

2006 Annual Report

Air Quality Program/Environmental Services Division

Program Functions:

The Air Quality Program continues to regulate approximately two hundred sources that emit a variety of pollutants into the air that citizens of Kansas City breathe. Those sources range from large power plants to printers and dry cleaners. KCP&L Hawthorn power plant and the Trigen steam plant are the largest sources in terms of air pollution in the City of Kansas City. Many times the general public is not aware that smaller sources such as printers and dry cleaning shops emit significant amounts of various pollutants into the air. Mobile sources are also a major source of air pollution in the metro area. Permits are issued to these sources and they are inspected on a regular basis.

2006 was a very busy year with regards to asbestos removal in certain residential and most commercial building projects. Several high profile asbestos cases were referred to EPA for criminal action. Asbestos is a health concern due to its impact on the respiratory function. Several diseases are associated with long term exposure to this material including lung cancer and asbestosis. By permitting contractors that remove this material, the program ensures that proper removal practices are followed and that releases of asbestos fibers are minimal.

Federal, State and Local regulations are enforced by the program as in the past. The program operates under a certificate of authority from the State. The State in turn is a delegated program, with authority under the Clean Air Act. The program's longstanding relationship with the State and EPA worked to our advantage this year with respect to enforcement cases.

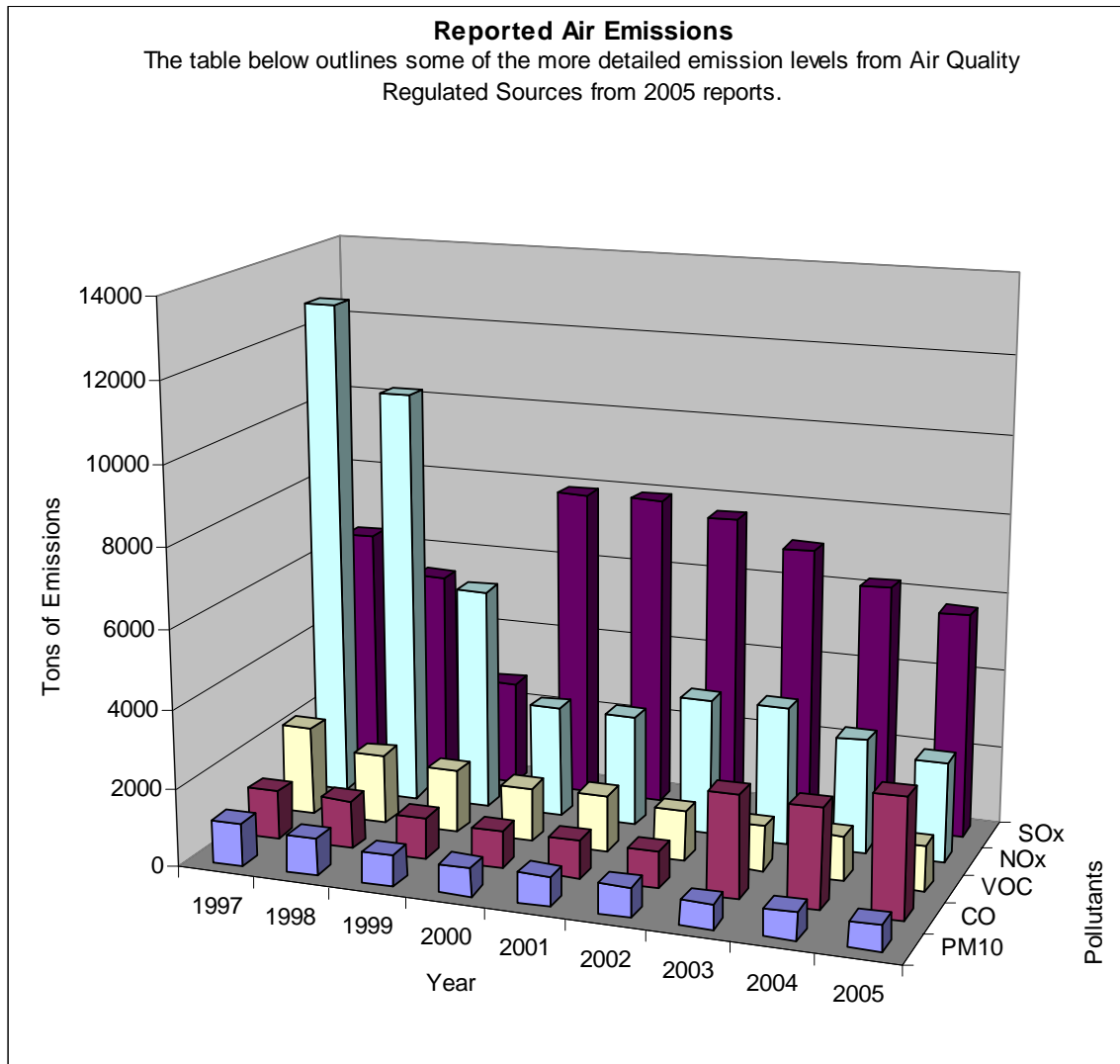
Highlights of 2006

In last years report we mentioned the Hawthorn power plant and the installation of the selective catalytic reduction system as part of its NOX control plan. That system continues to operate as designed and has been used as a template for other power plants.

As always, Ozone is a contender for the issue of greatest concern and 2006 was much the same. With the record cool conditions in summer of 2004, the area had a free pass for 2005, because of the way Ozone violations are calculated. 2006 was a typically hot summer and puts the area in danger of non-attainment status for summer of 2007. Although that would be a blow to the metro area, there are many measures that cannot be implemented in the next year or so that would slow down a non-attainment letter from EPA.

2006 was another very active one in the personnel area. Naji Ahmad and Chris Tyhurst left the program and were replaced by Chris Simmons with one permit vacancy left open.

David Marshall, the program's longtime enforcement supervisor left for a promotion and Andrew Johnson was hired as a PHSI.



	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
PM10	1064	948	785	726	762	753	622	701	662.76
CO	1246	1235	1023	952	959	928	2597	2526	3055
VOC	2278	1785	1616	1390	1428	1264	1132	1140	1141
NOx	12802	10627	5713	2851	2834	3493	3534	2916	2571
SOx	6345	5391	2700	7930	7952	7641	7012	6237	5726

note: the number of sources and emission estimation methods may change from year to year

example: NOx decrease from 1998 to 1999 is mostly attributed to the loss of coal-fired Unit #5 at KCPL power plant.

NOx increase from 2000 to 2003 is mostly attributed to the new coal-fired Unit #5A at KCPL power plant and SCR operation problems.

example: SOx decrease from 1998 to 1999 is mostly attributed to the loss of coal-fired Unit #5 at KCPL power plant.