

Colorado

Air Quality Control Commission

Report to the Public 1999-2000



Colorado Air Quality Control Commission

Report to the Public 1999-2000



**Colorado Department
of Public Health
and Environment**

The Report to the Public is issued by the Colorado Air Quality Control Commission and prepared by the Air Pollution Control Division of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment,

4300 Cherry Creek Drive South,
Denver, CO 80246, (303) 692-3100
Report Editor/Designer: Robert True

Statutory requirement for public report

25-7-105. Duties of the Commission

(4)(a) The commission and the state board of health shall hold a public hearing during the month of October of each year in order to hear public comment on air pollution problems within the state, alleged sources of air pollution within the state, and the availability of practical remedies therefor; and at such time the technical secretary shall answer reasonable questions from the public concerning administration and enforcement of the various provisions of this article, as well as rules and regulation promulgated under the authority of this article.

(5) Prior to the hearing required under

subsection (4) of this section, the commission shall prepare and make available to the public a report which shall contain the following specific information:

(a) A description of the pollution problem in each of the polluted areas of the state, described separately for each such area;

(b) To the extent possible, the identification of sources of air pollution in each separate area of the state, such as motor vehicles, industrial sources, and power-generating facilities;

(c) A list of all alleged violations of emission control regulations which shows the status of control procedures in effect with respect to each such alleged violation.

Colorado Air Quality Control Commission

www.cdphe.state.co.us/op/aqcchom.asp

Commissioner	Resident of:	Term expires:
Doug Blewitt	Englewood	January 31, 2002
Robert E. Brady Jr.	Lakewood	January 31, 2001
Stephanie Foote	Denver	January 31, 2001
David Jensen	Littleton	January 31, 2001
Douglas Lawson	Littleton	January 31, 2003
Robert Lowdermilk	Denver	January 31, 2002
Michael Mueller	Littleton	January 31, 2003
Cynthia Peterson	Littleton	January 31, 2002
Marian Smith	Glenwood Springs	January 31, 2003

Douglas A. Lempke, Technical Secretary

Jenifer Gurr, Program Assistant

STATE OF COLORADO

Bill Owens, Governor
Jane E. Norton, Executive Director

COLORADO AIR QUALITY CONTROL COMMISSION
<http://www.cdphe.state.co.us>

4300 Cherry Creek Dr. S.
OED-OPPI-A5
Denver, Colorado 80246-1530
Phone (303) 692-3100
Fax (303) 691-7702



**Colorado Department
of Public Health
and Environment**

Dear Coloradans,

The Colorado Air Quality Control Commission has modified greatly the annual report to the public with this issue. This report is still about the quality of Colorado's air; however, we are presenting in this report the commission's perceptions on air quality management, major influences on air quality, directional trends in air quality, and the on-going efforts to improve air quality while reducing costs and inconvenience to Colorado citizens.

Colorado experienced no violations of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards in the report time period, mid-1999 to mid-2000. We did have a few exceedances of the national standards, meaning the air quality was not at a level considered safe with an adequate margin of safety. The exceedances occurred over short time periods and in limited areas. In the case of carbon monoxide, the cause appears to be an unusually bad and infrequent weather pattern that allowed auto exhaust to build up. In the case of a few high PM10 readings, windblown dust is suspected. In the case of ground-level ozone readings, the Denver area is on the edge of being capable of meeting the new EPA standard with the state of exhaust controls on older vehicles. Visibility improvement continues to prove evasive, but voluntary controls now being undertaken in the Denver metropolitan area by major utilities are expected to make an improvement in 2002.

The most notable and measurable changes in air quality during the past 15 years have come from the implementation of street sanding/sweeping controls and wood burning controls. These controls have significantly reduced ambient concentrations of fine particulate matter. New vehicle engine technology and emission control systems have greatly helped to reduce ground-level ozone and carbon monoxide despite growing pressures from increased population and increased traffic.

In 1995, Colorado had 12 areas of the state with poor federal air quality designations. In general, a poor air quality designation, or what is known as a "non-attainment area," is earned for exceeding national air quality standards more than one day a year in the recent past. All of these areas are now maintaining good air quality. The commission and division plan to do our part to remove all of Colorado's poor air quality designations by the end of 2001 so that all areas of the state will be in 100 percent compliance with federal standards and be recognized as having healthful air. Only Denver may have trouble maintaining compliance with national standards. Denver may have an ozone problem when measured using EPA's new (1997) ozone standard currently undergoing court review in Washington, D.C.

Your comments on this report are requested. You also are welcome to come to any of our monthly meetings and comment on any air quality issue of importance to you. Meeting information can be found at www.cdphe.state.co.us/op/aqcchom.asp. Comments at meetings will begin a process for us to respond to your concerns.

Thank you from the entire Commission,

Robert E. Brady Jr.
Chairman
Colorado Air Quality Control Commission

Table of Contents

Statutory Requirement	ii
Air Quality Control Commissioners	ii
Letter from the Commission	iii
Overview of Colorado Air Quality	1
The Air Quality Control Commission	3
Air Quality Management Plans	4
Air Quality Management Programs	5
Regional Air Quality Perspectives	11
Central Front Range Region	
Eastern High Plains Region	
Northern Front Range Region	
Pikes Peak Region	
South Central Region	
Western Slope Region	
Appendix	
Colorado Air Quality Regulations	
Health-Related Air Pollutants	
Alleged Enforcement Actions and Control Measures	

Air Quality Overview

Colorado maintained compliance with all federal health-based air pollution standards in 1999. There have been no violations of the National Ambient Air Quality standards in Colorado since 1995. Colorado's air has vastly improved since the 1970s and 1980s.

A number of steps have been taken to clean up the air. Cleaner running automobiles and emissions inspection and maintenance programs have reduced tailpipe emissions. Regulatory control programs and voluntary efforts have helped reduce industrial sources of air pollution.

Increased street sweeping, the use of alternative deicers, and wood burning control programs have reduced wintertime particulate pollution in the Front Range and in many mountain communities. And, for the first time during the summer of 1999, businesses and government worked on a voluntary program to reduce ozone in the Denver-metropolitan area.

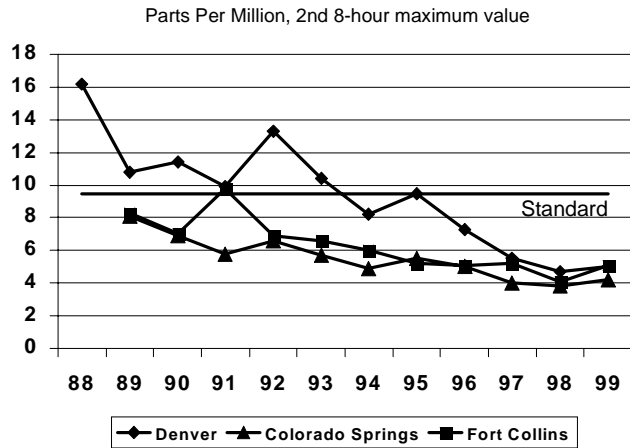
Better air means that many of Colorado's Front Range communities have been, or will soon be, redesignated as attainment areas for federal National Ambient Air Quality Standards. For more information on attainment and non-attainment areas in Colorado, see page four of this report.

While Colorado and the Denver metropolitan area have made great strides in cleaning up the air, there are signs that the gains made are being reduced by increased motor vehicle traffic combined with weather conditions that result in bad air days.

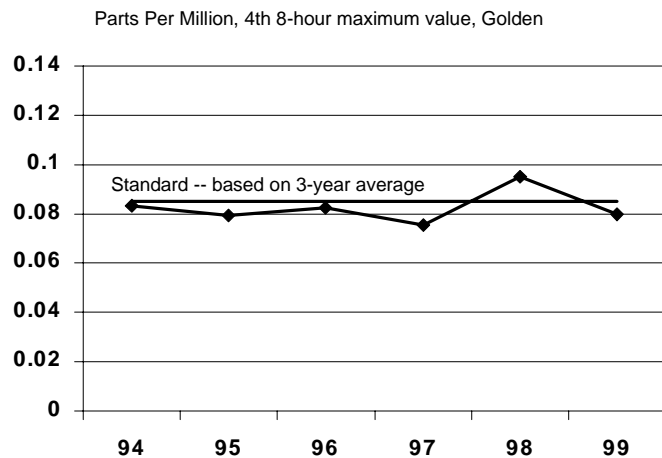
Exceedances of both the carbon monoxide standard and the particulate matter standard occurred in the Denver area in November 1999. In addition, ozone reached unhealthy levels on three days between May 1 and September 15, 1999.

The Denver area remains in compliance with air quality standards because the exceedances do not count as violations of the standards. In the case of carbon monoxide, one exceedance is allowed each year, and in the case of particulate matter and ozone,

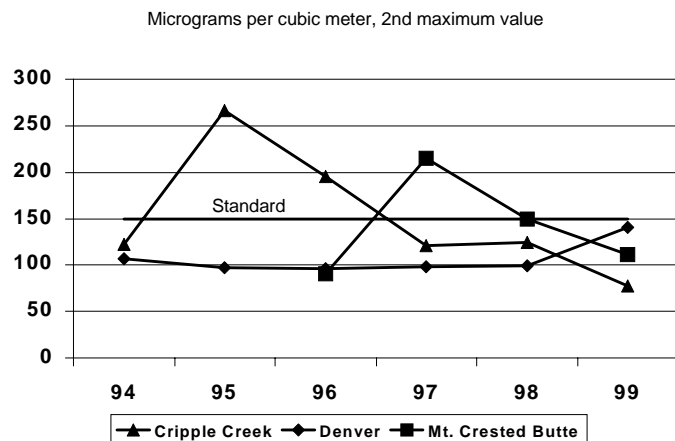
Carbon Monoxide Trends



Denver Metro Ozone Levels



PM10 Trends



exceedances are calculated during a three-year period to determine violations.

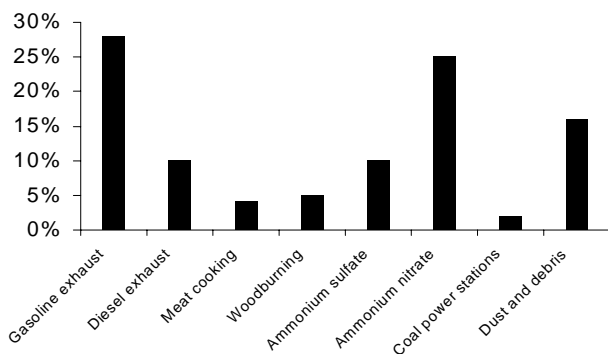
In each exceedance in the Denver area, weather played a large role. The Nov. 30, 1999, carbon monoxide exceedance occurred at a time of no winds and a ground-level air inversion that trapped warm stagnant air near the ground under a layer of cooler air. Levels of carbon monoxide increased late in the day as traffic increased.

Similarly, the PM10 particulate matter exceedance of November 11, 1999, the first since 1992, occurred during a time of warmer weather than usual, light winds and cloud cover. The result was long-lasting air inversions that not only led to the particulate matter exceedance, but to visibility in the “extremely poor” category.

Weather also is a factor in ozone, which is a summertime pollution problem for the Front Range. Ozone is created by the reaction of volatile organic compounds, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides in the presence of sunlight. Hot, still days mixed with automobile traffic lead to the formation of ozone. During the summer of 1999, weather actually helped the situation in the Denver-metropolitan area. More cloudy days and cooler temperatures led to just three exceedances, down from nine during the previous summer. Petroleum refineries played a part by modifying gasoline to reduce evaporation.

Sources of Particulate Matter Pollution in Colorado

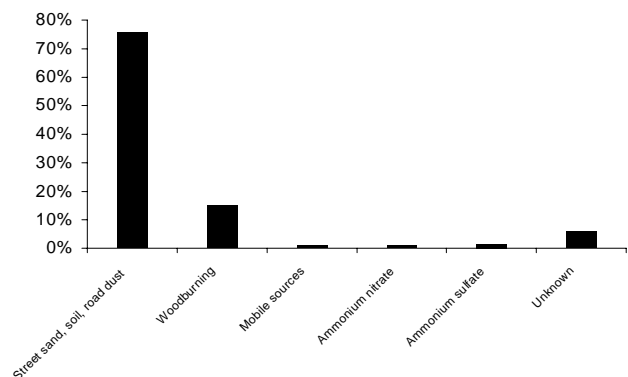
Denver PM2.5 Sources



This chart represents average source and chemical contribution to the 24-hour average PM2.5 concentration at a north Denver area monitoring station during the winter of 1997. (www.nfraqs.colostate.edu)

PM2.5 particles have an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns or less. A micron is approximately one-seventh the width of a human hair. PM2.5 is a pollutant of concern in the metro area because it results in possible respiratory and other health problems and also the “Brown Cloud.”

PM10 Sources
Typical Mountain Community



This chart represents typical source and chemical contributions to PM10 during a high pollution day in the winter. Data are averaged from studies of five mountain communities in Colorado.

PM10 particles have an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less. PM10 is the pollutant that most commonly exceeds National Ambient Air Quality Standards in mountain communities, where windblown dust and woodburning are primary contributors.

Protecting & improving air quality ...

The Colorado Air Quality Control Commission

The Colorado Air Quality Control Commission is the state agency responsible for developing and adopting a regulatory air quality management program for Colorado. The commission also oversees the implementation of the programs they adopt. The commission is responsible for hearing appeals of the Air Pollution Control Division's program enforcement, and issuance of permit terms and conditions. The commission is a nine-member citizen board, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate.

The commission maintains air quality management programs for:

- stationary industrial sources,
- mobile sources,
- hazardous air pollutants,
- wood-burning,
- odor,
- transportation/air quality planning,
- street sanding and sweeping, and
- visibility.

The Air Quality Control Commission meets on a monthly basis to receive public comment and conduct general business. Typically the commission considers rule-making proposals and hears from staff on program implementation. These meetings are conducted on the third Thursday and following Friday of each month. The commission encourages the public to attend these meetings and express their views. More information on commission meetings can be found at www.cdphe.state.co.us/op/aqcchom.asp.

The commission has discussed several air quality issues and conducted many rule-making hearings during the past year. Among these are:

- adopted attainment designations for all of Colorado for the federally revised ozone standard;
- reviewed cumulative impacts from oxides of

nitrogen in southwestern Colorado in the nitrogen oxide increment analysis study;

- repealed regulations regarding alternative fueled vehicles because they were no longer useful or effective;
- redesignated the Denver metropolitan carbon monoxide nonattainment area to attainment status and adopted a plan to show compliance with the national standard for many years into the future;
- deleted the oxygenated fuels program from the list of required measures to control carbon monoxide in the Colorado Springs/Pikes Peak Region;
- redesignated the Telluride and Pagosa Springs PM10 nonattainment areas to attainment status and adopted a plan for long term compliance with the national standard;
- adopted a proposal by the US Postal Service to integrate more than 800 ethanol fueled vehicles into the Denver metro fleet;
- began reviewing methodologies to evaluate the motor vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program and make improvements in the process of identifying and repairing vehicles emitting excessive amounts of air pollutants;
- initiated a process to review the requirements of the Regional Haze Rule and determine a recommended course of action to the governor to fulfill those requirements to effectively mitigate adverse visibility impacts in national parks and wilderness areas; and,
- initiated a process to develop a program to regulate the emissions from the use of prescribed fire as a forest management tool. The use of prescribed fire in Colorado is projected to increase and the Legislature wants to control the resulting emissions.

Air Quality Management Plans

During the 1970s and 1980s, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency designated many Colorado cities and towns as nonattainment areas because the areas violated National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Beginning in the late 1980s and into the 1990s, all these areas came into compliance with the various standards and are now eligible for redesignation to “attainment/maintenance” status.

The redesignations are made possible by cleaner air and by development and implementation of air quality management plans known as “SIPs” or State Implementation Plans. These plans describe the nature of the air quality problems and the probable causes. The plans show projections of future pollutant levels and identify strategies to reduce these pollutants to acceptable levels.

Greeley, Colorado Springs and Longmont were officially redesignated by EPA to attainment/maintenance status for the pollutant carbon monoxide in 1999.

Colorado Springs now has ambient levels of carbon monoxide that are about half the federal standard. As a result, the Air Quality Control Commission removed the requirement for wintertime use of oxygenated fuel in Colorado Springs. This was the first removal of a major control for carbon monoxide in Colorado.

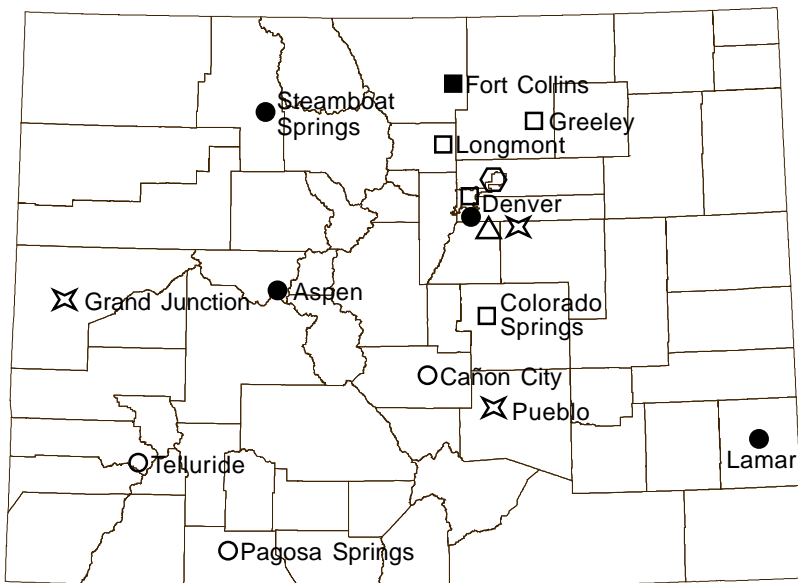
Denver was redesignated for carbon monoxide at the state level in January 2000. The redesignation required months of technical work including emission inventory development and dispersion modeling to show the effects of pollution reduction strategies. The resulting air quality maintenance plan for Denver includes a phased reduction of oxygenated fuels, as well as a phased-in use of remote sensing technology to reduce the number of vehicles that undergo the current inspection and maintenance program. Denver’s redesignation at the federal level likely will occur in 2001.

Pagosa Springs and Telluride were redesignated at the state level for attainment of PM10 standards in March 2000. Federal redesignation should follow in 2001. Cañon City was redesignated at the state level for attainment of PM10 standards in 1996, and federal redesignation occurred in June 2000.

State-level redesignations to attainment/maintenance status of Fort Collins for carbon monoxide, and of Aspen, Denver, Lamar, and Steamboat Springs for fine particles, will be undertaken during calendar years 2000 and 2001.

The Denver area has been a federal attainment area for ozone since 1998, but has exceeded the standard in recent years. Denver may have difficulty staying in attainment if ozone continues to be a problem in 2000.

Nonattainment and Attainment/Maintenance Areas



- Carbon Monoxide Attainment/Maintenance Area
- Carbon Monoxide Nonattainment Area
- PM10 Attainment/Maintenance Area
- PM10 Nonattainment Area
- △ Ozone Attainment/Maintenance Area
- ✕ Lead Attainment/Maintenance Area
- ⬡ Nitrogen Dioxide Attainment/Maintenance Area

Air Quality Management Programs

www.cdphe.state.co.us/ap/aphom.asp

The Air Pollution Control Division is responsible for implementing the air quality management programs adopted by the Air Quality Control Commission. The Division is housed within the state's Department of Public Health and Environment. This section of the report includes a description of each of the air quality management programs and highlights of recent work.

Mobile Sources

- Automobile Inspection and Maintenance Program
- Alternative Fuels
- Clean Fuel Fleet Program
- Clean Screen Program
- Diesel Emissions Control
- Oxygenated Gasoline Program

The Mobile Sources Program is involved in controlling emissions from motor vehicles. The program evaluates and investigates strategies aimed at reducing vehicular emissions, and conducts research, modeling and planning on the causes and effects of mobile source air pollution. The staff jointly administers the Automobile Inspection and Readjustment program with the Department of Revenue, and administers two diesel inspection and maintenance programs. The program also manages the Oxygenated Gasoline and the Clean Fuel Fleet programs. The Mobile Sources Program's Aurora Vehicle Emissions Technical Center conducts nationally-recognized vehicle emissions testing in support of the program's strategies and in support of the EPA's vehicle testing programs. A new development is a Clean Screen Program using remote sensing which will screen out clean vehicles in Larimer and Weld counties from the traditional inspection and maintenance inspection.

Planning & Policy

- Emissions Program Public Information
- Community-Based Air Quality Protection
- Environmental Education
- High Pollution Advisory Program
- Natural Events Action Plan
- Nonattainment/Maintenance Air Quality Planning
- Pollution Prevention
- Transportation Planning

The Planning and Policy Program is responsible for a cross-section of air quality planning, policy, education and community outreach tasks. Included among the program's responsibilities are: air quality plan development and implementation; assisting in the development of transportation conformity analysis; participating in air-quality-related transportation planning; policy development; community-based environmental protection; pollution prevention; public information; and air quality education in schools.

Stationary Sources

- Asbestos Control Program
- Chlorofluorocarbon Program
- Construction Permit Program
- Field Services Program
- Hazardous Air Pollutants
- Indoor Air Quality
- Lead Based Paint Abatement Unit
- Operating Permit Program
- Regulatory and Compliance Assistance Program
- Woodburning Controls

The Stationary Sources Program evaluates and develops permits for stationary sources such as factories, industries, mining operations and construction projects. Staff members inspect these sources to determine their compliance with regulations and permit conditions, and maintain a computerized inventory of air pollution emissions in Colorado. The program controls open burning, regulates asbestos removal and demolition activities, reviews school asbestos management plans and implements a wood stove program to assure that emission standards are met.

More than 6,000 sources are registered in Colorado, and the Stationary Sources program administers an inventory of sources and permit conditions to ensure federal and state regulations are met. In recent years, greater emphasis has been placed on compliance assistance, support to small businesses and pollution prevention as key tools to ensure stationary sources remain in regulatory compliance.

Technical Services

- Ambient Air Monitoring
- Modeling, Meteorology and Emission Inventory Unit
- Visibility Program

The Technical Services Program is responsible for the collection and analysis of ambient air quality data throughout the state. Particulate and gaseous air monitors are operated in many Colorado communities to keep track of air quality trends, population exposure to pollutants and compliance with air quality standards. The program is also responsible for providing complex modeling analysis to determine the impacts various sources of air pollution will have on air quality. These models are used to create and evaluate air pollution control strategies for State Implementation Plans, which are developed for areas of the state that don't meet federal health-based air quality standards. The modeling provides a basis for health risk assessments. The program manages the state's visibility program, which works to protect visual air quality in both urban and rural areas, including national parks and wilderness areas.

The program maintains real-time and historic air quality data on the Internet at <http://apcd.state.co.us/psi/>.

Air Pollution Control Division Highlights

Air Advisory Programs

The High Pollution Advisory Program was conducted from November 1999 through March 2000, during which time the division issued daily pollution advisories to the media, to businesses, over the Internet and on pre-recorded telephone lines. During the season, the division issued a red advisory on 32 percent of the days. Red advisories mean poor air quality or impaired visibility. No wood burning in uncertified devices, such as traditional fireplaces or stoves, is allowed during a red advisory. Residents are encouraged to limit driving. Blue advisories indicate good air quality.

A first-ever summertime ozone awareness program was conducted in 1999 in partnership with the Regional Air Quality Council and in cooperation with the Petroleum Marketers Association and local governments throughout the region. The air division issued ozone advisories on eight days between May 1 and Sept. 15, 1999 when ozone levels were on the rise toward unhealthful levels. Gasoline sold in the metro area was modified during the summer program to reduce ozone formation. Many local governments made changes in fleet management, lawn maintenance and paint and solvent use to reduce ozone.

Community-Based Environmental Protection

The division provided a variety of support to communities experiencing air quality problems:

The amount of PM10 in the air was analyzed and inventories created for Durango, Hygiene, Mount Crested Butte and Cripple Creek.

Work was conducted for a northern Boulder County community group concerned about air quality in their area. The division conducted air monitoring, air modeling, chemical characterizations, made presentations to the group and provided reports of findings.

A study of diesel bus emissions near a

mobile home park in Boulder County was conducted to determine impacts to residents of the park from a bus depot operated by the Boulder Valley School District.

The division is lending support to a childhood asthma study. Studies already have shown that air pollution can aggravate asthma. This new study will focus on the effects of fine particulate pollution on children with asthma. Division staff will place air monitors at a school where 50 children will keep diaries related to pulmonary function. Health researchers will compare the information given by the students with the particulate matter levels recorded by the air division.

Air Toxics Program

The division began developing an urban air toxics program with the EPA, local governments and interested stakeholders in response to a federal law that requires control and reduction of urban air toxics. The EPA released a national Urban Air Toxics Strategy in July 1999. The division has been conducting stakeholder meetings during the year to develop a Colorado-specific strategy. Division staff have worked with EPA in analyzing data to develop estimates of air toxics levels in Colorado. An EPA grant has allowed the division to begin a year-long monitoring program for fifty volatile organic chemical air toxics at a downtown Denver air station.

Air Monitoring

A new air monitoring station was completed in May 2000 at the historic downtown Denver Continuous Air Monitoring Project (CAMP) site at 21st and Broadway. In operation since 1965, the previous structure had been built only as a temporary monitoring site. After 35 years of operation, the white geodesic dome structure had deteriorated and no longer met the technical and scientific needs of the air division. The new building will monitor for carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, sulfur dioxide, airborne particles, and meteorological conditions.

The air division completed installation of a statewide 20-site monitoring network for particulate matter of 2.5 microns or smaller (PM_{2.5}). The monitoring network was necessary to determine compliance with 1997 federal standards for fine particulate matter. Along with determining compliance with federal standards, the sites are used to analyze the effects of road dust, tailpipe emissions and woodsmoke on air quality. Some of the sites were installed at the request of communities that had concerns about air quality. Many of the monitors can be relocated to different communities as needed to study air quality impacts from particulates.

The division began working with the Colorado Department of Transportation to develop an air monitoring and dust suppression plan for the reconstruction of Interstate 25 through Denver. The monitoring will focus on particulate matter.

Hog Farm Odor Efforts

This was the first year of implementation for regulations aimed at controlling odors from large, commercial hog farms. The regulation was established by the Air Quality Control Commission in early 1999 after voters passed an amendment to the state constitution in 1998 requiring regulation of housed commercial swine feeding operations. The statute requires waste lagoons to be covered to minimize odors. The commission required that hog farms meet the cover requirements by July 1, 2000. A variety of cover technologies are being tried in Colorado. Thin permeable membranes that utilize bacteria to break down odor are being tried, as are “bubbler” technologies that create a layer of oxygen-containing water over the waste. The air division and the hog industry hired a group of odor experts to determine the effectiveness of the experimental covers.

The division helped form a group of community, local government and industry representatives in Philips and Yuma counties to find voluntary ways to reduce odors. The group has established a citizen’s committee

that will review odor complaints and help determine appropriate actions outside of the regulatory process. The group is modeled after similar odor control efforts in north Denver, Boulder and Grand Junction.

Permitting and Growth in Electric Demands

Increased demand for electric power in the Denver-metropolitan area means that additional generating capacity is needed. New power generating sources must meet strict federal permit requirements if located in the Denver nonattainment area. If located outside the Denver nonattainment area, and where air meets federal standards, sources must meet the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit requirements. These requirements ensure that new or modified sources of emissions do not result in deterioration of air quality beyond the increment allowed in federal law.

Construction of a new generating unit at Fort St. Vrain began in April 2000, and several more generating facilities will be built along the Front Range and in the Denver-metropolitan area during the next few years.

Business Outreach and Support

The division began working on strategies to help hundreds of businesses in the surface coating industry that are facing new federal regulations for Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT). These new standards are complex, and one of the most effective ways for businesses to reduce their costs of complying is to stop using the regulated materials. The division is working with businesses to make operational changes that will allow them to comply with the new regulations.

Informational websites have been developed for three other business categories to help them comply with the MACT technology. These business categories include chromium electroplating and anodizing, printing and publishing, and offsite waste and recovery. More categories will be added. Small business assistance guidance documents have

been developed for numerous business categories and placed on the small business assistance website. A quarterly newsletter to assist small businesses with air regulations and pollution prevention was developed in 1999.

Businesses involved in automobile emissions repair could take advantage of several meetings and “tech nights” throughout the year to learn about the Automobile Inspection and Readjustment program, oxygenated gasoline, remote sensing, and techniques for repairing automotive emissions systems.

Those businesses that operate fleets had the opportunity to attend seminars and hear presentations from air division staff and vehicle manufacturer representatives.

Automobile Emissions

A 1999 performance program audit of the Automobile Inspection and Readjustment (AIR) Program concluded that Colorado may not need an inspection and maintenance program to maintain compliance with national air quality standards in the future. The audit also concluded, based on a November 30, 1999 carbon monoxide standard exceedance, that the state may want to implement a modified IM240 program to maintain good air quality until new technology vehicles comprise a larger portion of the fleet. The auditor further concluded that, if a program does continue, it should focus on older technology, high emitting vehicles where the greatest benefit could be realized.

The division also is working with the Regional Air Quality Council on a project requested by Gov. Bill Owens to find options to reform the current AIR program. Gov. Owens has asked for options that will be more

cost effective and less of a burden on motorists. The air division completed modeling to evaluate past, present and future mobile source emissions levels. The current AIR program was evaluated along with estimates of future effectiveness and costs to consumers. The AIR program in the Denver-metropolitan area requires a loaded dynamometer test every two years to simulate actual driving conditions. Cars older than 1982 must pass a yearly two-speed idle test. New cars are exempt from testing for the first four years unless sold.

A Clean Screen Program utilizing remote sensing technology is being implemented in Weld and Larimer counties where an emissions inspection program is required. Remote sensing uses roadside monitors that measure vehicle emissions and record license plate numbers. Clean vehicles will receive a letter in the mail that allows them to forego the regular tailpipe emissions test. A contract was developed and a contractor was selected to operate the program. Program planners expect to clean screen 35 percent of the fleet away from periodic inspection.

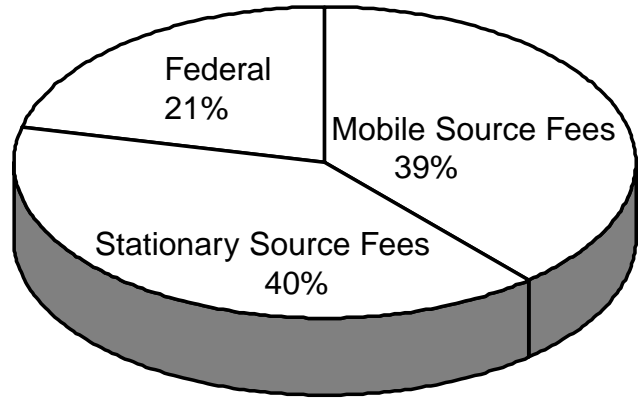
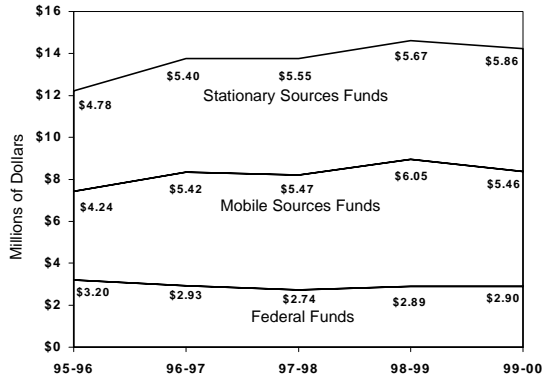
Air quality planners also anticipate developing a Clean Screen Program for the Denver area. A clean screen pilot program for Denver was completed in 1999, which showed the program is feasible in Denver. The Denver carbon monoxide maintenance plan calls for a phased-in use of clean screening. Planners anticipate implementing a Denver clean screen program by 2002.

Air division funding, expenditures, employees

Revenues 1999-2000

Total: \$14.2 million

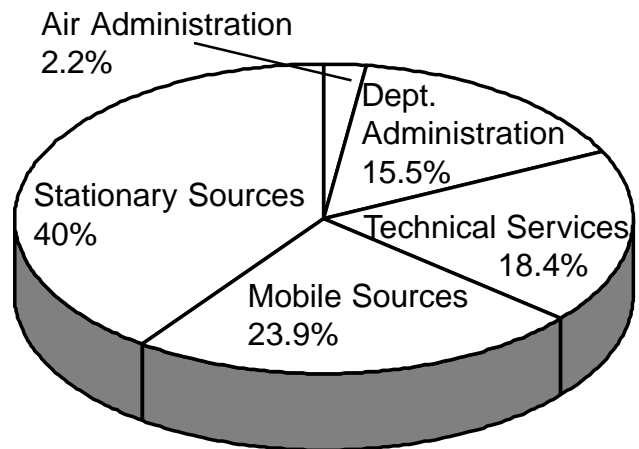
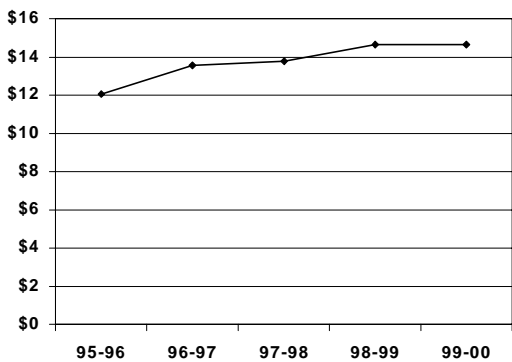
Revenue History



Expenditures 1999-2000

Total: \$14.7 million *

Expenditure History

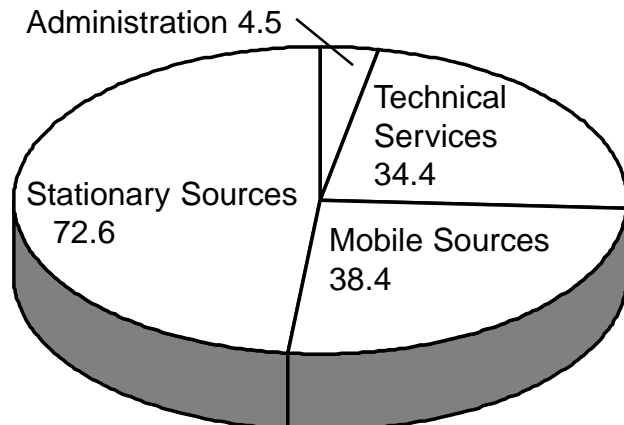
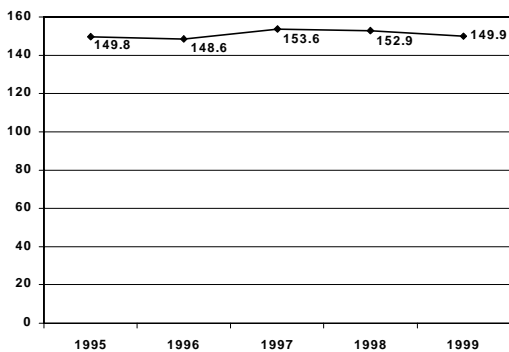


* Reflects expenditures of carryover funds

Number of Employees

Total: 149.9

Employment Level History



Regional Air Quality Perspectives

Areas of the state differ greatly from one another in landscape, weather conditions, population, motor vehicle traffic, amount of industry, and woodburning practices. Consequently, air quality varies across Colorado.

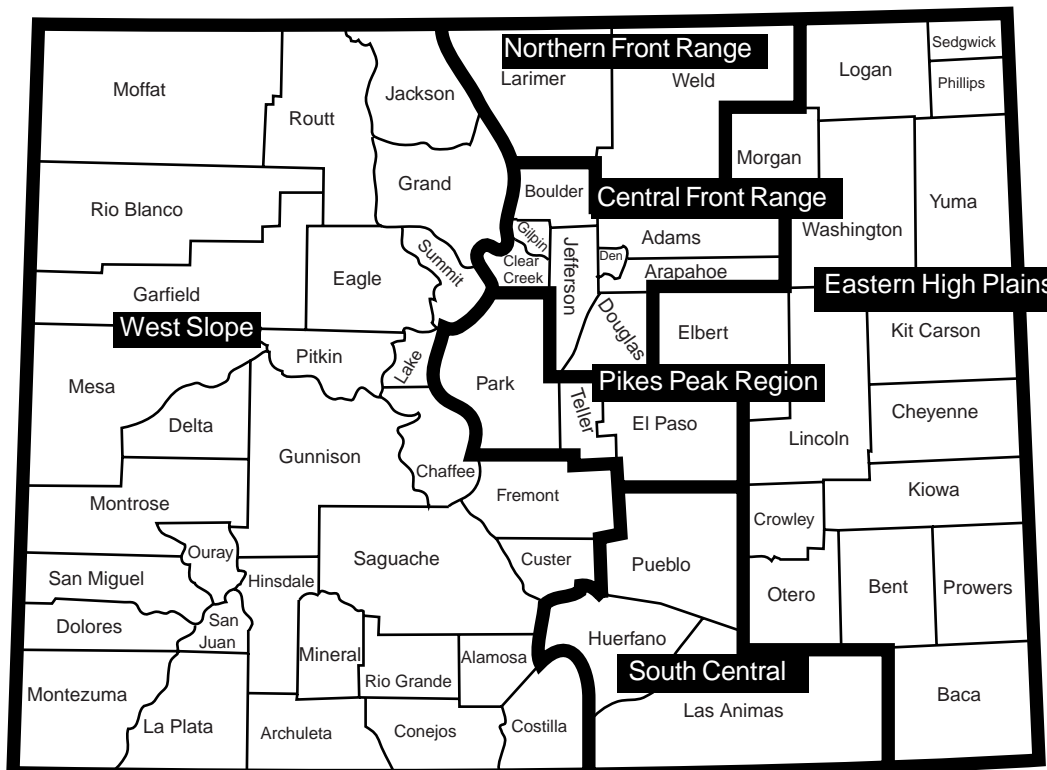
This section of the report separates Colorado into six regions to more clearly address each region's specific air quality conditions and activities. Many local and regional environmental and planning agencies have submitted information for this section of the report.

The Air Pollution Control Division is the lead agency for implementing the state's air quality management program. However, it could not accomplish its work alone. Many local health departments and planning agencies throughout the state have air quality management programs which they operate either independently or under contract with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

Currently, the following local health departments have contracts with the Department and Division to perform specific air quality activities in their respective areas: Boulder County Health Department, Denver Public Health Department, El Paso County Health Department, Jefferson County Health Department, Larimer County Health Department, Mesa County Health Department, Tri-County Health Department, Pueblo City-County Health Department and Weld County Health Department.

In addition, the following organizations have been designated as the lead air quality planning entities in their respective areas: the Regional Air Quality Council (Denver-metro area), the Pikes Peak Council of Governments (Pikes Peak Region) and the North Front Range Transportation and Air Quality Planning Council (Fort Collins and Greeley areas).

Colorado Air Quality Regions

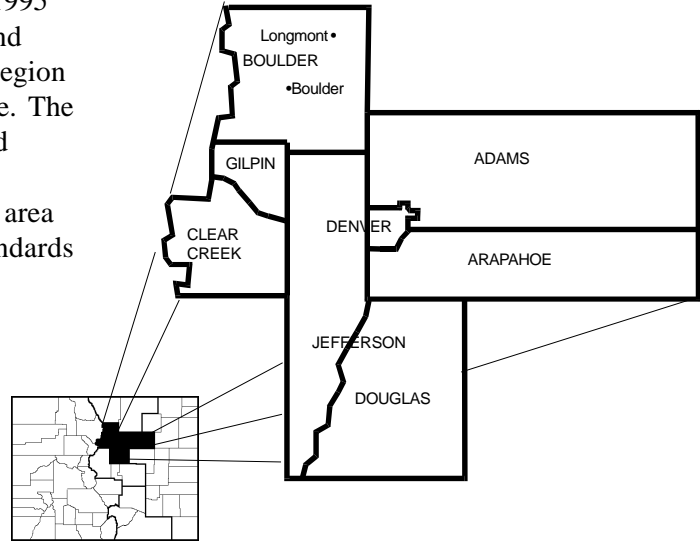


Central Front Range Region

The Central Front Range Region includes Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, Gilpin and Jefferson counties. It has a population of 2.1 million (1995 estimated census), most of whom live and work in the Denver-Boulder area. This region is the most densely populated in the state. The land varies from rolling prairie to rugged mountains.

In the past, the Denver metropolitan area has violated health-based air quality standards for carbon monoxide, fine particles and ozone.

In response, the Regional Air Quality Council, Colorado Air Quality Control Commission and Air Pollution Control Division have developed, adopted and implemented air quality improvement plans to combat each of the pollutants.



Air Pollution Sources

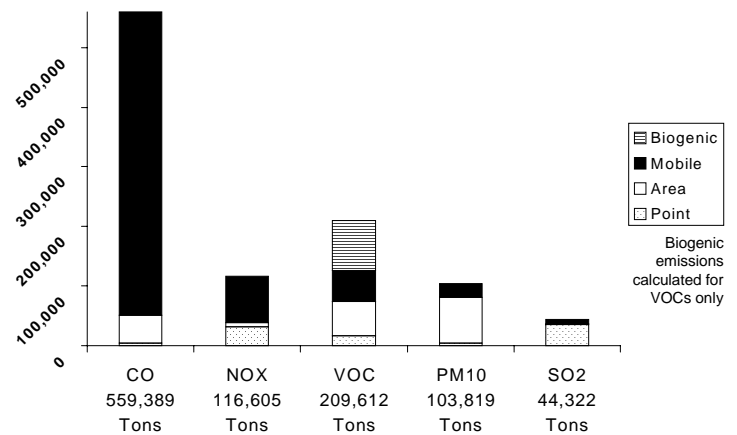
In the Central Front Range Region, air pollution comes from a variety of sources, including power plants, oil refineries, gasoline storage terminals or transfer stations, mining activities, chemical plants, cement plants and various agricultural operations. Additionally, substantial emissions occur as a result of motor vehicle use, street sanding and woodburning activities.

In this area, the Regional Air Quality Council and a number of local health departments have air quality control programs.

Air Pollution Control Measures

The control of air pollution in the Central Front Range region has been the result of local, state, and federal programs that target emissions from automobiles and mobile sources, power plants and industrial sources, woodstoves, and emissions from street sanding and sweeping practices.

Central Front Range Air Pollution Sources
Tons Per Year



Boulder County Health Department

www.co.boulder.co.us/health/envIRON.htm

Boulder County Health Department air pollution staff assist businesses with reducing environmental impacts and saving money through an integrated pollution prevention strategy. The department assists businesses with emission and permit requirements, inspects air pollution sources, enforces air pollution regulations and provides information to the public on a variety of air quality issues. The department operates and maintains an air quality monitoring network in the cities of Boulder, Longmont and Eldorado Springs that monitors for ozone, particulate matter, and carbon monoxide.

1999 Highlights

Community-Based Environmental Protection

In March 1999, the North Boulder County Environmental Health Community Task Force was developed to help resolve fugitive dust issues and improve overall environmental health and quality of life in the St. Vrain Valley. Cement and gravel mining operations have impacted the area. The task force is comprised of 11 members who represent industry, community, environmental interests and government. The mission of the task force is to develop non-regulatory voluntary strategies that improve the environmental health of the St. Vrain Valley. The task force has built a relationship between community and industry. As a result, industry has enhanced fugitive dust controls that go beyond regulatory requirements. These dust controls have improved quality of life in the area.

Boulder County Clean Air Consortium (BCCAC)

The Boulder County Health Department continues to fund and coordinate the Boulder County Clean Air Consortium. The consortium includes private and public sectors

working together to improve air quality in the county. The consortium partnered with the Denver Regional Council of Governments to develop and implement an ozone outreach campaign during the spring and summer of 1999. The Boulder County Clean Air Consortium staffed a booth at the Boulder Creek Festival during the summer of 1999. In addition, the consortium implemented an ozone outreach plan that reached approximately 14,000 Boulder County residents.

The consortium sponsored the second annual high pollution season kick-off breakfast, which promotes strategies for high pollution season. Representatives from federal, state, and local programs offered information on improving air quality.

Pollution Prevention

Boulder County Health Department continues to develop its Pollution Prevention Program. The program was recognized by the National Association of City and County Health Officials for Excellence in Environmental Health. The department believes that pollution prevention is the environmental tool of choice. The department's vision is to make pollution prevention a core program that crosses all of its environmental activities.

A major focus in 1999 was implementation of the manufacturing, dental, and restaurant pollution prevention certification programs. With the assistance of two interns from the University of Colorado, the department was able to introduce 73 dental offices and 48 restaurants to the pollution prevention program. The program has certified six dental offices and seven restaurants. The program received endorsement from the Boulder Chapter of the Colorado Restaurant Association.

In 1999, participating businesses reduced air emissions — volatile organic compounds and hazardous air pollutants — by 25 tons per year, hazardous waste by approximately 3,900 gallons per year, wastewater discharges by more than 35,000 gallons per year, and solid waste by more than 630 tons per year.

One of the newly certified manufacturers implemented projects to conserve more than 14 million gallons of water annually.

By the end of 1999, 106 businesses achieved partial certification and 84 businesses were fully certified. Participation has increased from 144 businesses in 1998 to 190 businesses in 1999.

Indoor Air Quality

The Boulder County Health Department provides consultation regarding indoor air quality complaints, assists other municipalities with resolving indoor air quality concerns, provides the community with seminars on indoor air quality and provides recommendations to improve indoor air quality.

Education

The air quality staff participated in four community educational events during 1999. The air quality program staff developed and displayed an educational bulletin board on driving and displayed a booth at the Boulder County Fair.

Boulder County Health Department continued supporting the Boulder Valley Science Fair by awarding one student with a \$50 certificate.

Boulder County Health Department participated for the fourth year in the Denver Regional Council of Governments Pollution Solution campaign. Participants from the department helped prevent 1,097 pounds of pollution from entering the air.

Denver Department of Environmental Health

www.denvergov.org

Denver's air quality management program is conducted by the Denver Department of Environmental Health, Environmental Protection Division. The division provides technical advisory services for businesses; inspection and surveillance of air pollution sources; enforcement of city, state and federal environmental laws; and pollution prevention activi-

ties. Staff participate on city, regional and national air quality planning committees and organizations. Division staff manage the city's air quality improvement programs; conduct air quality improvement research projects; provide indoor air quality monitoring and assistance; and control environmental tobacco smoke.

The Environmental Protection Division contracts with the Colorado Air Pollution Control Division to implement state regulatory activities. The contract includes inspections of air emission sources; operation of air quality monitoring stations; surveillance and enforcement of industrial air pollution sources; and educating the public about the Automobile Inspection and Readjustment program.

The contract also includes asbestos inspections; citizen complaint investigations; open burning permits; chlorofluorocarbon compliance inspections; and surveillance and enforcement of air conditioning requirements that apply to motor vehicles and industry. Denver also protects air quality through its smoking and idling vehicle ordinances and a GreenFleets Executive Order, which reduces carbon dioxide emissions and fuel expenditures through efficient management of the municipal fleet.

Voluntary Programs

Denver participates in voluntary programs to help maintain good air quality. Denver's Environmental Protection Division manages the Clean Cities program, which promotes the use of clean-burning alternative transportation fuels. The travel reduction program for city employees includes subsidized bus passes, telecommuting/teleworking, teleconferencing options, and flex-work schedules. Voluntary participation in the ozone alert program during summer months and the Regional Air Quality Council's Pollution Solution program during winter months are coordinated and promoted through a city employee network of environmental transportation coordinators.

In 1991, Denver established an industrial environmental review committee. Agencies

review all new and expanding industrial operations for potential impact to the environment and surrounding community. The review helps protect against undue concentrations of businesses that contribute to hazardous air pollutants.

In 1999, EPA released the Draft Integrated Urban Air Toxics Strategy for reducing risks from air toxics in urban areas. Because air monitoring data for hazardous air pollutants are scarce, dispersion modeling is needed. The division is conducting the needed modeling and estimating the cumulative human exposure to hazardous air pollutants.

1999 Challenges

With limited state and federal funding, the most significant challenge is continuing to perform necessary inspections, investigations, and enforcement in response to customer needs while advancing program effectiveness through pollution prevention.

In-fill development and neighborhood redevelopment in Denver have resulted in an unprecedented number of construction projects adjacent to existing residential areas. Complaints regarding fugitive dust from construction projects have increased. The department will be working with developers to establish preventive fugitive-dust control plans.

The division's asbestos inspection, compliance assistance, and enforcement program will continue. Large asbestos abatement and demolition projects for the redevelopment of Lowry Air Force Base and Stapleton Airport will require extensive attention.

1999 Major Successes

Under agreements with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, the Denver Department of Environmental Health began performing multi-media inspections at specific industries. These inspections include a combination of air, storm water, and hazardous waste compliance determinations or screenings.



Construction of the state Air Pollution Control Division's new Denver Continuous Air Monitoring Project (CAMP) station was completed in May 2000 at 21st Street and Broadway. The previous station, a geodesic dome structure, had been in operation since 1965.

Since 1990, more than 5,800 smoking vehicles have been reported under the city's smoking vehicle ordinance. In 1999, 812 vehicles were reported with a court summons necessary for 446. Of these, 80 percent were repaired or taken off the road. The remainder were either not in violation upon inspection, found in compliance, or the owner could not be found.

The department trained other local health departments to conduct air inspections of industry, trained the Denver Fire Department on dry cleaner and asbestos issues, and trained the construction industry on regulatory issues.

The department improved complaint response for its woodburning program. A mass mailing campaign educated residents about high pollution season woodburning restrictions and ways to reduce wood smoke within communities. To further reduce wood smoke the department has teamed with inspectors from the Denver Building Depart-

ment to increase the number of households converted to “clean” woodburning devices.

The Clean Cities program continues to increase member cities, grant revenue, and the numbers of alternatively-fueled vehicles and stations. The second annual Bike Station project that offers services to bicyclists expanded from one to three locations; and city employee alternate transportation use increased from the previous year.

Jefferson County Department of Health and Environment

www.co.jefferson.co.us

Jefferson County is the most populous county in Colorado, with more than 525,000 residents. More than 700 square miles in size, the county stretches from suburban plains communities such as Lakewood and Arvada to mountainous areas more than 10,000 feet in elevation in the west. Within this diverse area are a variety of potential air pollution sources, from large-scale manufacturers to unpaved mountain roads. To protect the air quality for its citizens, the Jefferson County Department of Health and Environment conducts inspections and monitors air emission sources in Jefferson County.

Each year, the department inspects a variety of stationary sources of air emissions to ensure they are meeting state and federal requirements. Staff also inspect asbestos removal projects, refrigeration and air conditioning businesses that use chlorofluorocarbons, and auto body repair shops using paints that emit volatile organic compounds. The department investigates citizen concerns about radon gas, indoor air quality, and fugitive dust. The department also issues open burning permits. In addition, the department maintains air samplers and collects particulate samples from 15 monitoring sites located at the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site to help monitor the on-going cleanup activities at the facility.

In 1999, the department conducted more than 80 inspections, responded to 45 complaints, issued 35 open burning permits, and spent more than 424 hours conducting chlorofluorocarbon inspections and more than 149 hours doing asbestos abatement project oversight inspections. Staff also spent more than 400 hours sampling wells for radon and

held “Do it Yourself” seminars on radon reduction techniques.

Although the state air pollution regulations are wide-ranging, not every circumstance is addressed. When dealing with citizen complaints not covered by regulations, the department uses the Jefferson County Mediation Services Program. This is a free service that provides trained counselors who mediate disputes in a non-confrontational, non-threatening manner. This often allows the disputes to be settled without resorting to more formal – and expensive – channels such as the legal system.

Future Plans

The department plans to maintain its current responsibilities and increase its involvement in indoor air investigations. Since time spent at work represents a significant part of people’s lives, workplace health and safety figure to be a key part of future programs. Additionally, efforts are underway to re-establish a strong pollution prevention program, starting with the auto body repair industry.

The department has purchased an ultra-low emission natural gas-powered vehicle for staff use, with plans for more to be purchased. These vehicles emit less than one-tenth the emissions of comparable gasoline powered vehicles.

The department will provide assistance to residents and businesses to help reduce all types of pollution. To help facilitate the distribution of environmental information to the public, staff have begun recording air, water and soil environmental conditions on the county’s geographic information system. This will aid in identifying areas of potential environmental concern and allow the county to direct resources accordingly.

Regional Air Quality Council

www.raqc.org

The Regional Air Quality Council (RAQC) is the lead air quality planning agency for the six-county Denver-metropolitan area. The council has a successful track record in developing plans and programs to bring the area into compliance with state and federal health-based air quality standards. The nine member board of the RAQC includes representatives from state and local governments, and citizen representatives selected for their knowledge and interest in air quality issues.

Challenges, 1999 - 2000

Ozone

Ground level ozone pollution is formed by the chemical reaction of volatile organic compounds, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides in the presences of sunlight. The RAQC joined other stakeholders, including the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, to launch a voluntary ozone awareness program during the 1999 summer. The Denver metropolitan area is close to violating the federal, health-based, 8-hour ozone standard.

Carbon Monoxide

On January 7, 2000, Gov. Owens asked the RAQC to develop options that would reduce or eliminate the cost and burden of the inspection and maintenance (I/M) program while still maintaining the current carbon monoxide standard. These options would identify the real benefits of the I/M program and provide direction to the state when the current I/M contract expires on December 31, 2001. The report was due to the Governor, the General Assembly and the Colorado Air Quality Control Commission by September 1, 2000.

PM10 and 1-hour Ozone Standard

The RAQC will initiate a process for developing redesignation requests and maintenance plans for PM10 and the 1-hour ozone standard. Since the implementation of the 8-hour ozone standard currently is being debated in the courts, EPA is re-instating the 1-hour ozone standard.

Successes, 1999 - 2000

Carbon Monoxide Maintenance Plan

Since the Denver-metropolitan area has not violated the carbon monoxide standard for more than three years, the area can seek attainment redesignation from EPA. The RAQC developed a plan to maintain the standard, while also reducing some of the cost and convenience burdens on area motorists. The maintenance plan shows how the Denver area will stay in compliance with the federal standard for the next 10 years. Highlights include:

- The oxygen content of wintertime gasoline will be phased down to 1.5 percent in 2005. This could save motorists more than \$5 million per year.
- The current, biennial, transient inspection and maintenance test for vehicles will be maintained.
- The maintenance plan calls for a remote sensing, clean screen program. Remote sensing technology takes an instantaneous measurement of a vehicle's emissions as it is driven on the road. Only those vehicles identified as not clean and those not observed by remote sensing will need to be tested.

The ultimate goal of the clean screen program is to screen up to 80 percent of the fleet with remote sensing. This program will save approximately \$3.5 to \$4 million dollars per year. The clean screen program will begin exempting vehicles when the state's current contract with Envirotech Systems Corp. expires on December 31, 2001.

The redesignation plan was approved by the AQCC, the General Assembly and the Governor. It has been forwarded to the EPA for review.

Ozone

The Voluntary Ozone Awareness Program was successful in reaching people to let them know about the health effects of ozone and what they can do to reduce summertime pollution. Some of the voluntary program highlights include:

- **Ozone Advisories.** State health department meteorologists forecasted high ozone days. Eight high ozone "red" days and 99 "non-red" days were forecast for an overall accuracy rate of 92 percent. The state health department and RAQC alerted area media and local governments and encouraged people to take voluntary actions to reduce ozone levels.
- **Voluntary reduction of the Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) by area refiners.** The RVP is a measure of volatility of gasoline. Higher RVP gasoline emits more volatile organic compounds. All five area refiners -- Conoco, Frontier, Sinclair, Phillips and Ultramar Diamond Shamrock -- agreed to lower the RVP of gasoline from 9 to 8.5 pounds per square inch for the summers of 1999 and 2000.
- **Outreach to businesses, governments and citizens.** Outreach was conducted with 18 local governments, and numerous businesses and citizens to urge people to take voluntary actions to reduce ozone pollution.
- **Distribution of "Stop at the Click" stickers.** Working with the Colorado Petroleum Association and the Colorado Wyoming Petroleum Marketers Association, more than 6,000 stickers were distributed to Denver-metropolitan area gas stations that urged motorists to stop at the click and not overfill their tanks.

Tri-County Health Department

Tri-County Health Department's Air Quality Program protects the air quality for the 986,000 residents of Adams, Arapahoe and Douglas counties. The staff is responsible for asbestos abatement projects, open burning permitting, pollution prevention, indoor air

quality, investigation of community concerns, and regulation of stationary and industrial air pollution sources.

Highlights, 1999-2000

The department participated with the Northeast Metro Industrial Council on the Voluntary Odor Control Pilot Project, a three-year project among government, industry and the public to reduce and control odors in Adams County and north Denver. The group installed six meteorological stations that are used to map odor complaints. Participants meet monthly to share complaint data. The group is working with local businesses to voluntarily mitigate odors. Similar projects are being implemented in other areas of the state.

The department's pollution prevention program organized two countywide household chemical roundups for Adams County residents in 2000. The first, on May 6, was at Hyland Hills Water World. The fall event, scheduled for September 16, will be at two locations: K-Mart in Brighton and Mile High Greyhound Park in Commerce City. These events recycle or dispose of paint, oil, tires, batteries, scrap metal, pesticides and household chemicals.

The pollution prevention program created informational packets for restaurants in Adams, Arapahoe, and Douglas counties, developed fact sheets about household hazardous waste, created a consumer's household hazardous waste hotline, and provided volunteer workers at local household hazardous waste events.

Tri-County also participated in the Northeast Metro Pollution Prevention Alliance community and business assessment project. The project helped businesses and nearby residential neighborhoods work together on issues related to noise, air pollution, and street/road signage.

The department's Indoor Air Quality group received a grant from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment to distribute 200 free radon test kits to the public. Staff participated in National Jewish

Medical and Research Center's on-going asthma study.

Air quality concerns from mold have received attention in the media this past year and staff have responded to numerous requests for mold sampling. Staff regularly contribute to the Colorado Indoor Environment Network Group.

Tri-County continues to provide oversight of the cleanup of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal Superfund site, maintains an extensive groundwater database, and reviews all fugitive emissions control plans, odor control plans and landfill construction documents for the site. The department presents semi-annual reports to the community.

Tri-County's staff participate in numerous community and professional groups, including the Regional Air Quality Council, the ASARCO Globeville project citizen group, the Conoco Citizen Advisory Council, the Automotive Paint Refinishing Task Force, the Northeast Metro Pollution Prevention Alliance, the Northeast Metro Industrial Council and the Commerce City Neighborhood Outreach Gatherings.

Expectations, 2000-2001

Tri-County Health Department will continue to participate in the Voluntary Odor Control Pilot Project to develop mapping techniques, improve odor control and increase public communication. The department is developing a plan to integrate environmental planning into local land use decisions by working closely with local government agencies and municipalities.

Tri-County will continue to develop and expand the Geographic Information System environmental database, and team with other governmental agencies to develop environmental assessment and evaluation tools. Tri-County also will be working with the Northeast Metro Pollution Prevention Alliance in a "Green Fleets" pilot project to encourage fleet/trucking businesses to use pollution prevention to reduce diesel emissions through engine maintenance and shorter idling time.

Air Quality Index for Metro Denver

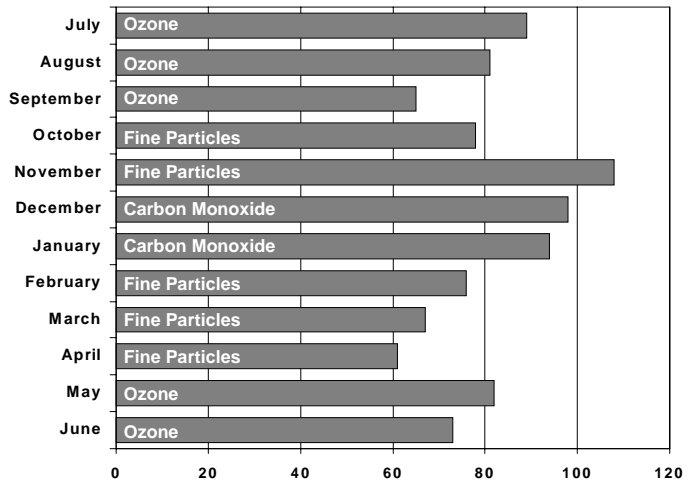
The Air Pollution Control Division uses an air quality reporting method called the Air Quality Index. The Air Quality Index provides health officials with a simple, uniform way to report daily levels of air pollution.

Year round, division staff collect current information about the levels of carbon monoxide, ozone and fine particulates for index reporting.

After analyzing the data, staff convert the information into numbers on the Air Quality Index scale. On this scale the National Ambient Air Quality Standards equal 108 for carbon monoxide, 106 for ozone and 103 for PM10. Air Quality Index readings greater than these values indicate exceedances of a pollutant's standard.

The bar chart on the right shows the monthly maximum index levels recorded between July 1999 and June 2000 in the Denver-metro area. In each bar is the pollutant that caused the monthly maximum.

Denver-metro maximum AQI readings with predominant pollutant identified
July 1999 through June 2000



Denver-metro area Air Quality Index readings

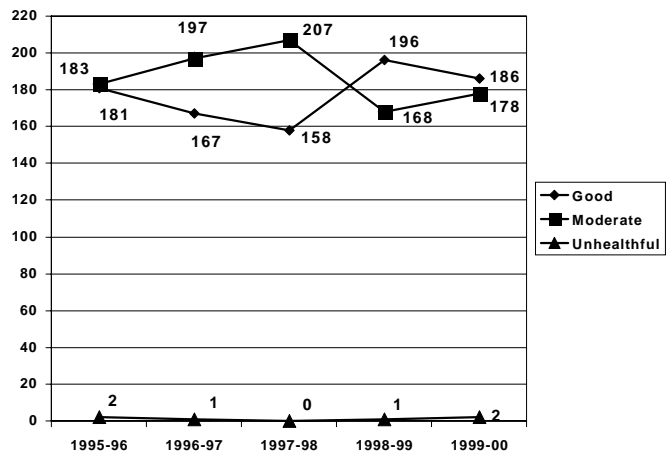
The Air Quality Index is divided into five air quality categories. These are referred to as good, moderate, unhealthy, very unhealthy and hazardous.

According to the index, any reading between 0-50 indicates good air quality, 51-100 moderate air quality, 101-199 unhealthy air quality, 200-299 very unhealthy air quality and 300-500 hazardous air quality.

The chart to the right summarizes and compares index readings for the past five years.

MAXIMUM PSI READING

Denver-metro AQI ratings by category
Days by category



The Visibility Standard Index for Metro Denver

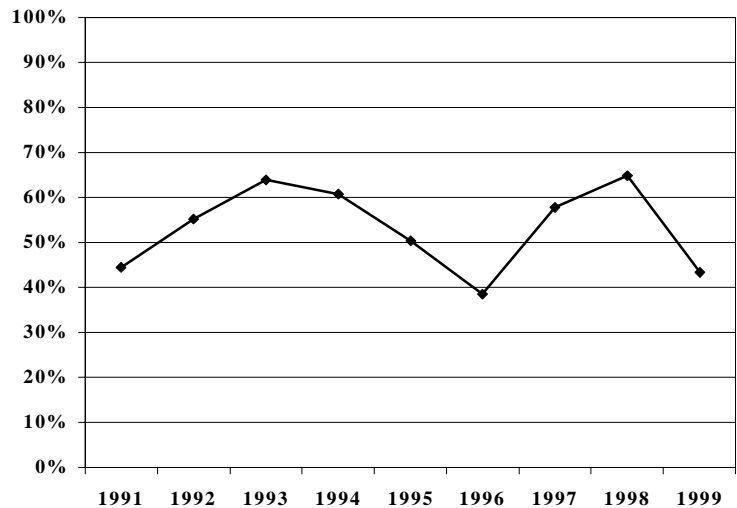
The visible aspect of air quality is reported by the Visibility Standard Index. The visibility standard is exceeded if 7.6 percent or more of the light in a kilometer of air is blocked over a four-hour average from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

On the visibility scale, a value of 101 equates to the .076/km standard. Readings between 0-50 are good, 51-100 fair, 101-199 poor and 200-plus extremely poor. The chart at right shows the percentage of monitoring days that the visibility standard was exceeded with a rating of 101 or greater.

Determining the actual Visibility Standard Index reading can be complicated by the presence of precipitation, relative humidity of 70 percent or greater, fog, blowing dust, smoke, etc. When such conditions are present, readings are excluded. The visibility standard is monitored by an instrument called a transmissometer.

Denver-metro Visibility Exceedance Days

Percentage of monitoring days with exceedances



Northern Front Range Air Quality Study and Visibility

The Northern Front Range Air Quality Study examined the sources and causes of visibility problems in Colorado's northern front range region, including the Denver basin. The Division contributed to the study by providing technical guidance and motor vehicle

testing. The study results indicated that visibility conditions between areas of the region are more interrelated than previously thought. Particles from motor vehicles, industry and agriculture, contribute to the problem not only in the Denver-metro area but to a significant degree in areas north of Denver along the South Platte River drainage. Existing strategies such as woodburning restric-



Clear visibility and impaired visibility in the Denver basin — a view looking south into the metro area from a division monitoring site during two days of June 2000.

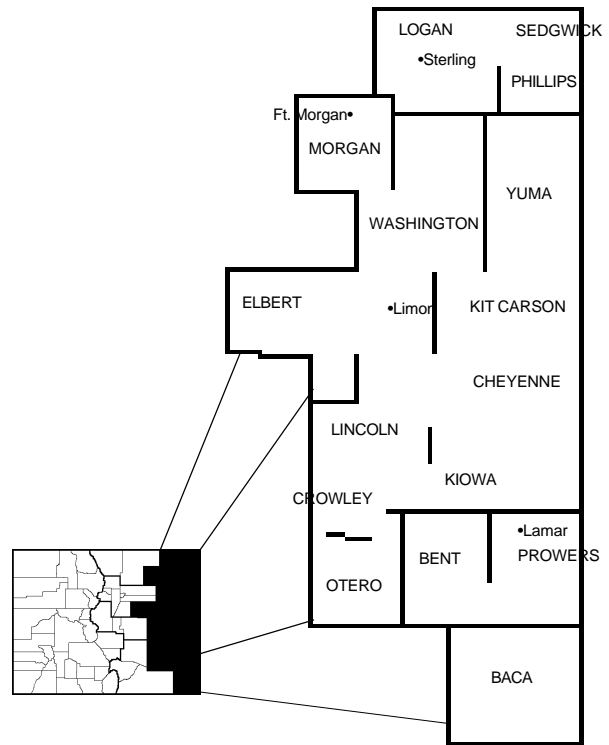
tions were shown to be working to reduce visibility problems. The study pointed to high-polluting vehicles, indicating that such vehicles contribute disproportionately to poor visibility. Study results will be used in the future as policy makers and scientists address the visibility issue. For more information, see www.nfraqs.colostate.edu.

Eastern High Plains Region

The Eastern High Plains Region encompasses the counties on the plains of eastern Colorado. The area's population is approximately 146,500 (1995 Census). Its major urban centers have developed around farming, ranching and trade centers such as Sterling, Fort Morgan, Limon, La Junta and Lamar. The agricultural base includes both irrigated and dryland farming.

Air Pollution Sources

There are a number of industries in this region that cause air pollution. These include agricultural processes, gravel pits, power plants and natural gas pipeline compression stations. Because of the region's semiarid nature, fugitive dust from agricultural operations contributes to air pollution in the region. Woodburning is a minor contributor to air pollution in the region.



Air Pollution Control Measures

In this region, the control of air pollution is accomplished through the cooperative efforts of state and local health departments in enforcing state emission regulations on stationary sources. In addition, the city of Lamar has taken steps to maintain and improve its air quality.

City of Lamar

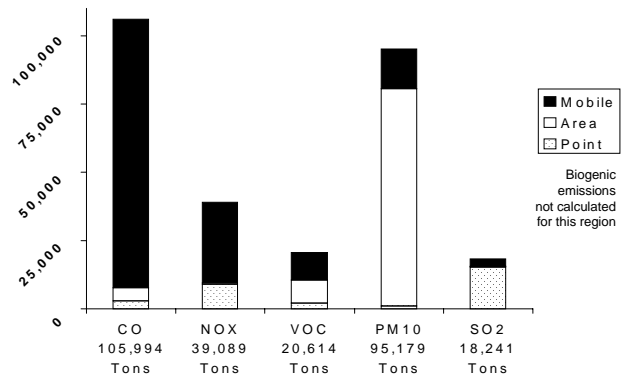
www.ruralnet.net/~coflamar/

The City of Lamar's role in air quality is to improve upon methods of dust abeyance at its source. Additionally, the city serves as an informational source for people with air quality concerns.

Air Quality Challenges

Blowing dust, particulate matter and an abnormally dry year all can contribute to air pollution problems that the city can do little if anything to control. Also, approximately 1,500 trucks each day

Eastern Plains Air Pollution Sources
Tons Per Year



traverse Lamar along U.S. Highway 50 & 287 -- the primary route between the Gulf area and the Front Range.

Air Quality Successes

The city works with the municipal and county courts to use public service workers to pick up trash and litter on public-owned lands, along street rights-of-ways and in alleys.

The city and Prowers County have been working with the Colorado Department of Transportation on construction of an alternate truck bypass around Lamar to curtail the truck traffic on Lamar's Main Street. Although

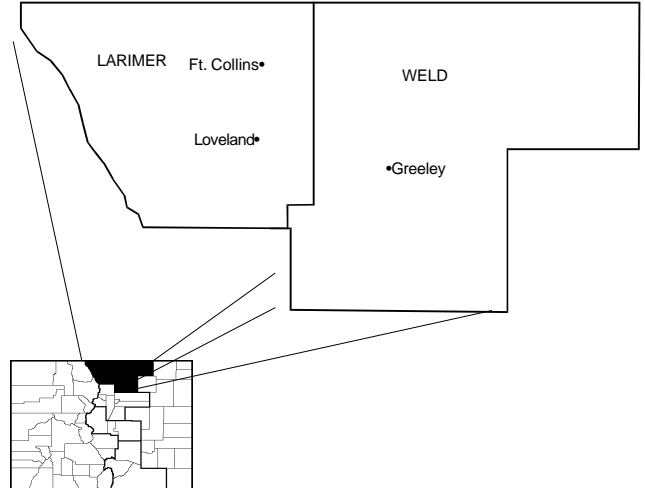
actual construction will not be a reality for a few years, a number of conceptual plans have been drafted. Engineering consultants have been hired and public meetings have been held.

The city continues to transplant trees from the municipal tree farm to parks and other public grounds throughout the city. The trees not only serve as windbreaks but they also help beautify the city.

City crews continue to lay sod in parks and playgrounds, and to apply hard surfaces to streets, roads and parking lots. Street sweepers use water for dust abeyance. The street sweeping routes change as necessary to control road construction dust and debris.

Northern Front Range Region

The Northern Front Range Region consists of Larimer and Weld counties. The population of these two counties is approximately 363,100 (1995 Census). The two major urban areas are Fort Collins in Larimer County and Greeley in Weld County. The city of Loveland also is included in this region. Larimer County has irrigated farmland in its eastern half and mountains in its western half. Weld County is predominantly grassland and irrigated farmland.



Air Pollution Sources

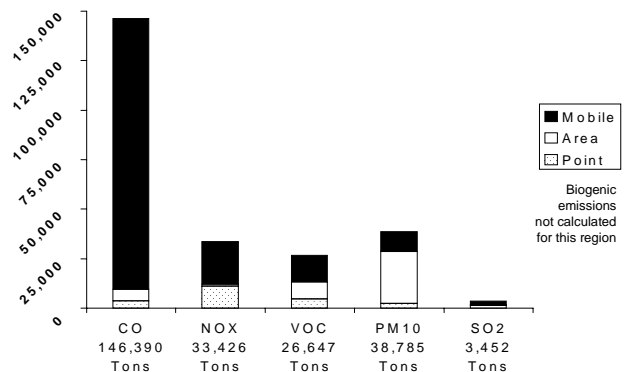
Motor vehicle emissions constitute a major source of air pollution in Greeley and Fort Collins. Emission inventories compiled in these areas also indicate pollution influences from industry, manufacturing, power plants, cement plants and mining. Residential woodburning, dust from unpaved roads and agricultural operations also contribute to air pollution in the Fort Collins and Greeley areas.

Larimer County continues to expand with new businesses. Some of these are minor air pollution sources that require emission permits from the Air Pollution Control Division.

Air Pollution Control Measures

In Fort Collins and Greeley, a number of strategies are being implemented to control air pollution. The Larimer County and Weld County health departments and the cities of Fort Collins and Greeley have all worked toward implementing these strategies. In addition, the North Front Range Transportation and Air Quality Planning Council was designated as the lead air quality planning agency in the Fort Collins and Greeley areas.

Northern Front Range Air Pollution Sources
Tons Per Year



City of Fort Collins

www.ci.fort-collins.co.us/ENVIRONMENTAL/INDOOR_AIR/index.htm

The Natural Resources Department takes the lead role in addressing air pollution problems in Fort Collins in accordance with the city's Air Quality Action Plan. The plan focuses on air pollution caused by motor vehicles, commerce and industry, woodburning, and indoor air pollutants. The Air Quality Action Plan is implemented primarily through education and outreach. Regulation is used as a last course of action. Data collection and monitoring help assess current programs and provide guidance for periodic reviews and updates.

Major Challenges

Traffic Growth

Data from the Northern Colorado Mobility Report Card has shown that Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) in Fort Collins has increased 25.8 percent from 1995 to 1998, while population has increased only 13.8 percent during the same period. This information has shown that one of the major challenges is to address VMT growth through alternative transportation, reducing sprawl, and transportation planning.

Recent air quality survey data have shown that a majority of the residents in Fort Collins are concerned about air quality and are aware that automobiles are the largest source of pollution in our area. However, it is a challenge for the whole community to reconsider choices about automobile use and alternative transportation. It also is a challenge for the city to make sure that the infrastructure is available for people who decide to use new modes of travel.

Diesel Emissions

Diesel vehicle emissions have a significant impact on visibility. Since Fort Collins violates Colorado's visibility standard about

one in three days per year, it is working with a local consultant to explore ways to reduce diesel emissions.

Repair of High Emitting Automobiles

A project began in 1999 to try and address air quality concerns from high emitting automobiles. The goal of the project is to test economic incentives for the repair of high polluting vehicles, and develop diagnosis and repair training materials for distribution to the region's automotive technicians. As a part of this program, a code enforcement pilot program has been implemented. The program will increase enforcement of the city's smoking vehicle law by identifying smoking vehicles and issuing citations for vehicles that are not brought into compliance.

Major Successes

Alternative Fuel Vehicles

As a member of the local Clean Cities Coalition, the Natural Resources Department has been working to increase education and awareness about alternative fuel vehicles. A rebate program has been offered to residents who purchase alternative fuel automobiles, electric bikes or scooters. To promote the many choices that are now available, an alternative fuel vehicle show was held at the Foothills Fashion Mall. The electric bikes and scooters have been selling well at local shops due in part to the rebate and to advances in technology which make them a viable option for commuting.

Transportation Planning

The City of Fort Collins' Land Use Transportation Planning and Air Quality team was reconvened to address the increasing rise of VMT levels in Fort Collins.

Climate Protection

In July 1999, as part of the commitment to the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign, the city completed a local action plan to

reduce greenhouse gas emissions from Fort Collins. Without reduction efforts, the city's greenhouse gas emissions are predicted to rise from 1.36 million tons of CO₂ in 1990 to more than 3.5 million tons in 2010.

The plan identifies strategies to lower emissions to 30 percent of the predicted 2010 levels, as well as save money for the city, its citizens and businesses. The city will convene a municipal energy management team to oversee implementation of the plan. To meet one of the goals of the action plan, the Natural Resources Department has been encouraging local industries to join the EPA Climate Wise program. A City of Fort Collins interdepartmental Climate Wise team has recruited more than 14 businesses, all of which are committed to reducing local greenhouse gas levels.

Air Quality Marketing

The City of Fort Collins' air quality marketing program, "Breathing Lessons," focuses on simple things residents can do to reduce indoor and outdoor air pollution. For 2000 the marketing campaign will address concerns about increasing automobile use in the city. The campaign slogan, "Shift Gears for Clean Air," encourages residents to "Buy Smart, Keep It Up, and Drive Less."

A few of the activities in the campaign are: an alternative fuel vehicle show with an incentive rebate program; web camera and visibility information on the city web site; Golden Tailpipe Award and Air Fare at local high schools; presentations to community civic groups; Earth Day 2000; Car Care; and alternative transportation promotions.

Outreach and Education

Student outreach and education are a strong component of the marketing process. Working relationships have been established with teachers, school district officials and students to better communicate information about air quality. One of the new educational projects developed in 1999-2000 addresses increased automobile use. The program, Cars, Cultures, and Cures, teaches pre-driving age students about the costs and impacts of our

"car culture." In addition, a "clean air trunk" that provides an opportunity for hands-on learning, and a presentation for elementary students from city staff was developed.

North Front Range Transportation and Air Quality Planning Council

www.ci.fort-collins.co.us/

[C_TRANSPORTATION/NFRTS/index.html](http://www.ci.fort-collins.co.us/C_TRANSPORTATION/NFRTS/index.html)

Highlights, 2000-2001

The North Front Range Transportation and Air Quality Planning Council, through its Regional Inspection & Maintenance Committee, is involved in determining the most effective strategies for addressing carbon monoxide emission from motor vehicles. The Committee has worked with staff from the Air Pollution Control Division for more than a year to ensure the smooth start-up of the Clean Screen Program. This effort has included three workshops on the program in various parts of the region attended by approximately 60 automotive technicians, station owners, service writers, and others interested in the implementation of Clean Screen.

The City of Greeley was redesignated to maintenance status in May 1999, and the City of Fort Collins is waiting for the development of the council's travel demand model before it begins its redesignation effort. This should happen by late fall 2000, at which time the planning council's staff will work closely with city staff to pursue a maintenance designation. However, the planning council must continue to demonstrate the conformity of its long range transportation plan with the State Implementation Plan for both Greeley and Fort Collins.

Expectations, 2000-2001

The regional inspection and maintenance committee has decided to develop a series of papers on inspection and maintenance issues confronting the North Front Range, both short term and long term. These materials will be presented to the planning council for its review and will form the basis for the ongoing work of the staff.

The planning council will develop its next long range transportation plan with the assistance of several groups including the regional inspection and maintenance committee. The goals of the plan will be subject to public input at open houses.

Weld County Department of Public Health & Environment

The department strives to achieve the highest ambient air quality. The department conducts source inspections, investigates complaints, and evaluates open burning permits. Air quality monitoring is conducted in support of the state air quality monitoring network. Compliance assistance is provided upon request to small businesses. The department also works with communities within the county and recommends air quality related land use provisions which may then be adopted by county and local governments. Greeley and Weld County's "Clean Cities" efforts include the promotion of alternative modes of transportation and encourage the use of cleaner burning fuels.

Challenges

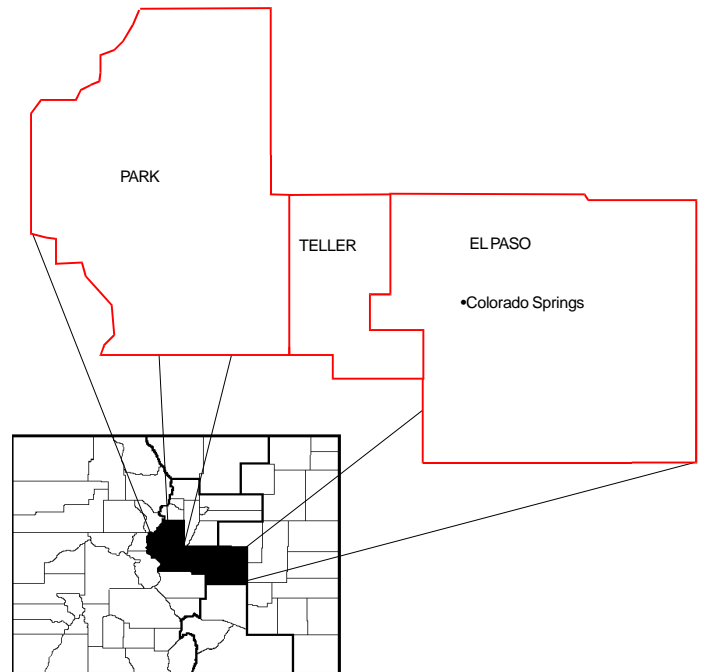
The significant growth and large land area of the county present a unique challenge. The urban areas of the county are expanding with new businesses and residential construction. The number of air pollution sources has been increasing. Poorly managed land development activities and improper open burning can result in nuisance complaints.

Successes

Weld County was redesignated as an attainment area and has remained in compliance with the federal ambient air quality standards. Weld County government has purchased three trucks for the department which are powered by compressed natural gas. Educational activities have been successful with the cooperation of other agencies and local governments. Information on open burning has been distributed and local planning agencies throughout the county have been contacted regarding permitting requirements for land development activities. Many of these communities have incorporated this information into their land use review process. Departmental staff write articles published in the Greeley Tribune that educate citizens on air quality issues and actions which can be taken to reduce cumulative impacts on air quality.

Pikes Peak Region

The Pikes Peak Region includes El Paso, Teller and Park counties. The area has a population of approximately 490,900 (1995 Census). The Colorado Springs-metro area is one of the more rapidly growing areas in the state. Eastern El Paso County is rural prairie, while the western part, along with Park and Teller counties, is mountainous.



Air Pollution Sources

As in other urbanized areas in Colorado, pollutants in the Pikes Peak region originate primarily from stationary and mobile sources. Major sources in the region include power plants, ready-mix concrete plants, electronics manufacturing facilities, quarries and extensive military operations. Other sources include motor vehicle emissions, woodburning, street sanding operations and particulate emissions from unpaved roads, and construction activities.

Air Pollution Control Measures

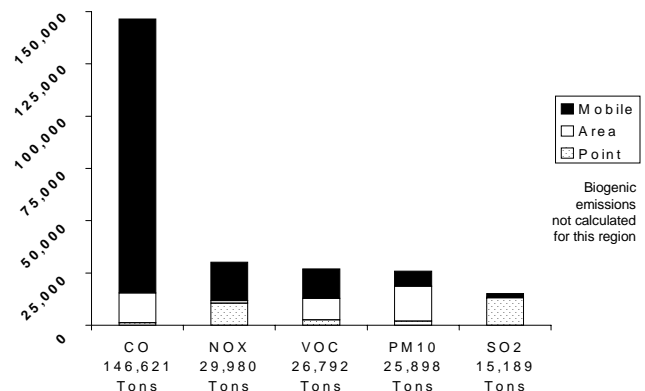
In this region, the management of air pollution is led by the Pikes Peak Area Council of Governments. The nonprofit Clean Air Campaign of the Pikes Peak Region works to educate the public about air pollution issues. In addition, the El Paso County Department of Health and Environment provides air quality monitoring, enforcement and public education activities in accordance with the Colorado Air Pollution Prevention and Control Act.

El Paso County

www.co.el-paso.co.us/health/default.htm

The air quality section of the El Paso County Department of Health and Environment is responsible for the enforcement, monitoring and educational

Pikes Peak Region Air Pollution Sources
Tons Per Year



aspects of the Colorado Air Pollution Prevention and Control Act.

Inspections are conducted on minor sources of air pollution such as auto body repair shops, earthmoving activities, and chlorofluorocarbon sources.

Complaint investigations are conducted on asbestos, odors, indoor air, fugitive dust and general air quality sources.

The department also is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the air monitoring network, in cooperation with the state air division. The department collects air quality data from the monitoring sites in accordance with EPA requirements.

A daily air quality index report is prepared by staff and reported to the public twice a day via a telephone hotline.

Slide presentations regarding local and state air quality issues are presented to civic groups and schools in El Paso County.

The department also is responsible for enforcement of a local air quality permit regulation which covers fugitive dust emissions from sources such as sandblasting, demolition, open burning and earthmoving activities less than 25 acres.

Challenges

The county faced several air quality challenges during 1999-2000, including:

- poor visibility and haze over Colorado Springs during the winter;
- growth in El Paso County;
- traffic;
- relaxation of oxyfuel program;
- redesignation from non-attainment to an attainment area for federal air standards;
- blowing dust from large construction sites;
- limited resources and staff to address all the concerns; and,
- inability to inspect all the sources of air pollution in El Paso County.

Successes

Some of the major successes during 1999-2000 include:

- working with the Pikes Peak Area Council of Governments (PPACG) and the Clean Air

Campaign to educate the citizens of El Paso County on air quality issues;

- participating as a member of the Board of Directors for the Clean Air Campaign;
- not violating ambient air quality standards for particulate matter and carbon monoxide;
- redesignating Colorado Springs as an attainment area for federal air standards;
- implementing a particulate monitoring program for the new PM2.5 standard;
- processing nearly 400 air permits for various construction, demolition, earthmoving and open-burning activities under a local permit program;
- evaluating 405 building projects for air quality compliance;
- receiving a pollution prevention grant which allowed El Paso County and Pueblo County to assist 125 auto body repair shops with pollution prevention measures.

Pikes Peak Area Council of Governments

The PPACG continues as the lead air quality planning agency for the Pikes Peak Region. The PPACG reviews current and emerging air quality issues and goals, and develops plans to improve air quality.

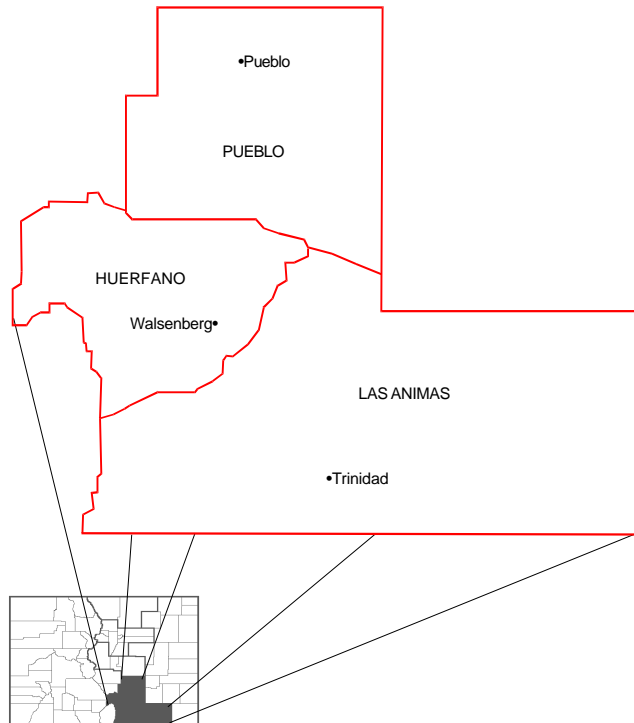
Highlights, 1999-2000

A revised Carbon Monoxide Maintenance Plan for Colorado Springs was approved by the PPACG Board of Directors and the Colorado Air Quality Control Commission. These revisions included removal of the oxygenated fuels program for El Paso County; revising the attainment year from 1993 to 1990; and revising the emissions budget. This plan is subject to EPA approval.

The PPACG also formulated ideas for a long range air quality plan which it will continue to work on next year. The council will continue to assess changes to air quality standards and conduct monitoring of PM10 and PM2.5 in the area.

South Central Region

The South Central Region is comprised of Pueblo, Huerfano and Las Animas counties. Its population is approximately 151,706 (1995 Census). Major urban centers include Pueblo, Trinidad and Walsenburg. The region has rolling semiarid plains to the east and is mountainous to the west.



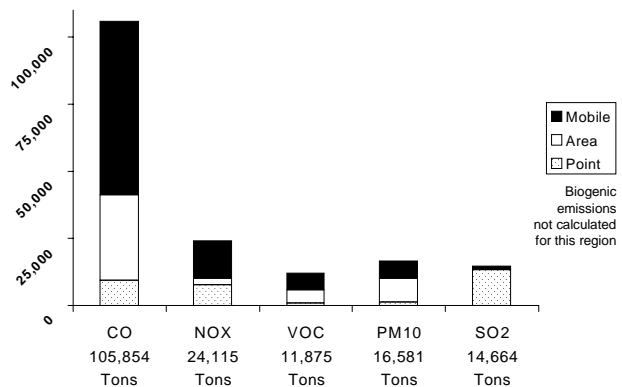
Air Pollution Sources

A major source of pollution in this region is fugitive dust. Dust of this nature comes from vehicle travel on unpaved roads, agricultural activities and mining. For example, it has been estimated that up to 64 percent of the particulate matter contributing to pollution levels comes from fugitive dust. Woodburning also is a contributor to air pollution in the South Central Region. However, because of lower population density, it may not become a major problem except in urban areas.

Air Pollution Control Measures

During the past several years, there has been a concerted effort in Pueblo to reduce particulate levels. This has been accomplished through a variety of measures, including street paving, street cleaning and other local activities. In Pueblo, major reductions in stationary source activities resulted in significantly lower particulate levels.

South Central Region Air Pollution Sources
Tons Per Year



Western Slope Region

The Western Slope Region is composed of a large number of counties lying west of the Continental Divide. The population of this area is approximately 501,100 (1995 Census). The most striking geological feature of Colorado – the Rocky Mountains – comprises most of this region. The Rockies run predominantly north-south through this part of the state and are the source of several of the West’s major rivers.

Air Pollution Sources

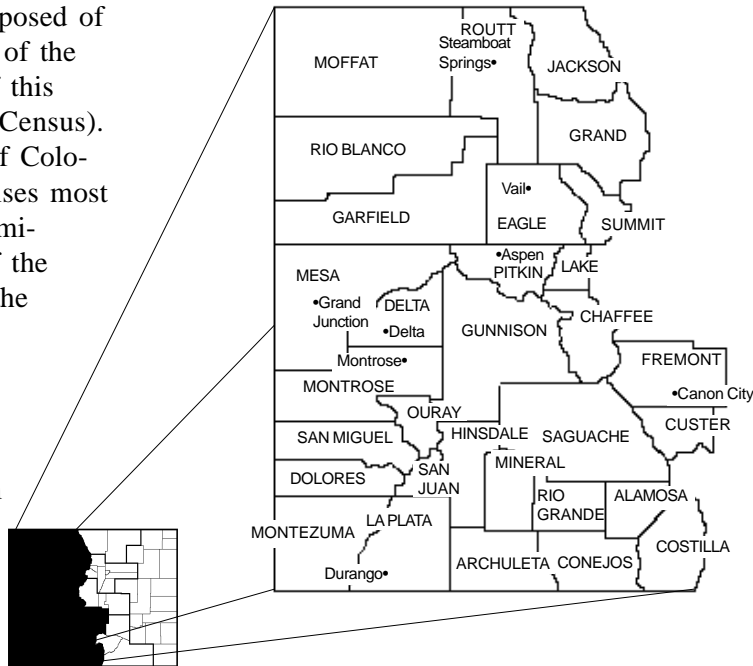
Air quality program emphasis in this region has undergone a shift from energy-related industrial operations to concerns about community area sources. In other words, program emphasis has shifted from coal mines, oil shale and refineries to woodstoves, unpaved roads and street sanding.

Controlled and uncontrolled burns are a significant source of air pollution in this region.

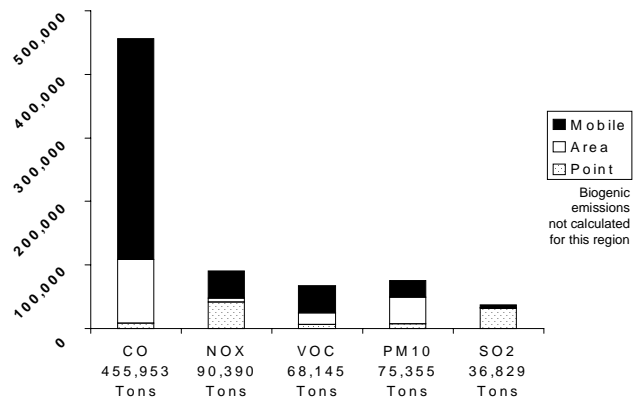
Several air pollution sources common to large urban areas – motor vehicles, woodburning and street sand dust – contribute to air quality problems in many of the region’s towns and cities.

Air Pollution Control Measures

Many western slope communities have taken aggressive action to control woodburning emissions. The municipalities of Aspen, Crested Butte, Steamboat Springs, Telluride and Vail, and Pitkin, San Miguel, Summit, Mesa, and Eagle counties have all adopted either mandatory or voluntary control measures to reduce woodburning pollution during winter seasons. Increased awareness of visibility impacts and fine particulate levels spurred the installation of new air monitoring equipment to gauge those impacts. The region also has a number of local agencies that conduct air quality control programs.



Western Slope Air Pollution Sources
Tons Per Year



Aspen/Pitkin
Environmental Health Departments
www.aspengov.com/ehnew/city/index.html
and www.aspen.com/airquality

The City of Aspen Environmental Health Department and the Pitkin County Environmental Health Department conduct a variety of air quality-related activities, many as joint efforts.

The city and county advise elected officials on ways to improve air quality, and provide technical assistance on air quality issues. They determine traffic and air quality impacts of land use applications and ensure that air pollution mitigation plans will prevent developments from significantly increasing traffic and particulate air pollution. The city and county educate the public about air quality issues through print and radio informational advertising, through the department website, through a television show on air quality issues, through an annual report to elected officials, and through brochures mailed to citizens in water bills.

The city monitors PM10 levels using a real-time monitor, and posts the most recent seven days' readings on the Internet. The county administers a county-wide vehicle emissions inspection program which has been in place since 1989.

Major challenges, 1999-2000

Traffic causes 83 percent of pollution on high PM10 days, and planned developments in adjacent counties are expected to increase traffic significantly. No decision has been made about the best way to provide improved and effective mass transit into Aspen. Pitkin County has enacted a development moratorium in order to determine ways to ensure that developments pay for their impacts.

In the past 50 years, Aspen's frost-free period has increased about 4/10 of a day each year, which is consistent with predictions made by global warming models. This is a concern in a town whose economy is based largely on skiing.

Average yearly PM10 levels appear to have been gradually increasing since 1997, as have the number of moderately high pollution days. The reasons may be increased traffic, increased construction activity, and the weather.

Major successes, 1999-2000

The city switched to a more environmentally-friendly street deicer that is a mixture of calcium magnesium acetate and potassium acetate.

No exceedances of federal PM10 standards have occurred since 1991.

The city obtains about half of its energy from hydro- and wind-power and has joined a group of cities working to reduce global warming impacts.

The city has purchased several natural gas vehicles, a city bike fleet, and an electric car, all for use by employees in town.

Aspen is using a grant from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment to map sources of PM10 emissions in the nonattainment area, and to map overall emissions. Once completed, these maps will be provided to non-profits in the area and distributed widely.

The Roaring Fork Transit Agency is the second largest in the state, and carried nearly 4 million riders in 1998.

The county passed an Ecological Bill of Rights that includes "The right to breathe clean air and enjoy clear vistas."

Fremont County/Cañon City

In March 1988, Cañon City officially adopted a series of local measures to reduce particulate matter produced from street sanding. This was the city's main source of particulate pollution. The program began on an experimental basis in the winter of 1987-1988. Since then, Cañon City has shown attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for fine particulates. Cañon City was awarded a Congestion Mitigation/Air Quality Program (CMAQ) grant in 1999 and again in 2000 to purchase a new street sweeper and to pave gravel streets. These grant funds will be used in 2000 to pave 3/4 mile of gravel streets. In addition, Cañon City will treat approximately two miles of gravel streets with magnesium chloride during 2000, thus further reducing fugitive dust.

San Miguel County

The San Miguel County Planning and Environmental Health Departments administer regulations aimed at protecting county air quality.

The county has banned installation of solid-fuel burning devices in a 27-square mile area around Telluride to limit particulate emissions. Paving is required for all new streets in this area to prevent pollution from vehicle-reentrained dust. The county also has approved plans to pave existing roads as necessary to protect air quality and has installed permanent traffic counters at its most active highway segments to aid in correlating traffic volumes with pollution levels.

A computer model ("Wyndvalley 3") is being developed to help the county understand pollutant dispersion in the Telluride airshed and improve prediction of future pollution levels. A recently installed Graseby Beta Gauge, which provides real-time air quality monitoring, already has proven beneficial in charting daily patterns of accumulation and dispersion of particulates.

A chemical mass balance analysis conducted on the ten highest particulate samples collected during the past five years has updated characterization of the pollution contributions of various particulate sources in the region.

Telluride became a demonstration site for the state's PM_{2.5} monitoring network in 2000.

Improved street sweeping, sanding and chemical de-icing practices by the town of Telluride, and a free gondola system linking Telluride and Mountain Village that opened in late 1996 have helped reduce particulate emissions to the lowest levels measured in the region since monitoring began in 1973.

Telluride was redesignated at the state level in March 2000 for attainment of the federal PM₁₀ standards.

1999 Maximum Air Pollution Levels

Central Front Range: counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Clear Creek, Denver, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglas

Pollutant	Monitor Site with Highest Level	Percent of Standard (See appendix for standards)
Carbon Monoxide	2105 Broadway, Denver	34% -- 12.1 ppm (1-hour standard)
	Speer Boulevard & Auraria Parkway, Denver	55% -- 5.2 ppm (8-hour standard)
Ozone *	20th & Quaker Streets, Golden	86% -- .107 ppm (1-hour standard)
	20th & Quaker Streets, Golden	94% -- .080 ppm (8-hour standard)
Nitrogen Dioxide	2105 Broadway, Denver	62% -- .033 ppm (annual average)
Sulfur Dioxide	78th Ave. & Steele St., Welby	11% -- .061 ppm (3-hour standard)
	78th Ave. & Steele St., Welby	12% -- .018 ppm (24-hour standard)
	2105 Broadway, Denver	11% -- .004 ppm (annual standard)
PM10	4301 E. 72nd Ave., Adams City	103% -- 160 ug/m ³ (24-hour standard)
	4301 E. 72nd Ave., Adams City	73% -- 37 ug/m ³ (annual average)
PM2.5 *	4301 E. 72nd Ave., Adams City	30% -- 24.9 ug/m ³ (24-hour standard)
	6190 S. Santa Fe Drive, Littleton	58% -- 8.96 ug/m ³ (annual average)
Lead	5400 N. Washington, Denver	5.2% -- .078 ug/m ³ (calendar quarter)

* Standards are before the U.S. Supreme Court for review.

Eastern High Plains: counties of Baca, Bent, Cheyenne, Crowley, Elbert, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Sedgwick, Washington, Yuma

Pollutant	Monitor Site with Highest Level	Percent of Standard (See appendix for standards)
PM10	Lamar Power Plant, 100 N. 2nd Ave.	94% -- 145 ug/m ³ (24-hour standard)
	Lamar Power Plant, 100 N. 2nd Ave.	57% -- 29 ug/m ³ (annual average standard)
PM2.5 *	Vicinity of Roads 5 and 98, Elbert County	12% -- 8 ug/m ³ (24-hour standard)
	Vicinity of Roads 5 and 98, Elbert County	24% -- 3.68 ug/m ³ (annual average standard)

Northern Front Range: counties of Larimer, Weld

Pollutant	Monitor Site with Highest Level	Percent of Standard (See appendix for standards)
Carbon Monoxide	708 S. Mason St., Fort Collins	24% -- 8.4 ppm (1-hour standard)
	708 S. Mason St., Fort Collins	54% -- 5.1 ppm (8-hour standard)
Ozone *	811 15th St., Greeley	85% -- .106 ppm (1-hour standard)
	811 15th St., Greeley	81% -- .069 ppm (8-hour standard)
PM10	251 Edison Dr., Fort Collins	45% -- 70 ug/m ³ (24-hour standard)
	251 Edison Dr., Fort Collins	50% -- 25 ug/m ³ (annual average standard)
PM2.5 *	1004 Main St., Platteville	44% -- 29 ug/m ³ (24-hour standard)
	1004 Main St., Platteville	54% -- 8.41 ug/m ³ (annual average standard)

* Standards are before the U.S. Supreme Court for review.

Pikes Peak Region: counties of El Paso, Park, Teller

Pollutant	Monitor Site with Highest Level	Percent of Standard (See appendix for standards)
Carbon Monoxide	690 W. Hwy. 24, Colorado Springs	26% -- 9.4 ppm (1-hour standard)
	690 W. Hwy. 24, Colorado Springs	55% -- 5.2 ppm (8-hour standard)
Ozone *	Road 640 USAF Academy	71% -- .089 ppm (1-hour standard)
	Road 640 USAF Academy	78% -- .066 ppm (8-hour standard)
PM10	Bennet Ave. & 2nd St., Cripple Creek	61% -- 95 ug/m ³ (24-hour standard)
	Bennet Ave. & 2nd St., Cripple Creek	57% -- 29 ug/m ³ (annual average standard)
PM2.5 *	3730 Meadowlands, Colorado Springs	23% -- 14.9 ug/m ³ (24-hour standard)
	3730 Meadowlands, Colorado Springs	44% -- 6.80 ug/m ³ (annual average standard)
Lead	101 W. Costilla, Colorado Springs	.67% -- .01 ug/m ³ (calendar quarter)

* Standards are before the U.S. Supreme Court for review.

South Central: counties of Huerfano, Las Animas, Pueblo

Pollutant	Monitor Site with Highest Level	Percent of Standard (See appendix for standards)
PM10	211 D Street, Pueblo	40% -- 62 ug/m ³ (24-hour standard)
	211 D Street, Pueblo	50% -- 25 ug/m ³ (annual average standard)
PM2.5 *	211 D Street, Pueblo	20% -- 13.1 ug/m ³ (24-hour standard)
	211 D Street, Pueblo	47% -- 7.26 ug/m ³ (annual average standard)

Western Slope: counties of Alamosa, Archuleta, Chaffee, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Fremont, Garfield, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Jackson, Lake, La Plata, Mesa, Mineral, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, Summit, San Juan, San Miguel

Pollutant	Monitor Site with Highest Level	Percent of Standard (See appendix for standards)
Carbon Monoxide	Stocker Stadium, Grand Junction	24% -- 8.5 ppm (1-hour standard)
	Stocker Stadium, Grand Junction	49% -- 4.7 ppm (8-hour standard)
PM10	486 San Juan, Pagosa Springs	89% -- 138 ug/m ³ (24-hour standard)
	327 4th St., Montrose	75% -- 38 ug/m ³ (annual average standard)
PM2.5 *	Mesa County Health Dept., Grand Junction	28% -- 18.3 ug/m ³ (24-hour standard)
	Mesa County Health Dept., Grand Junction	45% -- 6.93 ug/m ³ (annual average standard)
Lead	510 Harrison, Leadville	1.1 % -- .016 ug/m ³ (calendar quarter)

* Standards are before the U.S. Supreme Court for review.

Regional Air Quality Agencies

Central Front Range Region

Regional Air Quality Council
1445 Market St., Ste. 260
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 629-5450

Boulder County Health Department
3450 Broadway
Boulder, CO 80304
(303) 441-1100

Clear Creek County
Environmental Health Specialist
P.O. Box 2000
Georgetown, CO 80444
(303) 679-2335

Denver Department of Environmental Health
Environmental Protection Division
1391 Speer Blvd., Ste. 700
Denver, CO 80204
(303) 285-4053

Gilpin County
Environmental Health Officer
County Courthouse
Central City, CO 80427
(303) 582-5214

Jefferson County Department of Health and
Environment
260 S. Kipling St.
Lakewood, CO 80226
(303) 239-7066

Tri-County Health Department
(Adams, Arapahoe and Douglas Counties)
7000 E. Belleview, Ste. 301
Englewood, CO 80111
(303) 220-9200

Eastern High Plains Region

City of Lamar
102 E. Parmenter
Lamar, CO 81502
(719) 336-4376

Northeast Colorado Health Department
700 Columbine Street
Sterling, CO 80751
(970) 552-3741

Otero County Health Department
County Courthouse, Rm 110
La Junta, CO 81050
(719) 384-2584

Northern Front Range Region

North Front Range Transportation and Air
Quality Planning Council
210 East Olive St.
Fort Collins, CO 80524
(970) 221-6608

City of Fort Collins
Natural Resources Division
281 N. College
Fort Collins, CO 80522-0580
(970) 221-6600

City of Greeley
1000 10th St.
Greeley, CO 80531
(970) 350-9783

Larimer County
Department of Health and Environment
1525 Blue Spruce
Fort Collins, CO 80524
(970) 498-6775

Weld County Department of Health
1555 N. 17th Ave.
Greeley, CO 80631
(970) 304-6415

Pikes Peak Region

Pikes Peak Area Council of Governments
15 South Seventh Ave.
Colorado Springs, CO 80905
(719) 633-4211

Clean Air Campaign of the Pikes Peak Region
219 W. Colorado Ave.
Colorado Springs, CO 80901
(719) 633-4211

El Paso County
Department of Health and Environment
301 S. Union Blvd.
Colorado Springs, CO 80910
(719) 578-3199

Park County
Environmental Health Officer
P.O. Box 216
Fairplay, CO 80441
(719) 836-2771

Teller County
Environmental Health Officer
P.O. Box 118
Woodland Park, CO 80863
(719) 687-3048

South Central Region

Pueblo City-County Health Department
151 Central Main
Pueblo, CO 81003
(719) 544-8376

Las Animas-Huerfano
District Health Department
412 Benedicta Avenue
Trinidad, CO 81082
(719) 846-2213

900 East Indiana
Walsenberg, CO 81089
(719) 738-2650

Western Slope Region

Archuleta County
Box 1507
Pagosa Springs, CO 81147

Aspen/Pitkin
Environmental Health Department
130 S. Galena
Aspen, CO 81611
(970) 920-5070

Chaffee County
Environmental Health Officer
P.O. Box 699
Salida, CO 81201
(970) 539-2124

Delta County Health Department
164 W. Second
Delta, CO 81416
(970) 874-2165

Eagle County Environmental Health Division
P.O. Box 850
Eagle, CO 81631
(970) 328-8755

Fremont County/Cañon City
P.O. Box 1460
Canon City, CO
(719) 269-9011

Garfield County
Environmental Health Officer
109 8th St., Suite. 303
Glenwood Springs, CO 81601
(970) 945-2339

Gunnison County
Environmental Health Officer
County Courthouse
Gunnison, CO 81230
(970) 641-4100

Lake County
Environmental Health Department
P.O. Box 513
Leadville, CO 80461
(719) 486-1796

Mesa County Health Department
515 Patterson Road
Grand Junction, CO 81506
(970) 248-6960

Moffat/Rio Blanco County
Sanitarian
221 Victory Way
Craig, CO 81624
(970) 824-2643

Montezuma County Health Department
County Courthouse
Cortez, CO 81321
(970) 565-3056

Montrose County
Environmental Health Officer
P.O. Box 1289
Montrose, CO 81401

Routt County
Environmental Health Department
Box 770087
Steamboat Springs, CO 80477
(970) 879-0185

San Juan Basin Health Unit
P.O. Box 140
Durango, CO 81302
(970) 247-5702

San Miguel Environmental Health Department
P.O. Box 4130
Telluride, CO 81435
(970) 728-0447

Summit County
Environmental Health Department
Box 626
Frisco, CO 80443
(970) 668-0727

Town of Vail
75 S. Frontage Rd.
Vail, CO 81657-509
(970) 479-2138

Appendix

Colorado Air Quality Regulations
Health-Related Air Pollutants
Enforcement Report, 1999-2000

Colorado Air Quality Regulations

www.cdphe.state.co.us/regulate.html

Ambient Air Quality Standards Regulation

This regulation establishes ambient air quality standards for the state of Colorado and dictates monitoring procedures and data handling protocols. It also defines nonattainment area boundaries for locations in the state which historically have violated federal and state air quality standards. In addition, the regulation contains the state's urban visibility standard and sets emission budgets for nonattainment areas.

State Implementation Plan Specific Regulations

This regulation defines specific requirements concerning air quality control strategies and contingency measures for nonattainment areas in the state.

Particulates, Smokes, Carbon Monoxide and Sulfur Oxides Regulation No. 1

Regulation No. 1 sets forth emission limitations, equipment requirements and work practices (abatement and control measures) intended to control the emissions of particulates, smoke and sulfur oxides from new and existing stationary sources. Control measures specified in this regulation are designed to limit emissions into the atmosphere and thereby minimize the ambient concentrations of particulates and sulfur oxides.

Odor Control Regulation No. 2

Regulation No. 2 sets standards for allowable odor contaminants for different land-use areas in the state and outlines control measures that can be taken to bring violators into compliance.

Air Pollution Emission Notices-Permits

Regulation No. 3

Regulation No. 3 requires air pollution sources to file Air Pollution Emission Notices. It also requires that new or modified sources of air pollution – with certain exemptions – obtain preconstruction permits. Very large facilities also are required to obtain operating permits.

Woodburning Controls

Regulation No. 4

Regulation No. 4 requires new stove and fireplace inserts to meet federal certification in specified areas of the state.

Emissions Trading Program

Regulation No. 5

Regulation No. 5 will provide a generic emissions trading program for stationary sources to take credit for actual emissions reductions at their facilities. This regulation will set up a completely voluntary program and establish no new requirements. It is pending EPA approval.

New Source Performance Standards

Regulation No. 6

Regulation No. 6 sets standards of performance for specific new stationary sources in Colorado. The regulation is designed to bring new sources into compliance with the EPA's New Source Performance Standards. In addition, the regulation sets standards for new industries that are unique to Colorado for which the EPA has not yet set standards.

Volatile Organic Compounds Control

Regulation No. 7

Regulation No. 7 controls the emissions of volatile organic compounds, primarily in the

Denver-metro area. It sets standards and mandates controls for specific types of volatile organic compound sources.

Hazardous Air Pollutants Control

Regulation No. 8

Regulation No. 8 sets forth specific work practices, emission control requirements and standards for hazardous air pollutants.

Transportation Conformity

Regulation No. 10

Regulation No. 10 defines the criteria the Colorado Air Quality Control Commission uses to evaluate the consistency between state air quality standards/objectives, and transportation planning and major construction activities across the state, as defined in state implementation plans.

Motor Vehicle Inspection

Regulation No. 11

Regulation No. 11 requires automobile emission inspection and maintenance programs to be implemented in specified areas of the state for gasoline-powered on-road vehicles. These programs apply to businesses, industry and the general public.

Diesel Vehicle Inspection

Regulation No. 12

Regulation No. 12 defines the state's diesel-powered vehicle emission inspection and maintenance program for on-road vehicles.

Oxygenated Fuels Program

Regulation No. 13

Regulation No. 13 requires the use of oxygenated fuels in gasoline-powered motor vehicles in Colorado's Automobile Inspection and Readjustment program areas from Nov. 1 through Feb. 7.

Chlorofluorocarbons

Regulation No. 15

Regulation No. 15 identifies the requirements to control emissions of ozone-depleting compounds from both stationary and mobile sources.

Street Sanding & Sweeping

Regulation No. 16

Regulation No. 16 sets specification standards for street sanding material and street sweeping practices in the Automobile Inspection and Readjustment program area, and the Denver-metro fine particulate nonattainment area.

Clean Fuel Fleet

Regulation No. 17

Regulation No. 17 identifies the requirements for the Clean Fuel Fleet Program. The regulation's purpose is to reduce vehicle emissions through the required purchase of Clean Fuel Vehicles at required percentages.

Acid Rain Control

Regulation No. 18

Regulation No. 18 sets forth the requirement for implementing the state's acid rain program. This program is adopted by reference from the federal program found in 40 C.F.R., Part 72 as in effect on Jan. 6, 1994.

Lead Based Paint

Regulation No. 19

Regulation No. 19 defines the requirements for certifying lead abatement professionals and work practice measures.

Pollutants	Health Effects	Areas Affected in Colorado
<p>Carbon Monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless and tasteless gas. It results from incomplete combustion; its major sources in urban areas are motor vehicle emissions and woodburning.</p>	<p>Carbon monoxide affects individuals by depriving the body of oxygen. It enters the body through the lungs and inhibits the body's ability to transport oxygen. Carbon monoxide can reduce a healthy person's ability to perform manual tasks, and it can especially affect pregnant women, fetuses, anemic individuals and persons with cardiovascular diseases.</p>	<p>No violations statewide since 1995.</p>
<p>Particulate Matter describes the tiny particles of solid or semi-solid material found in the atmosphere, often referred to as dust. It is classified according to size:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •TSP= total suspended particulates •PM10 = particulates smaller than 10 microns •PM2.5= particulates smaller than 2.5 microns 	<p>Particulate matter can reduce lung function, aggravate respiratory conditions and may increase the long-term risk of cancer or development of respiratory problems.</p>	<p>Elevated PM10 levels are found in high-density urban areas and communities in narrow mountain valleys; exceedances throughout Western Slope in March 1999 due to dust storms. The exceedances did not violate standards.</p>
<p>Ozone (O₃) is a highly reactive form of oxygen; it is not emitted directly from a source, rather it is formed from the reaction of pollutants with sunlight. Ground-level ozone (photochemical smog) should not be confused with stratospheric ozone – the protective ozone layer located in the upper atmosphere.</p>	<p>Exposure to high concentrations of ozone can impair the function of lungs; it may induce respiratory symptoms in individuals with asthma, emphysema or reduced lung function; it potentially can reduce immune system capacity; and it can act as an irritant to mucous membranes of eyes and throat.</p>	<p>Suburban areas downwind of urban areas; exceedances of the revised standard in the Denver-metro area during summer of 1998-99.</p>
<p>Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) is a colorless gas with a pungent odor at high concentrations; it is highly soluble with water and is a major contributor to "acid rain." It is emitted primarily from combustion sources.</p>	<p>Sulfur dioxide can aggravate an individual's respiratory tract, impair pulmonary functions and increase the risk of asthma attacks.</p>	<p>All of Colorado has met the standard.</p>
<p>Lead (Pb) exists in the atmosphere primarily as an inhalable particulate; its primary source is motor vehicles that burn leaded gasoline.</p>	<p>Lead can impair an individual's production of hemoglobin; cause intestinal cramps, peripheral nerve paralysis, anemia and severe fatigue.</p>	<p>All of Colorado has met the standard.</p>
<p>Asbestos is a mineral fiber found in building materials and automobile brake linings.</p>	<p>Asbestos can cause respiratory problems and increased risk of lung cancer. It can cause asbestosis – a scarring of the lung tissue which restricts breathing; it also can cause mesothelioma – cancer of the lung and intestinal lining.</p>	<p>Buildings where asbestos has been used are of primary concern, particularly during removal or renovation.</p>
<p>Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) is a gas contributing to photochemical smog (ozone) production. It is a by-product of oxides of nitrogen emitted from combustion sources and motor vehicles.</p>	<p>Nitrogen dioxide can increase respiratory problems, cause mild symptomatic effects in asthmatic individuals and increase susceptibility to respiratory infections.</p>	<p>All of Colorado has met the standard.</p>
<p>Hazardous Air Pollutants are pollutants known or suspected of causing cancer or other serious health effects.</p>	<p>Hazardous air pollutants can increase risk of cancer, sterility and nervous system disorders.</p>	<p>Statewide</p>

State & Federal Air Pollutant Standards

State & Local Programs/Strategies To Reduce Air Pollutants

Two state and federal carbon monoxide standards exist. Both standards average the concentration of carbon monoxide across specified time periods – one hour and eight hours. The one-hour standard is set at 35 parts per million and the eight-hour standard is set at 9 parts per million.

Basic and Enhanced Automobile Inspection and Maintenance programs, Oxygenated Gasoline Program, transportation planning, travel reduction programs, woodburning controls, stationary source controls and pollution prevention programs, High Pollution Advisory Program.

Federal and state standards for particulate matter apply to particles less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter (fine particles, PM_{2.5}) and under 10 microns (coarse particles, PM₁₀). The PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards average concentration levels on a 24-hour and annual basis. The 24-hour standard for PM_{2.5} is 65 ug/m³ (micrograms per cubic meter) applied to the 98th percentile sample; the annual standard is 15 ug/m³. For PM₁₀ the standards are 150 ug/m³ (24-hour) and 50 ug/m³ (annual).

Diesel Emissions Control Program, street sanding and street sweeping improvements, transportation planning, Basic and Enhanced Automobile Inspection and Maintenance programs, travel reduction programs, woodburning controls, stationary source controls and pollution prevention programs, High Pollution Advisory Program.

State and federal standards for ozone apply to average concentration levels during eight-hour time periods. The standard allows up to 0.08 parts per million of ozone to be present during any eight-hour time period. This standard is being reviewed by the U.S. Supreme Court. The EPA has reinstated a previous, one-hour standard of 0.12 ppm until issues surrounding the eight-hour standard are resolved.

Basic and Enhanced Automobile Inspection and Maintenance programs, gasoline transfer controls, substitution of non-reactive hydrocarbons, solvent control and pollution prevention programs, summertime ozone advisory program

Three state and federal sulfur dioxide standards exist. Each consider average concentration levels across specified time periods. An annual standard is set at 0.03 parts-per-million, a 24-hour standard is set at 0.14 ppm and a three-hour standard is set at 0.5 ppm.

Air Quality Control Commission regulations control sulfur dioxide emissions from industry.

The federal lead standard is averaged across three-month time periods. During any three months, the lead concentration is not to exceed 1.5 ug/m³. The state lead standard is averaged across one-month time periods and is not to exceed 1.5 ug/m³.

Leaded gasoline phase out and stationary source controls.

The state standard for asbestos is set at 0.01 fibers /cc (fibers per cubic centimeter).

Air Quality Control Commission Regulation No. 8 controls asbestos removal and abatement statewide.

The nitrogen dioxide standard averages concentration levels on an annual basis and allows up to 0.053 parts-per-million of nitrogen dioxide per year.

Air Quality Control Commission Regulations control the emissions of oxides of nitrogen.

Approximately 20 federal and state standards exist and are control technology based.

Woodburning controls and state/local pollution prevention programs reduce the prevalence of hazardous air pollutants.

Stationary Sources Program Enforcement Update

Purpose

This portion of the report is intended to satisfy the requirement in section 25-7-105(5)(c), CRS, which requires the Air Quality Control Commission to prepare and make available to the public a report which includes a list of all alleged violations of emission control regulations which shows the status of control procedures in effect with respect to each such alleged violation. Attached to this document are three tables listing the alleged violations for which some action took place in Fiscal Year 2000. Table 1 lists the Air Pollution Control Division's (Division's) alleged violations concerning stationary sources (other than CFC and asbestos sources). Table 2 lists the Division's alleged chlorofluorocarbon violations and Table 3 lists the Division's alleged asbestos violations. The tables include whether the case is pending or complete. If a case is pending, the status of the control procedures in effect is also pending. If a case is complete, then the warning letter, dismissal, settlement agreement or final agency order will include the status of control procedures in effect for each alleged violation.

Enforcement Program

The Field Services Unit regulates stationary, including open burning and odors. The unit has been focusing more on early settlement agreements in lieu of issuing Notices of Violation and Compliance Orders. Upon discovery of a violation, the inspector will typically draft and send a Compliance Advisory (CA) to notify the source of the noncompliance issues. The Compliance Advisory includes a statement that the company should contact the inspector to discuss the noncompliance issues. Upon discussing the issue internally and with the company, unit staff will decide whether to dismiss the violation, issue a Warning Letter, proceed with early settlement discussions, or proceed with a formal enforcement action (issue a Notice of Violation). Many of the cases were settled prior to issuance of an Notice of Violation.

The Chlorofluorocarbon Unit enforces Regulation No. 15 concerning the control of chlorofluorocarbons. Most of the enforcement actions by this unit involve notification and certification requirements. As a result, the CFC Unit often sends out early settlement agreement offers and Compliance Advisories and does not issue Notices of Violation.

The Asbestos Unit regulates companies involved in the abatement of asbestos; building owners and schools are also affected by asbestos control rules. In regulating schools, the Asbestos Unit issues Notices of Noncompliance (NONs) which require the school to take certain steps to come into compliance. Typically, if the school comes into compliance within the stated time period, the Division does not require the school to pay a civil penalty. The Asbestos Unit is not legally required to, but typically does issue a Notice of Violation (NOV) at the onset of an enforcement action. After a Notice of Violation conference is held, the Asbestos Unit issues a Warning Letter, dismisses the action, attempts to reach an early settlement agreement in the form of a Compliance Order on Consent (COC), or issues a Compliance Order (CO).

The table on the following page is a summary of the number of enforcement documents.

Enforcement Statistics - Fiscal Year 1999

Actions	Field Services Unit	Asbestos Unit	CFC Unit
Warning Letters	9	5	0
Compliance Advisories	102	0	0
Notices of Violations	18	41	4
Notices of Noncompliance (schools only)	0	26	0
Compliance Orders	1	36	2
Compliance Orders on Consent and Early Settlement Agreements	40	14	26
AQCC Hearings	0	0	0
Referrals to Attorney Generals Office	2	0	0
Referrals to EPA	0	0	0

Glossary of Terms

Compliance Advisory (CA): The Division issues these to provide timely notice to a facility of apparent violations found during an inspection. The Division may or may not initiate a formal enforcement action, depending on the type of violation and the response of the facility.

Compliance Order (CO): If the Division determines that a violation or noncompliance did occur after a notice of violation conference, it may issue a compliance order. The order includes the final determinations of the Division regarding the violation or noncompliance, a summary of the proceedings at the notice of violation conference, and an evaluation of the evidence considered by the Division in reaching its final determination of law.

Compliance Order on Consent (COC): Is a settlement agreement or express terms, mutually agreed upon in writing, between the recipient of an informal notice of noncompliance, notice of violation, or compliance order and the Division, resolving the discovered noncompliance issues.

Noncompliance Penalty (NCP): Is a penalty assessed pursuant to § 25-7-115(5), C.R.S., to ensure a source does not reap the economic benefit of noncompliance with a federal requirement, as required under 42 U.S.C. § 7420.

Notice of Noncompliance (NON): Is issued to a school and requires the school to take certain steps to come into compliance. Typically, if the school comes into compliance within the stated time period, the Division does not require the school to pay a civil penalty.

Notice of Violation (NOV): Is issued by the Division to provide specific notice to a company of the provisions alleged to have been violated, and the Division's factual basis and legal conclusions for the allegations.

Supplement Environmental Project (SEP): Is an environmentally beneficial expenditure or activity undertaken by a source to mitigate some or all of a civil penalty in accordance with guidelines in this handbook.

Warning Letter: Is a written notification to a source that the Division documented a violation, that further recurrence could result in enforcement action being taken, but that no further enforcement action will result directly from the instant violation.

FIELD SERVICES COMPLIANCE ACTIONS FISCAL YEAR 2000

Compliance Advisory (CA) Notice of Violation (NOV) Notice of Noncompliance (NON) Compliance Order (CO) Civil Penalty (CP) Compliance Order on Consent (COC) Noncompliance Penalty (NCP) Early Settlement Agreement (ESA) Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP)

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ACTION(S)</u>	<u>VIOLATION(S)</u>
AGGREGATES INC	CA: 1/7/00	REG 3 PART A.II.A & PART B III.A.1 - NO APEN AND NO PERMIT FOR SCREEN DECK
ARDCO CORPORATION	CA: 8/25/99	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH REG 3, AND SUBMIT AN APEN FOR NEW BOOTH AND REG 7 VOC LIMITS FOR COATINGS
ARNY AND LINDA LONG	WL: 2/7/00	REG 1, SECTION II.C.1. OPEN BURNING WITHOUT A PERMIT
ARTS AUTO BODY	CA: 9/14/99	NEEDS UPDATED APEN
ASPHALT CONSTRUCTORS	NOV: 10/8/98; COC: 9/24/99; CP: \$39,300; SEP: \$40,000	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH PERMIT CONDITIONS: NO WATER SPRAYS & SEVERAL OTHER. SEP: PAVING OF ROAD
ASPHALT CONSTRUCTORS	NOV: 10/8/98; COC: 9/24/99; CP: \$39,300; SEP: \$40,000	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH PERMIT CONDITIONS: NO WATER SPRAYS & SEVERAL OTHER. SEP: PAVING OF ROAD
ASPHALT CONSTRUCTORS	NOV: 10/8/98; COC: 9/24/99; CP: \$39,300; SEP: \$40,000	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH PERMIT CONDITIONS: NO WATER SPRAYS & SEVERAL OTHER. SEP: PAVING OF ROAD
ATLAS METAL AND IRON	COC: 12/20/99; CP: \$4,000	REG 1, II.A.1 - OPACITY EXCEEDANCE FROM SMELTER STACK
ATMEL CORPORATION	CA: 3/31/00	FAILED TO CONDUCT STACK TESTING, SELF CERTIFICATION, CONTROL OF HF EMISSIONS (AND ROLLING 12 MONTH AVERAGE
B & R SCREEN GRAPHICS	CA: 7/27/99	NEEDED TO FILE UPDATED APEN AND COVER SOLVENT DISPENSERS
B.F. GOODRICH AEROSPACE COMPANY	COC: 7/27/99; CP: \$39,800; SEP: \$54,400	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH PERMIT CONDITION CONCERNING EMISSIONS. SEP: REMOVED EXISTING DEGREASER & INSTALLED NON HAZARDOUS SOLVENT TANK AND DID EFFICIENCY EVALUATION (E2).
BARRINGER LABORATORIES	CA: 9/20/99	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH REG 3 II.C.1.e. - APEN AND INCREASED CHEMICAL USAGE.
BARTLETT ELEVATOR	CA: 11/8/99	OFF PROPERTY TRANSPORT OF GRAIN DUST, REG 1.III.D.2.C; NO APEN FOR OPERATION, REG 3, PART A., II.A.
BASIN WESTERN INC	CA: 3/23/00; CP: \$7,650	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH REG 7 VI.C.4.b.ii,iii,v & D.4.e. - DROPPING GASOLINE WITHOUT VAPOR RECOVERY EQUIPMENT HOOKED UP AND NOT HAVING A CERTIFICATION STICKER
BETHUNE GRAIN HANDLING	CA: 11/2/99	REG 3, PART A., SECTION II.A. - NO APENS
BLACK CANYON AGGREGATES - UNITED CO B, P	CA: 5/30/00	NO APENS AND PERMITS FOR CRUSHER AND SCREEN, NO FINAL APPROVAL CERTIFICATION, NO RELOCATION NOTICE, REG 6 - NO NOTICE
BOLD DESIGNS	CA: 8/12/99	NEEDED UPDATED APEN
BRADLEY PETROLEUM	CA: 3/1/00	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH EMISSION LIMIT REQUIREMENTS OF CONDITION #5 OF EMISSION PERMIT 98JE0208. LIMIT IS 13.7 LBS/DAY.
BRITE-LINES TECHNOLOGIES	CA: 3/14/00	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH AUDITING REQUIREMENT OF CONDITION 1.3 OF OPERATING PERMIT 95OPDE113
BUNT LLC DBA WAZOO'S ON WAZEE	CA: 2/11/00	REG 3 PART A.11.C1- NEEDS UPDATED APEN
C & B CLEANERS	CA: 1/21/00	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH REG 8 FOR DRY CLEANERS AND PERMIT; FAILED TO MAINTAIN LEAK AND VAPOR DETECTION & RECORDS
CAMAS COLORADO	CA: 1/31/00	REG 3, PART A.II.A.1. - APEN & PART B.II.A. - FAILED TO OBTAIN PERMIT FOR SAND DRYING ACTIVITIES

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ACTION(S)</u>	<u>VIOLATION(S)</u>
CENTEX EAGLE- GYPSUM COMPANY	CA: 11/29/99; CP: \$6,000	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH SEVERAL REQUIREMENTS OF OPERATING PERMIT 95OPEA041
CHEMICAL AND METAL INDUSTRIES	NOV: 6/22/99; COC: 10/5/99; CP: \$1,200;	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH CONDITIONS #3 & #5 OF EMISSION PERMIT 92DE084
CHESAPEAKE PACKAGING	CA: 3/24/00	NEED UPDATED APEN PER REG 3, PART A.II.C1 AND FAILED TO COMPLY WITH CONDITION #11 OF PERMIT 98DE0741
CITY OF GREELEY - PARKS & REC	CA: 8/13/99	NO APEN FOR LAND DEVELOPMENT; REG 3, PARTA., SECTION II.D.j
CITY OF LONGMONT	CA: 10/26/99	FAILURE TO FILE APEN FOR SCREENING AND LOADOUT. REG 3, PART A. SECTION II.A.
COCKS-CLARK GRAPHICS	COC: 12/11/98; CA: 7/15/99; CP: \$22,400; SEP: \$23,520	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH REG 8, PART E. 40 CFR PART 63 SUBPART T-DEGREASER. SEP: INSTALLATION OF NEW SOLVENT DEGREASER USING NON HAZARDOUS SOLVENT.
COLORADO GREENHOUSE	CA: 12/7/99; DISMISSED	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH PERMIT 97WE0024 - FAILURE TO AMEND T5 95OPWE096
COLORADO INDUSTRIAL PAINT	CA: 3/14/00	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH PERMIT; VOCS ABOVE 3.5 LBS/GALLON COATING & INCINERATOR LOADING > 1 TON/YR.
COLORADO INTERSTATE GAS - CHEYENNE COMPR	CA: 2/2/00	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH PERMIT; FAILED TO SUPPLY INFORMATION
COLORADO INTERSTATE GAS - FT MORGAN COMP	CA: 4/4/00	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH OPERATING PERMIT CONDITIONS: EMISSION LIMITS FOR NOX & VOC, CALCULATION OF 12-MONTH MONITORING TOTAL, VOC LIMIT
COLORADO INTERSTATE GAS - WATKINS COMPRS	CA: 4/4/00	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH OPERATING PERMIT CONDITIONS: QUARTERLY TEST OF ENGINE, FUGITIVE VOC EMISSIONS, EMISSIONS OF NOX, CO, VOC
COLORADO INTERSTATE GAS COMPANY- LATIGOS	CA: 5/9/00	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH OPERATING PERMIT; GAS ANALYSIS WAS NOT LESS THAN 4 MONTHS APART AND GLYCALC WAS NOT RUN
COLORADO PAINT COMPANY	CA: 10/18/99	FAILED TO COVER OPEN CONTAINERS OF VOCS.
COLORADO REFINING COMPANY	CA: 10/4/99; CP: \$27,000	REG 8 E, SUBPART XX & R - RAIL CARS NOT VAPOR TESTED, NO RECORDS OF TANK TRUCK TESTING ON SITE
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY	CA: 11/10/99; COC: 5/31/00; CP: \$9,000; SEP: \$32,000	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH OPERATING PERMIT. SEP: ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECT
CONOCO - LOWER HORSE DRAW	COC: 4/18/00; CP: \$20,000	NO APEN AND NO PERMIT FOR COMPRESSOR ENGINE
COORS CERAMICS GOLDEN	COC: 10/19/99; NCP: \$12,000	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH 40 CFR PART 60, SUBPART UUU
COORS CERAMICS GRAND JUNCTION	COC: 10/19/99; NCP: \$12,000	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH 40 CFR PART 60, SUBPART UUU, CONCERNING A STACK TEST AND MONITORING
CROWN CORK & SEAL - GOLDEN ALUMINUM	CA: 5/16/00; CP: \$2,250	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH REG 6 PART A 40 CFR SUBPART TT - REQUIREMENTS FOR REPORTS ON MONITORING SYSTEM
CYCLO MANUFACTURING	CA: 11/15/99	IMPROPER RECORD KEEPING OF THROUGHPUTS AND 12 MONTH RUNNING TOTAL
DALTON BROTHERS	WL: 6/19/00	REG 1, II.C.1 - OPEN BURNING WITHOUT A PERMIT
DENVER BUMPER WORKS	CA: 8/23/99; CP \$7,200	VIOLATION OF SUBPART N, CHROME STANDARDS, 40CFR 63.340
DENVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	CA: 7/21/99; CP: \$9,000	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH PERMIT

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ACTION(S)</u>	<u>VIOLATION(S)</u>
DENVER METALS	COC: 5/24/00; CA: 3/31/99; CP: \$4,200	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH MACT FOR CHROME PLATERS - 40 CFR, PART 63, SUBPART N. SEP: CONDUCTED P2 EVALUATION.
DENVER REGIONAL LANDFILL INC	CA: 11/30/99; CP: \$19,800	NO TITLE V PERMIT APPLICATION, BACK FEES NOT PAID BASED ON RECALCULATION OF EMISSIONS, & REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
DENVER ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	CA: 4/7/00	NEED UPDATED APEN PER REG 3 PART A I.I.C.1
DONALD AND MAYBELLE WILSON	WL: 1/14/00	REG 1, SECTION II.C.1 - OPEN BURNING WITHOUT A PERMIT. ALSO 25-7-123(2)(a) C.R.S.
DUKE ENERGY - LADDER CREEK	COC: 3/17/00; CP: \$40,000; SEP \$38,400	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH PERMIT. SEP: EXPERIMENTAL TESTING.
EAGLE COUNTY LANDFILL	CA: 1/25/00	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH REG 6, PART A, 40 CFR PART 60, SUBPART Cc - REQUIREMENTS FOR LANDFILLS
EASY WAY CLEANERS	CA: 1/21/00	FAILED TO FILE UPDATED APEN, PERMIT & RECORDKEEPING FOR LEAKS & VAPOR EMISSIONS
EL PASO NATURAL GAS - BONDAD STATION	COC: 10/15/99; CP: \$7,500	FAILED STACK TEST FOR CO, TURBINES. SEP: INSTALLING 3 NEW LOW-EMITTING SIMPLE CYCLE TURBINES.
EL PASO NATURAL GAS-FLORIDA RIVER	COC: 10/15/99; CP: \$7,500	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH RECORDKEEPING AND CALCULATION OF EMISSIONS
ELECTRON CORPORATION	CP: \$78,750; COC	FAILED TO SUBMIT APENS, OBTAIN PERMITS, PAY EMISSION FEES, COMPLY WITH RACT, AND COMPLY WITH CONSTRUCTION PERMIT
ELSRO INC	WL: 12/30/99	POSSIBLE OPACITY AND OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS
ETHANOL MANAGEMENT COMPANY	NOV: 4/6/00; NCP: \$9,653; CP: \$13,500	NO APEN, NO PERMIT, - REG 3; FAILED TO SUBMIT REPORT, CERTIFICATION & NOTIFICATION FOR TANK (REG 6, SUB Kb & A)
EVERGREEN OPERATING CORPORATION	COC: 6/28/00; CP: \$125,000; NCP: \$5,000; SEP: \$49,600	OPERATING WITHOUT A PERMIT, WITHOUT CONTROL EQUIPMENT, AND FAILED STACK TEST. SEP: INSTALL CATALYSTS ON 2 COMPRESSOR ENGINES & DONATED \$5,500 TO LAS ANIMAS COUNTY FOR DUST CONTROL
GATES RUBBER COMPANY	WL: 8/9/99	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH REG 6, SUBPART GG CONCERNING MONITORING FUEL SULFUR CONTENT
GENESIS FIXTURES INC	CA:3/1/00; COC:5/18/00; CP: \$6,500	NO APEN AND PERMIT FOR RELOCATED EQUIPMENT. ALSO BACK FEES OWED.
GENESIS INNOVATIONS INC	CA: 3/1/00; COC: 5/18/00; CP: \$6,500;	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH PERMIT FOR TRACKING EMISSIONS, UNIT UNPERMITTED, FAILED TO SUBMIT APEN FOR INCREASED HAPS, & FAILED TO COMPLY WITH FINAL APPROVAL
GRAINLAND COOPERATIVE	CP: \$8,100	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH VARIOUS PERMIT REQUIREMENTS & SUBMIT APENS
GRYNBERG PETROLEUM	NOV: 4/8/99; COC: 9/2/99; CP: \$10,830	NON PAYMENT OF FEES FOR 1996 AND 1997, NON PAYMENT OF PERMIT-FEES
HALL GRAIN - AKRON	CA: 11/24/99	REG 3, PART A., SECTION II.A. - NO APENS
HALL GRAIN - OTIS	CA: 11/24/99	REG 3, PART A, SECTION II.A. - NO APENS
HALL IRWIN CONSTRUCTION	CA: 12/30/99	FAILURE TO SUBMIT UPDATED APEN
HALLIBURTON SERVICES INC	CA: 12/30/99	UPDATED APEN NEEDED
HOLLADAY GROUP, L.L.C.	CA: 5/1/00; CP \$25,350	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH PERMIT; DUST CONTROL MEASURES FOR LAND DEVELOPMENT
HOLNAM - PORTLAND FACILITY	COC: 9/9/99	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH PERMIT; VOCS & BACK FEES
HOLNAM PORTLAND (FLORENCE)	COC: 9/9/99; CP: \$5,525	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH REG 1,II.A.1 - OPACITY-PLT #3, #2 CLINKER BUCKET

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ACTION(S)</u>	<u>VIOLATION(S)</u>
HOTTINGER EXCAVATING AND READY MIX	CA: 11/24/99	REG 3, PART A.II.A. - NO APEN
INCA PAINT AND PRINT LIMITED	CA: 12/21/99	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH REG 7, PART IV, SUBPART L - 3.5 LBS OF VOC/GAL OF COATING; REG 3, NO VALID PERMIT & TITLE V PERMIT
ISON OIL COMPANY	CA: 11/24/99	REG 3, PART A., SECTION II.A. - NO APENS
KENDALL PRINTING COMPANY	CA: 7/16/99	FAILED TO MODIFY EMISSION PERMIT
KEYLINE GRAPHICS - WADDELL LITHO	CA: 9/17/99	NEEDS UPDATED APEN
KINDER MORGAN - BEECHER ISLAND COMPRESSOR STATION	CP: \$130,000 (PORTION)	FAILED TO CONDUCT QUARTERLY MONITORING AS REQUIRED BY OPERATING PERMIT
KINDER MORGAN - BRIGHTON COMPRESSOR STATION	CP: \$130,000 (PORTION)	FAILED TO CONDUCT COMPLIANCE TEST
KINDER MORGAN - BUCKBOARD COMPRESSOR STATION	CP: \$130,000 (PORTION)	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH RECORDING, REPORTING, AND SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS IN OPERATING PERMIT
KINDER MORGAN - COLLBRAN COMPRESSOR STATION	CP: \$130,000 (PORTION)	FAILED TO CONDUCT QUARTERLY MONITORING AS REQUIRED BY TITLE V PERMIT
KINDER MORGAN - DOUGAN COMPRESSOR STATION	CP: \$130,000 (PORTION)	FAILED TO CONDUCT MONITORING AND REPORTING AS REQUIRED BY TITLE V PERMIT
KINDER MORGAN - FORT LUPTON COMPRESSOR STATION	CP: \$130,000 (PORTION)	FAILED TO CONDUCT STACK TESTS FOR 7 ENGINES AND DEHYDRATOR AS REQUIRED; 3 ENGINES IN NONCOMPLIANCE WITH PERMIT LIMITS; FAILED TO MONITOR; FAILED CHARGE WEIGHT ON UNIT
KINDER MORGAN - FOUNDATION CREEK COMPRESSOR STATION	CP: \$130,000 (PORTION)	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH FUGITIVE EMISSION REQUIREMENTS IN TITLE V PERMIT
KINDER MORGAN - FREDERICK COMPRESSOR STATION	CP: \$130,000 (PORTION)	TWO MONITORING EVENTS INDICATED NONCOMPLIANCE WITH HOURLY EMISSION LIMITS, FAILED TO CONDUCT TEST & MONITORING, AS REQUIRED BY PERMIT
KINDER MORGAN - HUDSON COMPRESSOR STATION	CP: \$130,000 (PORTION)	FAILED TO CONDUCT MONITORING & RECORDKEEPING AS REQUIRED BY OPERATING PERMIT; EXCEEDED ALLOWABLE GAS COMBUSTION LIMIT
KINDER MORGAN - NORTH DOUGLAS CREEK GAS PLANT	CP: \$130,000 (PORTION)	FAILED TO CONDUCT EXTENDED WET GAS ANALYSIS & MONITORING; EXCEEDED EMISSION LIMITS, AS REQUIRED BY TITLE V PERMIT
KINDER MORGAN - PARACHUTE COMPRESSOR STATION	CP: \$130,000 (PORTION)	FAILED TO CONDUCT LDAR MONITORING & CONSTRUCTION WITHOUT A PERMIT
KINDER MORGAN - PICEANCE COMPRESSOR STATION	CP: \$130,000 (PORTION)	REG 6 & OPERATING PERMIT: FAILED TO CONDUCT LDAR MONITORING
KINDER MORGAN - SOUTH CANYON COMPRESSOR STATION	CP: \$130,000 (PORTION)	OPERATED TEG DEHYDRATOR IN EXCESS OF VOC LIMITS OPERATING PERMIT
KINDER MORGAN - YENTER GAS PROCESSING PLANT	CP: \$130,000 (PORTION)	FAILED TO RUN AN EXTENDED GAS ANALYSIS & CONDUCT MONTHLY CALCULATION OF EMISSIONS, AS REQUIRED BY TITLE V PERMIT
KURTIS AUTO BODY	CA: 1/18/00	REG 3, PART A. II.C.1 - NEED UPDATED APEN
LAFARGE CORPORATION	CA: 6/1/00	REG 3; NO APEN, NO PERMIT FOR SEVERAL PIECES OF EQUIPMENT
LAFARGE, DBA WESTERN MOBILE SOUTH-PUEBLO	CA: 6/16/00	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH REG 1, SECTION II.A.1. - OPACITY > 20%
LAJUNTA MUNICIPAL UTILITIES	WL: 3/7/00	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH OPACITY REQUIREMENTS IN OPERATING PERMIT
LESTER FEISTEL	NOV: 6/30/00; CP: \$100	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH REG 1, SECTION II.C.1- OPEN BURNING WITHOUT A PERMIT.
LOCTITE CORPORATION	CA: 12/27/99; CP: \$9,550	REG 3, PART A.II.A., A.VI.A.1., & PART B. III.A. - FAILED TO SUBMIT APENS AND FEES AND OBTAIN PERMIT

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ACTION(S)</u>	<u>VIOLATION(S)</u>
LOVELAND INDUSTRIES INC	CA: 7/14/99	FAILED SUBMIT UPDATED APEN FOR PROPIONIC ACID EMISSIONS
LYNN'S VALET CLEANERS	CA: 4/15/99; COC: 7/15/99	NO PERMIT, NON PAYMENT OF FEES AND NO REFRIGERATED CONDENSER
MAGPIE OPERATING INC	CA: 1/31/00; CP: \$11,700	FAILED TO COMPLY OPERATING PERMIT: REPORTING, MONITORING, CERTIFICATION, RECORDKEEPING
MARC A. PIANO	NOV: 9/15/99; CO: 12/8/99; CP: \$100	OPEN BURNING WITHOUT A PERMIT - 25-7-123(3)a & b
MASTERCRAFT CABINETS INC	CA: 3/1/00; CP: \$11,375	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH OPERATING PERMIT
MULL DRILLING - SORRENTO PLANT	CA: 2/3/00; COC 8/3/00; CP \$16,875	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH OPERATING PERMIT: CALCULATION OF VOC & HAP EMISSIONS, COMPONENT COUNT, RECORDS & REPORTING
MURFIN DRILLING COMPANY	COC: 8/18/99; CA: 6/10/99; CP: \$3,500	SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT, MONITORING AND RECORDKEEPING VIOLATIONS
NATIONAL HOG FARMS, INC.	COMPLAINT FILED IN DISTRICT COURT; COC 7/00; CP: \$50,000	VIOLATED WORK PRACTICE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS IN REGULATION NO. 2, PART B
NORTH AMERICAN RESOURCE	COC: 3/28/00; CA: 11/18/99	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH OPERATING PERMIT REQUIREMENTS
NORTH AMERICAN RESOURCES	COC: 3/28/00; CA:11/18/99	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH NUMEROUS OPERATING PERMIT REQUIREMENTS
NORTH AMERICAN RESOURCES	COC: 3/28/00; CA: 11/18/99; CP: \$19,500	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH OPERATING PERMIT. SEP: INSTALL CONTROLS ON ENGINE
OLDCASTLE PRECAST	COC: 7/26/99; CA: 5/10/99; CP: \$7,750	NO APEN, NO PERMIT
OPTIMA BATTERIES	COC: 12/1/99; CP: \$10,000	FAILED STACK TEST FOR LEAD, REG 6 PART A SUBPART KK
OPUS NORTHWEST LLC	WL: 7/20/99	NO APEN AND NO PERMIT FOR LAND DEVELOPMENT
OWENS-CORNING	CA: 4/6/00; CP: \$13,500	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH EMISSION LIMITS IN PERMIT
PECOS INVESTMENTS DBA WASTE SPECIALTIES	NOV:	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH REG 6 PART A, SUBPART Cc - REQUIREMENTS FOR LANDFILL
PECOS INVESTMENTS DBA WASTE SPECIALTIES	NOV:	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH REG 6 PART A, SUBPART Cc - REQUIREMENTS FOR LANDFILL
PECOS INVESTMENTS DBA WASTE SPECIALTIES	NOV:	REG 3 PART B, - FAILED TO OBTAIN A PERMIT FOR COAL ASH MONOFILL OPERATION
PETRO-MARK CORPORATION	CA: 3/2/00; CP: \$15,000	REG 3: NO APEN, NO PERMIT, NO TITLE V PERMIT
POLKA DOT CLEANERS	CA: 8/27/99	FAILED TO SUBMIT LEAK DETECTION LOG & TEMPERATURE CONDENSER LOGS & COMPLY WITH PERMIT
POWER ENGINEERING	CA: 7/27/99	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH SUBPART N, CHROME STANDARDS, 40 CFR 63.340
PREMIER INDUSTRIES - WESTERN INSULATION	COC: 1/3/00; CA: 8/11/99; CP: \$5,250	NO APEN OR PERMIT FOR UNIT, FAILED TO SUBMIT CERTIFICATION FORM & CONDUCT CALCULATIONS, VIOLATED VOC LIMITS
PRODUCERS LIVESTOCK	WL: 8/13/99;	NO OPEN BURNING PERMIT. REG 1, SECTION II.C.1
PROTECTO WRAP	CA: 7/23/99	REG 3, PART A II.C.1- UPDATED APEN
PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY - FT SAINT VRAIN	COC: 4/13/00; CP: \$25,000	NO PSD PERMIT FOR NEW UNIT #4 AT POWER PLANT
QUESTAR GAS MANAGEMENT	CA: 11/19/99; CP: \$4,000	NO QUARTERLY MONITORING OF NO2 AND CO FROM ENGINES
R & R CUSTOM WOODWORKING	CA:7/14/99	NEEDED TO FILE UPDATED APEN
RICHARD JOHNSON	NOV: 11/19/99	OPEN BURNING WITHOUT A PERMIT - REG 1, SECTION II.C.1
RICHEY'S READY MIX	CA: 11/24/99	REG 3, PART A., SECTION II.A. - NO APENS

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ACTION(S)</u>	<u>VIOLATION(S)</u>
ROBINSON BRICK	NOV: 9/1/99; COC: 5/12/00; CP: \$22,500; SEP \$13,800	NO TESTING, NO PERMIT FOR CRUSHER. SEP: PAVED PARKING & ROADWAY AREAS AT PLANT.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN INSPECTION SERVICES	WL: 5/26/00	REG 1, SECTION II.C.1 - OPEN BURNING WITHOUT A PERMIT.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN STEEL MILLS	COC: 9/9/99; COMPLAINT FILED IN DISTRICT COURT	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH OPACITY STANDARDS AT VARIOUS PLANT OPERATIONS AND ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE
ROCKY MTN COLBY PIPE - ROSCOM WEST	CA: 4/6/00	REG 3 PART A.II.C.1, NEEDS UPDATED AND REVISED APEN.
ROYAL EXPRESS CLEANERS	CA: 7/15/99	NEEDED APEN FOR INCREASE IN USAGE OF PERC, NEEDED TO DO BIWEEKLY LEAK DETECTION LOG, MAINTAIN REFRIG
SAND CREEK CHEMICAL	COC: 12/29/99; CP: \$95,400	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH REGS 3, 6, & 7 AND NUMEROUS PERMIT VIOLATIONS
SANDCO INCORPORATED	CA: 10/15/99; COC: 6/7/00; CP: \$27,750; SEP: \$24,975	NO APENS AND NO PERMITS & NO ANNUAL FEES PAID. SEP: COMPANY PAVED ROADWAY
SCHAFFER COMMERCIAL SEATING	CA: 3/29/00	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ANNUAL CERTIFICATION PER OPERATING PERMIT
SIEBERT EQUITY COOP	CA: 4/4/00	REG 3, FAILED TO SUBMIT APEN, OBTAIN PERMIT, CONDUCT TESTS ON 13 PIECES OF EQUIPMENT, & COMPLY REG 6, SUBPART DD
SOUTHWESTERN PRODUCTS	CA: 9/27/99; CP: \$14,000	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH REQUIREMENTS OF OPERATING PERMIT
ST FIRESTONE - OAK MEADOWS PUD FILING 1	CA: 2/2/00; COC: 4/28/00; CP: \$3,000	REG 3: NO APEN FILED & NO PERMIT OBTAINED FOR LAND DEVELOPMENT
TEWELL'S PRINTING & LITHOGRAPHING	CA: 2/16/00	REG 3 , PART A.II.C1 - NEED UPDATED APEN
THE LAUNDRY BASKET	CA: 9/20/99	REG 3: EXPIRED APEN; FAILED TO COMPLY WITH REG 8 REQUIREMENTS - RECORD KEEPING, LEAK DETECTION & TEMPERATURE RECORDING
THERMO COGENERATION FT LUPTON	CA: 5/24/00; CP: \$6,000	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH OPERATING PERMIT: LATE REPORTS, NO ANNUAL CERTIFICATION, 25PPM NOX, PM LIMITS
THERMO COGENERATION PARTNERSHIP	CA: 12/7/99; DISMISSED	FAILURE TO AMEND TITLE V PERMIT TO INCLUDE COLORADO GREENHOUSE
TOM'S BODY SHOP	CA: 1/6/00	REG 3, PART A. II.C.1. - NEED UPDATED APEN
TRUSTILE DOORS INC.	CA: 5/9/00; CP: \$4,500	REG 1 III.B.2a & CONDITION 5a & 3 OF PERMIT 98AD0860; LIMITS FOR PARTICULATE AND CO
ULTRAMAR DIAMOND SHAMROCK CORP- FOUNTAIN	COC: 6/28/00; CA: 7/14/99; CP: \$48,000; NCP: \$13,237	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH OPERATING PERMIT & SEVERAL REQUIREMENTS OF REG 8, SUBPART R
UNION PACIFIC RESOURCES - MOUNT PEARL ST	CA: 5/18/00	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH CONDITIONS OF T5 PERMIT 95OPCY006
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER	CA: 2/3/00; CP \$6,000	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH OPERATING PERMIT: TESTING, AUDITING, OPACITY OBSERVATION, RECORDS AND REPORTING
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO WILLIAMS VILLAGE	CA: 6/28/00; CP \$5,100	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH OPERATING PERMIT; REPORTING, OPACITY READINGS, APEN
VESUVIUS USA	CA: 5/18/00	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH REG 3: PERMIT, REG 6 PART A GENERAL PROVISIONS, SUBPART OOO: OPACITY, SUBPART UUU: OPACITY
VONA GRAIN HANDLING	CA: 11/2/99	REG 3, PART A., SECTION II.A. - NO APENS
WESCOURT INCORPORATED	COC: 9/2/99; CP: \$24,000	FAILED TO OPERATE TANK WITH CONTROLS PER ORDER ON CONSENT AND SUBPART Kb
WESTERN FILAMENT INC	COC:4/6/00; CA:7/9/99; CP: \$12000;	EXCEEDED PERMIT LIMITS FOR VOCS AND HAPS
WESTIN HOTEL TABOR CENTER	CA: 2/15/00	REG 3, PART A.II.C.1.- NEED UPDATED APEN-94DE527

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ACTION(S)</u>	<u>VIOLATION(S)</u>
WILLIAMS FIELD SERVICES - IGNACIO GAS PL	CA: 12/17/99	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH PERMIT: EMISSIONS CALCULATIONS, THROUGHPUTS, RECORD KEEPING, EMISSIONS FROM THERMAL OXIDIZER, & CERTIFICATION
WILLIAMS FIELD SERVICES - PLA - 9	CA: 8/10/99; NOV: 12/8/99	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH NUMEROUS OPERATING PERMIT - 95OPLP093 - CONDITIONS
WILLIAMS GAS PIPELINE - YUMA STATION	CA: 6/5/00	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH PERMIT: VENT NATURAL GAS ABOVE LIMITS, NO COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION, NO SEMI ANNUAL REPORT
WILLIFORD ENERGY COMPANY- RHODES UNIT PL	CA: 4/5/00	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH OPERATING PERMIT: REPORTING, APENS, COMPONENT COUNT, INSPECTION RECORDKEEPING, MAINTENANCE
WOLF OIL COMPANY	CA: 11/24/99	REG 3, PART A., SECTION II.A. - NO APENS
YOUNG GAS STORAGE - YOUNG COMPRESSOR STA	CA: 1/31/00	FAILED TO COMPLY WITH OPERATING PERMIT: REPORTING, MONITORING, ANNUAL CERTIFICATION.
YUMA FARMER'S M&M COOP - AKRON	CA: 11/23/99	REG 3, PART A., SECTION II.A. - NO APENS
YUMA FARMERS M&M COOP - YUMA	CA: 11/23/99	REG 3, PART A., SECTION II.A. - NO APENS

CFC PROGRAM COMPLIANCE ACTIONS FISCAL YEAR 2000

1125 KELLY JOHNSON	ESA: 4/6/00; CP: \$250	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
1155 KELLY JOHNSON	ESA: 4/6/00; CP: \$250	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
ABC KING SERVICE CENTER	NOV: 5/15/00; CP: \$500	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
ADAMS COUNTY FACILITY MANAGEMENT	ESA: 6/8/00; CP: \$250	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
ADAPTEC, INC	ESA: 9/29/99; CP: \$500	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
AIR LIQUIDE	COC: 6/30/00; CP: \$316,000; NCP: \$30,065; SEP: \$303,360	INTENTIONAL VENTING OF CFCS
AJ AUTO	111 LETTER: 9/1/99	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
BOSTON CHICKEN, INC	ESA: 9/29/99; CP: \$500	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
CATLIN PROPERTIES	ESA: 2/22/00; CP: \$250	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
CATLIN PROPERTIES	ESA: 6/23/99; CP: \$500	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
CHERRY CREEK PLACE APARTMENTS	ESA: 7/29/99; CP: \$500	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
CIRRUS LOGIC	ESA: 2/22/00; CP: \$500	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
COLORADO EXCAVATION	NOV: 6/24/99; CO: 7/10/00; CP: \$3,000	INTENTIONAL VENTING OF CFCS
COLORADO JAYNES NATKIN J.V.	NOV: 10/15/99; CP: \$2,500	INTENTIONAL VENTING OF CFCS
COLUMBINE MARKET	ESA: 1/18/00	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
COORS TEK, INC	ESA: 2/17/00; CP: \$250	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
DRY CREEK ROAD CORPORATION	ESA: 1/14/00; CP: \$250	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
GALILEO INTERNATIONAL, INC	ESA: 10/8/99; CP: \$250	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
ILIFF SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY	ESA: 1/14/00; CP: \$250	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, LLC	ESA: 12/13/99; CP: \$500	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
MATT HALLOCK / CO JAYNES NATKIN, JV	NOV: 10/15/99; CO: 4/24/00; CP: \$500	INTENTIONAL VENTING OF CFCS
MESA: COUNTY GOVERNMENT	ESA: 2/17/00; CP: \$250	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
MESA: COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY DISTRICT	ESA: 2/17/00; CP: \$250	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
NORTH POINTE ATRIUM	ESA: 4/7/00; CP: \$250	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
OMNI INTERLOCKEN RESORT	ESA: 2/23/00; CP: \$500	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
PEOPLE'S MORTGAGE	ESA: 7/12/99; CP: \$250	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
PEPPE GOURMET FOODS	ESA: 5/25/99; CP: \$250	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ACTION(S)</u>	<u>VIOLATION(S)</u>
PRIME WEST / 370 INTERLOCKEN BUILDING	ESA: 2/23/00; CP: \$500	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
SINTON POND	ESA: 4/7/00; CP: \$250	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
SKAFF'S SUPER	111 LETTER: 9/21/99	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
SOUTHERN COLORADO CLINIC	ESA: 4/7/00; CP: \$750	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
TRAMMELL CROW COMPANY	111 LETTER: 9/21/99	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER
UP WITH PEOPLE	ESA: 2/23/00; CP: \$250	FAILED TO PROPERLY REGISTER

ASBESTOS COMPLIANCE ACTIONS FISCAL YEAR 2000

10 PARTNERS LLC, 99011A-01	PENDING	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
A C AND S, INC.	NOV: 09/25/1997; CO: 07/01/1998; COC: 07/14/1999; CP: \$4,500	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
A C AND S, INC., 97024A	CO: 07/01/1998; COC: 07/14/1999; CP: \$1,000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
A C AND S, INC., 99029A-01	NOV: 11/17/1999	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
A&L ABATEMENT & ENV. MGMT., 99037A	PENDING	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
A&L ABATEMENT & ENV. MGMT., 99037A	PENDING	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
A.C.M. REMOVAL, INC., 99042A	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
ACCELERATED SCHOOLS, 00013T	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
ADAMS 12 FIVE STAR SCHOOL DISTRICT, 00011T	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
ADVANCED ABATEMENT SERVICES, 95087A-01	NOV: 09/23/1996; CO: 02/04/1997	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
AMERICAN ABATEMENT, INC., 00014A	NOV: 06/27/2000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
AMERICAN ABATEMENT, INC., 95050L-01	NOV: 12/28/1999; CO: 05/15/2000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
ARRIGO RESTORATION, 99053A-05	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
ARTHUR TAFOYA - BISHOP, 98053A-03	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
ASSOCIATED INSULATION, INC., 99001A-01	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
AT&C ASSOCIATES, 99050L-02	NOV: 12/28/1999; CO: 05/15/2000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
AURORA FIRE DEPARTMENT, 99046A-02	NOV: 12/08/1999; WARNING LETTER	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
BAYFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT 10JT-R, 99026T	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
BOOKCLIFF CHRISTIAN SCHOOL, 00018T	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
BUENA VISTA SCHOOL DISTRICT, 99022T	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
BUFFALO SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-4, 98056T	NON; CP: \$5,000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF PUEBLO, 98053A-04	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
CHARLES SHAW, 99029A-02	NOV: 11/17/1999	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
CLARA BRAMAN, 99036A-07	CO: 02/18/2000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
COLORADO ACADEMY, 00010T	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
COLORADO ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, 96088A-01	CO: 04/20/1998; COC: 11/05/1998; CP: \$10,000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
COLORADO SPRINGS SCHOOL DISTRICT 11, 00002T	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
CORNERSTONE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL, 00017T	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ACTION(S)</u>	<u>VIOLATION(S)</u>
CORPUS CHRISTI SCHOOL, 00004T	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
D & D ROOFING INC., 99009A	NOV: 04/27/1999; CO: 12/29/1999	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
DANIEL ARGIL, 99049A-04	PENDING	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
DARO TECH LTD., 99038A	NOV: 09/21/1999	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
DARO TECH LTD., 99054A	PENDING	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
DAVE BACKUS, 99049A-03	PENDING	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
DEL NORTE SCHOOL DISTRICT, 99023T	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
DENNIS SWANSON, 99036A-01	CO: 01/19/2000; CP: \$700	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
DINO ALARAJI, 98039T-03	CO: 04/06/2000; DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
DIVINE REDEEMER SCHOOL, 00003T	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
DMC BUILDERS, 00001A	PENDING	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
DMC BUILDERS, 98070A-02	NOV: 06/16/1999	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
DOLORES SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-4A, 99027T	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
DONNA CICCARELLI, 97081A	CO: 04/30/1999; COC: 01/18/2000; CP: \$8,000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
ENGLEWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT, 00009T	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
ENVIRONMENTAL CONST. SERVICES, 98070A-03	NOV: 07/07/1999	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
EQUINOX ENVIRONMENTAL, 99030A	NOV: 07/21/1999; CO: 09/09/1999	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
EQUINOX ENVIRONMENTAL, INC., 99021A- 01	NOV: 07/21/1999; CO: 09/09/1999; COC: 02/21/2000; CP: \$3,060	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
ERIC GUTIERREZ, 00921A-02	NOV: 07/09/1999; CO: 09/07/1999; CP: 1,000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
FAITH LUTHERAN SCHOOL, 99061T	PENDING	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
FAMILY ENVIRONMENTAL, 99033A-03	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
FAMILY ENVIRONMENTAL, 99043A-02	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
FIRST COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, 99051A-01	NOV: 01/05/2000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
FORT MORGAN SCHOOL DISTRICT, 99045T	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
FORT MORGAN SCHOOL DISTRICT, 99045T	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
FOUNTAIN VALLEY SCHOOL, 99044T	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
FRANK GUSTASON, 99036A-03	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
FRED LEHMAN, 99036A-06	CO: 01/11/2000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
GANDALF ASSOCIATES, 99047A-02	PENDING	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
GRAND MESA HIGH SCHOOL, 98039T-01	CO: 04/06/2000; DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
GRAND VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT 16, 00015T	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SERVICES, 95078A- 01	NOV: 10/24/1996; CO: 02/04/1997; COC: 07/02/1997; CP: \$972	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
HOLY ROSARY CATHOLIC CHURCH, 98053A-01	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
HOLY TRINITY SCHOOL, 00006T	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
INSURANCE CONTRACTORS & ASSOCIATES, 99033A-02	NOV: 01/05/2000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ACTION(S)</u>	<u>VIOLATION(S)</u>
IT GROUP, 96060A-02	NOV: 03/05/1999; WARNING LETTER	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
JAMES GONZALES, JR.	NOV: 10/14/1998, CO: 02/10/1999	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
KING DEMOLITION, 99014A	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
KING DEMOLITION, 99015A	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
KING DEMOLITION, 99053A-01	NOV: 06/26/2000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
KNIGHT ARMOUR, INC., 99043A-01	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
LINCOLN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT, 99034T	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
LOVELAND PROTESTANT REF. CHRISTIAN, 99057T	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
LVI ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC., 98060A-01	NOV: 02/12/1999; WARNING LETTER	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
LVI ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC., 99060A	ACTION PENDING	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
MCCLELLAND CENTER FOR CHILD STUDY, 98057T	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
MENDOZA USED BRICK, INC., 97085A-02	COC: 08/05/1999; CP: \$800.00	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
MESA ENVIRONMENTAL, 99013A-01	NOV: 04/26/1999	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
MICHAEL RAY, 98011A	NOV: 08/12/1998; CO: 11/09/1999; CP: \$6,787.50	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
MONTA VISTA SCHOOL DISTRICT C-8, 99025T	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD SCHOOL, 00012T	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
NATIONAL INSPECTION SERVICES, 99051A- 02	NOV: 01/05/2000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
NATIONAL SERVICE CLEANING CORP., 00019A	PENDING	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
NATIONAL SERVICE CLEANING CORP., 99049A-01	NOV: 11/18/1999	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
NEW HORIZONS CHRISTIAN SCHOOL, 00016T	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
NEWPORT BUILDERS, 98051A	NOV: 02/02/1999; COC: 05/31/2000; CP: \$787.50	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH TECH., INC., 99048A-02	NOV: 02/16/2000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
OHM REMEDIATION SERVICES CORP., 98026A	NOV: 10/01/1998; COC: 07/27/1999	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
OMNI PROPERTIES, 99033A-01	NOV: 01/05/2000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY ACADEMY, 98043T	CO: 03/30/2000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
OURAY SCHOOL DISTRICT R-1, 99024T	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
PATTI J. CONSTRUCTION, 98052A-03	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
PAULA ROSS, 96077A-02	CO: 05/15/1997; COC: 12/05/1997	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
PAULINE MEMORIAL SCHOOL, 00005T	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
PETE MORIN, 99010A	NOV: 11/18/1999; CO: 06/14/2000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
PFAFFENHAUSER CONSTRUCTION, 98049A	CO: 12/13/1999	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
PSI CORPORATION, 95099T-02	CO: 08/05/1998; CP: \$5,000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
PSI CORPORATION, 95103T-03	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ACTION(S)</u>	<u>VIOLATION(S)</u>
PSI CORPORATION, 96060T-02	NON; CP: \$5,000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
PSI CORPORATION, 97029T-02	CP: \$5,000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
PSI CORPORATION, 97038T-02	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
REFINE ASBESTOS, INC., 99048A-01	NOV: 02/16/2000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
RELIABLE ENVIRONMENTAL MGT. SERVICES, 99001A-02	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
RISK REMOVAL, INC., 97044A	CO: 04/09/1998; COC: 07/16/1999; CP: \$650	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
RIVER SONG WALDORF SCHOOL, 97019T	CO: 12/23/1998	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
RM CAT ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC., 98070A-01	NOV: 07/13/1999; COC: 06/07/2000; CP: \$17,718.75	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
RM CAT ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC., 99017A		
RM CAT ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC., 99018A	COC: 06/07/2000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
ROBERT PECK, 96010A-02	CO: 10/23/1996	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
RUSSELL A. DESALVO III, 98052A-02	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
SDR BUILDERS, 99032A		
SPRAY SYSTEMS ENVIRONMENTAL, 00931A	WARNING LETTER	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
ST. ANDREW LUTHERAN SCHOOL, 99062T	PENDING	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH SCHOOL, 99056T	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, 99050L-03	CO: 05/15/2000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, 99058T	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
STEVE HERRON AND ASSOCIATES, 99049A-02	NOV: 11/18/1999	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
SUNDANCE ROOFING, 99019A	NOV: 07/16/1999; CO: 02/09/2000; CP: \$500	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
SWINK SCHOOL DISTRICT, 99035T	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
T & S EXCAVATING, 98052A-01	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
TALISMAN RENOVATION, REST., DESIGN, 99020A-02	NOV: 08/03/1999; CO: 04/06/2000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
TERRY SHORT, 99036A-05	CO: 02/18/2000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
TODD HULME, 99053A-02	NOV: 06/26/2000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
TOWN OF SUGAR CITY, 99012A	NOV: 03/04/2000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
UCHSC FACILITIES SERVICES, 99046A-01	NOV: 12/08/1999; WARNING LETTER	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
US DEPT INTERIOR, BUREAU OF RECL., 98039T-02	CO: 04/06/2000; DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
VIRGINIA JIMINEZ - BUS. AGENT, 98053A-02	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
WARWICK HOTEL, 99020A-01	NOV: 08/03/1999; CO: 04/06/2000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
WEECYCLE ENV. SERVICES, INC., 97063A-02	CO: 03/23/1998; COC: 03/15/1999; CP: \$365	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
WEST END SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-2, 99028T	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
WEST ENVIRONMENTAL, INC., 99047A-01	PENDING	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
WEST ENVIRONMENTAL, INC., 99052L	NOV: 01/05/2000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
WESTLAND CHRISTIAN ACADEMY, 97003T	CO: 11/09/1998	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
WILLIAM B. GRADISHAR, 98052A-04	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
WILLIAM COYLE, 99036A-02	CO: 02/09/2000	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>ACTION(S)</u>	<u>VIOLATION(S)</u>
WILLIAM KORKIA, 99036A-04	PENDING	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
WILLIAM KORKIA, 99036A-04	DISMISSED	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
YOUTH OUTREACH CENTER, 00008A	PENDING	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS
ZION LUTHERAN SCHOOL, 99055T	NON	WORK PRACTICE VIOLATIONS