臺灣「環境荷爾蒙管理計畫(第三期)」

2024年執行成果年鑑

Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals Management Plan in Taiwan (Third Term)

2024 Implementation Results Yearbook



環境部化學物質管理署
Chemicals Administration
Ministry of Environment

臺灣「環境荷爾蒙管理計畫（第三期）」

2024 年執行成果年鑑

Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals Management Plan in Taiwan (Third Term)

2024 Implementation Results Yearbook



目錄

01 前言 6

02 環境荷爾蒙介紹 10

2.1 何謂環境荷爾蒙 …… 10
2.2 常見環境荷爾蒙種類及用途 …… 10
2.3 環境荷爾蒙的危害 …… 12

03 臺灣如何管理環境荷爾蒙 16

04 環境荷爾蒙在臺灣之調查概況 20

4.1 環境調查 …… 20
4.1.1 河川底泥 …… 20
4.1.2 飲用水 …… 20
4.1.3 海域水質 …… 22
4.1.4 環境空氣 …… 22
4.2 食品及其接觸材料及市售商品調查 …… 24
4.2.1 市售食品 …… 24
4.2.2 食品接觸材料 …… 24
4.2.3 市售商品 …… 26

05 教育宣導 30

06 結語 34

CONTENTS

01 **Introduction** 7

02 **Overview of Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals (EDCs)** 11

2.1 What Are EDCs? ····· 11
2.2 Common Types of EDCs and Their Uses ····· 11
2.3 Hazards and Effects of EDCs ····· 13

03 **How Taiwan Manages EDCs** 17

04 **Survey Status of EDCs in Taiwan** 21

4.1 Environmental Surveys ····· 21
4.1.1 River Sediments ····· 21
4.1.2 Drinking Water ····· 21
4.1.3 Marine Water Quality ····· 23
4.1.4 Ambient Air ····· 23
4.2 Surveys of Foods, Food-Contact Materials, and Commercially Available Products ····· 25
4.2.1 Commercially Available Foods ····· 25
4.2.2 Food-Contact Materials ····· 25
4.2.3 Commercially Available Products ····· 27

05 **Educational promotion** 31

06 **Conclusion** 35

01

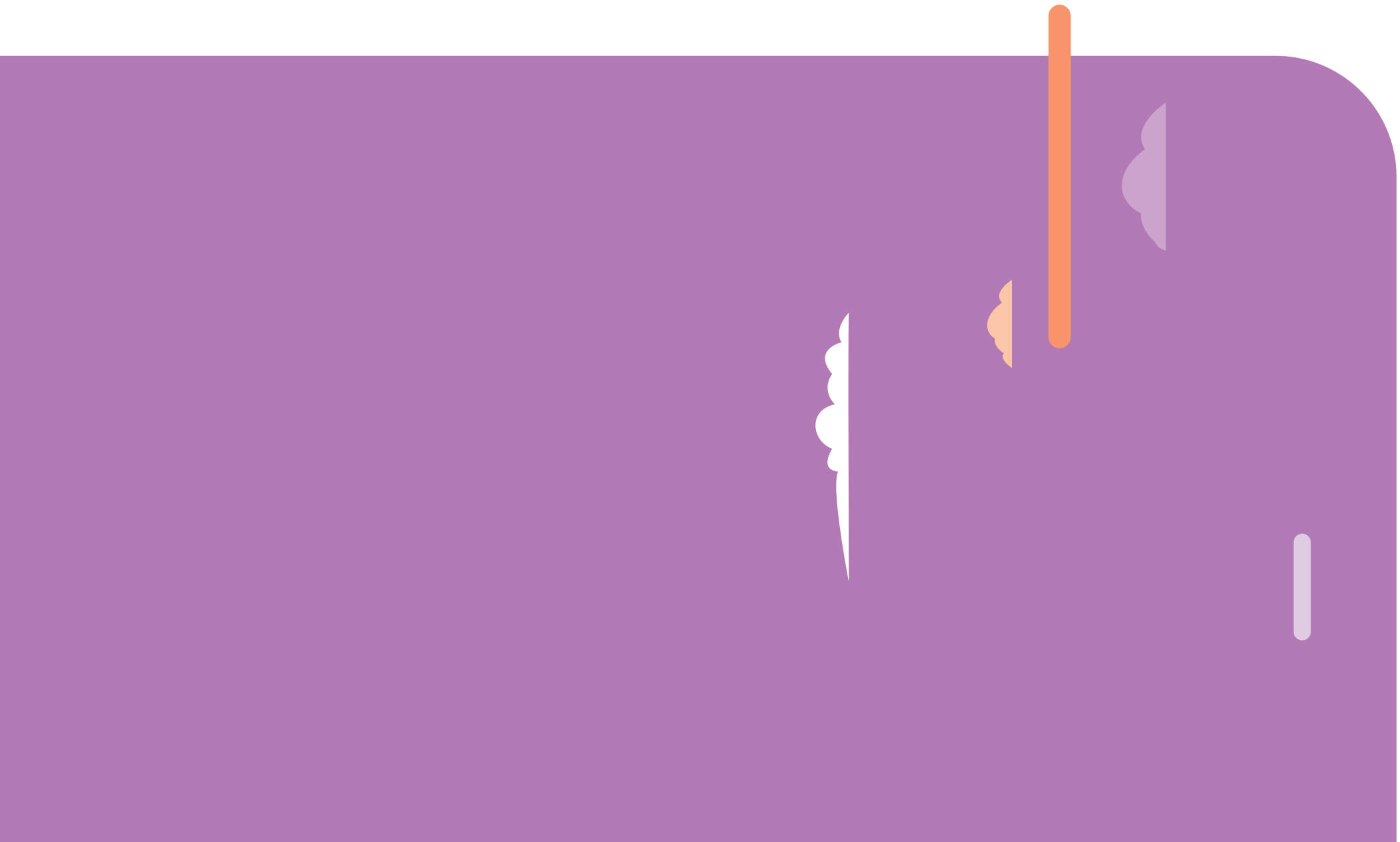
第一章 Chapter 1

前言
Introduction



臺灣「環境荷爾蒙管理計畫（第三期）」2024 年執行成果年鑑

Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals Management Plan in Taiwan (Third Term) 2024 Implementation Results Yearbook



第一章

前言

環境荷爾蒙又稱為內分泌干擾物質，是指某些具有類似生物體內激素作用之人造化學物質，一旦進入生物或人類體內，會模擬生物體內之天然荷爾蒙，干擾及改變人體免疫、神經與內分泌系統之正常運作，進而對人類之生育能力及健康等產生不良影響。

環境荷爾蒙之種類非常多，主要包括農藥殺蟲劑（如 DDT）、工業產品（如溴化阻燃劑）、塑化劑（如鄰苯二甲酸酯類）、重金屬（如鉛、鎘、汞）、其他化學副產物（如戴奧辛）等。隨著現在生活越來越便利，環境荷爾蒙處處存在於人們的日常生活中，例如塑膠產品、清潔劑、電子產品等都是環境荷爾蒙的來源，並經由飲用水、食物攝入及日用品接觸等管道進入人體內。

我國為把關國人健康及維護環境永續，由環境部召集衛生福利部、農業部、經濟部、內政部、財政部、教育部及海洋委員會等部會組成推動小組，自 2010 年起執行「環境荷爾蒙管理計畫」及延續性之「環境荷爾蒙管理計畫（第二期）」及「環境荷爾蒙管理計畫（第三期）」，其中「環境荷爾蒙管理計畫（第三期）」已於 2021 年 9 月 30 日奉行政院核定，執行期間為 2022 年至 2027 年，以作為未來持續推動國內相關工作之依據。



Chapter1

Introduction

Endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs), also known as environmental hormones, are man-made substances that mimic the actions of hormones in living organisms. Once they enter animals or humans, they can imitate natural hormones and interfere with the normal functioning of the immune, nervous, and endocrine systems, thereby adversely affecting human fertility and health.

There are many types of EDCs, including pesticide insecticides (e.g., DDT), industrial products (e.g., brominated flame retardants), plasticizers (e.g., phthalates), heavy metals (e.g., lead, cadmium, mercury), and other chemical by-products (e.g., dioxins). As modern life becomes increasingly convenient, EDCs are found throughout daily life—plastic products, cleaning agents, and electronic devices are all sources. They can enter the human body through drinking water, food consumption, and contact with everyday consumer goods.

To safeguard public health and ensure environmental sustainability, Taiwan's Ministry of Environment convened an inter-ministerial task force comprising the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, and the Ocean Affairs Council. Since 2010, the task force has implemented the "Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals Management Plan," followed by the "Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals Management Plan (Second Term)" and "Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals Management Plan (Third Term)." The Third Term plan was approved by the Executive Yuan on September 30, 2021, with an implementation period from 2022 to 2027, and serves as the basis for the continued advancement of related initiatives in Taiwan.

02

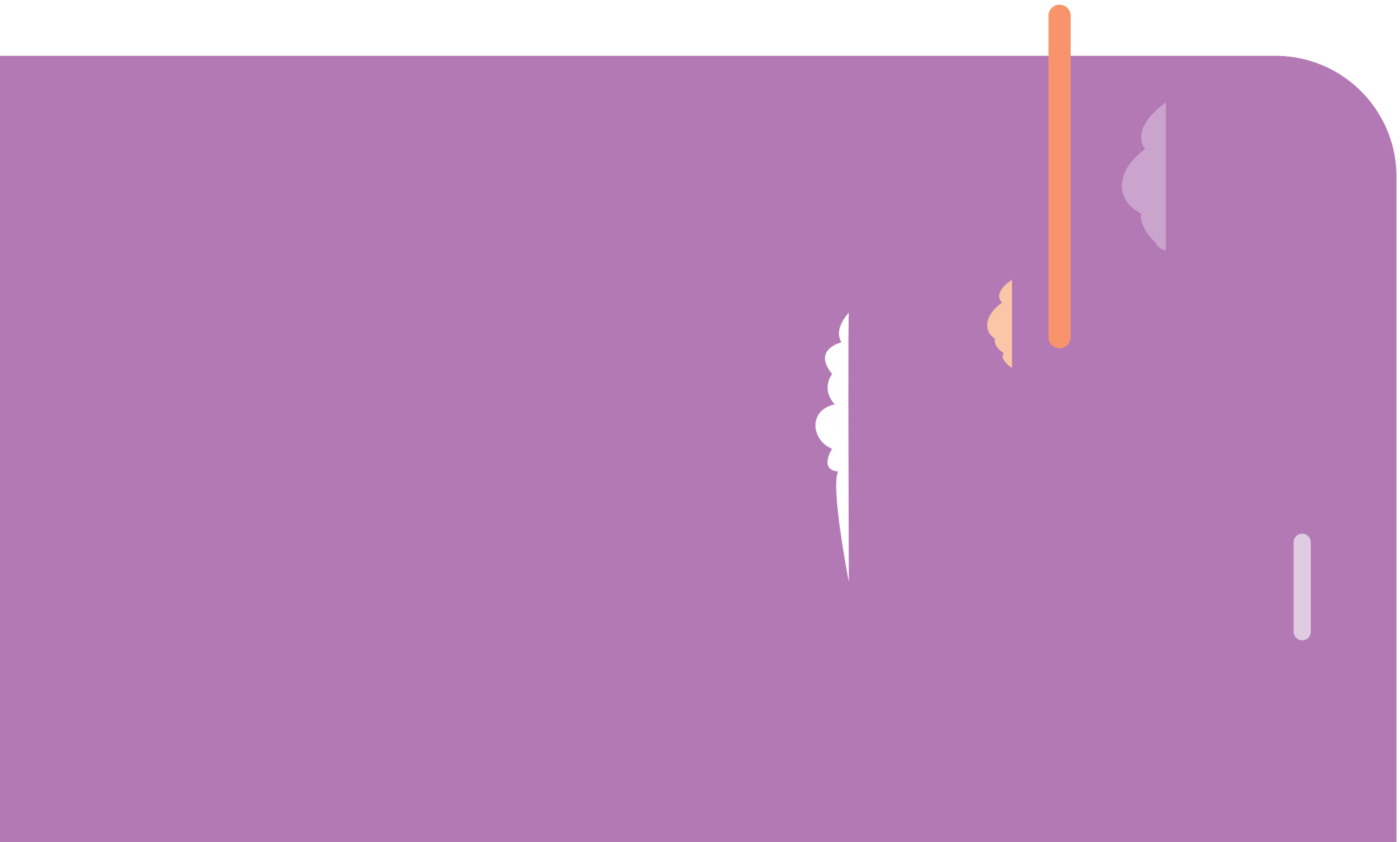
第二章 Chapter 2

環境荷爾蒙介紹 Overview of Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals (EDCs)



臺灣「環境荷爾蒙管理計畫（第三期）」2024 年執行成果年鑑

Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals Management Plan in Taiwan (Third Term) 2024 Implementation Results Yearbook



第二章

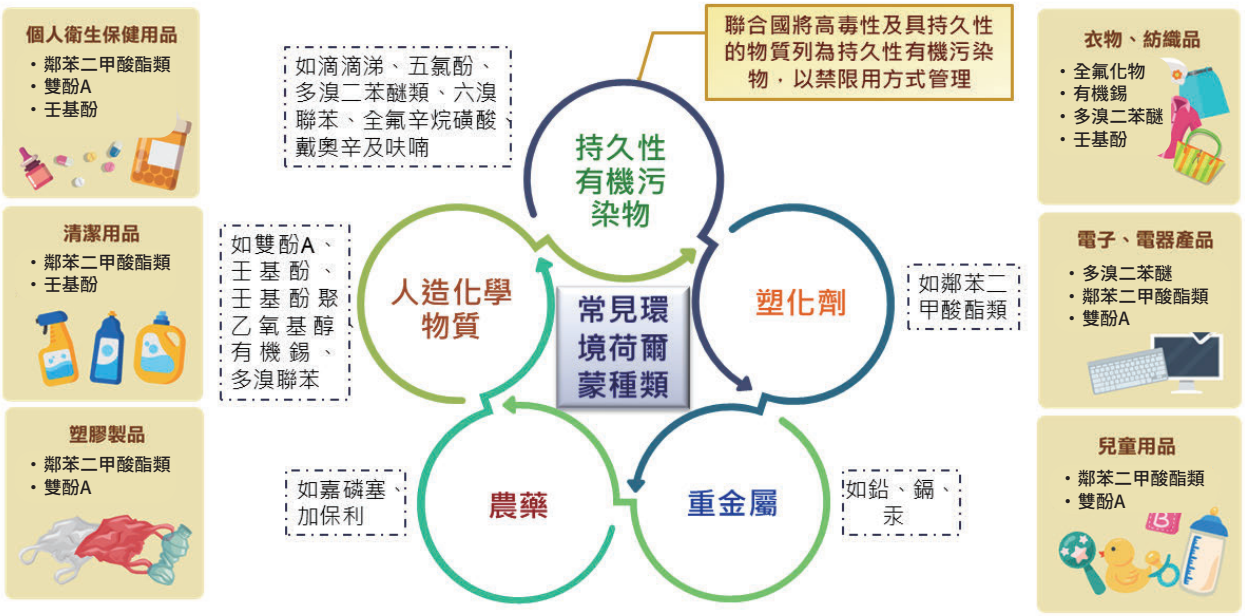
環境荷爾蒙介紹

2.1 何謂環境荷爾蒙

「環境荷爾蒙」又稱為「內分泌干擾物 (Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals, EDCs)」，根據美國環保署報告中所下之定義，「環境荷爾蒙」是指「干擾負責維持生物體內恆定、生殖、發育或行為的內生荷爾蒙之外來物質，影響荷爾蒙的合成、分泌、傳輸、結合、作用及排除」。

2.2 常見環境荷爾蒙種類及用途

常見的環境荷爾蒙大致可依其特性分為農藥、塑化劑、重金屬、人造化學物質及其它化學副產物等。這些環境荷爾蒙透過多種途徑進入到我們日常生活中，涵蓋食、衣、住、行會接觸到的各種材料與用品等。



常見環境荷爾蒙種類及用途

Chapter2

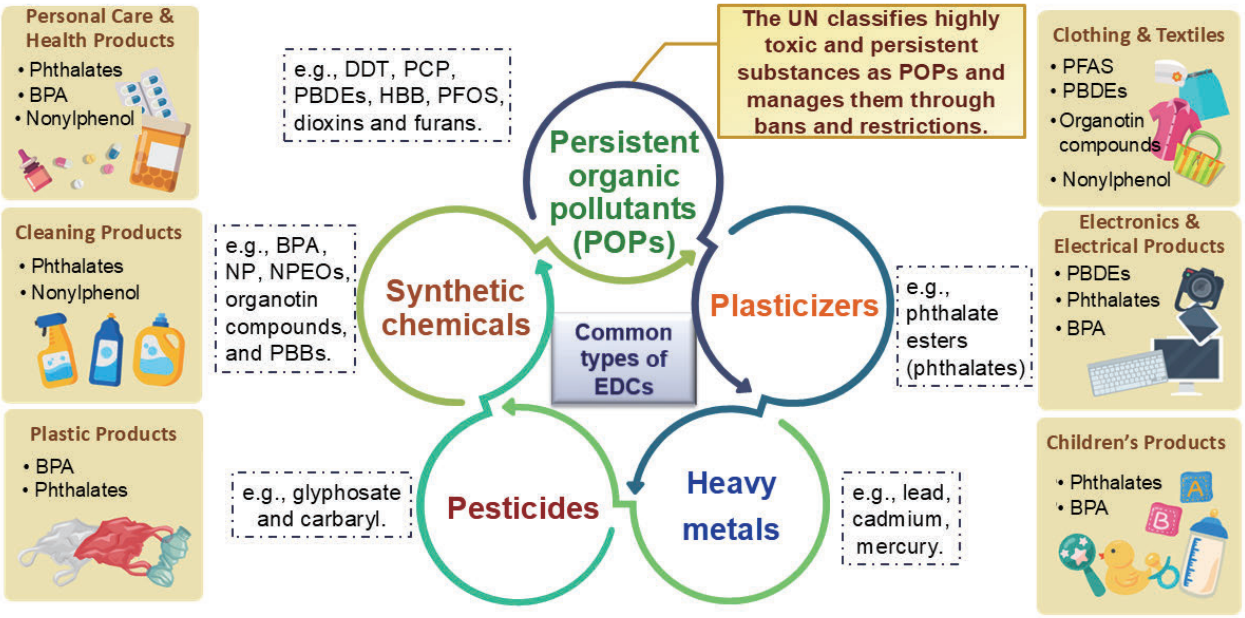
Overview of Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals (EDCs)

2.1 What Are EDCs?

Endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs), also known as environmental hormones, are defined—per the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—as exogenous substances that interfere with endogenous hormones responsible for maintaining homeostasis, reproduction, development, or behavior. They may affect hormone synthesis, secretion, transport, binding, action, or elimination, thereby disrupting normal endocrine function.

2.2 Common Types of EDCs and Their Uses

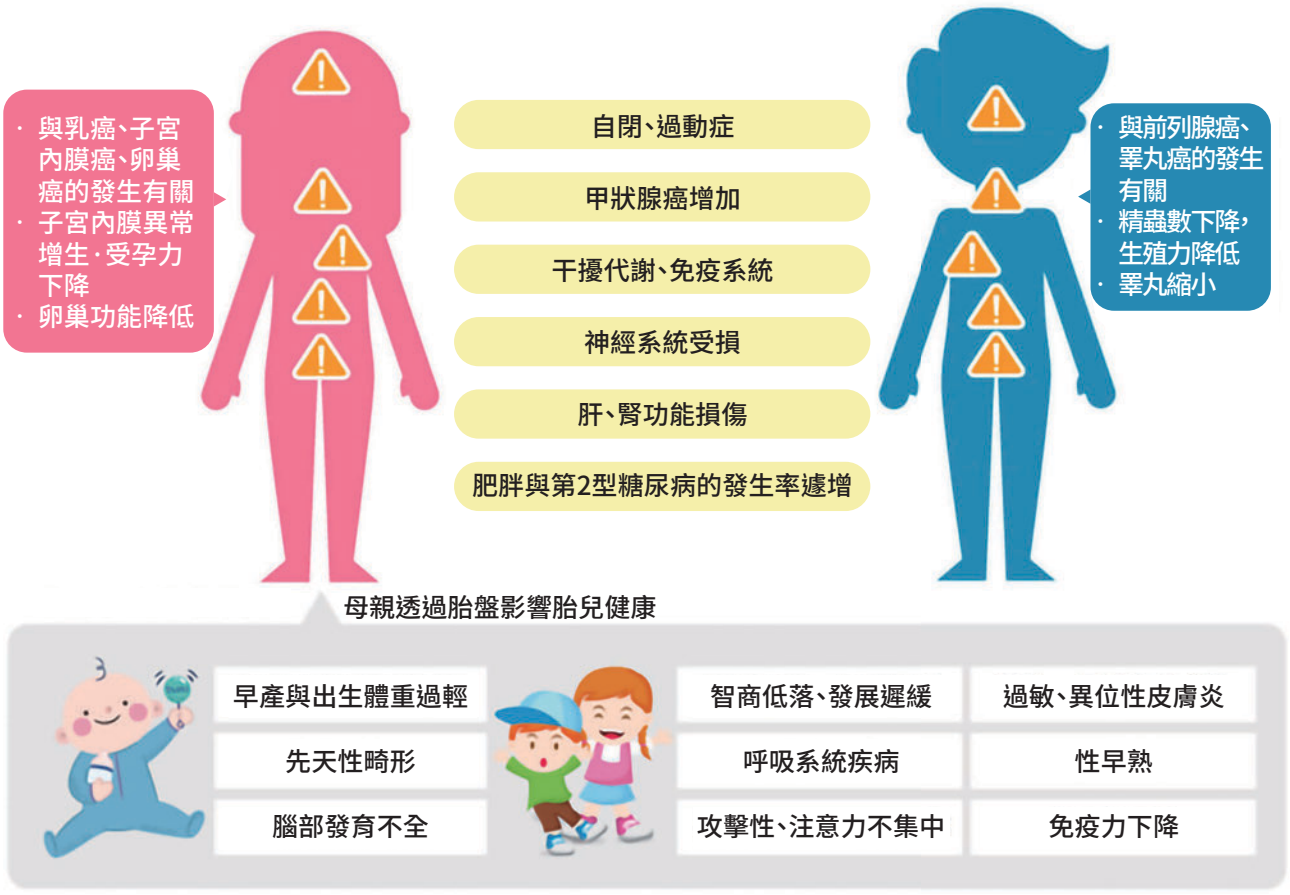
Common endocrine disrupting chemicals can be broadly categorized by their properties into pesticides, plasticizers, heavy metals, synthetic chemicals, and other chemical by-products. These substances enter our daily lives through multiple pathways and are present across the materials and products we encounter in food, clothing, housing, and transportation.



Common Types and Uses of EDCs

2.3 環境荷爾蒙的危害

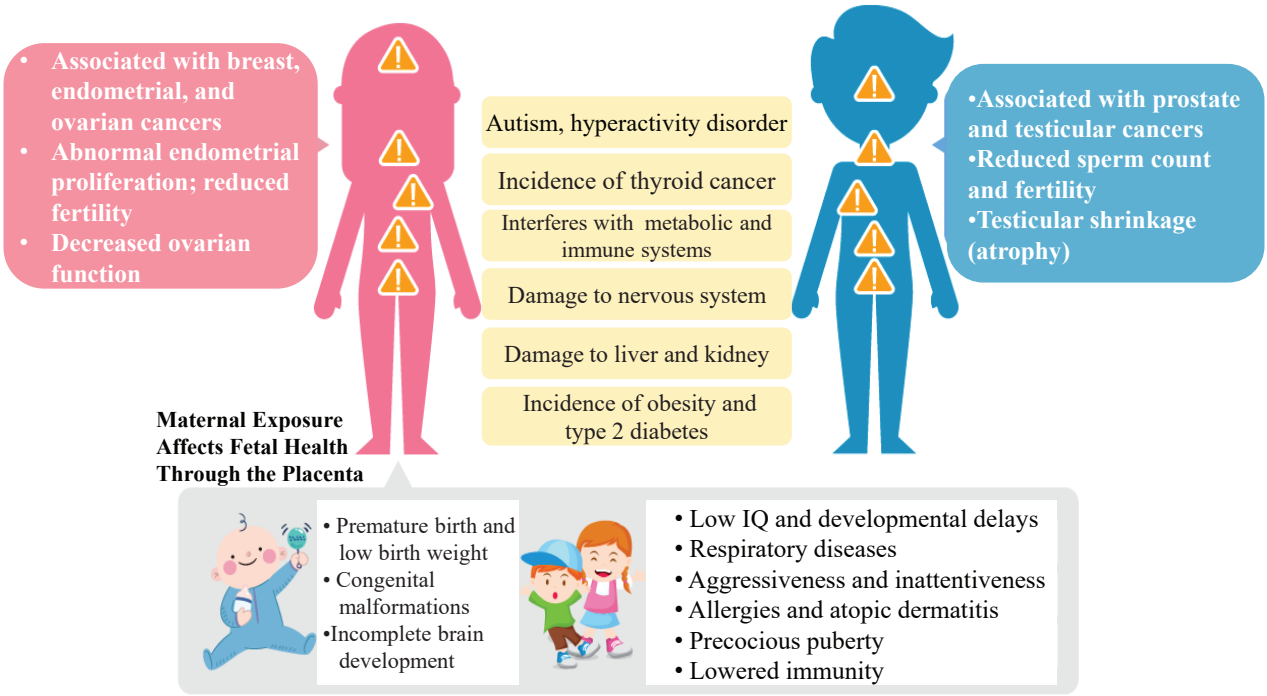
長期暴露環境荷爾蒙對人類的健康影響深遠，從孩童、青少年、成人甚至藉由母親胎盤或母乳進而影響胎兒健康。孩童及青少年暴露到環境荷爾蒙可能會出現智商低落、發展遲緩、呼吸系統疾病及性早熟等症狀，成人則會影響甲狀腺、代謝及免疫系統、肝腎等功能，也可能使生殖系統受損降低生育力，而母親暴露到環境荷爾蒙可能會透過胎盤或母乳，間接影響到胎兒，進而導致新生兒早產、出生體重過輕等問題。



環境荷爾蒙對人體之健康危害

2.3 Hazards and Effects of EDCs

Long-term exposure to EDCs can have profound health effects from children and adolescents to adults and can also affect fetuses via the placenta or breast milk. In children and adolescents, exposure may be linked to lower IQ, developmental delays, respiratory diseases, and precocious puberty. In adults, it can disrupt thyroid, metabolic, and immune function, as well as liver and kidney health, and may impair the reproductive system and reduce fertility. Maternal exposure can indirectly affect the fetus through placental transfer or breastfeeding, leading to outcomes such as preterm birth and low birth weight.



Harmful effects of EDCs on human health

03

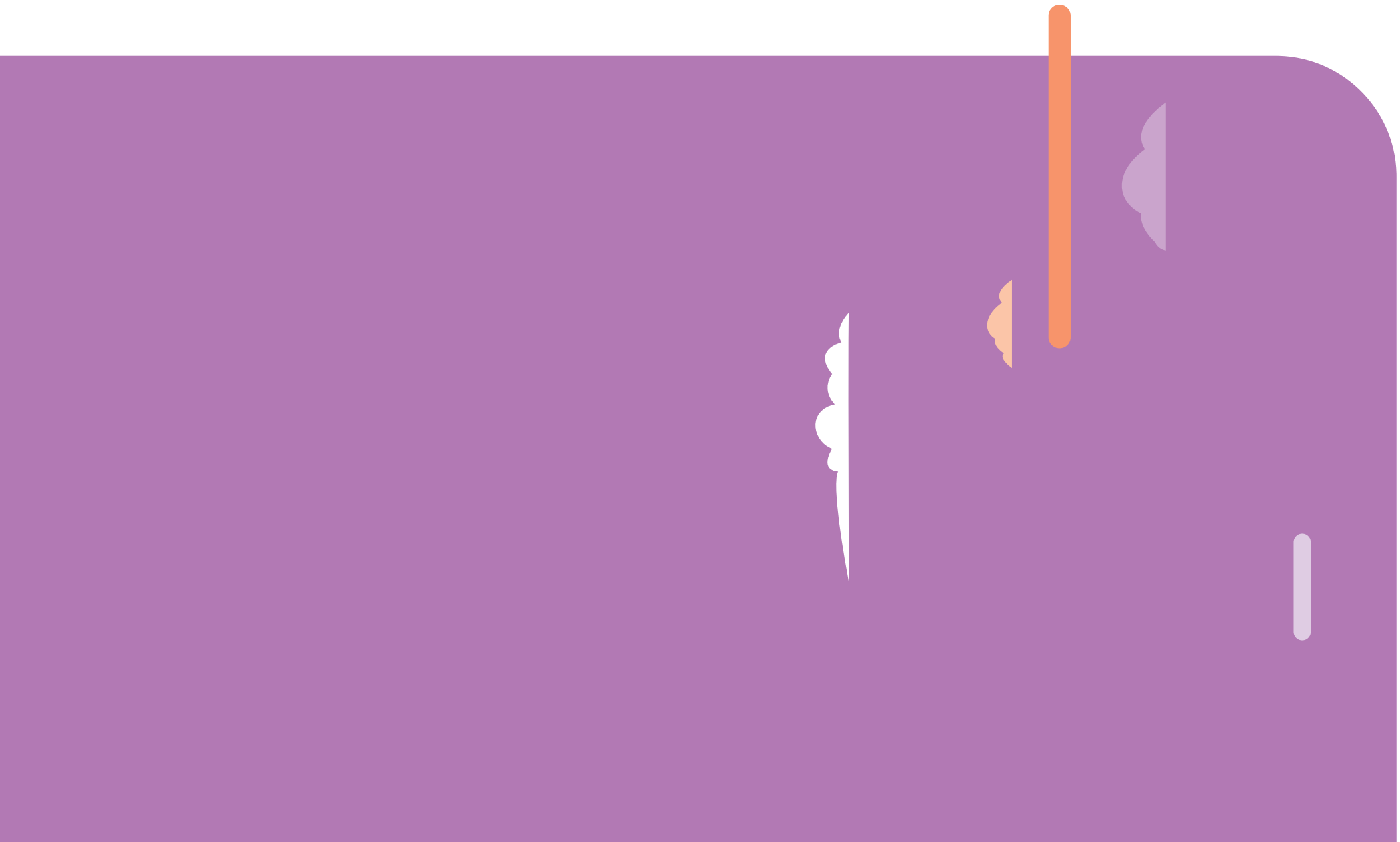
第三章 Chapter 3

臺灣如何管理環境荷爾蒙
How Taiwan Manages EDCs



臺灣「環境荷爾蒙管理計畫（第三期）」2024 年執行成果年鑑

Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals Management Plan in Taiwan (Third Term) 2024 Implementation Results Yearbook



第三章

臺灣如何管理環境荷爾蒙

我國透過「環境荷爾蒙管理計畫（第三期）」建立跨部會合作機制，由環境部、衛福部、農業部、經濟部、內政部、教育部、財政部、海委會共同合作，分工推動源頭管制、環境、食品及商品等監測，及透過宣導網站及辦理相關會議，向民眾宣導環境荷爾蒙知識，以降低環境荷爾蒙暴露風險。



源頭管理

依據「毒性及關注化學物質管理法」第四類毒性化學物質為「化學物質具有內分泌干擾素特性或有污染環境、危害人體健康者」管理



推動環保標章產品

- 增修訂環保標章產品規格，已將環境荷爾蒙物質列為標準評估項目
- 每年度針對環保標章產品進行抽測



執行環境、農畜水產品等調查及檢測

- 進行環境流布調查，監測環境空氣、水體、土壤、飲用水中環境荷爾蒙
- 針對已登記使用之高使用量或疑似環境荷爾蒙之農藥進行安全性評估
- 辦理農畜水產品、飼料抽驗檢測





食品及其容器、商品、化粧品、酒品等管理

- 依「食品安全衛生管理法」、「食品中污染物質及毒素衛生標準」、「食品含戴奧辛及多氯聯苯處理規範」及「食品器具容器包裝衛生標準」等法令管理食品及食品容器中環境荷爾蒙
- 依「化粧品衛生安全管理法」規定，化粧品不得含有汞、鉛或其他經中央主管機關公告禁止使用之成分
- 針對酒品之含鉛量進行抽樣及檢測
- 針對兒童自行車、兒童用床邊護欄、手推嬰幼兒車、無線電鍵盤等應施檢驗商品納入環境荷爾蒙檢測

我國環境荷爾蒙管理現況概述

How Taiwan Manages EDCs

Through the “Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals Management Plan (Third Term),” Taiwan has established an inter-ministerial cooperation mechanism involving the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, and the Ocean Affairs Council. The agencies coordinate to implement source control and monitoring of the environment, foods, and consumer products, and to educate the public via a dedicated website and related meetings—thereby reducing the risk of exposure to EDCs.



Source Control

In accordance with the "Toxic and Concerned Chemical Substances Control Act," Class 4 toxic chemical substances are managed as "chemical substances with endocrine disrupting properties or those that pollute the environment and harm human health."



Promoting Green Mark Products

- Revising and establishing Green Mark product specifications, including endocrine disrupting chemicals as a standard evaluation item.
- Conducting annual random checks on Green Mark products.



Conducting Surveys on the Environment, Agricultural, Livestock, and Aquatic Products

- Conducting environmental distribution surveys and monitoring endocrine disrupting chemicals in ambient air, water, soil, and drinking water.
- Performing safety assessments on registered pesticides that are used in high volumes or are suspected endocrine disrupting properties.
- Conducting random sample testing on agricultural, livestock, and aquatic products, as well as animal feed.



Management of Foods and Their Containers, Consumer Goods, Cosmetics, and Alcoholic Beverages

- In accordance with the "Act Governing Food Safety and Sanitation," "Sanitation Standards for Contaminants and Toxins in Food," "Regulations for the Management of Dioxins and Polychlorinated Biphenyls in Food," and "Sanitation Standards for Food Utensils, Containers, and Packages," to manage EDCs in food and food containers.
- In accordance with the "Cosmetic Hygiene and Safety Act," cosmetics are not allowed to contain mercury, lead, or other ingredients announced by the central competent authority as prohibited.
- Conducting random sampling and testing for lead content in alcoholic beverages.
- Including EDCs testing for mandatory inspection goods such as children's bicycles, children's bedside guards, baby strollers, and wireless keyboards.

Overview of the current status of EDCs management in Taiwan

04

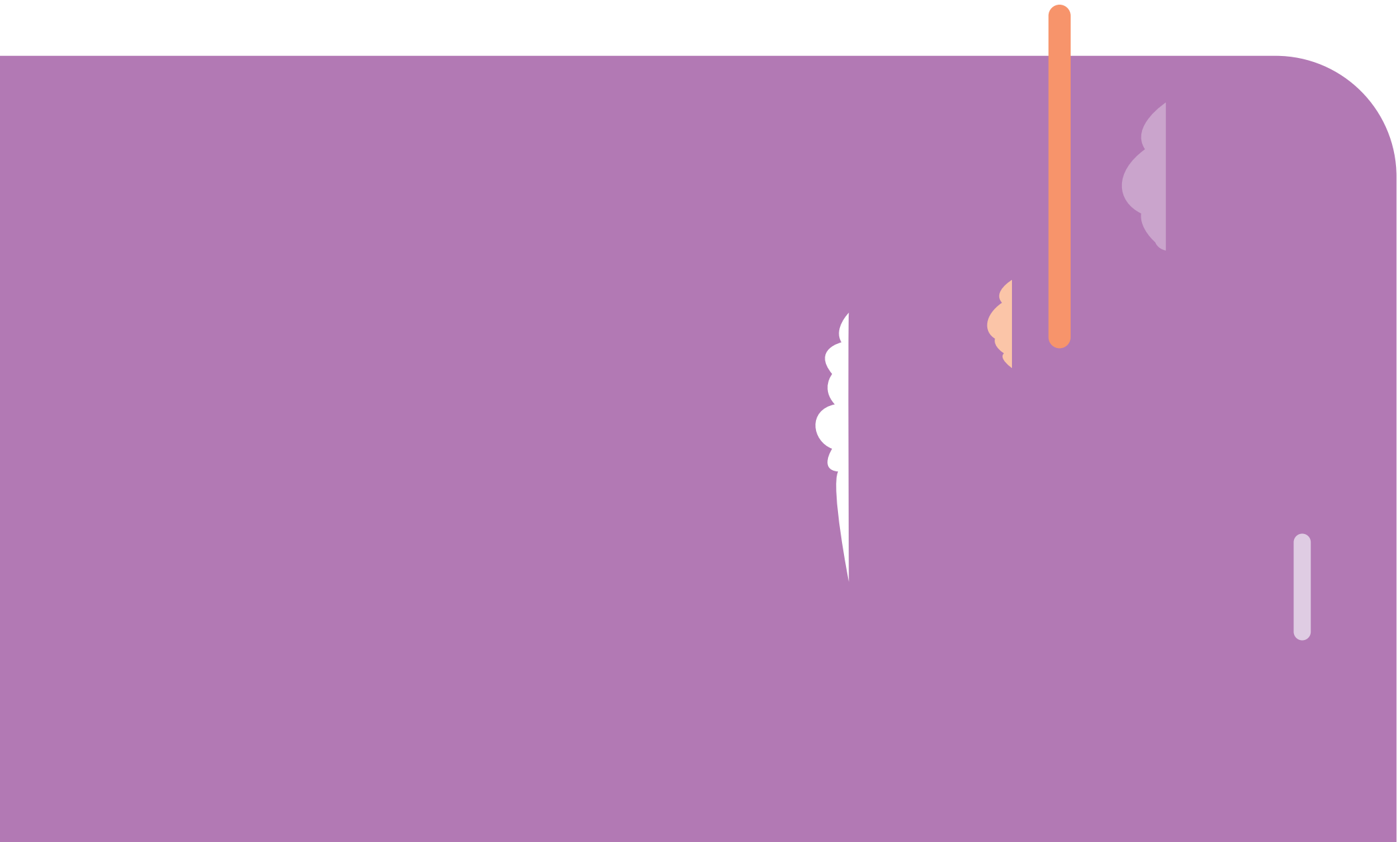
第四章 Chapter 4

環境荷爾蒙在臺灣之調查概況 Survey Status of EDCs in Taiwan



臺灣「環境荷爾蒙管理計畫（第三期）」2024 年執行成果年鑑

Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals Management Plan in Taiwan (Third Term) 2024 Implementation Results Yearbook



第四章

環境荷爾蒙在臺灣之調查概況

我國針對環境介質、食品及其接觸材料與市售商品進行環境荷爾蒙調查與監測，以掌握暴露風險與趨勢變化。

4.1 環境調查

4.1.1 河川底泥

近年來持續執行河川之底泥採樣及分析，以 2024 年為例，針對 15 條河川進行調查，檢測項目包含壬基酚及雙酚 A、鄰苯二甲酸酯類 (PAEs)、多溴二苯醚類同源物 (PBDEs) 及六溴聯苯類同源物 (HBB)、重金屬（鉛、鎘、汞）等 9 類 104 種檢測物質，獲得 1 萬 7,160 筆樣本檢測數據。

4.1.2 飲用水

2017-2024 年抽驗國內自來水供水系統鄰苯二甲酸二（2- 乙基己基）酯 (DEHP)、鄰苯二甲酸二甲酯 (DMP)、鄰苯二甲酸二乙酯 (DEP)、鄰苯二甲酸二丁酯 (DBP)、鄰苯二甲酸丁基苯甲酯 (BBP)、鄰苯二甲酸二辛酯 (DNOP)、壬基酚、雙酚 A、戴奧辛及呋喃及重金屬（鉛、鎘、汞），及 2020-2024 年抽驗嘉磷塞，其中戴奧辛及呋喃、鉛、鎘、汞之檢測結果皆符合飲用水水質標準（戴奧辛及呋喃：3 pg-WHO-TEQ/L，汞：0.001　mg/L，鉛：0.01　mg/L，鎘：0.005　mg/L）。



Chapter4

Survey Status of EDCs in Taiwan

Taiwan conducts surveys and monitoring of endocrine disrupting chemicals in environmental media, food and its contact materials, and commercially available goods to understand exposure risks and trends.

4.1 Environmental Surveys

4.1.1 River Sediments

In recent years, river sediment sampling and analysis has been continuously performed. In 2024, a survey was conducted on 15 rivers, with test items including 104 substances across 9 categories. These substances include nonylphenol, bisphenol A, phthalates (PAEs), polybrominated diphenyl ether congeners (PBDEs), hexabromobiphenyl congeners (HBB), and heavy metals (lead, cadmium, mercury). This effort yielded 17,160 data points from the sample tests.

4.1.2 Drinking water

From 2017 to 2024, domestic tap water supply systems were sampled and tested for di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP), dimethyl phthalate (DMP), diethyl phthalate (DEP), dibutyl phthalate (DBP), benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP), di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP), nonylphenol, bisphenol A, dioxins and furans, and heavy metals (lead, cadmium, mercury). Additionally, from 2020 to 2024, glyphosate was also sampled and tested. The test results for dioxins and furans, lead, cadmium, and mercury all complied with the drinking water quality standards (dioxins and furans: 3 pg-WHO-TEQ/L; mercury: 0.001 mg/L; lead: 0.01 mg/L; cadmium: 0.005 mg/L).

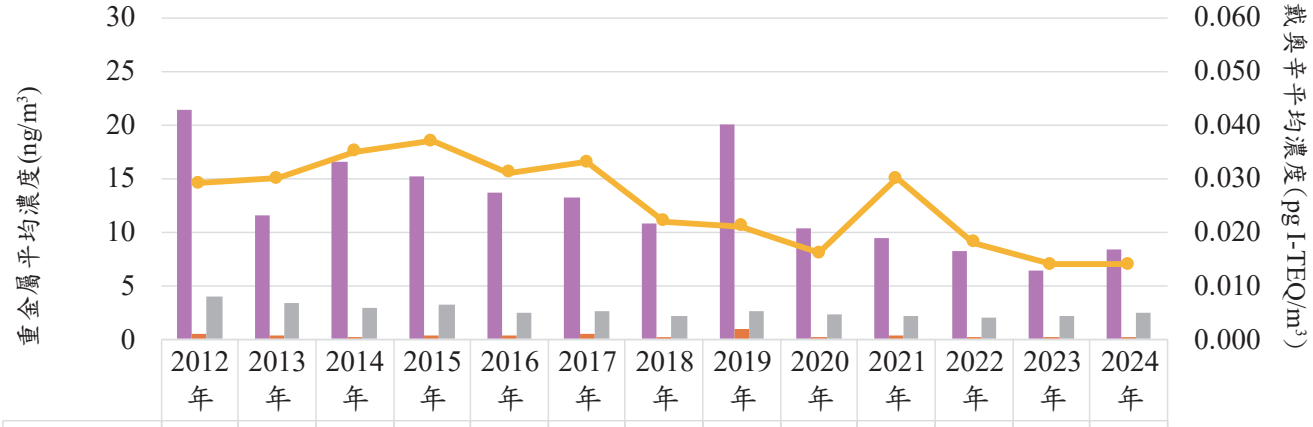
4.1.3 海域水質

2020-2024 年監測海域水質中重金屬鉛、鎘、汞，結果均符合海域環境分類及海洋環境品質標準（鉛：0.01 mg/L，鎘：0.005 mg/L，汞：0.001 mg/L）。

4.1.4 環境空氣

歷年戴奧辛及呋喃平均濃度為 0.014~0.037 pg I-TEQ/m^3，皆遠低於目前全世界僅有日本訂定之「環境戴奧辛空氣品質基準值」0.6 pg WHO_{2005}-TEQ/m^3。

歷年環境空氣鉛、鎘及汞平均濃度分別為 6.45~21.44 ng/m^3、0.162~0.879 ng/m^3 及 1.96~3.946 ng/m^3，均低於 WHO 的空品基準（鉛：1000 ng/m^3、鎘：5 ng/m^3、汞：1000 ng/m^3）與我國空品標準值（鉛：150 ng/m^3）。



	2012年	2013年	2014年	2015年	2016年	2017年	2018年	2019年	2020年	2021年	2022年	2023年	2024年
鉛	21.44	11.49	16.53	15.11	13.73	13.18	10.76	20.01	10.28	9.45	8.15	6.45	8.38
鎘	0.502	0.289	0.261	0.380	0.279	0.472	0.162	0.879	0.245	0.282	0.185	0.180	0.240
汞	3.946	3.379	2.911	3.226	2.456	2.615	2.226	2.536	2.30	2.11	1.96	2.16	2.46
戴奧辛和呋喃	0.029	0.030	0.035	0.037	0.031	0.033	0.022	0.021	0.016	0.030	0.018	0.014	0.014

歷年一般空氣品質測站空氣戴奧辛與呋喃及重金屬監測濃度

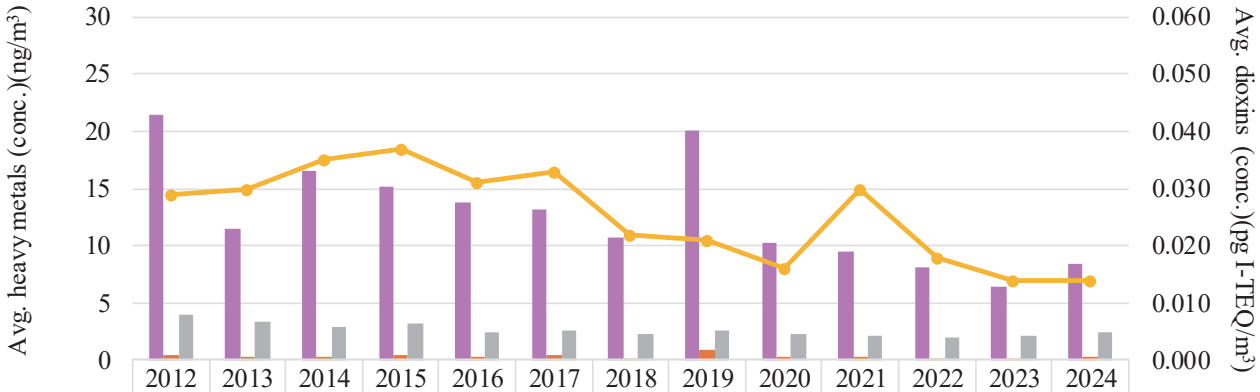
4.1.3 Marine Water Quality

From 2020 to 2024, monitoring of marine water quality for the heavy metals lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), and mercury (Hg) showed results that all complied with the Marine Environment Classification and Marine Environment Quality Standards (Pb: 0.01 mg/L, Cd: 0.005 mg/L, Hg: 0.001 mg/L).

4.1.4 Ambient Air

Over the years, the average concentrations of dioxins and furans have ranged from 0.014 to 0.037 pg I-TEQ/m^3, well below the Environmental Quality Standard for dioxins in air set only by Japan to date (0.6 pg WHO_{2005}-TEQ/m^3).

Over the years, the average ambient-air concentrations of lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), and mercury (Hg) have been 6.45~21.44 ng/m^3, 0.162~0.879 ng/m^3, and 1.96~3.946 ng/m^3, respectively—each lower than the WHO air-quality guidelines (Pb: 1000 ng/m^3; Cd: 5 ng/m^3; Hg: 1000 ng/m^3) and Taiwan’ s ambient air quality standard for lead (150 ng/m^3).



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Pb	21.44	11.49	16.53	15.11	13.73	13.18	10.76	20.01	10.28	9.45	8.15	6.45	8.38
Cd	0.502	0.289	0.261	0.380	0.279	0.472	0.162	0.879	0.245	0.282	0.185	0.180	0.240
Hg	3.946	3.379	2.911	3.226	2.456	2.615	2.226	2.536	2.30	2.11	1.96	2.16	2.46
Dioxins and Furans	0.029	0.030	0.035	0.037	0.031	0.033	0.022	0.021	0.016	0.030	0.018	0.014	0.014

Annual monitoring data for air dioxins, furans, and heavy metals at general air quality stations

4.2 食品及其接觸材料及市售商品調查

4.2.1 市售食品

2017-2024 年針對市售農產品進行農藥調查，共 37,382 件，共計 99 件蔬果農產品不符「農藥殘留容許量標準」，已由地方政府衛生局依法處辦。

2023-2024 年執行市售食品中重金屬監測計畫，共計抽驗 1,200 件，檢驗重金屬（鉛、鎘、汞），檢驗結果 30 件初抽驗不符規定，經衛生局命限期改正後，其中 10 件複抽驗合格、10 件依規定由衛生局裁處罰鍰、10 件現場無產品可供複抽驗，後續衛生局列為加強管理對象。

4.2.2 食品接觸材料

2022-2024 年執行食品容器具稽查專案，抽驗塑化劑溶出共 235 件，及重金屬（鉛、鎘）共 106 件，其中 2 件塑化劑初抽驗結果不符規定，已無產品可供複抽驗，所轄衛生局將業者納入加強追蹤列管名單，其中 2024 年加驗 4 件奶瓶雙酚 A，均符合規定。



4.2 Surveys of Foods, Food-Contact Materials, and Commercially Available Products

4.2.1 Commercially Available Foods

From 2017 to 2024, a pesticide survey of retail agricultural products covered 37,382 samples. A total of 99 fruit and vegetable samples did not comply with the "Standards for Pesticide Residue Limits in Foods" and were handled by local health bureaus in accordance with the law.

In 2023–2024, a monitoring program for heavy metals in retail foods tested 1,200 samples for lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), and mercury (Hg). Initial screening found 30 samples non-compliant; after corrective actions ordered by the health bureaus, 10 passed re-testing, 10 were fined by the bureaus, and 10 had no product available on site for re-testing and were subsequently flagged for enhanced oversight.

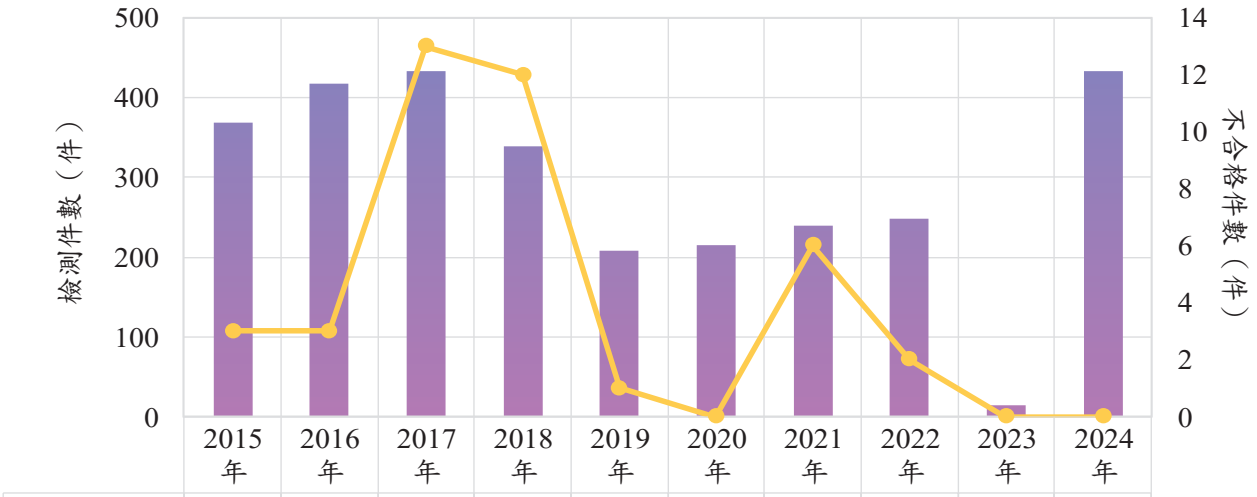
4.2.2 Food-Contact Materials

From 2022 to 2024, a special inspection program for food-contact containers and utensils tested 235 samples for phthalate migration and 106 samples for heavy metals (lead, cadmium). Two samples were initially non-compliant for phthalates; no product was available for re-testing, and the operators were placed on enhanced monitoring by the competent health bureaus. In 2024, an additional four baby bottles were tested for bisphenol A (BPA), and all complied with the standards.

4.2.3 市售商品

2015-2024 年共完成玩具、紡織品、兒童用品、香品、紙錢、文具、木製板材等 2,416 件市售商品抽測，檢驗項目包括鄰苯二甲酸酯類、壬基酚 (NP) 及壬基酚聚氧乙烯醚 (NPEO)、重金屬（鉛、鎘、汞）、有機錫等項目，不符合規定者，皆已依商品檢驗法或消費者保護法，請業者下架回收，其餘皆符合規定。

2015-2024 年共完成 2,918 件環保標章產品之抽驗，檢驗項目包括塑膠類產品之鄰苯二甲酸酯類、多溴聯苯類及多溴二苯醚類、產品塑膠件及塗料之重金屬鉛、鎘及汞、有機錫等項目，其中環境荷爾蒙項目未符合該產品環保標章規格標準之管制限值者，共計 40 件，皆已廢止該產品環保標章使用權之授與。



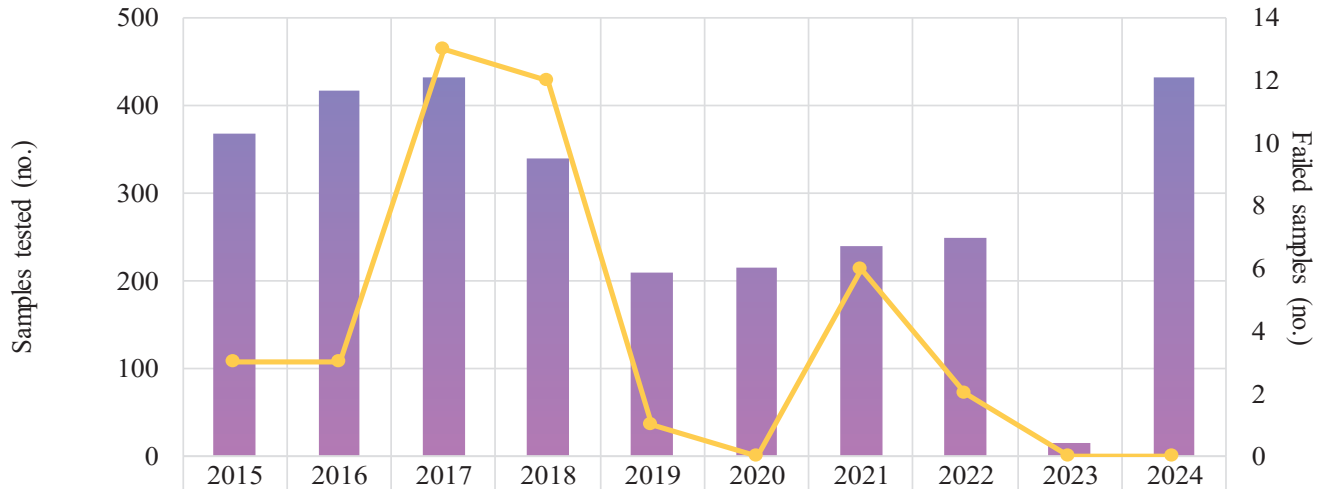
	2015年	2016年	2017年	2018年	2019年	2020年	2021年	2022年	2023年	2024年
檢測件數	368	417	433	339	209	216	239	249	15	433
不合格件數	3	3	13	12	1	0	6	2	0	0

2015-2024 年環保標章產品檢測情形

4.2.3 Commercially Available Products

From 2015 to 2024, a total of 2,416 commercially available products—covering toys, textiles, children’ s products, incense, joss paper, stationery, and wood-based panels—were sampled and tested. Analytes included phthalate esters, nonylphenol (NP) and nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEO), heavy metals (lead, cadmium, mercury), and organotin compounds. Items found non-compliant were ordered off shelves and recalled under the Commodity Inspection Act or the Consumer Protection Act; all others complied.

From 2015 to 2024, 2,918 Green Mark products were sampled. Tests covered phthalates, polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs), polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) in plastic products, heavy metals (Pb, Cd, Hg) and organotin compounds in plastic parts and coatings. Forty products failed the EDCs related limits specified by the Green Mark criteria; their right to use the environmental label was revoked.



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Samples tested	368	417	433	339	209	216	239	249	15	433
Failed samples	3	3	13	12	1	0	6	2	0	0

Testing of Green Mark products, 2015–2024

05

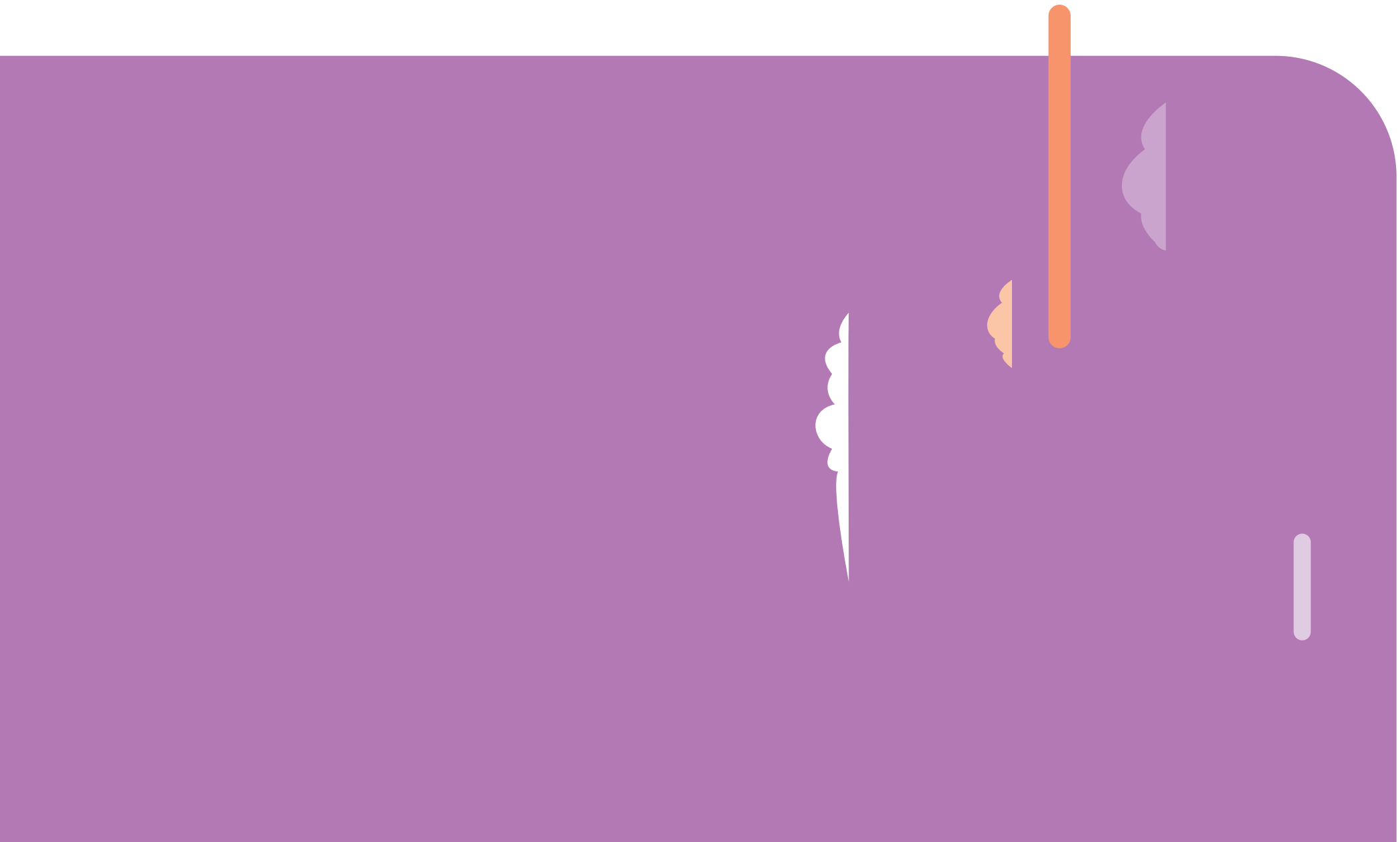
第五章 Chapter 5

教育宣導
Educational promotion



臺灣「環境荷爾蒙管理計畫（第三期）」2024 年執行成果年鑑

Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals Management Plan in Taiwan (Third Term) 2024 Implementation Results Yearbook



第五章

教育宣導

環境荷爾蒙之種類繁多且影響層面廣泛深遠，相對於高劑量的職業暴露或能立即危害人體健康的高毒性物質，絕大多數人類暴露於環境荷爾蒙的形式係屬於低劑量且間接的，可能透過飲食吃到幾千里外受重金屬污染的深海魚，可能經由母親在懷孕時期的行為，影響到出生後的小孩等。這些生活中看似正常的塑膠產品、清潔劑、化妝品等生活用品，在每天持續的接觸下，環境荷爾蒙已不知不覺累積在我們體內，因此民眾應了解環境荷爾蒙，並懂得如何避免暴露到可能含有環境荷爾蒙的相關產品，才能減少對健康的危害。

為增進及強化民眾對環境荷爾蒙的認知，政府已建置「環境荷爾蒙資訊網站」，提供相關基本介紹、國內法規、管理計畫及執行成果等資訊，以達宣導效果。



環境荷爾蒙資訊網站

Educational promotion

Human exposure to EDCs is diverse and far-reaching. Unlike high-dose occupational exposures or acutely toxic substances that immediately harm health, most people encounter EDCs indirectly and at low doses—for example, by eating deep-sea fish contaminated with heavy metals thousands of miles away, or through maternal behaviors during pregnancy that can affect a child after birth. EDCs can unknowingly accumulate in our bodies through daily and continuous contact with seemingly normal everyday products such as plastic items, detergents, and cosmetics. Therefore, the public should understand what endocrine disrupting chemicals are and learn how to avoid exposure to products that may contain them, in order to reduce health hazards.

To strengthen public awareness, the government has established an Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals Information Website, which provides basic introductions, domestic regulations, management plan, and implementation results to support outreach and education.



Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals Information Website

06

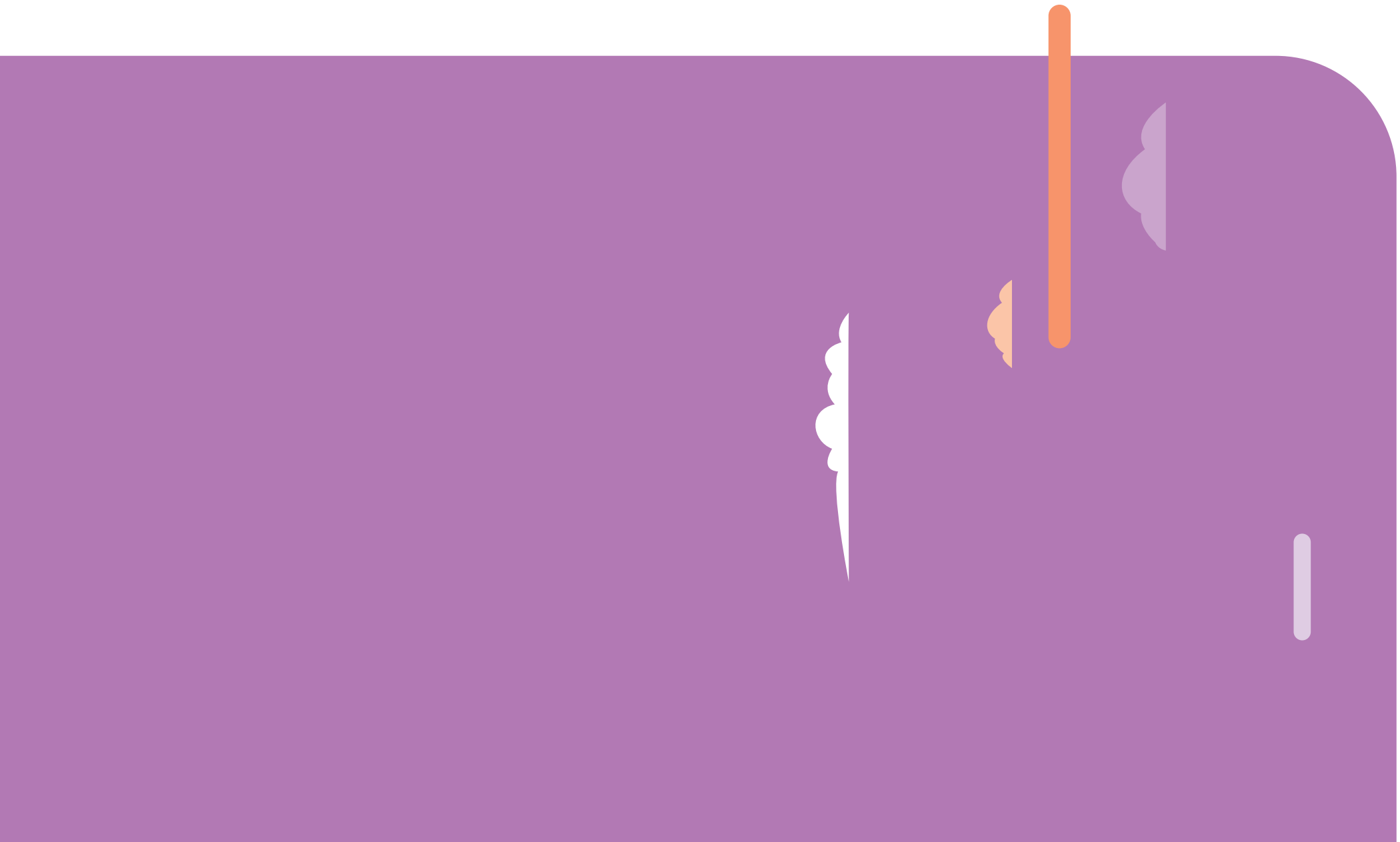
第六章 Chapter 6

結語
Conclusion



臺灣「環境荷爾蒙管理計畫（第三期）」2024 年執行成果年鑑

Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals Management Plan in Taiwan (Third Term) 2024 Implementation Results Yearbook



第六章

結語

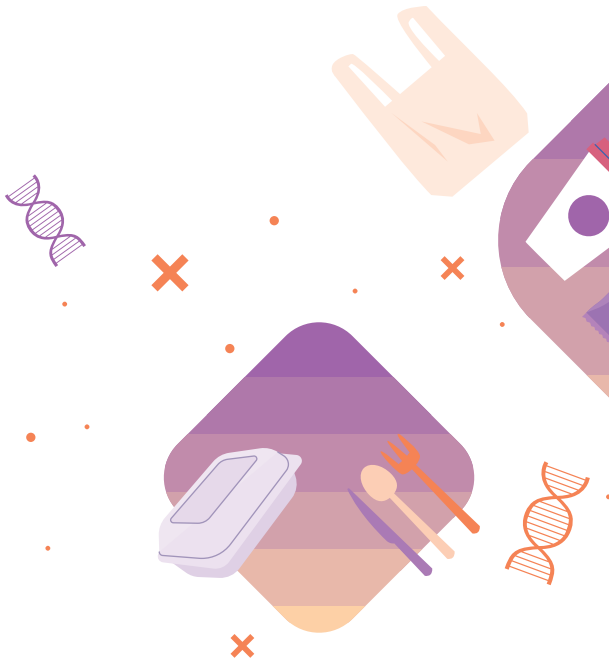
隨著社會經濟發展與安全意識提升，環境荷爾蒙的預防與管理更顯重要。我國對於環境荷爾蒙管理採權責分工與跨機關合作，對商品、用品、產品、食品及環境介質進行抽測與監測，並加強對民眾的溝通及宣導。藉由持續掌握國際趨勢，強化我國源頭管制、邊境把關與市售稽查，以降低環境荷爾蒙於生活與飲食中的暴露，減少對民眾的潛在風險，且提高資訊透明與民眾意識，以提升產品與環境安全，營造健康、安心且永續的生活環境。



Chapter6

Conclusion

As society advances and safety awareness grows, the prevention and management of EDCs have become even more important. In Taiwan, EDCs management follows a division of responsibilities and inter-agency cooperation, with sampling and monitoring of goods, consumer products, industrial products, foods, and environmental media, alongside strengthened public communication and outreach. By tracking international trends, Taiwan reinforces source control, border oversight, and market inspections to reduce EDCs exposure in daily life and diet, thereby lowering potential risks to the public. Greater transparency and public awareness help improve product and environmental safety and foster a healthy, secure, and sustainable living environment.



臺灣「環境荷爾蒙管理計畫（第三期）」

2024 年執行成果年鑑

Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals Management Plan in Taiwan (Third Term)

2024 Implementation Results Yearbook



臺灣「環境荷爾蒙管理計畫(第三期)」
2024年執行成果年鑑

Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals Management Plan in Taiwan (Third Term)
2024 Implementation Results Yearbook



環境部化學物質管理署
Chemicals Administration
Ministry of Environment