AB 617 Community Air Protection Program
North-End Community: Brawley-Westmorland-Calipatria
Steering Committee Meeting Agenda

Brawley Teen Center Recreation Room

220 Magnolia Street
Brawley, CA 92227

MEETING AGENDA

Monday, July 20, 2026
5:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.

Facilitator: Imperial County Air Pollution Control District

WELCOME

1. **ROLL CALL/OPENING REMARKS BY CSC MEMBERS** **CSC**

2. **PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD** **CSC**
   Comments are to be limited to no more than 3 minutes per person.

3. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES** **CSC**
   Review and approval of the Minutes from the June 15, 2026 CSC Meeting.
   (Attachment: June 15, 2026 Minutes)

4. **PRESENTATIONS:**
   A. **Project: Air Community Education** **Jackie Valadez**
      Southwest High School Career Technical Teacher, Jackie Valadez, will present an overview of Project: Air Community Education (ACE) along with the program Learning Targets and Success Criteria.
      (Attachment: Project: Air Community Education)

5. **WORKSHOP & TRAININGS:**
   A. **ICAPCD Air Monitoring: Workshop & Training** **ICAPCD**
      The ICAPCD Staff will be providing an annual training and public workshop on accessing and interpreting air quality data. This annual presentation and learning opportunity is part of CERP measures intended to increase community engagement, leverage interagency relationships, facilitate the complaint process, and generally improve air quality regulatory enforcement in the AB 617 North-Imperial Phase 1 Community.
      (Attachment: ICAPCD Air Monitoring: Workshop & Training)

   B. **ICAPCD Enforcement & Compliance: Workshop & Training** **ICAPCD**
      The ICAPCD Staff will be providing an annual training and public workshop on enforcement-related issues. This annual presentation and learning opportunity is part of CERP measures intended to increase community engagement, leverage interagency relationships, facilitate the complaint process, and generally improve air quality regulatory enforcement in the AB 617 North-Imperial Phase 1 Community.
      (Attachment: ICAPCD Enforcement & Compliance: Workshop & Training)

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6. DISCUSSION/INFORMATION ITEMS
A. Imperial County AB 617 North-End Community Open Discussion **CSC**

7. AGENCY UPDATES **CSC**

8. AGENDA TOPICS FOR NEXT MEETING **CSC**
Discuss the next CSC meeting for August 17, 2026 via Zoom.

9. CLOSING REMARKS/ADJOURNMENT **CSC**

AB 617 Programa de Protección del Aire Comunitario
Comunidad Norte: Brawley-Westmorland-Calipatria
Agenda De La Reunión Del Comité Directivo
Sala de Recreación del Centro Juvenil Brawley
220 Magnolia Street
Brawley, CA 92227

AGENDA DE LA REUNIÓN

Lunes, 20 de julio, 2026
5:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.

Facilitador: Imperial County Air Pollution Control District

BIENVENIDO

1. **PASO DE LISTA / PALABRAS DE APERTURA DE LOS MIEMBROS DEL CSC** **CSC**

2. **PERIODO DE COMENTARIOS PÚBLICOS** **CSC**
   Los comentarios deben limitarse a no más de 3 minutos por persona.

3. **APROBACIÓN DE ACTAS** **CSC**
   Revisión y aprobación del Acta de la Reunión del CSC del 15 de junio de 2026.
   (*Adjunto*: *Actas del 15 de junio de 2026*)

4. **PRESENTACIONES:**
   A. **Project: Air Community Education** **Jackie Valadez**
      La profesora técnica profesional de Southwest High School, Jackie Valadez, presentará una visión general del Proyecto: Educación Comunitaria Aérea (ACE) junto con los objetivos de aprendizaje y los criterios de éxito del programa.
      (Adjunto: Project: Air Community Education)

5. **TALLERES Y FORMACIONES:**
   A. **Monitoreo del Aire ICAPCD: Taller y Formación** **ICAPCD**
      El personal del ICAPCD impartirá una formación y un taller público sobre el acceso e interpretación de datos de calidad del aire. Esta presentación anual y oportunidad de aprendizaje forma parte de las medidas de CERP destinadas a aumentar la participación comunitaria, aprovechar las relaciones interinstitucionales, facilitar el proceso de quejas y, en general, mejorar la aplicación de la normativa de calidad del aire en la Comunidad Fase 1 del AB 617 North-Imperial.
      (Adjunto: Monitoreo del Aire ICAPCD: Taller y Formación)

   B. **Aplicación y Cumplimiento de ICAPCD: Taller y Formación** **ICAPCD**
      El personal de la ICAPCD impartirá una formación anual y un taller público sobre cuestiones relacionadas con la aplicación. Esta presentación anual y oportunidad de aprendizaje forma parte de las medidas de CERP destinadas a aumentar la participación comunitaria, aprovechar las relaciones interinstitucionales, facilitar el proceso de quejas y, en general, mejorar la aplicación de la normativa de calidad del aire en la Comunidad Fase 1 del AB 617 North-Imperial.
      (Adjunto: ICAPCD Enforcement & Compliance: Workshop & Training)

AB 617 Programa de Protección del Aire Comunitario
Comunidad Norte: Brawley-Westmorland-Calipatria
Agenda De La Reunión Del Comité Directivo
Sala de Recreación del Centro Juvenil Brawley
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Brawley, CA 92227

6. **ARTÍCULOS DE DISCUSIÓN/INFORMACIÓN**
   A. **Discusión abierta sobre la comunidad Norte AB 617 del condado de Imperial** **CSC**

7. **ACTUALIZACIONES DE LA AGENCIA** **CSC**

8. **TEMAS DEL AGENDA PARA LA PRÓXIMA REUNIÓN** **CSC**
   Discutir la próxima reunión del CSC el 17 de agosto de 2026 a través de Zoom.

9. **OBSERVACIONES DE CLAUSURA/CIERRE DE CLAUSURA** **CSC**

3. Minutes:
June 15, 2026

AB 617 Community Air Protection Program
Minutes of the North-End Steering Committee Meeting
Calipatria, California
June 15th, 2026

Facilitator: Imperial County Air Pollution Control District

I. Assistance:

Primaries: **Eric Reyes**, Community Corridor; **John Grass**, Community Corridor; **Vincent Cuevas**, Community Corridor; **David Aguirre**, Community Corridor; **Sergio Cabañas**, Community Corridor; **Mario Lopez**, Community Corridor; **Ana Maria Beltran**, Community Corridor.

Alternates: **Gustavo Gomez**, Community Corridor; **Jose Landeros**, Community Corridor.

Other Agency Staff: **Belen Leon-Lopez**, Imperial County Air Pollution Control District; **Ismael Garcia**, Imperial County Air Pollution Control District; **Adriana Carrillo**, Imperial County Air Pollution Control District; **Abigail Arballo**, Imperial County Air Pollution Control District; **Andrea Juarez,** California Air Resources Board; **Lillian Garcia**, United for Justice; **Jose Landeros**, SCS Engineers.

I. Opening Remarks.

David Aguirre welcomed attendees and outlined the different ways the public could view the meeting. She explained how participants could access the agenda packet and submit comments for the discussion. He provided instructions on how to use the translation services. He explained the consent guidelines and confirmed they reached a quorum.

Carlos Diaz de Leon gave instructions on how to use the translation services.

Adriana Carrillo mentioned they've reached quorum.

II. Public Comment Period

There were no public comments.

III. Approval of Minutes.

Sergio Cabañas motioned to approve the minutes of May 18th.

Vincent Cuevas seconded the motion.

The motion passed.

IV. Presentations

AB 617 North-End Sensor Progress Update; Jose Landeros, SCS Engineers.

Vincent Cuevas asked where, outside of Brawley, the sensor was located.

Jose Landeros said one was at Magnolia School, one at the SDSU campus, and the third was at Wiest Lake.

Eric Reyes asked if the high-wind event in May was captured by the monitors.

Jose Landeros confirmed they recorded multiple high-wind events during May.

John Grass asked if the wind was more active at higher altitudes compared to ground level.

Jose Landeros said they only measure ground level.

Mario Lopez asked if recent fire events caused spikes in the sensors.

Jose Landeros clarified that all fire events had been upwind of the sensors and noted that if a fire is not downwind from a sensor, it would not be detected.

Vincent Cuevas asked if a PM10 concentration of 501 µg/m³ was high.

Jose Landeros confirmed that it was very high.

John Grass noted that on the 16th, there were very high winds but little sensor activity and asked if that was because the wind was not blowing toward the sensors.

Jose Landeros confirmed that it was correct.

John Grass asked if having more expensive monitors would improve the data quality.

Jose Landeros commented that a wide range of monitors had been presented to the committee, from low-cost to high-end options. He mentioned the committee chose a mid-range model already used in Coachella Valley, so the temperature-related issues were unexpected.

Vincent Cuevas asked if there was a type of sensor that could identify the contents of air pollution.

Jose Landeros noted that this would require a different project and explained that sampling would be needed to determine pollutant composition.

Mario Lopez asked if they were administering the sensors in Coachella.

Jose Landeros clarified that they are not part of that project.

Mario Lopez asked if, when monitors were sent for calibration, they received a manufacturer report that could be compared to those in Coachella.

Jose Landeros commented that the manufacturer checks for certain temperature ranges, but they had not anticipated needing to test for 120 degrees.

Mario Lopez asked if there was any consistency among the failing sensors.

Jose Landeros mentioned that the laser component stops working due to high temperatures.

John Grass asked how much sampling would cost.

Ismael Garcia mentioned that APCD used to conduct sampling but stopped because they lacked lab capabilities. He added that they upgraded to newer monitor technology, which is why filter-based monitors were discontinued.

John Grass said the value of understanding what they were breathing was important, noting that they measure volume but not air composition.

Sergio Cabañas asked if, after reviewing all the data, they had identified any hotspots of concern in Imperial Valley.

Jose Landeros noted that when regional spikes occur, they ask the community to help identify possible causes. He mentioned that finding hotspots in the valley is difficult due to its geography.

Eric Reyes asked what air quality index they had during the high-wind event days.

Jose Landeros said it was over 300µg/m³.

United for Justice CAG Grant; Lillian Garcia, United for Justice.

Mario Lopez asked if the fifty indoor purifiers were per city or the total amount.

Lillian Garcia mentioned it was the total amount.

Jose Landeros asked if the air purifiers were for H_2S.

Lillian Garcia said that was correct.

Vincent Cuevas asked if the professors discussed the bacterial toxins that come from algae blooms in the Salton Sea.

Lillian Garcia said they had worked with UCR PhD students who presented to Region Seven's Water Quality Control Board on the Salton Sea's hydrogen sulfide levels.

Mario Lopez asked how many applications were received for air purifiers.

Lillian Garcia said many people applied.

Mario Lopez asked what process was used to select applicants.

Lillian Garcia mentioned they prioritized individuals with health conditions.

Ana Maria Beltran asked how cattle and agricultural operations were affected.

Lillian Garcia clarified that gas emissions from cattle were a major contributing factor.

Ana Maria Beltran made an inaudible comment.

Lillian Garcia made an inaudible comment.

Vincent Cuevas asked if there were methane monitors on feedlots and whether they were necessary.

Lillian Garcia noted she did not think feedlots had monitors.

Ismael Garcia said feedlots do not have monitors but are permitted sources, meaning they must test soil moisture content to reduce PM10 emissions.

David Aguirre asked what the proposed action plan was.

Lillian Garcia said it depended on how the CAMP could be adjusted.

Adriana Carrillo asked if **David Aguirre** was referring to the presentation or the CAMP.

David Aguirre clarified that he meant the presentation and asked if the project results included recommendations for APCD to consider.

Lillian Garcia confirmed that it was correct and said she believed the recommendations could later be added to the CAMP.

David Aguirre said they would want to explore the possibility of implementing those recommendations to keep the initiative moving forward and identifying next steps.

Lillian Garcia said indoor air purifiers were a good start and suggested discussing hydrogen sulfide monitors.

John Grass asked how agricultural drain canals could be sources of hydrogen sulfide.

Lillian Garcia mentioned that canals are not cleaned regularly and noted that some areas have high H_2S levels.

John Grass asked if there was data available to support her claim.

Lillian Garcia said there was data on water quality.

John Grass asked if there was data on hydrogen sulfide.

Lillian Garcia said it depended on which drains were being examined and mentioned they had a monitor in Calipatria, though it was not close to the drain canals.

Ismael Garcia clarified that APCD could only act on recommendations within the scope of AB 617, noting that many wastewater points fell outside their jurisdiction.

Vincent Cuevas asked if there was an explanation for why Calipatria had more hydrogen sulfide in the air than along the shoreline.

Lillian Garcia said that was what they were trying to determine with APCD's assistance.

Mario Lopez asked what United for Justice was working on.

Lillian Garcia said they were starting with AQ Mesh pods to establish a baseline for hydrogen sulfide levels and planned to expand into heavy metals emissions monitoring. She suggested providing IQAir MultiGas purifiers and recommended adding H_2S monitoring.

Mario Lopez clarified he meant future action plans for United for Justice.

Lillian Garcia said those would come later and that they were currently focused on expanding their monitoring network.

David Aguirre said it would be beneficial to continue discussions even if some recommendations were outside APCD's scope.

Lillian Garcia commented that noncompliant wastewater facilities with hydrogen sulfide emissions should fall under air pollution oversight.

Angie Garcia suggested allowing public access to report odors.

Ismael Garcia said APCD provides office phone numbers and website forms for complaints, and the enforcement division responds within 24 hours.

Andrea Juarez asked why the two bar graphs showing exceedances had a larger increase when viewing the full year of 2025.

Lillian Garcia explained they began collecting data in October 2024, and the increase in 2025 was due to the inclusion of summertime data.

Andrea Juarez asked how the next set of monitoring locations was selected.

Lillian Garcia said they held meetings with residents in Salton City and that two monitors would be placed there, with one in South Coast co-located with a regulatory monitor.

Air Justice; Adriana Carrillo, ICAPCD.

There was no discussion on this topic.

V. Discussion / Information Items

Imperial County AB 617 North-End Community Open Discussion

Vincent Cuevas suggested contacting IID regarding their hydrogen sulfide monitoring so they could present the data.

Ismael Garcia said they would look into it and contact IID.

Eric Reyes mentioned that statewide mobile monitoring would be examining heavy metals. He said newer reports on H_2S indicated that fertilizer from agricultural drainage dumps was contributing to the issue. He added that Los Amigos de la Comunidad was working with the University of California on a Salton Sea sand study scheduled for June 29th, and preliminary data showed concerning results for pregnancies around the Salton Sea.

Sergio Cabañas asked that IID present its mitigation work as part of the QSA agreement signed years ago.

Eric Reyes said that at the Salton Sea Partnership meeting, they received disappointing news that IID was hiring an environmental researcher to work on environmental compliance.

Sergio Cabañas noted that APCD has been attentive to all IID-related matters.

Ismael Garcia reminded committee members that the topics discussed involved a wide range of organizations and that APCD was not always the lead agency.

Eric Reyes commented that the issue was about ensuring broader representation.

John Grass said the dirt around the New River was similar to talcum powder and mentioned it was something that should be discussed further.

VI. Agency Updates

Andrea Juarez noted that the June 25th board item would include a recommendation for the board to approve the consultation group's draft charter and to confirm new primary and alternate members. She said she would send an email with an information link.

VII. Agenda Topics for Next Meeting.

Sergio Cabañas reiterated the suggestion to reach out to IID to present at a future meeting.

Vincent Cuevas noted that the Mexican Pollution Committee was more concerned with the Colorado River Delta, explaining that farmers in the Mexicali Valley purchase water to help restore the delta's condition. He said they are more focused on that issue than on the New River.

Ana Maria Beltran mentioned the discussion on haystack fires.

VIII. Final Observations / Closing

Meeting adjourned.

Programa Comunitario de Protección Atmosférica Bajo el Auspicio del Proyecto de Ley AB 617
Minuta de la Reunión del Comité Directivo
Calipatria, California
15 de junio de 2026

Facilitador: Distrito de Control de la Contaminación del Aire del Condado de Imperial

I. Asistencia:

Titulares: **Eric Reyes**, Corredor Comunitario; **John Grass**, Corredor Comunitario; **Vincent Cuevas**, Corredor Comunitario; **David Aguirre**, Corredor Comunitario; **Sergio Cabañas**, Corredor Comunitario; **Mario López**, Corredor Comunitario; **Ana Maria Beltran**, Corredor Comunitario.

Suplentes: **Gustavo Gomez**, Corredor Comunitario**; Jose Landeros**, Corredor Comunitario**.**

Otro personal de las agencias: **Belén León- López**, Distrito de Control de la Contaminación del Aire; **Ismael Garcia**, Distrito de Control de la Contaminación del Aire; **Adriana Carrillo**, Distrito de Control de la Contaminación del Aire; **Abigail Arballo**, Distrito de Control de la Contaminación del Aire; **Andrea Juarez,** Junta de Recursos del Aire de California; **Lillian Garcia**, United for Justice; **Jose Landeros**, SCS Engineers.

I. Comentarios Iniciales.

David Aguirre dio la bienvenida a los participantes y explicó las diferentes maneras en que el público podía seguir la reunión. Indicó cómo acceder al paquete de documentos del orden del día y enviar comentarios para el debate.

Carlos Díaz de León dio las instrucciones sobre cómo usar los servicios de traducción.

Adriana Carrillo mencionó que se había alcanzado el quórum.

II. Comentarios Públicos

No hubo comentarios del público.

III. Aprobación de Minutas

Sergio Cabañas propuso aprobar las minutas del 18 de mayo.

Vincent Cuevas secundó la moción.

La moción fue aprobada.

IV. Presentaciones

Actualización del progreso del sensor en el Norte de la AB 617; José Landeros, SCS Engineers.

Vincent Cuevas preguntó dónde se ubicaba el sensor fuera de Brawley.

José Landeros respondió que uno estaba en la Escuela Magnolia, otro en el campus de la SDSU y el tercero en Wiest Lake.

Eric Reyes preguntó si los monitores habían registrado el evento de fuertes vientos de mayo.

José Landeros confirmó que se registraron varios eventos de fuertes vientos durante mayo**.**

John Grass preguntó si el viento era más intenso a mayor altitud que a nivel del suelo.

José Landeros explicó que solo miden a nivel del suelo.

Mario López preguntó si los incendios recientes habían provocado picos en los sensores.

José Landeros aclaró que todos los incendios se habían producido a favor del viento de los sensores y señaló que, si un incendio no está a sotavento de un sensor, no se detectaría.

Vincent Cuevas preguntó si una concentración de PM10 de 501 µg/m³ era alta.

José Landeros confirmó que era muy alta.

John Grass comentó que el día 16 hubo vientos muy fuertes, pero poca actividad en los sensores, y preguntó si esto se debía a que el viento no soplaba hacia ellos.

José Landeros confirmó que era correcto.

John Grass preguntó si el uso de monitores más caros mejoraría la calidad de los datos.

José Landeros comentó que se había presentado al comité una amplia gama de monitores, desde opciones económicas hasta de alta gama. Mencionó que el comité eligió un modelo de gama media que ya se utilizaba en el Valle de Coachella, por lo que los problemas relacionados con la temperatura fueron inesperados.

Vincent Cuevas preguntó si existía algún tipo de sensor que pudiera identificar la composición de la contaminación atmosférica.

José Landeros indicó que esto requeriría un proyecto diferente y explicó que sería necesario realizar muestreos para determinar la composición de los contaminantes.

Mario López preguntó si estaban administrando los sensores en Coachella.

José Landeros aclaró que no formaban parte de ese proyecto.

Mario López preguntó si, al enviar los monitores para su calibración, recibían un informe del fabricante que pudiera compararse con los de Coachella.

José Landeros comentó que el fabricante verifica ciertos rangos de temperatura, pero no habían previsto tener que realizar pruebas a 120 grados.

Mario López preguntó si existía alguna consistencia entre los sensores que fallaban.

José Landeros mencionó que el componente láser dejó de funcionar debido a las altas temperaturas.

John Grass preguntó cuánto costaría el muestreo.

Ismael Garcia mencionó que APCD solía realizar muestreos, pero los suspendió por falta de capacidad de laboratorio. Añadió que actualizaron su tecnología de monitoreo a una más moderna, por lo que se descontinuaron los monitores basados en filtros.

John Grass dijo que era importante comprender qué respiraban, señalando que miden el volumen, pero no la composición del aire.

Sergio Cabañas preguntó si, después de revisar todos los datos, habían identificado algún punto crítico preocupante en el Valle Imperial.

José Landeros señaló que cuando se producen picos regionales, solicitan la ayuda de la comunidad para identificar posibles causas. Mencionó que encontrar puntos críticos en el valle es difícil debido a su geografía.

Eric Reyes preguntó qué índice de calidad del aire tenían durante los días de fuertes vientos.

José Landeros dijo que superaba los 300 µg/m³.

United for Justice CAG; Lillian Garcia, United for Justice.

Mario López preguntó si los 50 purificadores de aire para interiores eran por ciudad o la cantidad total.

Lillian García mencionó que era la cantidad total.

José Landeros preguntó si los purificadores de aire eran para H_2S.

Lillian García confirmó que sí.

Vincent Cuevas preguntó si los profesores habían hablado sobre las toxinas bacterianas provenientes de la proliferación de algas en el Mar de Salton.

Lillian García explicó que habían trabajado con estudiantes de doctorado de la UCR que presentaron ante la Junta de Control de Calidad del Agua de la Región Siete los niveles de sulfuro de hidrógeno en el Mar de Salton.

Mario López preguntó cuántas solicitudes se recibieron para purificadores de aire.

Lillian García indicó que muchas personas presentaron solicitudes.

Mario López preguntó qué proceso se utilizó para seleccionar a los solicitantes.

Lillian García mencionó que se priorizó a las personas con problemas de salud.

Ana Maria Beltrán preguntó cómo se vieron afectadas las operaciones ganaderas y agrícolas.

Lillian García aclaró que las emisiones de gases del ganado fueron un factor determinante.

Ana Maria Beltrán hizo un comentario inaudible.

Lillian García hizo un comentario inaudible.

Vincent Cuevas preguntó si había monitores de metano en los corrales de engorde y si eran necesarios.

Lillian García indicó que no creía que los corrales de engorde tuvieran monitores.

Ismael Garcia comentó que los corrales de engorde no tienen monitores, pero son fuentes autorizadas, lo que significa que deben analizar el contenido de humedad del suelo para reducir las emisiones de PM10.

David Aguirre preguntó cuál era el plan de acción propuesto.

Lillian García respondió que dependía de cómo se pudiera ajustar el CAMP.

Adriana Carrillo preguntó si **David Aguirre** se refería a la presentación o al CAMP.

David Aguirre aclaró que se refería a la presentación y preguntó si los resultados del proyecto incluían recomendaciones para que la APCD las considerara.

Lillian García confirmó que era correcto y dijo que creía que las recomendaciones podrían añadirse posteriormente al CAMP.

David Aguirre afirmó que querrían explorar la posibilidad de implementar esas recomendaciones para que la iniciativa siguiera avanzando e identificar los próximos pasos.

Lillian García dijo que los purificadores de aire para interiores eran un buen comienzo y sugirió hablar sobre los monitores de sulfuro de hidrógeno.

John Grass preguntó cómo los canales de drenaje agrícola podrían ser fuentes de sulfuro de hidrógeno.

Lillian García mencionó que los canales no se limpian con regularidad y señaló que algunas áreas tienen altos niveles de H_2S.

John Grass preguntó si había datos disponibles que respaldaran su afirmación.

Lillian García dijo que había datos sobre la calidad del agua.

John Grass preguntó si había datos sobre el sulfuro de hidrógeno.

Lillian Garcia dijo que dependía de qué desagües se estuvieran examinando y mencionó que tenían un monitor en Calipatria, aunque no estaba cerca de los canales de drenaje.

Ismael Garcia aclaró que la APCD solo podía actuar sobre las recomendaciones dentro del alcance de la AB 617, señalando que muchos puntos de aguas residuales estaban fuera de su jurisdicción.

Vincent Cuevas preguntó si había una explicación de por qué Calipatria tenía más sulfuro de hidrógeno en el aire que a lo largo de la costa.

Lillian García dijo que eso era lo que intentaban determinar con la ayuda de APCD.

Mario López preguntó en qué estaba trabajando United for Justice.

Lillian García dijo que estaban comenzando con cápsulas AQ Mesh para establecer una línea base de los niveles de sulfuro de hidrógeno y que planeaban expandirse al monitoreo de emisiones de metales pesados. Sugirió proporcionar purificadores IQAir MultiGas y recomendó agregar el monitoreo de H_2S.

Mario López aclaró que se refería a los planes de acción futuros de United for Justice.

Lillian García dijo que esos planes se presentarían más adelante y que actualmente estaban enfocados en expandir su red de monitoreo.

David Aguirre dijo que sería beneficioso continuar las discusiones incluso si algunas recomendaciones estaban fuera del alcance de APCD.

Lillian García comentó que las instalaciones de tratamiento de aguas residuales que no cumplen con la normativa y que emiten sulfuro de hidrógeno deberían estar bajo supervisión por la contaminación del aire.

Angie García sugirió permitir el acceso público para reportar olores.

Ismael Garcia dijo que APCD proporciona números de teléfono de oficina y formularios en su sitio web para quejas, y que la división de cumplimiento responde en un plazo de 24 horas.

Andrea Juárez preguntó por qué los dos gráficos de barras que mostraban los excesos presentaban un aumento mayor al considerar el año completo de 2025.

Lillian García explicó que comenzaron a recopilar datos en octubre de 2024 y que el aumento en 2025 se debió a la inclusión de los datos del verano.

Andrea Juárez preguntó cómo se seleccionaron las siguientes ubicaciones de monitoreo.

Lillian García indicó que se reunieron con los residentes de Salton City y que se instalarían dos monitores allí y uno en South Coast junto a un monitor regulatorio.

Air Justice; Adriana Carrillo, ICAPCD.

No hubo diálogo sobre este tema.

V. Diálogo / Temas Informativos

Discusión Abierta sobre el Corredor Norte AB 617 del Condado Imperial, ICAPCD.

Vincent Cuevas sugirió contactar a IID con respecto a su monitoreo de sulfuro de hidrógeno para que pudieran presentar los datos.

Ismael Garcia dijo que lo investigaría y se pondría en contacto con IID.

Eric Reyes mencionó que el monitoreo móvil estatal examinaría los metales pesados. Dijo que informes recientes sobre H_2S indicaban que los fertilizantes provenientes de vertederos de drenaje agrícola estaban contribuyendo al problema. Añadió que Los Amigos de la Comunidad estaban trabajando con la Universidad de California en un estudio de arena del Mar de Salton programado para el 29 de junio, y que los datos preliminares mostraban resultados preocupantes sobre embarazos en los alrededores del Mar de Salton.

Sergio Cabañas solicitó que IID presentara su trabajo de mitigación como parte del acuerdo QSA firmado hace años.

Eric Reyes dijo que en la reunión de la Alianza del Mar de Salton, recibieron la decepcionante noticia de que IID estaba contratando a un investigador ambiental para trabajar en el cumplimiento ambiental.

Sergio Cabañas señaló que APCD ha estado atento a todos los asuntos relacionados con IID.

Ismael Garcia recordó a los miembros del comité que los temas discutidos involucraban a una amplia gama de organizaciones y que APCD no siempre era la agencia principal.

Eric Reyes comentó que la cuestión radicaba en garantizar una representación más amplia.

John Grass dijo que la tierra alrededor del río New River era similar al talco y mencionó que era algo que debía analizarse con mayor profundidad.

VI. Actualizaciones de las Agencias

Andrea Juárez señaló que el punto del orden del día de la junta del 25 de junio incluiría una recomendación para que la junta aprobara el borrador de los estatutos del grupo de consulta y confirmara a los nuevos miembros titulares y suplentes. Indicó que enviaría un correo electrónico con un enlace informativo.

VII. Temas del Orden del Día y Fecha de la Próxima Reunión.

Sergio Cabañas reiteró la sugerencia de contactar al IID para que presente su propuesta en una futura reunión.

Vincent Cuevas señaló que el Comité Mexicano contra la Contaminación estaba más preocupado por el delta del río Colorado, explicando que los agricultores del valle de Mexicali compran agua para ayudar a restaurar el estado del delta. Añadió que están más enfocados en ese tema que en el del río Nuevo**.**

Ana Maria Beltran mencionó la discusión sobre los incendios de pajares.

VIII. Observaciones Finales / Clausura

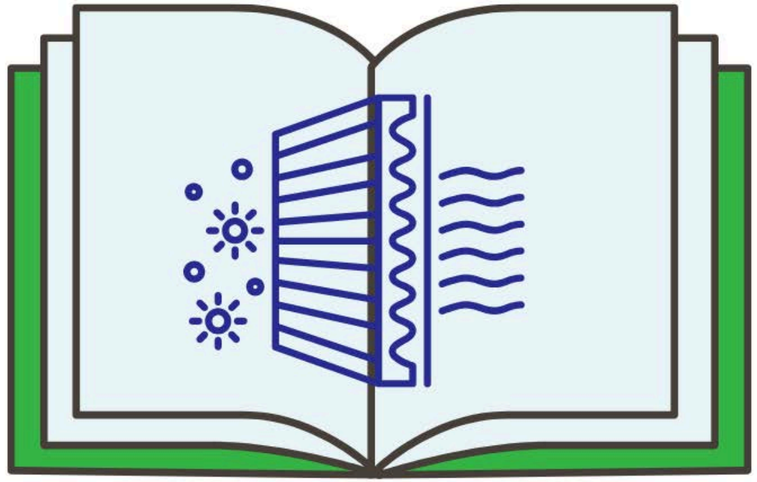
Se levantó la sesión

4. Presentations:
A. Project: Air Community Education
(Jackie Valadez)

ICAPCD

IMPERIAL COUNTY

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT



PROJECT ACE:

AIR COMMUNITY EDUCATION

Southwest High School: Community Health Worker Environmental Health Literacy Project

Addressing health impacts of air quality, particulate matter, asthma and air filtration

Project ACE: Overview

Project ACE: Air Community Education is a student-led public health initiative designed to increase awareness about air quality, environmental health, and community well-being in Imperial County.

Through project-based learning, cross-agency collaboration, and relevant community outreach, students help educate their peers and Imperial County residents on how air quality affects daily life.

Project ACE: Goals

Build Environmental Health Literacy: Increase understanding of the health impacts, including asthma, dust, emissions, smoke, and environmental changes.

Empower Youth Leadership: Develop advocacy skills through student-community-industry engagement, public speaking, and field experiences.

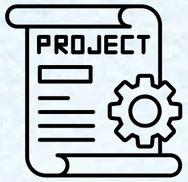
Air Quality Awareness Campaigns: Create infographics, educational materials, and events to support healthier communities.

Engage with Industry Professionals: Career and Industry awareness to promote workforce development.

Project ACE: Outline

Pre/Post Assessments	**Lesson 4:** I can describe the relationship between air pollution, particulate matter, and asthma, including the triggers and exacerbation of asthma symptoms.
Lesson 1: Introduction to Air Pollution Control District	**Lesson 5:** I can explain the importance of air filtration in improving indoor air quality and reducing health risks associated with particulate matter and asthma.
Lesson 2: I can define air quality, identify its influencing factors, and explain its impact on human health.	**Lesson 6:** I can effectively communicate the significance of air quality, particulate matter, asthma, and air filtration to my families, friends, and community members, motivating them to take proactive measures towards healthier living environments.
Lesson 3: I can recognize different sources of particulate matter in the environment and evaluate their potential health risks.	**Deliverables:** Brochure Earth Day Celebration AB617 Southend Presentation

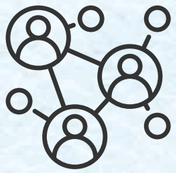
Project ACE: Implementation Highlights



Student-designed projects: Shared with the community, including presentations, displays, and resources.

Participation in AB617 meetings: Share project findings, student experiences, and public health messages.

Earth Day Celebration: Engage with peers at Southwest High School with a focus on air quality.



Networking: Student engagement with industry professionals to increase awareness of postsecondary opportunities.

Project ACE: Teacher Role

Co-Designed and led Project ACE: integrating environmental health and air quality education into CTE through authentic, project-based learning.

Built partnerships: public health, environmental, and higher education organizations to expand student learning and workforce experiences.

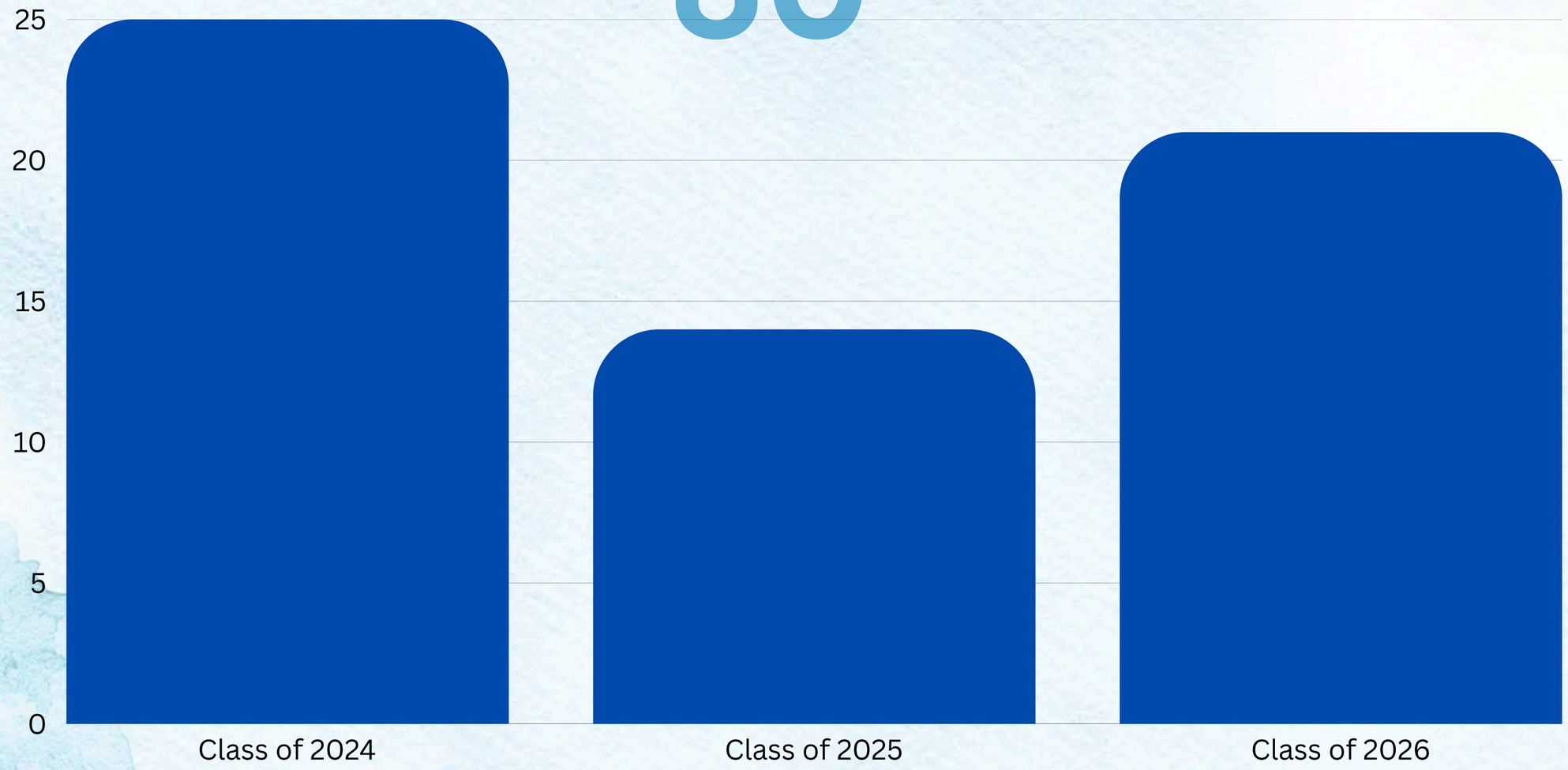
Guided student research, advocacy, and community engagement: empowering students to address local environmental health challenges.

Managed program implementation: curriculum development, grant activities, community partnerships, and program evaluation.

Career Technical Education
Health Science and Medical Technology - Public and Community Health:
Community Health Worker

2024, 2025, 2026

Students Served
60

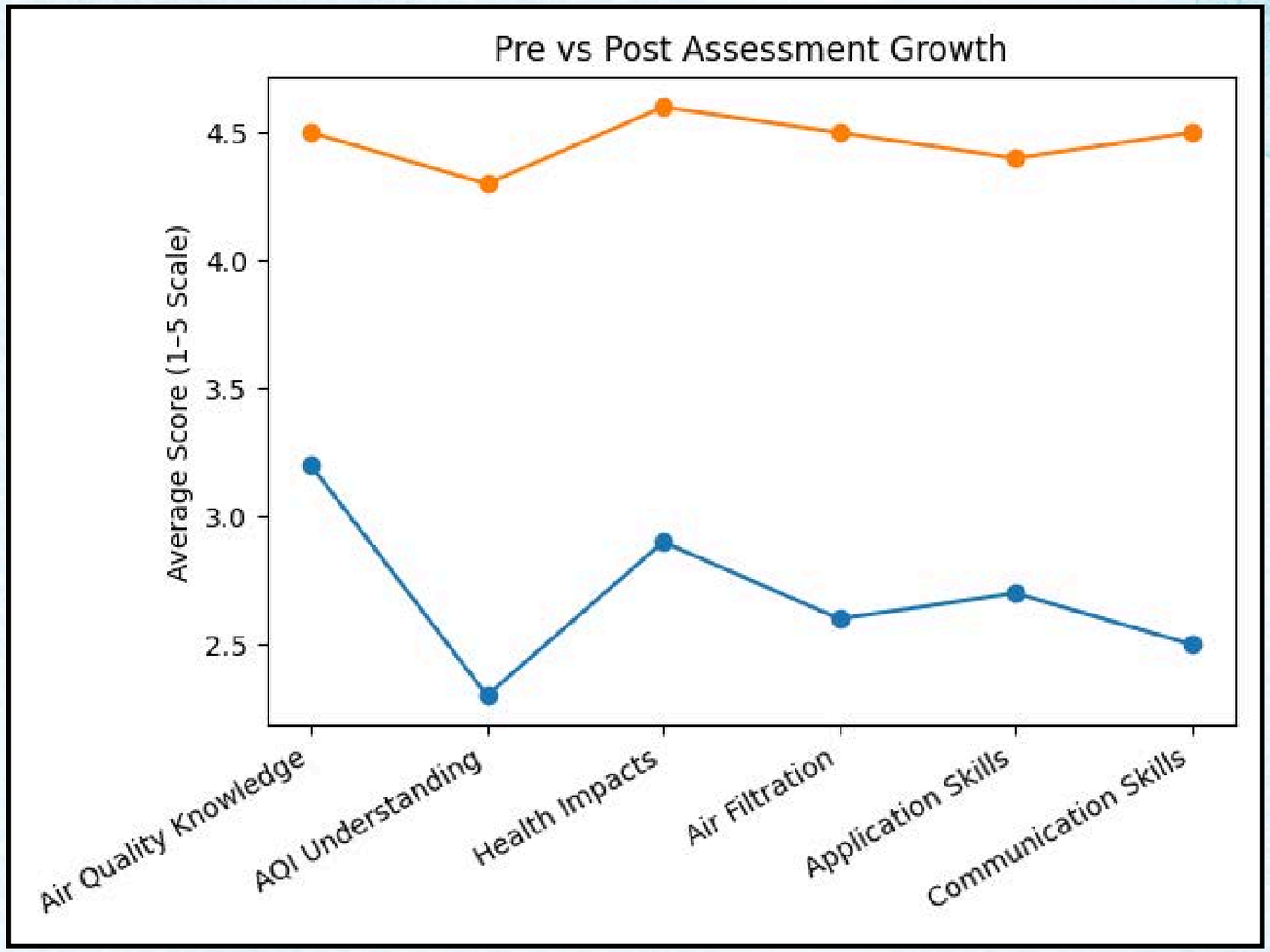


Growth in Knowledge

Significant Academic Growth

- Students demonstrated substantial improvement across all measured learning targets.

This reflects a clear transition from limited understanding to strong mastery.



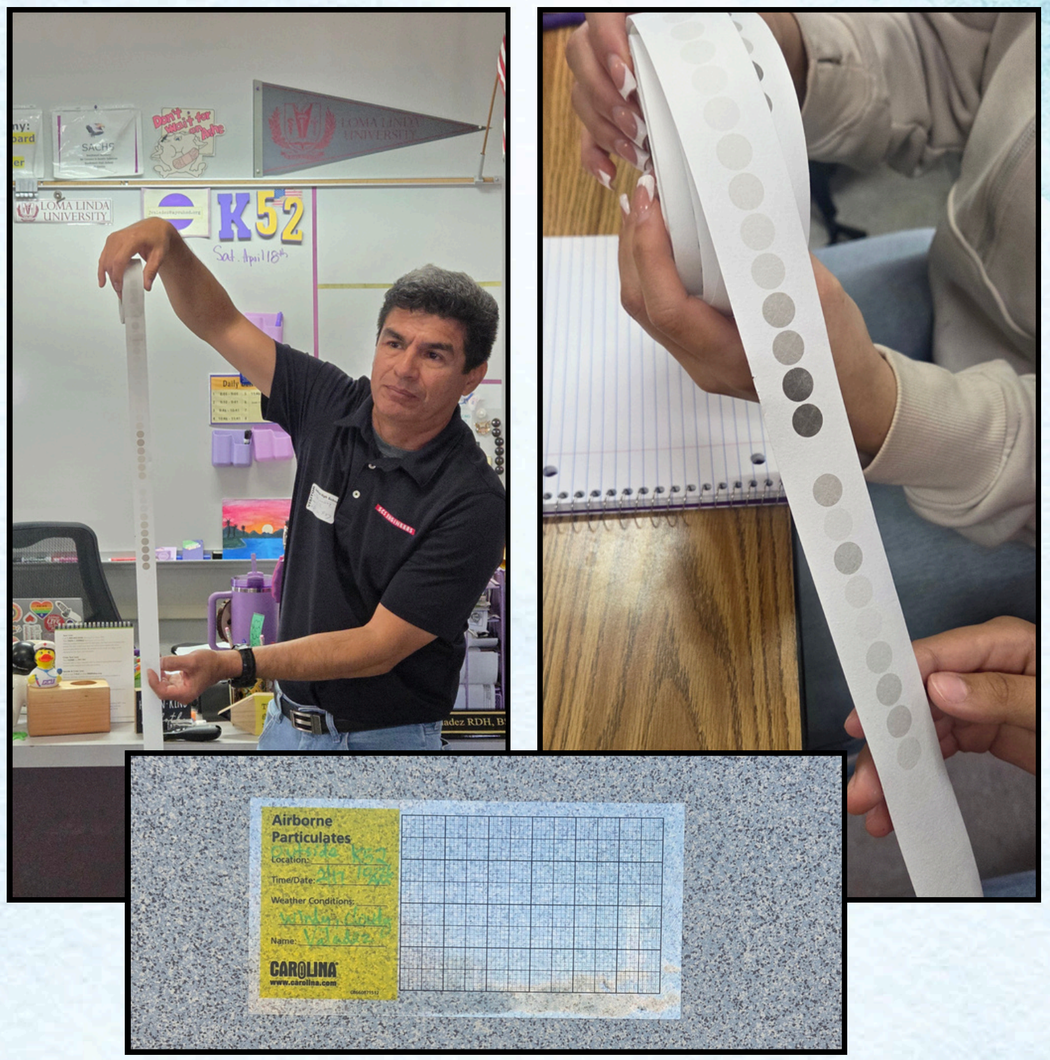
25-26 Cohort

Growth in Knowledge

Increased Content Knowledge

Students showed marked improvement in:

- Understanding **air quality and its health impacts**
- Explaining the **Air Quality Index (AQI)**
- Identifying **relationships between air pollution, particulate matter, and asthma**
- Recognizing the **role of air filtration in reducing health risks**



25-26 Cohort

Growth in Knowledge

Increased
Environmental Health Awareness

Students demonstrated improved familiarity with:

- Environmental Health Literacy concepts
- Local agencies (Imperial County APCD)
- Community programs (flag program, air monitoring)
- Environmental and health impacts of the Salton Sea

25-26 Cohort

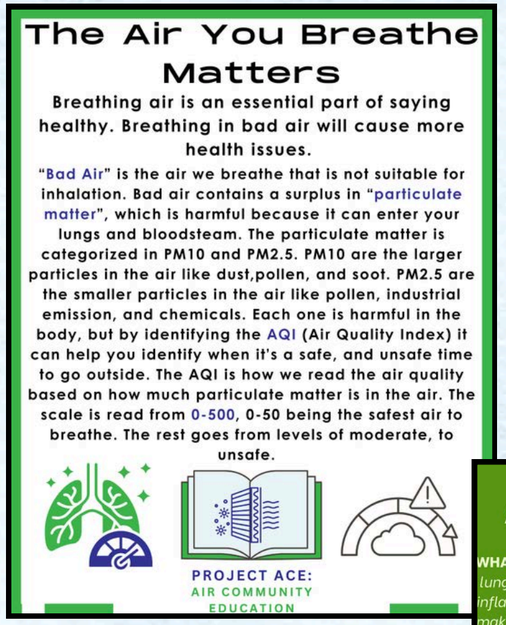
Growth in Knowledge

Stronger Communication & Advocacy

- Students reported increased confidence in:
  - Communicating environmental health concepts
  - Encouraging others to adopt healthier practices

- This reflects growth in real-world application and leadership skills.

25-26 Cohort



Accomplishments

Hanna Zia, SHS and UCSD Graduate

Project ACE Curriculum Co-Developer and Facilitator

Accomplishments

Continued partnership with the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District

hosa
future health professionals
50 YEARS

Accomplishments

Recipient of the California Teachers Association Institute for Teaching-Environmental Educator Grant

El Centro, CA

Project ACE: Air Community Education

Grant Amount
$5,000

Year Awarded
2025-2026

Project Coordinator
Jacqueline Valadez

Grant Type
Individual

Local Association
El Centro Secondary Teachers Association

Focus Area
Environmental Justice

About the Project

Project ACE (Air Community Education) is an environmental health initiative embedded in the Community Health Worker course at Southwest High School in El Centro, CA. This project empowers students, especially those from historically marginalized communities, with knowledge about air quality and its effects on respiratory health. Students partner with the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District to conduct research, analyze real-time air data, and lead peer education. The program includes field visits to environmental sites, student-created outreach materials, and presentations at district and community events.

Link: **CTA-IFT**

Accomplishments

Visit to the Salton Sea Management Program Site

Student Testimonials

Student Testimonial

WHAT I LEARNED

One thing I learned during the Project ACE is that air quality can truly affect someone's health. People with asthma are affected the most due to their condition and it could make them take more medicine which is unhealthy.

MY IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

My participation helped make a difference in my awareness of environmental health by learning what affects air quality. My awareness of the Air Quality Index improved and I now know more about it.

MY FUTURE WORK & ADVOCACY

I could use this to impact my community about what we can do to improve air quality in the future. We can reduce fires and find other ways to get rid of trash and also pollution created by dust.

Student Testimonial

WHAT I LEARNED

During Project ACE, I learned about the different types of air pollutants, such as P.M. 2.5, which is the smallest, P.M. 10 and Ground Level Ozone. I also learned about some of the different sources of pollution, like farm practices and oil consumption.

MY IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

As a class, we learned about many things that are not talked about very constantly and that most people do not know, such as checking AQI (Air Quality Index) for the day or the use of air filters. With our work, we created brochures that can help inform certain groups of people about air quality.

MY FUTURE WORK & ADVOCACY

In the future, I can use what I learn to share information with other people who are uneducated in these fields. Some of these people could be groups that are sensitive to these environmental issues but they are not well informed about what precautions they can take to improve their health

Thank You!

Jackie Valadez, RDH, BS, MAT
jvaladez@mycuhsd.org

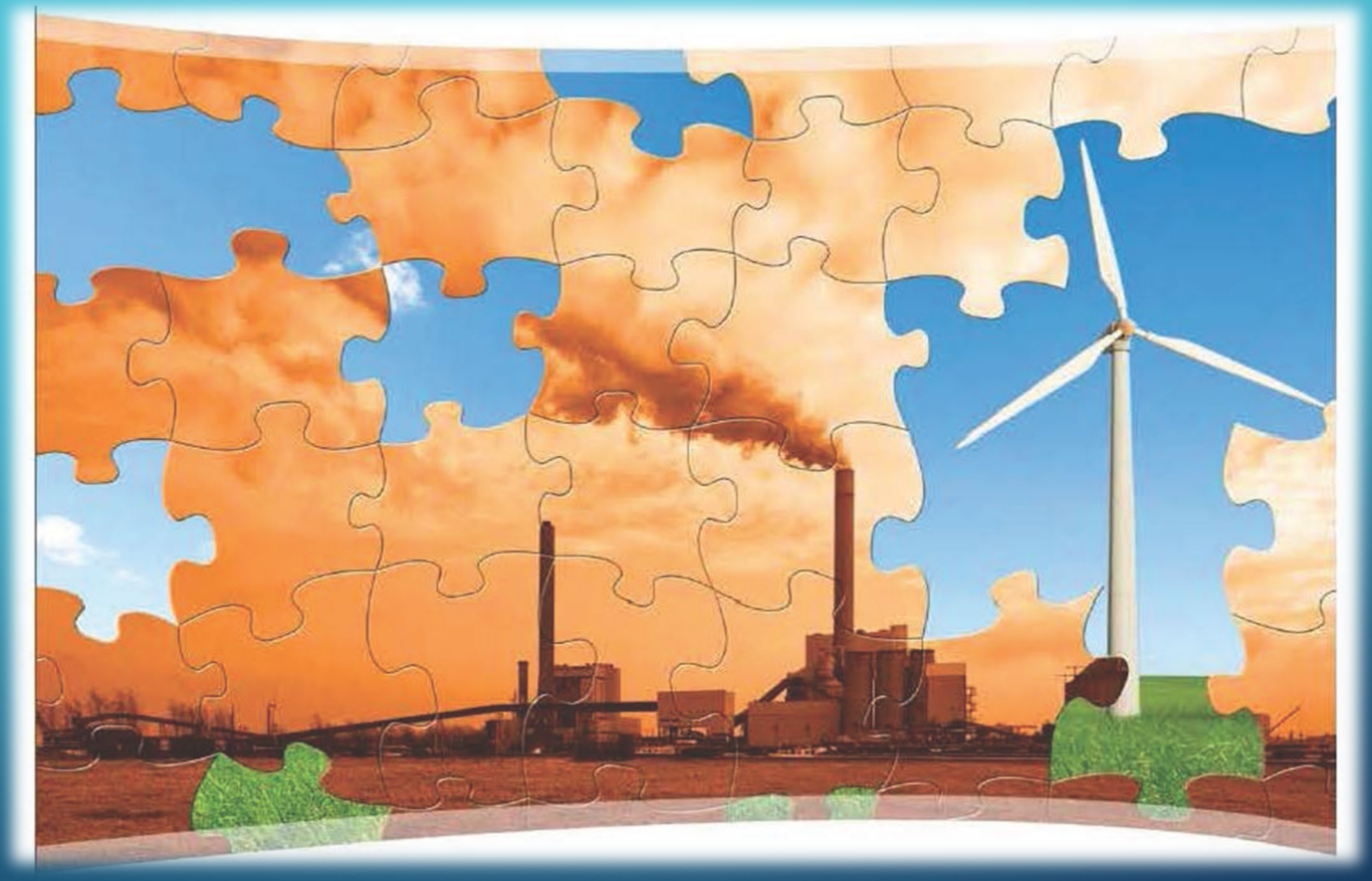
PROJECT ACE:
AIR COMMUNITY EDUCATION

Southwest High School: Community Health Worker
Environmental Health Literacy Project

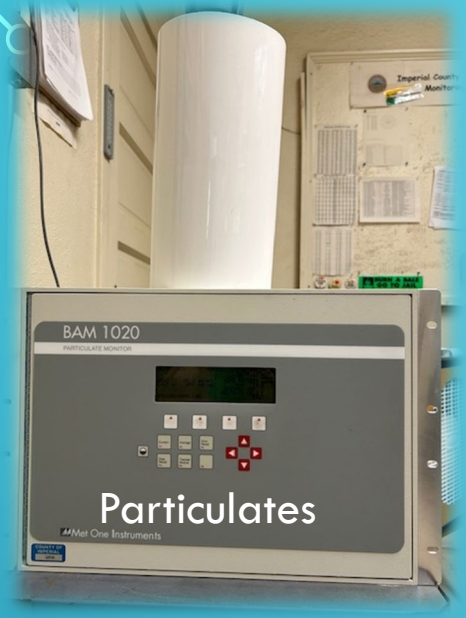
Addressing health impacts
of air quality, particulate matter,
asthma and air filtration

5. Workshop & Trainings:
A. ICAPCD Air Monitoring: Workshop & Training (ICAPCD)

Air Monitoring

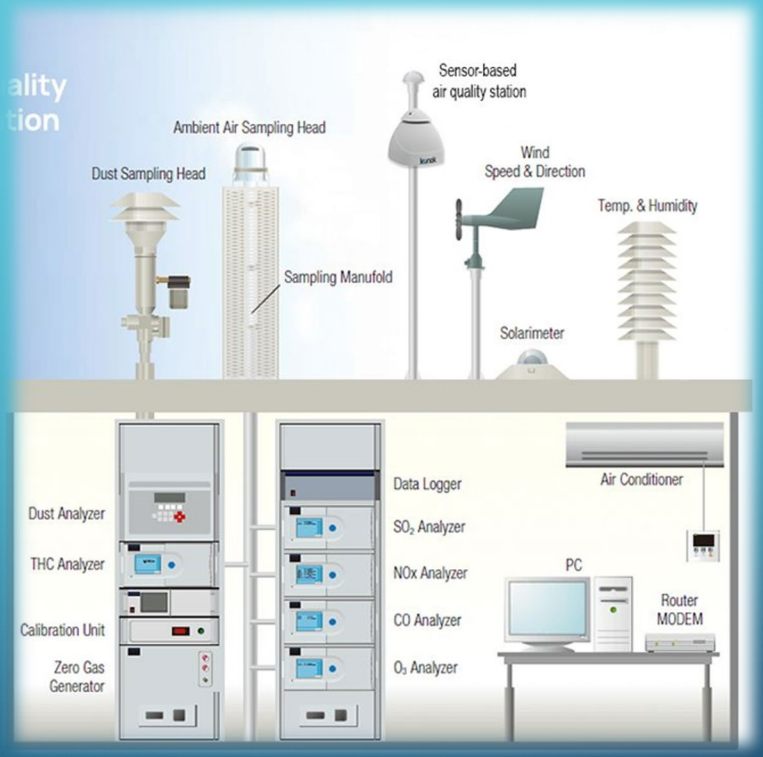


Air Monitoring



Particulates

Shelters/Met



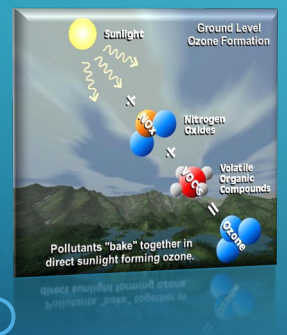
Gases

Particulates

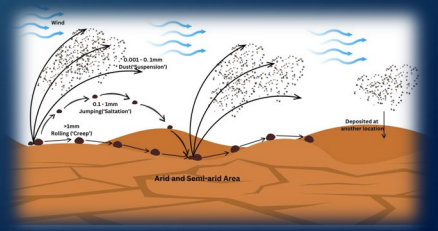
2025 Asset submittal to EPA total of 66 primary, secondary and standby units. $ 790,000

WHAT IS AIR SAMPLING?

Is a means of collecting contaminates (pollutants) from within a given space of air to identify and/or to quantify the concentration of those contaminants

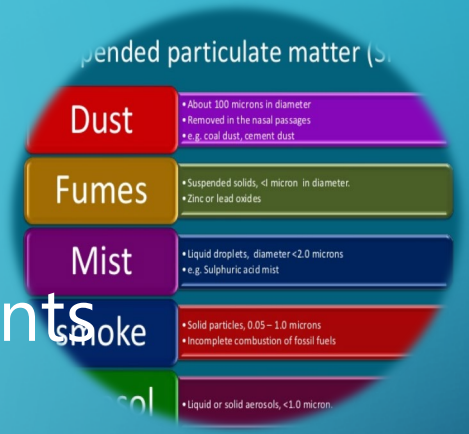


- The concentration of those contaminates are quantified as measurements
- **Dimensionless** terms used for gases are parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb)
- **Mass per volume** used for particulates are micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$ or mg/m^3)



Outcome of Air Monitoring

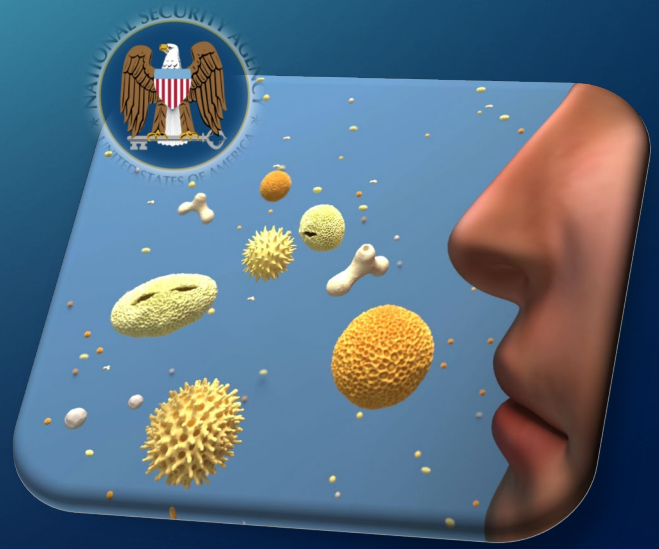
- Help identify the types & Source of air pollutants
- Help to identify exposure
- Help to identify the environmental impacts
- Help in assessing compliance



Farming
Waste
Industry
Hazardous

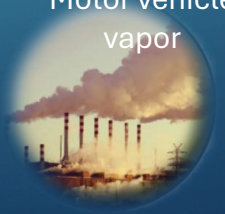
Health

Occupational
workplace

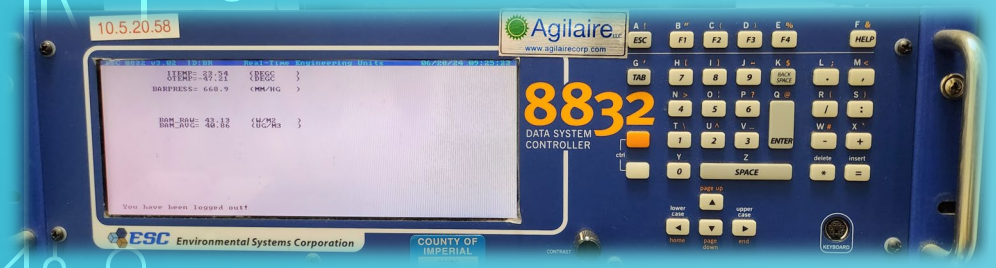


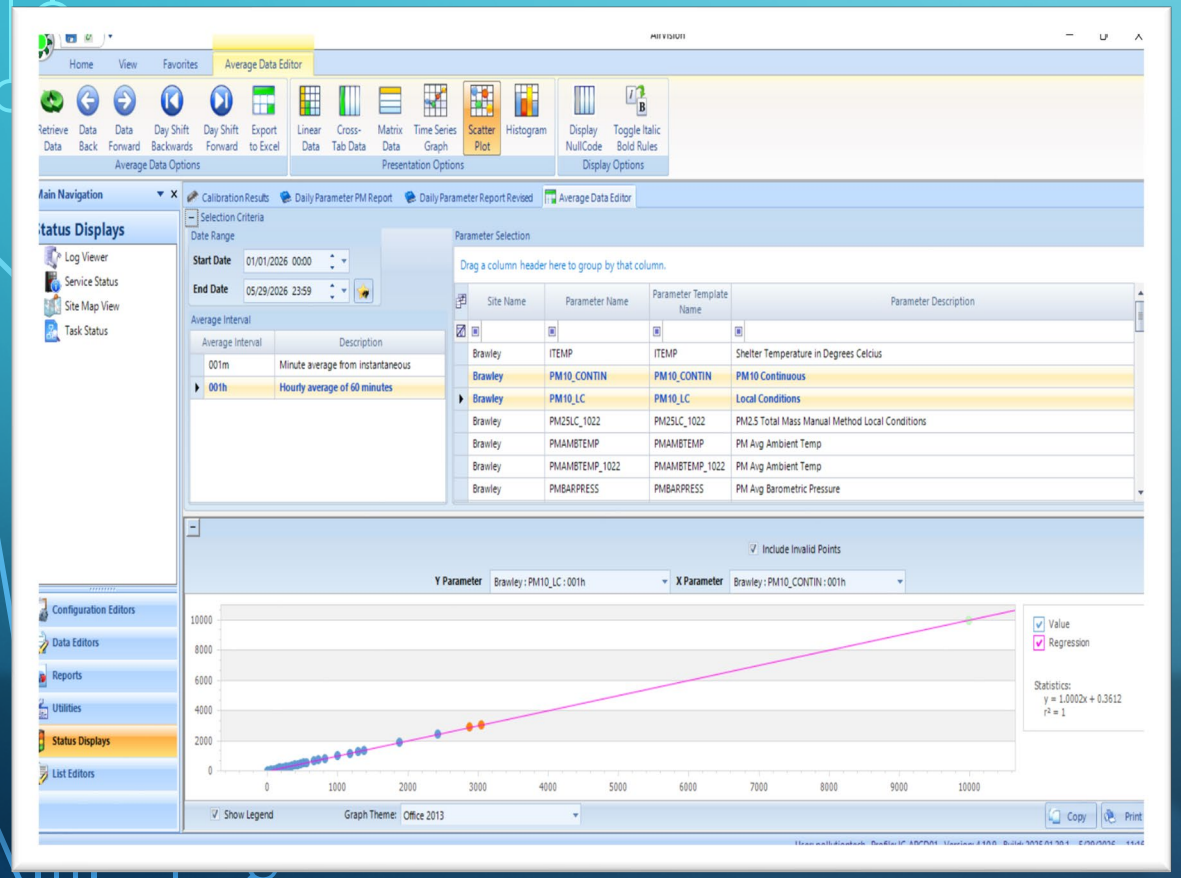
Products

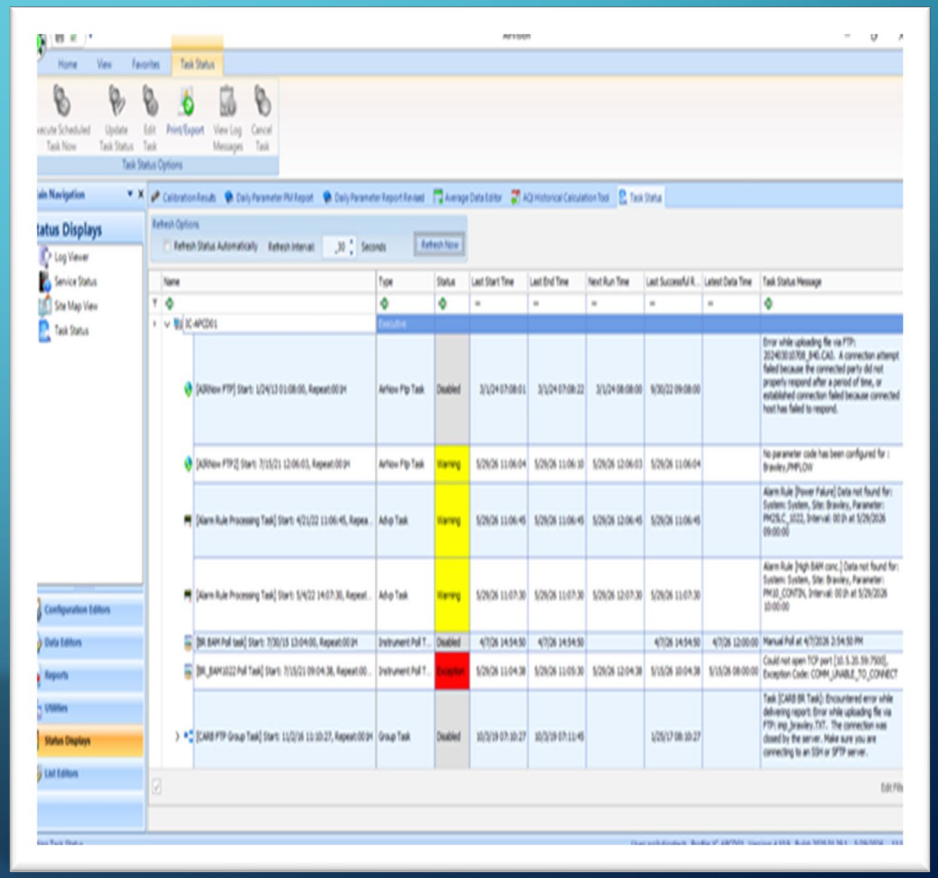
Industrial
Motor vehicle
vapor



Data Management







Public Information Access

CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD

ABOUT OUR WORK RESOURCES SERVICES RULEMAKING NEWSROOM EQUITY

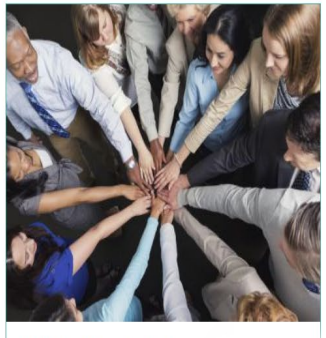
RESOURCES

Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Legally required air quality monitoring

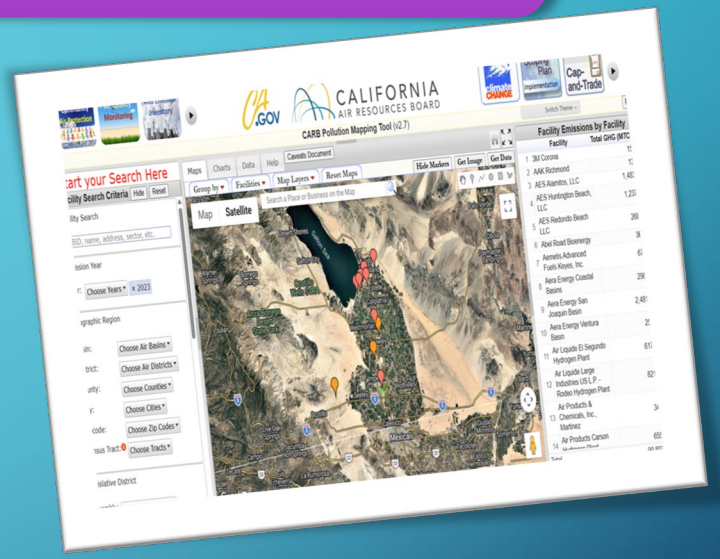
Community Air Protection Program

AB 617



Pollution Mapping Tool

Sources in your community



https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/topics/air-quality-monitoring

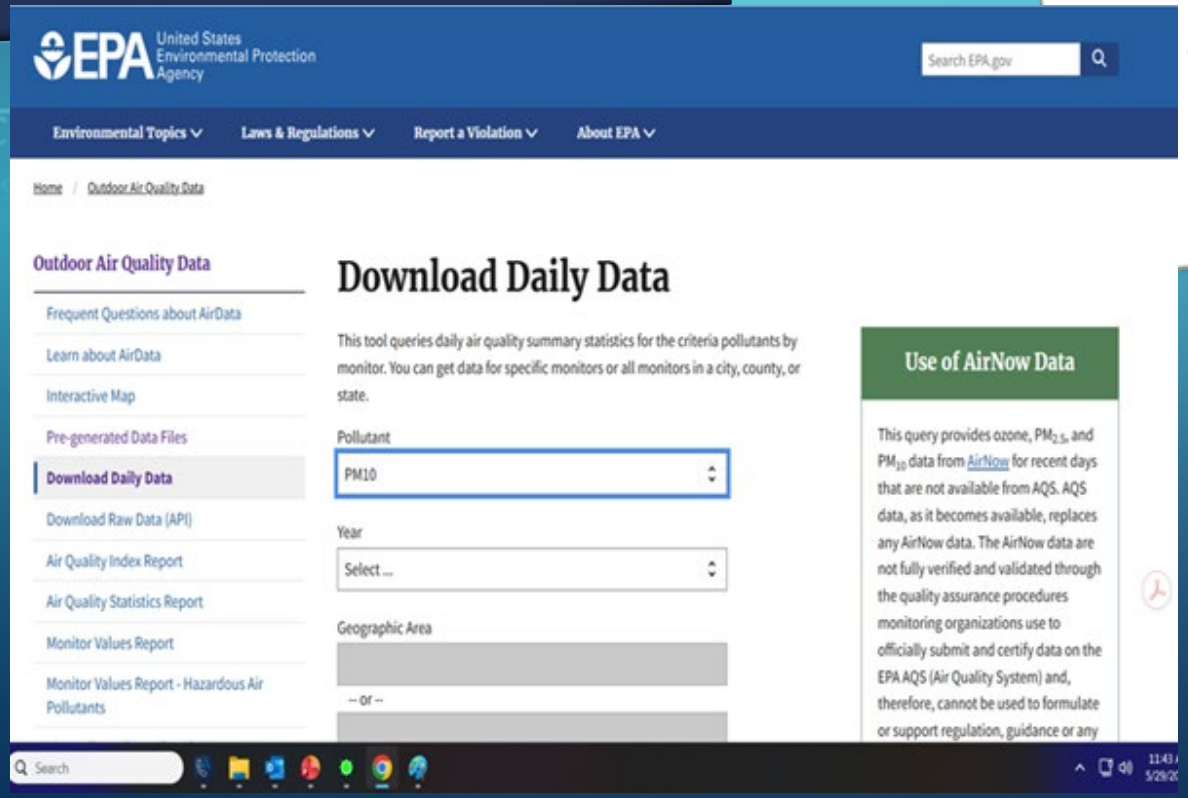
Public Information Access

Air Quality System

AQS is EPA's repository of ambient air quality data that assists in air quality assessments, designations, modeling for permit review and prepare reports for Congress as mandated by the Clean Air Act.

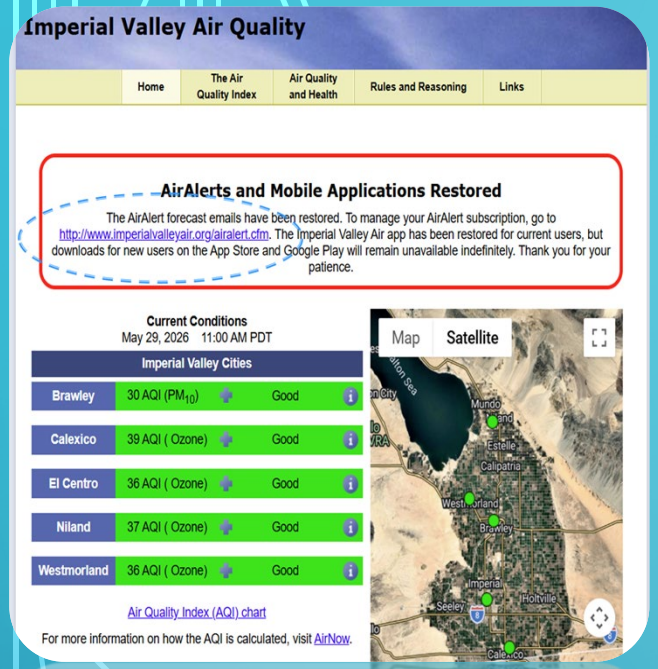
Obtaining AQS Data

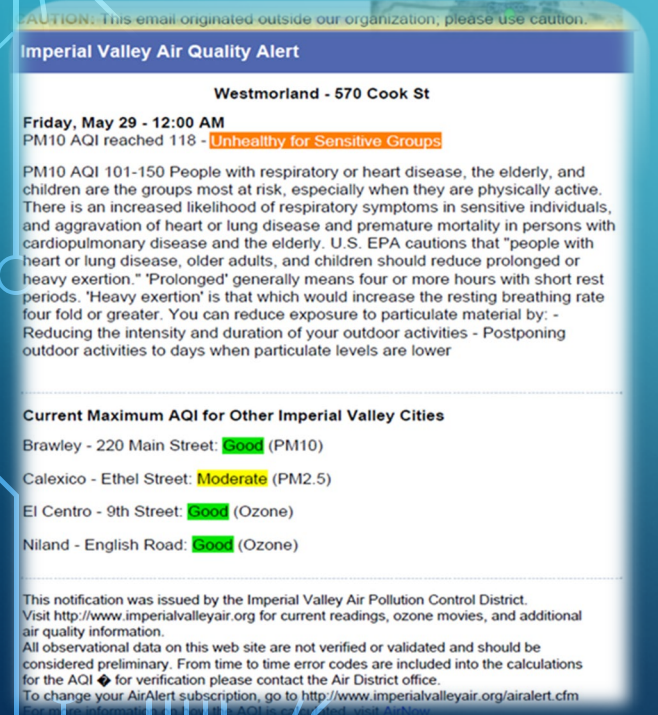
- How to Obtain AQS Data
- API
- About the AQS Data Mart
- Pre-Generated Data Files
- AirData

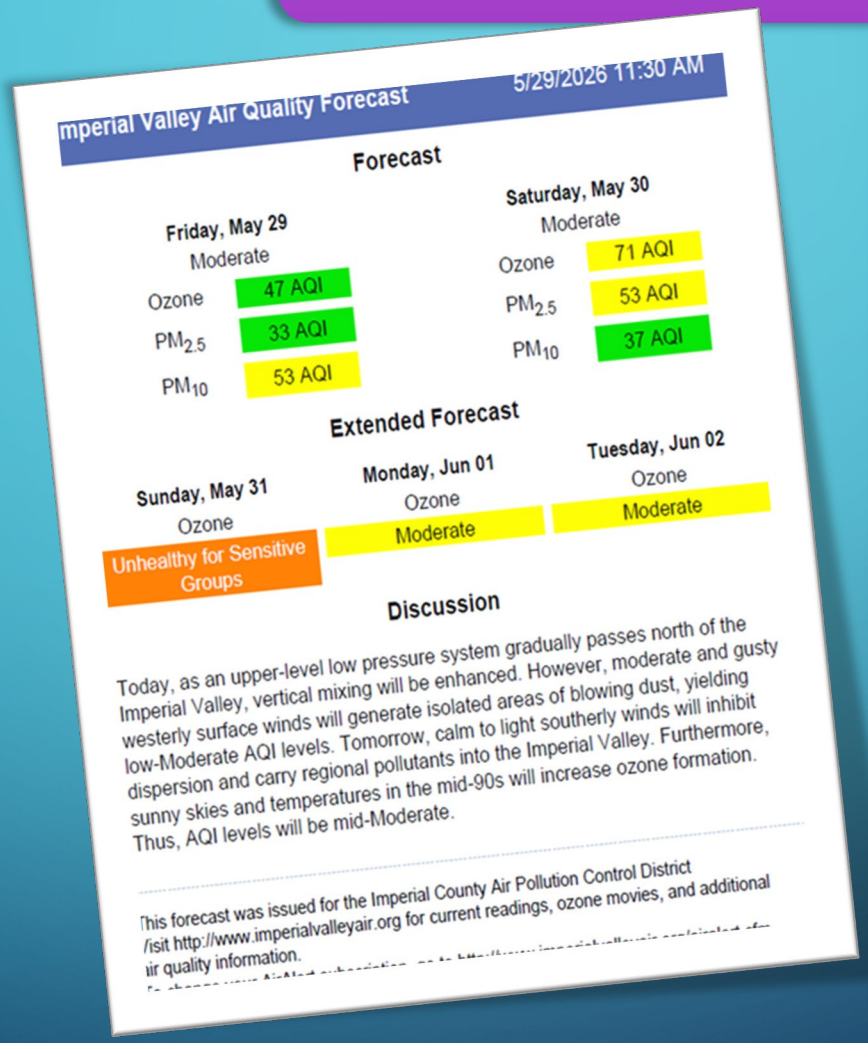


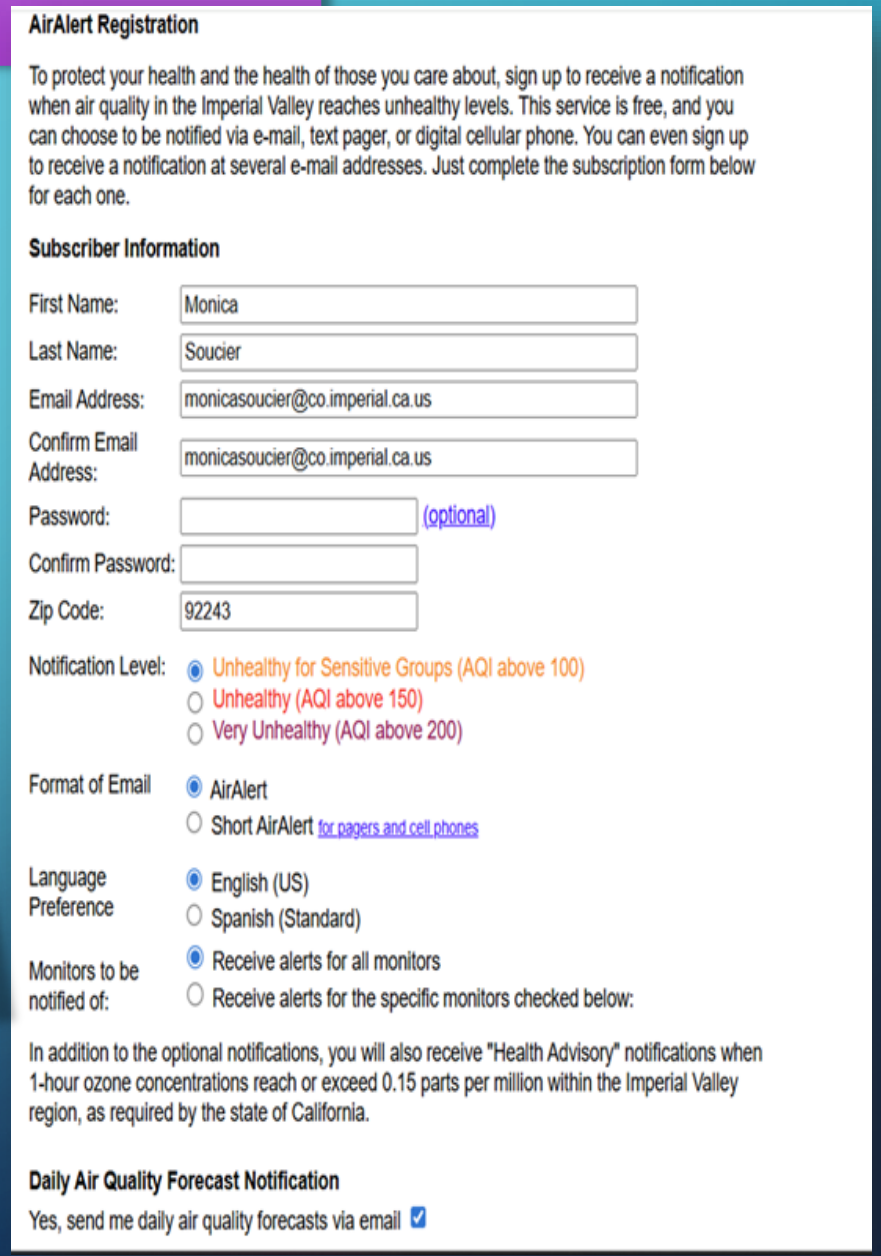
https://www.epa.gov/aqs

Public Access



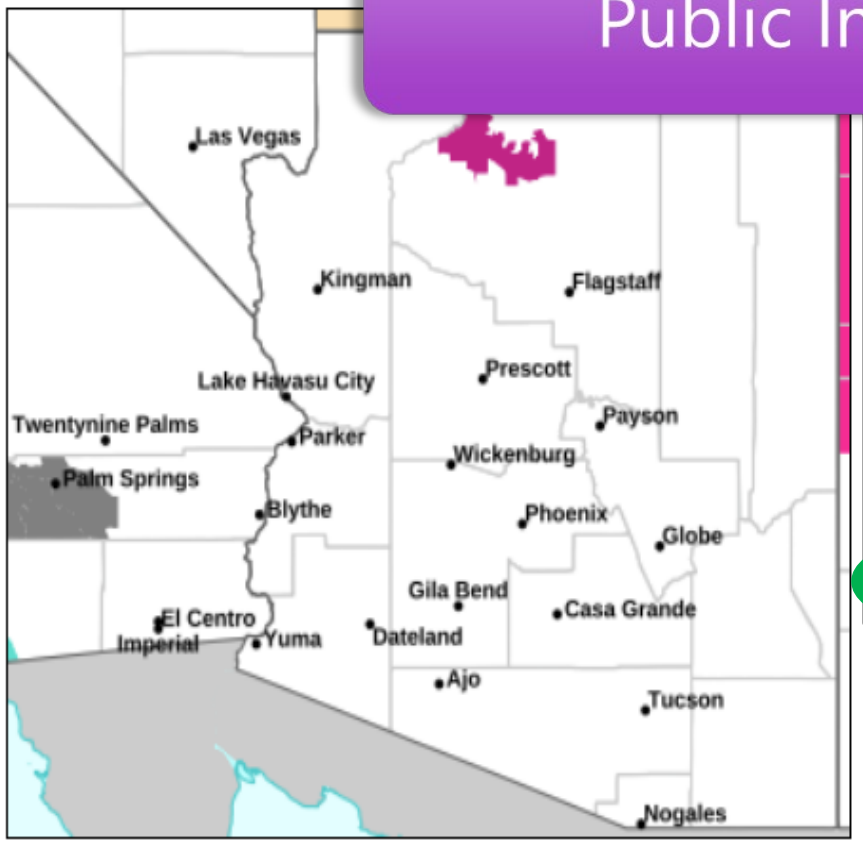






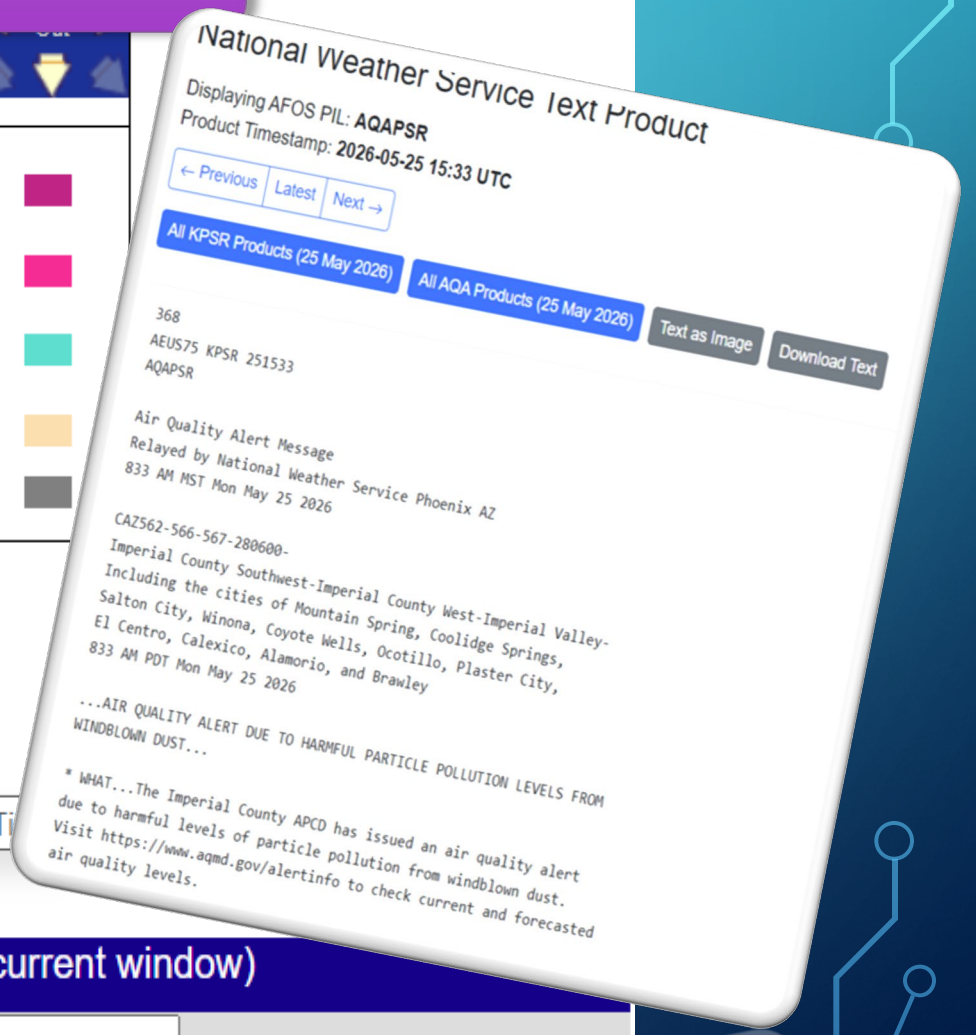
http://www.imperialvalleyair.org/airalert.cfm

Public Information



Last Map Update: Wed, Jun 17, 2026 at 10:10:37 am MST

https://www.weather.gov/psr/



Text Product Selector (Selected product opens in current window)

Latest Text Products Issued by PSR

THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT WANTS TO HEAR FROM YOU

HOW DO WE MAKE THIS WORKSHOP BETTER?

THANK YOU

MONICA N SOUCIER
DIVISION MANAGER

monicasoucier@co.imperial.ca.us
(442) 265-1800

5. Workshop & Trainings: B. ICAPCD Enforcement & Compliance: Workshop & Training (ICAPCD)

Enforcement & Compliance Workshop & Training

AB 617 North End Community
Community Steering Committee Meeting
July 20, 2026 - Brawley, CA

Chris Plancarte, Air Pollution Control Specialist
Imperial County Air Pollution Control District

ICAPCD
IMPERIAL COUNTY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

CERP Section 5: Enforcement Plan Requirements

5.3.1 ICAPCD Enhanced Enforcement Measures

In order to improve compliance rates within the North End Phase 1 Community, the District is proposing certain enhanced enforcement measures with this Plan. These measures are intended to increase community engagement, leverage interagency relationships, facilitate the complaint process, and generally improve enforcement in the Community.

E-2. Increased Community Outreach – Workshops and Trainings

In the July 2024 CSC survey, 100% of CSC members and approximately 67% of public attendees who participated identified workshops and trainings as a "High Priority" strategy. Under this measure, the District is proposing to provide annual training at industry and public workshops on enforcement-related issues, as well as how to access and interpret air quality data such as data from monitors. The District will conduct at least one workshop for the local industry and public. If interest and attendance is favorable, these training sessions and workshops could continue to be scheduled yearly through 2030.

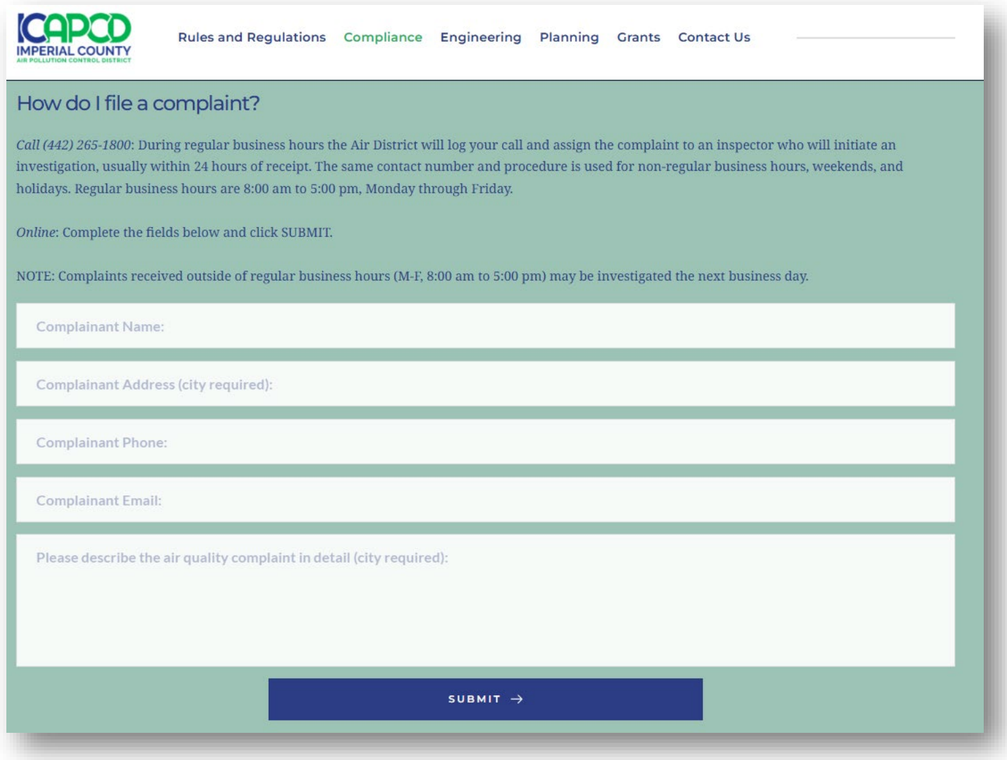
ICAPCD
IMPERIAL COUNTY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

Air Quality Complaints in Imperial County

How to Submit an Air Quality Complaint

- Website Home Page
- Call the Main Phone Line
- Report at the Front Desk at Main Office

apcd.imperialcounty.org/compliance/



What to Include in Your Complaint

- Your Contact Information (or report Anonymous)
- Alleged Source Location, Name, and Useful Details
- Date & Times of Incident, Frequence of Incident
- Category of Air Quality Complaint

Categories of Air Quality Complaints

- Smoke - Trash Burning, Unpermitted Burning, Hay Bales
- Dust - Construction, Demolition, Road Work
- Odors - Burning near Home, Chemical Smells
- Industry Specific - Gas Station Vapors
- General Air Quality

(442) 265-1800

150 S. 9th Street
El Centro, CA 92243

ICAPCD
IMPERIAL COUNTY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

Investigation of Air Quality Complaints

Policy 17 – Guidelines for Inspectors & APCD Staff

- Complaints take precedence over other air quality assignments
- Inspectors can contact the reporting party before or after the inspection to gather important details
- Inspectors shall be courteous, objective, and gather facts while investigating the cause, nature, and source of air pollution
- Inspectors can drive the reported area, walking nearby, walk onsite and document observations with photos, videos, notes
- When a source is identified, the Inspector will seek the responsible party, identify themselves, and ask pertinent questions
- Inspectors will inspect the emission source and evaluate permitted or unpermitted sources
- Inspectors will create an Investigation Report, and contact the reporting party with results

ICAPCD
IMPERIAL COUNTY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

Public Nuisance

Rule 407 – Nuisances

Policy 17 – Public Nuisance Criteria

- 5 Complaints from Different Individuals in a 24-Hour period (One household represents one individual)
- 10 Complaints from Different Individuals in a 7-Day period
- Special circumstances – (e.g. School reps on behalf of students or a limited population near the source)
- Public agency referrals with documentation
- When it causes injury to a person or damage to property
- The source is responsible for a chronic and ongoing situation

IMPERIAL COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

Open Burning Violations (Smoke)

Background

- Complaints Submitted by Community
- Area Patrols by APCD Inspectors & Staff
- Burning on "No-Burn" Days or not Complying with Burn Permit Requirements
- Type of Complaints in AB 617 North
  - Residences Outside City Limits
  - Agricultural Operations

Criteria Pollutants

- Particulate Matter, Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide, Volatile/Total Organic Compounds

Notices of Violation & Notices to Comply

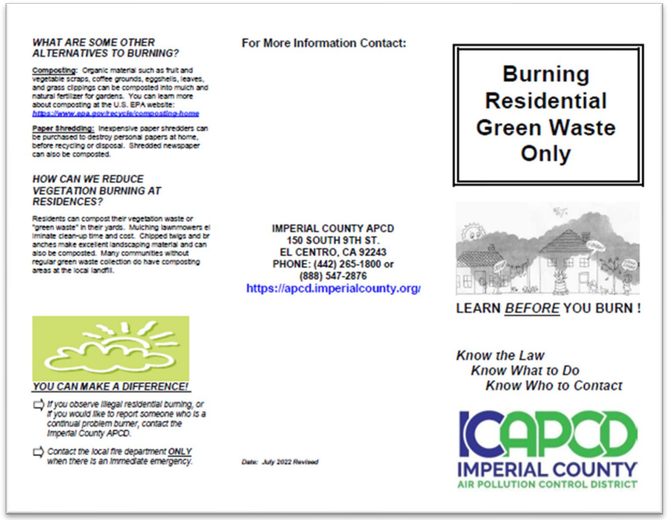
- ICAPCD Rule 421 – Open Burning
- Rule 701 – Agricultural Burning

ICAPCD
IMPERIAL COUNTY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

Policy 15: Burning of Residential Green Waste

Requirements

- No residential burning inside city limits or townships
- Only vegetation grown on residential property
- Burn piles cannot be larger than 10 x 10 feet wide, and no taller than 5 feet high
- Residences eligible for residential green waste burning must contact APCD for approval
- All approved burning must be conducted within the allowable hours for that burn day
- Burns may not cause a nuisance with smoke and ash towards neighbors
- All burns must be terminated by sunset each day



WHAT ARE SOME OTHER ALTERNATIVES TO BURNING?

Composting: Organic material such as fruit and vegetable scraps, coffee grounds, eggshells, leaves, and grass clippings can be composted into mulch and natural fertilizer for gardens. You can learn more about composting at the U.S. EPA website: https://www.epa.gov/recycle/composting-home

Paper Shredding: Inexpensive paper shredders can be purchased to destroy personal papers at home, before recycling or disposal. Shredded newspaper can also be composted.

HOW CAN WE REDUCE VEGETATION BURNING AT RESIDENCES?

Residents can compost their vegetation waste or "green waste" in their yards. Mulching lawnmowers el iminate clean-up time and cost. Chipped twigs and br anches make excellent landscaping material and can also be composted. Many communities without regular green waste collection do have composting areas at the local landfill.

YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE!

- If you observe illegal residential burning, or if you would like to report someone who is a continual problem burner, contact the Imperial County APCD.
- Contact the local fire department ONLY when there is an immediate emergency.

For More Information Contact:

IMPERIAL COUNTY APCD
150 SOUTH 9TH ST.
EL CENTRO, CA 92243
PHONE: (442) 265-1800 or
(888) 547-2876
https://apcd.imperialcounty.org/

Date: July 2022 Revised

Burning Residential Green Waste Only

LEARN *BEFORE* YOU BURN !

Know the Law
Know What to Do
Know Who to Contact

ICAPCD IMPERIAL COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

WHAT IS RESIDENTIAL BURNING?
Residential burning is the disposal of green waste from a residence by burning it outdoors on the ground.

HOW IS IT HARMFUL TO YOUR HEALTH?
Residential green waste burning is a serious health problem for many people exposed to the toxic air pollutants found in the smoke. Immediate effects may include burning or itchy eyes, shortness of breath, and asthma attacks. Long-term effects may include respiratory disease, lung or immune system damage, cancer, and premature death. Infants, small children, the elderly, and people with ailments like asthma and emphysema are especially sensitive to the toxic compounds produced by burning residential green waste.

HOW DOES IT AFFECT COMMUNITY HEALTH?
Even in small communities, smoke travels easily through neighborhoods. Many persons view exposure to smoke from burning residential green waste as a public nuisance, but it can be far more. Smoke released at ground level means pollution from residential green waste burning can directly affect the health of those conducting the burning, their families, and neighbors.

WHY SHOULD WE REDUCE THESE TOXICS IN OUR ENVIRONMENT?
The toxic air pollutants produced from burning residential green waste can travel long distances and deposit on soil, plants, and in water. The leftover ash in the burn pile also contains toxic pollutants, which can spread into the soil and water. Animals and fish can ingest the pollutants and accumulate them in their tissue; plants can absorb them too. When this contaminated food is eaten, the pollutants are passed on to people. Therefore, simply avoiding the plume of smoke does not eliminate potential health risks.

WHAT IS THE STATEWIDE RULE TO REDUCE THIS POLLUTION?

Beginning **January 1, 2004**, household waste cannot be burned at residences. The following restrictions will be enforced by the Imperial County APCD.

1. No residential household waste (green waste burning is allowed within city limits and identified townships.
2. Only vegetation grown on your property can be burned at your residence.
3. All material must be dry and free of trash or dirt.
4. The use of burn barrels or backyard incinerators is not allowed. Burning must be flat on the ground.
5. If you are allowed to burn vegetation (green waste), you must start the fire with an approved ignition device.
6. All burn piles cannot be larger than 10X10 feet wide and 5 feet high.
7. Outdoor residential green waste burning can only occur on a permissive burn day.
8. All residents eligible for residential green waste burning must first contact the Imperial County APCD for approval and conduct the burning within allowable burning hours.
9. Burns may not cause a nuisance with smoke and ash to neighbors.
10. All burns must be terminated by sunset of each day.

ARE THERE ANY EXEMPTIONS?
No exemptions are allowed for burning plastics and household garbage.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH HOUSEHOLD WASTE?

Reduce: Avoid disposable items. Buy products in bulk or economy sizes rather than individually wrapped or single serving sizes. Buy durable, reparable products and products that can be recharged, reused, or refilled.

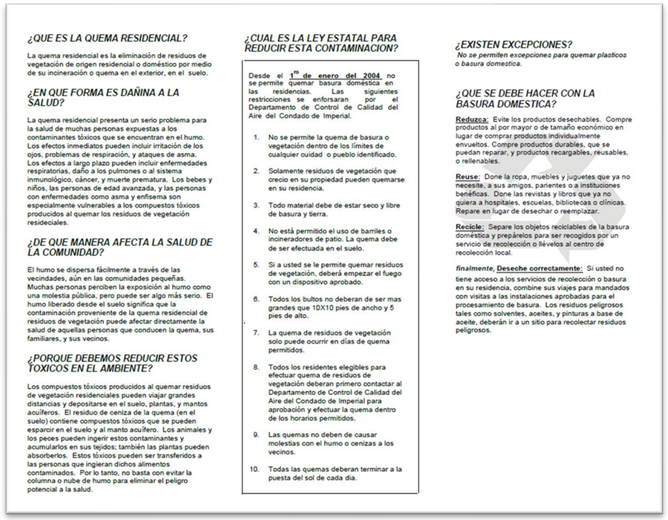
Reuse: Donate unwanted clothing, furniture and toys to friends, relatives, or charities. Give unwanted magazines and books to hospitals, schools, libraries, or nursing homes. Mend and repair rather than discard or replace.

Recycle: Separate recyclable items from residential waste and prepare them for a waste collection service or drop them off at a local recycling center.

then, **Dispose properly:** If you are unable to get routine waste collection service at your residence, combine trips to approved waste disposal facilities with other errands. Hazardous household waste such as solvents, oils, and oil-base paints must go to a local hazardous waste collection site.

WHAT APPROVED RECYCLING AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES ARE NEARBY?

Find the facilities nearest you by calling your County waste management or public works office. Learn what to do with various materials, by clicking on "Reuse & Recycling Centers" at the EARTH 911 website: *http://www.earth911.com/about-us/*
You can also find out about recycling, transfer, and disposal facilities at California Recycle's website: *http://calrecycle.ca.gov/swfacilities/*



¿QUE ES LA QUEMA RESIDENCIAL?

La quema residencial es la eliminación de residuos de vegetación de origen residencial o doméstico por medio de su incineración o quema en el exterior, en el suelo.

¿EN QUE FORMA ES DAÑINA A LA SALUD?

La quema residencial presenta un serio problema para la salud de muchas personas expuestas a los contaminantes tóxicos que se encuentran en el humo. Los efectos inmediatos pueden incluir irritación de los ojos, problemas de respiración, y ataques de asma. Los efectos a largo plazo pueden incluir enfermedades respiratorias, daño a los pulmones o al sistema inmunológico, cáncer, y muerte prematura. Los bebes y niños, las personas de edad avanzada, y las personas con enfermedades como asma y enfisema son especialmente vulnerables a los compuestos tóxicos producidos al quemar los residuos de vegetación residenciales.

¿DE QUE MANERA AFECTA LA SALUD DE LA COMUNIDAD?

El humo se dispersa fácilmente a través de las vecindades, aún en las comunidades pequeñas. Muchas personas perciben la exposición al humo como una molestia pública, pero puede ser algo más serio. El humo liberado desde el suelo significa que la contaminación proveniente de la quema residencial de residuos de vegetación puede afectar directamente la salud de aquellas personas que conducen la quema, sus familiares, y sus vecinos.

¿PORQUE DEBEMOS REDUCIR ESTOS TOXICOS EN EL AMBIENTE?

Los compuestos tóxicos producidos al quemar residuos de vegetación residenciales pueden viajar grandes distancias y depositarse en el suelo, plantas, y mantos acuíferos. El residuo de ceniza de la quema (en el suelo) contiene compuestos tóxicos que se pueden esparcir en el suelo y al manto acuífero. Los animales y los peces pueden ingerir estos contaminantes y acumularlos en sus tejidos; también las plantas pueden absorberlos. Estos tóxicos pueden ser transferidos a las personas que ingieran dichos alimentos contaminados. Por lo tanto, no basta con evitar la columna o nube de humo para eliminar el peligro potencial a la salud.

¿CUAL ES LA LEY ESTATAL PARA REDUCIR ESTA CONTAMINACION?

Desde el **1ro de enero del 2004**, no se permite quemar basura doméstica en las residencias. Las siguientes restricciones se enforsaran por el Departamento de Control de Calidad del Aire del Condado de Imperial.

1. No se permite la quema de basura o vegetación dentro de los límites de cualquier cuidad o pueblo identificado.
2. Solamente residuos de vegetación que crecio en su propiedad pueden quemarse en su residencia.
3. Todo material debe de estar seco y libre de basura y tierra.
4. No está permitido el uso de barriles o incineradores de patio. La quema debe de ser efectuada en el suelo.
5. Si a usted se le permite quemar residuos de vegetación, deberá empezar el fuego con un dispositivo aprobado.
6. Todos los bultos no deberan de ser mas grandes que 10X10 pies de ancho y 5 pies de alto.
7. La quema de residuos de vegetación solo puede ocurrir en días de quema permitidos.
8. Todos los residentes elegibles para efectuar quema de residuos de vegetación deberan primero contactar al Departamento de Control de Calidad del Aire del Condado de Imperial para aprobación y efectuar la quema dentro de los horarios permitidos.
9. Las quemas no deben de causar molestias con el humo o cenizas a los vecinos.
10. Todas las quemas deberan terminar a la puesta del sol de cada dia.

¿EXISTEN EXCEPCIONES?
No se permiten excepciones para quemar plasticos o basura domestica.

¿QUE SE DEBE HACER CON LA BASURA DOMESTICA?

Reduzca: Evite los productos desechables. Compre productos al por mayor o de tamaño económico en lugar de comprar productos individualmente envueltos. Compre productos durables, que se puedan reparar, y productos recargables, reusables, o rellenables.

Reuse: Done la ropa, muebles y juguetes que ya no necesite, a sus amigos, parientes o a instituciones benéficas. Done las revistas y libros que ya no quiera a hospitales, escuelas, bibliotecas o clínicas. Repare en lugar de desechar o reemplazar.

Recicle: Separe los objetos reciclables de la basura doméstica y prepárelos para ser recogidos por un servicio de recolección o llévelos al centro de recolección local.

finalmente, **Deseche correctamente:** Si usted no tiene acceso a los servicios de recolección o basura en su residencia, combine sus viajes para mandados con visitas a las instalaciones aprobadas para el procesamiento de basura. Los residuos peligrosos tales como solventes, aceites, y pinturas a base de aceite, deberán ir a un sitio para recolectar residuos peligrosos.

¿CUALES SON LAS INSTALACIONES CERCANAS APROBADAS PARA RECICLAR Y TIRAR DESECHOS?

Encuentre las instalaciones mas cercanas a usted llamando a la oficina local de su condado encargada del manejo de residuos sólidos o de obras públicas. Entérese que hacer con los diversos materiales seleccionando la opción "Reuse & Recycling Centers" en la página de internet de EARTH 911: *http://www.earth911.com/about-us*

También encontrará información sobre instalaciones para reciclar, transferir o tirar residuos en la página de internet del CalRecycle: *https://calrecycle.ca.gov/swfacilities/*

¿CUALES SON ALGUNAS ALTERNATIVAS A QUEMAR?

Conversión a abono orgánico: El material de origen orgánico como los residuos de frutas y vegetales, residuos de café, cáscaras de huevos, hojas y pasto se pueden convertir en fertilizante natural (o composta) para jardines. Usted puede aprender más acerca la composta en la página de internet de la U.S. EPA: *https://www.epa.gov/recycle/composting-home*

Trituración de papel: Se pueden comprar trituradores personales de papel baratos para destruir documentos personales en el hogar, antes de reciclarlos o desecharlos. El periódico cortado en tiras también se puede usar como mantillo o composta.

¿COMO SE PUEDE REDUCIR LA QUEMA DE RESIDUOS VEGETALES EN LAS RESIDENCIAS?

Usted puede convertir su vegetación o "residuos verdes" en composta o abono orgánico. Los trituradores de pasto eliminan el tiempo y costo de la limpieza. Las ramas trituradas son un material excelente para mantillo de jardinería que también puede ser convertido en composta. Muchas comunidades que no tienen servicio regular de recolección de residuos verdes tienen áreas para composta en los tiraderos locales de basura.

¡USTED PUEDE HACER LA DIFERENCIA!

- *Si usted observa una quema ilegal, o si desea reportar a alguien que continuamente provoca molestias al quemar desechos, comuníquese con el Departamento de Control de Calidad del Aire del Condado de Imperial.*
- *Llame al departamento de bomberos UNICAMENTE cuando exista una emergencia inmediata.*

Para Más Información, Comuníquese con:

DEPARTAMENTO DE CALIDAD DEL AIRE DEL CONDADO DE IMPERIAL
150 SOUTH 9TH ST.
EL CENTRO, CA 92243
TELEFONO: (442) 265-1800 o
(888) 547-2876
https://apcd.imperialcounty.org/

Date: July 2022 Revised

La Quema de Residuos de Vegetación Residencial

¡ENTÉRESE ANTES DE QUEMAR!

Conozca La Ley
Conozca Como Hacerlo
Sepa Con Quien Comunicarse

ICAPCD IMPERIAL COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

ICAPCD IMPERIAL COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

Fugitive Dust Violations

Background

- Complaints submitted by Community
- Area Patrolling by APCD Inspectors & Staff
- Type of Complaints in AB 617 North
  - Construction Projects In City Limits
  - Demolitions of Residential Units in City Limits
  - Dirt Easements & Road Shoulders
  - Unpaved Lots for Commercial Operations

Criteria Pollutants

- Particulate Matter (PM10, PM 2.5)

Notices of Violation & Notices to Comply

- ICAPCD Rules 800-805 – Fugitive Dust

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IMPERIAL COUNTY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

Vapor Recovery Systems Violations

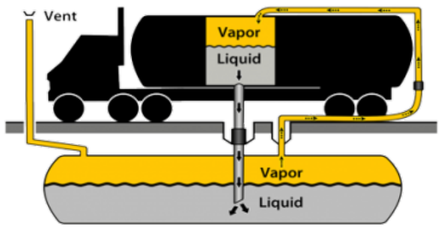
Background
- Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

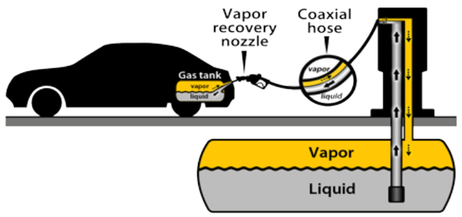
- Phase I VR System and
  Phase II Enhanced VR System

- In-Station Diagnostic (ISD) System

Criteria Pollutants
- Volatile Organic Compounds

Toxic Air Contaminants
- Benzene





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AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

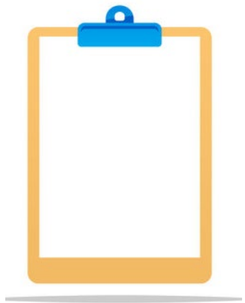
Vapor Recovery Systems Violations (Continued)

Compliance Issue

- In-Station Diagnostic (ISD) System
  - Vapor Leak Warnings and Alarms
  - Vapor Collection Efficiency
  - Recordkeeping of Repairs Completed by Certified Technicians

Notices of Violation & Notices to Comply

- ICAPCD Rule 415 – Gasoline Storage
- CARB Vapor Recovery Executive Orders
- Permit Conditions



ISD MONTHLY REPORT

FEB 20, 2026 10:59

EVR TYPE: BALANCE
ISD VERSION 01.06
VAPOR PROCESSOR TYPE
VEEDER-ROOT POLISHER

REPORT DATE: FEB 2026

OVERALL STATUS	FAIL
EVR CONTAINMENT	FAIL
EVR COLLECTION	FAIL
STAGE1	1 of 1 NOTEST
VAPOR PROCESSOR	PASS
SELF TEST	PASS
ISD MONITOR UP-TIME:	99%
EVR/ISD PASS TIME:	0%

DATE	TIME	DEVICE	HOSE
DESCRIPTION			VALUE

LAST 10 WARNINGS

2-19 8:01 FP06 BLEND3
FLOW COLLECT WARN 0.59

2-06 8:03 FP05 BLEND3
FLOW COLLECT WARN 0.60

LAST 10 FAILURES

2-20 8:01 FP06 BLEND3
FLOW COLLECT FAIL

2-19 8:01
ISD VAPOR LEAK FAIL9.99

2-18 8:02
ISD VAPOR LEAK FAIL9.99

2-17 8:02
ISD VAPOR LEAK FAIL9.99

2-16 8:02
ISD VAPOR LEAK FAIL9.99

2-15 8:02
ISD VAPOR LEAK FAIL9.99

2-14 8:02
ISD VAPOR LEAK FAIL9.99

2-13 8:02
ISD VAPOR LEAK FAIL9.99

LAST 10 MISC EVENTS

FEB 20. 2026 8:17
PROCESSOR MODE
MANUAL

FEB 20. 2026 8:12
PUMPS RE-ENABLED

FEB 20. 2026 8:01
READINESS ISD
ISD:PP EVR:FPP CHECK EVR

FEB 20. 2026 8:01
DISABLED FP06 BLEND3
FLOW PERFORMANCE BLK

FEB 19. 2026 8:57
TEST MANUALLY CLEARED
CONTAINMENT VAPOR LEAK

FEB 19. 2026 8:36
READINESS ISD
ISD:PP EVR:NNN PENDING

FEB 19. 2026 8:36
ISD STARTUP
JAN 1. 1970 0:00

FEB 19. 2026 8:34
ISD SHUTDOWN
JAN 1. 1970 0:00

FEB 19. 2026 8:02
PUMPS RE-ENABLED

FEB 19. 2026 8:01
DISABLED DISPENSERS
VAPOR CONTAINMENT LEAK

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AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

Vapor Recovery Systems Violations (Continued)

Compliance Issues

- Damaged Hanging Hardware
  - Torn Hoses
  - Vapor Leaking Hoses
- Vapor Leaking Tanks
- Vapor Leaking Vents

Notices of Violation & Notices to Comply

- ICAPCD Rule 415 – Gasoline Storage
- CARB Vapor Recovery Executive Orders
- Permit Conditions

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AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

Emission Source Testing Violations

Background

- Control Equipment
  - Scrubbers, RTOs, SCR, Cooling Towers
- Stationary Engines for Generators
  - > 500 Horsepower, Tier 0 - 2 Issues
- Administrative Requirements for Testing
  - Notifying, Reporting

Criteria Pollutants

- Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide, Particulate Matter, Sulfur Dioxide
- Volatile Organic Compounds

Notices of Violation & Notices to Comply

- ICAPCD Rule 400.3 – Internal Combustion Engines, Rule 207 – New & Modified Source
- Permit Conditions

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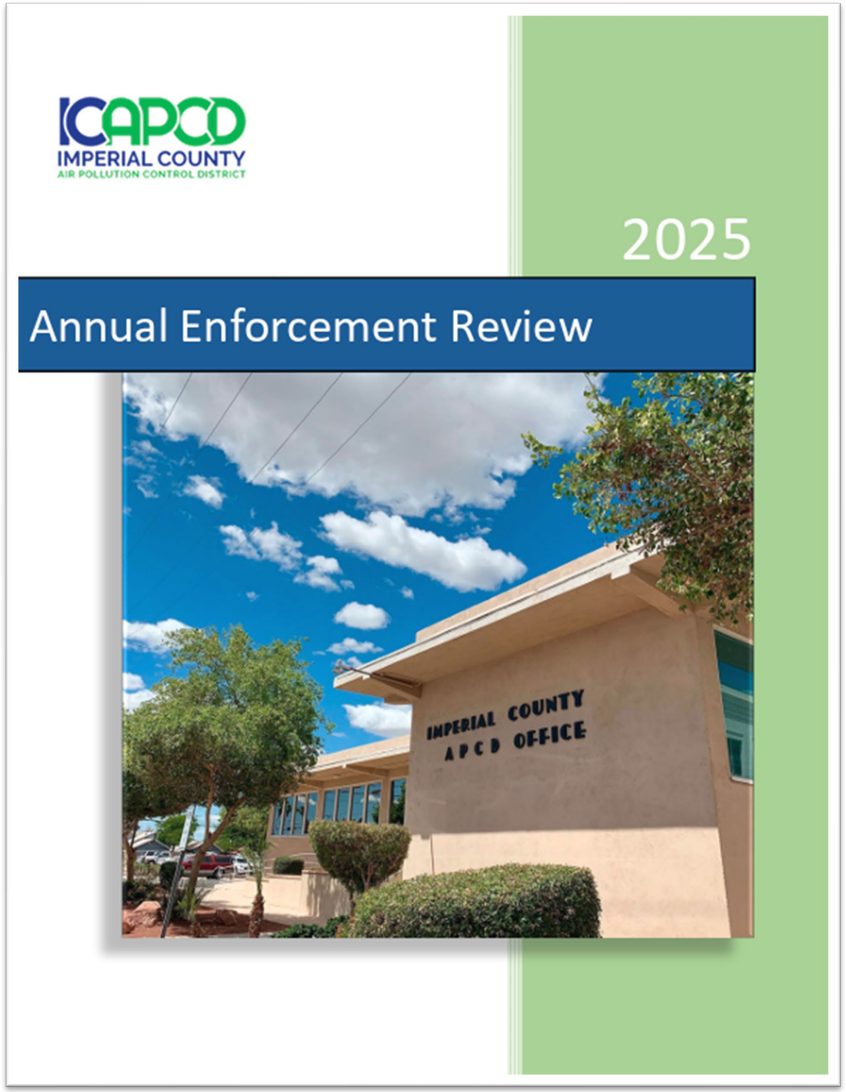
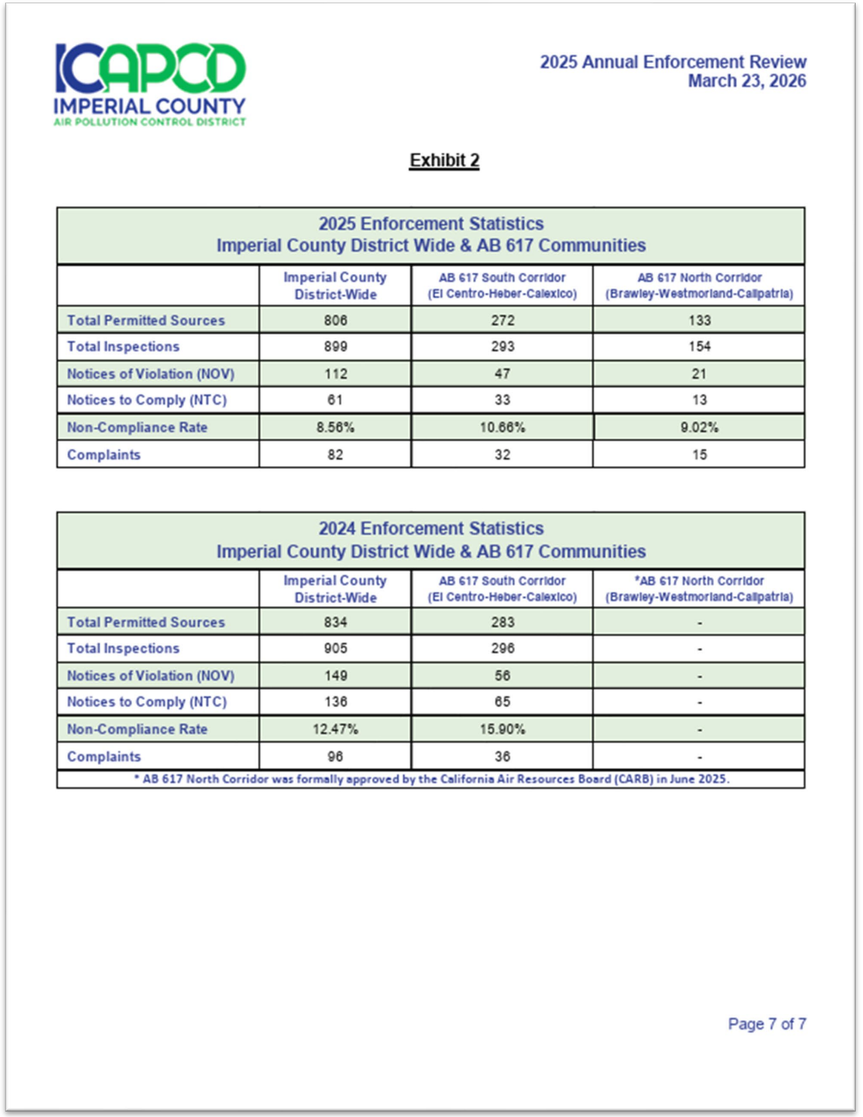
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

Annual Enforcement Review





IMPERIAL COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

2025 Annual Enforcement Review
March 23, 2026

Exhibit 2

2025 Enforcement Statistics
Imperial County District Wide & AB 617 Communities

	Imperial County District-Wide	AB 617 South Corridor (El Centro-Heber-Calexico)	AB 617 North Corridor (Brawley-Westmorland-Calipatria)
Total Permitted Sources	806	272	133
Total Inspections	899	293	154
Notices of Violation (NOV)	112	47	21
Notices to Comply (NTC)	61	33	13
Non-Compliance Rate	8.56%	10.66%	9.02%
Complaints	82	32	15

2024 Enforcement Statistics
Imperial County District Wide & AB 617 Communities

	Imperial County District-Wide	AB 617 South Corridor (El Centro-Heber-Calexico)	*AB 617 North Corridor (Brawley-Westmorland-Calipatria)
Total Permitted Sources	834	283	-
Total Inspections	905	296	-
Notices of Violation (NOV)	149	56	-
Notices to Comply (NTC)	136	65	-
Non-Compliance Rate	12.47%	15.90%	-
Complaints	96	36	-

* AB 617 North Corridor was formally approved by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) in June 2025.

Page 7 of 7

Background

- Published on APCD Website by April 1st of each year
- Summarizes Enforcement & Compliance Efforts in Imperial County & AB 617 Communities
- apcd.imperialcounty.org/compliance

IMPERIAL COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

Thank You…

Questions?

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