燃料酒精專家 白麥克先生演講專輯

Oxygenated Fuel Consultant
MR. MIKE BRYAN



美國穀物協會 U.S. Grains Council 2000年9月

酒精燃料專家 MR. MIKE BRYAN 前來我國提供技術服務



Mr. Mike Bryan (左)於九月六日在美國穀物協會駐合代表林承謨 (右二)之帶領下拜訪亓政院環保署主任秘書陳永仁(左二)



Mr. Mike Bryan 於九月一日在熊源委員會演講

前言

台灣地區的機動車輛包括機車一千餘萬輛及汽車五百五十萬 輛,這些機動車輛所排放之廢氣所造成的空氣污染實不容忽視。 據專家之估算,如果在汽油中添加百分之十的燃料酒精,則光是 一氧化碳一項,即能減少排放量達每天一百公噸以上。

台灣地區自產之能源極為有限,幾乎完全仰賴進口。於 1998 年 5 月在台北舉行的「全國能源會議」中,已確定要大力推動新 能源及潔淨能源之開發利用,而燃料酒精即是美國與巴西已使用 多年的潔淨能源。

甲基第三丁基醚 (MTBE) 可提高汽油的辛烷值,是價格便宜的含氧劑,惟因它是致癌物,且容易造成地下水的污染,故美國環保署正極力推動在四年內禁止它被添加在汽油中。

基於上述因素,本協會特地邀請白麥克先生 (Mr. Mike Bryan) 於今年八、九月間前來我國,以介紹美國使用燃料酒精之歷史與現況,及其對空氣品質的改善效果。白麥克先生係美國Bryan & Bryan Inc. 公司之負責人,並擔任能源新聞信 "The Energy Independent" 之發行人,從事新能源與燃料酒精之顧問工作多年,實務經驗非常豐富。

本協會將白麥克先生之演講稿及考察心得送請大葉大學食品工程系教授陳鴻章博士譯成中文,並輯印成册,以供產、官、學各界人士參考。

此次白麥克先生訪問我國期間,陳鴻章教授於百忙中抽空陪 同翻譯,助益良多,特此申謝。

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新的乾淨能源——燃料酒精

The New and Clean Energy — Ethanol Mr. Mike Bryan 陳鴻章教授 譯

本文係將 Mr. Mike Bryan 在行政院環保署、經濟部能源委員會、台北市環境保護局、中國石油公司、南亞塑膠公司,及豐和企業公司等之演講稿予以整理而得。

I 美國應用燃料酒精之概觀

(一)美國之燃料酒精工業

- 燃料酒精是老技術新用途。
- 酒精的發酵流程可追溯至開始有歷史記錄之時代。
- 事實上,早於 1900 年,亨利福特即設計用燃料酒精來跑 他的第一部汽車。
- 今天美國境內超過 18% 之市售汽油已混合酒精,而像巴西這個國家則超過 70%。
- 美國有 56 座酒精生產設備。
- 美國酒精有十八億六千萬加侖的產量。
- 玉米是生產酒精的主要原料,製程可分濕磨與乾磨二種流程。
- 美國酒精每年產生三十六億美元之經濟活動。

- 美國酒精創造 22,000 個直接與間接的工作。
- 美國酒精減少美國每年四千兩百萬桶原油進口,並減少近平15億美元之貿易逆差。

(二)美國燃料酒精之成長因素

- 清淨空氣法 (Clean Air Act)。
- 辛烷值增強。
- 州政府與聯邦政府的強制。
- 給汽油配銷商之經濟誘因。
- 預估 2010 年美國酒精之年產量為 30 到 35 億加侖。

(三)使用燃料酒精之法律規定

- 美國聯邦政府已經強制各級政府,購買新車時要有一定百分比的替代燃料車輛(Alternative Fuel Vehicle, 簡稱 為 AFV)。
- 很多州甚至超出聯邦政府強制使用含氧燃料及替代燃料車 輛的要求。
- 這些規定均屬 1990 年聯邦政府通過之清淨空氣法之一部份。

Ⅱ 酒精作為減少污染之策略

(一)臭氧

• 於臭氧含量不合標準之地區,規定其使用的所有汽油之含

氧量要達 2% 重量比,即新配方汽油(Reformulated Gasoline,簡稱爲RFG)。

- 美國國內22個主要城市,如芝加哥、米爾瓦基、洛杉磯、 紐約,均已履行新配方汽油計畫。
- 甲基第三丁基醚 (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether,簡稱 爲 MTBE) 曾是新配方汽油計畫之要角,但因地下水污染問題,現在正逐漸被淘汰。
- 酒精將很可能替換新配方汽油中之甲基第三丁基醚。

(二)一氧化碳

- 在美國幾乎將近 100 個城市,其一氧化碳含量超出標準。
- 混合酒精使含氧量達 2.7% 重量比(7.7% 體積比)之汽油,幾乎成爲一氧化碳減量計畫之專用汽油。
- 酒精平均可減少 25% 之一氧化碳污染。

三)辛烷

- 很多煉油業者短缺辛烷,而酒精提供一種清潔的辛烷促進劑,允許業者符合清淨空氣的標準。
- 酒精有助於替代汽油中其他的芳香成分,如苯、甲苯與二甲苯。
- 酒精同時也經由稀釋而減少汽油中其他的毒性成分,如硫 磺。

四甲基第三丁基醚 (MTBE)

- 甲基第三丁基醚在美國已是垂死的!
- 美國國會已決定於四年之內禁止於汽油中添加甲基第三丁 基醚。(S2962決議案)
- 甲基第三丁基醚從加州到紐約已經污染幾乎將近 30,000 個井。
- 甲基第三丁基醚製造商正尋求其他的國家來銷售他們的產品。
- 甲基第三丁基醚之污染途徑主要是地下儲槽滲漏與「雨水沖刷」。
- 以清潔的空氣來交換污染的水是不可接受的。

(五)減少排放

- 在台灣的摩托車數超過一千餘萬輛,如使用 10% 酒精汽油,每天能從空氣中除去的一氧化碳超過 70 噸。
- 假如在台灣的五百五十萬輛汽車也使用 10% 酒精汽油,這數字將會超過每日 100 噸。
- 在美國,很多原本其一氧化碳污染情況超出標準的城市, 在使用較清潔的車輛與像酒精的含氧燃料後,已有三年沒 有發生任何違規事件。
- ●上述這些城市,有些已選擇結束此計畫,有些雖已被重新 指定爲合乎標準,但仍將繼續此一計畫以維護潔淨空氣之 狀態。

■燃料酒精的生產與污銷

(一)酒精的生產(磨粉之流程)

1. 乾磨:

玉米→乾磨→烹煮→發酵→將穀物與酒精分離→乾燥穀物 →酒精脫水到 200 度 (200 proof)。

3. 濕磨:

玉米→濕浸→分離→澱粉、胚、油、玉米麩粉 (Corn Gluten Meal ,簡稱為 CGM)、玉米麩粕 (Corn Gluten Feed ,簡稱為 CGF)→烹煮澱粉→發酵→酒精 脱水到 200 度 (200 proof)。

(二)磨粉之產品

1. 乾磨:

酒精、酒粕(Distilers Dried Grains , 簡稱為 DDG)、二氧化碳。

2. 濕磨:

玉米麩粉、玉米麩粕、玉米油、玉米胚、酒精、二氧化碳。

三酒精的原料

酒精可從任何含糖、澱粉或纖維素的物質生產製造,其原料

包括:玉米、玉米穗軸、稻草、甘蔗、甘蔗渣、糖蜜、森林廢棄物、廢棄的啤酒、飲料與果汁等等。

四乾磨廠之建造

- 每生產一加侖之建廠成本大約平均爲 \$1.70 美元。
- 乾磨廠之建造時間約為 12 至 14 個月。
- 操作的成本低於濕磨廠。
- 乾磨廠有四種現成產品可用,在台灣全部都有市場。

(五)濕磨廠之建造

- 每生產一加侖之建廠成本大約平均爲 \$2.30 美元。
- 濕磨廠之建造時間約爲 18 個月。
- 操作的成本高於乾磨廠。
- 濕磨廠最少有六種現成產品可用,在台灣全部都有潛在市場。

())酒精市場

燃料級、工業級、飲料級。

雖然三種市場於台灣都有實質的機會,但燃料級酒精具有最大的潛力。此外,由酒精所創造的環境利益,有助於贏取政治的優勢及確保廣闊的支持基礎。

出有利燃料酒精之課税誘因

汽油的賣價:批發價加聯邦的汽油稅等於基本的賣價。

燃料酒精的賣價:批發價加較低的聯邦汽油稅等於基本的賣價。

仍燃料酒精混合商之邊際利潤

- 酒精生產商保證混合商一定的邊際利潤。
- 為了維護這個邊際利潤,酒精價格隨著汽油每日的批發價 變化。
- 每加侖 0.03 美元的典型邊際利潤是可接受的。

仇燃料酒精混合商/經銷商之優勢

- 辛烷值混合 10% 酒精可加大汽油的基本辛烷值約 3。
- 酒精是潔淨的辛烷。
- 如果生產商給混合商充分的邊際利潤,酒精成爲免費的辛 烷。
- 混合商除已收到 0.03 美元的額外利潤外,還可以因酒精之較高辛烷再提高收費。

IV結 論

(-)燃料酒精具有環保及經濟優勢

- ●酒精可減少摩托車,與其他無排放控制之小引擎的一氧化 碳排放達 35%。
- 酒精可減少溫室氣體排放達 11%。
- 酒精可直接顯示空氣污染的減少。

- 酒精可減少對進口石油之依賴及減少石化燃料的需求。
- 酒精可改善鄉村的經濟。
- 酒精可創造工作與經濟的活動。
- 酒精是一種直接的策略。
- 酒精是一種已證實的技術。
- 酒精是一種環境的策略。
- 酒精是一種經濟的發展策略。
- 酒精已被全部汽車製造商所接受。
- 酒精可經濟有效的來執行且有顯著的社會、經濟與環境的 利益。

(二)領導力

邱吉爾曾説:「由一隻羊所領導的一群獅子,是比不過由一隻獅子領導的一群羊」。

把一個好的主義從一個夢想變成真實,需要有人來領導。

我相信你們有智慧、能力和慾念,將台灣引導到一個環境更清潔、能源更獨立的未來。

(三台灣區/台北市/高雄市能做什麼?

- 為摩托車設定更嚴格之燃料標準。
- 建立一個政府車隊使用酒精汽油之需求。
- ●進行一個可行性研究,以決定於台灣開發酒精工業的最適 當策略。

- 爲國內生產的可再生液體燃料提供減稅誘因。
- 發展一個實驗性的替代燃料車隊計畫: 集中供油之車隊:市警察車輛、市政府用之車輛、摩托車 使用酒精之示節。

市公車、市垃圾收集車使用酒精燃料或含有酒精的柴油。

四行動步驟

- 組成一個小的主導委員會,及發展一個行動計畫。
- 向市政府公務員說明潛在利益,並得到他們的支持。
- 從環保署獲得這個計畫的預算。
- 直到自信所使用的策略及方法是適當的與有效的時候,才 開始宣傳這個計畫。
- 擴展這個計畫,並借助媒體與高階市政府公務員,以向大 衆推廣。

台灣市場考察報告

Trip Report on Taiwan's Ethanol Market

名 字:白麥克先生(Mr. Mike Bryan)

頭 銜: Bryan & Bryan 公司董事長

出差日期:2000年8月28日至9月8日

考察報告摘要

政府必需扮演領導者之角色。雖然私人企業已準備好建造酒精生產工廠,但他們多半不可能就這麼做,除非在台灣已清楚地與決定性地建立一個鼓勵生產與使用酒精之政策。豐和企業、南亞塑膠及台榮產業都已蓄勢待發,只等政府一聲令下即可動工建造酒精生產工廠。

若非甲基第三丁基醚 (MTBE) 造成地下水的問題,我個人認 爲將燃料酒精引進台灣市場是非常困難的。甲基第三丁基醚是較 便宜的,且當作一種含氧劑是非常稱職的。它是可用管線輸送 的,不會提升汽油的揮發性,而且是石油工業之產品。問題是它 是一種很危險,且會持續造成水井多年無法使用之污染元兇。

或許甲基第三丁基醚水污染情形在台灣已經發生。

酒精在台灣是可坦然對等地替換甲基第三丁基醚,然而,在 此事發生之前有一些問題需要先解決,包括:

- 1. 進行甲基第三丁基醚對地下水影響的研究。
- 2. 甲基第三丁基醚應於三年內加以淘汰。

- 3. 攙入可再生燃料如酒精之汽油應降低中央的汽油稅。
- 4.消費者使用之汽油如含有類似酒精之可再生燃料時亦應減 稅。
- 5. 對台灣最適合建造酒精工廠的位置進行詳細的可行性評 估。

很重要的一點是讓能源委員會在燃料酒精的觀念上做個轉變。環保署需要實體的技術資料,且應該安排在美國環保署和台灣環保署之間進行資訊的交換。

有些技術的問題也需要加以克服,包含:

- 1. 保護儲藏設備以確保燃料酒精之無水狀態。
- 2.加油站儲槽之清潔。
- 3. 汽車機械方面之訓練與教育。
- 4. 與汽車及摩托車製造商對談及溝通。
- 5.消費者教育。

此外,當燃料酒精之動能累積至一定程度時,美國穀物協會 與其他的支持者需要準備應付因其所引起之異議與問題:

- 1. 進口玉米製造酒精有什麼好處?
- 2.食物與燃料相互矛盾之問題又如何解決?
- 3. 生產一加侖酒精所需能量是否比一加侖酒精產品所含能量 更多?
- 4. 我們如何將生產於台灣之農作物製造成酒精?
- 5. 假如玉米是種在美國,二氧化碳減量對台灣有何利益?

- 6. 假如美國玉米的價格上揚,它是否會造成台灣酒精的生產 成本太高,以致於酒精製造商將停止生產,或消費者必須 為汽油付出更多的費用?
- 7. 我們在台灣是否能發展出一個 E-85 (即汽油 15% 加酒精 85%)計畫呢?
- 8. 是否可以推廣含有酒精的柴油呢?

我建議於環保署、經濟部、能源委員會和農委會間籌組一個 「高峰」會議來討論這些問題。在能夠發生任何作用之前,政府 必定得參與。

我們的最後建議是於 2001 年的秋天在台北籌組一個酒精研討會。它將有助於讓燃料酒精成為焦點問題,也可將全球對酒精、甲基第三丁基醚、空氣品質及用水品質有豐富經驗的人們帶進台灣。藉此機會亦可讓媒體及社會大衆注意到再生能源之問題。

總而言之,酒精在台灣之生產與使用潛力是非常優異的。酒 精有機會在空氣品質上造成顯著的改善且對經濟造成正面之影 響。

參考附件

STATEMENT BY
CAROL M. BROWNER
U.S. EPA ADMINISTRATOR
ON
FINDINGS BY
EPA'S BLUE RIBBON MTBE PANEL
July 27, 1999

On November 30, 1998, I appointed a Blue Ribbon Panel of leading experts to investigate concerns raised by the discovery of MTBE, a gasoline additive, in some water supplies. I want to congratulate and thank each member of the Panel for their excellent work, beginning with the Chairman, Dr. Daniel Greenbaum of the Health Effects Institute of Cambridge, MA.

The Panel recognized the significant benefits of reduced auto emissions and improved air quality from cleaner burning gasoline and the role oxygenates, like MTBE and ethanol have played. But the Panel also found that when gasoline leaks and spills from sources such as underground storage tanks and gas cans, MTBE can, in fact, pose risks to water supplies.

I stated when the Panel was assembled that my goal was to protect public health and the environment by ensuring that Americans have both cleaner air and cleaner water - and never one at the expense of the other. And that is what EPA intends to do.

The recommendations I received from the Panel confirm EPA's belief that we must begin to significantly reduce the use of MTBE in gasoline as quickly as possible without sacrificing the gains we've made in achieving cleaner air.

EPA is committed to working with Congress to provide a targeted legislative solution that maintains our air quality gains and allows for the reduction of MTBE, while preserving the important role of renewable fuels like ethanol.

In addition, EPA will improve gasoline leak protection and remediation programs and provide the states with maximum flexibility under current law that will make it easier to voluntarily reduce MTBE and use cleaner gasolines with other additives.

These actions will ensure that millions of Americans will continue to breathe healthier

MTBE elimination

By a Feedstuffs Staff Editor

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Carol Browner announced March 20 a phased-out elimination of the gasoline oxygen additive MTBE from U.S. gasoline sup-

Browner said EPA's scientists have recognized that MTBE may be a carcinogen — and that it does not degrade in water. In some cases of MTBE contamination, communities have been forced to abandon their drinking water

Browner said EPA would need up to three years to implement the ban, MTBE - a fuel additive used to reduce tailpipe emissions — would be replaced by safer additives such as ethanol under the EPA plan.

MTBE and ethanol are the two fuel additives used to reduce the dangerous tailpipe emissions under the Clean Air Act oxygenated fuel program.

The proposal to ban MTBE and replace it with a standard requirement for renewable fuels could be a big plus for corn prices.

U.S. Department of Agriculture chief economist Keith Collins said he has studied the corn price effect. He looked at increasing the required percentage of ethanol in gasoline from the current 1.2 to 2.5% — by 2010.

Collins said that increase would raise the price of corn an average of 10 cents/ bu. over the period from 2002 to 2010.

A new analysis of the ethanol industry released by Iowa Gov. Tom Vilsack March 23 showed the industry is capable of increasing production in the wake of the ban on MTBE. The report, which puts to rest concerns that the MTBE ban would lead to oxygen additive shortages and gasoline price increases, was prepared for the Governors' Ethanol Coalition.

"The results are in and the answer is clear. Ethanol can easily replace MTBE in gasoline," said Eric Vaugn, president of the Renewable Fuels Assn. "Today's report clearly demonstrates that the ethanol industry can double production within two years - quicker than the proposed three-year MTBE phase-

The report, prepared by industry analyst John Urbanchuk, executive vice president of AUS Consultants, contained the following findings:

· Replacing MTBE with ethanol would increase the demand for ethanol to nearly 3.2 billion gallons per year by 2004:

• The ethanol industry can increase production capacity from 1.5 billion gallons to 3.5 billion gallons per year by 2004 — more than exceeding the greater demand;

 The increased capacity would come from increased utilization of existing plants, expansion of existing facilities, new plants currently under construction and proposed facilities currently in various stages of development;

· Using ethanol to replace MTBÉ will prevent an oxygenate supply shortfall that could result in increased gasoline prices:

· Expanding ethanol capacity will result in \$1.9 billion of new invest-

· Construction activity and increased commodity demand will add \$11.7 billion to the gross domestic product by 2004 and increase household income by \$2.5 billion, and

· Switching to ethanol will create more than 47,800 new jobs in the

Memorandum

To:

RFA Board Members

From: Re:

Bob Dinneen

Senate EPW Committee MTBE Legislation

Date:

September 7, 2000

Today the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee amended and then approved by a vote of 11-6 an amended version of S. 2962 introduced by Chairman Bob Smith (R-NH) and Ranking Democrat Max Baucus (D-MT). The amended bill phases out the use of MTBE and creates a new Clean Alternative Fuel Program designed to triple the demand for ethanol over the next 10 years. The bill does the following:

- Completely bans the use of MTBE in the U.S. fuel marketplace in 4 years;
- Creates a national Clean Alternative Fuel Program to replace the RFG oxygen content requirement; the program includes a renewable fuel content requirement which will triple the demand for ethanol over the next ten years;
- Requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to study the air quality impacts of eliminating the oxygen requirement and provides EPA with the authority to regulate on the basis of those studies to preserve the emissions benefits of RFG.
- Imposes a cap on the level of aromatics used in RFG. (The addition of the aromatics cap significantly strengthens the anti-backsliding provisions of the bill.)

Members representing oil and/or MTBE interests offered several amendments. But these were either defeated or withdrawn when it became obvious there was no support. Specifically, an amendment offered by Senator Inhofe (R-OK) to provide limited liability relief to oil companies for MTBE related costs and a provision authored by Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-TX) to provide stranded cost relief to MTBE producers were soundly defeated. Other provisions requiring studies before MTBE is removed and ethanol is used in greater volumes were similarly rejected.

The Committee vote on final passage was as follows:

Republicans

- Y Bob Smith NH
- N John Warner VA
- N James Inhofe OK
- N Craig Thomas WY N - Christopher Bond MO
- Y George Voinovich OH
- Y Michael Crapo ID
- N Robert Bennett UT
- N Kay Bailey Hutchison TX
- Y Lincoln Chafee RI

Democrats

- Y Max Baucus MT
- Y Daniel Moynihan NY
- Y Frank Lautenberg NJ
- Y Harry Reid NV
- Y Bob Graham FL
 - Joseph Lieberman CT
- Y Barbara Boxer CA
- Y Ron Wyden OR

The amended bill represents a positive step toward the elimination of MTBE from the gasoline supply. Today's passage sends a clear signal that MTBE's days are numbered and ethanol use will increase substantially. As always, please contact me if you have any questions or need additional information.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 12, 2000

RFA URGES EPA TO IMPLEMENT VOC RULE BASED ON SOUND AIR QUALITY SCIENCE

Current EPA Proposal Would Fail to Reduce MTBE Use

WASHINGTON, DC - The Renewable Fuels Association (RFA) called upon the EPA to modify their proposed rule and to implement a VOC adjustment for ethanol based on sound air quality science as recommended by the National Research Council (NRC). The EPA's proposed rule is based on estimates of refiner costs and does not take into account the role of ethanol in greatly reducing tailpipe carbon monoxide (CO) emissions. The RFA submitted reports to the EPA demonstrating that a 3% VOC adjustment is justified based on air quality science, rather than the EPA's proposal for a 1% VOC cost-based adjustment.

The RFA strongly urges the EPA to implement a VOC adjustment, in line with the NRC recommendation, that is based on sound air quality science and takes into account the actual impact of CO on ozone formation, said Vaughn, president of the RFA. Such an approach would provide at least a 3% VOC adjustment for 10% ethanol fuels. Anything less holds ethanol fuels to a higher ozone standard and, in effect, encourages gasoline refiners to use toxic MTBE. Ethanol and American farmers deserve a level playing field.

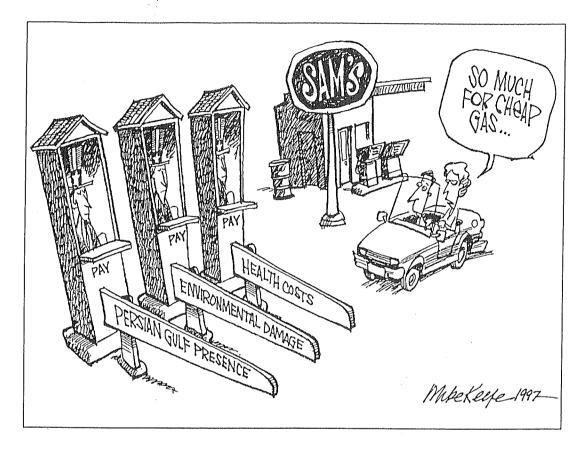
The data submitted by the RFA, based on reactivity factors, numerous photochemical grid models, emissions trend data, and studies linking fuel oxygen to CO reduction, supports several important points, including:

- 1. A 3% VOC adjustment is justified by the greater CO reductions attributable to 10% ethanol reformulated gasoline (RFG);
- 2. Carbon monoxide emissions are a major contributor to urban ozone Formation;

- 3. When CO is taken into account, the reduction in ozone attributable to the incremental addition of oxygen content of 10% ethanol RFG is consistently found to be between 3 and 4 percent greater than that achieved by 11% MTBE RFG blend; and,
- 4. Fuel oxygen reduces CO emissions substantially in older vehicles, but in newer vehicles as well. When the impacts of fuel oxygen content on non-road engines, aggressive driving, and malfunctioning vehicles are considered, the beneficial impact of 10% ethanol RFG on ozone is enhanced.

Rather than assessing the impact of CO on ozone, the EPA's proposed rule is based on speculative estimates of the incremental cost to refiners to produce blendstocks for ethanol RFG, said Vaughn. Most refiners have agreed a 1% VOC adjustment would not have a meaningful impact on their oxygenate choice. Thus, the proposed rule would fall short of its stated objective to reduce MTBE use, even if cost, rather than air quality, is the rationale used to support this proposal.

The Real Cost of Oil



摘自: 1998 Fuel Ethanol Fact Book

汽油的價格似乎不貴,但是,使用汽油的消費者必須另外 再支付健康成本、環境破壞的成本、維護波斯灣產油國和 平的成本, *****。

如需更進一步的資料,請直接從下列網址上取得。

For More Information

Federal

Alternative Fuels Data Center Department of Commerce Department of Energy Argonne National Laboratory

Bartlesville Project Office National Oil Program

Brookhaven National Laboratory

Clean Cities

Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy Network

Fossil Energy Worldwide Web Network

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory Lawrence Livermore Laboratory

Los Alamos National Laboratory

Morgantown Energy Technology Center National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Office of Science and Technical Information

Sandia National Laboratories

Department of Treasury

Energy Information Administration (EIA)

Energy-Related Web Servers

Office of Mobile Sources

Federal Register-Searchable Envt'l Subsets

General Accounting Office (GAO)

General Printing Office

US House of Representatives-Internet Law Library

Links to House members

Gopher

Internal Revenue Service

Library of Congress

Office of Technology Assessment

US Senate

gopher

Thomas - Congressional Web Site

White House

http://www.afdc.nrel.gov

http://www.doc.gov

http://www.doe.gov

http://www.anl.gov

http://oil.bpo.gov/bpo-oil.html

http://suntid.bnl.gov

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http://www.metc.doe.gov

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http://apollo.osti.gov

http://www.sandia.gov

http://www.ustreas.gov

http://www.eia.doe.gov

http://www.fe.doe.gov/moweb.html

http://www.epa.gov

http://www.epa.gov/OMSWWW/omshome.htm

http://www.epa.gov/epahome/EPAFR-Search.thml

http://www.gao.gov

http://www.access.gpo.gov

http://www.pls.com

http://www.house.gov/memberWWW.html

gopher.house.gov

http://www.irsustreas.gov

http://Lcweb.loc.gov

http://www.ota.gov

http://www.senate.gov/index.html

gopher.senate.gov

http://thomas.loc.gov

http://www.whitehouse.gov

Related Organizations

USA CityLink

US Government Web Servers

Biomass Energy Alliance Citizen Action Clean Air Network Clean Fuels Foundation Environmental Education on the Internet Global Climate Coalition Governors' Ethanol Coalition Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission National Conference of State Legislatures National Technology Transfer Center Natural Resources Defense Council Nebraska Etha: ol Board Petroleum Internet Resources Press Release Center Public Citizen-Critical Mass Energy-Project Renewable Fuels Association Search the Federal Register Society of Automotive Engineers State and Local Government on the Net State Search

http://www.biomass.org http://www.essential.org/CMEP http://www.naturalgas.com http://www.cleanfuels.org http://www.nceet.snre.umich http://www.worldcorp.com/dc-online/gcc/index.html http://www.ethanol-gcc.org/ http://www.iogcc.oklaosf.state.ok.us http://www.ncsl.org/index.htm http://www.nttc.edu http://www.nrdc.org http://nebsspc.nrc.state.ne.us/ http://www.slb.com/petr.dir/.guthrey.html http://ino.com http://www.essential.org/CMEP/ http://www.Ethanol.RFA.org http://ssdc.ucsd.edu/gpo/fedfld.html http://www.sae.org http://www.piperinfo.com/piper/state/states.html http://www.state.ky.us/nasire/NASIREhome.html http://usacitylink.com//default.html http://www.eit.com/web/www.servers/government.html



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資料來源: 1998 Fuel Ethanol Fact Book

美國穀物協會簡介

美國是全球最大的穀物生產地,也是可信賴的穀物(包括玉米、高粱、與大麥)供應國,為支援海外客戶善用穀物以發展畜牧事業與穀物加工業,美國的農民與相關的農業公司乃於1960年相率建立這個非營利性的私立機構——美國穀協會。總部設在華盛頓特區,並且在全球各地建立12所海外辦事處,經由這個工作網,目前正在90個以上的國家從事技術協助工作。

美國穀物協會台灣辦事處成立於 1973 年,迄今已 27 年。其主要 之工作項目如下:

一、技術方案 (Technical Programs)

一技術資訊

本協會協助編印下述出版品:

1. 飼料工業季刊

6. 技術講習會專輯

2. 飼料手册 (一年一本)

7. 外籍專家技術專輯

3.養豬協會會刊

8. 玉米酒精技術專輯

4.養雞協會會刊

9. 玉米食品專輯

5. 生物可分解塑膠專輯

10.大麥食品專輯

二技術指導

包括組團出國考察,邀請外籍專家前來我國指導,舉辦技術講習 會,贊助種豬展示拍賣會等等。

二、貿易服務 (Trade Servicing)

- (一)出版《穀物進口商要覽》(Importer Manual)。
- □提供穀物產銷之市場訊息。
- 闫安排中美雙方之業界人士或政府官員之互訪。

三、貿易政策 (Trade Policy)

協助產、官、學各界因應因加入 WTO (前身為 GATT) 所可能 發生之影響及其他與穀物進口、加工有關政策之制訂與執行。