



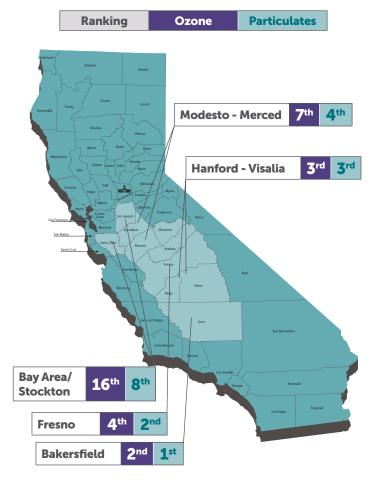
## San Joaquin Valley Regional Summary

# Regional Grades and Unhealthy Air Days

| County      |   | Ozone<br>Days† | Ozone<br>Grade | PM<br>Days <sup>†</sup> | PM<br>Grade |
|-------------|---|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Fresno      | - | 103.8          | F              | 44.7                    | F           |
| Kern        |   | 113.3          | F              | 48.7                    | F           |
| Kings       | 1 | 43.8           | F              | 40.7                    | F           |
| Madera      |   | 57.7           | F              | 26.0                    | F           |
| Merced      |   | 31.5           | F              | 16.8                    | F           |
| San Joaquin |   | 19.5           | F              | 19.0                    | F           |
| Stanislaus  |   | 40.0           | F              | 32.5                    | F           |
| Tulare      |   | 107.8          | F              | 13.0                    | F           |

tNumber of Days reported equals the weighted annual average of unhealthy ozone or particle days recorded over the three-year period of 2012-2014. An annual average of 3.3 or more unhealthy days earns an "F" grade.

# Rank Among All U.S. Cities for Unhealthy Air Days



### **Key Successes**

## 39% drop In Kern County

In unhealthy ozone days since 2000

## 37% drop In Fresno County

In unhealthy particle days since 2004

Passenger vehicle and diesel emission controls and wood burning restrictions have driven reductions.

## **Healthy Air Goals**

#### **Cut pollution by 50%**

- Increase zero emission vehicles and fuels, including passenger vehicles and freight
- Support clean air investments through the Greenhouse Gas
  Reduction Fund
- Reduce climate pollutants, including methane and black carbon.
- Increase controls on residential wood burning and support the cleanest heating options.
- Plan healthier communities focused on walking, biking, transit and zero-emission transportation options.

#### Who is at Risk in San Joaquin Valley

Children under 18

Adults over 65

Pediatric Asthma

**Adult Asthma** 

COPD

**Heart Disease** 

Diabetes

**Poverty** 

















1.2 million

450,000

105,000

225,000

135,000

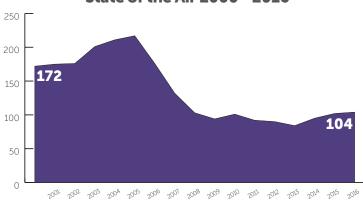
197,000

286,000

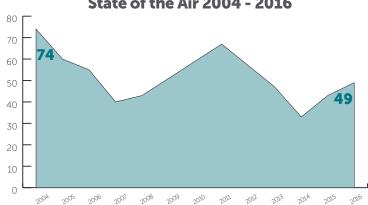
966,000

### **Key Air Quality Trends**

#### Fresno Unhealthy Ozone Days State of the Air 2000 - 2016



#### Bakersfield Unhealthy Particle Days State of the Air 2004 - 2016



### San Joaquin Valley Pollution Sources

- 85% of smog-forming NOx emissions stem from mobile sources, especially diesel trucks and buses
- Goods movement operations, including the Port of Stockton, rail yards, and freight distribution centers
- Agricultural burning and operations, especially diesel agricultural equipment
- Emissions from the oil and gas production
- Smoke from residential wood burning (contributes to elevated Winter time particle levels)
- Weather and climate events, like droughts and wildfires, add to the Valley's air pollution challenges













True

Trucks

**Agricultural Operations** 

Freight

Oil and Gas

Wood Smoke



For more information: www.stateoftheair.org/california2016







