

Annual Air Quality Report 2022



San Diego County
Air Pollution
Control District

Contents

02	MESSAGE FROM THE AIR POLLUTION OFFICER
04	GOVERNING BOARD
05	ABOUT US
06	BUDGET
07	STATE OF THE AIR
17	RULES
18	COMMUNITY
24	GRANTS & INCENTIVES
27	AIR MONITORING
31	ENFORCEMENT
38	ENGINEERING



A Message From The Air Pollution Control Officer

It is my privilege to present the 2022 Annual Air Quality Report for the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District (SDAPCD or District). In 2022, SDAPCD put plans in place to chart a new direction for the agency, and adopted new goals and objectives to ensure our work lives up to our vision of Clean Air for All, while maintaining and expanding upon our day-to-day work to promote air quality and protect public health. Led by our 2022 Governing Board Chair Nora Vargas,

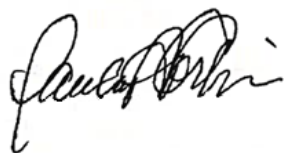
SDAPCD continued to institutionalize its goals of equity, transparency, and community engagement as an independent agency, just one year out from its separation from the County of San Diego in 2021.

To establish this foundation, SDAPCD completed several plans and policies to promote greater equity, community engagement and access. We completed our first Public Participation Plan to outline strategies to engage with communities throughout the county, to ensure all residents have access to our services. Our Governing Board also adopted the agency's first Equity Statement, to clearly describe our commitment to environmental justice, and our Office of Environmental Justice Framework, our plan for incorporating environmental justice across all of our programs and services.

Finally, we also adopted Non-Discrimination and Language Access policies, to ensure our services are delivered with equity and are accessible to all. We also built and improved upon our existing programs with these goals in mind. We adopted an Incident Response Plan to detail how we integrate with first responders to provide resources during an air quality incident, as well as a Comprehensive Monitoring Plan, to document our existing monitoring at the regional and community level and plan for the future. And we adopted an Air Quality Complaint Plan, to ensure that residents with air quality concerns can easily connect with us. As a part of this plan, we developed an app for the submittal of public complaints, and brought in-house our 24/7 complaint response program. And to better engage with communities across San Diego County, we published our first Annual Air Quality Report to re-introduce SDAPCD to the public and describe our programs.

These new plans and initiatives are in addition to the daily work of the agency to improve air quality in the region. That work includes enforcing air quality regulations for stationary sources, via adoption of air quality plans and rules, issuance of permits and registrations for equipment, and annual inspections of all sources we permit, as well as promoting reductions of emissions from mobile sources, through our work with the California Air Resources Board to enforce state mobile source regulations, and through our incentives grants which fund earlier-than-required mobile source emission reductions.

We are proud of all we accomplished in the last year, and hope you will enjoy reading in more detail about our different programs and the progress we are making towards our vision of Clean Air for All.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paula Forbis". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "P".

Paula Forbis

Governing Board



Chair Marcus Bush
City of National City
Councilmember



Vice-Chair Jack Shu
City of La Mesa
Councilmember



Nora Vargas
County of San Diego
Supervisor



Todd Gloria
City of San Diego
Mayor



Sean Elo-Rivera
City of San Diego Council
President



Consuelo Martinez
City of Escondido
Councilmember



Terra Lawson-Remer
County of San Diego
Supervisor



Esther Sanchez
City of Oceanside
Mayor



Georgette Gomez
Environmental Justice
Representative



Anne Marie Birkbeck-Garcia
Physician/Public Health
Professional



Enrique Medina
Scientific/Technical
Representative

About Us

The San Diego County Air Pollution Control District is a regulatory agency that monitors the air quality in San Diego County through the oversight of stationary sources of air pollution such as factories, landfills, gas stations, and dry cleaners, and is guided by its Governing Board. The Board consists of eight elected officials from the County Board of Supervisors and various cities within the San Diego County region, as well as three appointed public members.

The District consists of six key program areas:

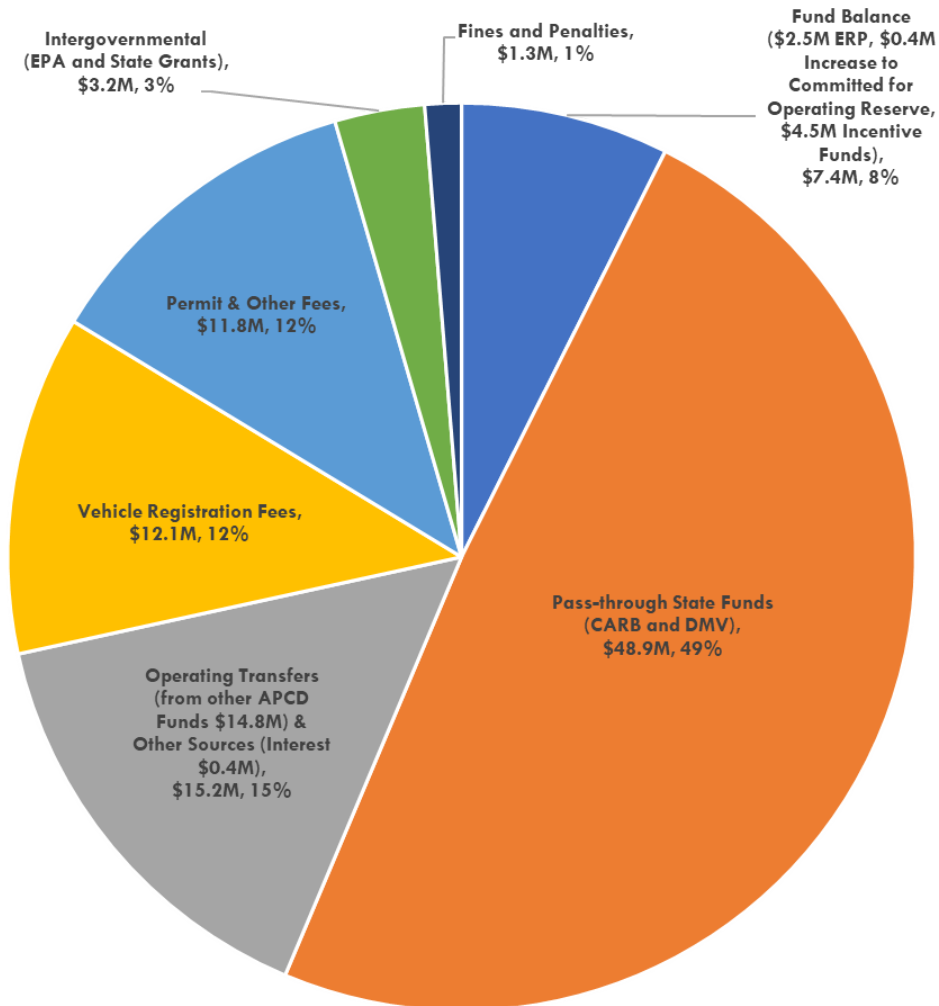
- Monitoring and Technical Services
- Planning and Rule Development
- Engineering
- Compliance
- Grants & Incentives
- Environmental Justice



Budget

SDAPCD's annual budget for Fiscal Year 2022-23 was \$99.9 million and the fiscal budget year runs from July 1 to June 30. SDAPCD funding comes from several sources, including state & federal grants from the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Other funding sources include permit and other fees from stationary sources regulated by SDAPCD, Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) registration fees, and pass-through grant funds for projects to improve air quality.

For a more detailed look at SDAPCD's annual budget please visit:
<https://www.sdapcd.org/content/sdapcd/about/budget.html>



State of the Air in San Diego County



What's the Attainment Status for Criteria pollutants?

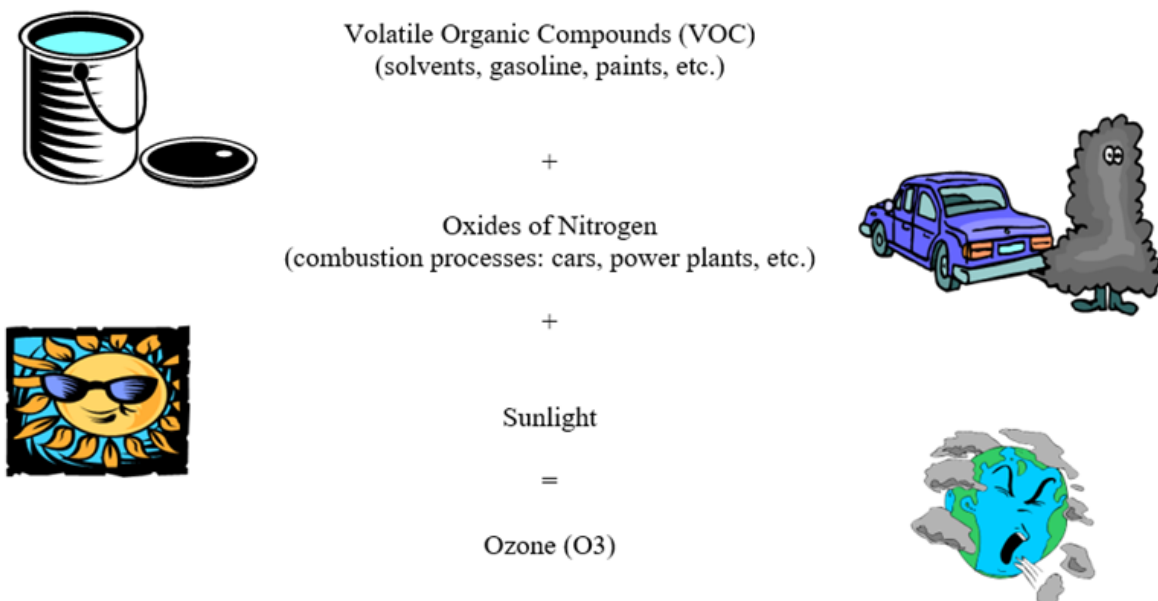
An area is designated in attainment for a state and/or national air quality standard when it is in compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (“NAAQS”) and/or California Ambient Air Quality Standards (“CAAQS”). These standards are set by the EPA or CARB for the maximum level of a given air pollutant which can exist in the outdoor air without unacceptable effects on human health or the public welfare. The current national and state air quality standard designations for San Diego County set by EPA and CARB can be found below.

Criteria Pollutant	Federal Designation	State Designation
Ozone (8–Hour)	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
Ozone (1–Hour)	Attainment	Nonattainment
Carbon Monoxide	Attainment	Attainment
PM10	Unclassifiable	Nonattainment
PM2.5	Attainment	Nonattainment
Nitrogen Dioxide	Attainment	Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide	Attainment	Attainment
Lead	Attainment	Attainment
Sulfates	No Federal Standard	Attainment
Hydrogen Sulfide	No Federal Standard	Unclassified
Visibility	No Federal Standard	Unclassified

What is Ozone?

Ozone is a gas that occurs both in the Earth's upper atmosphere and at ground level. Ozone can be "good" or "bad" for your health and the environment depending on its location in the atmosphere. The so-called "good ozone" occurs naturally in the upper atmosphere, far away from where people live, and protects life on Earth from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays. This contrasts with "bad ozone" – sometimes called "smog" – which is produced closer to the Earth's surface, near ground level, which is harmful to breathe. Ground-level ozone is regulated as an air pollutant.

Ozone is not emitted directly into the air but is formed by chemical reactions between two common air pollutants, oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOC). This happens when the NO_x and VOC emissions from motor vehicles, industrial plants, consumer products and other sources interact under the influence of sunlight and heat. Ozone levels are highest during the summer months when the influence of direct sunlight is greatest.



Ozone Health Effects

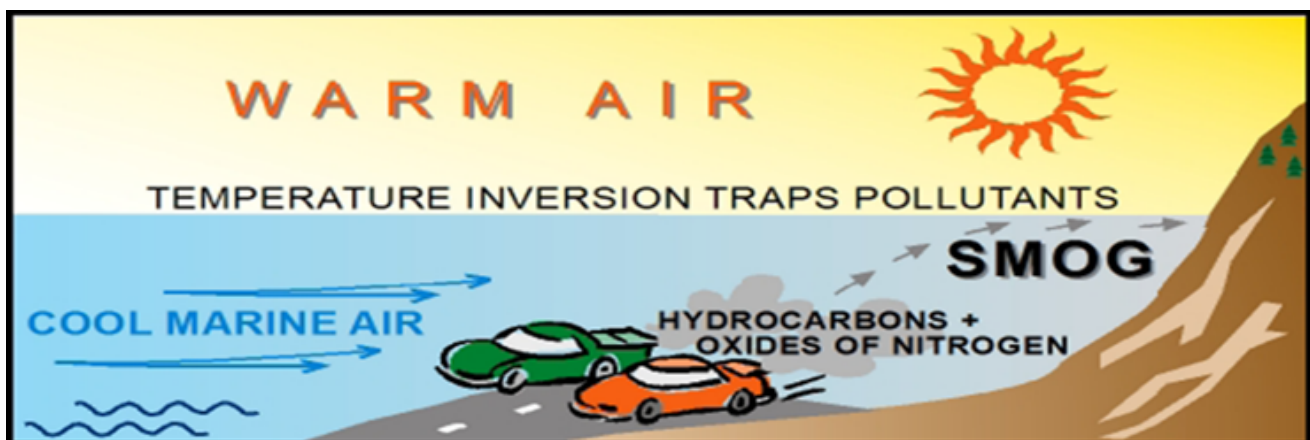
Acute Exposure:

- Coughing, chest pains, headaches, eye / throat irritation, nausea, asthma attacks, loss of lung capacity, respiratory damage

Chronic Exposure:

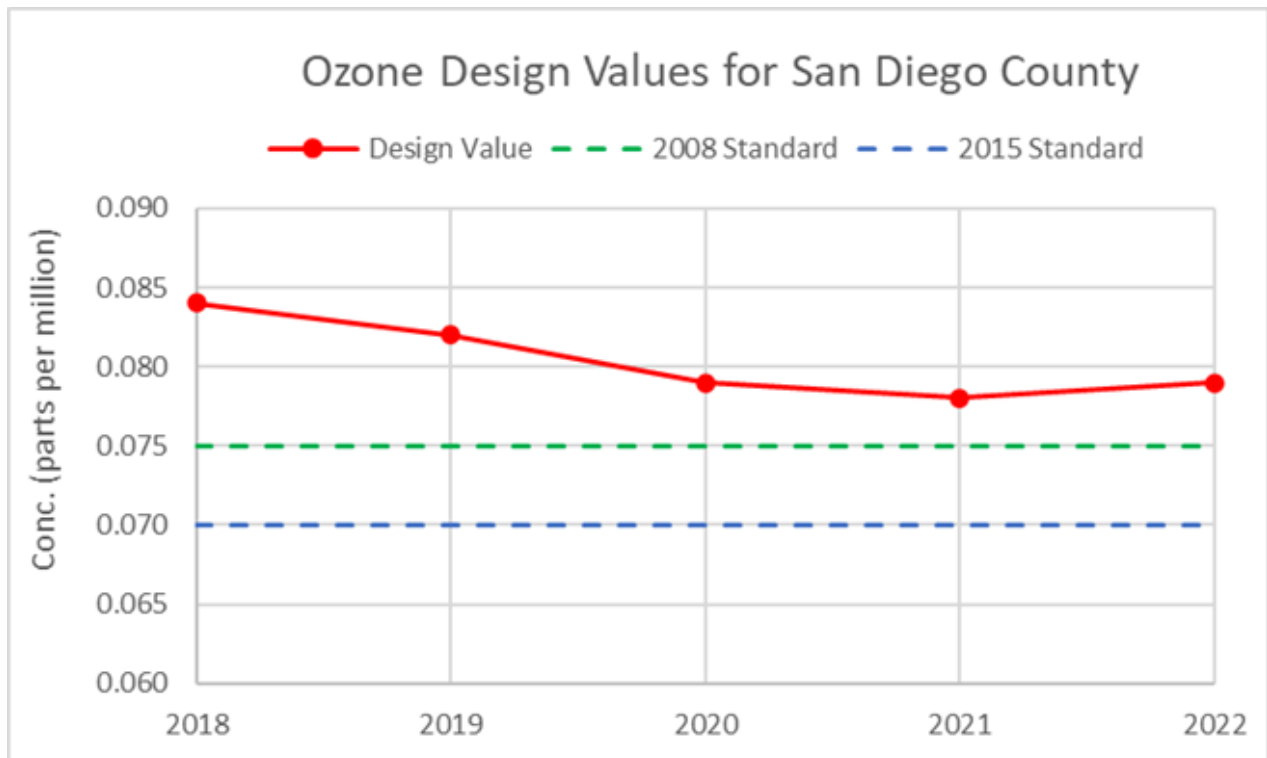
- Changes to immune system, aging of lung tissue, loss of lung tissue, susceptibility to respiratory infection

Ozone pollution levels are continuously monitored by the SDAPCD at several locations throughout the region. Ozone pollution is typically highest during hot summer days in the inland foothill community of Alpine, which is due to where the ozone is formed. Emissions from motor vehicles, factories and other sources in the populated coastal plain are blown inland by the onshore breeze, all the while chemically reacting under the abundant sunshine to form ozone. The onshore flows also create a temperature inversion, trapping the ozone pollution below it and against the lower mountain slopes, where it builds up.

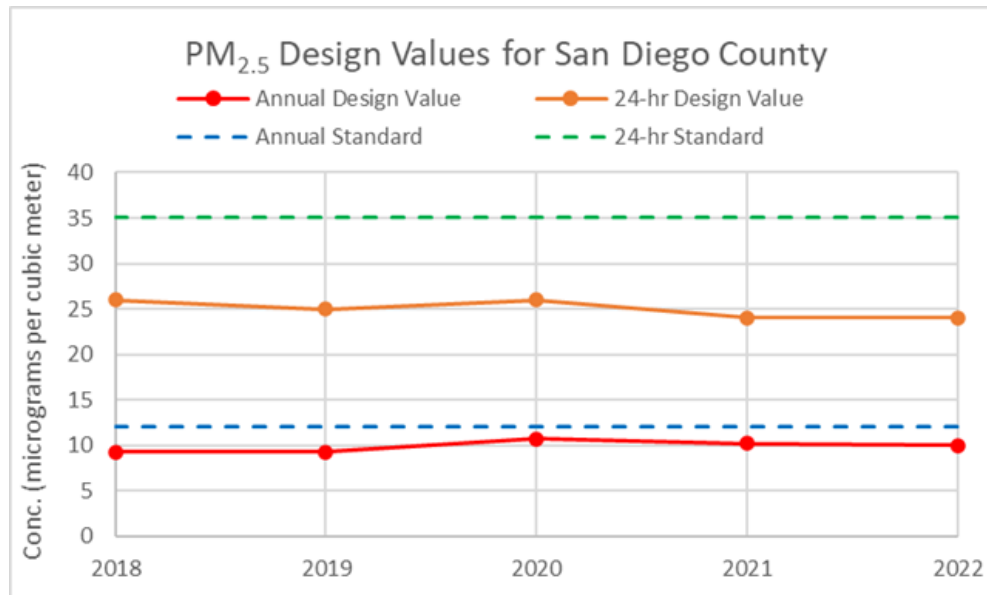


What's the Air Quality Trend?

Determining whether the region attains a given state or national standard requires comparing measured ambient concentrations against the given standard, called a "design value". A region's "design value" is calculated based on how the standard is defined. The region is not in attainment with either the 2008 or the 2015 Federal Ozone Standards. In the last five years, the ozone design value for the San Diego County Air Basin has only marginally decreased. The design values have been around 0.079 – 0.081 parts per million since 2012.



The San Diego County Air Basin has continued to meet both the 24-hour and annual PM_{2.5} Federal standards. However, EPA is considering lowering the annual standard to a value between 8 and 11 micrograms per cubic meter while retaining the 24-hour standard at 35 micrograms per cubic meter. This has the potential to negatively affect the San Diego County Air Basin’s attainment status for annual PM_{2.5} going forward.



The charts below display the number of days that the San Diego Air Basin exceeded the Federal ozone standards. The number of days exceeding the Federal standards has not decreased significantly in the last five years. There were more days exceeding both Federal Ozone Standards in 2020 than the other years reported during this period (2018 to 2022). This is attributed to the transport of pollutants from the extensive wildfires from Northern/Central California that year.

Number of Days Exceeding the Ozone Federal Standard

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ozone: 0.075 ppm Std	8	5	20	7	9
Ozone: 0.070 ppm Std	23	19	33	16	24

Number of Days Exceeding the PM_{2.5} 24-hr Federal Standard

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
PM _{2.5} 24-hr Std	1	0	3	0	0

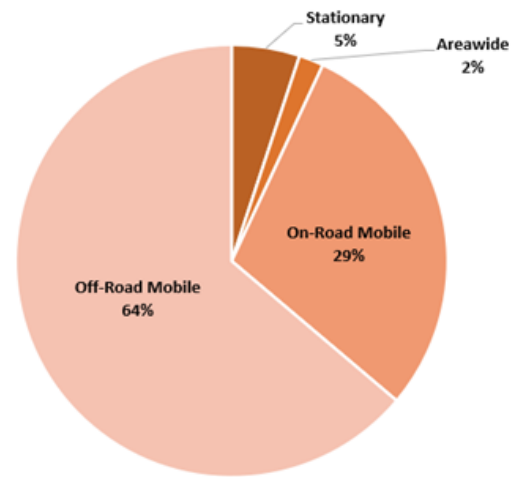
Sources of Emissions in San Diego County



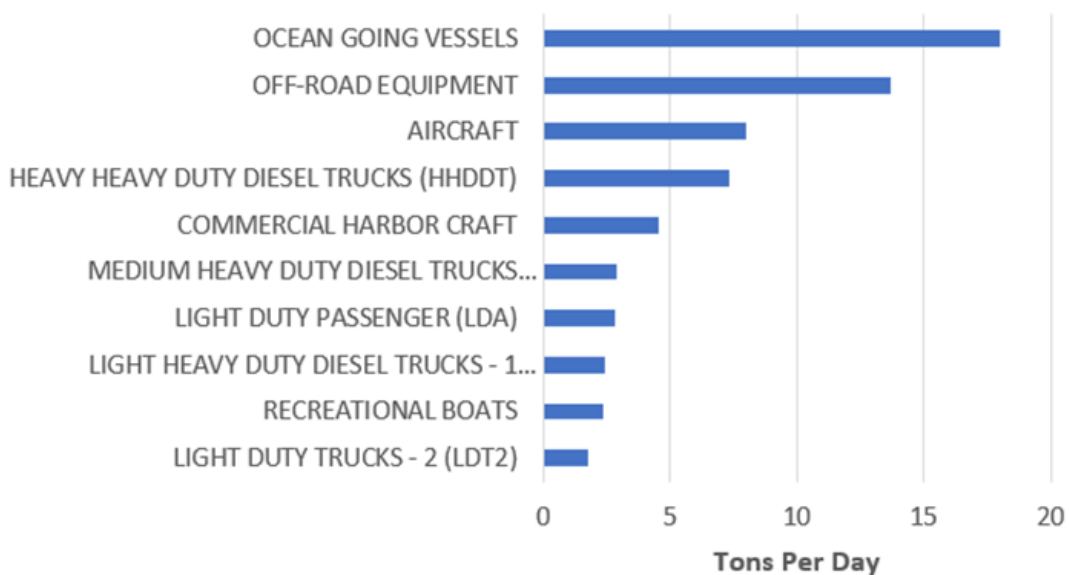
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

In 2022, 93% of NOx was emitted from mobile sources (on-road and off-road), 5% was emitted from stationary sources, and 2% was from areawide sources. Some of the top sources of NOx emissions in San Diego County include ocean-going vessels (e.g. cargo/container ships), off-road equipment, heavy-duty/medium-duty diesel trucks, aircraft, and commercial harbor craft (e.g. tugboats, towboats, passenger, and commercial fishing boats).

Annual NOx Emissions - San Diego County (2022)

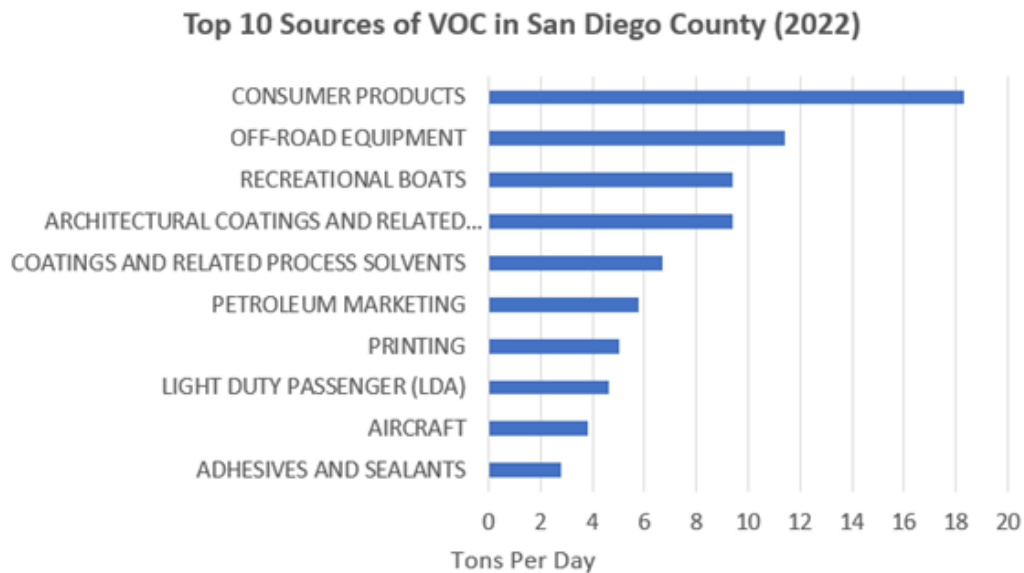
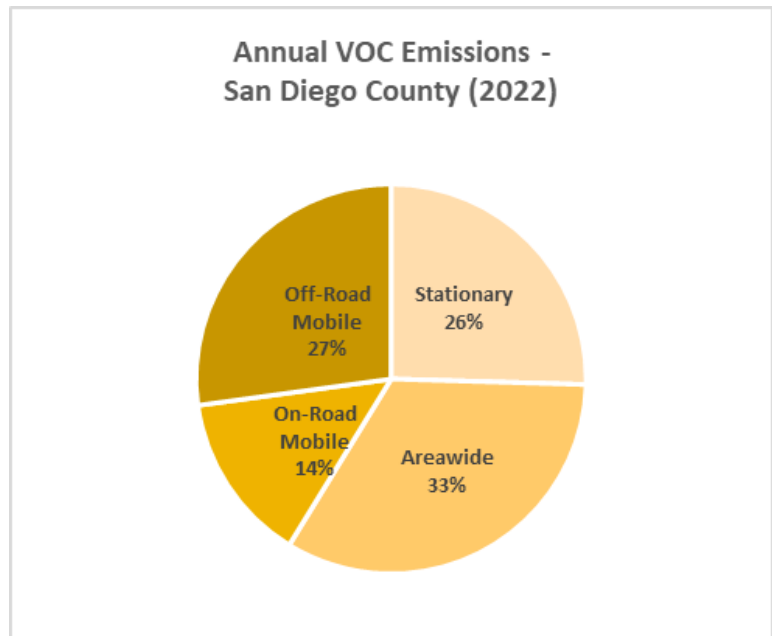


Top 10 Sources of NOx in San Diego County (2022)



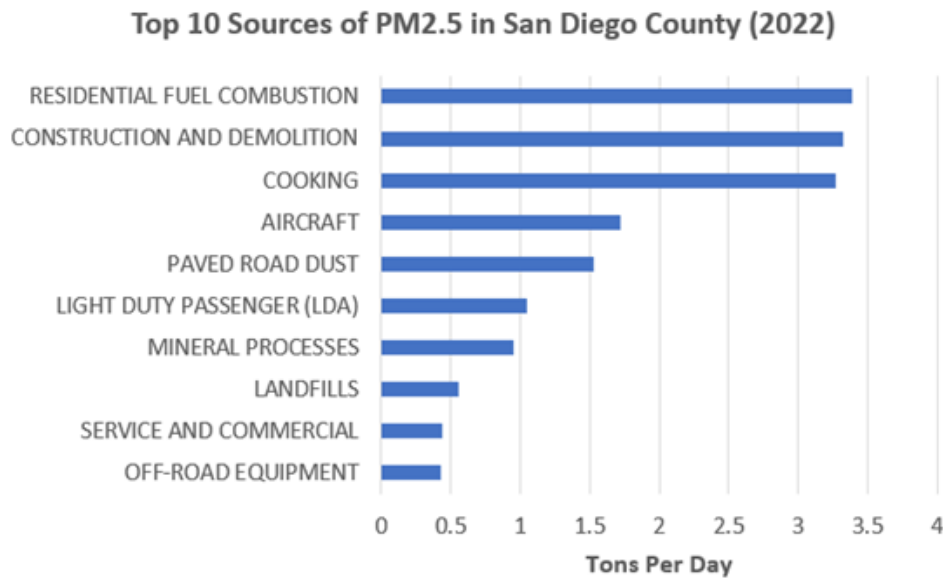
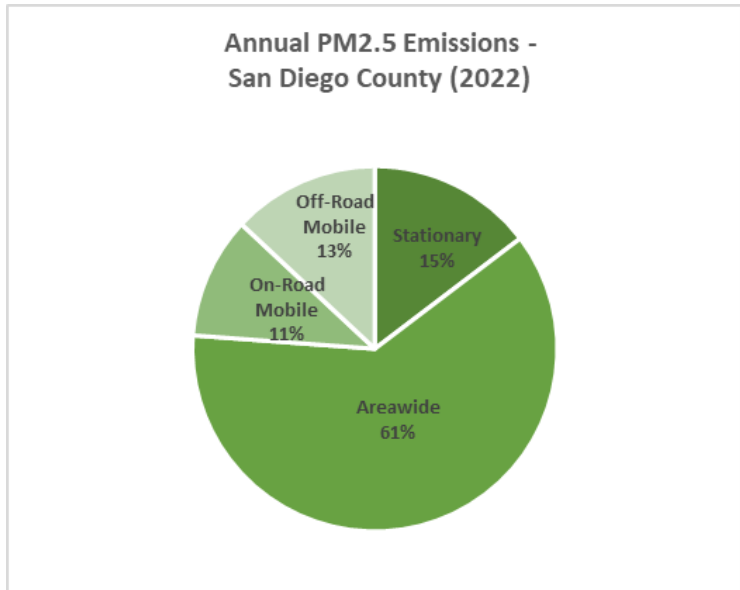
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

For VOC, in 2022, 41% was emitted from mobile sources (on-road and off-road), 33% was from areawide sources, and 26% was emitted from stationary sources. Some of the top sources of VOC emissions in San Diego County include consumer products (e.g. deodorants, hair spray, cleaning products, insecticides, etc.), off-road equipment, recreational boats, architectural coatings (such as paints, varnishes, and other household finishes), and other miscellaneous coatings/related solvents.



Particulate Matter 2.5 (PM2.5)

For PM2.5, in 2022, 61% was from areawide sources, 24% was emitted from mobile sources (on-road and off-road), and 15% was emitted from stationary sources. Some of the top sources of PM2.5 emissions in San Diego County include residential fuel combustion (i.e. water heating/furnaces), construction and demolition, cooking, aircraft, and dust from paved roads.



Rules

In order to meet health air quality standards, the District develops and amends air quality rules that businesses must comply with to reduce air pollution.



Below are the regulatory actions taken in 2022:

- Rule 12 – Revision of Registration of Specified Equipment
- Rule 40 – Revision of Permit and Other Fees
- Rule 42 – Revision of Hearing Board Fees
- Rule 11 – Revisions of Exemptions from Rule 10 Permit Requirements

NOTABLE RULE ADOPTION:

Rule 45 – Federally Mandated Ozone Nonattainment Fees

- ✓ Established a fee to be collected from federal major stationary sources of VOC and/or NO_x only if the region fails to attain the 75 parts per billion (ppb) ozone standard by the required federal attainment date.
- ✓ Should fees apply, facilities subject to the rule that could reduce VOC or NO_x emissions by 20% compared to a baseline level of emissions would not be assessed a fee.
- ✓ Any fees collected by SDAPCD would be used towards actions to further reduce emissions from stationary, areawide, and/or mobile sources to promote attainment of the ozone standard.

In the Community

Office of Environmental Justice



The purpose of the Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ) is to ensure communities have equitable support in improving air quality, specifically those that have historically been most burdened by poor air quality in San Diego County.



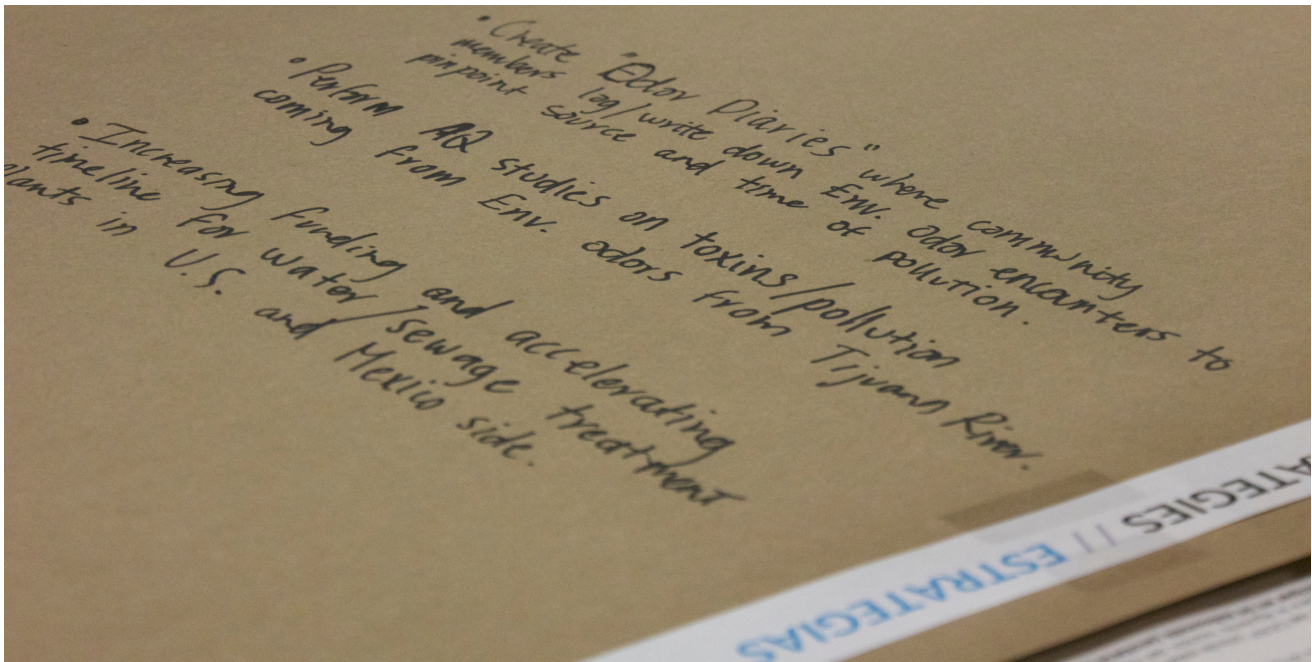
Equity Statement

In addition to the Framework, the SDAPCD Governing Board adopted the following Equity Statement that reflects the values and commitment to equity from the Governing Board:

The San Diego County Air Pollution Control District (SDAPCD) is committed to achieving environmental justice and equity by striving towards clean air for all. While we have made important progress in improving air quality for the region as a whole, we recognize that there is more work to be done, especially in communities that have been disproportionately burdened by air pollution because of systemic racism, discriminatory government policies, lack of engagement, and poor access to information and to the decision-making process.

SDAPCD commits to advancing policies, programs, and services that achieve environmental justice and equity. In order to meet this commitment, SDAPCD will provide appropriate resources, timelines, and budget to support staff and enhance public participation. SDAPCD has adopted an Environmental Justice Framework and a Public Participation Plan that will guide the agency in its work to improve information access, promote meaningful public engagement, and address environmental injustices, particularly for under-resourced communities.

Community Air Protection Program



The Community Air Protection Program (CAPP) was established by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) in response to Assembly Bill (AB) 617. The purpose of this program is to reduce pollution exposure in communities that have been exposed to disproportionate levels of air pollution.

Portside Community Steering Committee – Barrio Logan, Sherman Heights, Logan Heights, and West National City.

International Border Community Steering Committee – San Ysidro and East Otay Mesa.

The two Community Steering Committees (CSC) in San Diego County have made many strides in 2022:

Portside CSC

SDAPCD continues to work with the Portside CSC to implement the Portside Community Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP). Following are some notable accomplishments:

- CARB has developed a model to quantify and prioritize cancer risk from air pollutants. The Portside CSC provided input and approved objectives for the model. The model includes a dual approach to look at risks from a regional emissions perspective and from a community-generated emissions perspective.
- SDACPD established a Supplemental Environmental Project Program to use part of violation fines to fund projects that benefit the community, with a focus on projects in disadvantaged communities.
- Since the implementation of the CERP, the District has doubled the number of idling inspections in the Portside Community by conducting vehicle idling sweeps in the area twice a week.
- SDAPCD has expanded its Mobile Source Program by amending the CARB/SDAPCD Mobile Source Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to include Commercial Harbor Craft. Increased enforcement of these emission sources are expected to improve air quality in the region and benefit the Portside Community.
- In collaboration with the City of San Diego and CARB, nine “no idling” signs were installed to prevent idling in the Portside community.

International Border CSC

The International Border Community has had a successful first year by establishing a CSC and, in partnership with SDAPCD and the California Air Resources Board, laying the groundwork to develop a Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) and a Community Emissions Reduction Plan (CERP). The CAMP will identify air quality monitoring needs and prioritize monitoring locations, while the CERP will outline the community’s priorities and air quality improvement strategies for the coming years. Tools like these will help improve air quality and health and set goals for the International Border Community.

Public Participation Plan

The Public Participation Plan (PPP) sets guidelines and strategies to ensure the community is involved in projects and decisions within SDAPCD. The intention is to create an inclusive and transparent environment between the San Diego County community and the District. The PPP outlines SDAPCD's public engagement and outreach goals for the next three years:



Goal A: Build relationships and trust with the community, particularly those which have experienced disproportionate air quality impacts

Goal B: Equip the community with meaningful tools, resources, and information so that the community is empowered to be an engaged partner in SDAPCD decision making

Goal C: Connect with community members in places they trust and provide consistent engagement opportunities

Goal D: Conduct community engagement that is inclusive, accessible, trauma-informed, and transparent

Goal E: Invest in an organizational culture and structure that supports proactive community engagement

Goal F: Establish partnerships with community based-organizations, government departments, and agencies to ensure community outreach is coordinated and demonstrates collaborative results

Grants & Incentives

In 2022 the Air District provided \$9.3 million in incentive funding for heavy duty diesel equipment replacement and repower projects. These projects improve air quality, protect the public, and support local businesses' transition to cleaner equipment. The programs target nitrogen oxide and reactive organic gas emissions, which contribute to ozone pollution, and diesel particulate matter, a toxic air contaminant.

These projects will result in over 446 tons of pollution reductions over their lifetimes.

Incentives

Carl Moyer Program

The most widely known incentive program in San Diego is the Carl Moyer Program. Now in its 25th year, this program focuses on reductions from heavy duty diesel equipment such as tractors, off-road construction equipment, trucks, and marine vessels. In 2022 this program provided over \$4.6 million in funding and will achieve 135 tons of NO_x, 13 tons of reactive organic gases (ROG), and 7.6 tons of particulate matter reductions over the lifetime of the projects.



Community Air Protection Program



The Community Air Protection Program focuses investment in under-resourced communities specified by the state of California. This program is intended to reduce emissions specifically for those communities most affected by air pollution, which in San Diego includes the Portside and International Border Environmental Justice Communities and other disadvantaged communities in the District. In 2022 the County of San Diego provided over \$2.7 million in funding for projects that will reduce 170 tons NO_x, 27 tons ROG, and 1.9 tons of PM.

Funding Agricultural Replacement Measures for Emission Reductions (FARMER)

The FARMER program is specifically for equipment used in agriculture. This sector, vital to San Diego's economy, has many pieces of equipment that directly affect agricultural workers, and is not subject to as much regulation as other sectors. In 2022 this program provided \$783,000 for projects reducing 46 tons of NO_x, 26 tons of ROG, and 8.7 tons of PM.



Goods Movement Emission Reduction



The Goods Movement Emission Reduction Program provides funds specifically for equipment used to move freight. For San Diego, that meant \$1 million in funding in 2022 to replace older diesel trucks with low NOx natural gas trucks, reducing NOx emissions in that sector by 9.8 tons over the lifetime of those projects.

Grants Spotlight

In 2022 we funded our first commercially available zero-emission school buses. The SDAPCD provided \$713,000 in Community Air Protection funding to help Cajon Valley School District replace two diesel school buses. Over the lifetime of these buses, they will help reduce 3.2 tons of NOx, 0.4 tons of ROG, and 0.02 tons of while reducing particulate matter among school age children in a disadvantaged community. This is the first of many projects with local school districts to help provide cleaner school buses to benefit children in the region.

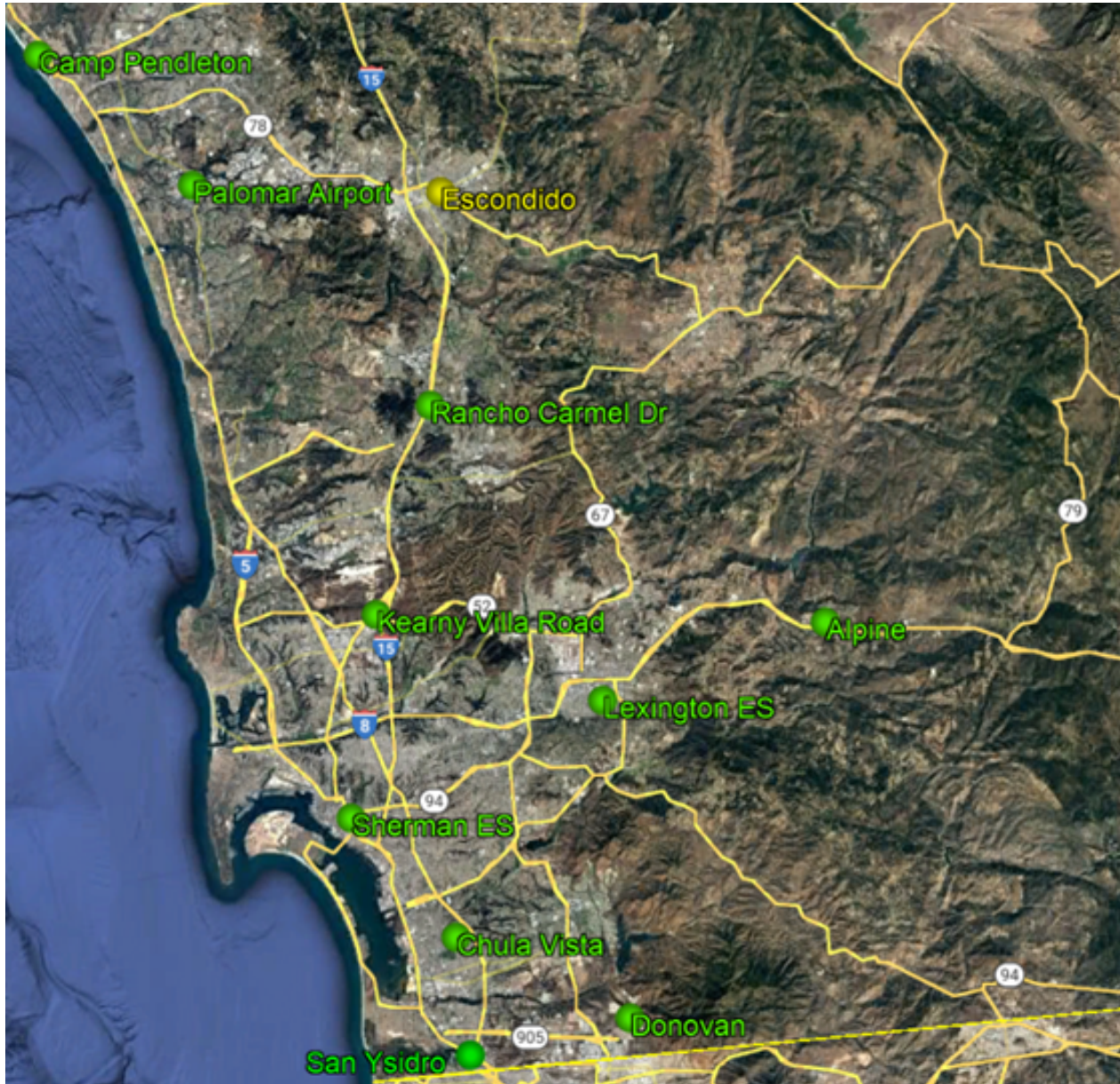
Air Monitoring

Regional Stations



SDAPCD's air monitoring stations are found between the coast and the mountain foothills up to approximately 2000 feet. The monitoring network needs to be large enough to cover the diverse range of topography, meteorology, emissions, and air quality in San Diego, while adequately representing the large population centers. This monitoring network plays a critical role in assessing San Diego County's clean air progress and in determining pollutant exposures throughout the County.

The map below shows the regional ambient air monitoring network. The sites in green are active, while the sites in yellow are planned sites.



The Pollutants

Ambient concentration data are collected for a wide variety of pollutants in our air basin. While not all of the following pollutants are measured at each site shown above, all sites (except for Palomar Airport) measure multiple pollutants:



- Ozone (O₃)
- Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)
- Particulate Matter less than 10 micrometers
- Carbonyls
- Black Carbon
- Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)
- Lead (Pb)
- Reactive Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x)
- Metals
- Organic and Elemental Carbon
- Carbon Monoxide (CO)
- Particulate Matter less than 2.5 micrometers
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
- Hexavalent Chromium
- Cations and Anions

Comprehensive Monitoring Plan

SDAPCD developed a Comprehensive Monitoring Plan, which is a blueprint that documents the evaluation processes and tools that the District uses when determining where to place its ambient air monitoring locations (regional and community-based) and what pollutants to measure at each location. SDAPCD uses a multilayered approach to rank the regional air monitors, samplers, and stations. This method includes monitor purpose, community type, population shifts, health rates, EPA network assessments tools (correlation, removal bias, exceedance probabilities, and area served) and resource considerations.



SDAPCD uses a variety of publicly available datasets to evaluate which communities should have additional air monitoring. This includes CalEnviroScreen, communities identified as disadvantaged by Senate Bill 535 (SB535), the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) EJScreen, proximity and number of "Hot Spots" program and Title V facilities, the California Healthy Place Index, and other datasets, as appropriate. In addition, SDAPCD collaborates and considers information from community residents and stakeholders to establish additional monitoring stations.

Enforcement

Our Compliance Division is designed to ensure ongoing compliance with all applicable local, state, and/or federal rules and regulations to protect public health and the environment. The Compliance Division includes: field inspections, air quality complaint response and investigations and issuance of enforcement documents (when violations are documented). These programs are critical to manage air pollution within San Diego County and to ensure a level playing field for all regulated entities to prevent unfair advantages for violators.



2022 Enforcement Program

Field Inspections	Air Quality Complaints Investigations	Average Complaint Response Time	Notice of Violation	Amount Collected from Violations
11,891	590	6.9 hours	1,373	\$947,815

Stationary Source Inspections

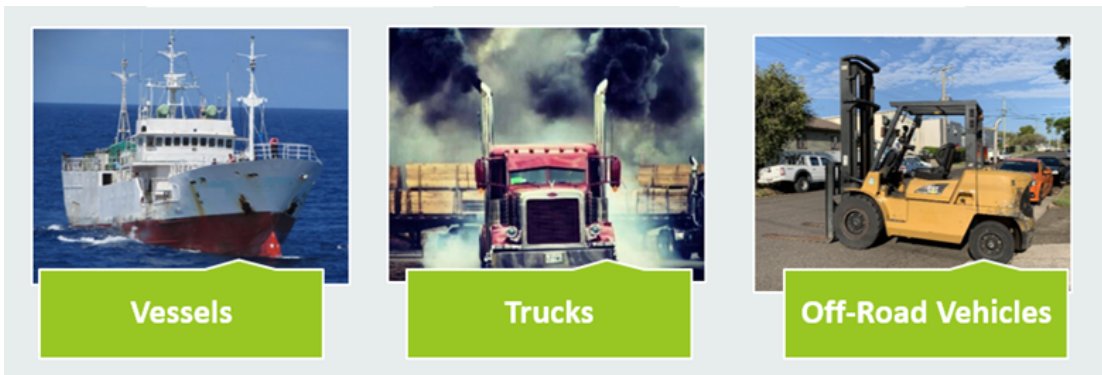
We conduct periodic inspections of sources of air pollution, including including renovation and demolition projects that might remove asbestos-containing materials and stationary sources such as gas stations, coating operations, combustion equipment, power plants, aggregate plants, landfills and more.

The frequency and number of inspections of stationary sources are consistent from year to year, with an average of 12,000 inspections each year.



Mobile Source Inspections

We also inspect mobile sources of air pollution, including diesel-powered heavy-duty trucks and buses, Off-Road vehicles, and vessels. These sources create significant emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), a key precursor to ozone formation, and diesel particulate matter which creates adverse health effects, including lung cancer.



We have implemented a program to enforce regulations applicable to Commercial Harbor Craft (CHC). Besides being a significant source of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) emissions, a key precursor to ozone formation, those vessels are a significant source of diesel particulate matter (diesel PM). It is estimated that about 70% of total known cancer risk related to air toxics in California is attributable to diesel PM. The highest levels of diesel PM are near ports, rail yards and freeways, where many under-resourced communities are located, including the Portside Environmental Justice Community.



Air Quality Complaints

We receive and investigate air quality complaints submitted by the public. Most complaints involve odors, dust, smoke, or improper asbestos removal processes. We have 27 field inspectors who investigate complaints and take enforcement actions when a violation of air quality regulations is documented.

Dust



Asbestos Removal



Smoke



Odors

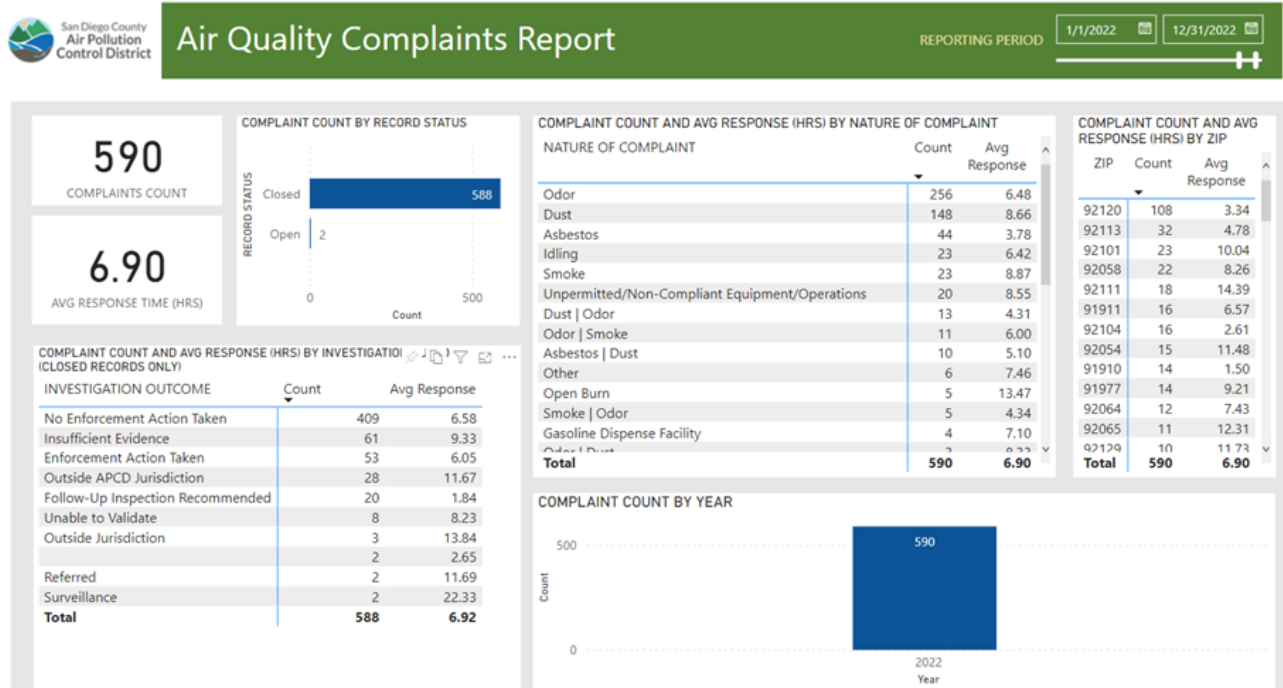


After Hours Complaints

To better serve the public, we adopted an afterhours air quality complaint program. Our inspectors are now available 24/7 to respond to complaints.



As shown below, in 2022 we received 590 complaints, and the average investigation response time was 6.9 hours from the time the air quality complaint was received, which is well below the 48 hours response time required by state law.



Have a Concern to Report?

Reporting air quality concerns is at your fingertips! Our mobile app allows you to report air quality concerns. Download our mobile apps at the links below.

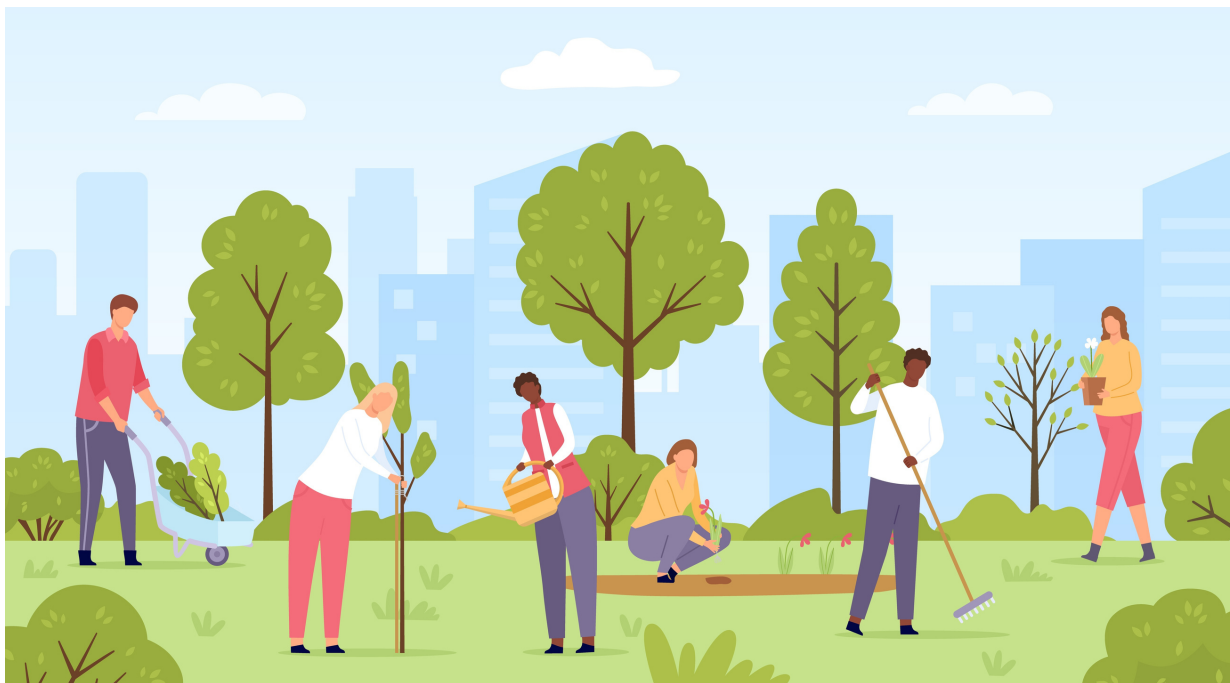


You can also report air quality concerns by phone at (858) 586-2650 or e-mail at apcdcomp@dapcd.org. For after-hours concerns, please call (858) 586-2650 and select option 2.

Supplemental Environmental Project

We are expanding our Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP) Program which can fund community-based projects from a portion of the penalties received during settlement of enforcement actions. The SEP Program can improve public health, reduce pollution, increase environmental compliance, and bring public awareness to neighborhoods most burdened by environmental harm. The following projects were approved by the District last year under enforcement settlement agreements:

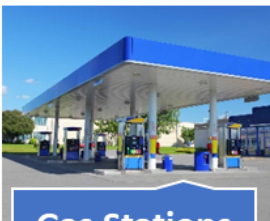
- \$4,690,000 for a Tree Planting Program, which will prioritize tree planting in the Portside and International Border EJ communities
- \$140,000 that can be allocated to the Portside Air Quality Improvement and Relief (PAIR) Program. The PAIR Program is dedicated to improving indoor air quality in homes adjacent to heavy industrial, freight, and freeway activities in the neighborhoods of Barrio Logan, Logan Heights, Sherman Heights, and West National City.



Engineering

Permitting

The Engineering Division processes permit applications received from facilities that emit air pollutants, including gas stations, coating operations, landfills, engines, and more. In addition to issuing Permits to Operate, the SDAPCD issues Registrations for qualifying small stationary or portable sources of air pollution. The registration process is a streamlined and less costly alternative to obtaining authority to operate in San Diego County.



Gas Stations



Factories



Boilers



Engines



**Concrete
Batch Plants**



Landfill

Both Permits and Registrations have conditions to ensure ongoing compliance with air quality regulations.

No. of Registration Applications Received	No. of Registration Issued	Registration Processing Time	No. of Permit Applications Received	No. of Permits Issued	Permit Processing Time
158	145	24 days	442	406	105 days

Emissions Inventory

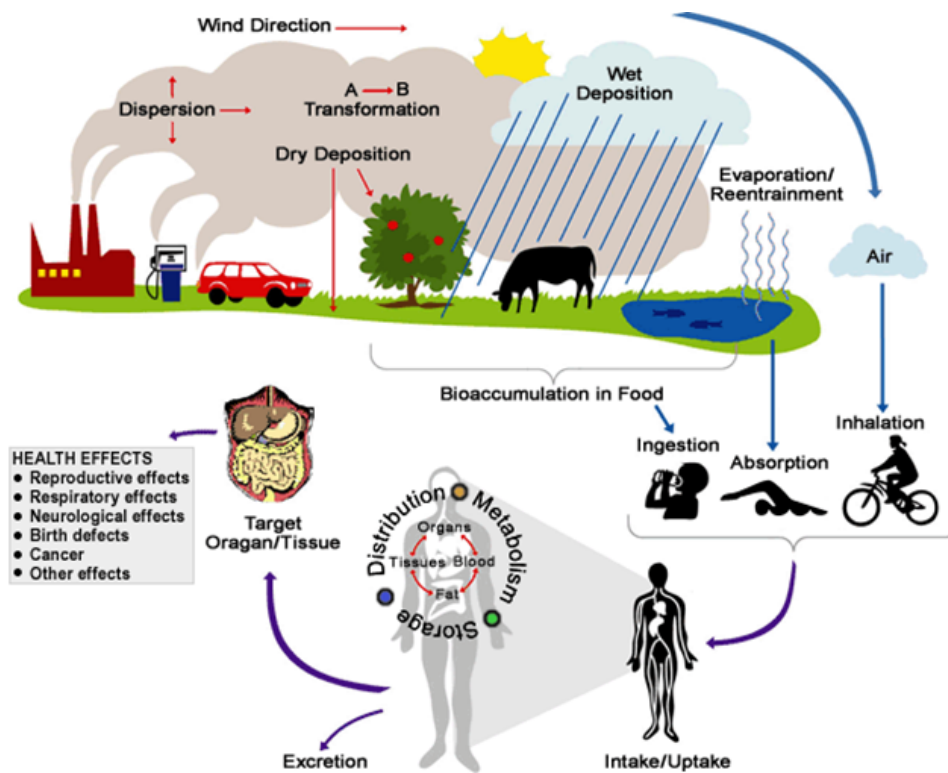
Emission inventories quantify pollutants discharged into the air, increasing transparency by identifying sources of air pollution and informing us on the need for additional regulatory requirements to mitigate impacts from air pollution. The District is actively implementing new requirements adopted by the California Air Resources Board for emission inventories. This new requirement is significantly increasing the number of pollutants that are inventoried and the number of facilities subject to Emission Inventory requirements. The District is greatly expanding the number of stationary sources and number of pollutants for which it conducts an annual emission inventory, from approximately 200 to over 4400 facilities per year. This will give the District a much more complete inventory of local sources of air pollution, which will better inform all of our programs, as well as community residents. [Click here to view Emission Inventories approved by the District.](#)

"Hot Spots" Program

The California Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program quantifies potential health risks (such as cancer) from toxic air contaminants emitted by stationary sources (including manufacturing operations, power plants, and other industrial, commercial and governmental operations that can emit air pollution).

Toxic air contaminants are chemicals that could potentially cause negative health effects if people are exposed to them. The effects can be mild and temporary such as headaches, and eye or throat irritation or can be more serious and permanent such as cancer, birth defects or damage to organs, depending on the amount of time exposed and the amount and type of toxic air contaminant.

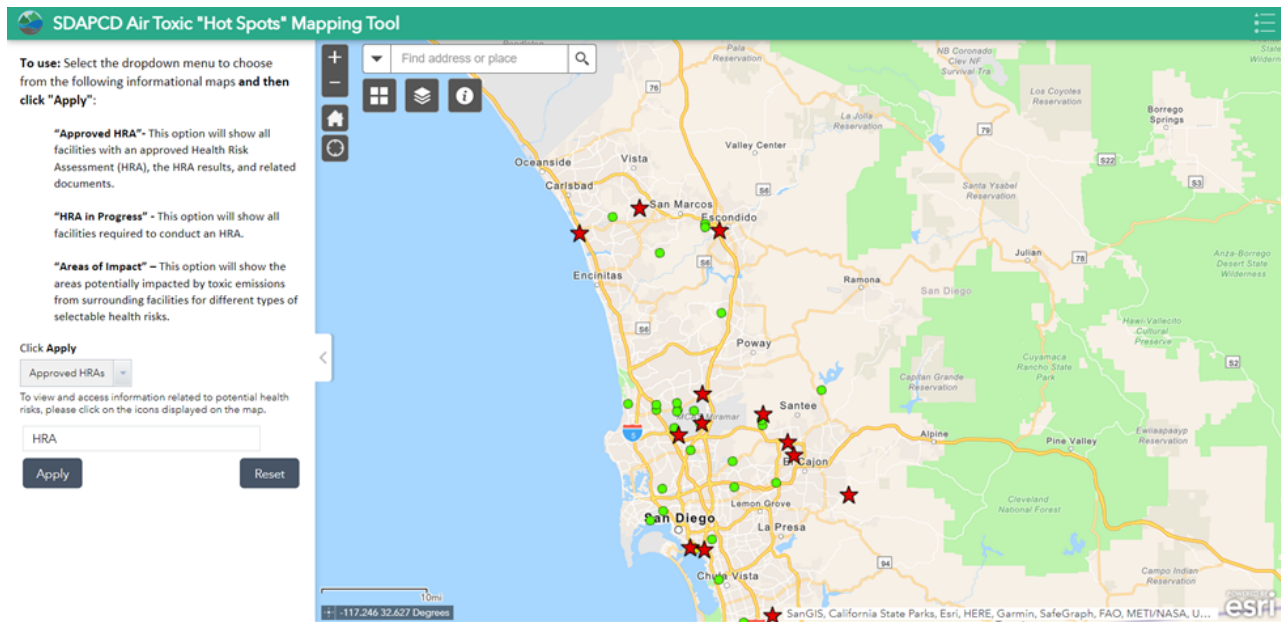
Health Effects from Air Pollution



Source IDEM: Air Toxics: Health Risks and Environmental Effects (in.gov)

SDAPCD is responsible for implementing the Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Program in San Diego County by identifying sources that can create elevated health risks and requiring public notification and risk reduction requirements per SDAPCD Rule 1210.

To view sources in your community that are evaluated under this Program or subject to public notification or risk reduction requirement, please click [here](#).



Contact Information

General Information:

10124 Old Grove Road
San Diego, CA 92131
(858) 586-2600
airinfo@sdapcd.org

Media Inquiries:

Melina Meza
Melina.Meza@sdapcd.org

Follow Us:



How Can You Help Improve Air Quality?

At Home:



- Conserve energy using energy efficient appliances labeled ENERGY STAR
- Set air conditioners no lower than 78 degrees.
- Use environmentally safe paints and cleaning products.
- Mulch or compost leaves and yard waste.
- Reduce or eliminate fireplace and wood stove use.
- Avoid burning leaves, trash, and other materials.
- Avoid using gas-powered lawn and garden equipment.

Out and About:

- Carpool, use public transportation, bike, or walk whenever possible.
- Be sure your tires are properly inflated.
- Don't top off at the gas pump and always tighten your gas cap securely.
- Combine trips and errands to drive less.

