

2005 Annual Report

Air Quality Program/Environmental Services Division

Program Functions:

The Air Quality Program regulates approximately two hundred sources that emit a variety of pollutants into the Metro airshed. Those sources range from power plants to printers to dry cleaners. The Hawthorn power plant and the Trigen steam plant are the largest sources in terms of air pollution in the City of Kansas City. Although the general public may be unaware of it, smaller sources such as printers and dry cleaning shops emit significant amounts of various pollutants into the air. Permits are issued to these sources and they are inspected on a regular basis.

The Program also regulates asbestos removal in certain residential and most commercial building projects. Asbestos is a health concern due to its impact on the respiratory function. Several diseases are associated with long term exposure to this material. 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. 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 enjoys a good working relationship with both the State of Missouri and Regions VII USEPA.

Highlights of 2005

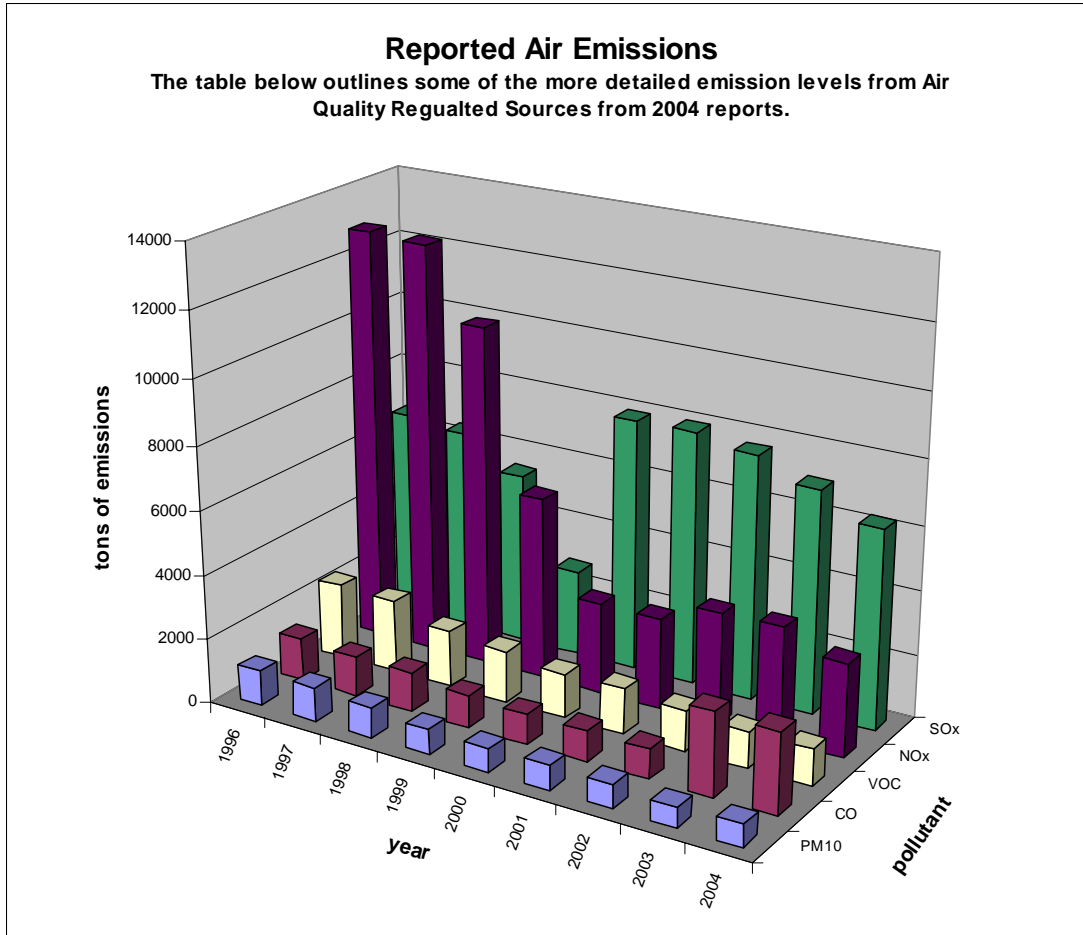
The Kansas City area witnessed a first with the successful operation of the Selective Catalytic Reduction units at the KCP&L Hawthorn Power Plant. The permit for this plant was issued in 2001, but 2005 was really the first complete year of standard operation for the facility. This plant is considered to be the first completely new, coal fired power plant, that utilizes SCR control of NOX emissions. A large number of other units in the United States are using the design of this unit as a template.

Ozone is a perennial contender for the issue of greatest concern and 2005 was not much different in that respect. With the record cool conditions in summer of 2004, the area had a free pass for 2005, because ozone is averaged on a three year basis. The summer of 2006 has started early this year, but predicting Ozone is very difficult to do. Stay tuned.

Personnel

The year was a very active one in the personnel area. Michelle Meyer and Kurt Srp, permit engineers, both left the program. The program was fortunate enough to hire two current City employees as replacements. Aveen Noori and Catherine Reid came on board in late 2005 and will be responsible for inspection and permitting activities. Jennifer Whitehead was hired as the program's secretary and has started to assume some of the

asbestos unit's administrative duties. Thomas Snyder was hired to replace Lorie Snyder as the program's primary asbestos inspector.



Tons of Emissions	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
PM10	1107	1064	948	785	726	762	753	622	701
CO	1350	1246	1235	1023	952	959	928	2597	2526
VOC	2347	2278	1785	1616	1390	1428	1264	1132	1140
NOx	12899	12802	10627	5713	2851	2834	3493	3534	2916
SOx	6579	6345	5391	2700	7930	7952	7641	7012	6237

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.

SOx increase from 2000 to 2001 is mostly attributed to the new coal fired Unit #5A at KCPL power plant.