MIP電導度
驗證比對圖

Contaminants Distribution By
MIP Investigation

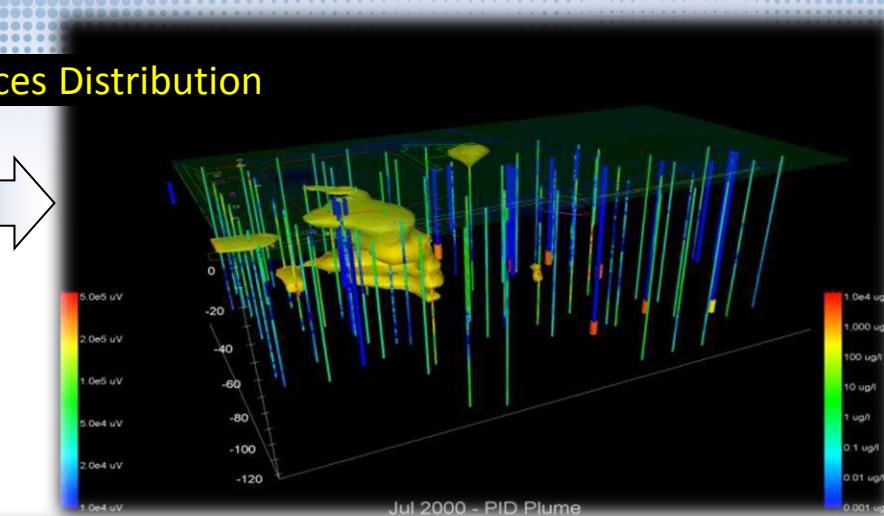
MIP調查成果 – 電導度及PID
偵測濃度數值轉換圖



Membrane Interface Probe(MIP)(3/3)

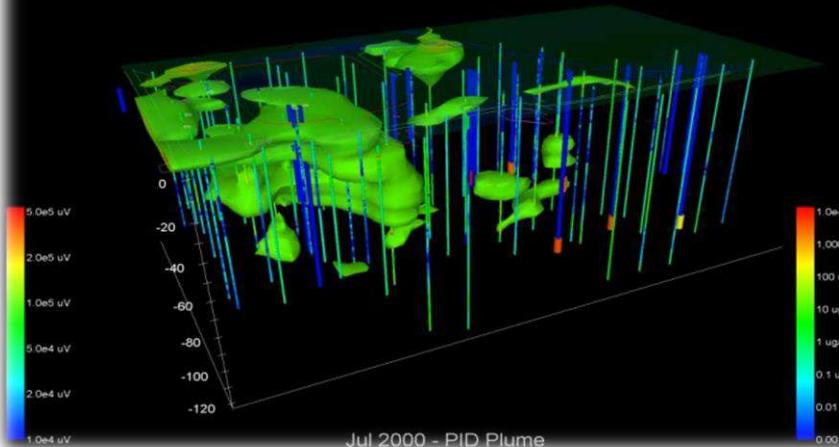


Sources Distribution

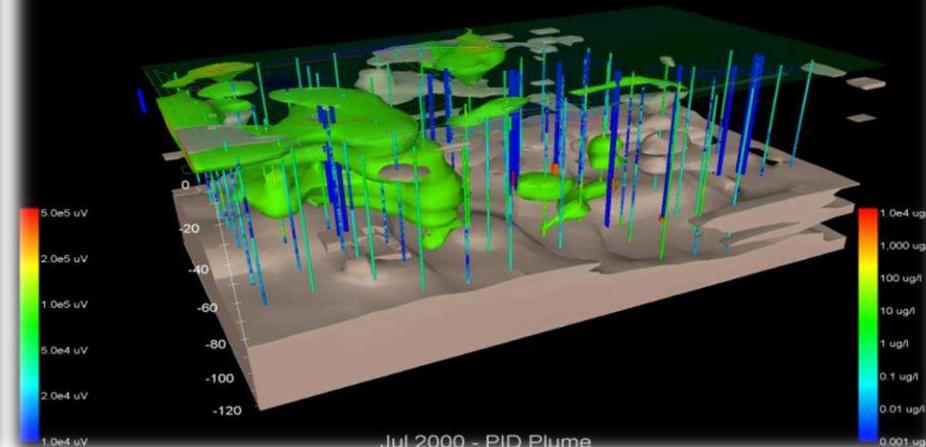


3-D contaminants
Distribution

Contaminants Distribution



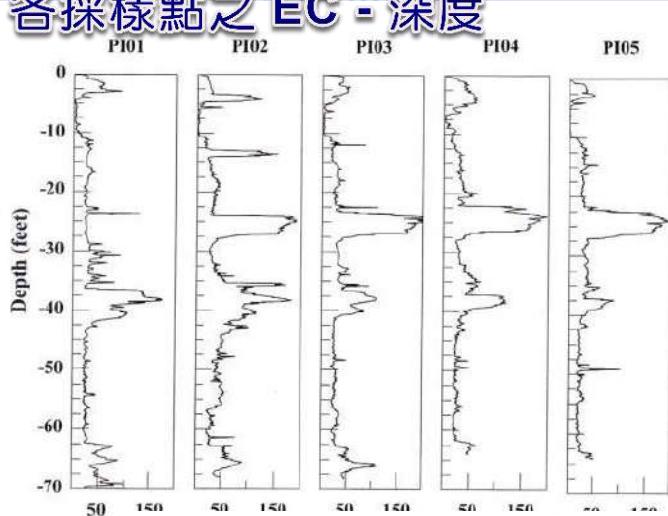
Contaminants Distribution with Geology Information



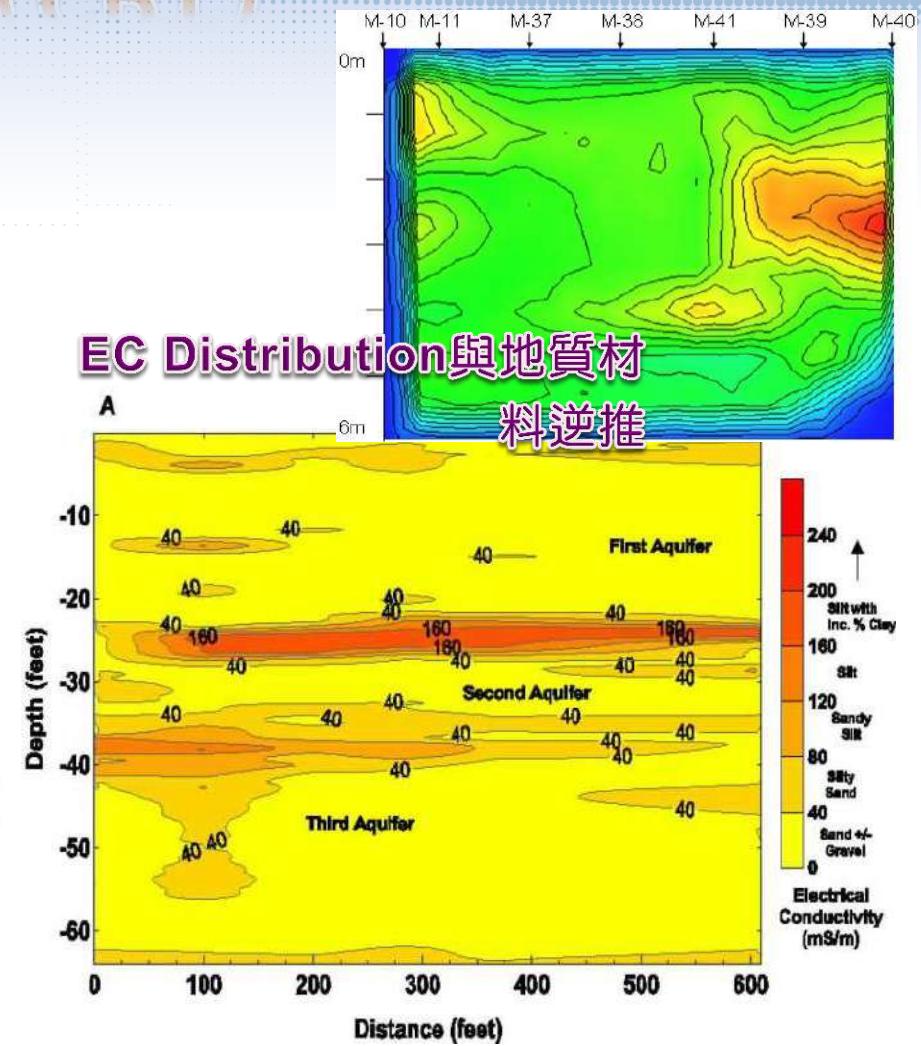
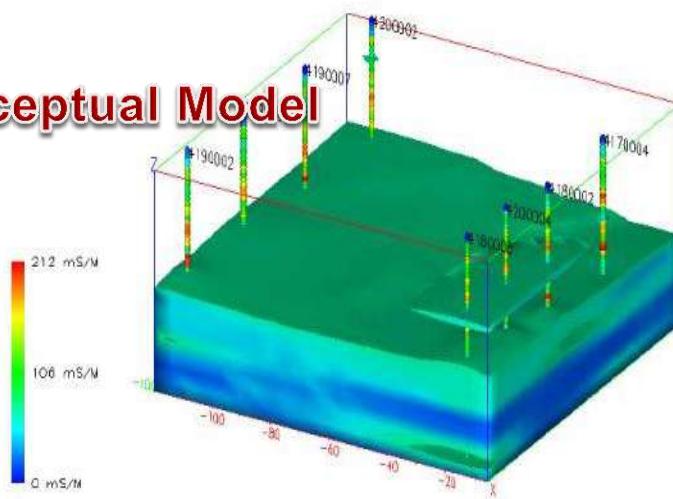


Cone Penetrometer Topography (CPT)

各採樣點之 EC - 深度

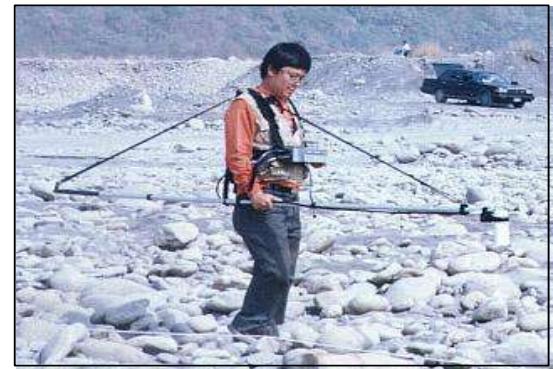
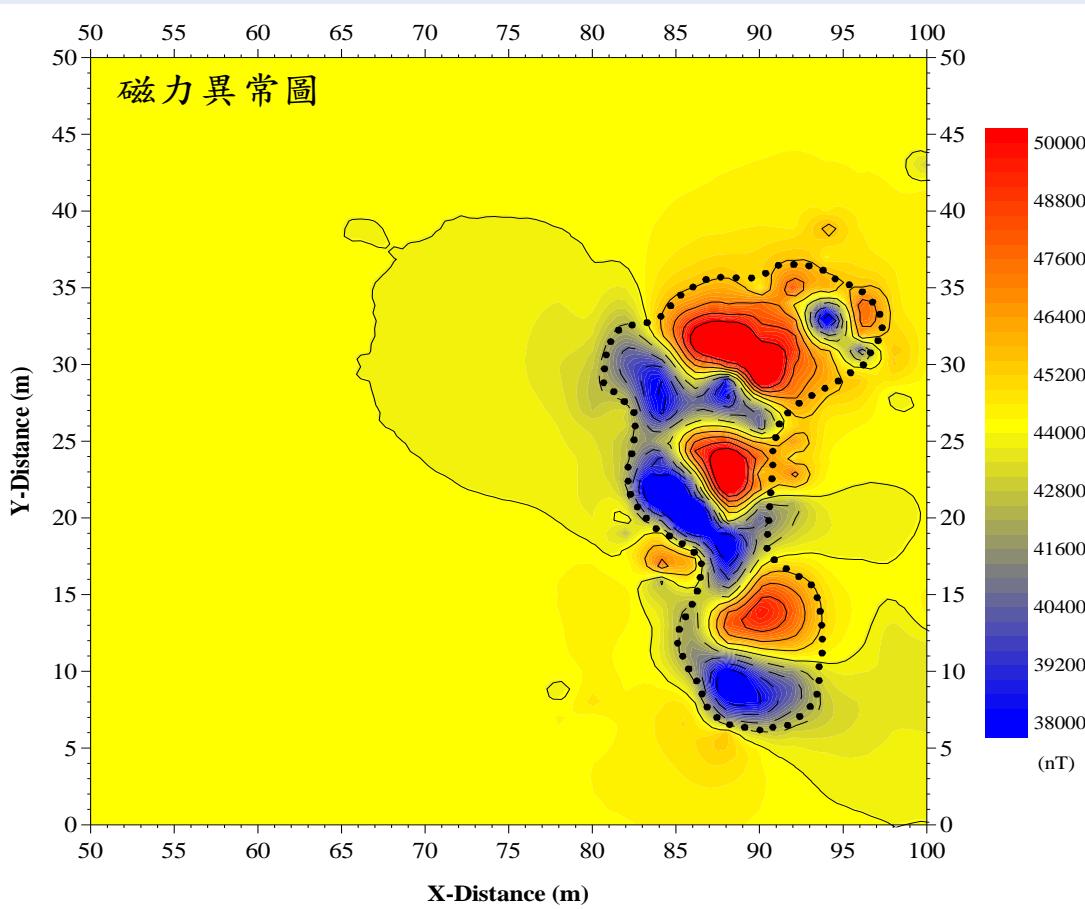


3-D Conceptual Model





Magnetic Survey – A Waste Damping Site

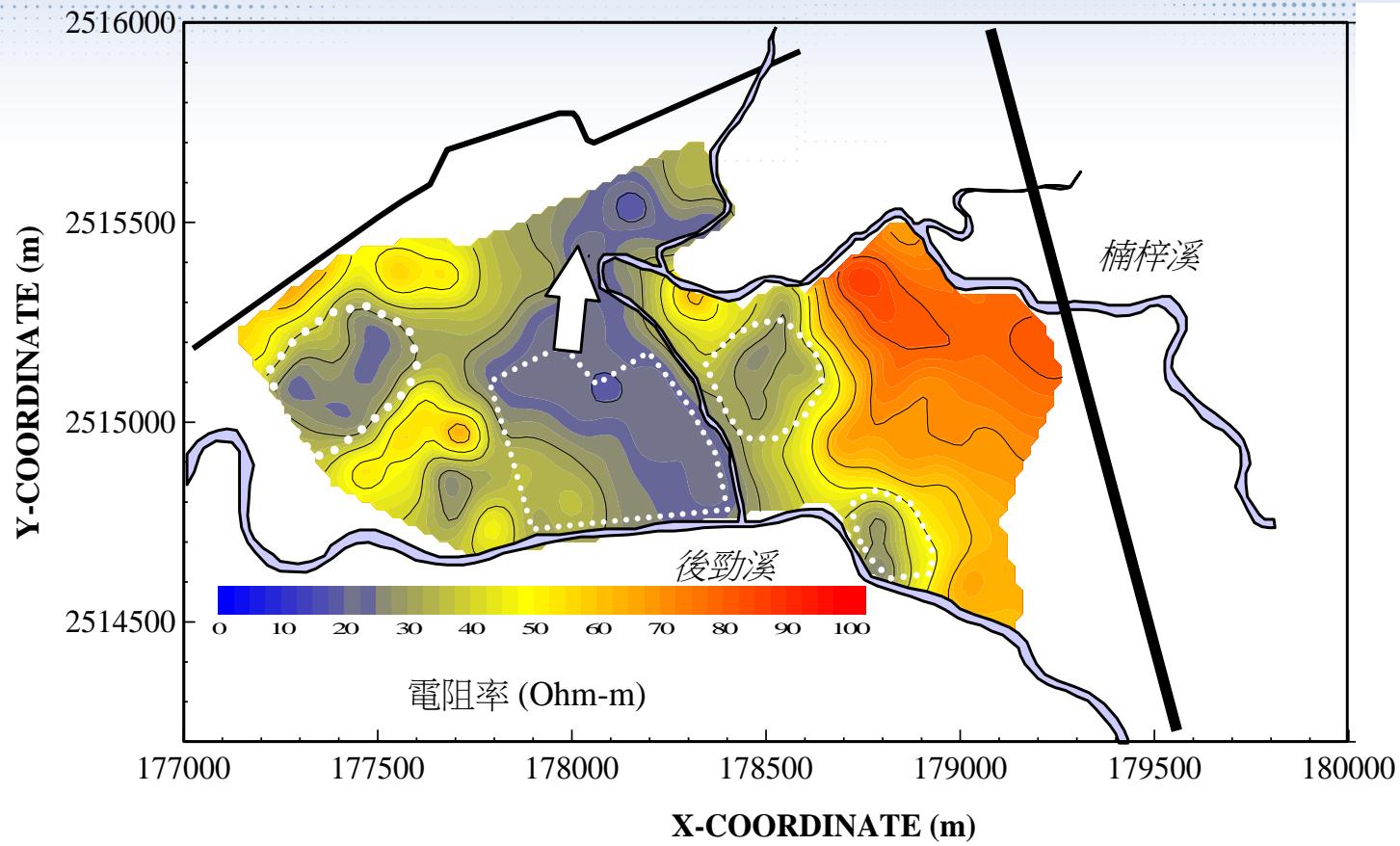




EM Survey – A Landfill Site

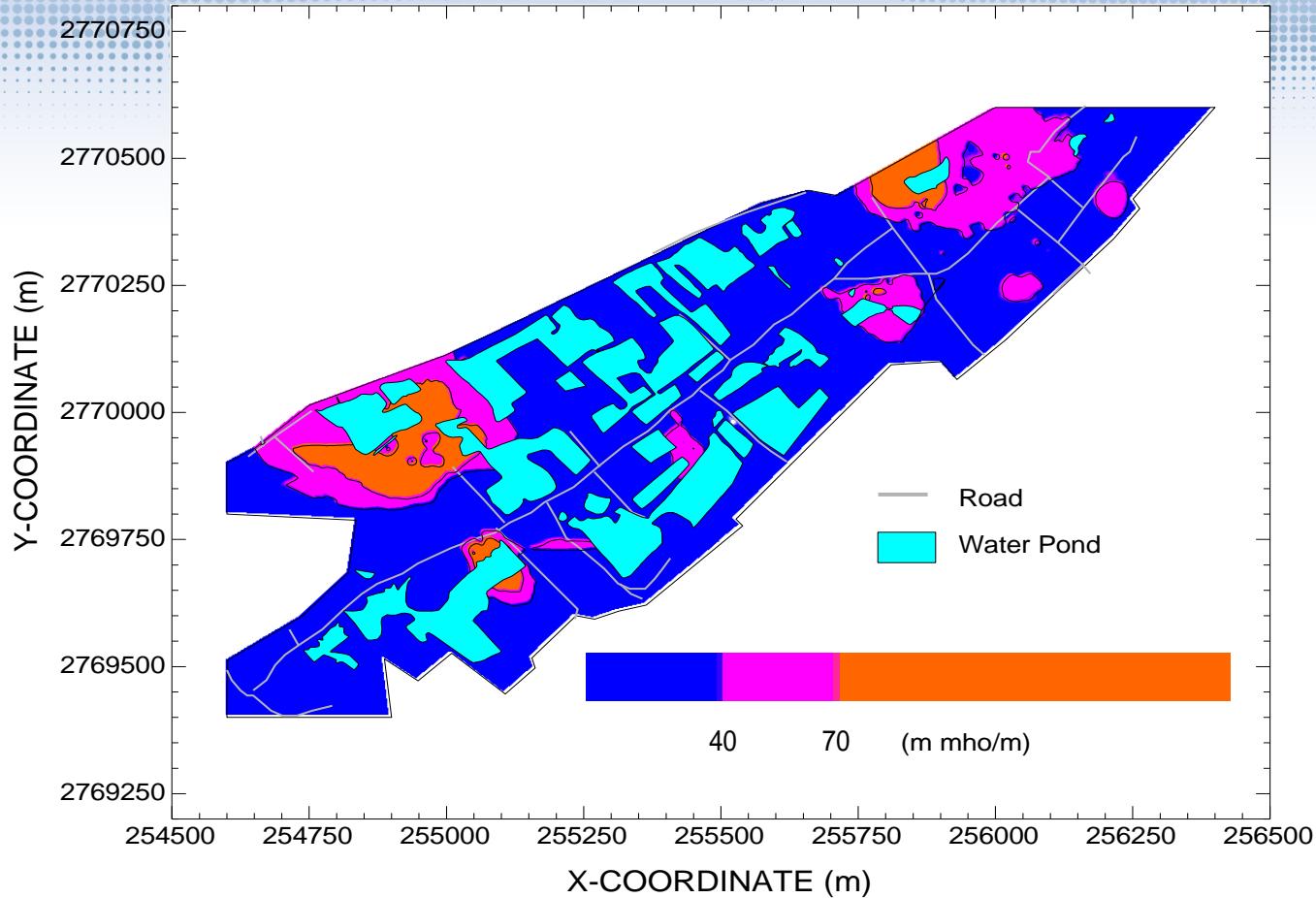


等視電阻率影像圖



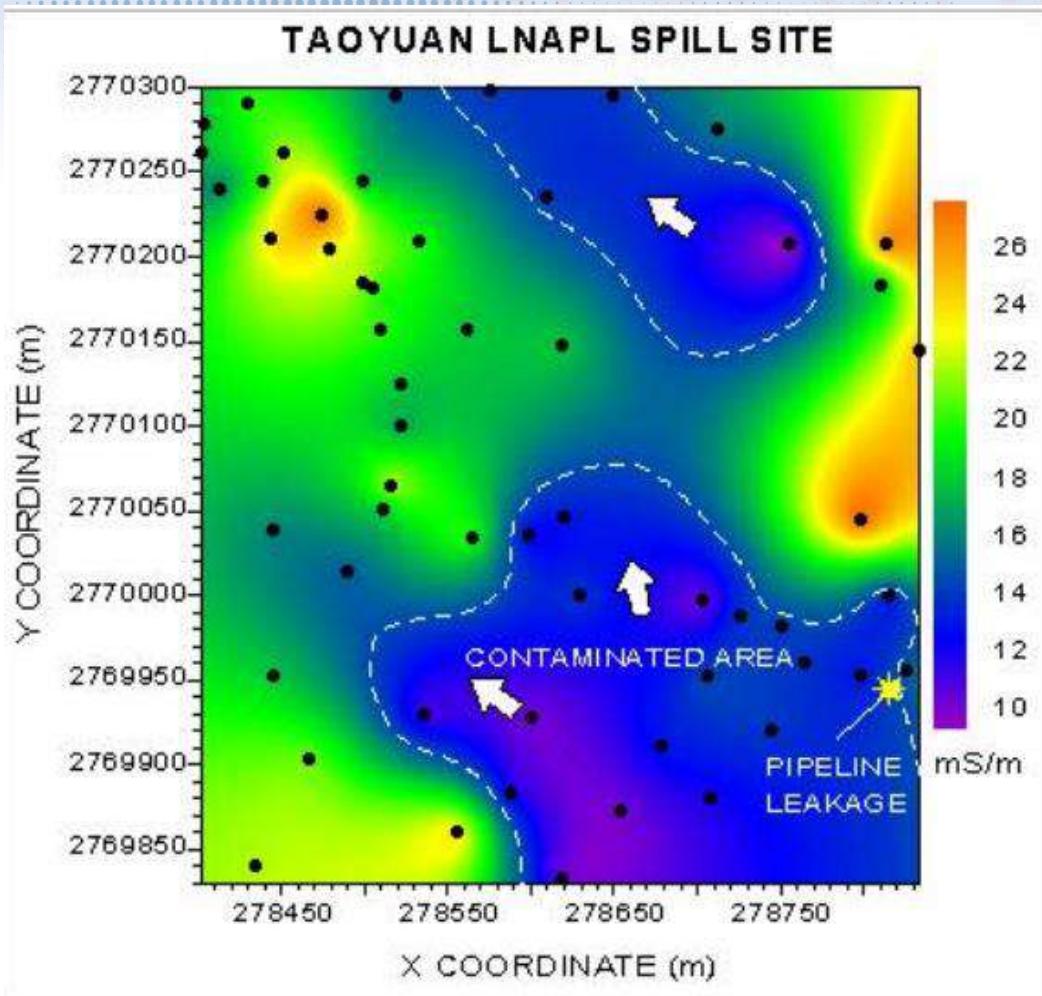


EM Survey – A Waste Dumping Site



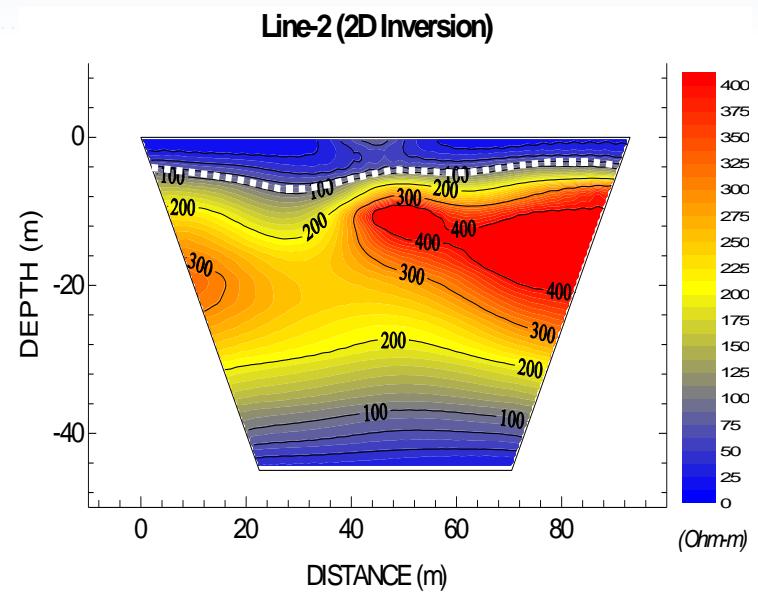
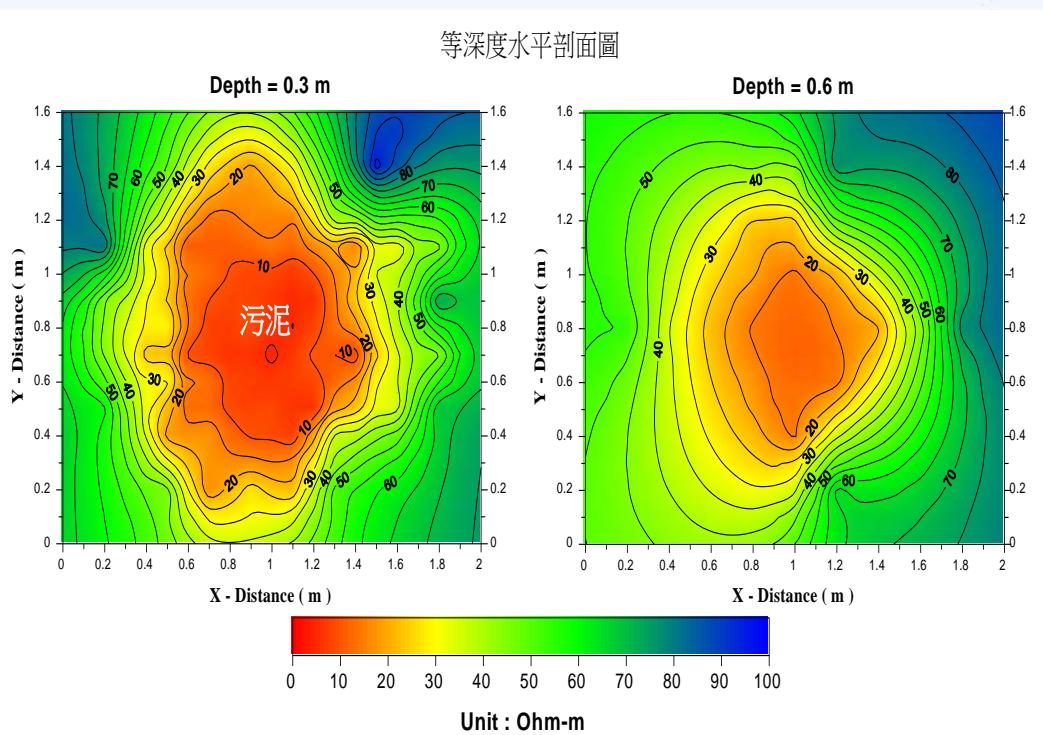


EM Survey - A Leaking Oil Pipeline Site



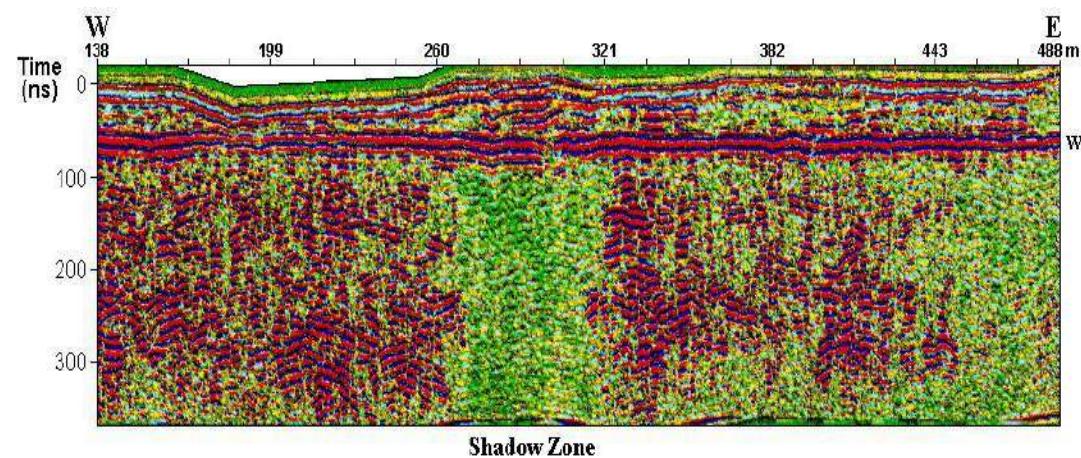
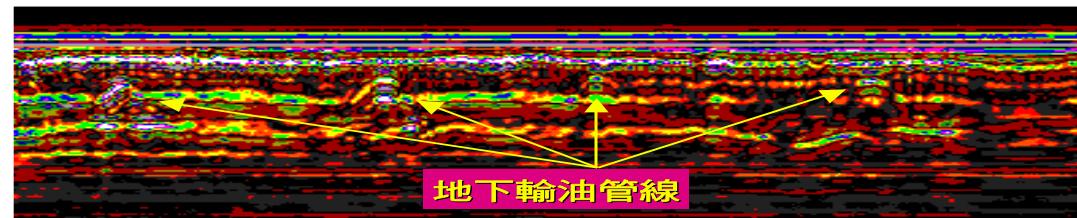
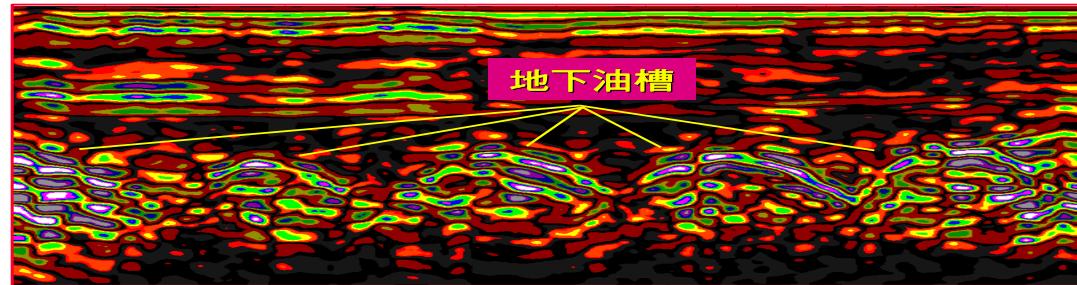


ERT Survey – A Waste Dumping Site



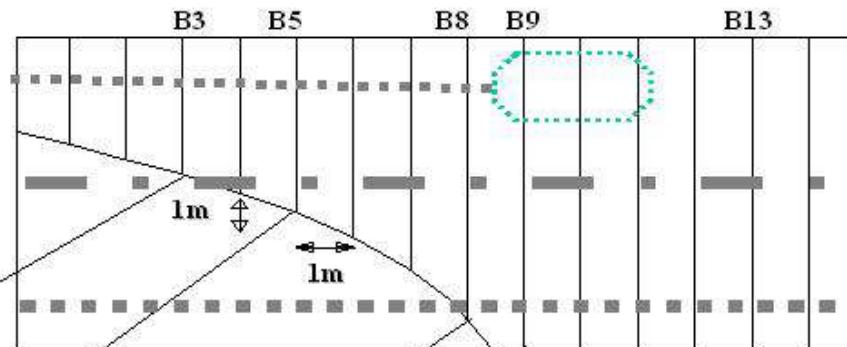


GPR Survey – A Gas Station(1/2)

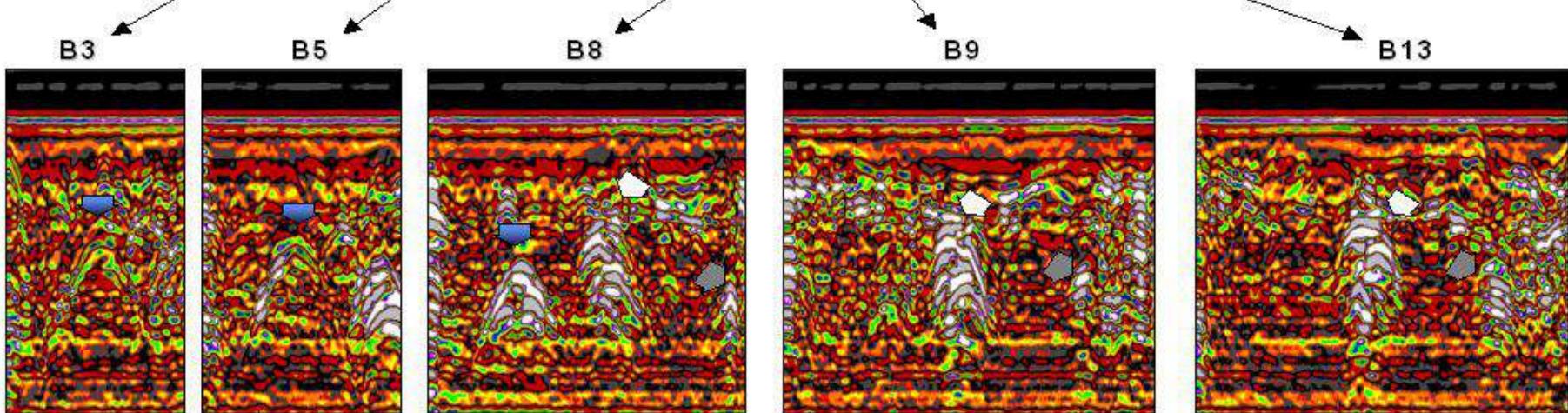




GPR Survey – A Gas Station(2/2)



測線配置圖





Health and Safety



- ❖ Underground Pipeline
- ❖ Hand digging
- ❖ Don't trust paper



- ❖ Airtight / closed room
- ❖ Wear protection clothes / equipments





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Conclusions





Investigation for Success?

- ❖ Use Screening Tools (Methods)
- ❖ Define Investigation Purpose
- ❖ Potential Sources Survey
- ❖ History and Data Collection
- ❖ Choose Appropriate Sampling and Analytical Methods
- ❖ Multiple Phases investigation
- ❖ Real Time in-Situ Supports
- ❖ Health and Safety
- ❖ Enough Cost and Time



Apollo Technology Co., Ltd.

Discussions



Thank you for your attention

Ming-Daw Che

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E-mail: mdche@apollo-tech.com.tw

Website: www.apollo-tech.com.tw

Sampling Design for Contaminated Sites

A case study of Guandu Contaminated site

Dr. T. K. Chang

National Taiwan University
Department of Bioenvironmental Systems Engineering

Guandu Plain Soil Pollution Issue



地熱谷 神汙染源

台灣地質史首度發現砷鉛鐵礬礦 砷濃度逾萬PPM 關渡汙染區「早期引礦水灌溉」

重點新聞

格瑞那達烏龍 中共前奏我國歌
仔仔袁瑋倫 七天沒刮鬍子

D1 A13

今日天氣

台 15°C-25°C

台北市 15°C-25°C
晴 10% 

台中市 14°C-24°C
降雨機率 10% 

高 18°C-26°C
低 55% 湿度

高雄市 降雨機率
30% 

花蓮市 16°C~24°C
降雨概率 30% 

十二公司農場之調查報告
調查發現，關渡平原含鹽量異常的面積頗大，且濃度超過管制標準六十 P.P.M.（毫克／公斤）的汙染區，多集中在大度路以北、大業路以西和貴水二條溪以東範圍，有一百廿三公頃。裡土含砷濃度比表土略高，顯示砷已滲入土壤深層。

如果依土壤比重與砷濃度推估，在調查汙染區域表至地下卅公分內土壤中砷的總重量，高達約四千公噸。

張尊國表示，即使是以西南沿海或蘭陽平原烏鵲病曾流行區，土壤中砷含量都甚少，超過三十 P.P.M.，像關渡平原接連大面積的汙染區十分罕見。

研究團隊發現，汙染範圍主要在七星農田水會北投水利小組的灌概區，由於鄰近北投工業區，居民原猶尚與早期大型陶窯工廠有關。但張尊國研判，工業汙染排放這麼大

台最大單一面積污染區。
台大生態工程研究中心團隊並追查出汙染源是地熱谷附近河床的碎鉛錫等礦物，這讓物在臺灣污染史上是首度發現。

主持這項研究調查計畫的台大生物環境系統工程系教授張尊國建議，政府應進行風險管理設法降低風險，例如對關渡平原原生藻塗改種非食用性作物或變更土地利用方式；並對汙染區進行後續水質監測和持續監控，以及溪流中因沖刷與沉積的泥布擴散，也應該對生態影響進行風險評估。

針對這項研究結果，台北市政府計畫擬立告示牌，呼籲民眾不要到地熱谷下遊北投段

【記者林宜靜／台北報導】台北市關渡平
原農地土壤被驗出重金屬砷汙染，表土與裡
超過管制標準的面積達一百多公頃，是全

聯合報

UNITED DAILY NEWS
每份訂價10元 第20189號
創辦人 王愷吾 董事長 王必成

中
港九香滿樓
歲晚三十日收爐
（即國曆二月十七日）
新春大年初一照常開市
（國曆二月十八日）
營業時間：早上10:00-晚上10:00

港式飲茶、廣東點心
喜慶壽宴、華麗寬敞
【歡迎年菜外賣】
台北市延平南路52號（誠品公司）5F
電話：23114663-5

客家同 專門為中學生
寫的數學課本

專門為中學生寫的數學課本—四則運算 40
專門為中學生寫的數學課本—代數(上) 40
專門為中學生寫的數學課本—代數(下) 40



Facts about Arsenic

- the National Control Standard: 60 mg As kg^{-1} (EPA, 2001)
- Taiwan's agricultural soils: 5.65 mg kg^{-1} , average (Chang et al., 1999)
- one of WHO's 10 chemicals of major public health concern
- IARC definite (Group 1) human carcinogen

關渡平原 60多件農作物 件件都驗出砷

台大研究團隊緊急採樣 建議最好停止耕作或非食用作物 但市府列管場址 仍有農民偷偷育苗

地熱合黃褐石鑑定：賓果，正是砷鉛鐵礬礦

小檔案

石油鉆井工程

中華書局影印

在那時，
我還沒有
學會說
中國話。

次不等
的確確
確形而
上次上
的體量
形成始

卷之三

外
二

去日以

卷六

Headline News

英文中國郵報

chinapost.com.tw

Public warned against using hot spring water for cooking

2007/2/6
The China Post sta

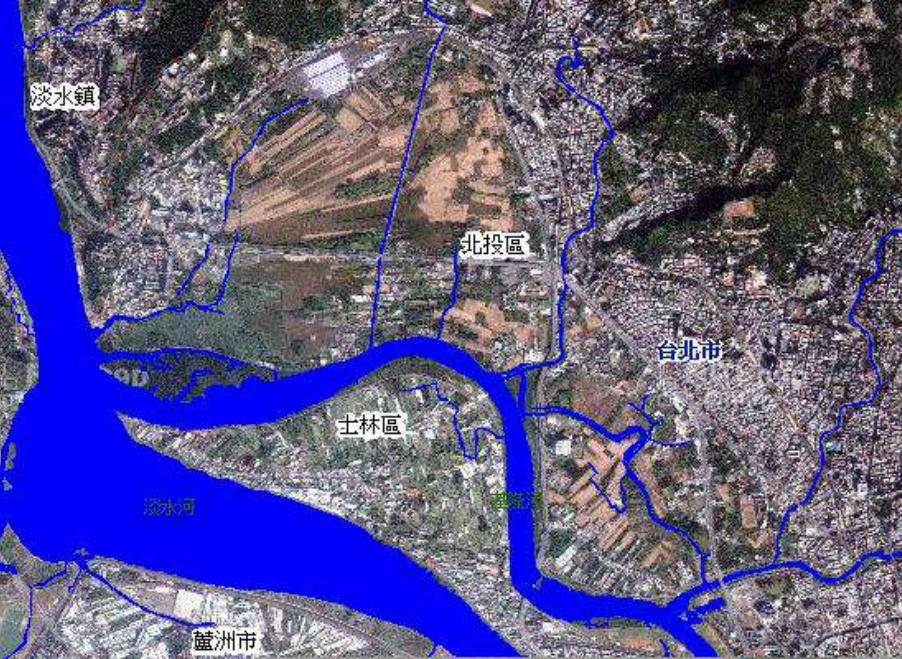
Officials and researchers yesterday urged people living in Beitou District of Taipei City or visiting the area not to use hot spring water to cook food because of the arsenic content in the water.

Many holidaymakers visiting Geothermal Valley, the key source of the hot springs, in Beitou like to boil raw eggs with the hot water for picnic or just for fun.

Officials said such a practice should be suspended for health reasons. They plan to erect warning signs at the scenic spots and hotels providing spa services.

Officials also clarified that rice harvested at the nearby Guandu Plain of Taipei County poses no threat to human health, although rice paddies there rely on the hot spring water for irrigation.

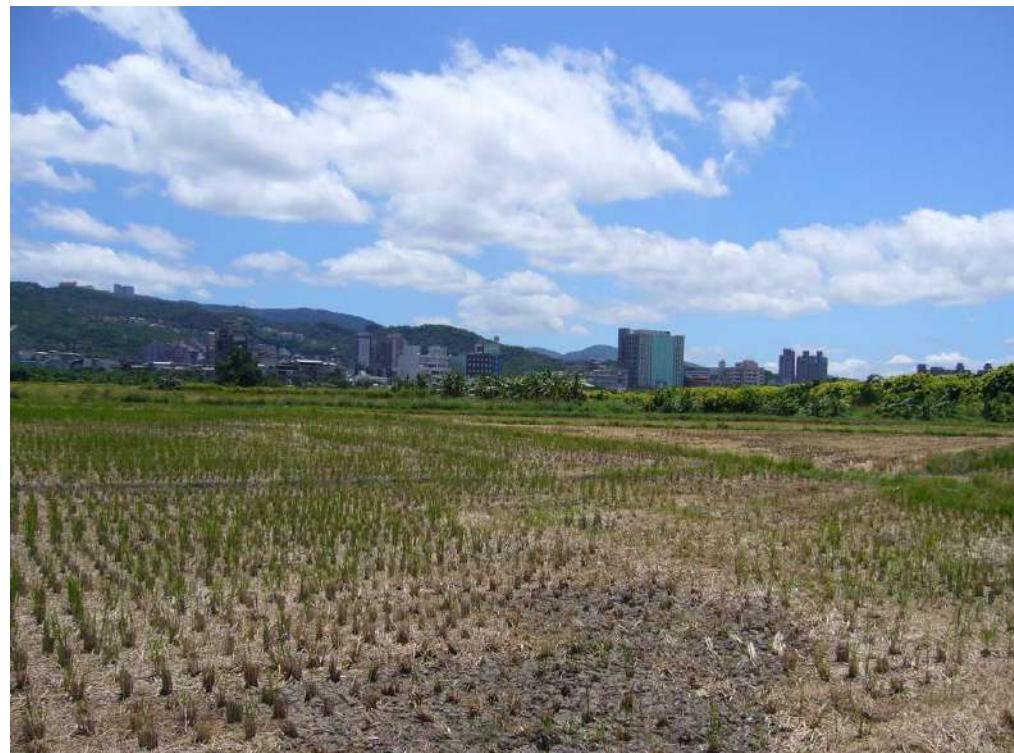
Professor Chang Tsun-kuo of the Department of Bioenvironmental Systems Engineering at the National Taiwan University (NTU), said the average amount of arsenic in the rice grown at the Guandu Plain has been just 0.2 particles per million (ppm), even lower than the German standard of 1 ppm for allowable arsenic content for grains.



Guandu plain

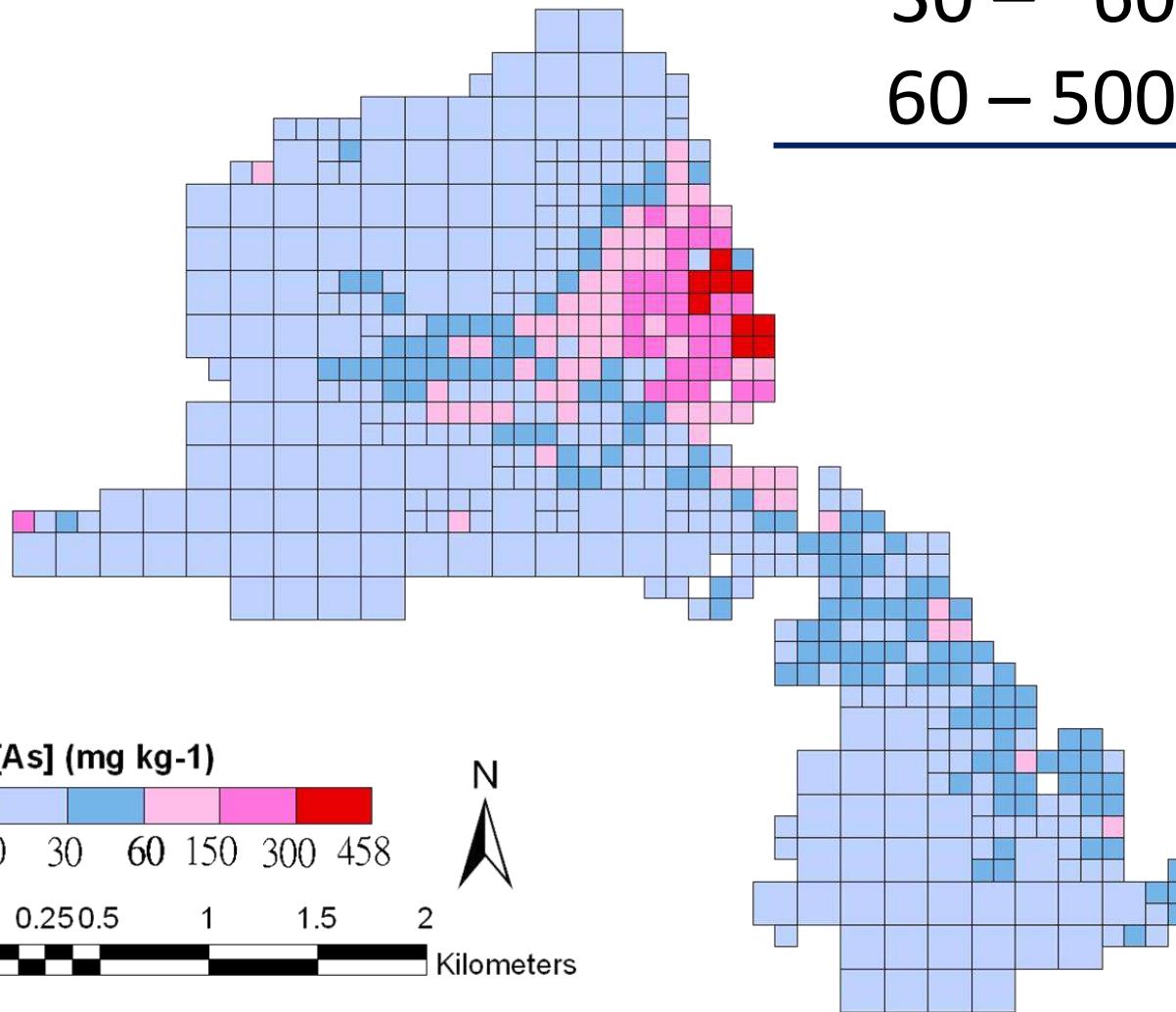
Beitou District, Taipei City

About 842 ha, the only
rice production region in
Taipei city

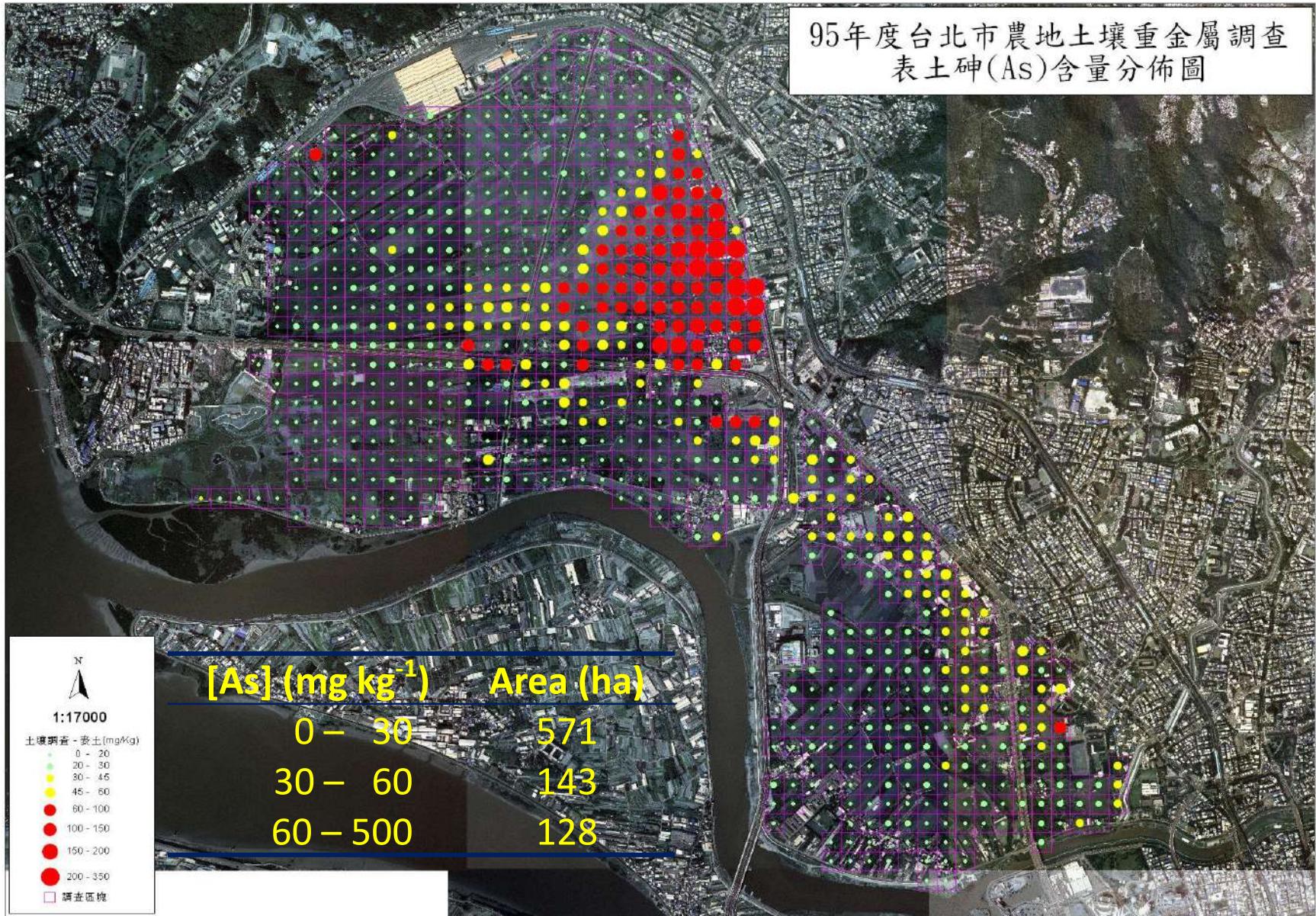


[As] (mg kg^{-1}) Area (ha)

0 – 30	571
30 – 60	143
60 – 500	128



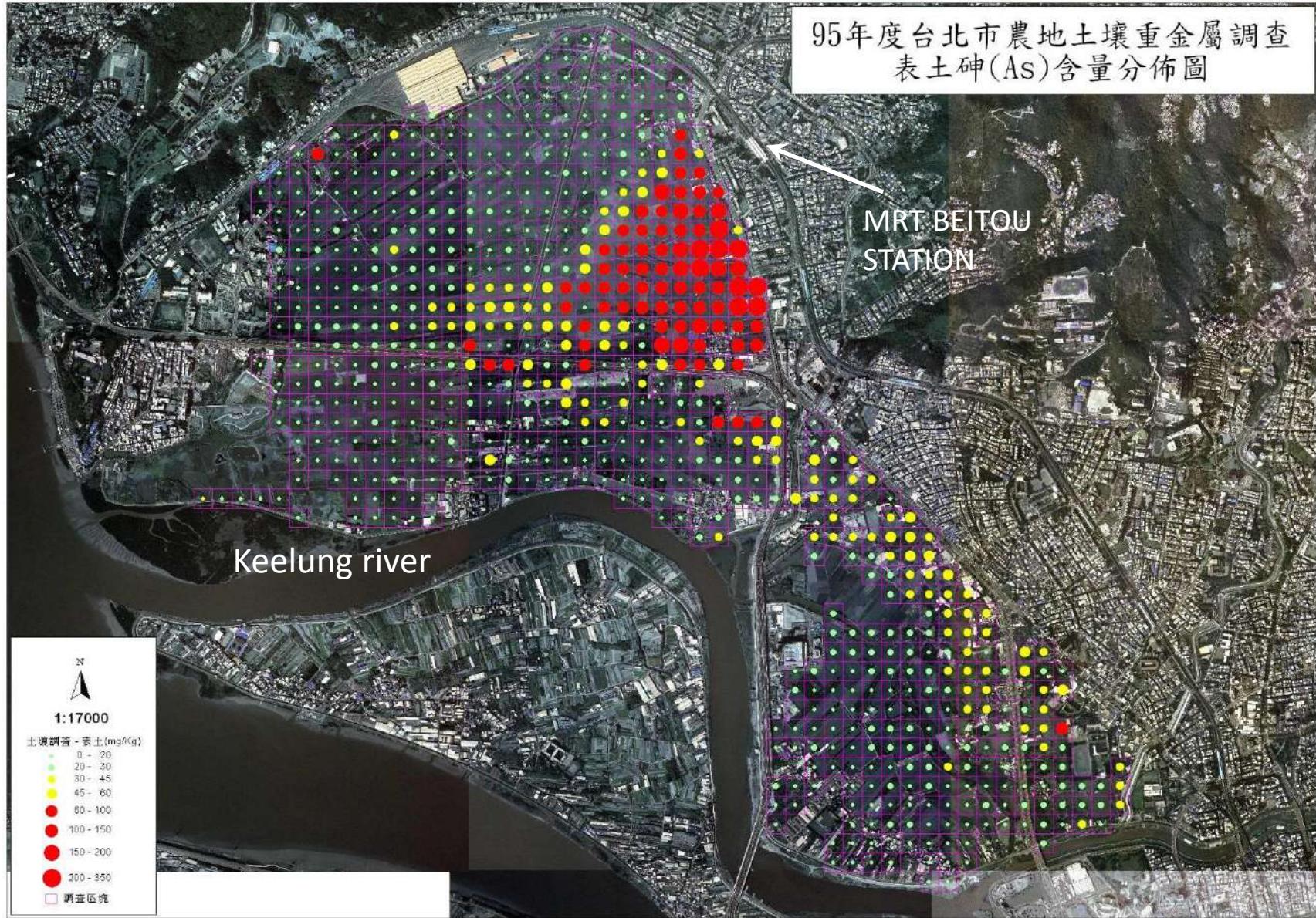
Spatial distribution of As in soil



SAMPLING PLANS FOR SITE CHARACTERISATION (Guandu case)

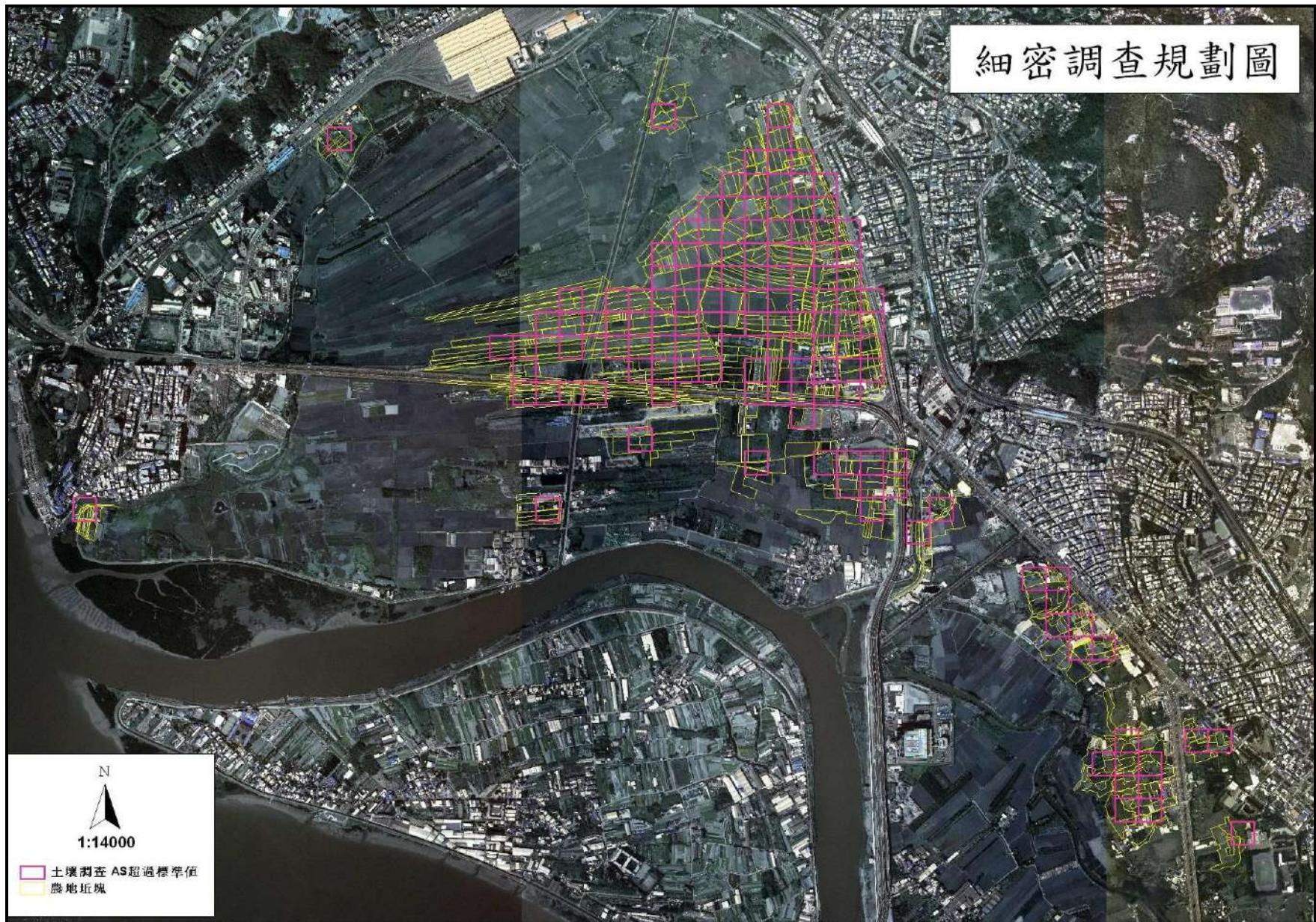
- Sampling pattern for preliminary investigations
 - 1ha square grid XRF analysis
 - XRF (X-ray fluorescence)
- Sampling pattern for detailed investigations
 - If XRF As \geq 30mg/kg
 - go to lab analysis (aqua regia digestion)
 - If XRF As $<$ 30mg/kg mixed 4 samples together
 - then go to lab analysis (composite sample)

Sampling pattern of Guandu Plain Project stage one 1ha square grid (XRF method)

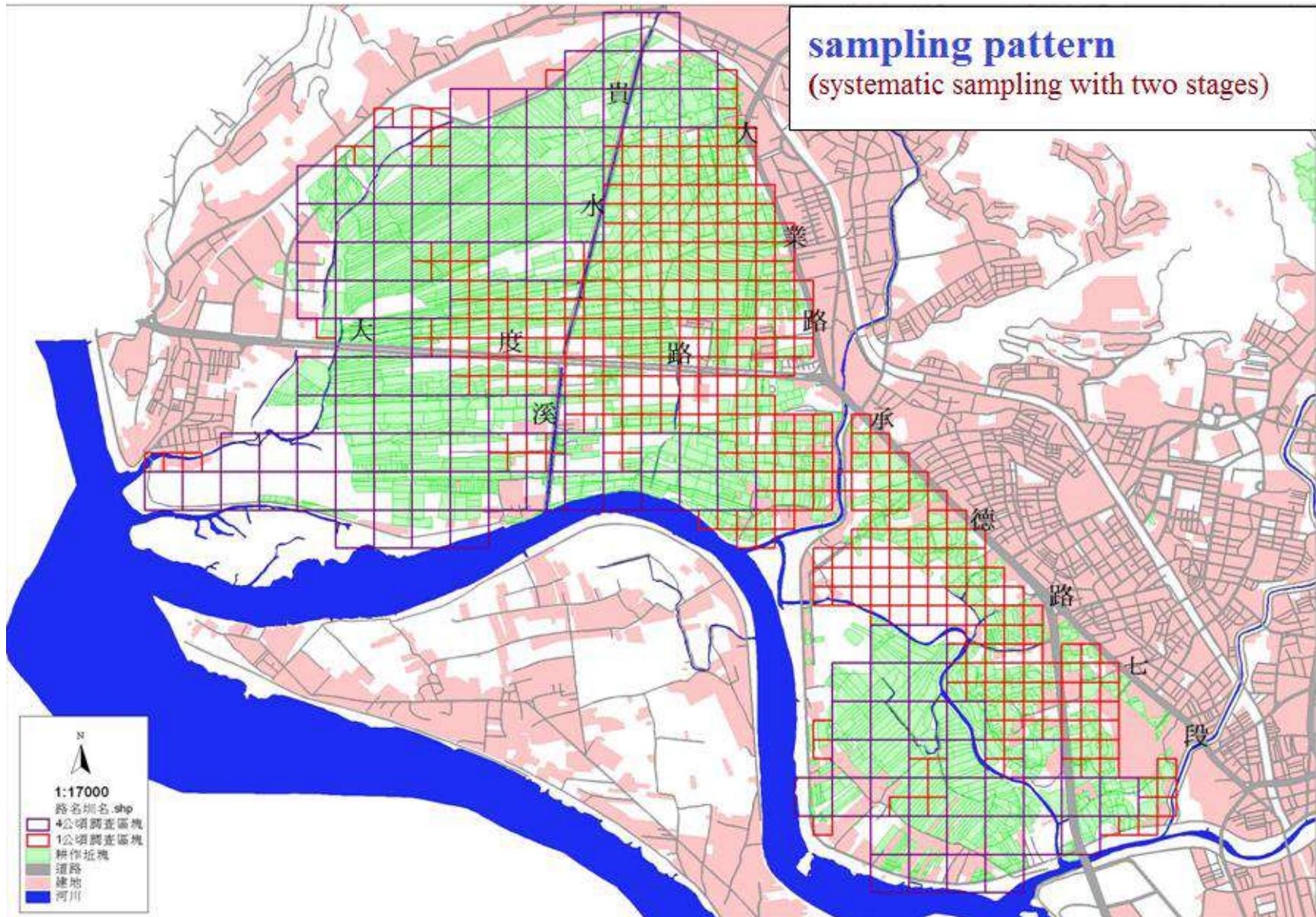


Sampling sites for detailed investigations

stage two (XRF As \geq 30mg/kg)

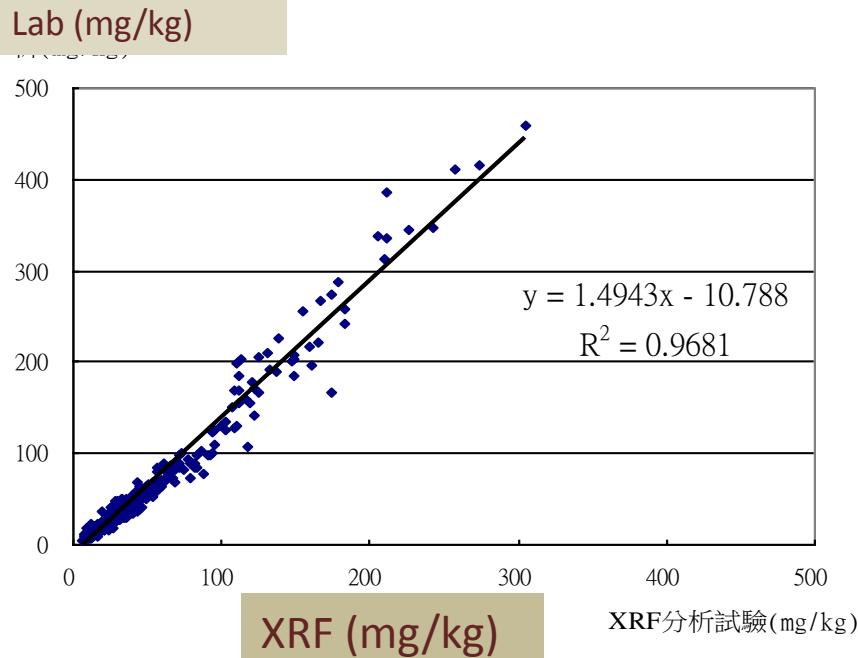


Sampling design



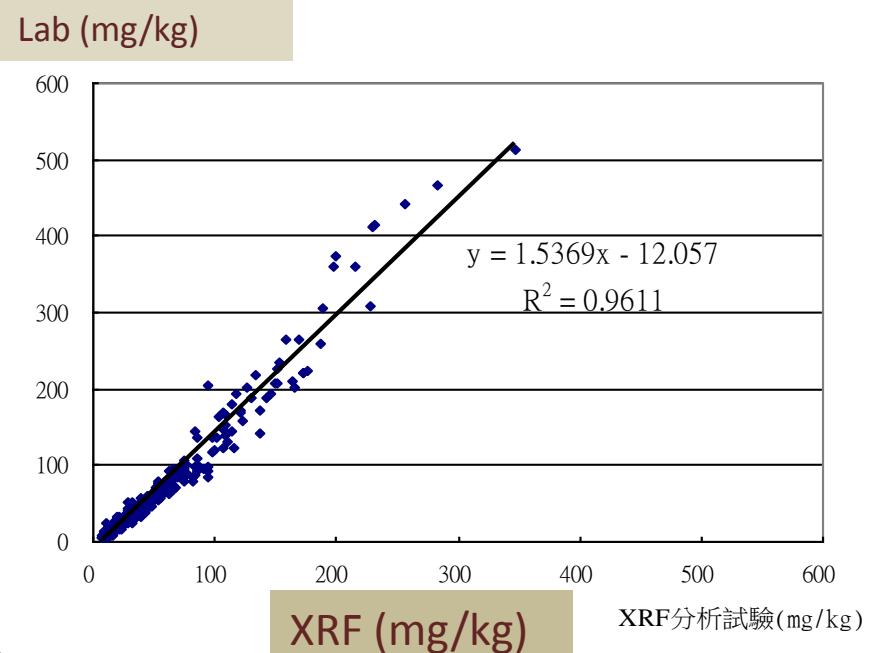
Relationship between XRF and LAB analysis

砷濃度(表土)實驗室全量與XRF分析關係圖



surface soils

砷濃度(裡土)實驗室全量與XRF分析關係圖

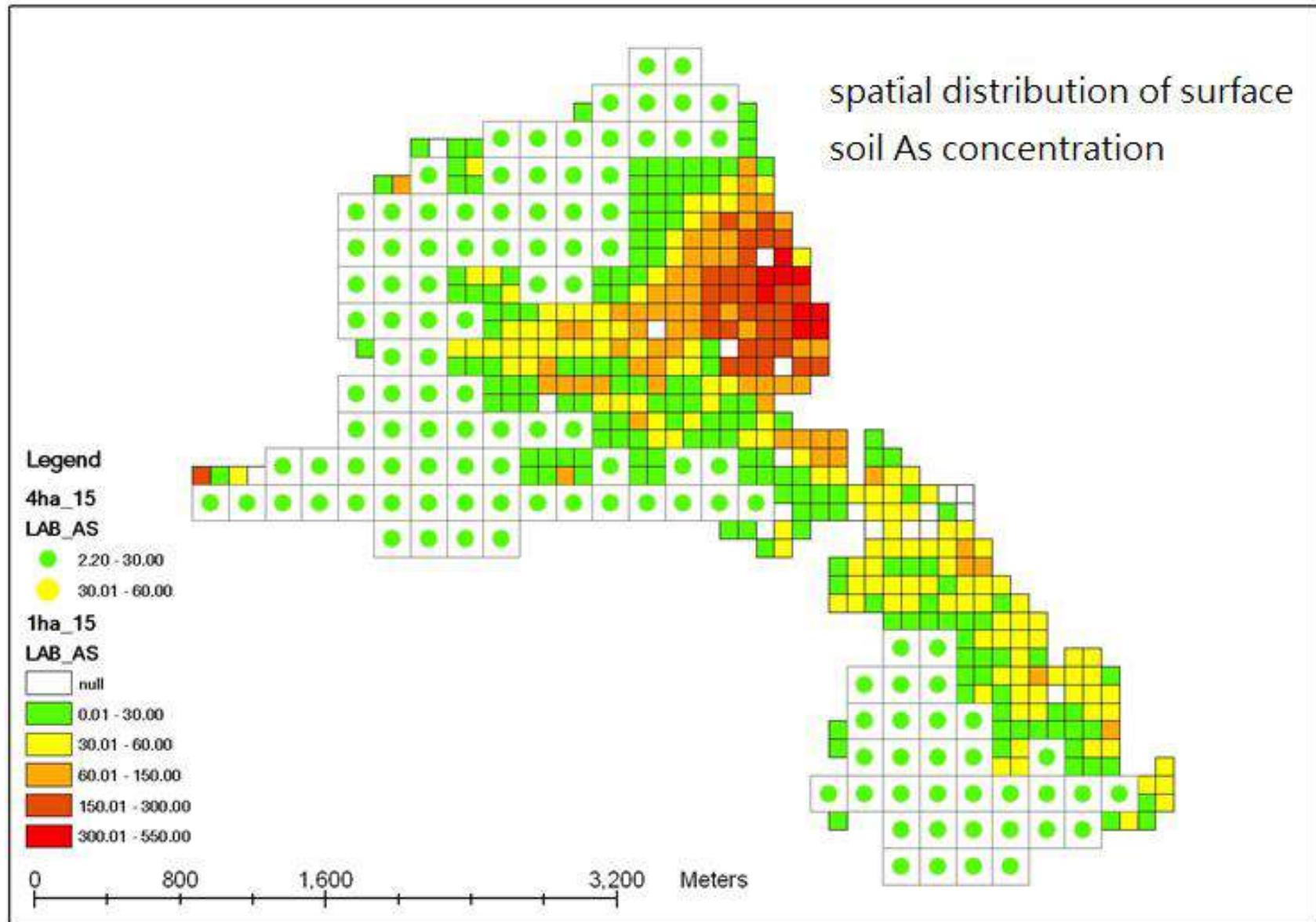


sub-surface soils

As concentration in soils (mg/kg)

values depths	Surface soil (0~15cm)	Sub-surface soil (15~30cm)
	As concentration (mg/kg)	
Average	113.5	121
Median	77.7	79.9
SD	101	108.5
Max	499	506
Min	6.6	6.37

Spatial distribution of As conc. in soil at Guandu Plain



Guandu Plain Soil Pollution

why ?

Natural causes

- Volcanic activity
- Mother rock weathering
- Flooding sediments

Anthropogenic

- Industrial discharge
- Waste dumping
- pesticides

Environmental Forensics:

Where As Came From? When & How



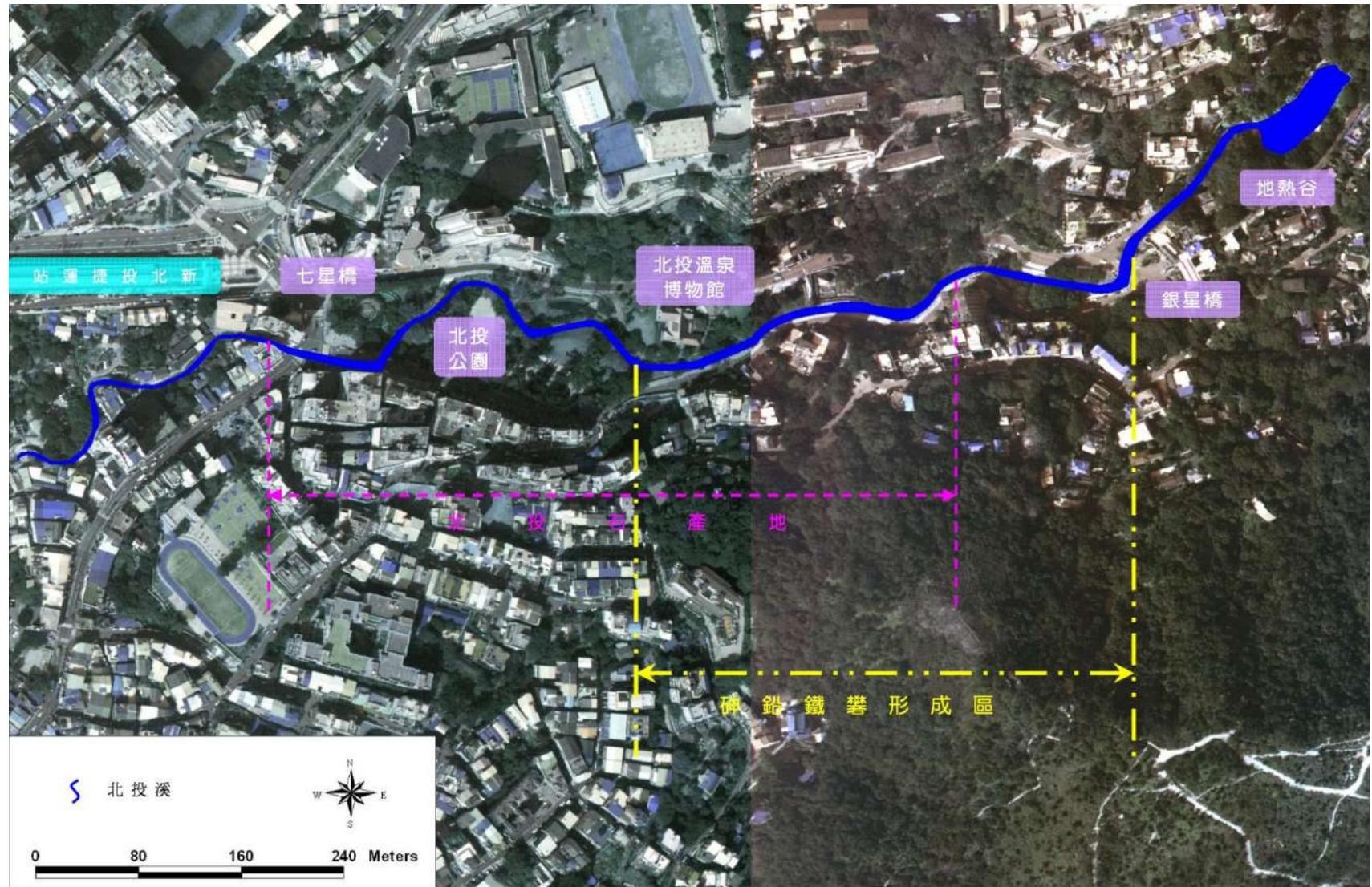
As amount estimation

	As amount			
	total (ton)	background (ton)	added (ton)	area (ha)
Surface soil	25.5	2.9	22.6	103
Sub- surface soil	26.8	3.0	23.8	114
Sub- total	52.3	5.9	46.4	---

Arsenic source identification

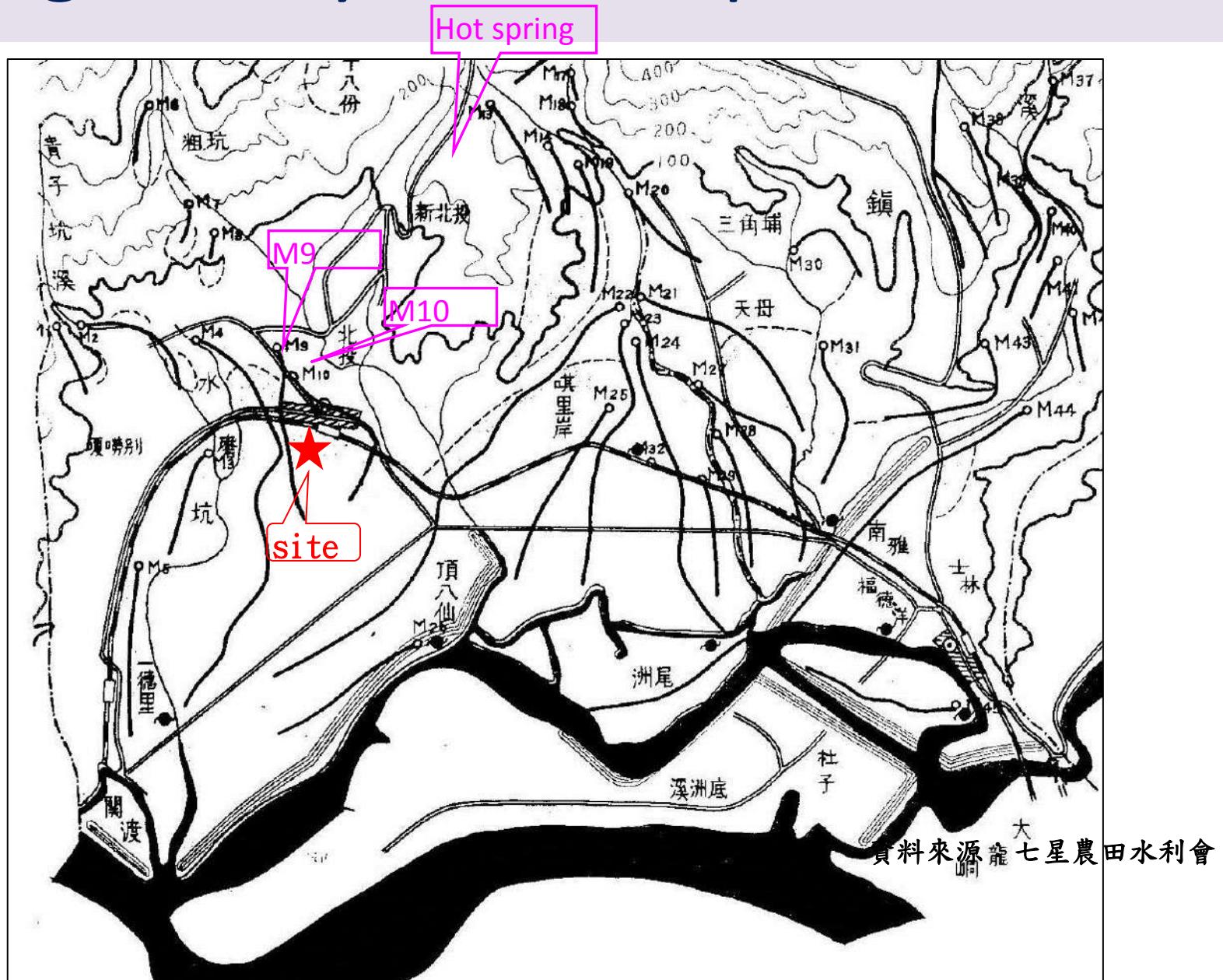


Arsenic source identification

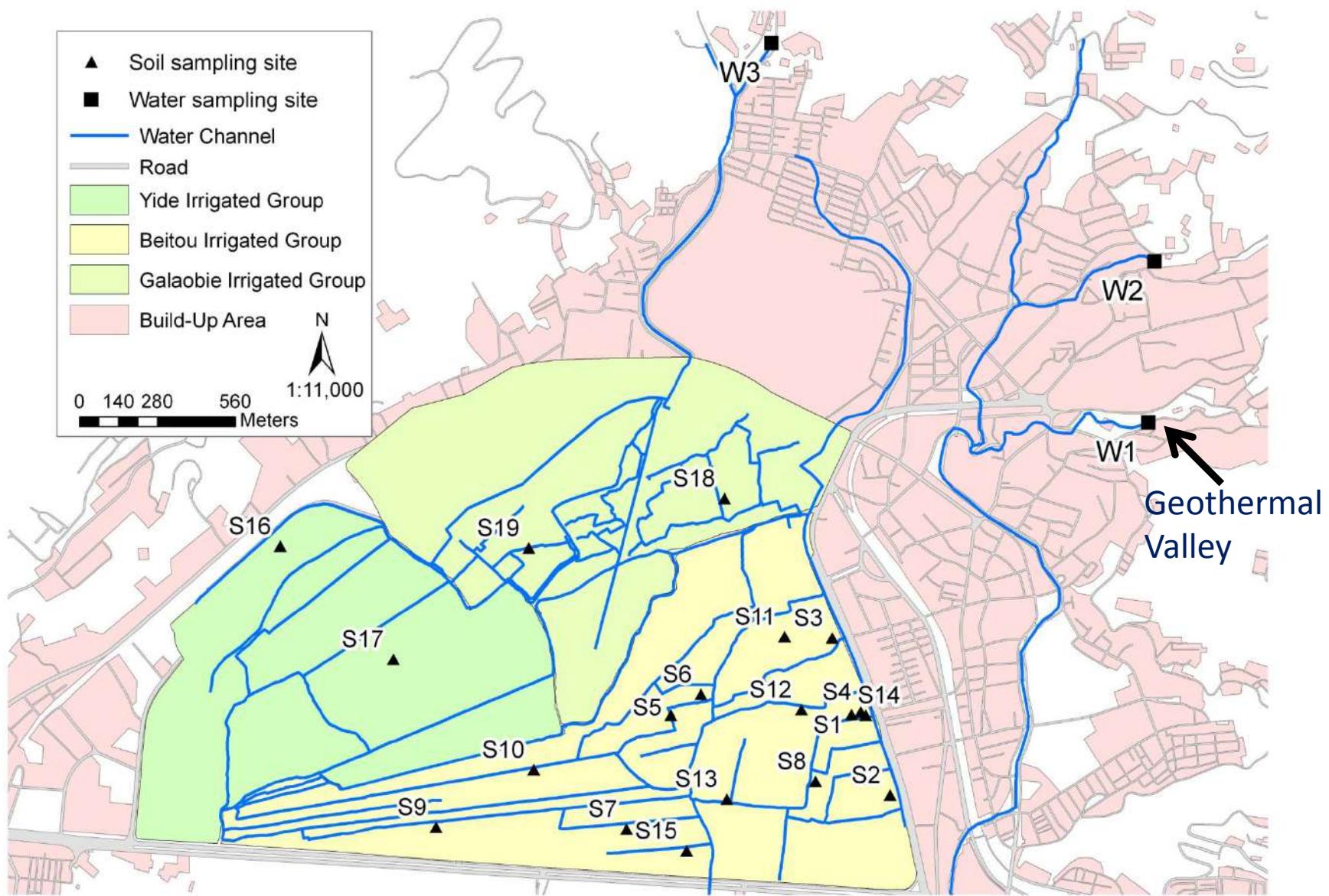




Irrigation systems map in 1950's



Irrigation systems map in 2007



Geothermal Valley hot spring



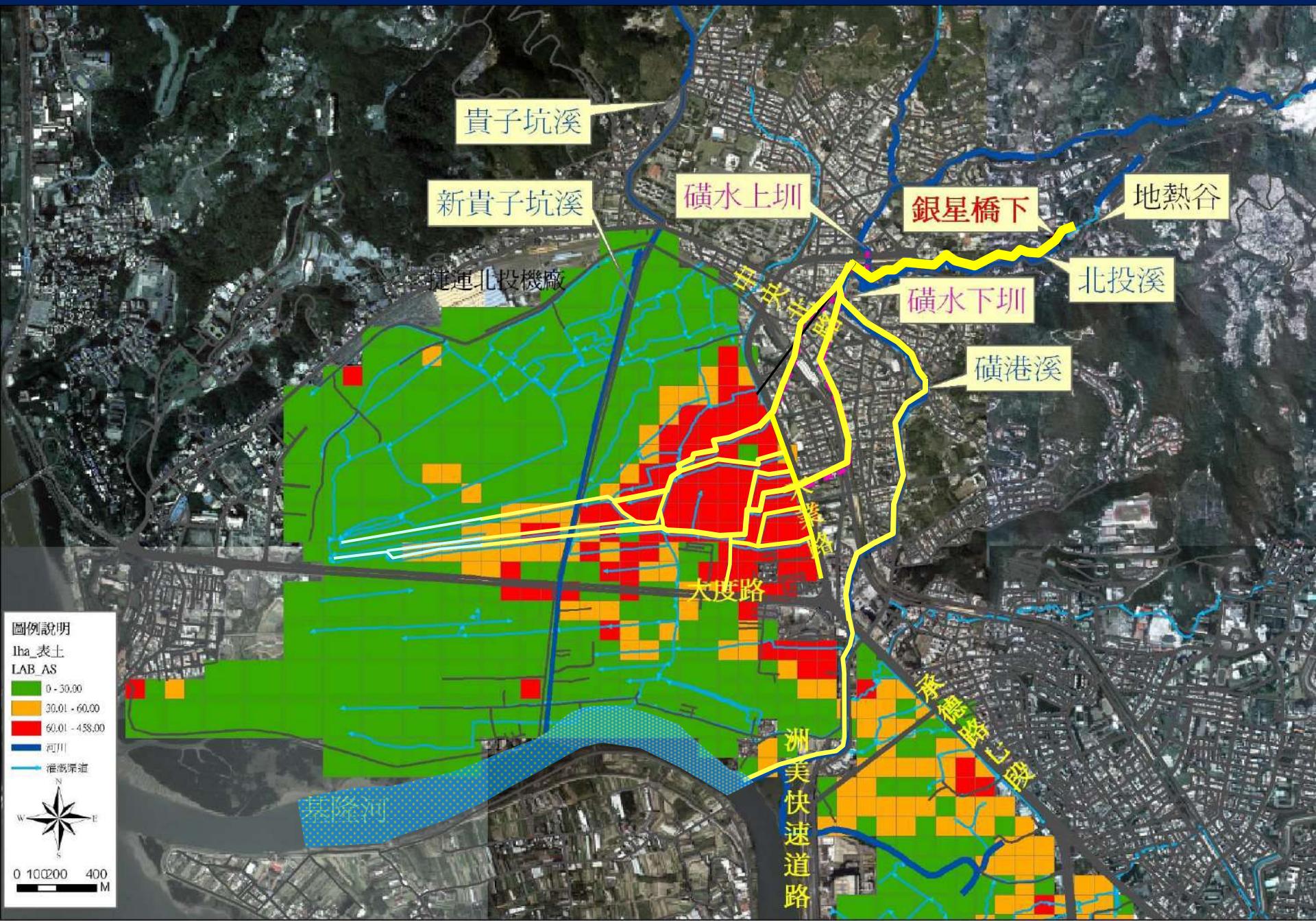
Mineral content in spring water

mineral	spring water	MDL
Fe	39.1	0.003
Mn	6.55	0.0005
Zn	2.48	0.0022
Al	36.5	0.0028
Cd	0.0821	0.0005
Cr	0.0214	0.0005
Pb	1.18	0.0008
As	4.40	0.001

Conclusion

**Using of As-rich hot spring water from
Geothermal Valley as part of irrigation
water in the past 200 years.**

Guandu pollution process simulation



Groundwater quality monitoring

well \ elements	1	2	3	4
Hg (0.02)	ND	ND	ND	ND
As (0.50)	0.0314	0.0299	0.0256	0.0066
Pb (0.50)	ND	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
Cu (10)	ND	<0.01	<0.01	ND
Zn (50)	0.0207	0.0255	0.0989	0.0743
Cr (0.50)	ND	<0.01	ND	ND
Ni (1.0)	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Cd (0.05)	<0.002	ND	<0.002	ND

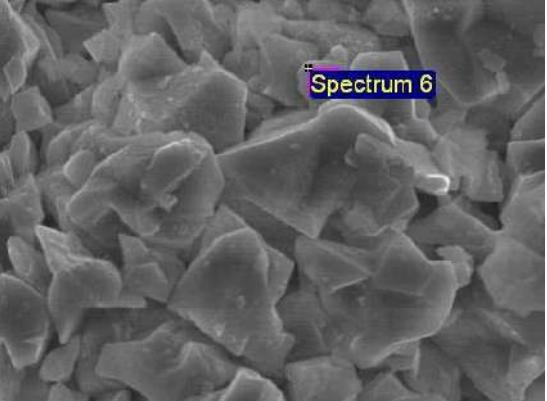
() type II groundwater control standard

Formation of Beudantite on river bed

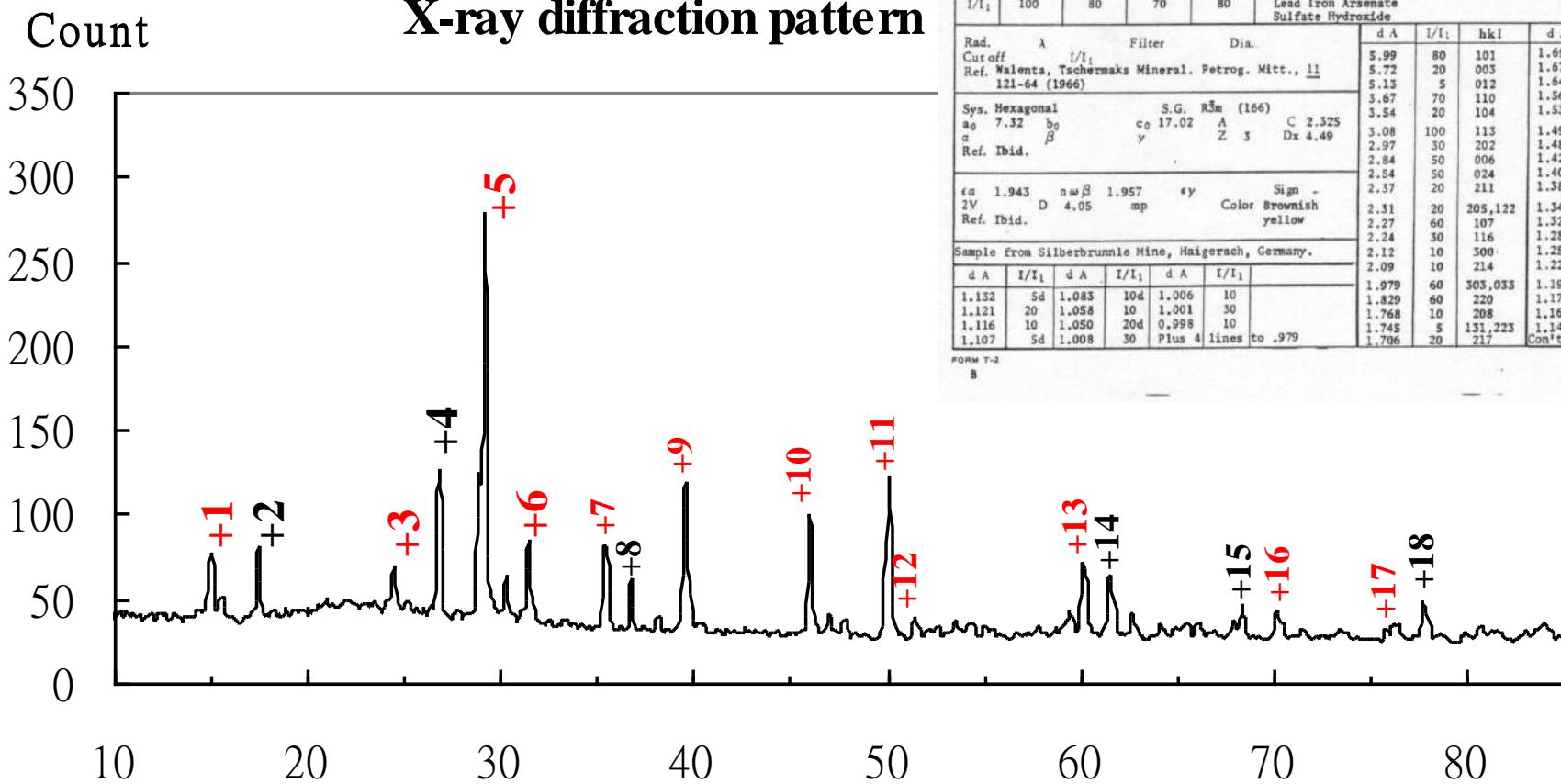


Spectrum 6

Beudantite

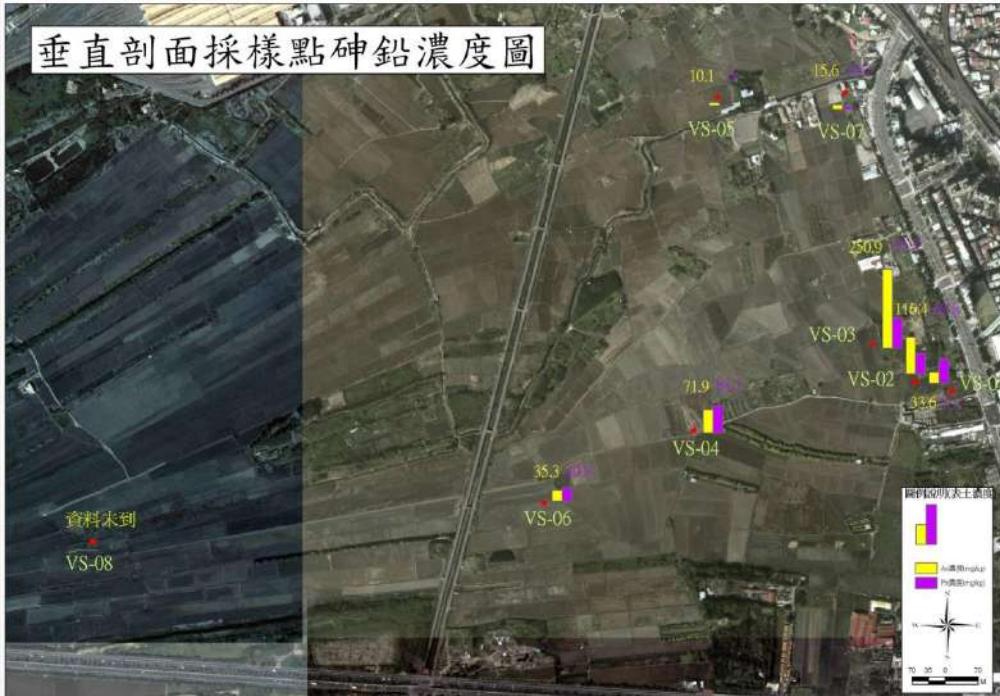


X-ray diffraction pattern

2 θ

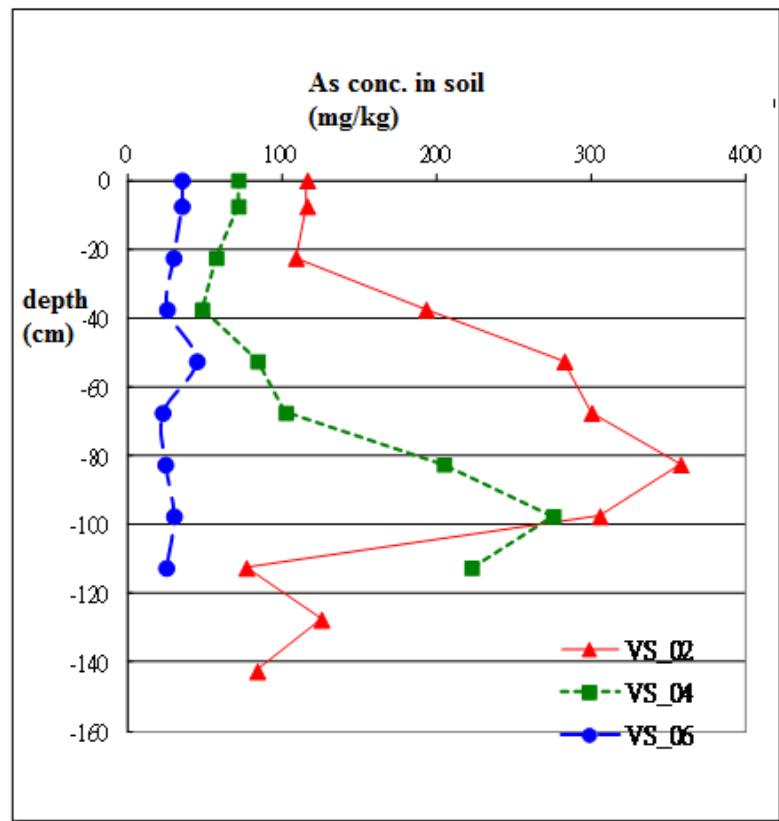
soil profile As content survey

- Locations of sampling



As and Pb conc. in soil profile

As



Pb

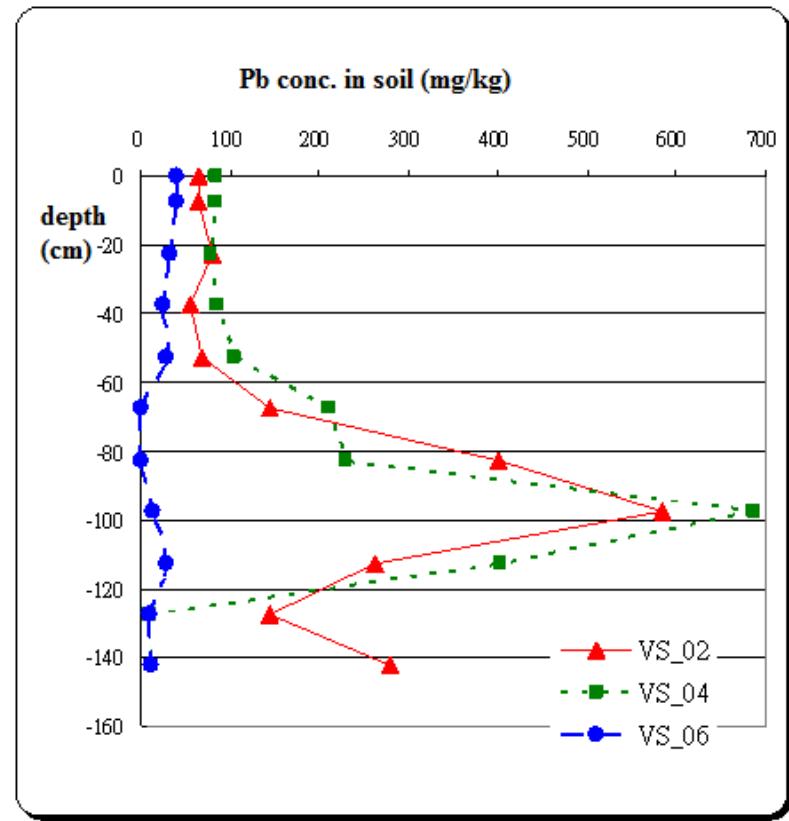
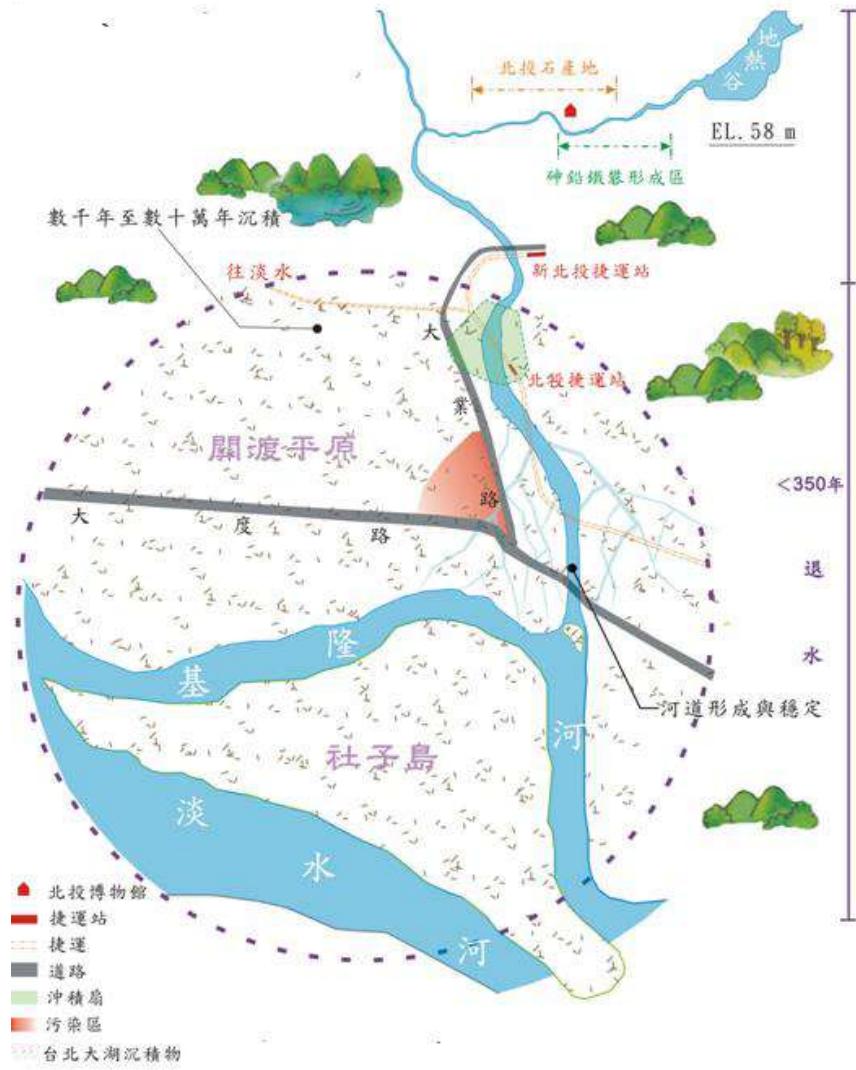
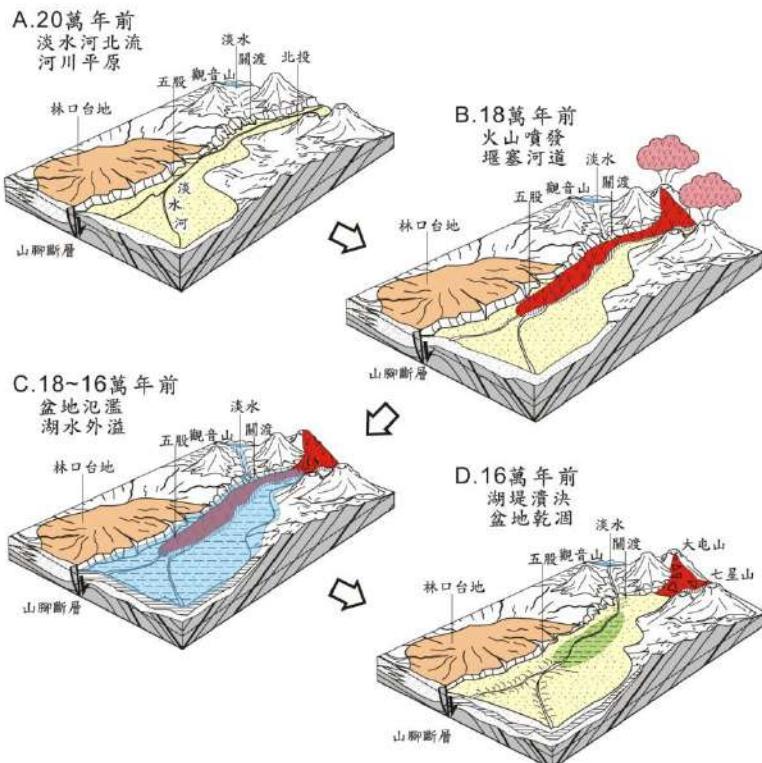


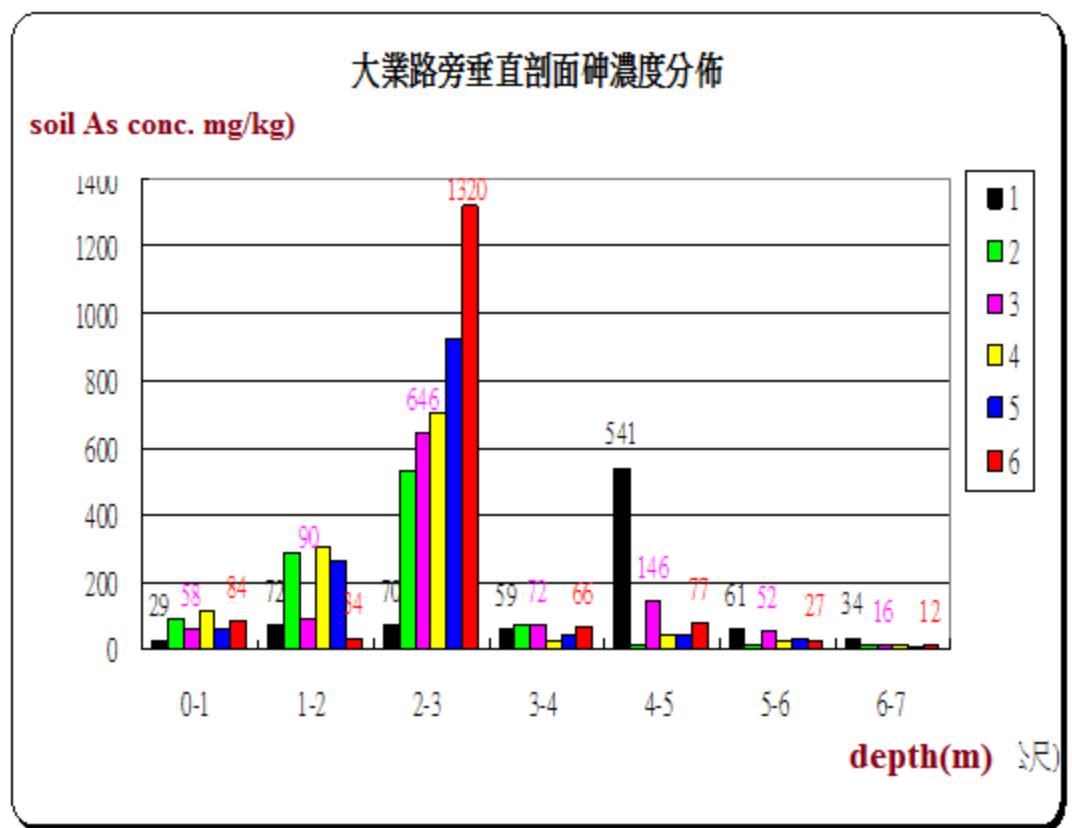
Illustration of Guandu pollution issue



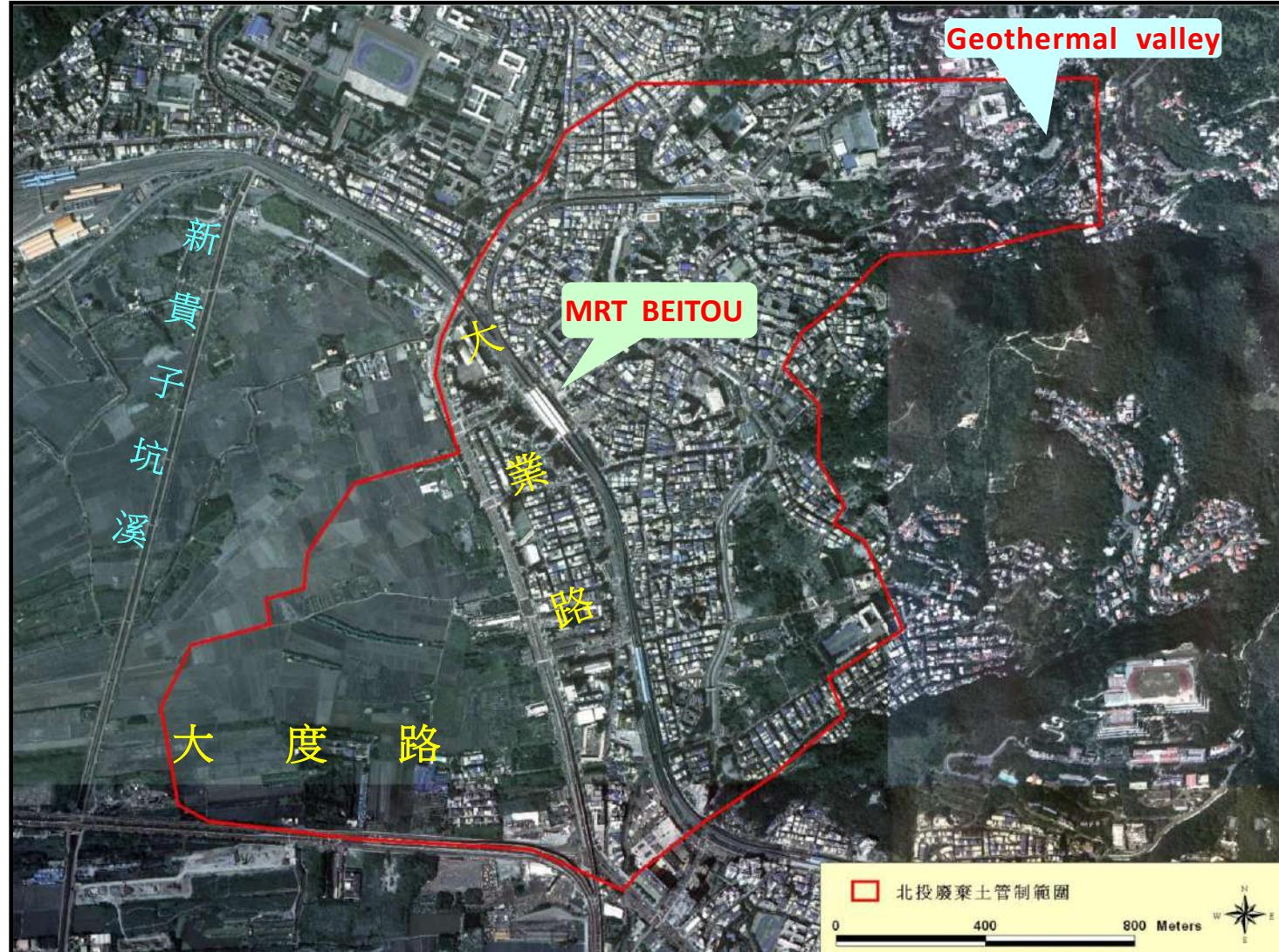
Drainage culvert project 2007/02/08



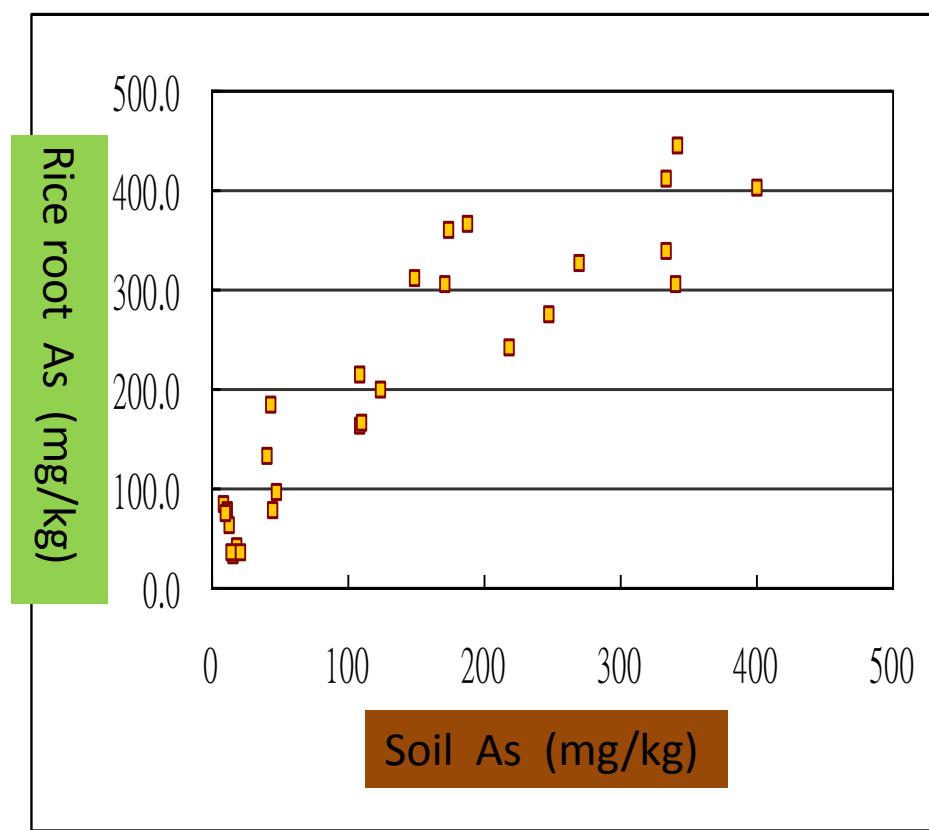
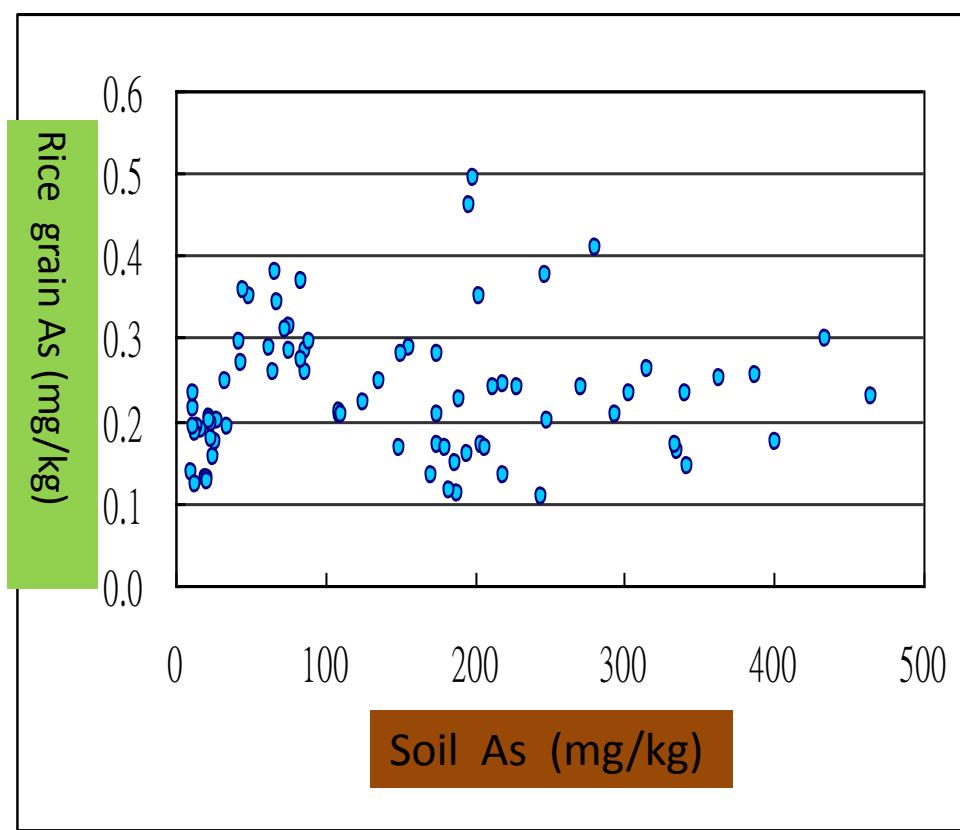
As conc. in soil profiles



Construction excavation waste control area



As in rice plant



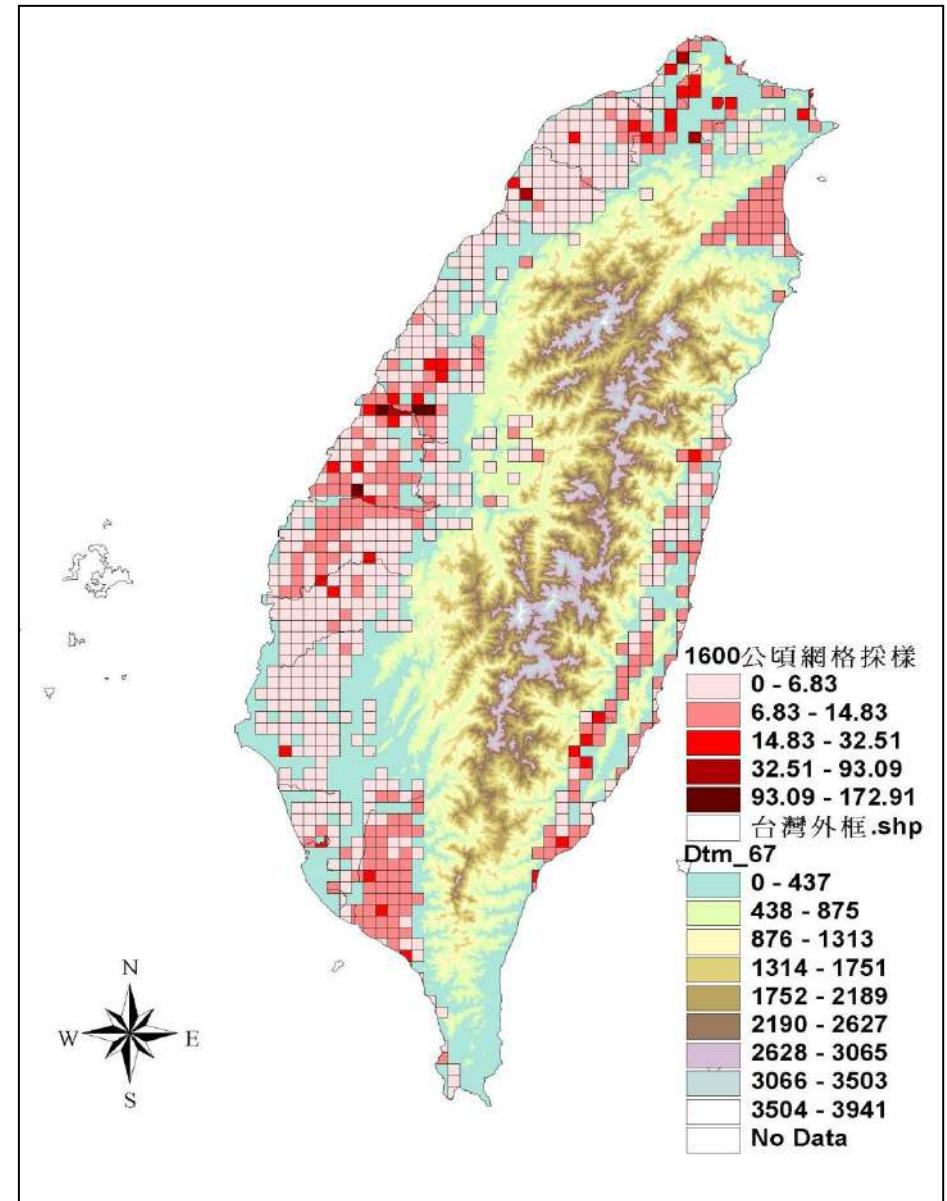
Story of Guandu Plain Soil Pollution Wu Shunwen Journalism Award-winner



National Farmland Pollution Survey

Stage 1

- During 1982-1986.
- Sampling unit 1600ha.
- Survey area cover 1.16 million ha.
- 0.1 N HCl extraction method.



Soil Heavy Metal Class in Taiwan (1982-2000)

Heavy metals	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	
					Monitoring	Remediation
As		topsoil<4	4-9	10-60	>60	>60
		subsoil<4	4-15	16-60	>60	>60
Cd		<0.05	0.05-0.39	0.40-10*	>10	>10*
Cr		<0.10	0.10-10	11-06	>16	>40
Cu	<1	1-11	12-20	21-100	>100	>180
Hg		<0.10	0.10-0.39	0.40-20*	>20	>20*
Ni		<2	2-10	11-100	>100	>200
Pb		<1	16-120	16-120	>120	>200
Zn	<1.5	1.5-10	11-25	26-80	>80	>300

1. The content of As and Hg were determined by aqua regia digestion, and Cd, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb and Zn were by 0.1N HCl extraction.

2. 「*」 indicates that the levels of Cd or Hg exceeds 1mg/kg in soil should conduct the monitoring and remediation works.

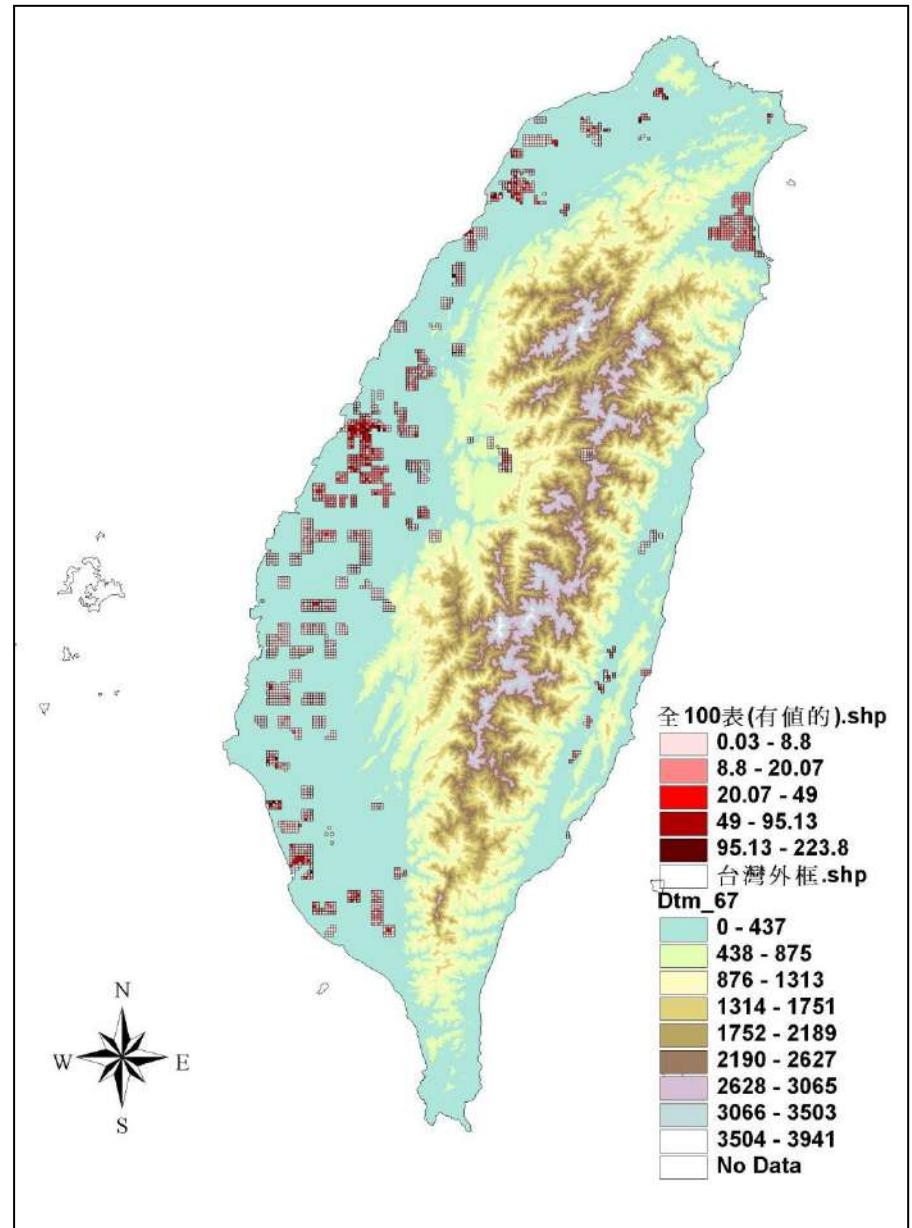
3. The farmland classified as the first or second classes of soil heavy metal contents are considered as non-polluted sites.

The soil heavy metal concentrations of the third class are defined as background values. The fourth and fifth classes require intensive monitoring and remedial actions.

National Farmland Pollution Survey

stage 2

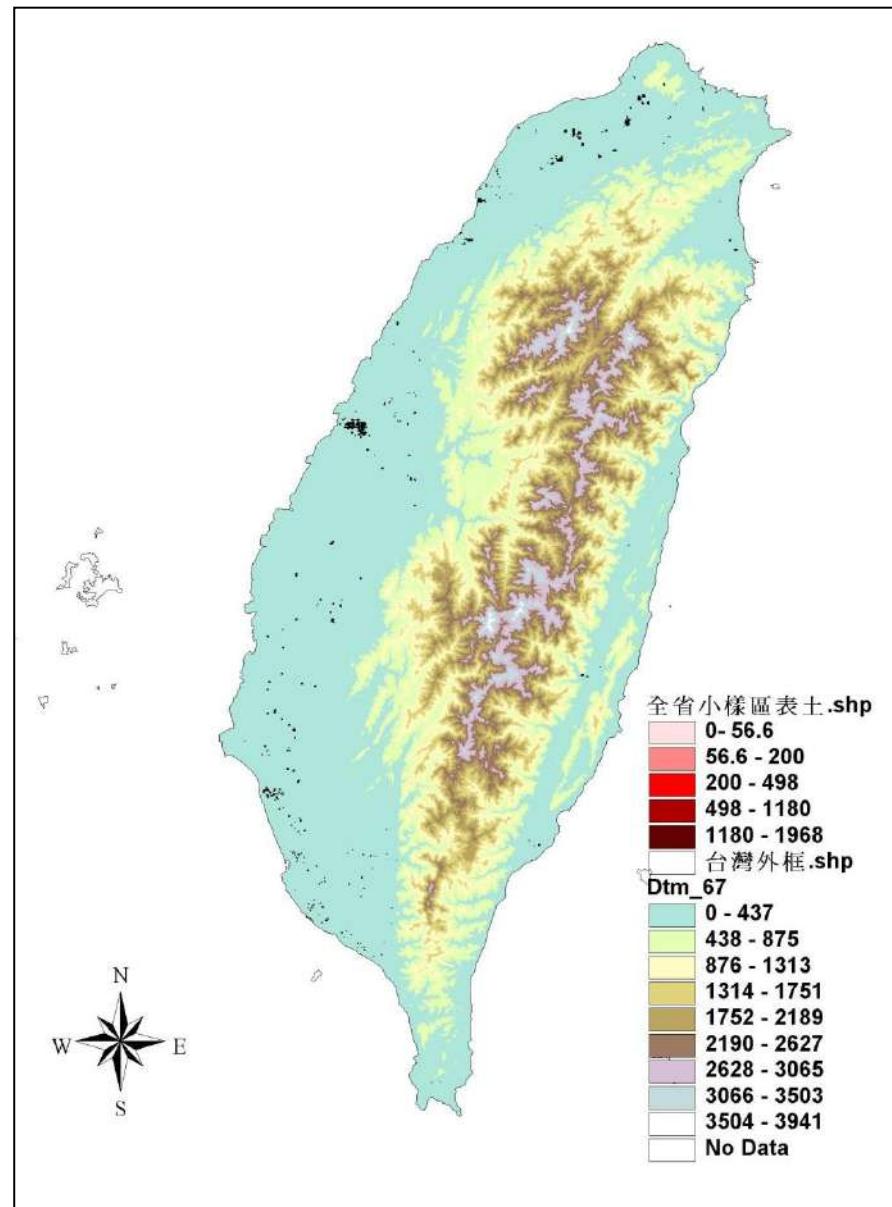
- During 1987-1990.
- Survey area cover 0.3 million ha.
- Sampling unit 100 ha.
- 0.1 N HCl extraction method.
- 0.05 million ha exceeded the class 4 standard, and 790 ha exceeded the class 5 standard.



National Farmland Pollution Survey

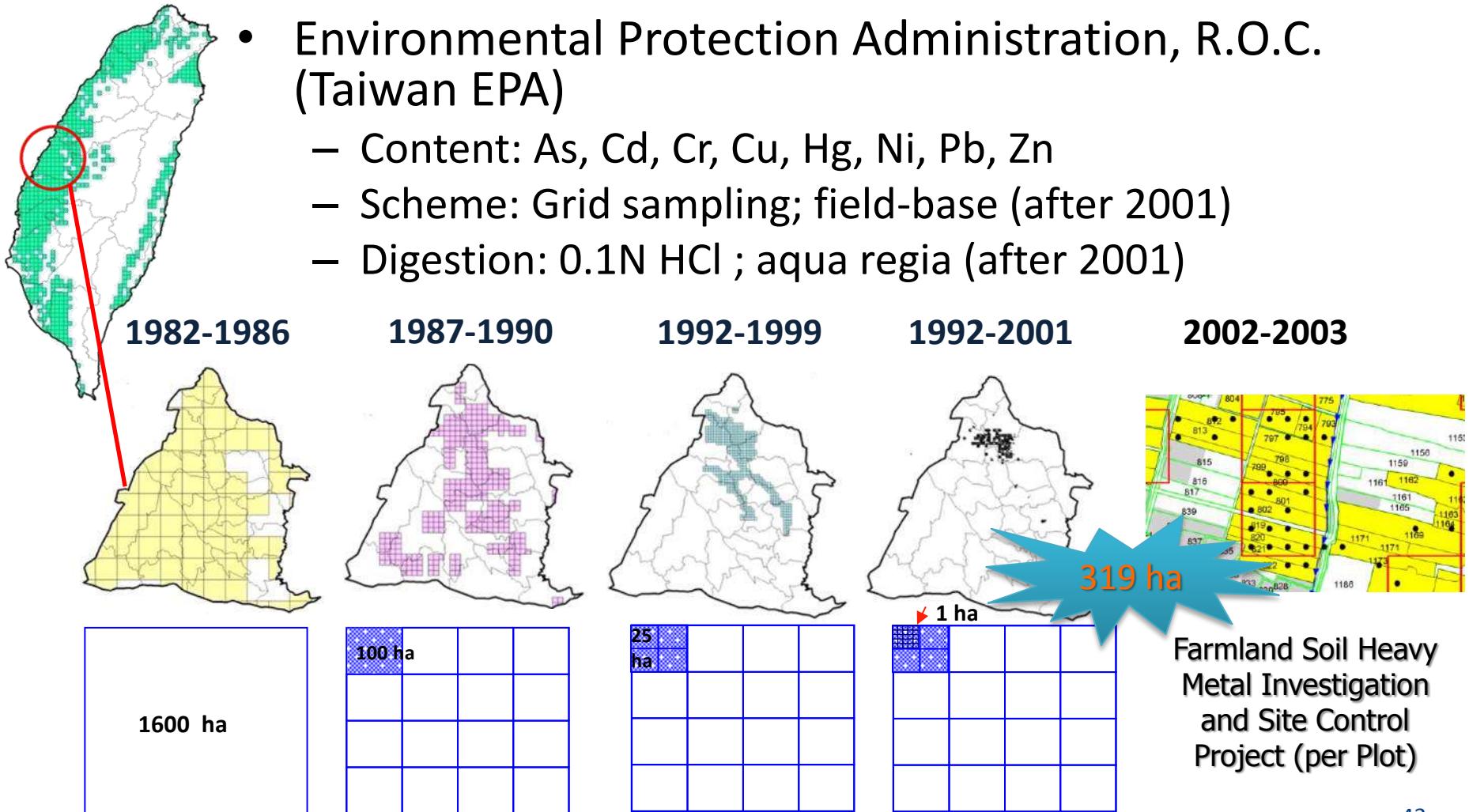
Stage 3

- During 1992-1999.
- Sampling unit 1 ha.
- Survey area about 6,128 ha.
- 0.1 N HCl extraction method.
- 1,024 ha exceeding the fifth class standard.
- 319 ha exceeding the fifth class standard excluding Cu and Zn.



Farmland Soil Investigations

- Environmental Protection Administration, R.O.C.
(Taiwan EPA)
 - Content: As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Ni, Pb, Zn
 - Scheme: Grid sampling; field-base (after 2001)
 - Digestion: 0.1N HCl ; aqua regia (after 2001)



THE USE OF COMPOSITE SAMPLING

- Composites are satisfactory for inorganic substances. e.g. heavy metals.
- Volatile substances including Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons are not suitable for composite sampling.
- Samples to be composited must be collected from the same soil/fill horizon.
- Soil with high clay content is not suitable for composite sampling because of the difficulty of mixing the sub-samples thoroughly.

THE USE OF COMPOSITE SAMPLING

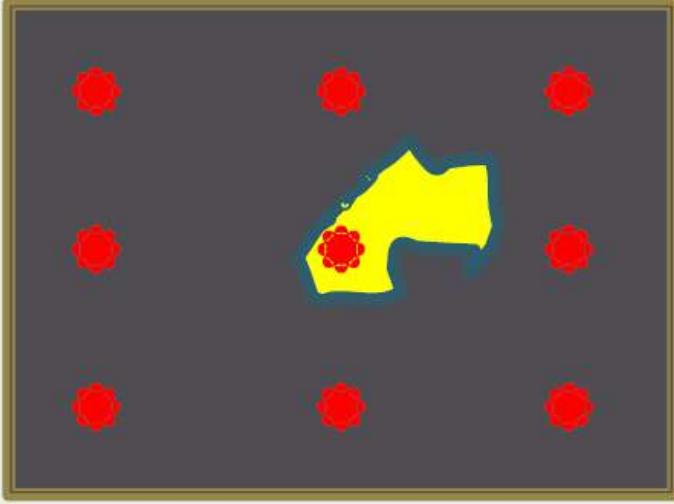
Method of compositing

Sub-samples should be:

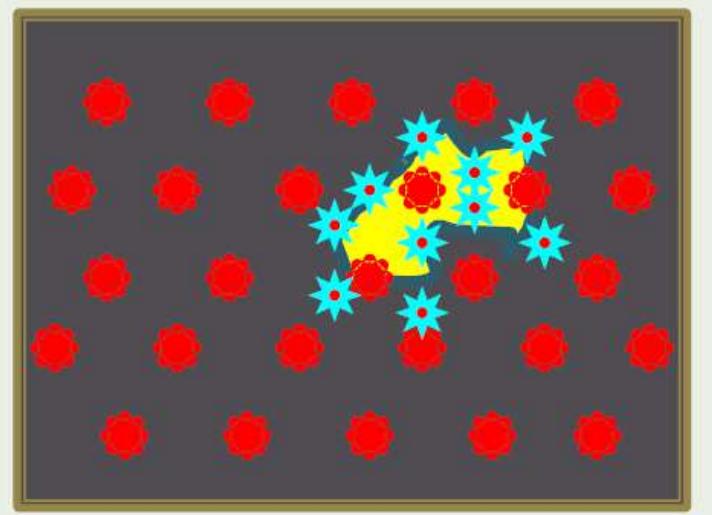
- equal in size
- evenly spaced
- composited laterally.

No more than 10 sub-samples should be included in a composite sample.

Sampling Uncertainty Controlled Through Increased Sampling Density



- Low data density
- Poorly-defined contamination
- Uncertainty about clean area

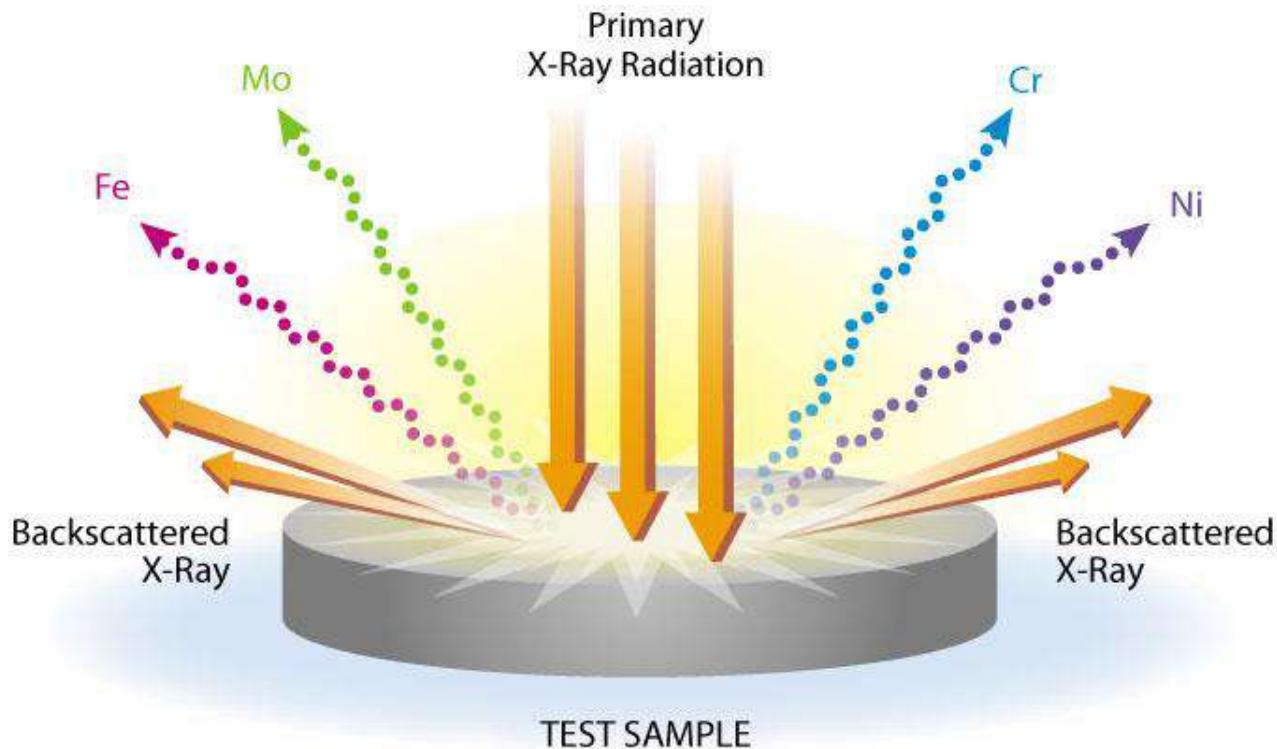


- High data density
- Well-defined contamination
- Certainty about clean area



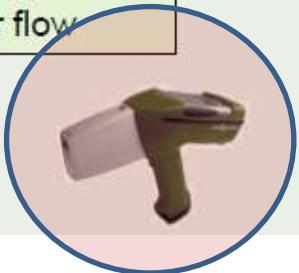
XRF

(X-ray fluorescence)



Real-Time Measurement Technologies – Direct Sensing

Technology	Matrices	Data Provided
LIF/UVF methods (Lasers, UV lamp)	Water, soil	TPH, PAH, Coal Tar
Geophysical tools – surface EM, Resistivity, GPR , acoustic	Soil, fill, bedrock	Sources, pathways, macro-stratigraphy, and buried objects
XRF (screening and definitive)	Soils, material surfaces	Metals
Membrane Interface Probe (PID, FID, ECD, XSD)	Soil, water	VOCs, hydrocarbons, and DNAPL
Neutron Gamma Monitors	Soil, water, material surfaces	Radiation
Hydraulic conductivity profilers	Soil, water	Hydraulic conductivity, lithology
Geophysics – downhole (natural gamma ray, self potential, resistivity, induction, porosity/density, and caliper)	Soil, fill, bedrock	Lithology, groundwater flow, structure, permeability, porosity, and water quality
CPT, high-resolution piezocone	Soil, water	Lithology, groundwater flow





EPA, Executive Yuan

Geographic Information System & Handheld Devices Application in Soil Contamination Investigation



Speaker : Ying-Chieh Feng



Geographic Information Technology Co., LTD



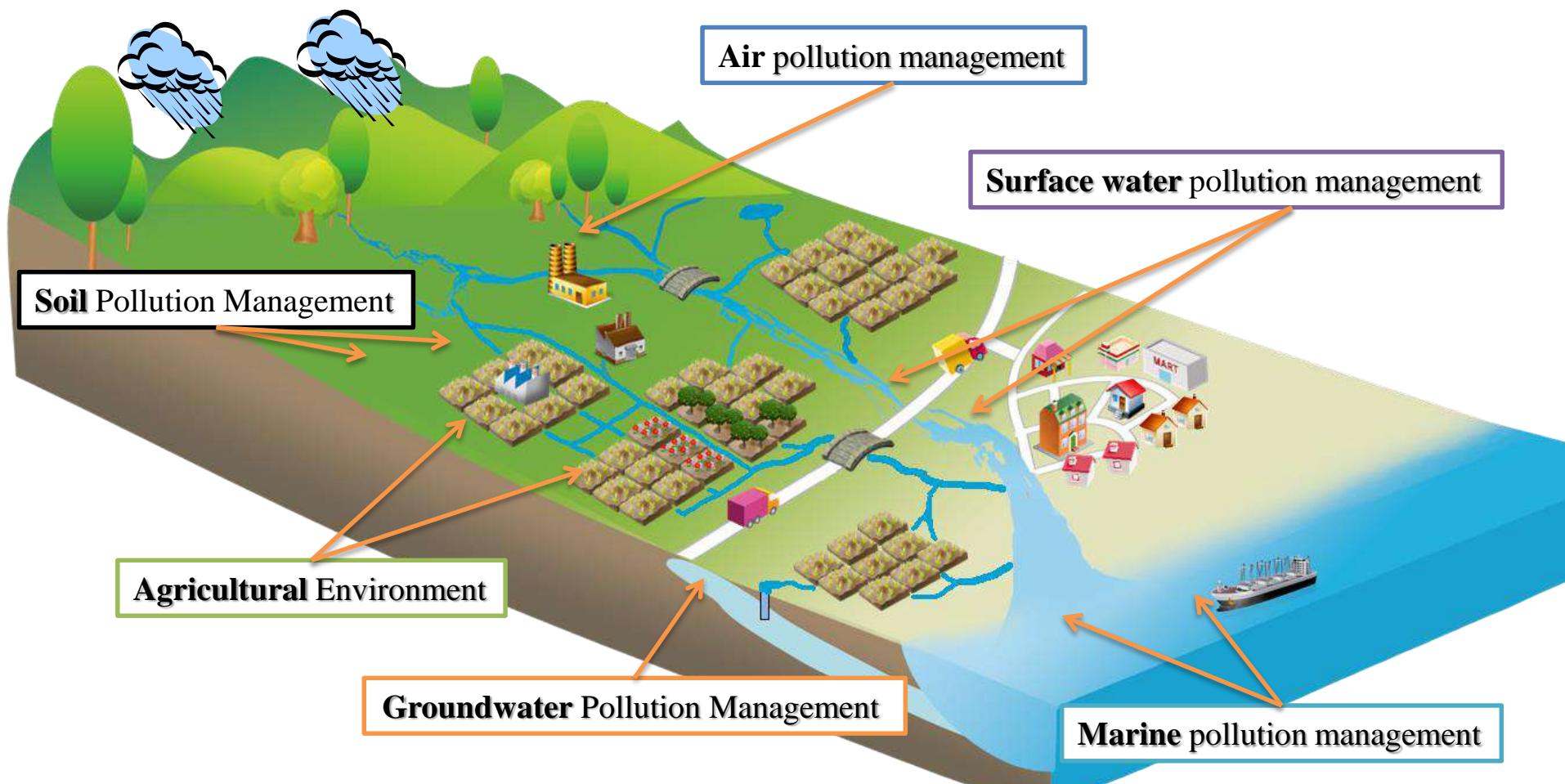
APOLLO TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.



國立台灣大學
生物環境系統工程學系
Biogeoenvironmental Systems Engineering

About GITech

GITech is a professional company which is dedicated in **environmental resource consulting & GIS technology integration**.



GITech is one of the few Microsoft Certified Partner that specializes in environmental consulting & GIS integration

Outline

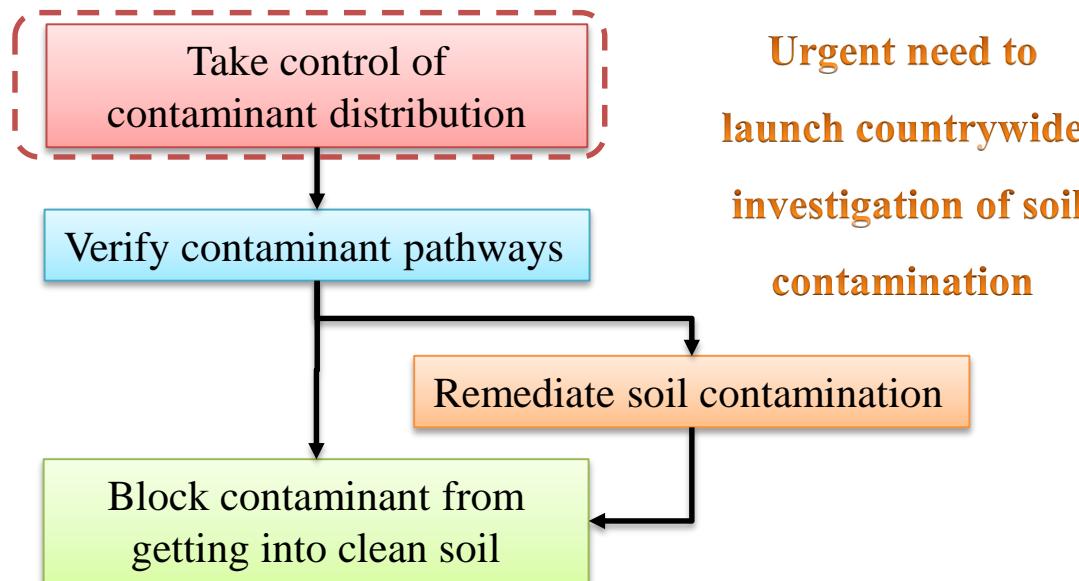
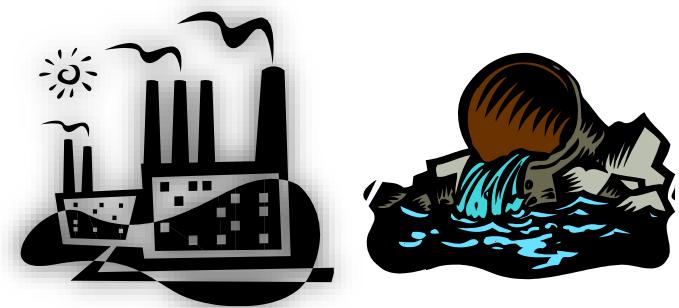
- I. General Introduction**
- II. Introduction of Geographic Information System**
- III. Introduction of Handheld Device System**
- IV. Introduction of Soil Contamination Investigation in Taiwan**
- V. Case Study *Farmland Soil Contamination Management System in Taiwan***
- VI. Conclusion**

GIS & Handheld Devices application in Soil Contamination Investigation

I. Introduction

How shall we protect the soil – the ultimate receptor of contamination ?

- *The soil is the ultimate receptor of all kinds of contamination. It fundamentally impacts on our living environment.*
- *To safeguard soil quality, we need to keep updated with soil contamination status.*



**Urgent need to
launch countrywide
investigation of soil
contamination**



The Challenge of Soil Contamination Investigation

● Mobility

- Paper-based map, difficult to pin-point the location
- Multiple teams operations, easy to rework and overlap.



● Data Integration

- Environmental data, geographic data, land registry data and historical records etc.
- Data collected from the field is not easy to manage in the office



● Real Time Control

- Data record is complicated in Fieldwork.
- Fieldwork data is complex and difficult to record.

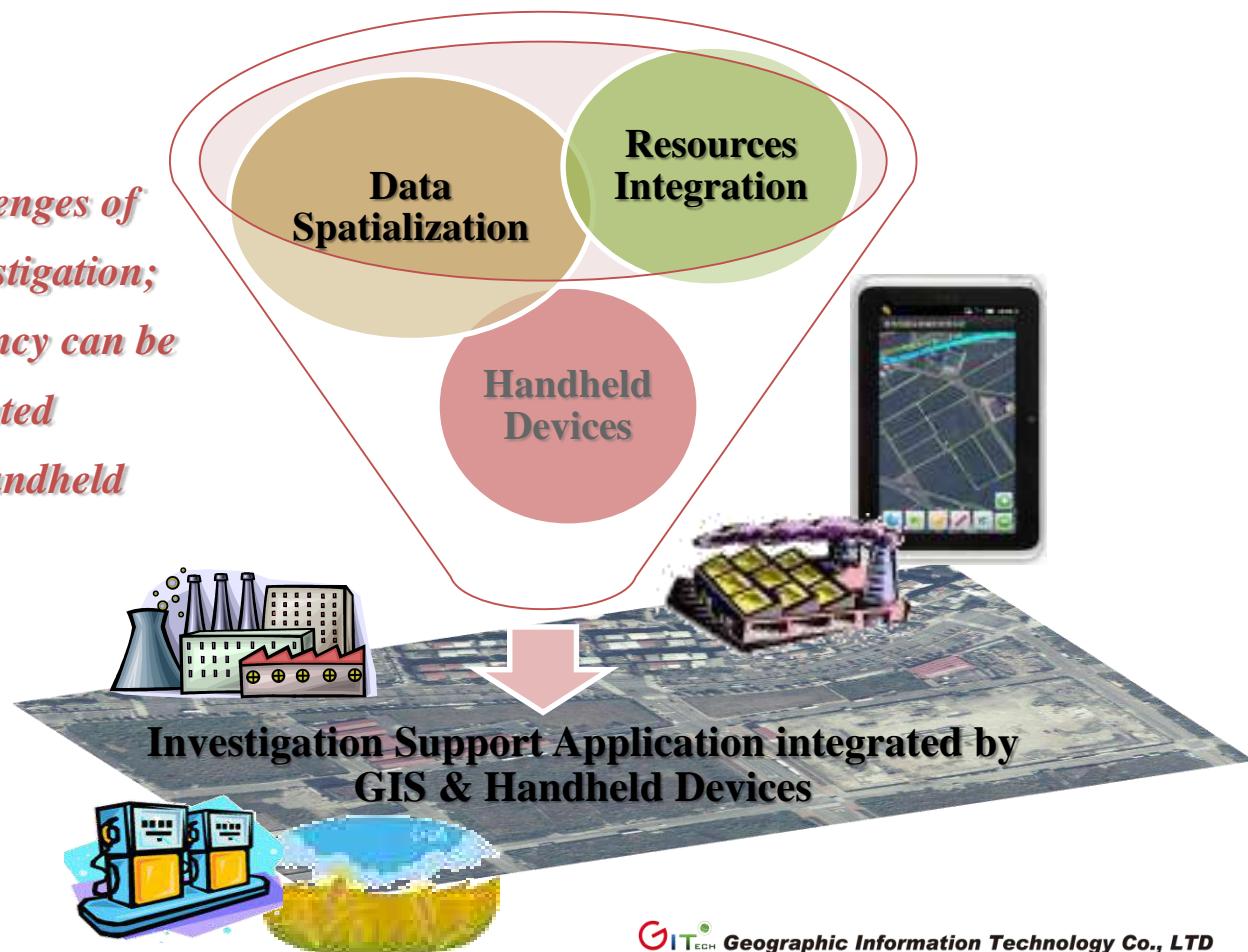


● Management

- Experience inheriting such as map interpretation is time consuming.
- It hard to integrate interdepartmental data .

Integration of GIS and Handheld Devices into a Powerful Tool for Soil Contamination Investigation

- *In response to the challenges of soil contamination investigation; the investigation efficiency can be enhanced by the integrated application of GIS & handheld devices.*



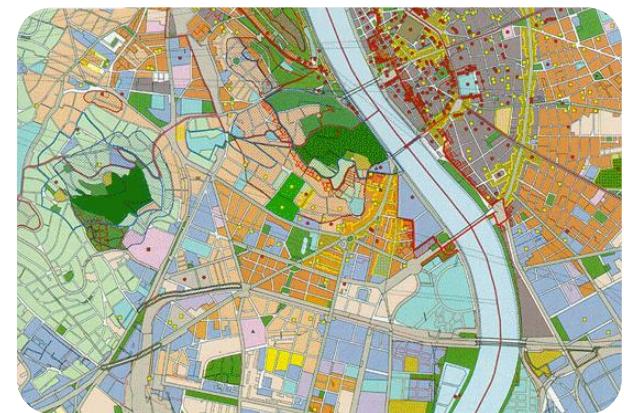
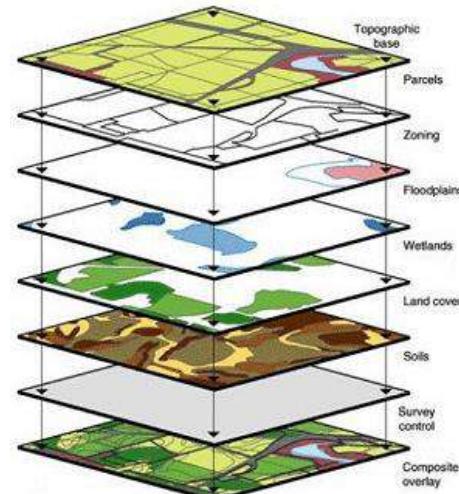
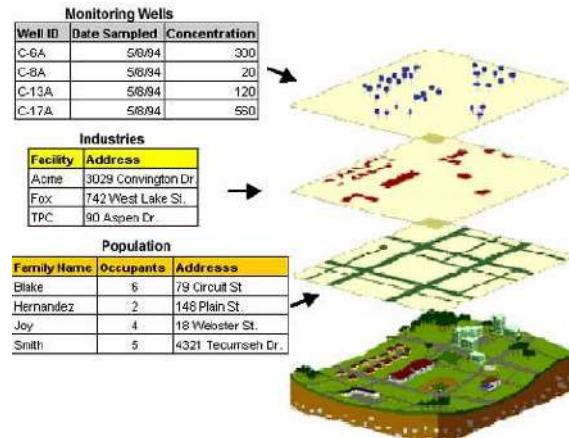
GIS & Handheld Devices application in Soil Contamination Investigation

II. Geographic Information System

What is GIS ?

Geographic Information System (GIS)

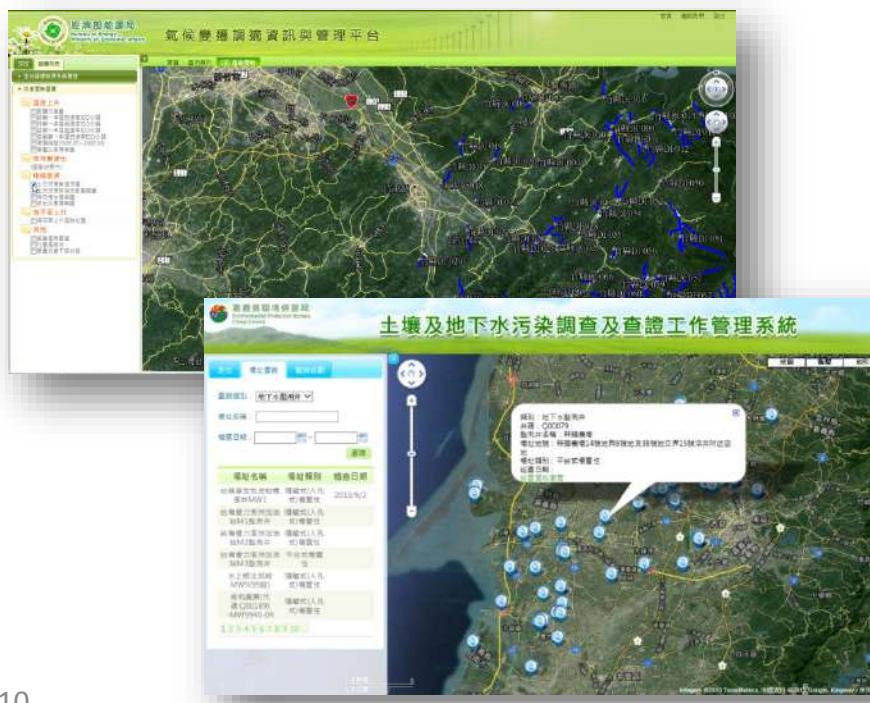
GIS is an interdisciplinary technology which progressed very fast in recent years. It covers theories and techniques from multiple traditional science, including geography, cartography, surveying, mathematics, information science and so on. For the application aspects, it covers even wider fields, such as environment management, resources management, territorial management, urban and regional management, traffic management, forest management, transportation management, ecology conservation management, archaeological survey management ... etc. Any issue which involved geographical factors or spatial data relationships, it can apply GIS to assist in operation, where GIS is an important tool in decision support.



Introduction to the Common GIS Platform

Google Platform

- Through the implementation of products such as **Google Maps API**, **Google Earth Enterprise ... etc**, the platform provides an integrated map service.

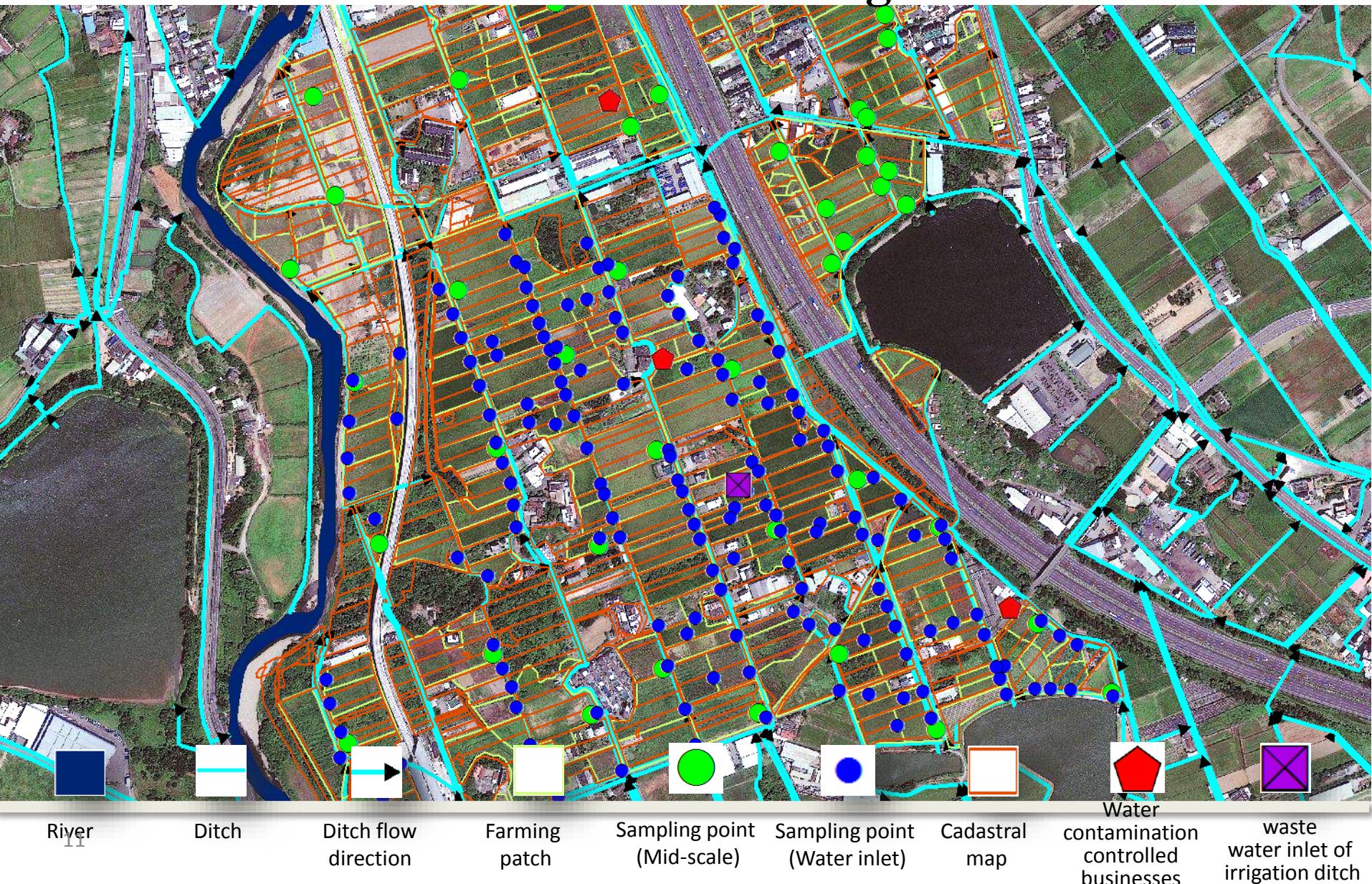


esri Platform

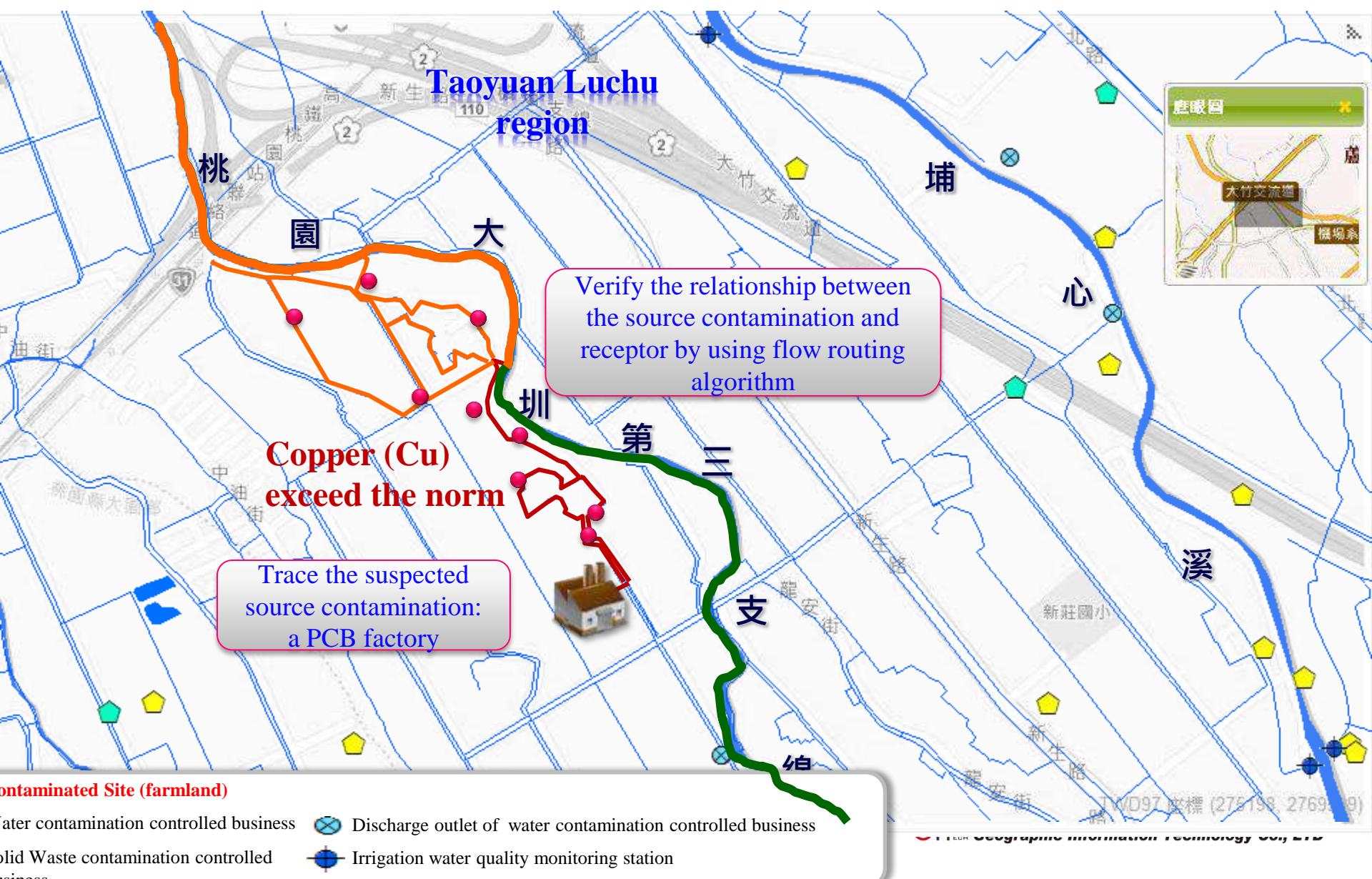
- The platform provides an integrated tool for application in geography statistics, spatial analysis in the aspect of application to cloud application, web pages, and warehouse management of map data.



GIS Application - Spatial Relationship of the Farmland Soil Investigation



GIS Application- Flow Routing Algorithm for Tracing Source of Contamination



GIS & Handheld Devices application in Soil Contamination Investigation

III. Handheld Device System

Current Development Status of Handheld Devices – Categorized by Specification

Operating System	Commercial Standard	Industrial Standard	Military Standard
Categorized by OS	Common products in the market	Shock-resistant, dust-proof, water-proof Optional accessory available	More stable, safe, and durable specification
Microsoft Win8	Msi 、 Viewsonic 、 htc 、 Nokia..	Unitech 、 iEi 、 Getac 、 Moto 、 HP...etc	Unitech 、 iEi 、 Getac 、 Moto 、 HP...etc
Google Android	htc 、 MOTO 、 Samsung 、 SONY	MOTO 、 Unitech (Relatively fewer)	MOTO 、 Unitech (Very few)
Apple IOS	IPhone IPAD	N/A	N/A



Key Functions of Handheld Devices - Hardware

- ④ Basic : data processing and storage capability
- ④ **Display :** screen, touch panel (Sunlight Available)
- ④ **Protection :** dust-proof, water-proof, and shock-resistant
- ④ Communication : voice chat → GSM/WCDMA
data transfer → GPRS/EDGE/WCDMA
→ WiFi/Bluetooth
- ④ **Location:** GPS/AGPS/E-Compass/G-Sensor
- ④ Audio/Visual: CCD/MIC can take picture and make video / audio recording
- ④ Access to : Bar code/RFID/Smart chips etc.



Positioning with key function to satisfy fieldwork operation

Features of Handheld Devices - Software Platform

Government agencies have successfully applied to a variety of environmental audit/ inventory/ investigation/ routine check process

Handheld device



Smart Phones

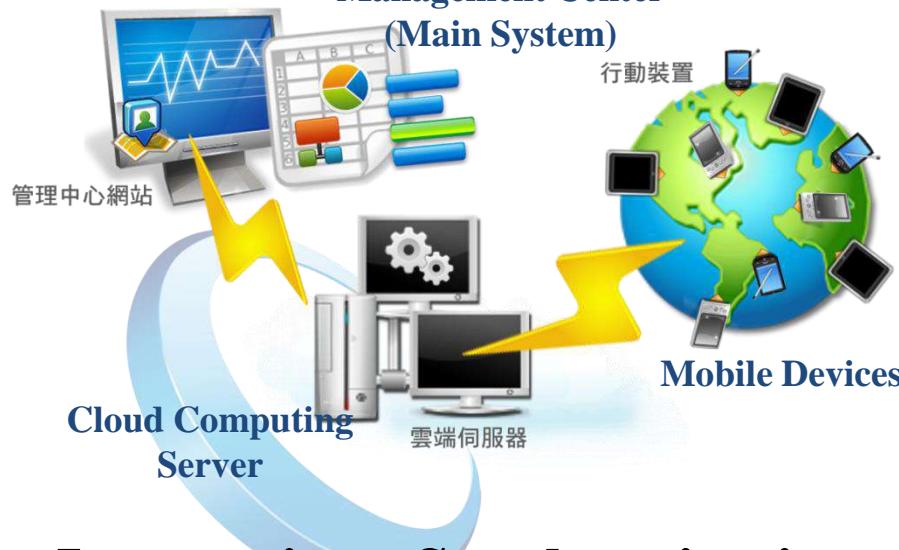


Portable Device



Tablet Computers

Management Center (Main System)



Integration . Synchronization . Mobility

Application Features

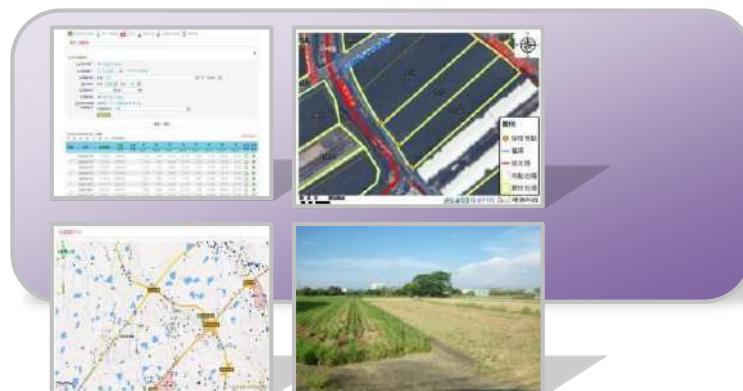
- Integration of GIS, GPS, digital camera, electronic compass, and Wi-Fi communication technology
- Integration of mobile device & automatic update system of cloud service in order to synchronize data with stable, reliable transmission
- Mobile GIS platform can perform with offline operation capability
- Tailor-made output statement to incorporate government procedures
- Applicable for all kinds of OS platforms



The Role of Handheld Devices System applied to soil contamination Investigation

(1) Pre-operational Support

- **Pre-planned** Environmental Data
- Real time data query & map data **download**



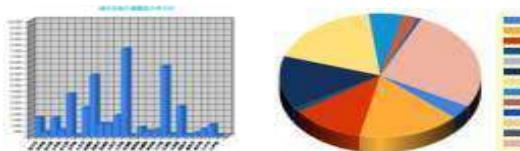
(2) Site Survey Support

- Collect & store field data
- Verify the mapping and spatial relationship



(3) Data transmission & integration

- Electronic data transmission
- Real time control of the progress & execution outcome

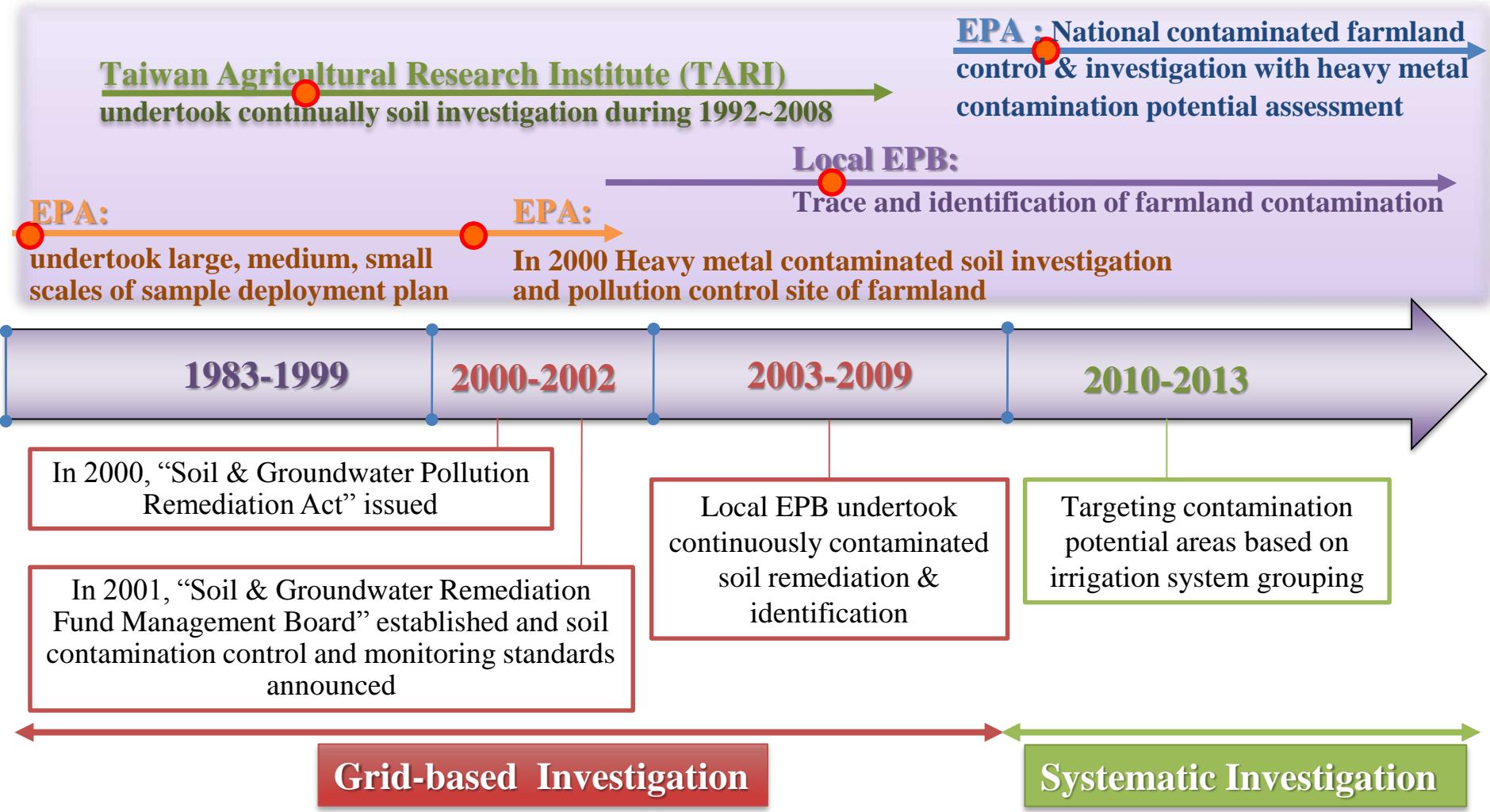


- **Improve efficiency**
- **Simplify workflow**

GIS & Handheld Devices application in Soil Contamination Investigation

IV. Contaminated Soil Investigation in Taiwan

The Course of Farmland Soil Investigation



The Grid-based Investigation of Farmland Soil in Taiwan

Initially adopt grid methodology as the primary farmland soil investigation method .



Sampling grid layout



1

1983-1986
Overall Status
Investigation
0.3 million ha exceeded the 4th class standard



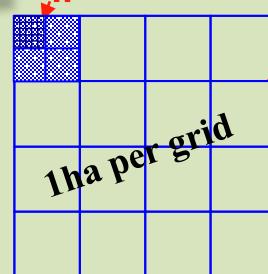
2

1987-1990
Mid-scale Sampling
Site Investigation

For level 4 and above areas (50,000 ha), mid-scale sampling investigation was conducted by local EPB

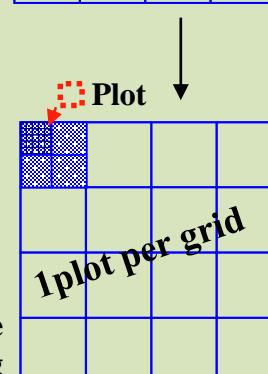
2000-2001
Detailed Investigation

1,024 ha of farmland exceeded the 5th class standard, and 319ha exceeded excluding Cu and Zn



5
2002
319 Investigation

282 ha exceeded the soil contamination control standard; 138 ha exceeded the soil contamination monitoring standard



1992-1999
Mid to Small scale
Investigation

If heavy metal contaminated sites were detected for exceeding the 5th class standard (over 950 ha), they should be filed as priority investigation areas & constantly monitored by local EPB

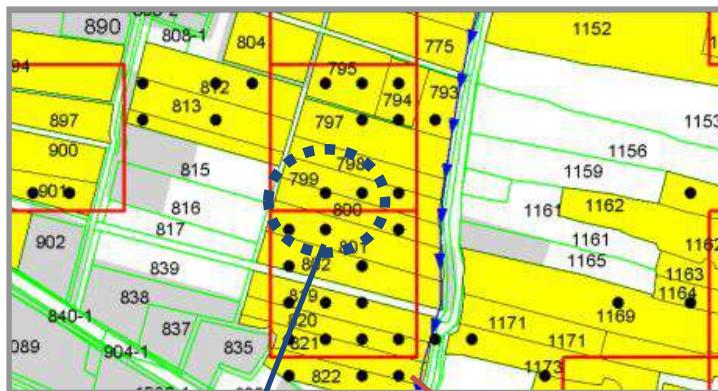


Soil sampling

Evolution of Contamination Potential Assessment Methodology For Farmland

Grid-based Investigation

- Based on grid, to refine & filter out investigation to identify the trend of contamination potential.



Soil sampling points

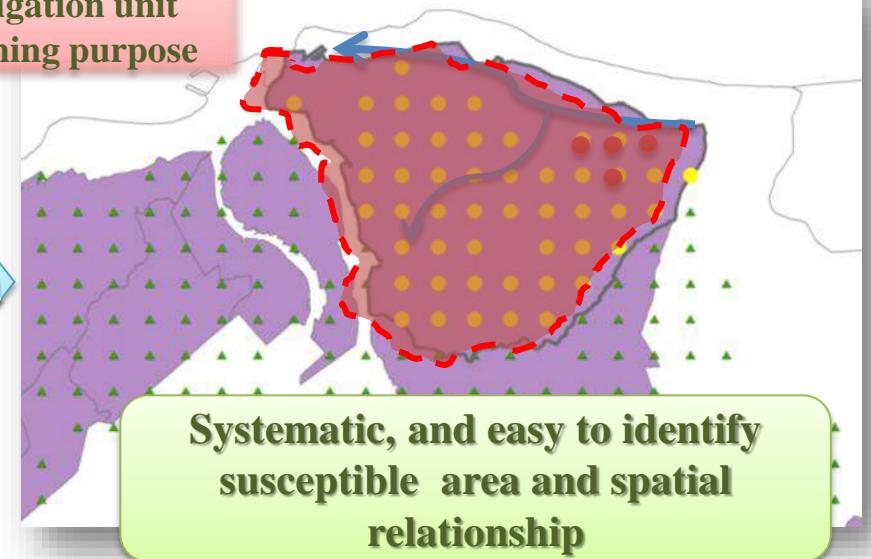
Grid (1 ha)

Difficult to identify contaminated range & source

Contamination Potential Assessment by Irrigation Ditch

- Based on Nemerow contamination index to cope with irrigation ditch system and water flow direction for the contamination potential assessment.

Irrigation ditch used as an investigation unit for screening purpose



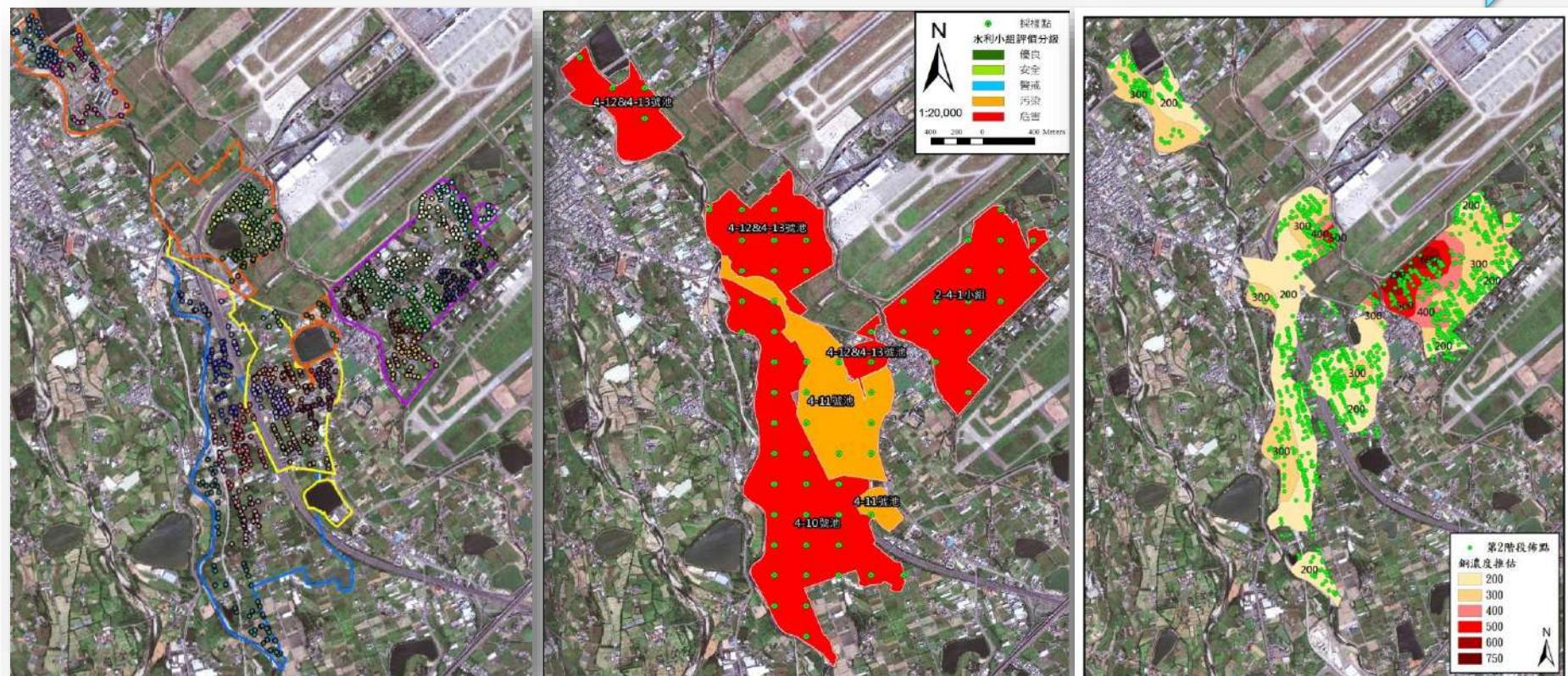
**Systematic, and easy to identify
susceptible area and spatial
relationship**

Contamination Potential Assessment Displayed on a GIS Platform

Sampling sites grouping by individual irrigation teams

Contamination potential assessment based on irrigation ditch teams as units

Screening for high contamination potential areas with single element of heavy metal



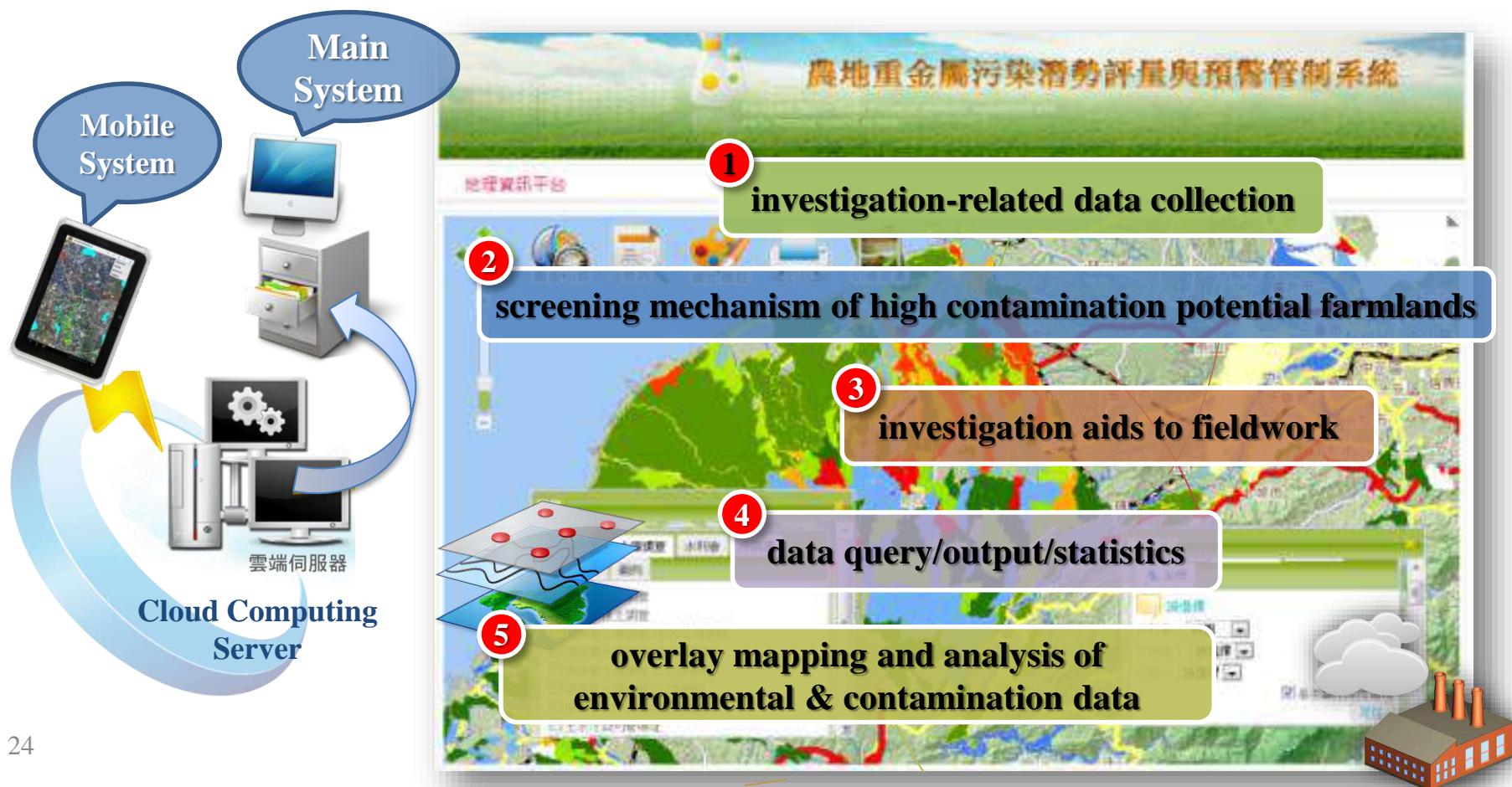
GIS & Handheld Devices application in Soil Contamination Investigation 

V. Case Study

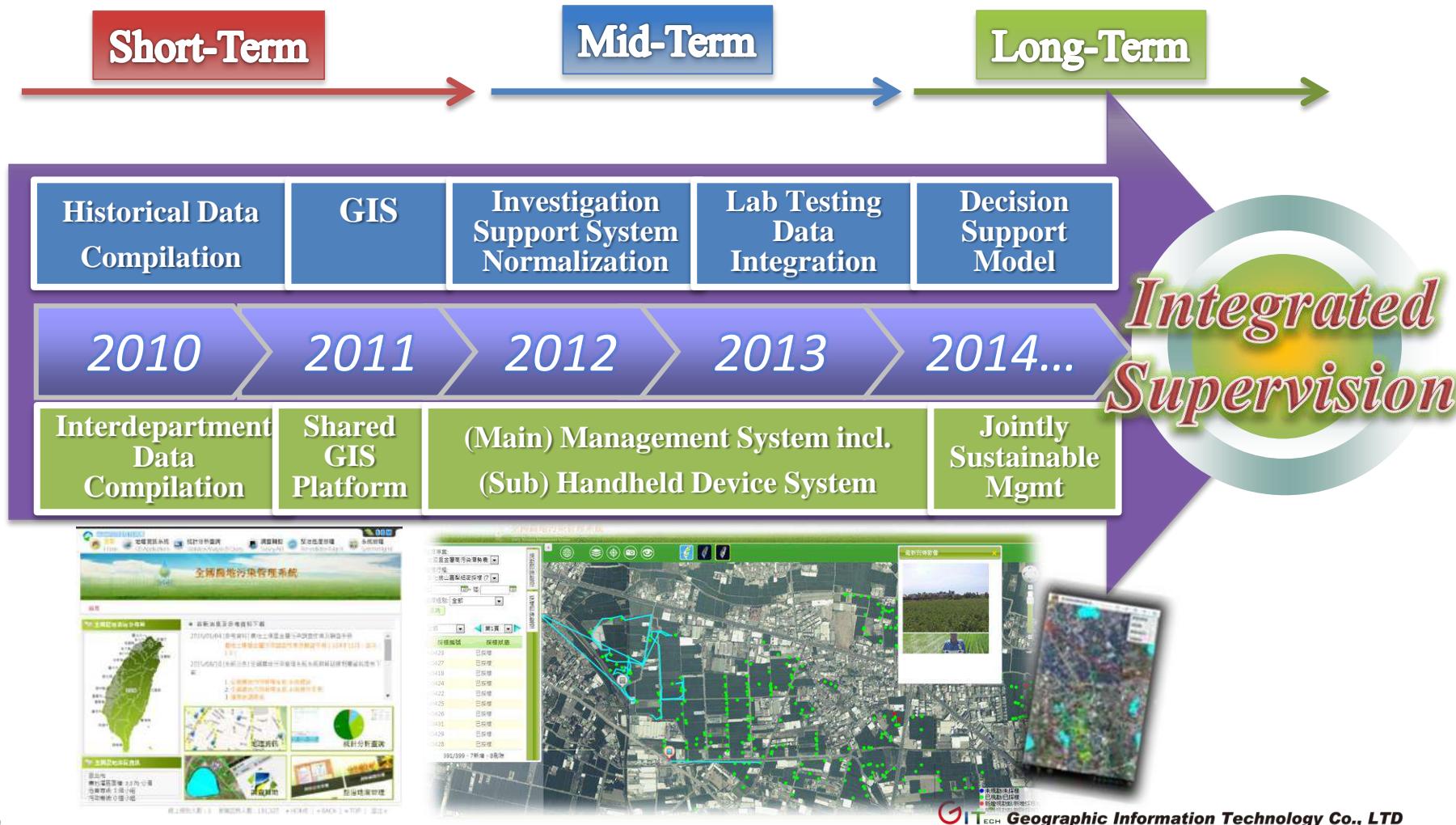
Farmland Soil Contamination Management System in Taiwan

Solutions to Farmland Soil Contamination Management System

Utilize GIS to develop computer-aided decision support system for farmland soil contamination Investigation & management



The Course of Farmland Soil Contamination Management System Development in Taiwan



Data Consolidation of Farmland Soil Contamination Management System in Taiwan

**Soil & Groundwater Remediation Fund Mgmt Board,
Environmental Analysis Laboratory (EAL)**

1. contamination control sites of farm lands
2. EPA soil investigation data
3. User privilege data chart
4. Soil testing data (EAL)

Dept. of Water Quality Protection

1. Water registered business profile
2. Discharge point data
3. Industrial Zone Scope Map

Land admin. authorities

Cadastral registration data, cadastral maps

Local government authorities

Soil investigation authorities

Dept. of Environmental Monitoring & Information Mgmt

1. Soil & groundwater protection related map data (real time)
2. Electronic map (real time)
3. Taiwan aerial images (real time)

Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute (TARI)

1. 130k lots of surface soil & 110k lots of inner soil investigation data
2. Soil geology distribution map

Dept. of Irrigation & Engineering, COA

1. Team
2. Workstation
3. Irrigation ditch

Council of Agriculture (COA)

1. Irrigation water quality monitoring counts & index
2. Farming patch map data of paddy field

Farmland Soil Contamination Management System

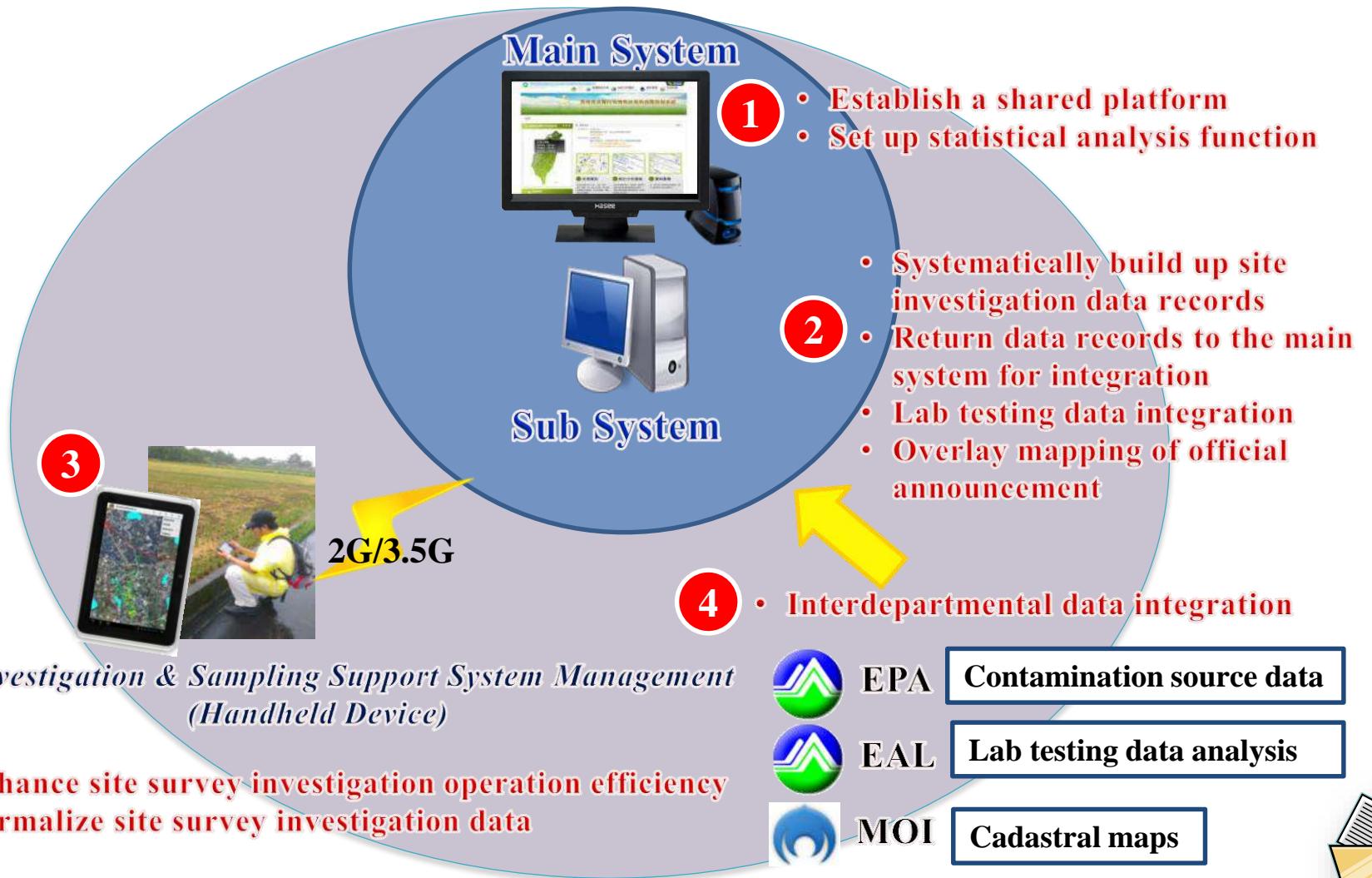
EPA

COA

Dept. of Irrigation & Engineering, COA



Platform Structure of Farmland Soil contamination Management System





行政院環境保護署



首頁



地理資訊系統

GIS Applications



統計分析查詢

Statistical Analysis & Query



調查輔助

Survey Aid



整治進度管理

Remediation Mgmt



系統管理

System Mgmt



首頁



臺北市

農地灌區面積: 3,376 公頃

危害等級: 1 個小組

污染等級: 0 個小組

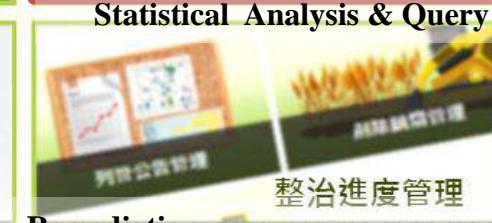
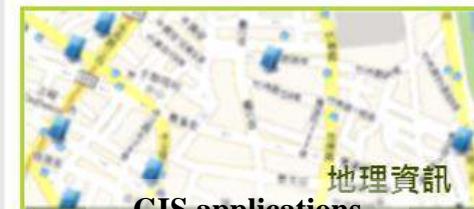
● 最新消息及參考資料下載

2016/01/04 [參考資料] 農地土壤重金屬污染調查作業及驗證手冊

農地土壤重金屬污染調查作業及驗證手冊 (104年11月, 版次: 1.3)

2015/08/10 [系統公告] 全國農地污染管理系統系統教育訓練相關資料提供下載

1. 全國農地污染管理系統 系統概述
2. 全國農地污染管理系統 系統操作手冊
3. 滿意度調查表



Investigation Support

Remediation progress management

Main System - Statistical Analysis & Query

Special Features

Search for high heavy metal contaminated potential areas

序號	地區	採樣編號	砷	鉻	鎳	銻	汞	鎘	鉛	鋅	P _N 指數	污染潛勢等級
1	台中市霧峰區	TC-037	5.960	9.580	11.300	12.770	0.200	6.900	22.630	144.870	18.4876	危險
2	苗栗縣頭份鎮	ML-004	4.120	9.840	0.390	5.790	2.610	2.590	10.290	14.500	5.0266	低害
3	雲林縣虎尾鎮	YL-038	6.890	54.430	17.420	2.520	0.170	4.990	100.080	107.540	104.6931	危險
4	彰化縣竹塘鄉	CH-016	6.370	0.420	19.800	53.530	0.100	17.100	24.730	289.760	6.5000	危險
5	彰化縣芬園鄉	CH-016	9.820	0.360	17.990	136.750	0.130	19.550	21.050	143.080	5.3892	危險
6	台中市大里區	CS-011	<0.250	0.240	18.730	172.910	0.470	16.010	11.950	135.210	6.0647	危險

Contamination Index (Nemerow)
PN value assessment criteria

Hazard ($P_N > 3$)

Pollute ($2 < P_N \leq 3$)

Alert ($1 < P_N \leq 2$)

Safe ($0.7 < P_N \leq 1$)

Superior ($P_N \leq 0.7$)

請輸入試算資料

檢測值 (mg kg^{-1})

評價標準 (土壤監測標準 (以食用作物農地為準))

幫我算污染潛勢

Examine historical soil investigation data

List the report

Detail data set

GIS presentation

全國農地污染管理系統



National Farmland Pollution Management System

首頁

全國農地灌區分佈圖



全國農地灌區資訊

臺北市
農地灌區面積: 3,376 公頃
危害等級: 1 個小組
污染等級: 0 個小組

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- 全國農地污染管理系統 系統操作手冊
- 滿意度調查表



地理資訊
GIS applications



統計分析查詢
Statistical Analysis & Query

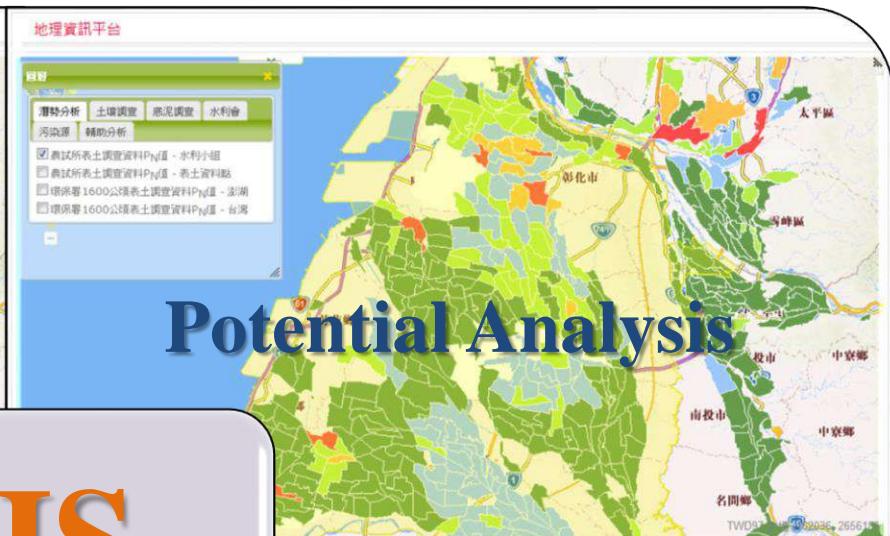


調查輔助
Investigation Support

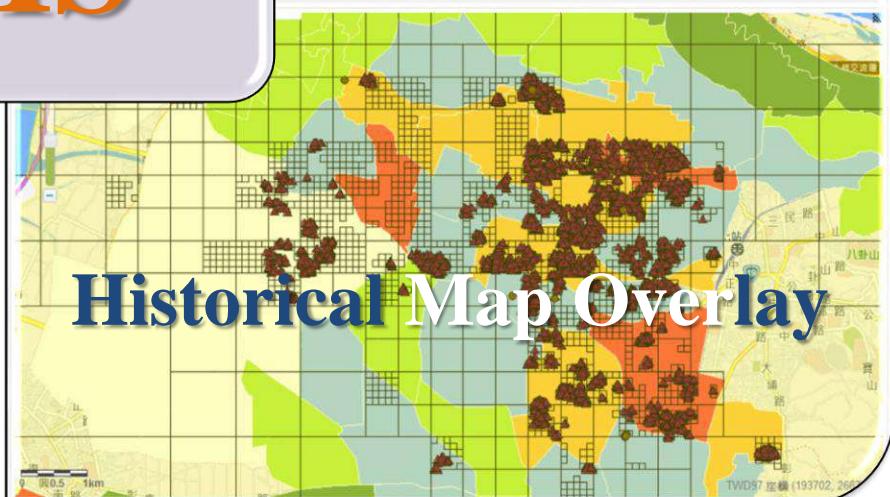
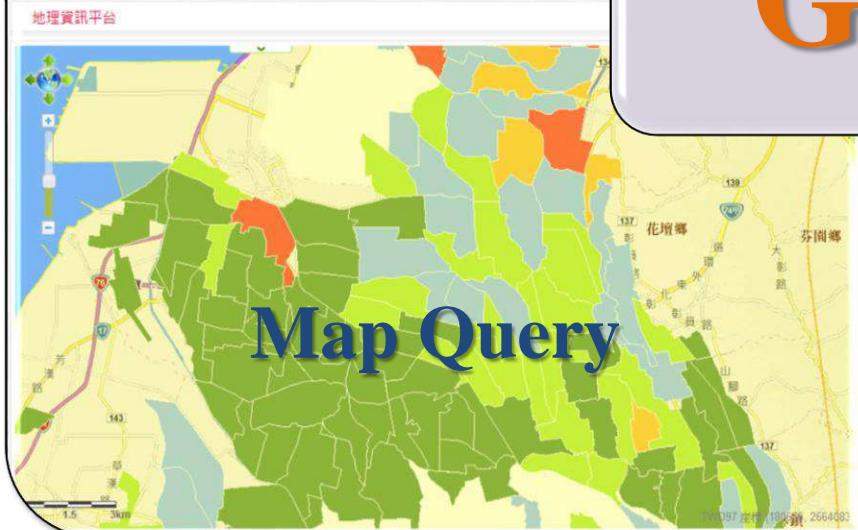


整治進度管理
Remediation progress management

Main System - GIS Spatial Application



GIS



全國農地污染管理系統

National Farmland Pollution Management System

首頁

全國農地灌區分佈圖



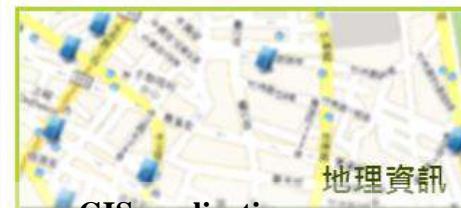
最新消息及參考資料下載

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GIS applications



Statistical Analysis & Query

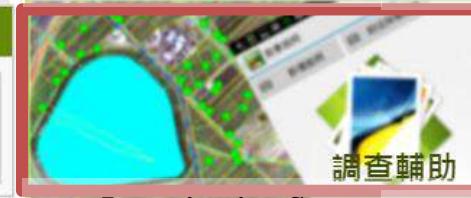
全國農地灌區資訊

臺北市

農地灌區面積: 3,376 公頃

危害等級: 1 個小組

污染等級: 0 個小組



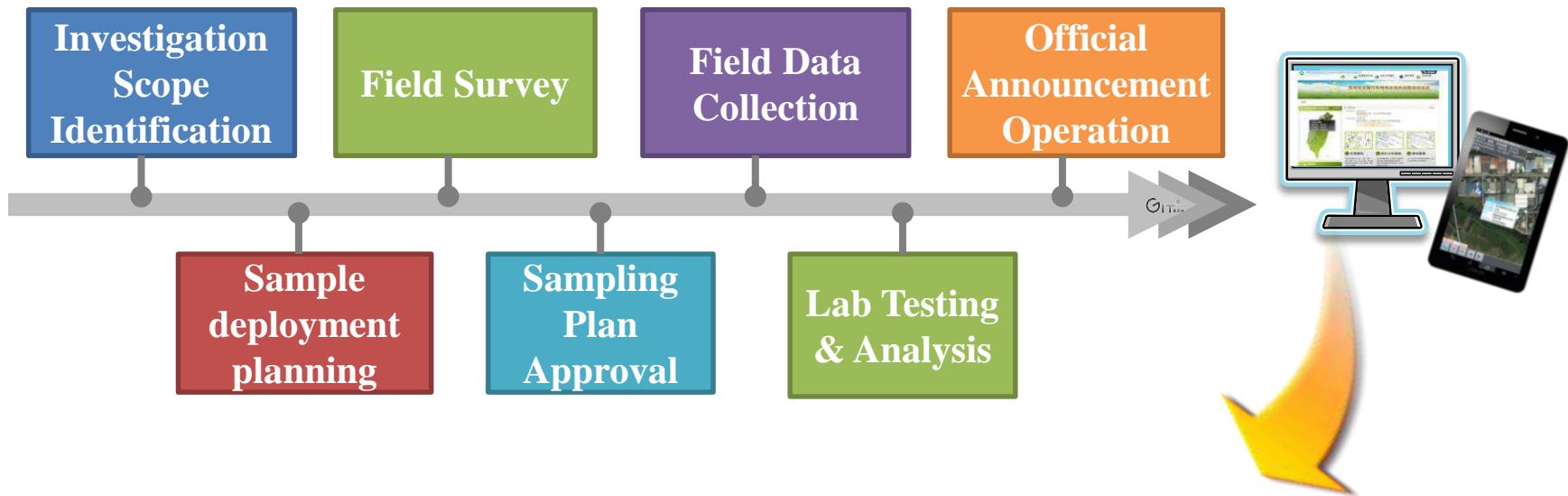
Investigation Support



Remediation progress management

Main System - Site Investigation & Sampling Support

The system functions cooperate with workflow



Five Sub-system Functions



Function - Project Management

1

Project Region / Phase Management

- Add/Delete/Change/Query program profile

2

Field Schedule Management

- Setup program investigation region & schedule

3

Survey Team Management

- Categorize action subjects (field survey or sampling ... etc)

4

Account Management

5

Map Data Management

調查分組管理

首頁 > 調查輔助 > 計畫管理 > 調查分組管理

設定查詢條件

計畫名稱*: 全國宜金屬高污染潛勢農地之管制及調查計畫(第2期) 地區階段: 不限

調查類型: 不限 現勘 採樣

調查行程*: 彰化鐵山嘉犁細密採樣 (7/31-8/9)

查詢 | 重設 | 新增調查分組

共 8 筆資料，第 1 頁

序號	調查行程	調查分組	分組簡碼	調查日期	手持設備 編號	瀏覽 編輯 刪除 分組成員
1	彰化鐵山嘉犁細密採樣 (7/31-8/9)	gt現勘1組	gt01	2013年8月9日	08	
2	彰化鐵山嘉犁細密採樣 (7/31-8/9)	gt現勘1組	gt01	2013年8月8日	08	
3	彰化鐵山嘉犁細密採樣 (7/31-8/9)	gt現勘1組	gt01	2013年8月7日	08	
4	彰化鐵山嘉犁細密採樣 (7/31-8/9)	gt現勘1組	gt01	2013年8月6日	08	
5	彰化鐵山嘉犁細密採樣 (7/31-8/9)	gt現勘1組	gt01	2013年8月5日	08	
6	彰化鐵山嘉犁細密採樣 (7/31-8/9)	gt現勘1組	gt01	2013年8月2日	08	
7	彰化鐵山嘉犁細密採樣 (7/31-8/9)	gt現勘1組	gt01	2013年8月1日	08	
8	彰化鐵山嘉犁細密採樣 (7/31-8/9)	gt現勘1組	gt01	2013年7月31日	08	

編輯調查分組內容

調查計畫: 全國宜金屬高污染潛勢農地之管制及調查計畫(第2期)

調查行程: 彰化鐵山嘉犁細密採樣 (7/31-8/9)

分組簡碼*: gt01

手持設備: 08 (環美科技 - Scan03)

儲存 取消

分組成員管理

分組成員設定 - 調查分組管理

計畫名稱: 全國宜金屬高污染潛勢農地之管制及調查計畫(第2期)

調查行程: 彰化鐵山嘉犁細密採樣 (7/31-8/9)

調查分組: 現勘1組

調查日期: 2013-08-09

成員成員: 現勘1組

成員成員: 現勘1組

儲存 取消

- Based on investigation type to establish sampling personnel team & mobile device group mapping.

Function – Planning Management

1 Field Survey Planning

• Real time survey status



2 Field Survey Team Planning

• Verify data returned from the field survey operation

檢測報告						
檢測報告條件		檢測報告				
檢測名稱:	全國土壤調查污染地點檢測及調查計畫(2期)	區域:	新竹縣	檢測內容:	土壤化學性質	頁數:
檢測日期:	2013/6/24~6/28	任務分組:	不限	檢測範圍:	新竹縣	檢測員:
檢測結果:		檢測報告:		檢測報告:		檢測報告:
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 檢核列表	<input type="radio"/> 未審核 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 已審核	檢測報告				
序號	採樣點號	預計 檢測日期	現勘 日期	任務分組	調查狀態	檢測 資料
1	N0153	2013年6月24日	2013年6月24日	第一組	通過審核完成採樣	
2	N0162	2013年6月24日	2013年6月24日	第一組	通過審核完成採樣	
3	N0153	2013年6月24日	2013年6月24日	第一組	通過審核完成採樣	
4	N0154	2013年6月24日	2013年6月24日	第一組	通過審核完成採樣	
5	N0174	2013年6月24日	2013年6月24日	第一組	通過審核完成採樣	
6	N0150	2013年6月24日	2013年6月24日	第一組	通過審核完成採樣	
7	N0173	2013年6月24日	2013年6月24日	第一組	通過審核完成採樣	
8	N0187	2013年6月24日	2013年6月24日	第一組	通過審核完成採樣	
9	N0149	2013年6月24日	2013年6月24日	第一組	通過審核完成採樣	
10	N0171	2013年6月24日	2013年6月24日	第一組	通過審核完成採樣	
11	N0166	2013年6月24日	2013年6月24日	第一組	通過審核完成採樣	
12	N0185	2013年6月24日	2013年6月24日	第一組	通過審核完成採樣	
13	N0146	2013年6月24日	2013年6月24日	第一組	通過審核完成採樣	
14	N0152	2013年6月24日	2013年6月24日	第一組	通過審核完成採樣	

4 Field Survey Verification

5 Transfer to Sampling Process

Function – Sampling Management

- Real time access to field sampling information & personnel location

1 Sampling Planning

2 Sampling Teams Planning

3 Real Time Progress Control

4 Sampling Plan Approval

5 Fieldwork Execution

6 Report on Sampling Results

The screenshot displays two main windows. The top window is titled "全國農地污染管理系統" (National Soil Pollution Management System) and shows a satellite map of a rural area with various sampling points marked by green dots. A legend on the left indicates sample types: 金屬與重金屬汚染質地 (Metallic and Heavy Metal Contaminated Soil), 行政院環境保護署 (Environmental Protection Agency), and 農委會土壤肥料處 (Agricultural Commission Soil Fertilizer Bureau). A sidebar lists sample details: N0423 (已採樣), N0427 (已採樣), N0418 (已採樣), N0424 (已採樣), N0422 (已採樣), N0425 (已採樣), N0426 (已採樣), N0431 (已採樣), N0429 (已採樣), and N0428 (已採樣). The bottom window is a "Sampling Report Output" page from "Google Chrome" showing detailed information for sample N0423, including location (行政院環境保護署 (土污整修)), survey date (2013/08/09), and coordinates (199993,47, 2665382,64).

• Sampling report output

Sampling Report Output - Google Chrome

gt1.git-tech.com.tw/FhmSv5/SA/Survey_SS_SampleSurvey_Detail.aspx?Qry=5C562F72-0B22-49CC-A62E-2390

調查狀態：通過審核完成採樣

採樣地點資料

採樣地號: N0423 計畫名稱: 全國農地土壤污染調查專案(第四期)

主辦(計畫)單位: 行政院環境保護署 (土污整修) 調查計畫子區域: 楊柳青地區

調查行程: 2013/08/09~2013/08/09 (總行程: 0.08)

調查採樣日期: 2013/08/09 調查日期: 2013/08/09 14:42:26

調查座標: 199993,47, 2665382,64 調查座標: 199993,2665323

座標說明: 周邊地點名稱: 199993,47, 2665382,64 (199993,47, 2665382,64)

地點: 199993,47, 2665382,64 (199993,47, 2665382,64)

土地利用: 農作

入水口形式: 半邊凹溝

資料建立時間: 2013/08/21 10:38:41 資料更新時間: 2013/08/09 18:50:48

資料建立人員: admin 資料更新人員: git01

樣本品質資料

調查底質狀況: 填 挖樣方式: 滚筒 (捲筒+固定流入水口 1公尺)

實際底質號: PF8000736 挖樣深度: 土表 0~15 cm

採樣人員: 錢智文 參同人員: 吳淑娟

採樣照片

採樣圖片

Geographic Information Technology Co., LTD

Function - Sample Analysis Management

1 Sample Analysis Management

- Analysis progress statistics



2 Data Query

- Provide blank form or online data entry to upload the analysis result for the corresponding sampling site

3 Data Upload

- Map the test data and survey record, and filter out the sampling site which exceeding the criteria for announcement operation.

Sample Analysis Statement

Function – Announcement Operation Management

Announcement Operation Management

- Select region, filter out published sampling site for those exceed the criteria

公告類表												回首頁 資資總覽 公告查詢 公告新增															
設定查詢條件																											
查詢名稱：		全國農委會南投縣政府網站上說明及評議計畫(第2期)																									
模擬行徑：		網址搜尋 (三) []																									
所在之公告地點：		藍姆市 - 桃園區 [] 桃園市區 - 大園鄉 [] 地址 - 網址 []																									
檢索關鍵字：		[]																									
查詢 清除 取消全部檢索名稱 檢索更多文件																											
共 139 筆資料，第 1 頁																											
序號	地區	檢索 關鍵字	檢視 地點	樣種 過濾	防治 過濾	防治 標準	藥 標	指 標	精 標	標 準	效 標	標 準	即 時 標	檢 索 結果 總數													
1	桃園鄉	HNP0020-02	五指檜林 大園鄉	下山小竹	043	否	4.32	-0.09	50.8	263	0.225	31.9	96.7	146													
2	桃園鄉	HNP0021-02	五指檜林 大園鄉	下山小竹	043	否	5.56	0.42	64.8	860	0.379	46.6	66.2	349													
3	桃園鄉	HNP002	五指檜林 大園鄉	下山小竹	940-3	否	6.24	0.23	51.8	211	0.178	33.8	36.7	184													
4	桃園鄉	HNP0028	五指檜林 大園鄉	下山小竹	910	否	7.73	-0.09	46.1	283	0.440	41.3	38.1	221													
5	桃園鄉	HNP0023-05	五指檜林 大園鄉	下山小竹	996	否	2.94	0.26	36.5	365	0.191	45.4	36.6	246													

Announcement Statement Output

- Generate the Report



Data Query for Announcement records

- Open space frame, display the location for those exceed the criteria



- Address query facilitate the search for cadastral announcement



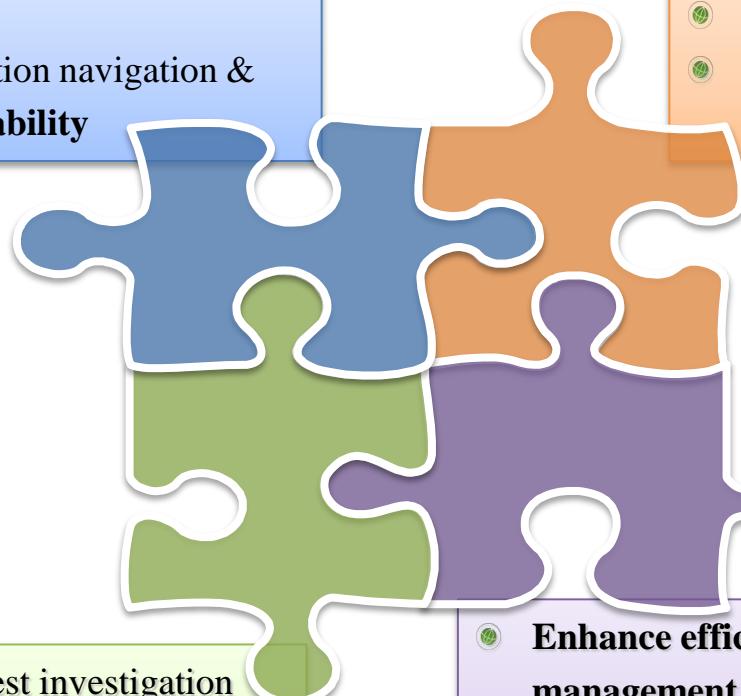
GIS & Handheld Devices application in Soil Contamination Investigation

VI. Conclusion

The Contribution of System Implementation to Farmland Soil Investigation

- Identify precise position with GPS & GIS applications
- Enhance field investigation navigation & data transmission reliability

Mobility



- Easy assess to interdepartmental data
- Enhance data integration efficiency
- Systematically collect field data out of farmlands

Data Integration

Real Time

- Easy access to the latest investigation progress & data with synchronization control
- Enhance field investigation navigation & data transmission reliability

Management

- Enhance efficiency of follow-up administrative management procedure (from investigation kickoff to official announcement completion it would take 3 months shorten to 1.5 months)
- A shared, united operation platform can conserve response time across government agencies.

On-site Sampling of Farmland Soil with Handheld Device System





EPA, Executive Yuan

Thank You



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+886-2-2778-8511



services@gi-tech.com.tw



www.GI-Tech.com.tw



EPA, Executive Yuan

Geographic Information System & Handheld Devices Application in Soil Contamination Investigation

System Demonstration



Geographic Information Technology Co., LTD



APOLLO TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.





全國農地污染管理系統

National Farmland Pollution Management System

首頁

全國農地灌區分佈圖



最新消息及參考資料下載 Updated News

2016/01/04 [參考資料] 農地土壤重金屬污染調查作業及驗證手冊

農地土壤重金屬污染調查作業及驗證手冊 (104年11月, 版次：1.3)

2015/08/10 [系統公告] 全國農地污染管理系統系統教育訓練相關資料提供下載

- 全國農地污染管理系統 系統概述
- 全國農地污染管理系統 系統操作手冊
- 滿意度調查表



GIS applications



Statistical Analysis & Query

全國農地灌區資訊

臺北市

農地灌區面積: 3,376 公頃

危害等級: 1 個小組

污染等級: 0 個小組



Investigation Support 調查輔助



Remediation progress management 整治進度管理

全國農地污染管理系統

HM pollution and potential

Yearly soil investigation

National Pollutant Management System
Pollutant Source

Irrigated water quality

Irrigated sediment survey

map list

Water monitoring



歷年土壤調查



污染源



灌溉水質



渠道底泥調查



圖資清單



水質監控

重金属污染潛勢

設定查詢條件

調查資料來源 * : 受體模式 環保單位 農試所 污染源模式 受工業區影響

查詢標的 * : 小組污染潛勢 個別資料污染潛勢

水利會 :

行政區 : 直轄市、縣(市) - 鄉鎮市區 -

重金属污染
內梅羅 PN 指數 : 污染潛勢等級 危害 : > 3.0001

≥

介於 ~

≤

線上使用人數 : 2 累積訪問人數 : 970,353 * [HOME](#) | * [BACK](#) | * [TOP](#) | [登出](#) *



行政院環境保護署
土壤及地下水污染防治基金管理會

地址：台北市中正區延平南路 110 號 12 樓（西門捷運 5 號出口右轉） | 電話：02-23832389 | 傳真：02-23705740

建議使用瀏覽器 IE8.0 以上版本，瀏覽解析度 1024x768 以上以獲得最佳瀏覽模式 | 系統維護單位：環興科技股份有限公司

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全國農地污染管理系統

HM pollution and potential

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map list

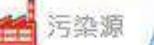
Water monitoring



重金屬污染潛勢



歷年土壤調查



污染源



灌溉水質



渠道底泥調查



圖資清單



水質監控

歷年土壤調查

設定查詢條件

資料來源 * :

環保單位 農試所

調查類型 * :

1600公頃土壤調查

限 319 公頃調查

調查計畫 :

1600公頃土壤調查



100 公頃土壤調查

25 公頃土壤調查

1 公頃土壤調查

319 公頃調查

92 年後調查資料

農地土壤調查

抽出量 全量

檢測項目篩選

與值域設定 :

快速篩選項目 -

不限

線上使用人數 : 2 累積訪問人數 : 970,357 * HOME | * BACK | * TOP | 登出 *



行政院環境保護署
土壤及地下水污染整治基金管理會

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全國農地污染管理系統



HM pollution and potential

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重金屬污染潛勢
歷年土壤調查



污染源



灌溉水質



渠道底泥調查



圖資清單



水質監控

歷年土壤調查

設定查詢條件

資料來源 * : 環保單位 農試所

調查類型 * : 319 公頃調查 限 319 公頃調查

調查計畫 : 計畫 -

行政區 : 直轄市、縣(市) - 鄉鎮市區 -

調查年度 : 至

採樣深度 : 不限 表土 裹土

檢測項目篩選
與值域設定 : 濃度單位 - 0.1M 鹽酸抽出量 全量

快速篩選項目 -

八種重金屬任一超過「土壤污染管制標準」(以食用作物農地為主)

不限

八種重金屬任一超過「土壤污染管制標準」

八種重金屬任一超過「土壤污染管制標準」(以食用作物農地為主)

八種重金屬任一超過「土壤污染監測標準」

八種重金屬任一超過「土壤污染監測標準」(以食用作物農地為主)

線上使用人數 : 2 累積訪問人數 : 970,357 * HOME | * BACK | * TOP | 登出 *





設定查詢條件

Detail information of soil investigation

詳細資料

◎ 歷年土壤調查詳細資料

調查採樣資料

採樣編號 TN-071-25

採樣日期 2002/3/7

計畫名稱

TWD97 座標 (170403, 2536504)

調查類型 319 公頃調查

所在場址

地址 台南市仁德區

地籍 台南市仁德區車路墘段 237 地號

採樣深度

採樣方式 抓樣

檢測項目	樣本檢測值	
	0.1M 鹽酸抽出量	全量
砷		9.520 (mg kg^{-1})
攝	0.378* (mg kg^{-1})	0.540 (mg kg^{-1})
鎘	2.550* (mg kg^{-1})	51.000 (mg kg^{-1})
銅	8.188* (mg kg^{-1})	40.940 (mg kg^{-1})
汞		0.070 (mg kg^{-1})
鎳	10.738* (mg kg^{-1})	53.690 (mg kg^{-1})
鉛	65.543* (mg kg^{-1})	196.630 (mg kg^{-1})
鋅	140.926* (mg kg^{-1})	704.630 (mg kg^{-1})
氫離子濃度指數		5.700

註：(1)『*』為轉換值。(2)紅字為超過「土壤污染管制標準」(以食用作物農地為主)。(3)轉換值不列入超標顯示。

桃園縣蘆竹鄉 TY-014-13 2002/4/20

5.770 0.000 250.440 1,600.000 0.190 64.800

位置



鉛 mg kg^{-1}	鋅 mg kg^{-1}	詳細資料	空間查詢
196.630	704.630		
30.300	296.000		
38.000	297.000		
110.500	263.580		



重金屬污染潛勢



歷年土壤調查



污染源



溝溉水質



渠道底泥調查



圖資清單



水質監控

35	潛勢分析	農試所土壤調查表土PN值-水利小組範圍分布圖		本計畫產出
36	潛勢分析	農試所土壤調查表土PN值-表土資料點分布圖		本計畫產出
37	潛勢分析	環保署土壤調查資料1600公頃PN值分布圖(台灣、澎湖)		本計畫產出
38	基本圖	地籍圖		地政相關單位 本計畫購買
39	基本圖	台灣地區電子地圖(含澎湖群島)		環境保護署 / 環境地理資訊系統 TaiwanMap_Cache 即時交換
40	基本圖	土壤地下水保護		環境保護署 / 環境地理資訊系統 TaiwanSoil_Cache 即時交換
41	基本圖	土壤地下水保護		環境保護署 / 環境地理資訊系統 TaiwanSoil 即時交換
42	基本圖	地表水質保護		環境保護署 / 環境地理資訊系統 TaiwanWater 即時交換
43	基本圖	農航所全台航拍影像		環境保護署 / 環境地理資訊系統 TaiwanImage_Cache 即時交換
44	其他	系統及登入權限		土基會 / 土壤及地下水管理資訊系統 (SGM) 即時交換

線上使用人數 : 2 累積訪問人數 : 970,355 • [HOME](#) | [BACK](#) | [TOP](#) | [登出](#)行政院環境保護署
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系統



全國農地污染管理系統

National Farmland Pollution Management System

首頁

全國農地灌區分佈圖



全國農地灌區資訊

臺北市

農地灌區面積: 3,376 公頃

危害等級: 1 個小組

污染等級: 0 個小組

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- 滿意度調查表



GIS applications 地理資訊



Statistical Analysis & Query



Investigation Support 調查輔助



Remediation progress management 整治進度管理



全國農地污染管理系統

National Farmland Pollution Management System

地理資訊平台

GIS platform



The map displays the outline of Taiwan with various green shaded regions indicating agricultural land. Major cities labeled include Taipei, Keelung, New Taipei, Hsinchu, Taichung, Hualien, Taitung, Kaohsiung, and Kaohsiung City. A yellow network of lines represents roads or irrigation systems. A scale bar at the bottom left shows distances of 0, 50, and 100 km. A coordinate reference at the bottom right indicates TWD97 coordinates (449274, 2982669).

GIS platform

Graphic tool

Target location

Thematic search

Map layers

Image contrast

0 50 100km

TWD97 座標 (449274, 2982669)

線上使用人數 : 2 累積訪問人數 : 181,683 * HOME | * BACK | * TOP | 登出 *





地理資訊平台

GIS platform

The map displays a grid of investigation points across Taiwan, with major cities labeled: Taipei, New Taipei City, Hsinchu, Taichung, and Kaohsiung. A legend at the top left includes icons for Graphic tool, Target location, Map layers, and Image contrast.

Graphic tool **Target location** **Map layers** **Image contrast**

0 50 100km

主題查詢

Yearly soil investigation

歷年土壤調查 底泥調查

污染源 灌溉水質

污染場址 高污染風險農地

請先進行區域定位

查詢標的圖層：
環保署大樣區概況調查 - 1600公頃

是否顯示名稱

主題查詢 **複域範圍查詢**

TWD97 座標 (656713, 2519478)



地理資訊平台 GIS platform

Graphic tool Target location Map layers Image contrast

0 50 100km

主題查詢

Pollution source

廢棄土壤調查 底泥調查

污染源 (highlighted with a red box) 灌溉水質

污染場址 高污染風險農地

請先進行區域定位

查詢標的圖層： 水污染列管事業位置

是否顯示名稱

主題查詢 **視域範圍查詢**

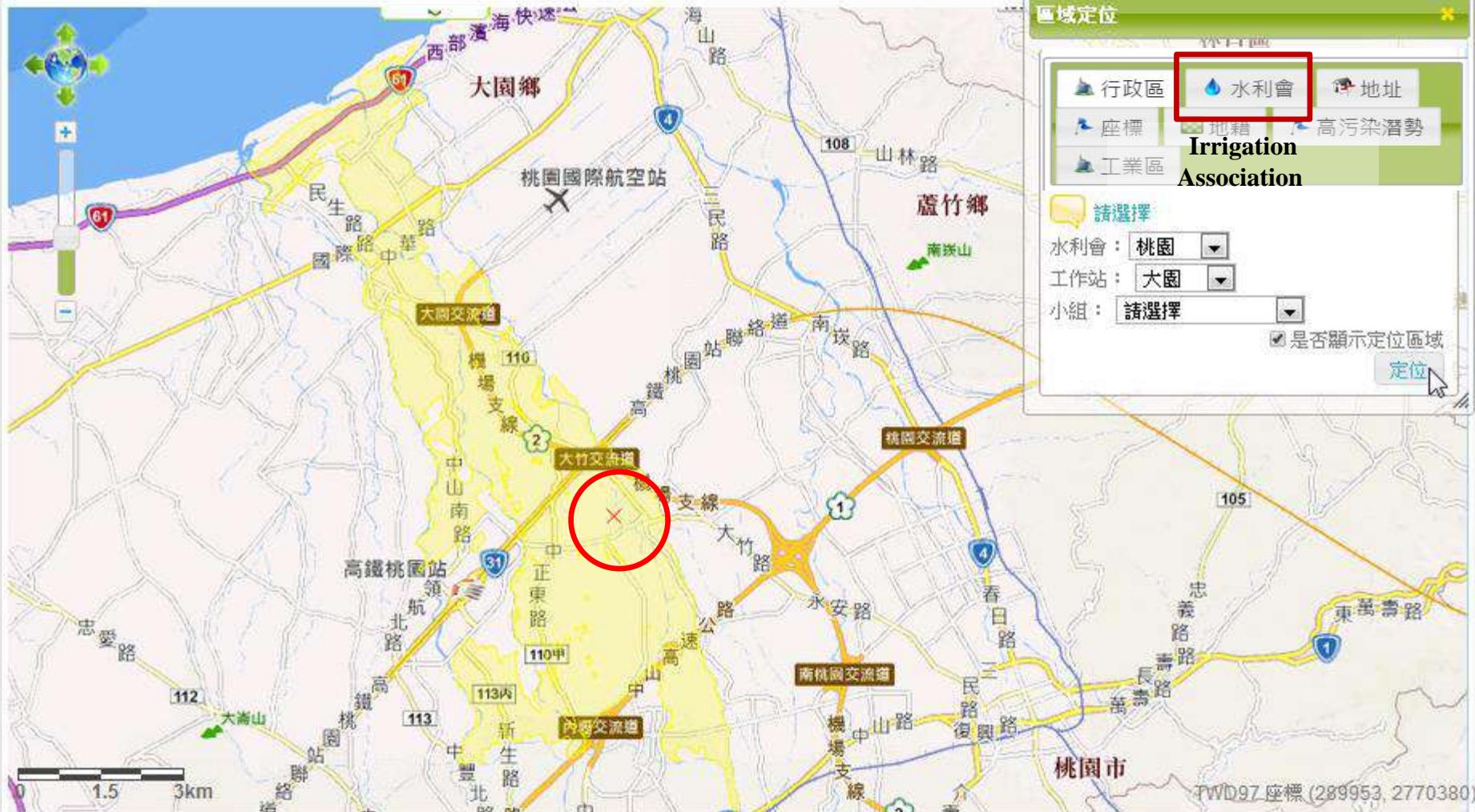
查詢結果共 16538 筆資料。

TWD97 座標 (654332, 2663147)



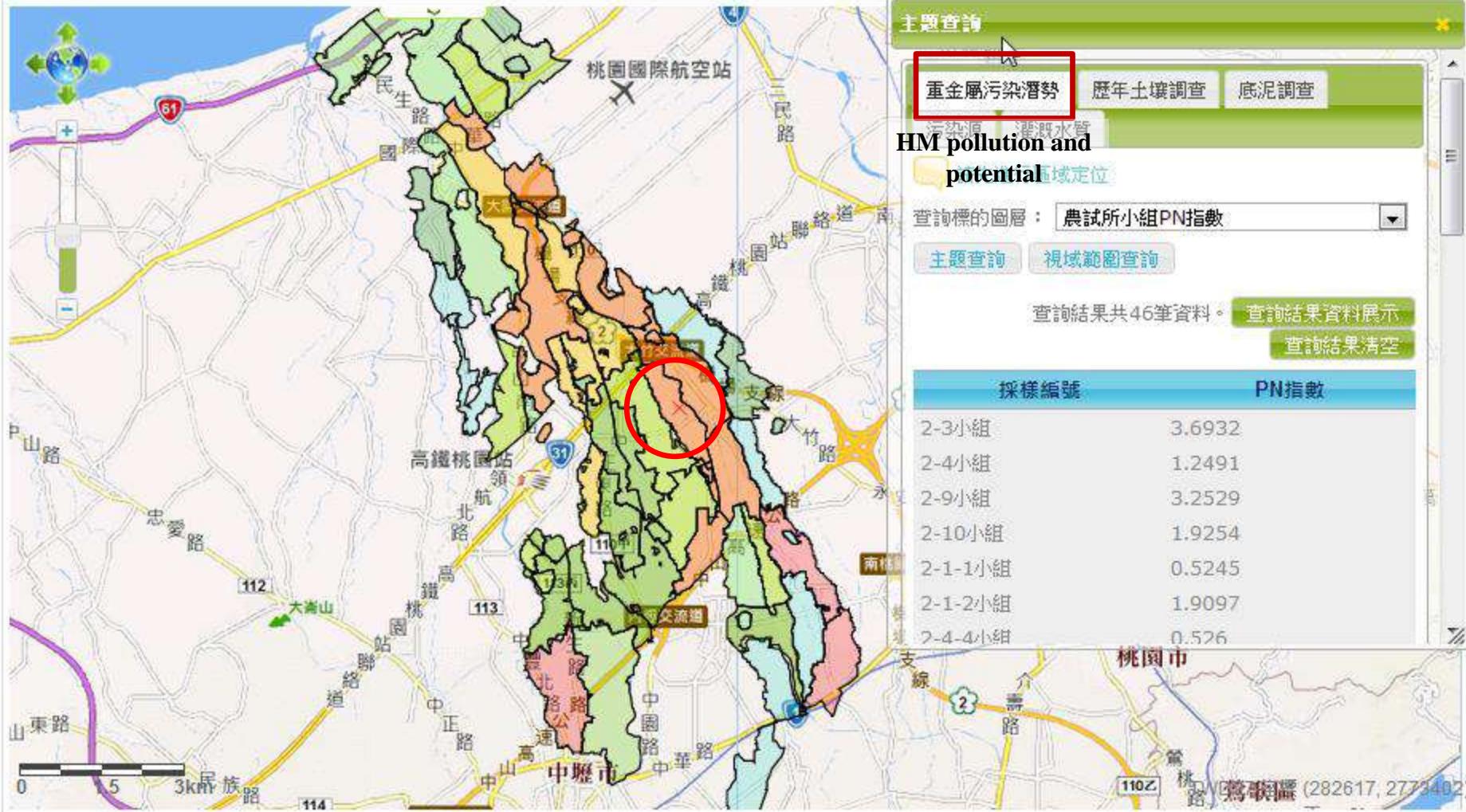
線上使用人數：1 累積訪問人數：970,389 * HOME | * BACK | * TOP | 登出 *

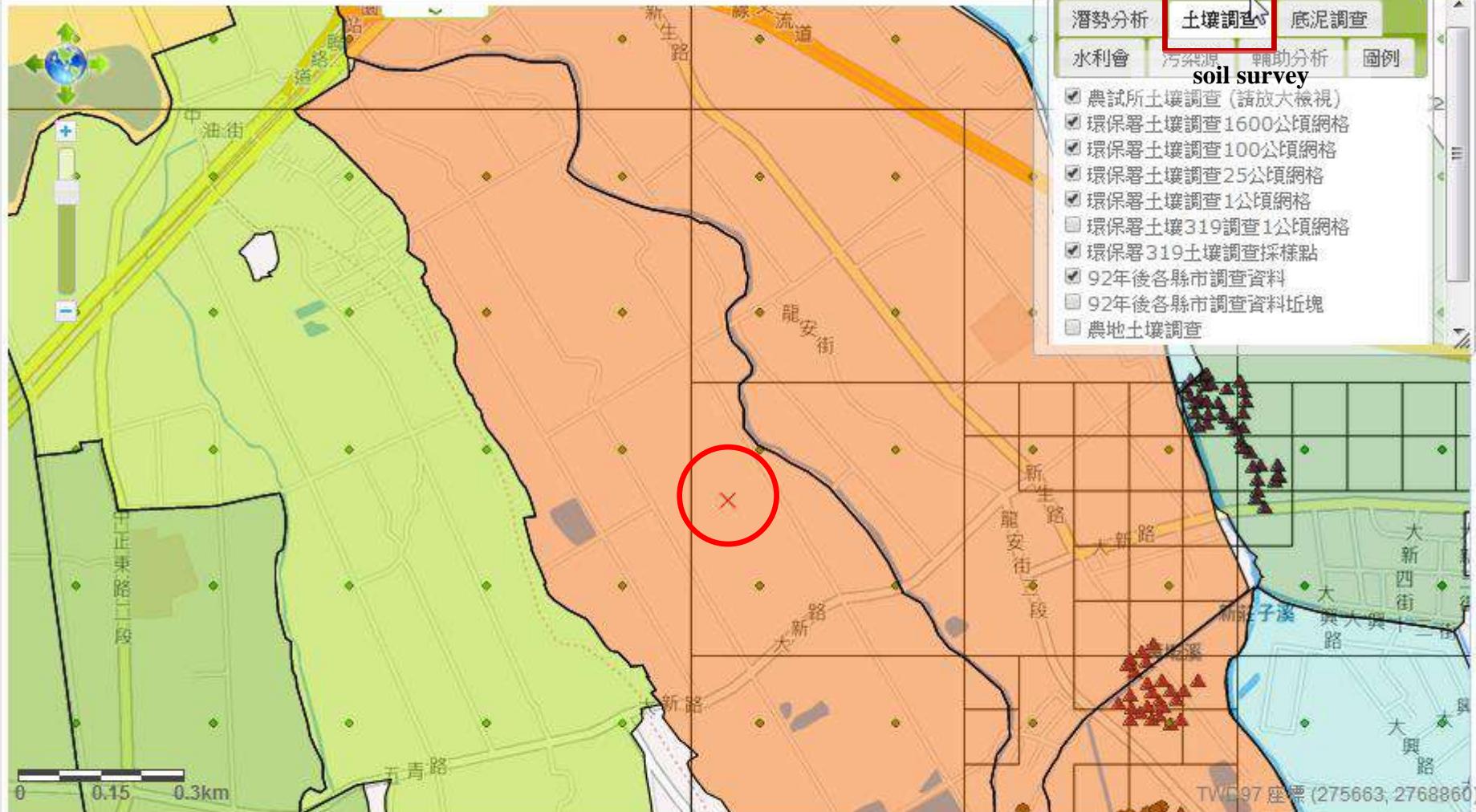




線上使用人數：1 累積訪問人數：970,389 • [HOME](#) | [BACK](#) | [TOP](#) | [登出](#)







線上使用人數：1 累積訪問人數：970,389 * HOME | * BACK | * TOP | 登出 *





◎ 歷年土壤調查詳細資料

符合結果共 2 筆資料，第 1 筆

調查採樣資料

採樣編號	GR86IO90411	檢測日期	1997
採樣日期	2002	地區	桃園縣蘆竹鄉
TWD97 座標	(274455, 2768670)	調查類型	農試所農田土壤調查
調查深度 表土		採樣方式	抓樣

檢測資料

檢測項目	樣本檢測值	
	0.1M 鹽酸抽出量	全量
鎘	0.360 (mg kg^{-1})	0.515 * (mg kg^{-1})
鉻	1.300 (mg kg^{-1})	26.000 * (mg kg^{-1})
銅	11.690 (mg kg^{-1})	58.450 * (mg kg^{-1})
鎳	4.810 (mg kg^{-1})	24.050 * (mg kg^{-1})
鉛	9.450 (mg kg^{-1})	28.350 * (mg kg^{-1})
鋅	92.940 (mg kg^{-1})	464.700 * (mg kg^{-1})
陽離子交換容量		11.040 (meg/100g)
鐵		868.940
氫離子濃度指數		5.760
錳		54.970

註：(1)『*』為轉換值。(2)紅字為超過「土壤污染管制標準」(以食用作物農地為主)。(3)轉換值不列入超標顯示。

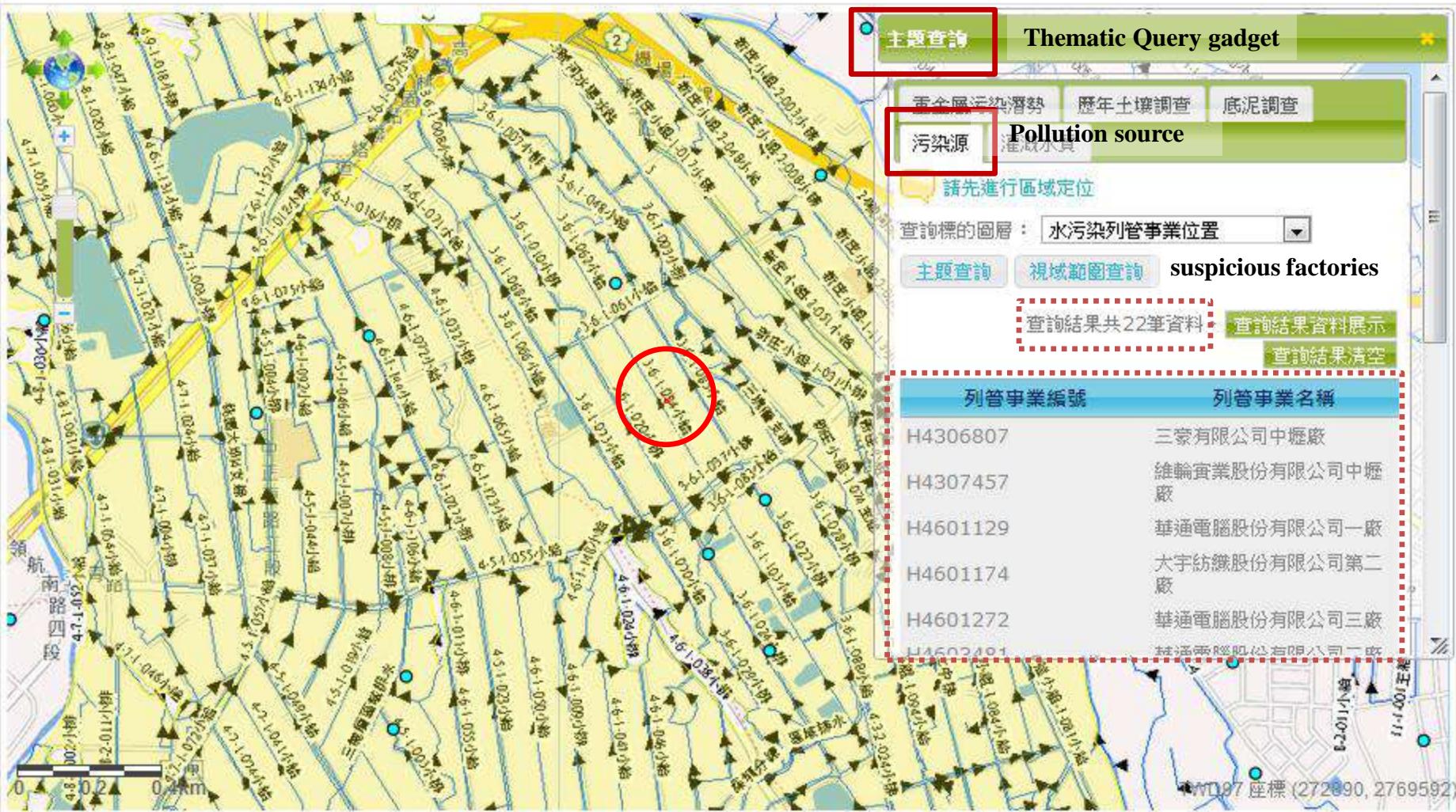
巷
141

74456, 2768671

| 登出 *

公司





線上使用人數：1 累積訪問人數：970,389 * HOME | * BACK | * TOP | 登出 *



污染源

Pollution source

i 以下查詢將具備來自空間查詢之篩選條件 x 清除空間篩選條件

(1)

設定查詢條件

i 污染源標的* : 水污染管制

i 行政區 : 直轄市、縣(市) - 不限 鄉鎮市區 - 不限

i 行業別 : 放流水標準行業別 - 不限 主計處行業別 - 不限

i 工業區 : 不限

i 流域別 : 不限

i 廢水排放行為 : 不限

i 是否設置
污(廢)水處理設施 : 不限 本廠內設置 未設置 共同設置於其他廠內

i 關鍵字 : (輸入事業名稱、管編相關之關鍵字)

i 檢測項目篩選

與值域設定 :

產生量 排放量 汚泥

快速篩選項目 - 不限

進階查詢

查詢

重設

目前顯示檢測值內容：產生量

共 22 筆資料

序號	管制 編號	事業名 稱	縣市	放流水 標準 行業別	砷 kg/day	鎘 kg/day	鉻 kg/day	六價鉻 kg/day	銅 kg/day	汞 kg/day	有機汞 kg/day	錳 kg/day	鉛 kg/day	鋅 kg/day	詳細 資料	空間 查詢
1	H4306807	三豪有限公司 中壢廠	桃園縣	127-1 其他工業	0.0005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

! 以下查詢將具備來自空間查詢之篩選條件 × 清除空間篩選條件



設定查詢條件

! 污染源標的* : 水污染管制

! 行政區 : 直轄市、縣(市) - 不限 鄉鎮市區 - 不限

! 行業別 : 放流水標準行業別 - 125-1 印刷電路板製造業 主計處行業別 - 不限

! 工業區 : 不限

! 流域別 : 不限

! 廢水排放行為 : 不限

! 是否設置
污(廢)水處理設施 : 不限 本廠內設置 未設置 共同設置於其他廠內

! 關鍵字 : (輸入事業名稱、管編相關之關鍵字)

! 檢測項目篩選
與值域設定 : 產生量 排放量 污泥

快速篩選項目 - 不限

進階查詢

查詢 重設

目前顯示檢測值內容 : 產生量

共 8 筆資料

序號	管制 編號	事業名 稱	縣市	放流水 標準 行業別	砷 kg/day	鎘 kg/day	鉻 kg/day	六價鉻 kg/day	銅 kg/day	汞 kg/day	有機汞 kg/day	錳 kg/day	鉛 kg/day	鋅 kg/day	詳細 資料	空間 查詢
廠		未														



查詢結果空間展示

地理資訊平台

The map displays a detailed street layout with several red circles indicating the locations of regulated industrial sites. These sites are concentrated along major roads such as the New Taipei City Circular Road (桃園路), Zhongzheng East Road (中正東路), and Daixi Road (大新路). The map also shows the Yellow River (黃墘溪) and Xinzheng River (新莊子溪). A legend in the top right corner identifies the symbols: a green circle for '灌漑水質' (Irrigation Water Quality), a blue circle for '重金屬污染潛勢' (Heavy Metal Pollution Potential), and a red circle for '歷年土壤調查' (Soil Survey over Years). A scale bar at the bottom left indicates distances up to 0.4 km.

主題查詢

重金属污染潛勢 | 歷年土壤調查 | 底泥調查 | 污染源
灌溉水質

請先進行區域定位

查詢標的圖層：水污染列管事業位置

視域範圍查詢

查詢結果共 8 筆資料。 [查詢結果資料展示](#) | [查詢結果清空](#)

列管事業編號	列管事業名稱
H4601129	華通電腦股份有限公司一廠
H4601272	華通電腦股份有限公司三廠
H4603481	華通電腦股份有限公司二廠
H4603678	力格電子股份有限公司
H4605903	足鼎電子股份有限公司
H4610673	科力富股份有限公司蘆竹廠
H4641589	長泓電子股份有限公司
H4642273	銘龍電子有限公司

TWD97 座標 (275916, 2769197)

線上使用人數 : 1 累積訪問人數 : 970,495 [HOME](#) | [BACK](#) | [TOP](#) | [登出](#)



全國農地污染管理系統

National Farmland Pollution Management System

[首頁](#)

全國農地灌區分佈圖



最新消息及參考資料下載 Updated News

2016/01/04 [參考資料] 農地土壤重金屬污染調查作業及驗證手冊

農地土壤重金屬污染調查作業及驗證手冊 (104年11月，版次：1.3)

2015/08/10 [系統公告] 全國農地污染管理系統系統教育訓練相關資料提供下載

- 全國農地污染管理系統 系統概述
- 全國農地污染管理系統 系統操作手冊
- 滿意度調查表



GIS applications 地理資訊



Statistical Analysis & Query



Investigation Support 調查輔助



Remediation progress management 整治進度管理

全國農地灌區資訊

臺北市

農地灌區面積: 3,376 公頃

危害等級: 1 個小組

污染等級: 0 個小組



全國農地污染管理系統

[調查輔助主頁](#)[首頁 > 調查輔助](#)

線上使用人數 : 1 累積訪問人數 : 181,335 • [HOME](#) | • [BACK](#) | • [TOP](#) | [登出](#) •



全國農地污染管理系統

National Farmland Pollution Management System

[區域框定](#)[圖資交流](#)[角色管理](#)[計畫查詢](#)[Project query](#)[首頁 > 調查輔助 > 專案管理](#)

設定查詢條件

計畫狀態 : 執行中 Exclusive status

計畫名稱 : 全國重金屬高污染潛勢農地之管制及調查計畫(第2期)

計畫年度 : ~

[查詢](#) [重設](#)

共 1 筆資料，第 1 頁

計畫查詢條件					
NO.	project name	year	client	executive unit	
1	全國重金屬高污染潛勢農地之 管制及調查計畫(第2期)	101	行政院環境保護署 (土污基管 會)	瑞昶科技股份有限公司	

詳細資料

土水網計畫系統 編號	計畫名稱	全國重金屬高污染潛勢農地之管制及調查計畫(第2期)
機關計畫編號	計畫年度	民國 101
主辦(計畫)單位	行政院環境保護署 (土污基管會)	執行(委辦)單位 瑞昶科技股份有限公司
主辦單位連絡人	謝菊蕙	計畫經費 41491203
主辦單位連絡電 話	02-23832389	主辦單位連絡 Mail chhsieh@epa.gov.tw
是否為驗證結果	否	有無土壤採樣 有採樣



全國農地污染管理系統

National Farmland Pollution Management System

區域框定

圖資交流

角色管理

圖資交流

project-related map data

首頁 > 調查輔助 > 專案管理 > 圖資交流



設定查詢條件

計畫名稱 * : 全國重金屬高污染潛勢農地之管制及調查計畫(第2期)

圖資類型 : 不限

查詢

重設

新增上傳檔案

署內圖資

署內圖資提供調查範圍內署內既有地籍、區域範圍或影像圖資，供計畫執行團隊初期規劃參考，圖資版權為環保署所有，僅供參它使用。

共 1 筆資料

序號	檔案分類	檔案名稱	最後更新時間	瀏覽 下載
1	影像	Taoyuan_8bit_Clip_Clip_Clip	2014/3/26	

圖資交流

共 21 筆資料



全國農地污染管理系統

National Farmland Pollution Management System

區域框定

圖資交流

角色管理

Administrator management

角色管理

首頁 > 調查輔助 > 專案管理 > 角色管理

設定查詢條件

計畫名稱 * :

全國重金屬高污染潛勢農地之管制及調查計畫(第2期)



查詢

重設

成員：成員即為帳號，意指一個人。

角色：一個人於計畫下所應具備之權限。

共 28 筆資料

NO.	Project name	Executive unit	Executive Members	Executive roles		
					序號	調查計畫
1	全國重金屬高污染潛勢農地之管制及調查計畫(第2期)	行政院環境保護署	土基會 系統管理員	[環保署]署內人員		
2	全國重金屬高污染潛勢農地之管制及調查計畫(第2期)	行政院環境保護署	整治A1角測試	[環保署]署內人員		
3	全國重金屬高污染潛勢農地之管制及調查計畫(第2期)	縣市環境保護局	整治B1角測試	[環保局]計畫承辦		
4	全國重金屬高污染潛勢農地之管制及調查計畫(第2期)	鄉鎮市區公所	整治C1角測試	[鄉鎮市區公所]承辦人員		



全國農地污染管理系統

調查輔助主頁

首頁 > 調查輔助



專案管理

Field survey
management

現勘管理

Sampling
management

採樣管理



檢測管理

Investigation
results

調查成果

線上使用人數 : 1 累積訪問人數 : 181,335 • [HOME](#) | • [BACK](#) | • [TOP](#) | [登出](#) •



[建立現勘行程](#) [現勘點位規劃](#) [建立分組與成員](#) [現勘點位分配](#) [即時進度](#) [現勘確核](#) [結果查詢](#)
[現勘移轉作業](#)

現勘進度 Schedule of field survey

首頁 > 調查輔助 > 現勘管理

當前現勘任務

計畫名稱 :	彰化東西二、三圳地區農地污染調查計畫	區域/階段 :	不限
調查行程 :	不限	任務分組 :	不限

今日已完成 **0** 筆現勘

本計畫已完成 **1,163** 筆現勘

本計畫應完成 **1,191** 筆現勘

本計畫達成率 **97.65** %

Currently outcome

sampling goal of the project

completion rate

線上使用人數 : 1 累積訪問人數 : 181,395 • [HOME](#) | • [BACK](#) | • [TOP](#) | [登出](#) •



全國農地污染管理系統

National Farmland Pollution Management System

Planning the schedule

[建立現勘行程](#)
[現勘移轉作業](#)
[現勘點位規劃](#)[建立分組與成員](#)[現勘點位分配](#)[即時進度](#)[現勘確核](#)[結果查詢](#)[建立現勘行程](#)

首頁 > 調查輔助 > 現勘管理 > 建立現勘行程

設定查詢條件

 計畫名稱 :

全國重金屬高污染潛勢農地之管制及調查計畫(第2期)



區域/階段 :

不限

 調查類型 : 現勘 行程區間 :
 ~
/

[查詢](#)[新增行程](#)

NO.	project region	schedule	Survey types	起始時間排序 : <input type="radio"/> 升幕 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 降幕	Start time	End time	共 9 等資料	edition
序號	計畫區域	調查行程	調查類型	起始日期	結束日期	編輯		
1	二期桃園中尺度調查區	中尺度現勘	現勘	2012年7月14日	2012年12月31日			
2	二期桃園細密調查區	細密現勘	現勘	2012年12月24日	2012年12月28日			
3	擴約彰化調查區	六價鉻工廠初次現勘	現勘	2013年3月19日	2013年3月22日			
4	擴約彰化調查區	擴約現勘	現勘	2013年4月8日	2013年4月12日			
5	二期桃園中尺度調查區	水質採樣點設置現勘	現勘	2013年4月11日	2013年4月11日			



全國農地污染管理系統

National Farmland Pollution Management System

建立現勘行程

現勘點位規劃

建立分組與成員

現勘點位分配

即時進度

現勘確核

結果查詢

現勘移轉作業

建立現勘行程

首頁 > 調查輔助 > 現勘管理 > 建立現勘行程

設定查詢條件

計畫名稱 :

全國重金屬高污染潛勢農地之管制及調查計畫(第2期) ·



區域/階段 :

不限

調查類型 :

◎ 現勘

行程區間 :



~



查詢

新增行程

NO.	project region	schedule	Survey types	起始時間排序 : ◎ 升冪 ▲ 降冪	Start time	End time	edition
序號	計畫區域	調查行程	調查類型		起始日期	結束日期	編輯
1	二期桃園中尺度調查區	中尺度現勘	現勘		2012年7月14日	2012年12月31日	
2	二期桃園細密調查區	細密現勘	現勘		2012年12月24日	2012年12月28日	
3	擴約彰化調查區	六價鉻工廠初次現勘	現勘		2013年3月19日	2013年3月22日	
4	擴約彰化調查區	擴約現勘	現勘		2013年4月8日	2013年4月12日	
5	二期桃園中尺度調查區	水質採樣點設置現勘	現勘		2013年4月11日	2013年4月11日	
6	二期桃園細密調查區	桃園環保局公告前現勘(102/5/7-5/10)	現勘		2013年5月7日	2013年5月10日	



全國農地污染管理系統

National Agricultural Pollution Management System

建立現勘行程

現勘點位規劃

建立分組與成員

現勘點位分配

即時進度

現勘確核

結果查詢

現勘移轉作業

Organize field survey teams

首頁 > 調查輔助 > 現勘管理 > 建立分組與成員

建立分組與成員

設定查詢條件

計畫名稱 * :	全國重金屬高污染潛勢農地之管制及調查計畫(第2期) ·	區域/階段 :	不限
調查類型 :	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 現勘		
調查行程 * :	彰化環保局公告前現勘 (102/10/7-10/18) ·		

共 19 筆資料，第 1 頁

序號	計畫區域	調查行程	調查分組	分組簡碼	調查日期	手持設備編號	成員數	瀏覽 編輯 分組成員
1	擴約彰化調查區	彰化環保局公告前現勘 (102/10/7-10/18)	第一組	01	2013/10/18	08	1	
2	擴約彰化調查區	彰化環保局公告前現勘 (102/10/7-10/18)	第二組	02	2013/10/18	02	1	
3	擴約彰化調查區	彰化環保局公告前現勘 (102/10/7-10/18)	第一組	01	2013/10/17	08	1	



全國農地污染管理系統

National Farmland Pollution Management System

調查輔助主頁

首頁 > 調查輔助



專案管理



現勘管理



採樣管理



檢測管理



調查成果

線上使用人數 : 1 累積訪問人數 : 181,335 • [HOME](#) | • [BACK](#) | • [TOP](#) | [登出](#) •



全國農地污染管理系統

National Farmland Pollution Management System

建立採樣行程

建立分組與成員

採樣點位分配

即時進度

採樣確核

結果查詢

採樣報表

採樣進度 Sampling schedule

首頁 > 調查輔助 > 採樣管理

當前採樣任務

計畫名稱 : 全國重金屬高污染潛勢農地之管制及調查計畫(第2期) 區域 : 不限

調查行程 : 不限 任務分組 : 不限

今日已完成 **0** 筆採樣本計畫已完成 **1,631** 筆採樣本計畫應完成 **1,631** 筆採樣本計畫達成率 **100.00** %線上使用人數 : 1 累積訪問人數 : 181,439 • [HOME](#) | • [BACK](#) | • [TOP](#) | [登出](#) •

全國農地污染管理系統

National Farmland Heavy Metal Pollution and Early Warning Management System

首頁 調查輔助 規劃管理 採樣管理

選擇專案: 全國重金屬高污染潛勢農地之...
 選擇行程: 粗密採樣調查(三)
 起: [17] ~ 截: [17]
 選擇組別: 全部

測量即時監控

採樣即時監控

全部

第1頁

採樣編號	採樣狀態
H0205	已採樣
H0204	已採樣
NP0025-02	新增採樣點
H0203	已採樣
H1008	已採樣
NP0002-01	刪除採樣點
H1007	已採樣
NP0001-01	刪除採樣點
NP0024-02	新增採樣點
H0036	已採樣

476/490 · 13新增, 14刪除



0 0.3 0.6km

TWD97 座標 (274989, 2770996)

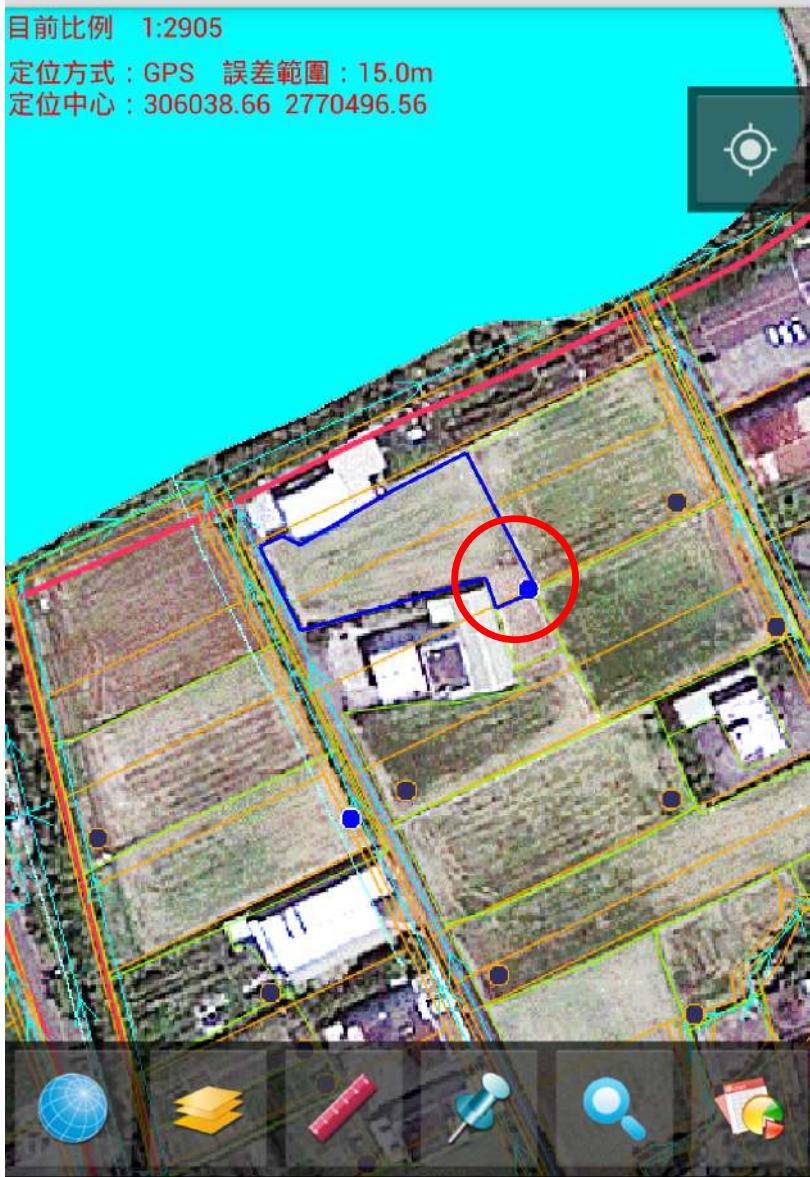
Farmland
Investigation
support system





農地現勘採樣輔助管理系統(Demo)

目前比例 1:2905

定位方式：GPS 誤差範圍：15.0m
定位中心：306038.66 2770496.56



43% 15:24



農地現勘採樣輔助管理系統(Demo)

目前比例 1:2905

定位
定位



採樣坵塊作業

坵塊 : HE005609390000_B_3_947

坵塊所屬地籍編號 : HE005609390000

坵塊內採樣點編號 : H0100

點擊座標 : 272468.26, 2771551.12

區位確認

採樣拍照

背景拍照

採樣記錄表

採樣點管理

離開





區位確認

離開

區位確認

採樣編號：H0100



前往採樣拍照



前往背景拍照



前往採樣記錄表



注意

座標在坵塊內！

兩點距離：5.30公尺

3.

確認

272481

2771524

4. 座標檢核或查看



座標檢核



圖面檢視

5. 其他註記





採樣記錄表

離開



採樣記錄表

採樣編號：H0100

採樣時間：2013-09-26 15:22:41



前往採樣拍照



前往背景拍照

其他(非農地使用)

其他非農地之利用情形

2.作物

甘藍菜

3.入水口形式

直接引灌

串連引灌

無入水口

其他

4.天氣



採樣拍照 離開



 新增拍照  前往背景拍照



採樣點編號 : H0100

照片類型 : 請選擇

照片主題 : 採樣點拍照

照片描述 : 照片描述

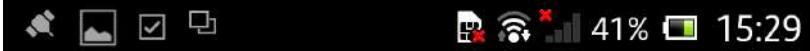
G P S 座標 : 306040.00, 2770500.00

圖 面座標 : 272468.00, 2771550.00

方向 : 南 107.0°

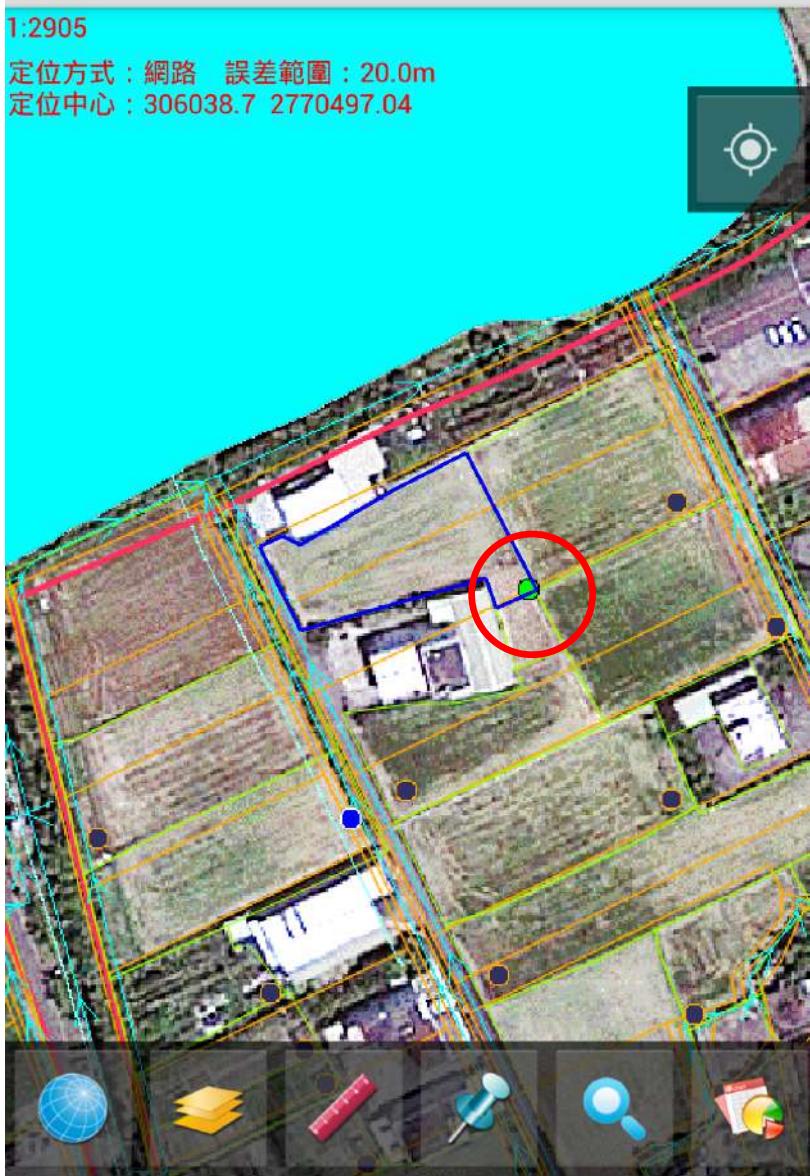




農地現勘採樣輔助管理系統(Demo)

1:2905

定位方式：網路 誤差範圍：20.0m
定位中心：306038.7 2770497.04



全國農地污染管理系統

National Polluted Farmland Pollution and Early Warning Management System

首頁 調查輔助 規劃管理 採樣管理

選擇專案: 全國重金屬高污染潛勢農地之



選擇行程: 細密採樣調查(三)

起: [17] ~ 迄: [17]

選擇組別: 全部



全部

第1頁

採樣編號 採樣狀態

H0205	已採樣
H0204	已採樣
NP0025-02	新增採樣點
H0203	已採樣
H1008	已採樣
NP0002-01	刪除採樣點
H1007	已採樣
NP0001-01	刪除採樣點
NP0024-02	新增採樣點
H0036	已採樣

476/490, 13新增, 14刪除

現勘點
待監測
潛勢點
新增點
刪除點



TWD97 座標 (272484, 2771546)

採樣調查詳細資料

調查狀態
審核通過調查與檢測資料

採樣編號	H01
主辦(計畫)單位	行政院農委會
調查行程	細密調查
預計採樣日期	2013/02/04
規劃座標	2720000, 2430000
座標確認狀態	規畫
地籍	桃園市
土地使用	雜作
入水口形式	串連
備註	攝錄
資料建立時間	2013/02/04
資料建立人員	admin
調查氣候狀況	晴
實驗室編號	PL2
採樣人員	李友

採樣照片



拍攝方向：東南 140.0°

背景照片

全國農地污染管理系統
National Agricultural Land Pollution Early Warning Management System

選擇專案: 全國重金屬高污染潛勢農地之...
選擇行程: 桃園採樣調查(三)
起: [] - 終: []
選擇組別: 全部
全部 第1頁 < >

採樣編號 採樣狀態
 H0205 已採樣
 H0204 已採樣
 NP0025-02 新增採樣點
 H0203 已採樣
 H1008 已採樣
 NP0002-01 刪除採樣點
 H1007 已採樣
 NP0001-01 刪除採樣點
 NP0024-02 新增採樣點
 H0036 已採樣
 476/490, 13新增, 14刪除

最新回傳影像
 採樣編號: N0427
 調查分組: gt境勘1組 (機碼: 08)
 拍照日期: 2013/8/9下午 02:39:57
 離片名稱: 採樣點拍照

最新回傳影像
 桃園縣

未現勘/未採樣
 已現勘/已採樣
 新增現勘點/新增採樣點
 刪除現勘點/刪除採樣點

0 0.3 0.6km

TWD97 座標 (269592, 2773781)



資料審核



備註 擶約

資料建立時間 2012/12/20 15:04:25

資料異動時間 2013/03/11 16:47:54

資料建立人員 admin

資料異動人員 admin

樣本品質資料

調查氣候狀況 晴

採樣方式 混樣 (5 點、距近塊入水口 1 公尺)

實驗室編號 PL2000401

採樣深度 表土：0 ~ 15 cm

採樣人員 李方利

會同人員 白慧芬、但惠民

採樣照片

採樣照片



背景照片



審核通過！

地圖檢核

編輯

審核通過調查與檢測資料



說明：採樣點拍照..
日期：2013/02/04..
地點：H0100..



說明：採樣點拍照..
日期：2013/02/04..
地點：H0101..



說明：採樣點拍照..
日期：2013/02/04..
地點：H0099..



說明：採樣點拍照..
日期：2013/02/04..
地點：NP0005-02..



說明：採樣點拍照..
日期：2013/02/04..
地點：H0096..



說明：採樣點拍照..
日期：2013/02/04..
地點：H0086..



說明：採樣點拍照..
日期：2013/02/04..
地點：H0081..



說明：採樣點拍照..
日期：2013/02/04..
地點：H0085..



說明：採樣點拍照..
日期：2013/02/04..
地點：H0095..



說明：採樣點拍照..
日期：2013/02/04..
地點：H0094..



說明：採樣點拍照..
日期：2013/02/04..
地點：H0082..



說明：採樣點拍照..
日期：2013/02/04..
地點：H0081..



說明：採樣點拍照..
日期：2013/02/04..
地點：H0081..



說明：採樣點拍照..
日期：2013/02/04..
地點：H0097..



全國農地污染管理系統

調查輔助主頁

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專案管理

Field survey
management

現勘管理

Sampling
management

採樣管理



檢測管理

Investigation
results

調查成果

線上使用人數 : 1 累積訪問人數 : 181,335 • [HOME](#) | • [BACK](#) | • [TOP](#) | [登出](#) •



全國農地污染管理系統

National Farmland Pollution Management System

檢測資料編輯與上傳

檢測資料確核與移轉

檢測分析管理

Testing & analyzing management

首頁 > 調查輔助 > 檢測管理 > 檢測資料編輯與上傳

設定查詢條件

計畫名稱 : 全國重金屬高污染潛勢農地之管制及調查計畫(第2期) ·

調查行程 : 不限 (*若欲下載申報環檢 Excel 者必選)

採樣時間 : ~

作業狀態 : 不限

查詢

重設

批次上傳

upload

共 3 筆資料 , 第 1 頁

序號	採樣編號	採樣日期	實驗室編號	任務分組	調查狀態	已建檔筆數	詳細資料	新增 編輯	檢測成果
1	N0601	2013年12月3日	PLC004801	鹿港採樣組	通過審核完成採樣	10			
2	N0602	2013年12月3日	PLC004802	鹿港採樣組	通過審核完成採樣	10			
3	N0603	2013年12月3日	PLC004803	鹿港採樣組	通過審核完成採樣	10			



全國農地污染管理系統

National Farmland Pollution Management System

調查輔助主頁

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management

現勘管理

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management

採樣管理



檢測管理

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results

調查成果

線上使用人數 : 1 累積訪問人數 : 181,335 • [HOME](#) | • [BACK](#) | • [TOP](#) | [登出](#) •



全國農地污染管理系統

National Soil & Groundwater Pollution Management System

檢測移轉成果

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調查成果 announcement query

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當前調查計畫狀態統計 (調查成果)



計畫名稱 : 全國重金屬高污染潛勢農地之管制及調查計畫(第2期) •

完成調查

0 筆

超標準備公告作業

616 筆

線上使用人數 : 1 累積訪問人數 : 181,463 • [HOME](#) | • [BACK](#) | • [TOP](#) | • [登出](#) •

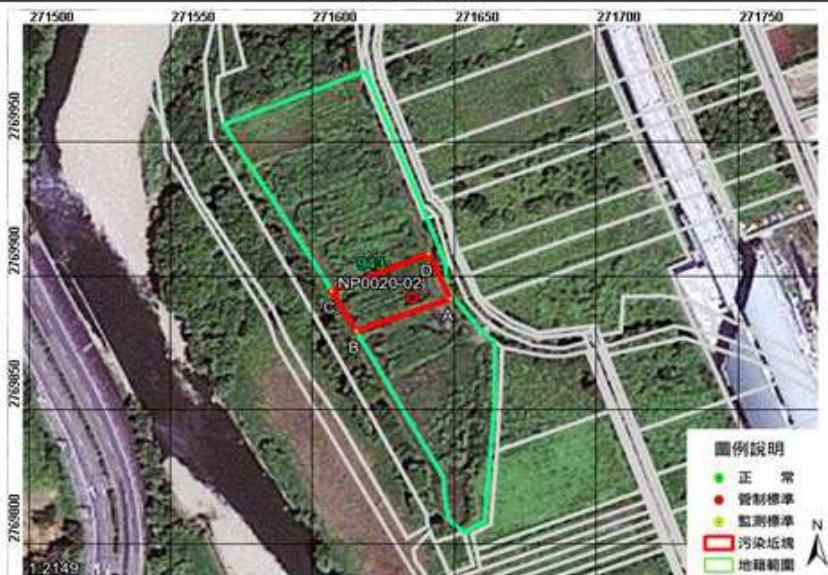


詳細資料

土壤污染控制場址範圍

涉及地號：桃園縣大園鄉五塊厝段下堵小段 943 地號

採樣點座繪圖



重金属濃度單位為 mg/kg (乾重), pH 單位為無因次, 座標為 TWD97..

現場樣品 編號	x	y	場塊 面積 (ha)	污染項目								
				總 (一級) (全層)	錫 (一級) (全層)	鉻 (一級) (全層)	銻 (全層)	汞 (一級) (全層)	鉻 (一級) (全層)	鉻 (一級) (全層)	鉻 (一級) (全層)	
				管制標準	60	5	250	200	5	200	500	
NP0020-02	271635	2769892	0.0641	5.6(24.8℃)	4.32	ND	50.6	243	0.225	31.9	36.7	146

	A (最東)	B (最南)	C (最西)	D (最北)
x	271649	271815	271607	271641
y	2769891	2769879	2769893	2769908

備註

- 測量值低於方法檢測限 (MDL) 之測定值以 "ND" 表示。
- 測定值高於 MDL 但低於檢量級最低濃度時，以 " \leq 檢量級最低濃度值" 表示，並括號註明其實測值。
- 鉻(Cd)MDL = 0.09 (mg/kg)。
- 此公告範圍不含面積影像、地塊及地籍面積分屬不同管理單位，而有地圖投射校正之差異，故以內政部最新公告

土壤污染控制場址範圍

涉及地號：桃園縣大園鄉五塊厝段下堵小段 943 地號

污染抵塊內各地號面積列表

地段	地號	污染抵塊內 各地號農用面積(公頃)
五塊厝段下堵小段	943	0.0640

註：因扣除坵塊邊渠道或道路行經區域（地目為水及道之地號），上述公告地號面積之加總，可能小於坵塊實際面積。



全國農地污染管理系統

National Farmland Pollution Management System

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設定查詢條件

計畫名稱 : 全國重金屬高污染潛勢農地之管制及調查計畫(第2期) · 區域 : 二期桃園細密調查區 ·

調查行程 : 不限

直轄市、縣(市) - 桃園市 · 鄉鎮市區 - 大園區 · 地段 - 請選擇

所在 / 公告地籍 : 地號

採樣編號 :

鄰近地址/地標 : 桃園縣大園鄉中正東路一段 address 搜尋範圍 - 500 公尺 ·

地址搜尋

查看地圖

定位至 : 337台灣桃園市大園區

查詢 重設

線上使用人數 : 1 累積訪問人數 : 181,471 • HOME | • BACK | • TOP | 登出 *

關閉

地址定位地圖

套用新坐標

電子地圖

影像

98影像

TWD97 座標 (272848, 2770305)





全國農地污染管理系統

National Farmland Pollution Management System

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設定查詢條件

計畫名稱 : 全國重金屬高污染潛勢農地之管制及調查計畫(第2期) 區域 : 二期桃園細密調查區

調查行程 : 不限

直轄市、縣(市) - 桃園市 鄉鎮市區 - 大園區 地段 - 請選擇

所在 / 公告地籍 : 地號

採樣編號 :

鄰近地址/地標 : @272888.2230689204,2772089.237766057

搜尋範圍 : 500 公尺

地址搜尋 查看地圖

查詢

重設

共 206 筆資料 , 第 1 頁

序號	地區	採樣 編號	採樣 地段	採樣 地號	污染 標準	砷	銻	鉻	銅	汞	鎳	鉛	鋅	詳細資料	地圖瀏覽
						mg/kg									
55					60	5	250	200	5	200	500	600	300		
					30	2.5	175	120	2	130	260	260			



檢測移轉成果 公告報表 成果查詢

成果查詢

首頁 > 調查輔助 > 調查成果 > 成果查詢

設定查詢條件

計畫名稱： 區域：

調查行程：

所在 / 公告地籍：

採樣編號：

鄰近地址/地標： 搜尋範圍：

共 206 筆資料，第 1 頁

序號	地區	採樣編號	採樣地段	採樣地號	污染標準	砷	銻	鉻	銅	汞	錳	鉛	鋅	詳細資料	地圖瀏覽
						mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg		
1	桃園市大園區	H0469	大牛稠段倒厝子小段	1268	監測	60 30	5 2.5	250 175	200 120	5 2	200 130	500 300	600 260		
2	桃園市大園區	H0452	大牛稠段倒厝子小段	1264	正常	6.57	0.35	84.3	56.6	0.120	41.0	26.4	137		
3	桃園市大園區	H0451	大牛稠段倒厝子小段	1263 3	管制	7.05	0.39	63.0	309	0.114	36.1	27.7	231		
4	桃園市大園區	H0450	大牛稠段倒厝子小段	1263	正常	6.67	0.42	56.1	92.5	1.06	33.6	25.3	117		



電子地圖 影像

圖層

- 採樣點編號
- 超標坵塊
- 地籍
- 桃園影像





EPA, Executive Yuan

Thank You



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