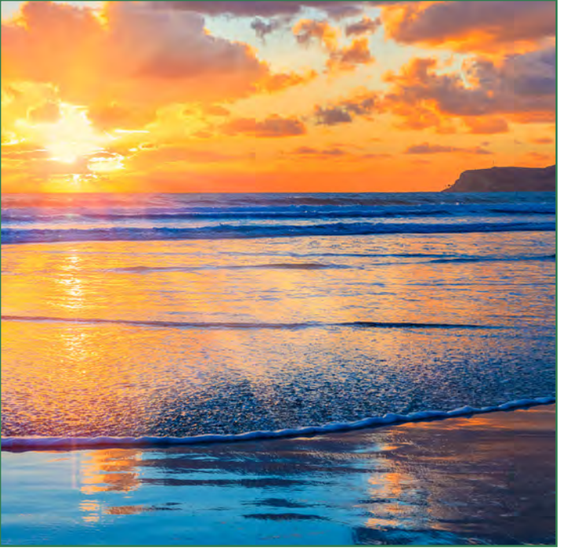
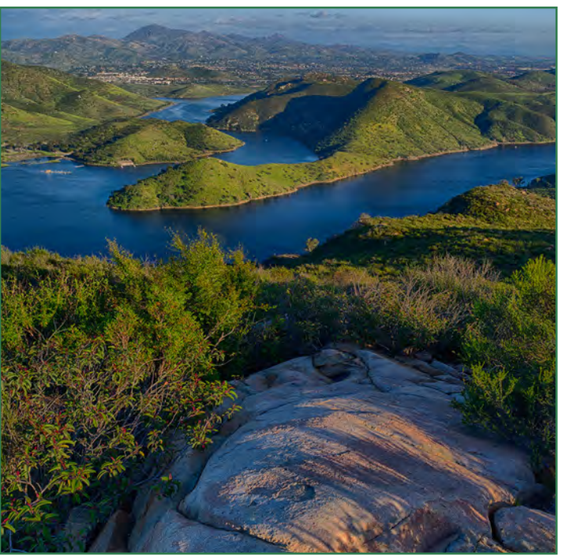
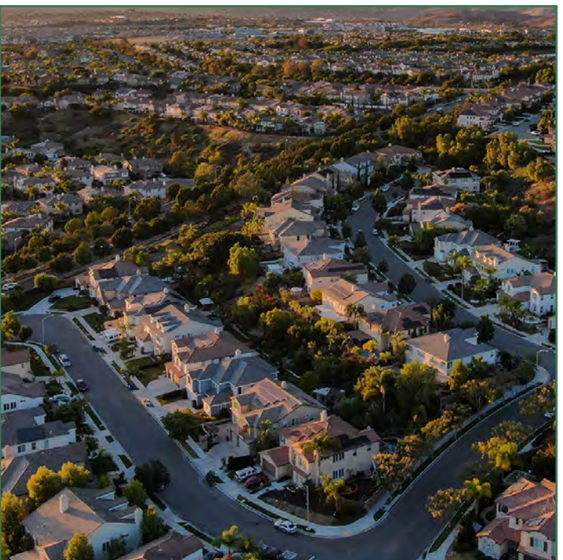






2025 CALIFORNIA AIR TOXICS

HOT SPOTS ANNUAL REPORT

FOR SAN DIEGO COUNTY

San Diego County
Air Pollution
Control District

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For nearly four decades, California's Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program has helped protect communities from harmful air pollutants released by operations that can create toxic air emissions.

These operations include a wide range of activities – such as manufacturing, energy production, landfills, and other governmental or private facilities – that can release toxic air pollutants into the air. Some of these pollutants can cause minor health effects, while others may lead to more serious illnesses. Because of this, the Program plays an important role in safeguarding public health.

In San Diego County, the Air Pollution Control District (SDAPCD) manages the Hot Spots Program and prepares an annual report to keep the public informed. This report covers our work during calendar year 2025 and highlights how we continue to evaluate and reduce health risks in the region.

To implement the Program, SDAPCD quantifies emissions from operations that may release toxic air pollutants and identifies facilities that may pose elevated health risks through Health Risk Assessments (HRAs). Facilities determined to pose elevated health risks are required to notify potentially affected communities through public notifications and community meetings, and to implement SDAPCD-approved risk reduction measures. Table 1 summarizes key Program activities completed in 2025.

TABLE 1 – KEY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES IN 2025

Total Toxic Emission Inventories[1]	Health Risk Assessments Requested[2]	Health Risk Assessments Approved[3]	Public Notifications Completed	Public Meetings Held	Risk Reduction Plans Approved[4]
79	5	7	6	6	1

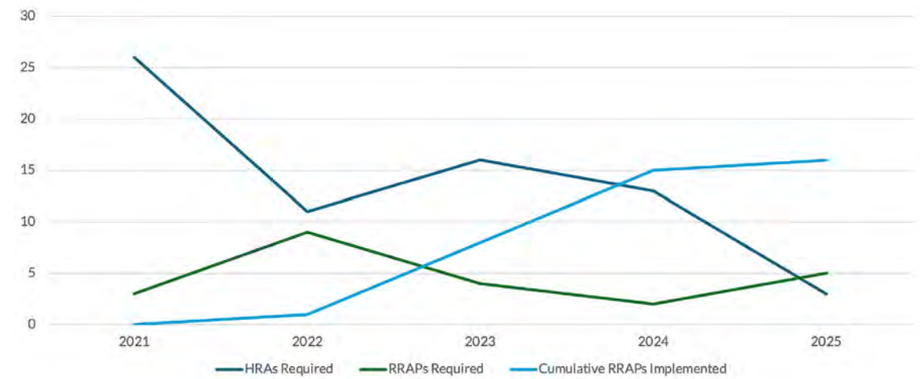
Since 2021, the Hot Spots Program has made major progress in reducing potential cancer risks across San Diego County. The SDAPCD Governing Board strengthened health protections by adopting requirements that reduce cancer risk threshold levels by a factor of ten – one of the most protective standards in California. These updates have led to meaningful benefits for communities, as shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2 – KEY PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE 2021

Risk Reduction Plans Implemented[5]	Residences Protected from Elevated Health Risks	Parks Protected from Elevated Health Risks	Businesses Protected from Elevated Health Risks
16	2579	1	116

Because the Program operates on a four year cycle, most operations subject to the requirements adopted in 2021 have now been reviewed at least once. Figure 1 shows that as more operations lower their health risks, fewer require public notifications or risk reduction measures – clear evidence that the Program is delivering long term improvements. At the same time, updates in scientific methods and the identification of new toxic pollutants may result in additional operations being reviewed in future years.

FIGURE 1 - HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT AND RISK REDUCTION ACTIVITIES SINCE 2021



[1]This table only lists toxic emission inventories completed in 2025 for emissions that occurred in 2024. Besides the 79 toxic emission inventories, in 2025 the SDAPCD approved 1,257 inventories for Criteria Pollutants Inventory (CEI) and Criteria and Toxic Reporting (CTR) sources for data year 2024.

[2]A list of Health Risk Assessments requested in 2025 is available in Appendix B.

[3]A list of Health Risk Assessment Approved in 2024 is available in Appendix C.

[4]A list of Risk Reduction Plans is listed in Appendix D.

[5]Risk Reduction Plans are required by SDAPCD Rule 1210 for facilities that can create elevated health risks. Those plans are evaluated by the SDAPCD and, if approved, the requirements to mitigate health risks are incorporated into permit conditions to ensure ongoing compliance.

AIR TOXIC HOT SPOTS PROGRAM

In 1987, the California Legislature adopted the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act (Hot Spots Act), establishing a statewide program to evaluate and reduce health risks from toxic air emissions.

The SDAPCD is responsible for implementing the Hot Spots Program (Program) within San Diego County through its Rules 19.3 and 1210. For additional background on the Hot Spots Act and Rule 1210, please refer to Appendix A.

Within a four-year period, the SDAPCD prepares emission inventories for facilities ranging from large industrial sources – such as power plants, shipyards, landfills, and asphalt plants – to smaller industry-wide categories like gas stations, dry cleaners, diesel engines, and autobody paint shops. Emission inventories for stationary sources are available on the SDAPCD website.[6]

Toxic air contaminants vary in their potential to cause harm. SDAPCD evaluates both the quantity and toxicity of these emissions, along with potential exposure levels, to assess public health risks and identify areas that may be subject to elevated health risk.

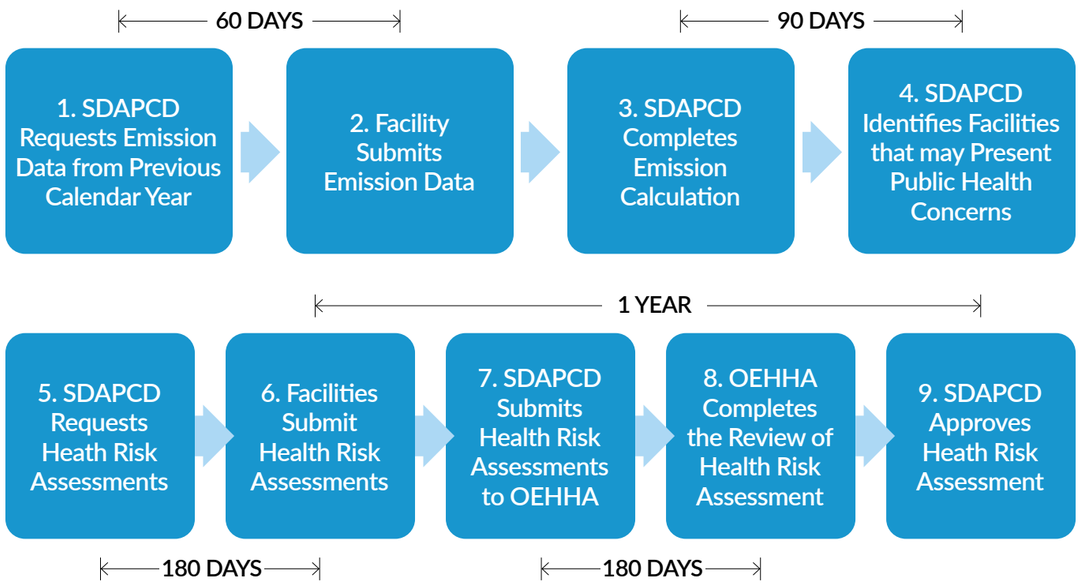
Under the Program, approximately 1,300 compounds[7] identified by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) were evaluated and included in the emission inventories in 2025. Of these compounds, the State Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) has established health effect data for just over 300 compounds, with most assessed for their carcinogenic potential (i.e., whether they may contribute to cancer risk), as well as their ability to cause acute (short-term) or chronic (long-term) non-cancer health effects.

Key elements of the Program include: Emission Inventory, Health Risk Prioritization, Health Risk Assessments, Public Notification, Public Meetings, and Risk Reduction Audits and Plans (RRAPs). Figure 2 illustrates the steps involved in determining whether a facility is subject to risk reduction and/or public notification requirements under state law.

Due to the complexity of the process and timelines established in State regulations, full implementation of these requirements for a given facility typically spans multiple years.

protections by adopting requirements that reduce cancer risk threshold levels by a factor of ten – one of the most protective standards in California. These updates have led to meaningful benefits for communities, as shown in Table 2.

FIGURE 2 – PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION MILESTONES – HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT APPROVAL PROCESS



Health risk assessments estimate the potential health risks from exposures to air toxic emissions. Facilities that can create elevated health risks from their operations are subject to public notification, public meeting, and risk reduction requirements in accordance with SDAPCD Rule 1210.

[6] https://bit.ly/3uQqda0

[7] https://bit.ly/38TiZt7, Appendix A (Note that Appendix A currently lists approximately 1,700 compounds. The additional compounds will be added to inventories starting in 2026.)

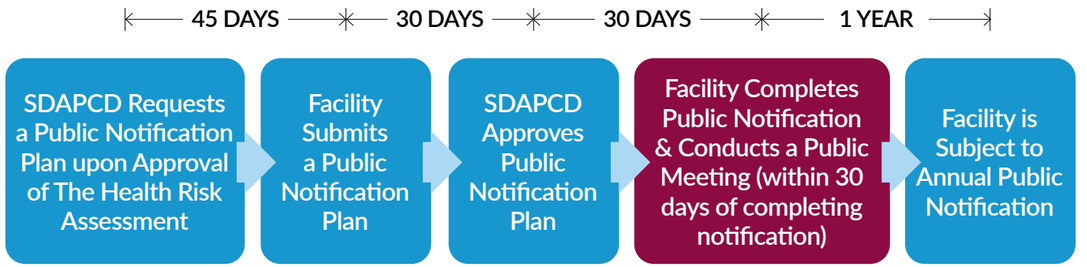
Table 3 summarizes the overall timeline (discussed under Figure 2) to determine whether a facility is subject to public notification and/or health risk reduction requirements in accordance with state law. The process begins during the calendar year subsequent to the year under evaluation (i.e., the year when the toxic air contaminant emissions under evaluation occurred). Based on the regulatory deadlines in State law, it takes 2.5 to 3 years to determine if a facility is subject to public notification and/or health risk reduction requirements.

TABLE 3 – OVERALL TIMELINE TO FULLY IMPLEMENT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROGRAM

Timeframe	Requirement
Emission Inventory Year (Year 0)	This is the year for which the SDAPCD evaluates emissions
Subsequent Year (Year 1)	SDAPCD requests process and/or material usage data from previous calendar year
	Facility submits process and/or material usage data
	SDAPCD completes emission calculation
	SDAPCD identifies facilities that may create elevated health risks
	SDAPCD requests heath risk assessments from facilities that may create elevated health risks
Following Year (Year 2)	Facilities submit Health Risk Assessments to SDAPCD
	SDAPCD reviews and Submits Health Risk Assessments to OEHHA
	OEHHA completes the review of the Health Risk Assessment
Following Year (Year 3)	Taking comments from OEHHA into consideration, the SDAPCD approves or requests revision and then approves, Health Risk Assessments which calculate potential health risks.

If the Health Risk Assessment approved by the SDAPCD determines that the potential health risk is above any of the significant risk thresholds (Table 6), the facility is subject to public notification, public meeting, and health risk reduction requirements. Figures 3 and 4 show the steps involved in the implementation of public notification, public meeting, and health risk reduction requirements in accordance with the timelines in Rule 1210.

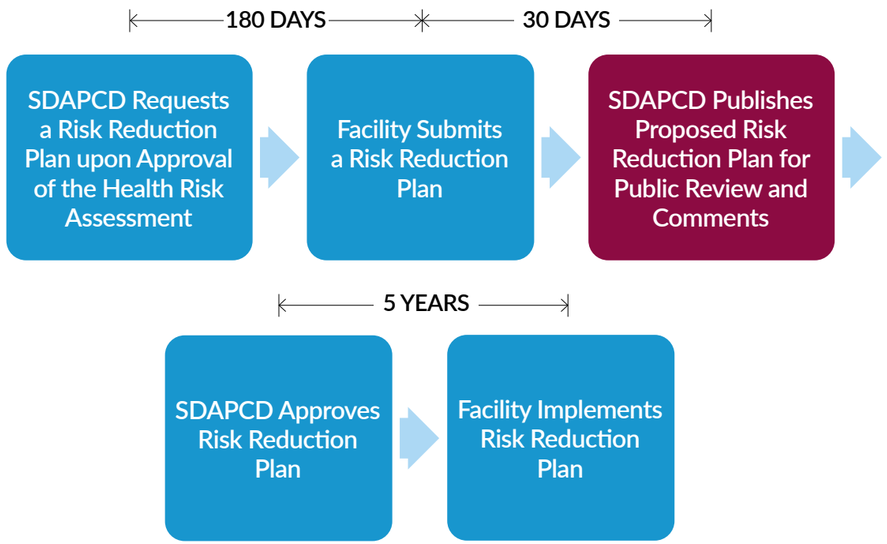
FIGURE 3 – PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION MILESTONES -PUBLIC NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS



Public engagement is a core element of the Program as it ensures the public's right to know about possible health risks. All public notifications are posted on the SDAPCD's website.[8] The step in red under Figure 3 is a great opportunity for the public to provide input in this process. The SDAPCD encourages any questions and comments about this process.

[8] https://bit.ly/SDAPCD-Hot-Spots

FIGURE 4 – PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION MILESTONES -RISK REDUCTION REQUIREMENTS



Public notices for health risk reduction plans are sent via the SDAPCD's GovDelivery subscription services[9] and posted on the SDAPCD's website.[10] This step in red under Figure 4 is another opportunity to for public engagement in this process.

The following sections specifically discuss key elements of this Program:

1. Emission Inventory
2. Health Risk Prioritization
3. Health Risk Assessments
4. Public Notifications, Public Meetings and Risk Reduction Audits and Plans

[9] https://bit.ly/SDAPCD-Updates
[10] https://bit.ly/SDAPCD-Hot-Spots

1. Emission Inventory Reports

The emission inventory process begins in January of each calendar year when the SDAPCD requests emission data (such as process and/or material usage records) from the facilities subject to this Program for the previous calendar year. The SDAPCD utilizes the emission data provided by facilities to calculate emissions. Once the emissions are calculated, facilities have an opportunity to review and comment on the draft emission inventory report before it is finalized and approved by the SDAPCD.

Within a four-year period, the SDAPCD prepares emission inventories per the Emission Inventory Criteria and Guidelines for the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program[11], which provides directions for facilities to compile and submit air toxic emission data to local air districts. The requirements within the CARB Emission Inventory Guidelines have been incorporated by reference into Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations and thus are enforceable by air districts and CARB.

The Emission Inventory Guidelines were amended in 2022, requiring facilities which meet certain activity thresholds per Appendix E of the Guidelines to report emissions for inventory and be analyzed for potential health risk.

The facilities under the Program include: (1) larger stationary sources, which are subject to individual reporting requirements, (2) smaller industrial and commercial businesses not otherwise categorized as industrywide sources (IWS), and (3) smaller industrial and commercial businesses (gas stations, emergency diesel only sources, autobody shops, perc dry cleaners, etc.), which are in the IWS categories[12].

Additionally, the Regulation for the Reporting of Criteria Air Pollutants and Toxic Air Contaminants (CTR)[13] requires nearly all permitted facilities to meet specified reporting requirements for criteria pollutant and air toxics emissions on an annual basis by year 2028.

[11] https://bit.ly/3Es0QOI
[12] California Health and Safety Code, section 44323
[13] Criteria Pollutant and Toxics Emissi ons Reporting (CTR) | California Air Resources Board

The requirements are phased in for various facility types over several years based on industry sectors, emissions sources, and in some cases activity levels. As a result, as shown in Table 4, the SDAPCD 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 4,000 facilities per year.

TABLE 4 – FACILITIES SUBJECT TO CTR REQUIREMENTS

Data Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Facilities Subject to the CTR Program	241	2,242	150	1,260	484	~4,000	TBD

2. Health Risk Prioritization

After the SDAPCD quantifies the air toxics emission inventories, it provides a draft report to the facilities for review before the Emission Inventory Report is finalized. Subsequently, the SDAPCD calculates the health risk prioritization scores for all facilities except for industrywide sources, which are subject to some exemptions under State law.

The prioritization scores determine if a health risk assessment is required, The SDAPCD utilizes a prioritization procedure[14] which takes into consideration potency, toxicity, quantity of emissions, proximity of the stationary source to potential receptors (businesses or residences), and any other factors that the SDAPCD finds may influence the stationary source's potential risk posed to surrounding receptors.

Each stationary source prioritization score is evaluated individually and placed in either Category A (high priority), Category B (intermediate priority) or Category C (low priority) based upon the total score and thresholds as shown in Table 5.

[14] https://bit.ly/SDPrioritization
[15] https://bit.ly/4ubia30
[16] https://bit.ly/3OoqSXN

Stationary sources categorized as "high" are subject to health risk assessment requirements. Sources categorized as "intermediate" may be subject to health risk assessment requirements based on additional factors or further evaluation. Facilities categorized as "low" are not subject to health risk assessment requirements, as they pose very low health risks. The calculated prioritization scores for stationary sources are available on the SDAPCD's website[15].

TABLE 5: PRIORITIZATION SCORES FOR CANCER AND NONCANCER COMPOUNDS

	Source Score	Source Designation
Cancer Compounds	Score ≥ 100	Category A
	1≤Score <100	Category B
	Score < 1	Category C
Noncancer Compounds	Score ≥ 10	Category A
	1≤ Score <10	Category B
	Score < 1	Category C

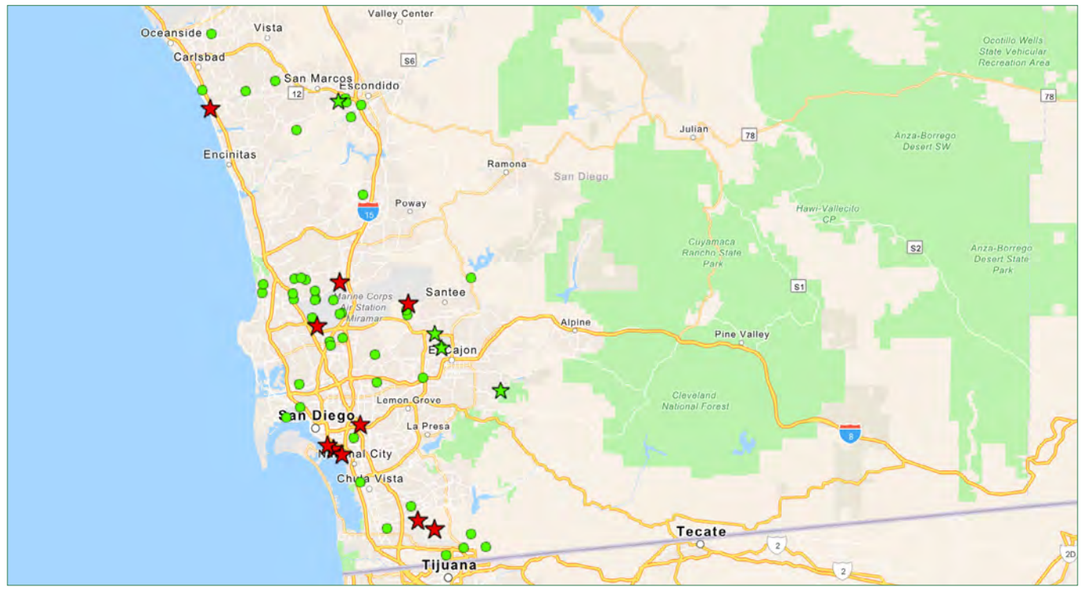
3. Health Risk Assessments

A Health Risk Assessment estimates the risk of adverse health effects (cancer and noncancer) from exposures to toxic emissions[16]. The estimated risks are based on SDAPCD-approved emission calculations and computer models that account for a variety of health protective assumptions.

In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code, Section 44362, Health Risk Assessments shall be conducted by operators of stationary sources (within 180 days

from a SDAPCD's request) and approved by the SDAPCD in consultation with OEHHA (within one year from the submittal of the Health Risk Assessment). OEHHA is the scientific branch of the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) which evaluates the effects of toxic compounds and develops health-protective exposure levels and Health Risk Assessment guidelines[17].

A list of facilities with Health Risks Assessments that the SDAPCD requested and/or approved in 2025 is presented in Appendices B and C of this report. Additionally, an interactive map[18] is available on the SDAPCD's website[19] to show information regarding facilities with approved Health Risk Assessments and facilities required to conduct a Health Risk Assessment.



The SDAPCD also re-evaluated and rescinded some Health Risk Assessments after it obtained additional information and refined the air toxics emission calculations and/or receptor distances. A list of these Health Risk Assessments is also provided in Appendix B.

[17] https://bit.ly/3OgfSvP
[18] https://bit.ly/SDHotSpotsMap
[19] https://bit.ly/SDAPCD-Hot-Spots

4. Public Notification, Public Meetings & Risk Reduction Thresholds

Public notification is a core element of the Program as it ensures the public's right to know about possible health risks from exposure to toxic air contaminants emitted by stationary sources of air pollution in their communities. The Health and Safety Code, Section 44362(b), requires the operator of stationary sources to provide notice to all individuals exposed to elevated health risks, as specified by local air districts.

In 1992, the "Hot Spots" Act was amended by Senate Bill 1731 to require each air district to specify the significant risk level, above which risk reduction would be required. The requirements of SB 1731 are found in Health and Safety Code, Sections 44390 through 44394. The requirements are for stationary source operators to audit and identify the source of toxic emissions and risk, then develop and implement a plan to reduce the emissions and risk.

SDAPCD Rule 1210 establishes thresholds and procedures for public notification, public meeting and risk reduction requirements. All current public notification and risk reduction thresholds are presented in Table 6.

TABLE 6: PUBLIC NOTIFICATION AND RISK REDUCTION THRESHOLDS

Health Risk	Public Notification & Risk Reduction Thresholds (equal to or greater than)
Cancer Risk	10 in one million
Acute Noncancer Health Hazard Index	1.0
Chronic Noncancer Health Hazard Index	1.0
Cancer Burden	1.0

5. Public Notification & Public Meeting Requirements

In accordance with SDAPCD Rule 1210 and as shown in Figure 3, facilities that exceed the significant health risk thresholds identified in Table 6 (as determined by a health risk assessment) are required to conduct public notification and hold a public meeting. This requirement applies upon initial SDAPCD approval of a health risk assessment and may be subsequently required annually, as specified in Rule 1210, until the facility reduces the risk below the applicable thresholds.

The facilities listed in Table 7 below have been required by the SDAPCD to conduct public notification and/or have completed public notification in 2025. All public meetings listed in Table 7 were held virtually, except for the Naval Base San Diego, which was held in person at the base. Notices for all public meetings were electronically sent out to all who have signed up to receive electronic notices for all public meetings.

TABLE 7: PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS AND MEETINGS HELD

Facility Name	Facility Address	Type of Meeting	Date of Notification & Meeting	Number Addresses Notified[20]	Number of Attendees
Encina Wastewater Authority	6200 Avenida Encina, Carlsbad, 92101	Annual	Notification: 7/15/2025 Meeting: 8/6/2025	26 Businesses & 96 Residences	3
Minnesota Methane San Diego	5244 Convoy St, San Diego, 92111	Annual	Notification: 10/23/2025 Meeting: 11/12/2025	32 Businesses	3
NASSCO	2798 East Harbor Dr., San Diego, 92113	Annual/Initial	Notification: 12/27/2024[21] Meeting: 1/21/2025	217 Residences & 31 Businesses	8
Freeberg Industrial Fabrication Corp.	2874 Progress Pl., Escondido, CA 92029	Initial	Notification: 12/30/2024 Meeting: 1/29/2025	422 Residences & 38 Businesses	10
Naval Base San Diego	Naval Station, San Diego, 92136	Initial	Notification: 4/14/2025 Meeting: 5/7/2025 (Held in person at Naval Base San Diego)	3025 Residences, 602 Businesses & 11 Sensitive	4
Martin Marietta (Santee)	8514 Mast Blvd, Santee, 92071	Initial	Notification: 1/17/2025 Meeting: 2/19/2025	2934 Residences, 2 Businesses & 6 Sensitive	24

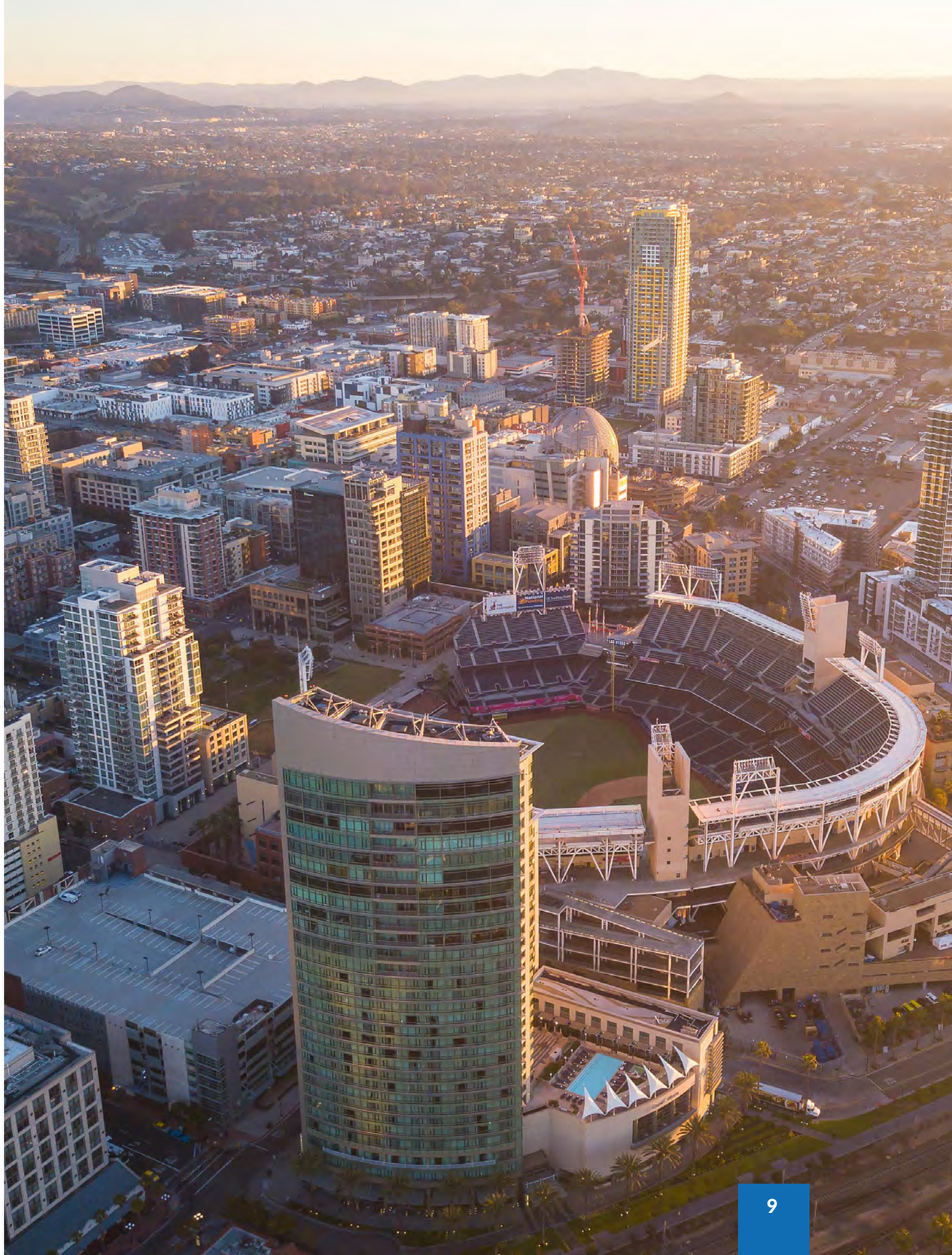
[20]Public notifications are mailed to all addresses where the health risks can be above the Rule 1210 significant risk thresholds. Additionally, the notifications are posted on the SDAPCD's website, sent out via the SDAPCD's GovDelivery subscription service.
[21] NASSCO also mailed an annual notice on 12/30/2025 and held a meeting on 1/28/2026

6. Health Risk Reduction Audit & Plan Requirements

SDAPCD Rule 1210 also establishes procedures for health risk reduction requirements, as shown in Figure 4. Specifically, within six months of receipt of written notice from the SDAPCD that a stationary source is subject to health risk reduction requirements, the owner or operator shall submit a risk reduction audit and plan (RRAP) to the SDAPCD. Since this plan generally involves changes to the processes to reduce the health risks, a permit application is required per SDAPCD Rule 10[22]. Additionally, the requirements of the approved plan are incorporated into the permits to ensure ongoing compliance is enforceable. The facilities listed in Appendix D are subject to risk reduction plan requirements. The public notices for risk reduction plans are available on the SDAPCD's website[23].

Appendix F highlights the outcomes of implemented Risk Reduction Plans under the Hot Spots Program since 2021. These efforts have led to measurable decreases in potential health risks, demonstrating the effectiveness of targeted emission reduction strategies. As a result of these plans, potential health risks have been reduced for 2,579 residences, 116 businesses, and 1 public park – underscoring the program's tangible benefits in protecting the health of local communities.

[22] https://bit.ly/Rule-10
[23] https://bit.ly/Permit-Notices



ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITIES

Facilities subject to the Program that are located within Environmental Justice (EJ) communities selected under the California Community Air Protection Program in San Diego County are of particular importance.

These communities (Portside Environmental Justice Community and International Border Environmental Justice Community) have historically faced disproportionate impacts from air pollution and other environmental factors. Therefore, the Program's focus on these areas is crucial for addressing and mitigating the environmental challenges faced by these vulnerable communities.

The following section provides an update on the progress of all facilities within Environmental Justice Communities that are subject to the Program.

FACILITIES SUBJECT TO RISK REDUCTION REQUIREMENTS UNDER RULE 1210:

BAE Systems SDSR (Portside Community) was subject to risk reduction requirements based on emissions that occurred in 2017. The risk reduction plan approved by the SDAPCD involves replacement of some welding operations with an alternative technology for pipe connections (Mechanical Attached Fittings – MAF) and other control measures to reduce toxic emissions associated with welding operations. BAE Systems demonstrated compliance with the air toxics emissions limits in 2024. Some of the welding operations have been replaced by the MAF technology, and the SDAPCD expects continued compliance with MAF replacement or air toxic emissions limits for each year of operation and requires annual demonstration of compliance from BAE Systems.

Subsequently, the SDAPCD approved another HRA for BAE's operations based on their 2021 emissions. That HRA reports BAE's risks are below the SDAPCD Rule 1210 public notification and risk reduction thresholds based on emission that occurred in 2021.

With all risk reduction measures fully implemented, the worker acute risk, which potentially impacted three (3) surrounding businesses, was reduced from 2.4 to 0.93.

Continental Maritime of San Diego (Portside Community) has fully implemented their initial risk reduction plan based on the 2014 emission inventory year by reducing the number of toxic metals used in their abrasive blasting operation. As a result, the public acute risk was reduced from 1.85 to 0.41 and the worker acute risk was reduced from 1.07 to 0.62. The elevated health risk from this facility potentially impacted one business and one park.

Additionally, based on emissions occurring in the 2022 emission year, Continental Maritime of San Diego was required to conduct a new public notification and prepare a new risk reduction plan in 2026. A subsequent public notification and risk reduction plan was required because the facility had unforeseen welding emissions increases in 2022. The Health Risk Assessment approved by the SDAPCD[24] (based on 2022 emissions) reports the 1.42 as the worker acute health hazard index.

The revised plan is expected to be submitted to the SDAPCD in June and will need to demonstrate how potential health risks from nickel emissions can be reduced.

National Steel & Shipbuilding, NASSCO (Portside Community)

HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT (HRA)

NASSCO's most recent HRA, approved by SDAPCD in 2024, evaluates emissions from calendar year 2021. The HRA reports that the residential cancer risk (28.4 per million), worker chronic hazard index (1.07 HHI), and both residential and worker acute hazard indices (1.19 and 1.41 HHI, respectively) exceed the public notification and risk reduction thresholds established under SDAPCD Rule 1210.

[24] CMSD-2022-HRA-review-summary.pdf

PUBLIC NOTICE AND MEETING

Public notification and a community meeting were conducted in December 2024 and January 2025, respectively. A subsequent round of public notification and a meeting took place in December 2025 and January 2026. Under Rule 1210, annual notifications and public meetings are required until the facility's health impacts are reduced below the applicable risk thresholds.

RISK REDUCTION PLAN

NASSCO submitted a Risk Reduction Audit and Plan to the SDAPCD on March 27, 2025, proposing measures to reduce elevated health risks. The plan, approved by the SDAPCD on April 8, 2026, outlines several actions intended to bring all elevated health risks below their respective thresholds within five years, except for the residential cancer risk. The plan proposes reducing the residential cancer risk from 28.4 to 21.82 in one million.

The approved plan includes the following measures:

- Use of a lower nickel welding filler material for mild steel welding where feasible (implemented).
- Installation of a fume capture and control system for the on site weld school (design in progress).
- Replacement of two of the largest diesel crane engines with new, low emitting Tier 4 diesel engines (design in progress).

The SDAPCD determined that all feasible measures were proposed at the time of approval. However, consistent with Rule 1210, NASSCO is required to submit annual progress reports to the SDAPCD, including a technology review that identifies any new emission reducing technologies. As a result, the SDAPCD will continue to periodically evaluate whether all feasible measures are being implemented to reduce the residential cancer risk to below 10 in one million.

Pacific Ship Repair & Fabrication (Portside Community) was subject to the Program but has shut down as of 2024 due to flooding and inability to restart their operations. There are no operations or emissions at this facility and all permits have been retired.

Vulcan Materials Company Western Division (International Border Community) has fully implemented their risk reduction plan by enhancing the controls on their paved haul road sweeper and the asphalt plant dust collector/baghouse. The worker chronic risk was reduced from 1.91 to 0.52 and the worker acute risk was reduced from 1.18 to 0.75.

The most recent HRA for this facility for 2023 emissions, approved in April of 2026, demonstrates that the maximum worker chronic HHI was 0.06, and the maximum worker acute HHI was 0.62.

Naval Base San Diego (Adjacent to the Portside Community) was required to implement a risk reduction plan (based on their 2021 emissions) to reduce acute non-cancer HHI. The plan primarily involves the addition of enforceable measures to the Navy's abrasive blasting permits and a newly issued site-wide abrasive blasting permit, which will ensure emission reductions, specifically for nickel.

After implementation of the proposed plan, acute non-cancer HHI would be reduced from a maximum of 7.13 at offsite receptors, to less than one (the plan proposes a maximum of 0.23, but SDAPCD will verify and confirm this result when the plan is approved). The plan is in the final stages of review with the only remaining steps to finalize updates to permits and make any adjustments to the final health impact results. The facility has also indicated that the capture and controls systems are implemented and in-use.

ONGOING EFFORTS TO ENHANCE PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

As part of our commitment to accountability, transparency, and community involvement, the SDAPCD maintains an interactive mapping tool on its website[25]. These tools empower the public to access vital information regarding facilities subject to the Program. With just a few clicks, local residents can obtain information about air toxic emissions in their neighborhoods, enabling informed decisions and collective action.

The mapping tool shows the facilities with approved Health Risk Assessments (Figure 5), the calculated health risks, and related documents including any required public notification and risk reduction plans (Figure 6).

FIGURE 5 – MAPPING TOOL - FACILITIES WITH APPROVED HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENTS

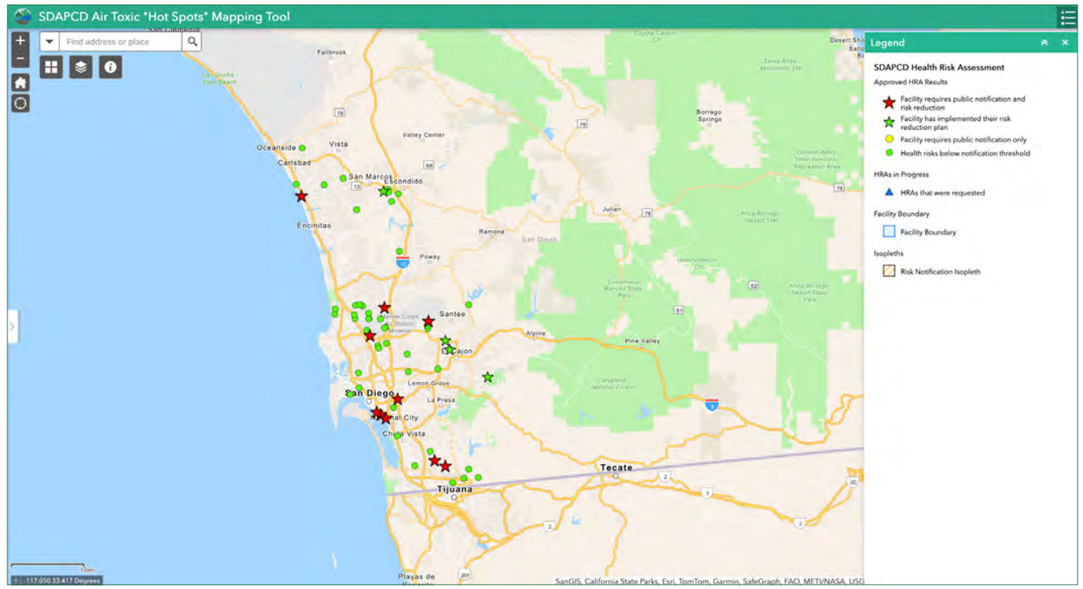


FIGURE 6 – HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS AND ASSOCIATED RECORDS

Public Notification Required: Yes
Risk Reduction Required: Yes

Cancer Risk (Resident)	8.9
Cancer Risk (Worker)	5.3
Long-Term Health Effects (Resident)	0.5
Long-Term Health Effects (Worker)	2.0
Short-Term Health Effects (Resident)	1.1
Short-Term Health Effects (Worker)	2.8

*All values displayed are for the maximum risk value for each risk type. Cancer Risk requires public notification at 10 in a million while Short and Long-Term effects require public notification at a Health Hazard Index (HHI) of 1.0.

HRA Approval Documents
- Review Summary
- Approval Letter

2024 Notification:
Notification Cover Letters
- Residential
- Worker (Acute and Chronic)
- Worker (Acute)
- Worker (Onsite)
- Facility Informational Letter Residential
- Facility Informational Letter Worker

Notification Attachments
- Risk Isopleths
- Air Toxics Fact Sheet
- Public Survey Response Card

Public Meeting
- Public Meeting Presentation

Risk Reduction Plan
- Risk Reduction Plan
- Submittal Notice

The mapping tool also shows the areas potentially impacted by elevated health risk from facilities (Figure 7). The tool also can display the boundaries of the Portside Environmental Justice Community and the International Border Environmental Justice Community, which are communities selected under CARB's Community Air Protection Program.[26] The CalEnviroScreen scores[27], which helps identify communities that are often especially vulnerable to pollution effects, are also available (Figure 8).

FIGURE 7 – IMPACTED AREAS

[25] SDAPCD Air Toxic "Hot Spots" Mapping Tool https://bit.ly/SDHotSpotsMap
[26] Community Air Protection Program | California Air Resources Board
[27] About CalEnviroScreen | OEHHA

FIGURE 8 – MAPPING TOOL – EJ COMMUNITIES AND CALENVIROSCREEN SCORES

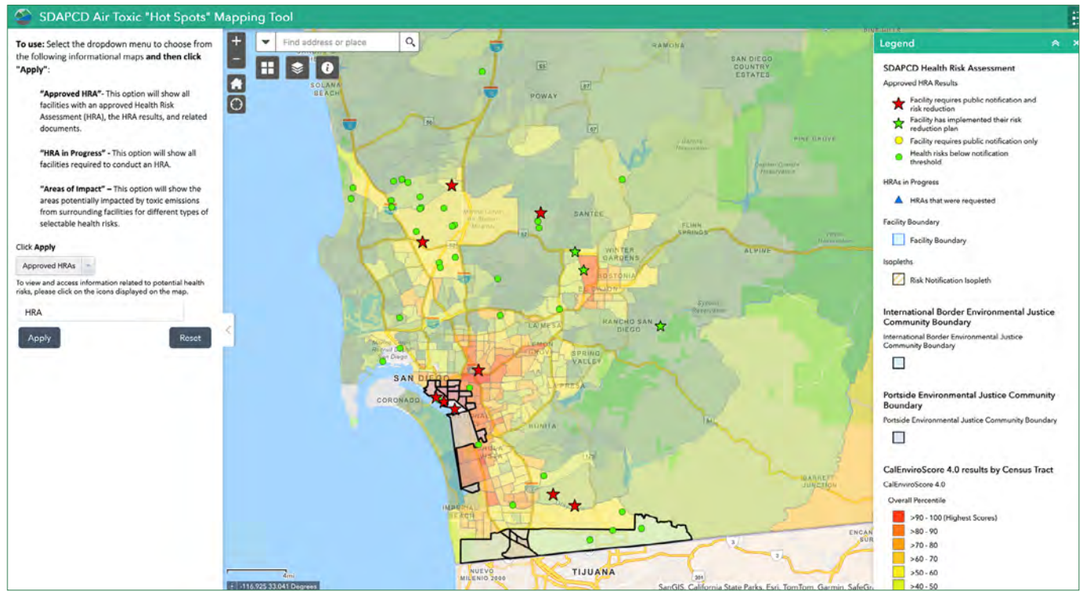
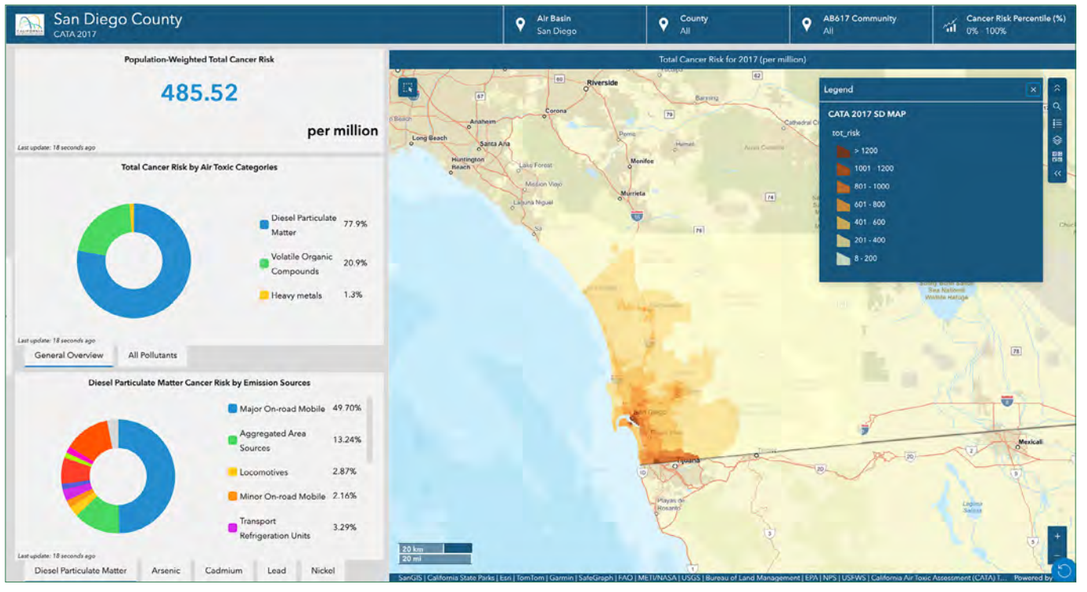


FIGURE 9 – CARB'S MAPPING TOOL[29]



CARB also launched an interactive mapping tool under its California Air Toxics Assessment (CATA) Program[28]. According to CARB, CATA represents a comprehensive state-of-the-science assessment of toxic air contaminants across California. CATA identifies areas of high vulnerability, highlights major emission sources and raises awareness for areas potentially exposed to elevated cancer risks from all sources or air pollution, while the Hot Spots Program and SDAPCD's mapping tool only provides potential health risks from stationary sources.

[28] https://bit.ly/CARB-CATA
[29] Dashboard for SD 2017 (arcgis.com)

COMPLIANCE ACTIONS

The SDAPCD's Compliance Program is designed to maximize compliance through deterrence. State law establishes that local air districts have the primary responsibility for enforcing air pollution control regulations applicable to stationary sources. Therefore, the SDAPCD takes enforcement actions when it documents a violation of any air pollution control regulations under its jurisdiction. State law also establishes penalties for "strict liability," meaning a prohibited act constitutes a violation no matter one's intent or the amount of care taken to avoid violations. Maximum penalties are higher when violations are intentional or willful.

While the SDAPCD takes enforcement actions to ensure sources of air pollution achieve compliance to protect public health and the environment, it also works closely with regulated facilities by providing information and resources to assist businesses in achieving compliance. This includes providing compliance materials, broadcasting advisories to inform industry of regulatory requirements and upcoming deadlines and answering specific questions to help regulated parties understand their compliance requirements.

The SDAPCD has issued Notices of Violations to facilities for failing to meet the timelines related to the implementation of the Program in accordance with state and local regulations. The Notices of Violations issued in 2024 are listed in Appendix E.

A Notice of Violation (NOV) is the SDAPCD's formal notice that air quality rules or laws may have not been met. Under state law, an NOV can lead to monetary penalties, civil action, or in serious cases, criminal prosecution. The California Health and Safety Code outlines the maximum penalties based on the severity of the violation – from $10,000 per day for accidental violations to up to $1 million per day for willful actions that risk serious harm. When determining a penalty, SDAPCD considers factors such as the extent of harm, duration and frequency of the violation, efforts to fix the problem, and any financial hardship involved.

ONGOING EFFORTS TO REDUCE HEALTH RISKS

Federal Level

At the federal level, the 1990 Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments required the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to develop nationwide control measures for air toxics. The CAA now lists 187 substances as hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) and the EPA develops the federal National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) and Maximum Achievable Control Technologies (MACT) for new, modified, as well as existing, Major and Area (Non-major) sources of HAPs[30]. The SDAPCD implements these federal requirements for major and area (non-major) stationary sources in San Diego County.

State Level

Pursuant to Assembly Bill 1807 (AB 1807 – Toxics Air Contaminant Identification and Control), CARB in collaboration with OEHHA and Scientific Review Panel evaluate the potential for human exposure and health effects of toxic substances emitted into the air to determine which ones should be identified as Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs). Once a substance is identified as a TAC, CARB continues to develop Airborne Toxic Control Measures (ATCMs), which establish standards to control and reduce toxic air emissions from mobile and stationary sources. Once ATCMs are adopted by CARB, the local air SDAPCDs must implement those new standards[31].

As noted above, CARB has published a mapping tool under its California Air Toxics Assessment (CATA) Program.[32] According to CARB, CATA represents a comprehensive state-of-the science assessment of toxic air contaminants (TACs) in California. CATA is

[30] https://bit.ly/37xb9oG
[31] https://bit.ly/3rDhXlj
[32] https://bit.ly/CARB-CATA

a unique model-based approach that leverages CARB's comprehensive TACs emissions inventory and state-of-the-science modeling techniques to estimate ambient concentrations of Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM), heavy metals, and toxic Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), which are used to estimate cumulative cancer risk following OEHHA guidelines for inhalation exposure. CATA results are scalable from statewide averages down to the community level (census block/tract averages), which may be different from maximum cumulative risk at a specific location within a census block/tract. .

CARB regulates consumer products such as cleaners and spray paints that contain air toxics and is continually evaluating and implementing strategies to reduce emissions from these products[33]. CARB also regulates vehicle fuels and motor vehicle emissions, and the evolution of cleaner, low-emission and zero-emission vehicles is an important step in reducing toxic air contaminants and improving overall air quality.

On November 19, 2020, CARB adopted amendments to the proposed Regulation for the Reporting of Criteria Air Pollutants and Toxic Air Contaminants (CTR). On October 28, 2021, the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approved the amendments to CTR. The amendments to CTR are effective January 1, 2022. The SDAPCD enforces the state law requirements pursuant to SDAPCD Rule 19.3 and as provided in the Regulation for the Reporting of Criteria Air Pollutants and Toxic Air Contaminants (Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Sections 93400 – 93410). CTR apply to all facilities that have been issued an Authority to Construct, Certificate of Registration, and/or Permit to Operate with the SDAPCD except for those listed in Title 17 CCR 93401 (b). CTR requires nearly all permitted facilities to meet specified reporting requirements for criteria pollutant and air toxics emissions on an annual basis by 2028. The requirements are phased in for various facility types over several years. This is based on industry sector, emissions source, and in some cases activity level. As a result, the SDAPCD is greatly expanding the number of stationary sources and number of pollutants for which it conducts an annual emission inventory, from approximately 200 to about 4,000 facilities per year. This will give the SDAPCD a much more complete inventory of local sources of air pollution, which will better inform all of our programs, as well as community residents.

In response to Assembly Bill 617 (AB 617) [C. Garcia, Chapter 16, Statutes of 2017], CARB established the Community Air Protection Program[34]. The program's mission is to reduce exposure to air contaminants in communities identified based on environmental, health and socioeconomic information. This first-of-its-kind statewide effort requires community air monitoring, community emission reduction plans, and incentive funding to deploy the cleanest technologies in the most impacted areas. The SDAPCD implemented this program locally in the Portside and International Border Environmental Justice Communities[35]. The Community Emissions Reduction Plans (CERPs) for the Portside Environmental Justice Community[36] and the International Border Community[37] contain goals and strategies to reduce air pollution emissions and community exposure to air pollution. One of the goals was developed to address concerns regarding the potential health impacts from toxic air contaminants in the community. This is a very critical goal since the "Hot Spots" Program only estimates potential health risks from stationary sources, but community members are interested in cumulative health risks. This CERP goal proposes to calculate the cumulative cancer risk for Portside Communities and for International Border Communities from various sources of air pollution (including freeways, rail, vessels, stationary sources, etc.).

CARB is also finalizing revisions to the State Landfill Methane Rule (LMR), which is a regulation applicable to municipal solid waste landfills in California. This rule primarily is designed to reduce methane emissions, which is a greenhouse gas, but the landfill gas collection and control requirements also have the effect of reducing TAC emissions present in the landfill gas from landfills. The requirements of the rule are once finalized, are expected to include additional monitoring and operational requirements for most landfills in San Diego which are intended to minimize gas leaks which also contain TACs, and should reduce emissions from these sources.

33 https://bit.ly/3OhiR74
34 https://bit.ly/3EphVJ8
35 https://bit.ly/3JNc6Xa
36 https://bit.ly/Portside-CERP
37 https://bit.ly/IBC-CERP

Local Level

SDAPCD Rule 1200 – Toxic Air Contaminants – New Source Review & Rule 1210 – Toxic Air Contaminant Public Health Risks – Public Notification and Risk Reduction

On November 4, 2021, the SDAPCD Governing Board adopted amendments to Rule 1210 to better protect public health, including a significant reduction in the cancer risk threshold – from 100 in one million to 10 in one million – for emissions occurring in calendar year 2018 and beyond, along with other important rule changes.

SDAPCD Rule 1200 regulates potential public health risks from new and expanding business operations. On average the SDAPCD evaluates 400 applications annually subject to Rule 1200, which establishes the following health risk thresholds applicable to increases in the potential toxic air contaminant emissions:

- Cancer Health Risk- 1 in one million, or 10 in one million if the operation is equipped with toxics best available control technology (T-BACT)
- Total Acute Noncancer Health Risk – 1 health hazard index
- Total Chronic Noncancer Health Risk – 1 health hazard index

The health risk thresholds listed above for cancer, and noncancer acute (short-term) and chronic (long-term) are intended to limit the increased health risks (above existing background levels) caused by exposure to a chemical that may cause adverse health effects. The excess health risk thresholds are expressed as the probability of a resident or worker developing adverse health conditions.

On February 13, 2025, the SDAPCD's Governing Board adopted amendments to SDAPCD Rules 1200 and 1210 to streamline adoption of new toxic air contaminants. The amendments removed Tables I-III which specified the applicable State-approved health risk limits for cancer (Table I), chronic noncancer (Table II), and acute noncancer (Table III) impacts from exposure to TAC emissions. These have been replaced with statutory references to the State's official lists of TACs and Health Risk Values established under State law.

Welding Operations

Welding operations can pose health risks due to toxic air emissions, but they were historically not evaluated under SDAPCD's permitting system. In 2021, SDAPCD took a proactive step by issuing an advisory and requesting data from welding operations across San Diego County to assess emissions and potential health risks.

Since then, SDAPCD has implemented a permitting program for these sources and issued approximately 30 permits, and including 3 welding operations in site-specific Risk Reduction Plans. This effort has resulted in a very comprehensive permitting program for welding operations.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines

On November 14, 2024, the SDAPCD Governing Board approved the Environmental Review Guidelines to provide clear guidance for project applicants, lead agencies, responsible agencies, and the public regarding how SDAPCD implements air quality requirements and reviews standards under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). These guidelines ensure that air quality impacts from discretionary projects are thoroughly assessed during the environmental review process, including the evaluation of cumulative impacts from stationary and mobile sources of air pollution. By addressing cumulative effects, the guidelines can help identify mitigation opportunities that protect public health and prevent both cumulative and disparate pollution impacts from projects.

Mobile Source Enforcement

While the Air Toxic Hot Spots Program does not apply to mobile sources of air pollution (including On-Road and Off-Road vehicles) these sources contribute significantly to air emissions[38] in the County, especially oxides of nitrogen (a precursor to ozone pollution) and diesel particulate matter (a known carcinogen). In order to reduce emissions from mobile sources, the SDAPCD has entered into agreements[39] with CARB to enforce

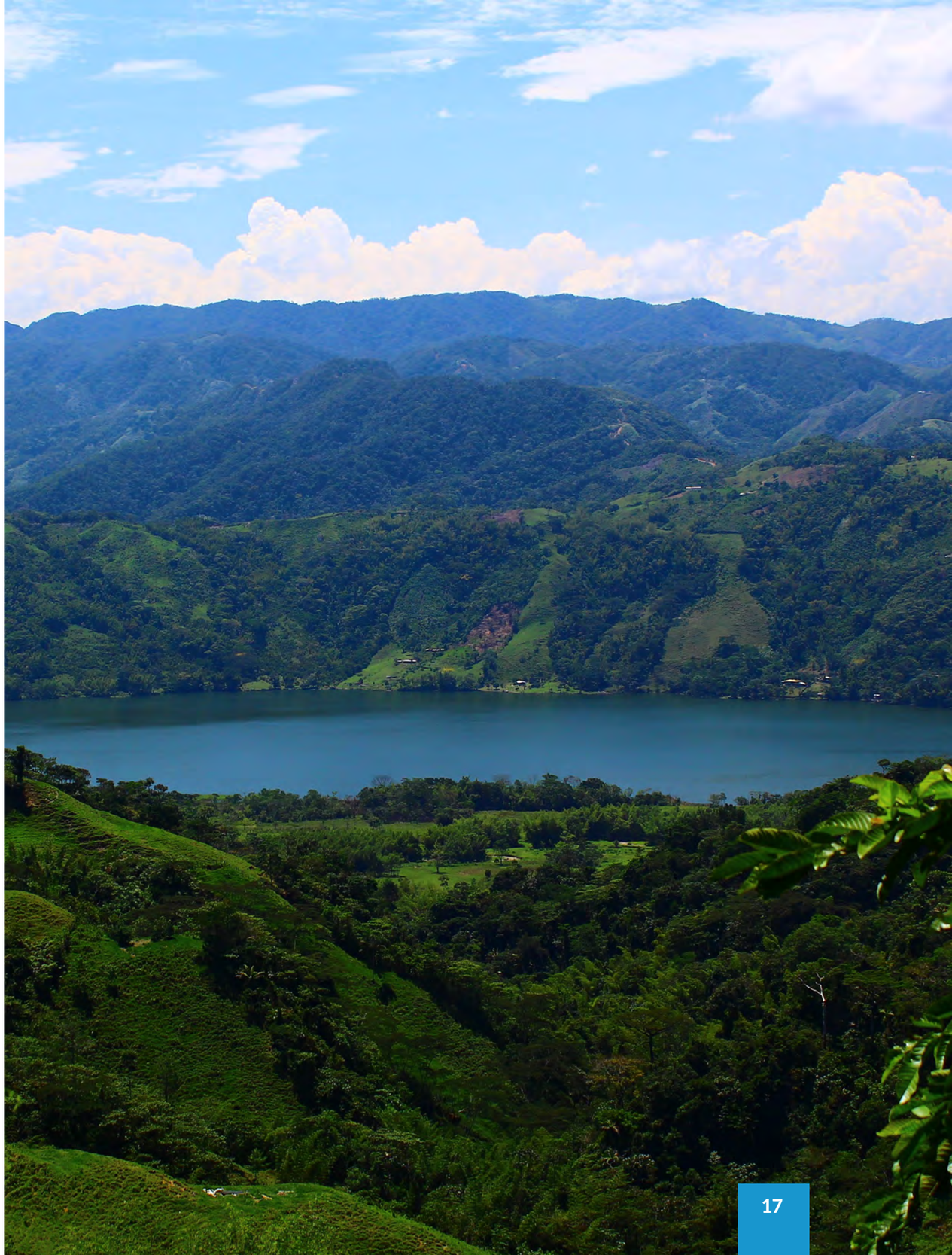
[38] https://bit.ly/41Ynads
[39] Mobile Source Program – San Diego County Air District

regulations pertaining to diesel vehicles and Commercial Harbor Craft. Ensuring that state rules effectively reduce emissions from mobile sources is crucial for the County's air quality and public health, both in reducing toxics and meeting the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone.

Incentives Program

Additionally, the SDAPCD provides millions of dollars in grants each year through its incentives program[40] to clean up and/or replace diesel powered vehicles, agricultural equipment, marine vessels, locomotives, and construction equipment, to name a few. These diesel emission reductions play a significant role in reducing health risk.

[40] https://bit.ly/37l2TIF



APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Background on the Air Toxics Hot Spots Program and SDAPCD Rule 1210

In 1987, the California legislature adopted the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act (Hot Spots Act). The "Hot Spots Act" was proposed under Assembly Bill 2588 to establish requirements for obtaining airborne emissions of toxic air contaminants from stationary sources and evaluating the potential public health impacts of those emissions. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) developed the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program (Program) requirements; however, local air districts are required to implement and enforce the requirements by applying guidance developed by the State Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) and CARB. The SDAPCD is responsible for implementing the requirements of the Program in San Diego County, which include this annual progress report on the Program.

In September 1992, the "Hot Spots" Act was amended by Senate Bill 1731 to require the operator of "significant risk" facilities to reduce their risks below the level of significance, which is set by each air district in California and is reflected in their individually adopted risk reduction thresholds.

SDAPCD Rule 1210, which establishes public notification and risk reduction thresholds and procedures, was first adopted on June 12, 1996. On November 4, 2021, the SDAPCD's Governing Board adopted amendments to SDAPCD Rule 1210 to better protect public health by lowering the cancer risk reduction threshold from 100 in one million to 10 in one million for emissions that occurred in calendar year 2018 or later

RULE 1210 REGULATES FACILITIES FOR THE FOLLOWING FOUR TYPES OF PUBLIC HEALTH RISKS:

Cancer risk is a calculation of the probability that a person would contract cancer if exposed to a stationary source's emissions for 30 years, assuming that the emissions remain constant over that time period. It is expressed as the number of chances in one million of developing cancer. For example, a cancer risk of one in one million indicates a chance of one in one million people, if all exposed to the same level of air toxics, to contract cancer.[41] Currently SDAPCD Rule 1210 requires public notification and risk reduction when the cancer risk from the stationary source is equal to or greater than 10 in one million. Risk reduction generally entails reducing or controlling emissions of toxic air contaminants in order to reduce public exposure to them.

Total Acute and Chronic Noncancer Health Hazard Indices. The noncancer health hazard index is calculated by dividing the estimated level of exposure to chemicals emitted from a stationary source to the level of exposure that is not expected to cause any adverse health effects. If the hazard index is below one, then the estimated level of exposure is not likely to result in adverse health effects for anyone, including sensitive individuals such as children and the elderly. A hazard index of equal to or greater than one indicates that there may be some potential for adverse health impacts from exposure to the toxic air contaminants of concern. A hazard index is calculated for both acute (short-term or one hour) and chronic (long-term, lasting years to a lifetime) exposures to air toxic contaminants from stationary sources. SDAPCD Rule 1210 requires public notification and risk reduction when any of the noncancer health hazard indices is equal to or greater than 1.

Cancer burden estimates the number of potential excess cancer cases within the population that would be exposed to the toxic emissions for a lifetime (70 years). The cancer burden is calculated on the basis of lifetime (70-year) risks (whereas individual cancer risk is based on 30-year residential exposure).[42] SDAPCD Rule 1210 requires public notification and risk reduction when the cancer burden is equal to or greater than 1.

[41] This is in addition to cancer cases that are normally expected to occur in the population when all other possible causes are taken into account. For every one-million people in the United States, approximately 410,000 will get cancer during their lifetimes https://bit.ly/ACS-Cancer-Facts-2024 page 2

[42] https://bit.ly/3vtIF7u, page 8-6

APPENDIX B

Health Risk Assessment Requested in 2025

APCD Record No.	Inventory Year	Facility Name	Facility Address	Zip Code	HRA Requested Date	HRA Received[43]
APCD2025-HRA-0014	2024	Chromalloy, San Diego	7007 Consolidated Wy	92121	12/17/2025	Due: 5/18/2026
APCD2025-HRA-0012	2024	Cutwater Spirits LLC	9750 Distribution Ave	92121	11/7/2025	Rescinded
APCD2025-HRA-0011	2024	Cremation Services Inc	2570 Fortune Wy	92081	10/16/2025	3/9/2026
APCD2025-HRA-0010	2024	Grossmont District Hospital	5555 Grossmont Center Dr.	91942	9/30/2025	12/23/2025
APCD2025-HRA-0009	2024	San Diego County Detention Facility	446 Alta Rd	92123	9/29/2025	Rescinded

[43]Some Health Risk Assessment requests were rescinded after the facility amended their emission inventory calculations with site specific data or other corrections or refinements.

APPENDIX C

Health Risk Assessment Approved in 2025

APCD Record No.	Inventory Year	Facility Name	Facility Address	Zip Code	HRA Requested Date	HRA Received Date	HRA Approval Date	Public Notification & Risk Reduction Required?
APCD2023-HRA-0041	2022	Naval Base San Diego	Naval Station San Diego	92136	07/06/2023	01/03/2024	01/09/2025	Yes
APCD2024-HRA-0005	2022	Quidel Corporation	10015 Waples Ct San Diego	92121	03/25/2024	07/17/2024	07/16/2025	No
APCD2024-HRA-0006	2022	University of San Diego	5998 Alcala Park San Diego	92110	04/08/2024	07/23/2024	07/24/2025	No
APCD2024-HRA-0009	2022	Martin Marietta San Diego Aggregates, LLC	9229 Harris Plant Rd San Diego	92145	06/25/2024	12/20/2024	11/07/2025	No
APCD2024-HRA-0010	2022	Continental Maritime of San Diego, LLC	1995 Bay Front St San Diego	92113	06/26/2024	12/20/2024	12/18/2025	Yes
APCD2024-HRA-0012	2023	Signtech Electrical Advertising	4450 Federal Blvd San Diego	92105	07/23/2024	01/16/2025	11/26/2025	Yes
APCD2024-HRA-0013	2023	Superior Ready Mix LP	500 N Tulip St Escondido	92025	07/30/2024	10/29/2024	10/15/2025	No

APPENDIX D

Risk Reduction Plans Requested, Received or Approved in 2025[44]

APCD Record No.	Inventory Year	Facility Name	Facility Address	Zip Code	Received Date	Risk Reduction Plan Status
APCD2024-RRP-990007	2021	Encina Wastewater Authority	6200 Avenida Encinas, Carlsbad	92011	6/3/2024	Approved & Partially Implemented
APCD2024-RRP-990020	2021	Otay Landfill Inc.	1700 Maxwell Rd, Chula Vista	91911	9/17/2024	Initial plan found unprovable. Revised plan submitted and currently under review.
APCD2025-RRP-990001	2021	Vulcan Materials (Miramar)	10051 Black Mountain Rd, San Diego	92126	3/6/2025	Under Review
APCD2025-RRP-00002	2021	Freeberg Industrial Fabrication Corp.	2874 Progress Pl., San Diego	92029	3/19/2025	Approved & Implemented
APCD2025-RRP-00003	2021	NASSCO	2798 East Harbor Dr., San Diego	92113	3/27/2025	Approved & Partially Implemented
APCD2025-RRP-00005	2021	Martin Marietta (Santee)	8514 Mast Blvd, Santee	92071	4/9/2025	Under Review
APCD2025-RRP-00007	2021	Naval Base San Diego	Naval Base San Diego, San Diego	92136	7/2/2025	Under Review
TBD	2023	Signtech Electrical Advertising	4450 Federal Blvd, San Diego	92105	TBD	Due 5/25/2026
TBD	2022	Continental Maritime San Diego (CMSD)	1995 Bay Front St, San Diego	92113	TBD	Due 6/16/2026

[44]All risk reduction plans are available on the SDAPCD's website https://bit.ly/SDAPCD-Hot-Spots

APPENDIX E

2025 Compliance Actions

APCD Notice of Violation Number	Facility Name	Address	Notice of Violation Issued Date	Notice of Violation Description	Compliance Verified?	Settlement Amount
APCD2025-NOV-000210	Inland Pacific Resource Recovery	12275 Highway 67 Lakeside, CA 92040	3/25/2025	Failing to submit an HRA	Yes	$1,500
APCD2025-NOV-000489	Marine Corps Recruit Depot	Barnett Av & Pacific Hwy San Diego, CA 92140	7/10/2025	Failing to submit emission inventory data	Yes	$1,000
APCD2025-NOV-000490	Compucraft Ind Inc	8787 Olive Ln Santee, CA 92071	7/11/2025	Failing to submit emission inventory data	Yes	TBD
APCD2025-NOV-000492	City of Escondido	201 N Broadway Escondido, CA 92025	7/11/2025	Failing to submit emission inventory data	Yes	TBD
APCD2025-NOV-000511	TTM Technologies San Diego Division	5037 Ruffner St San Diego, CA 92111	7/21/2025	Failing to submit emission inventory data	Yes	$1,000
APCD2025-NOV-000051	Friends Forever Inc	120 N Pacific St #C-4 San Diego, CA 92069	1/22/2025	Failing to submit emission inventory data	Yes	NA
APCD2025-NOV-000198	15th & Commercial LP	1506 Commercial St San Diego, CA 92113	3/20/2025	Failing to submit emission inventory data	Yes	$1,500
APCD2025-NOV-000322	Compucraft Ind Inc	8787 Olive Ln Santee, CA 92071	5/5/2025	Failing to submit emission inventory data	Yes	TBD
APCD2025-NOV-000325	15th & Commercial LP	1506 Commercial St San Diego, CA 92113	5/6/2025	Failing to submit emission inventory data	Yes	$1,500
APCD2025-NOV-000328	Resideo Technologies Inc	2055 Dublin Dr . San Diego, CA 92154	5/7/2025	Failing to submit emission inventory data	Yes	NA
APCD2025-NOV-000330	De Anza Ready Mix	1576 Palm Canyon Dr. Borrego Springs, CA 92004	5/7/2025	Failing to submit emission inventory data	Yes	TBD
APCD2025-NOV-000562	USS Midway Museum	910 N Harbor Dr. San Diego, CA 92101	8/7/2025	Failing to submit emission inventory data	Yes	$1,000

APPENDIX F

Approved or Implemented Risk Reduction Plans Since 2021

Facility Name	Facility Address	Risk Reduction Achieved	Risk Reduction Measures & Toxic Contaminants Driving the Risks[45]	Number Potentially Households/ Businesses Affected
BAE Systems SDSR[46]	2205 E Belt St, San Diego, 92113	Worker acute reduced from 1.05 to 0.91	Reduce welding by using alternative technology for pipes (mechanical attached fittings – MAF) and other measures to reduce hexavalent chrome and nickel emissions	3 Businesses
California Commercial Asphalt LLC	12451 Vigilante Rd, Lakeside, 92040	Residential acute reduced from 1.10 to 0.02 Worker acute reduced from 1.08 to 0.15	Conducted source test with the current controls to obtain site specific emissions	3 Residences and 1 Business
Compucraft Ind Inc	8787 Olive Ln., Santee, 92071	Worker Acute reduced from 1.11 to 0.75	Required to operate with air pollution control filters on abrasive blasting cabinet to reduce nickel emissions	1 Business
Continental Maritime of San Diego[47]	1995 Bay Front St, San Diego, 92113	Public area acute reduced from 1.85 to 0.41 Worker acute reduced from 1.07 to 0.62	Decreased the amount of toxic metals used in the abrasive blasting operation to reduce nickel emissions	1 Park and 1 Business
Encina Wastewater Authority[48]	6200 Avenida Encina, Carlsbad, 92011	Maximum acute will be reduced from 1.17 to 0.22 Maximum Residential Cancer Risk reduced from 16.0 to 8.84 in one million	Install engine controls to reduce formaldehyde (not yet implemented), source testing of wastewater processes to demonstrate reduced volatile organic emissions including ethylene dichloride (completed)	26 Businesses and 96 Residences
Freeberg Industrial Fabrication Corp.	2874 Progress Pl., Escondido, 92029	Maximum acute reduced from 4.55 to 0.46	Install enhanced filters for abrasive blasting and laser cutting and added welding emission capture and control to reduce nickel emissions	422 Residences and 38 Businesses

[45]To learn more about the potential health risks associated with these pollutants please visit Chemicals – OEHHA

[46, 47]Located within the Portside Environmental Justice Community

[48]???????????

Facility Name	Facility Address	Risk Reduction Achieved	Risk Reduction Measures & Toxic Contaminants Driving the Risks[45]	Number Potentially Households/ Businesses Affected
GKN Chem-Tronics Inc	1150 West Bradley, El Cajon, 92020	Worker acute reduced from 1.36 to 0.39	Conducted source test with current controls to obtain site specific nickel emissions	1 Business
Martin Marietta San Diego Aggregates, LLC	8514 Mast Boulevard, San Diego, 92071	Residential cancer risk reduced from 14.7 in a million to 2.44 in one million	Reduced fugitive dust emissions by relocating the unpaved haul roads to the center part of the facility (away from residents) and by increasing application of water and soil stabilizers on unpaved haul roads to reduce arsenic emissions	224 Residences
Martin Marietta San Diego Aggregates, LLC	9229 Harris Plant Rd, San Diego	Worker chronic reduced from 2.58 to 0.81	Reduced fugitive dust emissions by paving some haul roads and increasing application of water and soil stabilizers on unpaved haul roads to reduce arsenic emissions	4 Businesses
Minnesota Methane San Diego – Miramar	5244 Convoy St, San Diego, 92111	After implementation, Worker chronic will be reduced from 1.82 to under the thresholds, and Worker Cancer Risk will be reduced from 20.86 to under the thresholds.	Will reduce emissions of formaldehyde by installing emissions control systems.	32 Businesses
NASSCO	2798 East Harbor Dr., San Diego, 92113	Residential Cancer Risk to be initially reduced from 28.4 to 21.8 in one million within 5 years[49] Worker chronic non-cancer to be reduced from 1.07 to 0.73 Maximum acute reduced from 1.41 to 0.99	Nickel emissions from welding reduced through implementation of lower-nickel content welding filler material where feasible (implemented); additional future reductions to be achieved by replacement of two crane engines with newer cleaner engines and installation of fume capture and filtration system for weld school	217 Residences and 31 Businesses

[49]SDAPCD determined that all feasible measures have been proposed at the time the plan was approved. This determination will be reevaluated annually as established by Rule 1210.

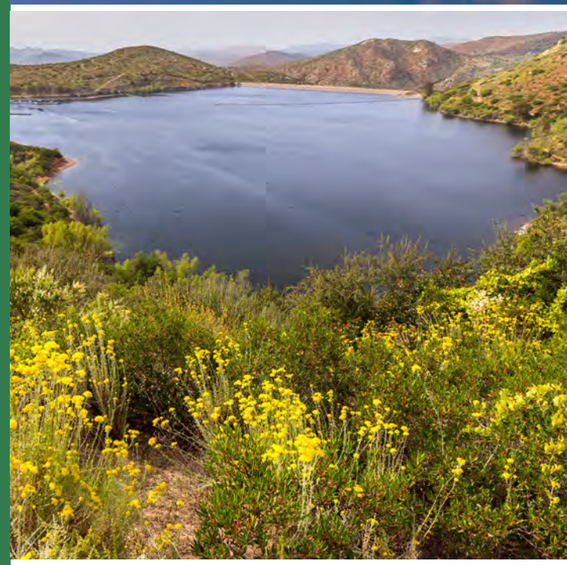
Facility Name	Facility Address	Risk Reduction Achieved	Risk Reduction Measures & Toxic Contaminants Driving the Risks[45]	Number Potentially Households/ Businesses Affected
Otay Landfill Inc[50]	1700 Maxwell Rd, Chula Vista, 91911	Residential chronic reduced from 2.09 to 0.64 Residential acute reduced from 1.05 to 0.23 Worker chronic reduced from 2.76 to 0.86 Worker acute reduced from 1.28 to 0.47	Reduced fugitive dust emissions by increasing application of water and soil stabilizers on unpaved haul roads to reduce arsenic emissions	661 Residences and 38 Businesses
Pacific Ship Repair & Fabrication[51]	1625 Rigel St, San Diego, 92113	Facility closed in 2024 due to flooding and inability to restart their welding process operations	Facility proposed to install air pollution controls on welding operations to reduce hexavalent chrome and nickel emissions. But facilities shut down in 2024 due to flooding	304 Residences and 11 Businesses
Robertson's Ready Mix	2094 Willow Glen Dr., El Cajon, 92019	Residential acute reduced from 1.75 to 0.98 Worker chronic reduced from 1.18 to 0.97 Worker acute reduced from 1.5 to 0.99	Reduced fugitive dust emissions by increasing application of water. Restricted simultaneous blasting and quarrying operations within the same hour to reduce arsenic, silica and nickel emissions	4 Residences and 1 Business
Sycamore Landfill	8514 Mast Boulevard, San Diego, 92071	Residential chronic reduced from 1.98 to 0.35 Worker chronic reduced from 2.9 to 0.73	Reduced fugitive dust emissions by increasing application of water and soil stabilizers on unpaved haul roads to reduce arsenic emissions	961 Residences and 8 Businesses
Superior Ready Mix LP[52]	500 N Tulip St, Escondido, 92025	Worker acute reduced from 1.08 to 0.91	Limited the amount of asphalt that can be produced in one hour to reduce nickel emissions	1 Business

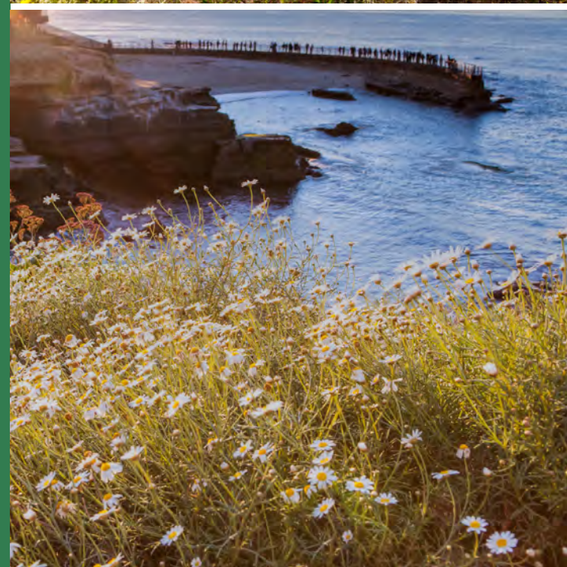
[50] Otay Landfill submitted a new Risk Reduction Plan in 2024 for risks identified in a newly approved HRA, specifically residential cancer risk
[51] Located within the Portside Environmental Justice Community
[52] Superior Ready Mix also has proposed a revision to the measures used to meet the standards of Rule 1210, but this revision does not affect reductions in health impacts

Facility Name	Facility Address	Risk Reduction Achieved	Risk Reduction Measures & Toxic Contaminants Driving the Risks[45]	Number Potentially Households/ Businesses Affected
Vulcan Material Western Division Calmat[53]	10051 Black Mountain Rd, San Diego, 92126	Worker chronic reduced from 1.20 to 0.10 Worker acute reduced from 2.63 to 0.09	Removed equipment and as a result reduced emissions of arsenic and nickel	2 Businesses
Vulcan Materials Company Western Division[54]	7522 Paseo De La Fuente, San Diego, 92154	Worker chronic reduced from 1.91 to 0.52 Worker acute reduced from 1.18 to 0.75	Increased sweeper and baghouse controls to reduce arsenic and nickel emissions	4 Businesses

[53] Vulcan Materials was required to submit a new Risk Reduction Plan in 2025 to address on-site risks at tenant businesses, identified in a newly approved HRA

[54] Located within the International Border Environmental Justice Community





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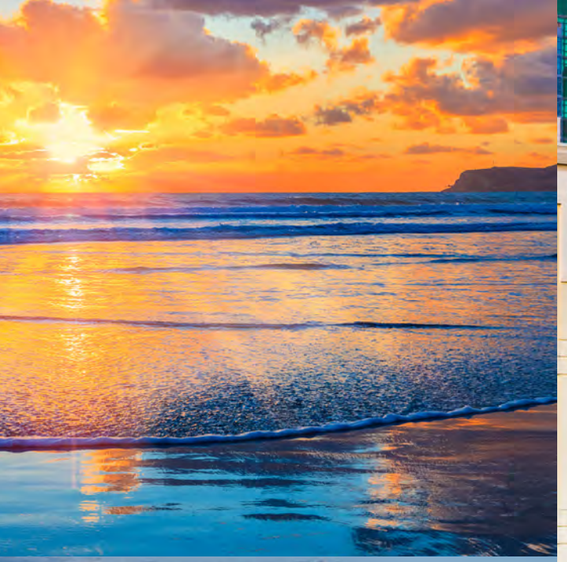

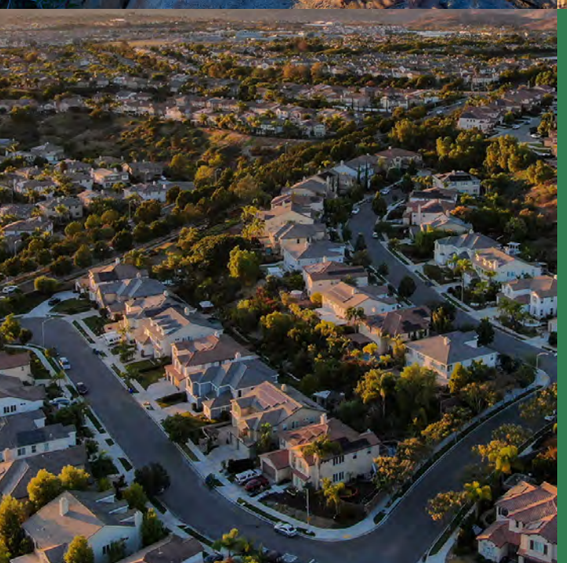

2025 CALIFORNIA AIR TOXICS

HOT SPOTS ANNUAL REPORT

FOR SAN DIEGO COUNTY

San Diego County
Air Pollution Control District

2025 California Air Toxics

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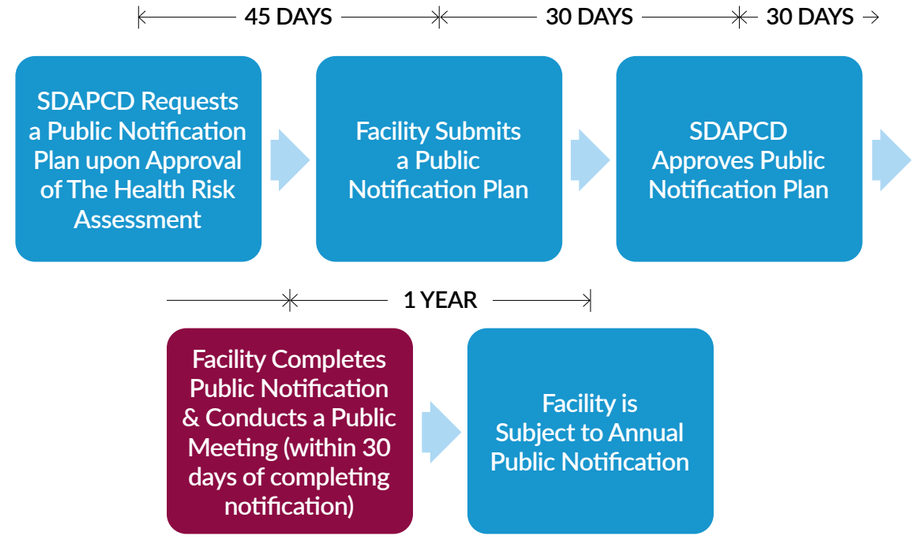
Table 3 summarizes the overall timeline (discussed under Figure 2) to determine whether a facility is subject to public notification and/or health risk reduction requirements in accordance with state law. The process begins during the calendar year subsequent to the year under evaluation (i.e., the year when the toxic air contaminant emissions under evaluation occurred). Based on the regulatory deadlines in State law, it takes 2.5 to 3 years to determine if a facility is subject to public notification and/or health risk reduction requirements.

TABLE 3 – OVERALL TIMELINE TO FULLY IMPLEMENT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROGRAM

Timeframe	Requirement
Emission Inventory Year (Year 0)	This is the year for which the SDAPCD evaluates emissions
Subsequent Year (Year 1)	SDAPCD requests process and/or material usage data from previous calendar year
	Facility submits process and/or material usage data
	SDAPCD completes emission calculation
	SDAPCD identifies facilities that may create elevated health risks
	SDAPCD requests heath risk assessments from facilities that may create elevated health risks
Following Year (Year 2)	Facilities submit Health Risk Assessments to SDAPCD
	SDAPCD reviews and Submits Health Risk Assessments to OEHHA
	OEHHA completes the review of the Health Risk Assessment
Following Year (Year 3)	Taking comments from OEHHA into consideration, the SDAPCD approves or requests revision and then approves, Health Risk Assessments which calculate potential health risks.

If the Health Risk Assessment approved by the SDAPCD determines that the potential health risk is above any of the significant risk thresholds (Table 6), the facility is subject to public notification, public meeting, and health risk reduction requirements. Figures 3 and 4 show the steps involved in the implementation of public notification, public meeting, and health risk reduction requirements in accordance with the timelines in Rule 1210.

FIGURE 3 – PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION MILESTONES -PUBLIC NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS



Public engagement is a core element of the Program as it ensures the public's right to know about possible health risks. All public notifications are posted on the SDAPCD's website.[8] The step in red under Figure 3 is a great opportunity for the public to provide input in this process. The SDAPCD encourages any questions and comments about this process.

[8] https://bit.ly/SDAPCD-Hot-Spots